

HOMELANDS —

TRANSKEI — GENERAL

1/8/81

—

17/12/81

The obstinate woman from Transkei

# People Versus State is a matter of survival

BY ANEEZ SALIE

A LADY FRERE woman told Langa Commissioner's court that she had no intention of going back to Transkei.

'I think you're a bit obstinate in this,' said the magistrate, Mr W Fourie.

The exchange occurred during one of the hundreds of pass law prosecutions heard last week.

It shows a people's determination to eke out a living in the face of hostile authority.

The Government standpoint is that Africans in urban areas are temporary sojourners. The Western Cape, says the Government, is a coloured labour preferential area in which Africans have no place. Hence, no houses for Africans have been built in the Western Cape for the past eight years.

When Africans present themselves in large numbers, as is the case in Cape Town, the authority is ideologically bound to take action — or else admit its policies have failed.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, said it was his department's intention to convert the notorious single quarters

in Langa into accommodation for married couples.

Therefore, the hundreds of 'illegals' living in the quarters had to be evicted. They were, he said, preventing many 'legals' from enjoying accommodation and such a situation could not be tolerated.

So it was that on July 16, in the early hours of a wet, cold winter morning, dozens of officials of the Peninsula Administration, Beard and policeman evicted the 'illegals'.

An 'illegal' is an African in an urban area for longer than 72 hours without a permit.

They moved to an open field where they spent the night without shelter.

More than 1150 people were arrested on the field. They were charged with

failing to possess an identity document, alternatively failing to produce such document and with being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without permission.

Some were separated from their children; 61 children being jailed with their mothers.

The case for the 'illegals' is both straightforward and tragic.

They are forced by acute poverty and unemployment to move from the homelands to the urban areas.

The Government itself estimates that in the East London-King William's Town area unemployment is as high as 35 percent.

These two towns are the main ones in the region in which the Transkei and Ciskei fall, and from which most of those prosecuted last week came.

The unemployment rate is more than 35 percent in the impoverished Ciskei and Transkei.

In the case quoted at the beginning of this article, Miss Nomsoliso Khama told the court she had come from Transkei in 1969 because she could not find work there.

The money she now earned in Cape Town was sent back to Transkei to



A SECTION of Langa's single quarters.

## Conflict in law

A JUDGMENT that endorsed the rights of wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 to live with parents who had residential rights under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, is still an area of conflicting opinions.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said the board was carrying out the law as implied in recent court cases which enabled black families to live together.

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The money she now earned in Cape Town was sent back to Transkei to support her three children, who were living with her mother.

Mr Fourie found her guilty of being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without a permit and fined her R30 (or 30 days).

Miss Khama refused to go back to Transkei and its poverty and unemployment, and Mr Fourie said he thought her obstinate.

Two opposing forces — the people and the State.

# New book attacks the Matanzimas

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Transkei's Matanzima brothers are compared with the brutal dictators of Haiti and described as the "Papa Docs of Southern Africa" by two journalists in a new book on Transkei released yesterday.

While in Umtata one of the journalists, Richard Wicksteed, was detained by Transkei security police for writing an article which angered the brothers, President Kaiser and Prime Minister George.

In their book, "Render unto Kaiser", published by Ravan Press, Barry Streek, political correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, and Wicksteed refer to a description by a colleague on a pro-government newspaper equating the Matanzimas to the Haiti dictators "Papa

Doc" Duvalier and his son and successor Jean Claude.

The authors comment: "His was not an unfair description of the brothers Matanzima and the system of government which they head."

Transkei, they add, was well placed to justify partition on Pretoria's separate development model, as it had a tradition of tribal rule, was largely consolidated and had leadership which appeared to have popular support.

That was at the time of independence less than five years ago. Much had changed since then.

"Far from proving the viability of segregation, Transkei is destroying it — and (the) experiment in separate development is turning into a monster," the authors contend.

## ACCOMMODATION NEEDS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Professor P. du Preez drew the Board's attention to

- (a) the desperate current accommodation needs in the Department due to the unprecedented growth in 1st year enrolment, and the demolition of laboratory space in the process of building Phase I of the Bolus Herbarium Extension; and
- (b) the need to find a long term solution to the space needs for Psychology Department.

He suggested the following solutions:

### (1) Short-term Solution

To investigate the surplus space, according to SAPSE norms, in the Dept of Molecular Biology and to allocate the surplus space to Psychology Department. This solution seemed to be cheaper than converting the New Science Lecture Theatre into temporary accommodation at a cost of R80,000.

### (2) Long-term Solution

- Alternative I - The present accommodation in Psychology Building, plus the surplus space in the Molecular Biology Building, plus Phase I of the Bolus Herbarium Extension would be sufficient for the Departments needs.
- Alternative II - To reconsider the allocation of Education Building to the Law Faculty with a view to obtaining the space for the Psychology Department.

In reply Dr. Saur one of the buildi accommodation nee to look at the ov Dr. Saunders warn there was a surpr cautious about ac no certainty that Dr. Saunders rem because it was aimed at control whereby the Depa could cope.

Dr. Saunders ass the Department w the Department w and needs to kno were going to al

o meetings planned short-term mic Planning Committee department. to SAPSE norms, has to be there being produced quotas the University established s with whom it the problems of recognized that ne short term, these questions ned above.

# Prof urges new economic boundaries

JOHANNESBURG — A sub-regional development policy with strong trans-border co-operation was advocated for Transkei by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the Economics Department at the University of Transkei in a paper presented last night to the Johannesburg branch of the Economic Society of South Africa.

The professor said recent thinking put forward by the Economic Advisory Council of the South African Prime Minister and other top level development economists suggested that new boundaries be drawn for a rational pattern of economic growth regions, with the regional boundaries possibly cutting right across nation state borders.

"In essence, this thinking amounts to an admission that economic demands for rational regional development should supercede political considerations of nation state sovereignty and economic nationalism, an argument long upheld by those critical of the whole strategy of homeland development."

Professor Thomas spoke of the efforts to develop West Africa on the basis of economically more rational, sub-regional strategies but said the exercise often collided with narrowly perceived national goals or was hampered by the irreconcilability of national leaders of those relatively small states.

"It is," he said, "rather ironic that sober warnings about such dangers arising in a fragmented Southern Africa — expressed in the 1960s and the early 1970s by homeland critics — earned little more than scornful remarks as to their irrelevance."

"Now a mere five years after Transkei's formal independence, the dichotomy between national sovereignty and national regional development may turn out to have become one of the most critical tests for peaceful black-white co-existence in Southern Africa."

Should trans-border co-operation not be acceptable to either Transkei or the RSA, for political or other reasons, there was a distinct possibility that Transkei would resort to the op-



**Professor Wolfgang Thomas: equality of opportunity for Transkeians and Ciskeians.**

posite strategy of aggressive nationalistic development. This could be based on severing economic ties with neighbouring territories, the substituting of imported products, a re-orientation towards other foreign powers and

non-co-operation with South Africa in vital spheres. Professor Thomas said: "While such a strategy cannot succeed in the long run — that is, permanently raise living standards in Transkei due to a lack of natural

and financial resources, high population density and international non-recognition — it can result in wasteful development projects, escalating estrangement with the RSA and, in the final instance, less real material advancement for the people of Transkei."

He suggested, in giving examples of sub-regional development zones, that in the so-called white corridor of the Border area, the permanent settlement of Transkei workers, eventually with their families and with the opportunity to own the property, should be allowed.

Transkeians and Ciskeians should be afforded the same equality of opportunity that existed within their own territories, they should, as workers or industrialists, be free to own both residential and industrial property.

Small industries should be encouraged to cluster around larger industries, commercial enterprises by Transkeians should also be allowed and sufficient training facilities would have to be created near the places of employment. — DDR.

# Berkeley case to begin in Umtata

20m  
4/8/81

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By STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former Conservative MP who alleges he was almost killed by Transkei security policemen on February 15, 1979, is flying to Umtata for the preliminary hearing on Monday and Tuesday of a series of actions which he is bringing in the Umtata Supreme Court.

Mr Berkeley has brought civil actions against the then Minister of Police, Mr George Mantanzima, and five security policemen whom he names in connection with the alleged assault.

He alleges wrongful arrest, abduction, assault and attempted murder.

## Abducted

Mr Berkeley claims he was forcibly abducted from his hotel in Umtata, bundled into the boot of a car by security policemen, taken across the border into South Africa, assaulted and threatened with death.

Mr Berkeley is also suing the Transkei Government for breach of contract. He claims he entered into a three-year contract with the Transkei Government to be its diplomatic representative abroad, but that the government terminated the contract a year later.

Earlier this year, the Transkei Government made Mr Berkeley a financial offer which he rejected.



MR KOBO  
DD 5/8/81  
Kobo held  
by police

### — woman

EAST LONDON — A Transkei-born former Mdantsane man, Mr Joseph Zoyisile Kobo, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at Mdantsane yesterday, according to a woman at the scene.

Mrs Grace Twala said Mr Kobo had paid her family a visit. At about 7 am four uniformed policemen and one in civilian clothes arrived.

A detective made inquiries about Mr Kobo, asking whether he resided in the house. After they were told he was not staying in the house the policemen entered the bedroom where they found Mr Kobo, Mrs Twala said.

She said Mr Kobo was told to dress. When he finished they took him to a police van which was parked in a street behind and drove away.

Mr Kobo was banished by the Ciskei Government in terms of Proclamation R252 in 1979.

After the deportation he came to live in Duncan Village. He had been detained for 90 days following an alleged involvement in a bus strike.

Mr Kobo, the former general secretary of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, was self-exiled in the Ciskei.

When he was released from detention and deported he did not return to Transkei because he said he was a Ciskei citizen.

Mr Kobo came to Mdantsane in 1976 from Transkei. He was a staunch member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service said Brigadier Charles Sebe would be available for comment today only. — DDR

Matanzima  
denies offer to  
Berkeley

DD  
5/8/81  
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UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday his government had never made a financial offer to Mr Humphry Berkeley as reported yesterday.

Chief George said that on the contrary, Mr Berkeley had phoned him several times asking for an offer to be made.

"I refused to make him an offer at all times and I said the decision was out of my hands and was a matter for the attorneys," said the Prime Minister.

— DDR.

# Umtata's fired UK man goes to court

UMTATA. — Preliminary civil action against the Transkei Government by its former British representative — and former British Conservative MP — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, will start in the Umtata Supreme Court on Monday. Announcing this yesterday, the Transkeian Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, said however, that the hearing would involve only discussions between lawyers for both parties.

Mr Berkeley, expected in Umtata from Britain this week, is suing for alleged breach of contract following his 1978 dismissal as Transkei's British representative.

## Police

He is also seeking damages from the Transkeian Minister of Police and five Security policemen for alleged assault, abduction and attempted murder.

This action arises from an incident in 1979 in which he was allegedly forcibly removed from an Umtata hotel room, bundled into the boot of car and driven across the border into South Africa.

Early this year, Mr Berkeley, who was seeking a total of R300 000, rejected as "ridiculous" a settlement offer by Transkei for an undisclosed amount. — Sapa.



for although local British officials had just reported the existence of plague in Rosario, the city had not been declared officially an infected port. Such dilatoriness on the part of certain nations made it difficult to check its spread.

In November 1900 evidence came that the plague had penetrated the interior of the colony, for an outbreak occurred in King William's Town. This episode was never satisfactorily investigated, perhaps because of the role played by the military as carriers. There was no report issued and the voluminous records of the Colonial Office contain only limited information. The official announcement stated that an infectious disease had broken out amongst Africans living at Izinyeka, eight miles outside King William's Town, originating in the family of a man called Reuben Mabatoki, who had recently returned from Modder River. Eight people had been affected and there had been three deaths.<sup>16</sup> The outbreak was rapidly contained, and it did not spread beyond a limited area. It was never established how the disease had apparently been brought into the colony by military operations.

It was unfortunate that this confirmed white Capetonians insubstantial living conditions That persistent correspondent ing that there were six or seven and suburbs kept by people of thousands of 'Kafirs' were living. At a special meeting of the San Council, Mr Owen Lewis urged danger. If the plague did break out in quarters in which they lived. arguing that there were fewer Cape Town than whites in proportion to the population. The death rate was higher.

The pl

### State visit to Cape by Matanzima

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei is to pay a State visit to South Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced today.

He will arrive on Wednesday next week and will stay two days.

President Matanzima, Mrs Matanzima and an entourage including the Transkeian Foreign Minister will be met at the airport air force base at 11 am by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen.

He will be given a 21-gun salute.

#### PROCESSION

The State President will accompany the party to their hotel. The route will take the procession up Adderley Street.

President Matanzima will pay courtesy calls on the State President and the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, who will give a luncheon in his honour.

A State banquet will be held next Wednesday at 7 o'clock at the President Matanzima will reciprocate with a banquet at the Cape Town Civic Centre on the Thursday.

The presidential party will take leave of the State President on the Friday morning.

an African community for it Africans, because of their susceptibility to the plague. re to the Cape Times, complaining that Chinese shops in the city and cleanliness, and that rooms and filthy conditions. committee of the Cape Town City Corporation was a source of great concern. It could probably be in the hands of the State President, Mr Corben, objected, disease amongst Africans in Cape Town. But, said Owen Lewis, the

ses in order, and the local authorities were well aware that Cape Town had plenty of warning, a small effort was made.

# Border black spot pledge welcomed

DD 8/8/81

CAPE TOWN — The government is to press ahead with its policy of removing "black spots" in the so-called white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that the "black spots" would be removed "as soon as circumstances permit."

The New Republic Party MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, who asked Dr Koornhof about the government's "black spot" policy in Parliament yesterday, has welcomed the announcement.

Mr Rogers said the depressed situation in the Border corridor had been brought about by government policy.

"Rural people in particular are still not convinced of the government's intention to retain the area from the Fish to the Kei, at all costs, as part of the Republic.

"They are probably more aware than anyone else of the economic problems of the Ciskei.

"In their logical, practical way they realise that the corridor is the easiest way out of that dilemma, whether by incorporation as tested in King William's Town and Berlin or by

the slow process of wearing down.

"The removal of the black spots, so-called, represents in their minds the first and only real step that can be taken as a definite indication of its permanence as part of the Republic of South Africa.

"Bearing in mind that the ground at Keiskammahoek was bought for this reason but that somehow the people from Humansdorp were moved there instead, the government's credibility in this area is at an all-time low.

"Apart from this aspect, from December 4, after Ciskei's independence, new friction points and strains between neighbours in the field of stock theft, and the menace to small stock of stray, marauding dogs, to mention only a couple, will be aggravated by the fact that two law maintenance authorities will exist.

"In fact, short of a new constitutional arrangement the die for the removal of these areas has long been cast," Mr Rogers said.

Dr Koornhof said in his reply that no development for the black spots had been planned yet after the inhabitants of these areas had been moved. — PC.

# Dagga exports to South Africa net R240-m a year

S Express 9/8/81

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DAGGA is probably the highest single income-earner in Transkei, apart from migrant labour, says a book published this week.

The authors, Barry Sireek and Richard Wicksteed, claim in *Render unto Kaiser: a Transkei dossier* (Ravan Press, R9.95) that Transkeian dagga farmers are making R12-million profit a year on their produce, of which an estimated R240-million's worth is marketed in SA annually.

They quote from a "Thank-the-Minister" speech in the Transkei Parliament which would have rocked even the most ingratiating of Cape Town backbenchers.

"I thank the Hon. Minister on behalf of my people that now we shall be able to pay our taxes with this commodity in free use," said Chief G. L. Sigcau of Flagstaff in Pondoland.

The commodity referred to was dagga, and the chief — who appears to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick — was speaking during a debate in the Transkei National Assembly following a proposal to

## KEI YOUTHS IN MONEY-MAKING DRUG RACKET



permit magistrates to impose lighter sentences for dagga offences.

Up to then, dealing in dagga carried a mandatory jail sentence.

Transkei MPs were delighted with the move, according to Sireek and Wicksteed. The MP for Bizana, an area prominent in the dagga trade, described how dagga was "a money-making commodity and there are many youngsters who own cars because they have found the sale of dagga very lucrative."

Another chief blamed the prevalence of dagga-growing on the Whites of South Africa.

"We have no gold or silver or diamond mines but we have

dagga... During the regime of the SA Government the White people saw to it that we had no mines and because of this we tried to improve our financial situation by growing this plant which our former masters discouraged," he said.

Yet another chief said some people in Pondoland had never been to work because they derived a handsome income from dagga.

Moreover, Transkei Police Chief Col L. F. Fufani is quoted as describing a thriving dagga market in Transkei, as run by a dagga cartel.

St Johns No 1 is the finest grade of Transkei dagga, say the authors. A dealer who buys

a bag of it for between R300 and R400 can make as much as R8 000 profit.

Such gems apart, the book is a telling indictment of the present regime in Transkei and of the ubiquitous authority of the brothers Matanzima.

South African readers will be riveted by the chapter entitled "Harbours in the Sky: the port and airport speculators" if only because it was the South Afri-

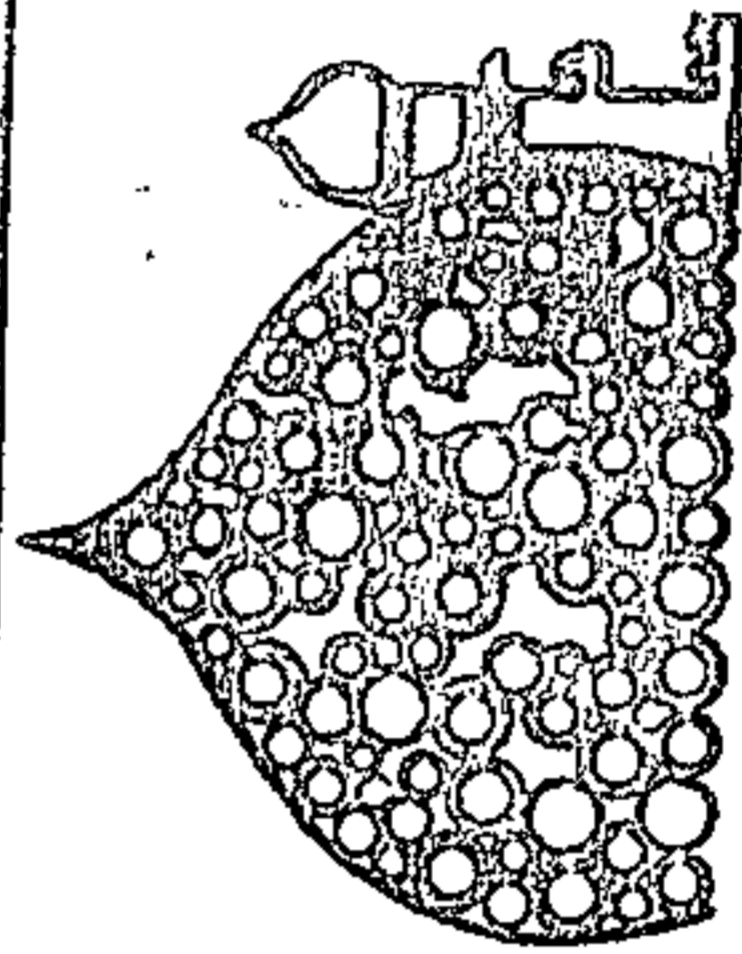
can taxpayer who, in the long run, foots the bill for their activities.

Other chapters deal with corruption in Transkei; the banning of the Methodist Church in a chapter which calls President Matanzima "another Henry VIII"; the role of the Security Police and the role of the King of the Transkei — the only Paramount Chief who with-

Donna Mutzai... launching a pension fund for domestic workers to ensure they have something to look forward to.

stood the Matanzimas and was eventually forced into exile.

Apart from the chapter on dagga, there is little new in the book, since it is assembled mostly from previously published Press reports. The book is nonetheless a useful and necessary record of this bizarre experiment in separate development.



## Michael's Auctioneers

\* LAST AND FINAL \*

Liquidation of Art

FINANCE COMPANY URGENT NEED OF CASH  
THIS IMMEDIATE LIQUIDATION AUCTION SALE OF:  
INTERNATIONAL OIL PAINTINGS — DIAMONDS — SILVER-GOLD  
COINS — PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL CARPETS — RUGS —  
ANTIQUES.

Due to losses on certain business venture and pressing financial problems necessitate this imperative liquidation

## Owen Williams aces Springsbok tennis

# How an imposter sailed into Transkei Navy post

S. Times  
9/8/81  
By RAY SMUTS  
Military Correspondent  
(103)

Unfortunately for the nation at the turn of cheap by the stand of the CHB at this time "that the payment to natives is not only the business of the government".<sup>2</sup> Indeed, complaints by citizens of inflationary effects.

The interdependence is strong at the turn of an age where mercantilism as a whole was laid out of interdependence is the time; out of colonial government exporters paying the Mayor of Cape this period was v interests, caught cantile to monopoly.

The other force themselves. They from the Transkei Under the rules own names and then to accept any employment accommodated comparison with labour Native Dock Local relatively lax. the classic prohibition on liquor, comparatively un-

The relative friction with the high price

THE amazing story of how a former able seaman in the South African Navy hoodwinked the Transkei Government in allowing him to become commander of its navy unfolded this week.

As far as the Transkei Defence Force is concerned, Captain John Phillip Fourie, 31, is AWOL after being involved in a dagga case heard at Port St Johns.

I learnt that should Captain Fourie return to Transkei — he is believed to be in Cape Town — he will be court-martialled for misconduct.

While loth to discuss the former naval commander, Transkei's defence chief, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, pledged himself to running a clean force.

"I will not tolerate inefficiency," the former Selous Scouts commanding officer told me.

A Sunday Times investigation reveals that Captain Fourie never attained a rank anywhere near captain — the naval equivalent of an army or air force colonel.

## Five-year contract

Nor did he spend eight years in the South African Navy as claimed when signing his five-year contract with Transkei.

The truth of the matter is that he spent a little over two years at Simonstown, where he completed his basic diving (Part 3) course at SAS Simonsberg.

When he resigned of his own accord more than 10 years ago he held the rank of able seaman, equivalent to an army private.

But when he joined the Transkei Defence Force on May 29 1979, he professed to having been a captain in the South African Navy.

The contract was signed between Captain Fourie and the then army chief, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, now in detention for alleged activities involving the African National Congress.

"Obviously this man was never screened beforehand. A check with Simonstown would have revealed that he had never gone beyond able seaman, yet he was made a captain," a Transkei source said.

Captain Fourie was immediately appointed officer commanding the

CHB) the labour situation that it was neither efficient. The position by the constant probability of wages to board but also injuring the Railway Department were filled with competition. CHB exerted an influence.

Town was especially country at war and in dominant, the economy

of the docks. This Transkei naval base at Port St Johns, in charge of about three officers and a squadron of men.

The small naval contingent at Port St Johns, much like a coast-guard, patrols the coastline and about 5km out to sea in inflatable rubber craft.

## Suspicious were aroused

Suspicious about Captain Fourie's capabilities were aroused soon after Major-General Reid Daly, then still a Lieutenant-Colonel, arrived in Transkei earlier this year.

"When one has had dealings with soldiers you know straight off," said my source, adding that Captain Fourie had also been unable to come up with suggestions on boats and equipment without assistance.

Although he had written a letter of resignation, it had never reached Major-General Reid Daly, hence the pending AWOL charge.

Even the country's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, has taken an interest in the dagga case in which Captain Fourie was the principal witness.

"I've called for a copy of the court record. I want to see what Captain Fourie said and whether he told the truth."

At the trial a Standard Bank official, Mr Richard George Holmes, was acquitted of possessing dagga and the magistrate found that Captain Fourie could have, unobserved, placed dagga in a suitcase belonging to Mr Holmes.

The magistrate, Mr M J Matiwane, said in acquitting Mr Holmes that Captain Fourie had the motive to plant the dagga.

**Berkeley in Umtata**

DD 70/8/81 (103)

UMTATA — The former Transkei diplomatic adviser, Mr Humphry Berkeley, arrived here last night in the company of his attorney and advocate, both from Johannesburg. This is Mr Berkeley's ninth trip to Transkei in pursuance of his case against the government.

alleged assault by members of the Transkei security police is due to be heard in the Supreme Court here today.

Mr Berkeley said that on his way here he collected data for his case from the Komga Hospital, where he was admitted after the alleged assault.

— DDR.

Relevant F

Retainer	Mr Berkeley's claim of	
Motor Car		900
Travel (50,000 x .10c )		<u>5,000</u>
		R10,500

Variable Costs

Manufacturing	1.00
Commission	.40
Railage	<u>.50</u>
	1.90
Selling price	<u>4.00</u>
Contribution	<u>R2.10</u>

Break even point =  $\frac{10.500}{2.10}$

= 5.000 units

# Berkeley action starts

DD 11/8/77 (103)

UMTATA — Legal argument was heard in the Supreme Court here yesterday in preliminary proceedings of the action being brought against the Transkei Government by Mr Humphry Berkeley, the former diplomatic representative for Transkei.

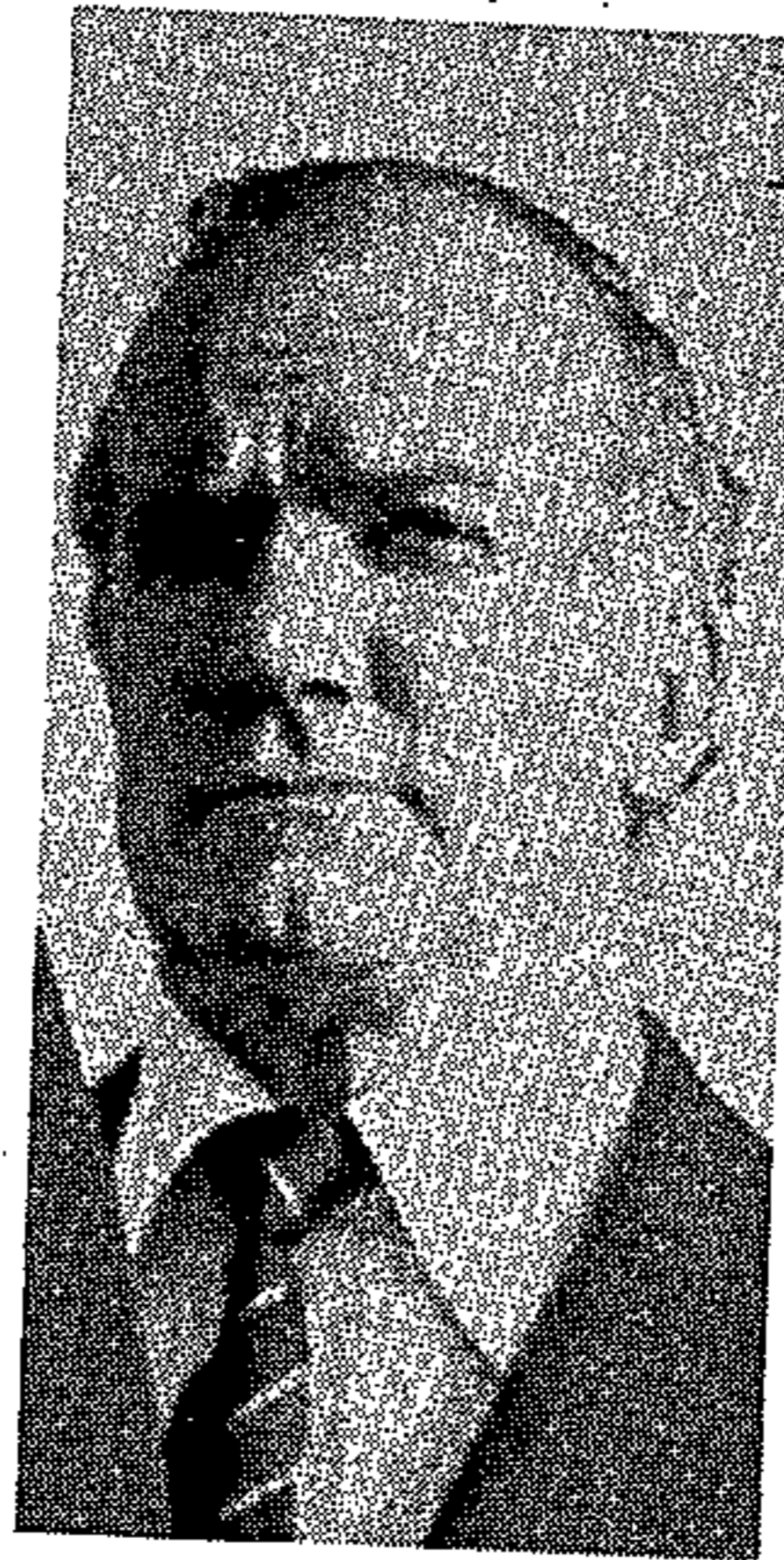
Mr Berkeley was a spec-

tator in court and took no part in the proceedings.

Among the submissions made by Mr A. Katz, SC, appearing for the government, to the Chief Justice, Mr Justice J. J. F. Hefer, was that the plaintiff had not complied with certain statutory requirements regarding his intention to bring

proceedings and that if the court agreed with the government submissions, the particular matters under discussion could be dispensed with in hours as special pleas, rather than in weeks, at enormous expense, in trials dealing with the merits.

The hearing resumes today. — DDR.



GEN REID-DAILY

## Reid-Daly promoted to general

PD 11/8/81 (103)  
UMTATA / The Officer  
Commanding the Transkei  
Defence Force, Lieut-Col  
Ron Reid-Daly, has been  
promoted to the rank of  
major-general.

This has been confirm-  
ed by the Transkei  
Government.

General Reid-Daly, who  
founded the famed Rhode-  
sian Selous Scout unit,  
assumed command of the  
Transkei force in June.

His predecessor was  
Brig Roy Keswa, who is be-  
ing held in custody under  
the country's security  
laws. — DDR.

## Special trial for Berkeley case <sup>DD 12/8/81</sup> (103)

UMTATA — The Chief Justice, Mr Justice J. J. F. Hefer, granted applications that certain preliminary aspects of the case being brought by Mr Humphry Berkeley against the Transkei government be dealt with in a special trial.

Mr Justice Hefer indicated in the Supreme Court here yesterday that

the hearings of the special pleas in each case might dispose of the whole dispute between Mr Berkeley and the government without the necessity of going into the merits of the various actions under consideration.

These special hearings will deal with aspects of Mr Berkeley's actions against the government and individual members

of it, including policemen, for breach of contract, defamation, assault and deprivation of freedom.

No date was set for the special trial.

The costs of all the applications by the government, including retention of two counsel, were granted in favour of the Transkei Government.  
— DDR.



DD 12/8/81  
**Attorney**  
**detained** (103)

UMTATA — A former East London attorney, Mr Tandwefika Dazana, has been detained under Transkei's security laws.

The detention was confirmed by the head of security, Major-General Martin Ngceba, who said Mr Dazana was taken from Lusikisiki while on a legal assignment.

Maj-Gen Ngceba also confirmed the detention last week of an Umtata bank teller, Mr Pakamile Pongwana, and a teacher, Mr Kayaletu Mbana.

Another bank teller, Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, who was chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, was detained a week ago.

DD 12/8/81 (03) 21

## Military funerals planned

**EAST LONDON —** The two Transkeian policemen killed in a shoot-out with five men believed to have been connected with the Central Square bomb blast here will be buried with full military honours.

Detective Constable Nkosinaki Simon will be buried at Cala, on Saturday and Captain Phillip Ngidi will be buried at Maluti the following Saturday.

Captain Ngidi and Constable Simon were shot dead on Friday at a house in Msobovu near Butterworth when they

were investigating information concerning the bomb explosion in East London.

Major-General Martin Ngceba, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, said a statement on the shooting would be released shortly by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Meanwhile, police are still searching for two heavily armed men — believed to be involved with the bomb blast — who escaped after a clash with police at a roadblock near Elliot on Friday.

# Matanzima in City for State Visit

Staff Reporter

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei arrived in Cape Town today.

His aircraft, the luxurious SAAR Viscount Cassel, touched down several minutes late at Ysterplaat after reservations had been expressed as to whether it would land there after rain squalls.

The Transkeian President and his entourage were greeted by a 21-gun salute as they stepped on a red carpet to be met by the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, his wife and several members of the Government, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Praise-singers welcomed the chief as he went to a dias, where he stood with hat doffed as the Transkei national anthem was played by a full military band from the South African Cape Corps.

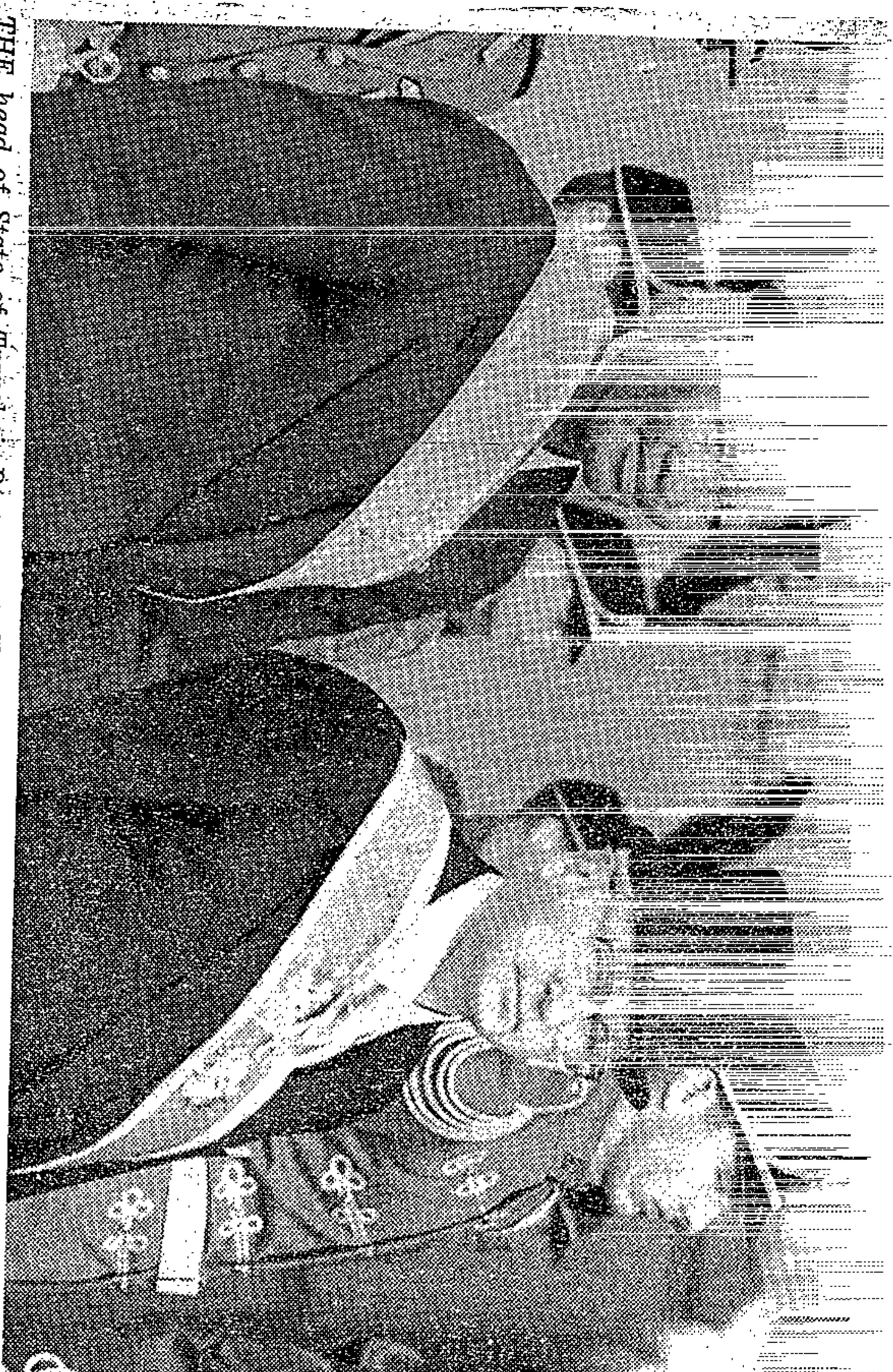
Simultaneously SAAR Impala jets flew overhead in salute.

President Matanzima then inspected the State President's guard before returning to the dias for the South African anthem.

## DIGNITARIES

After greeting other dignitaries, including the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, the Town Clerk, Mr H G. Heugh, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie and top ranking military and police officers, President Matanzima left in a cavalcade of 22 cars to visit the House of Assembly.

Tonight he will be guest at a banquet at Tuynhuys, and he will reciprocate tomorrow night. He will pay courtesy



THE head of State of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, at the start of today's two-day visit to South Africa by Chief Matanzima.

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DD 12/8/81 103 328/16 327

# Mtshizana held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A former East London attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June, was yesterday detained in the Ciskei.

Mr C. Boyce, of Mdantsane, who was present when Mr Mtshizana was detained, said two Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men entered the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, and told Mr Mtshizana they had a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Xaba said late yesterday that his private secretary had confirmed this.

"I heard from my private secretary that Mr Mtshizana was there and wanted to see me," Mr Xaba said.

"I was surprised because I knew him to be under banishment in Transkei."

He said the secretary informed him he had been taken away by security men.

"I did not speak to him — something I was sorry about because although he had not made an appointment to see me I would have liked to speak to him."

Mr Boyce claimed Mr Mtshizana had gone there by appointment arranged through a Durban contact.

He had hoped to see the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe.

"He was told Brig Sebe was busy in a meeting and when he arrived at the Chief Minister's office he was told Chief Sebe was away and was referred to Mr Xaba."

Mr Boyce claimed the men who arrested Mr Mtshizana said they were acting on instructions.

Brig Sebe was not available for comment last night.

The man alleged to have made the appointment, Mr G. M. Mxenge, would not comment last night. — DDR.

# Keswa kept <sup>DD 12/8/87</sup> from <sup>(103)</sup> attorney

UMTATA — The former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier R. G. Keswa, and former chief of staff, Colonel L. H. M. Lugongolo, were refused permission to see their attorneys during a brief appearance before Mr Z. C. Dreyer in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

The two, who are facing charges of conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Government of more than R31 000, were remanded in custody for the third time yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The trial was postponed to September 16.

Both defence attorneys — Mr C. Bodlani for Brigadier Keswa, and Mr K. K. M. Guzana for Colonel Lugongolo — argued that there was no justice in continuing to remand the fraud case while a security charge was pending against the two men. — SAPA.

10/11/81  
No to army  
men seeing  
lawyers

UMTATA. — The former Commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier R G Keswa, and former Chief of Staff, Colonel L. H. M. Lugongo, were refused permission to see their attorneys during a brief appearance before Mr Z C Dreyer in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The two, facing charges of conspiracy to defraud the Transkei Government of more than R31 000, were remanded in custody for the third time yesterday. An option of R500 bail each was granted at a previous appearance last month.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The trial was postponed to September 16. — Sapa.

**Keswa**

**may** (703)

**see** DD13/8/  
**attorney** / 8/

UMTATA — Permission has been granted to attorneys to see the former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier R. G. Keswa, and the former chief of staff, Colonel L. H. M. Lugonolo, who are facing charges of conspiring to defraud the Transkei Government.

Mr K. M. N. Guzana confirmed the security police had granted him permission to see his client, Brigadier Keswa, and that the same applied to Mr Chris Bodlani who had been briefed by Colonel Lugonolo. Mr Guzana said both he and Mr Bodlani still had to fix a date to see their clients.

The Attorney General, Mr G. B. Muller, QC, said yesterday that, after consultations with the Commissioner of Police, Major-General M. Ngceba, it had been agreed the men could see their attorneys, since they had been charged.

Permission was refused during a brief appearance by the men in the magistrate's court on Tuesday.  
— DDR.

DD 13/8/81 (328) (328) (103)

**Sebe silent on Mtshizana**

EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, the former East London

attorney banished from the Maluti area by the Transkei Government in June. Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDR



# Little to show for 'freedom'



Transkei soldiers at the territory's 'independence' celebration.

*Sawyer 13/8/81 (103)*

NEW YORK — The internationally unrecognised Transkeian homeland has little to show for five years of independence, according to an article in The New York Times this week.

The first of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands to gain independence had shown little progress in overcoming such problems as international ostracism, poverty and dependence on its wealthy white-ruled neighbour, the article said.

"The South African embassy, which reopened last year after a 22-month break in diplomatic relations that was apparently designed to impress Black Africa with Transkei's readiness to stand on its own feet, is still the only diplomatic mission in Um-

tata," said the Times. "Even Bophuthatswana and Venda, the two homelands that followed Transkei into independence, have not rushed to establish formal ties."

Explaining the issue of black South African citizenship and the mass removals of blacks from "white" areas, the Times described how only by taking independence could a homeland hope to obtain the necessary leverage to resist the banishment of its "supposed nationals" from the white areas.

The article went on to describe the "Catch-22" type situation of black South Africans, a situation which is difficult for Americans in the post-1960s civil rights era to understand.

Taking independence in the form of a homeland also meant that blacks resident in South Africa who happened to have the same ethnic label as the new state were automatically classed as foreigners under South African law, even if they had never set foot in their supposed homeland.

"The system has an internal logic of its own that sometimes produces odd contradictions in reality.

"In this instance, while the 1.9 million black South Africans of Transkeian origin are now all regarded as Transkeian citizens, Transkei appears to be able to resist their deportation to its territory, which it could not do when they were regarded as South Africans."

## ... And yet they go on dreaming

THE South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) told the constitutional committee of the President's Council this week that the only way to bring about a peaceful future in South Africa was for each racial group to have its own geographical homeland over which it had absolute control.

Giving evidence on behalf of Sabra, Professors C W A Boshoff and W H Olivier said that even the coloured people should have their own homeland — a concept favoured by right-wing groups inside the National Party, but so far rejected by the party leadership.

### CONSENSUS

They said that within such a constitutional arrangement there should be a "commonwealth of equals" where matters of mutual concern would be agreed

on by consensus, but where no racial group would forfeit its powers over its own affairs.

Boshoff said that ideally any minorities in a particular homeland should have the same citizenship rights as the dominant group.

### REJECT MAJORITY

When asked why, if this were possible in a homeland it could not be possible in a whole country, he said: "We reject the concept of majority rule in a unitary state." Sabra also rejected block representation for different races in a single state.

Asked what the "core differences" were between white and coloured people which could justify the creation of separate states for them, Boshoff said: "There is an historical answer. We feel

that clear differences emerged in history. The Afrikaner as a people did not exist 200 years ago.

"But over the years a community of interest developed, and symbols, norms and leaders emerged to bind them together. The coloured people, rightly or wrongly, were excluded from this process."

Boshoff was asked whether he knew of a single coloured or Indian leader who would accept a separate homeland. He answered: "In the first place, we will have to create the situation where vertical identification takes place in these communities, where leadership figures emerge who will enunciate their community's aspirations."

# President Matanzima sees SA Navy at exercises in False Bay

Defence Reporter

SEVEN SAAF aircraft and four naval surface vessels took part in an exercise in False Bay yesterday in honour of the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

President Matanzima, whose two-day State visit to South Africa ends today, first inspected a 100-strong naval guard of honour in Simon's Town dockyard before boarding the Navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger, for the four-hour long exercise.

President Matanzima was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, senior members of his Government, a large contingent of pressmen and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Chief of the Navy, Vice Admiral R A Edwards.

At sea two helicopters of 22 Squadron, Ysterplaat, flew past trailing the South African and Transkeian national flags.

## SAILPAST

The fly-past was followed by a sailpast by the navy missile strike craft.

Helicopters also performed landings on the frigates' flight decks.

The two frigates, SAS President Kruger and SAS President Pretorius, then drew abreast of each other for an exercise before Impala jet trainers launched low level attacks on the frigates.

Their attacks were met by answering fire by both frigates. To round off the sea exercise both frigates fired three salvos of star shells from their 4.5 in shells from their 4.5 in guns.

President Matanzima also toured the dockyard.

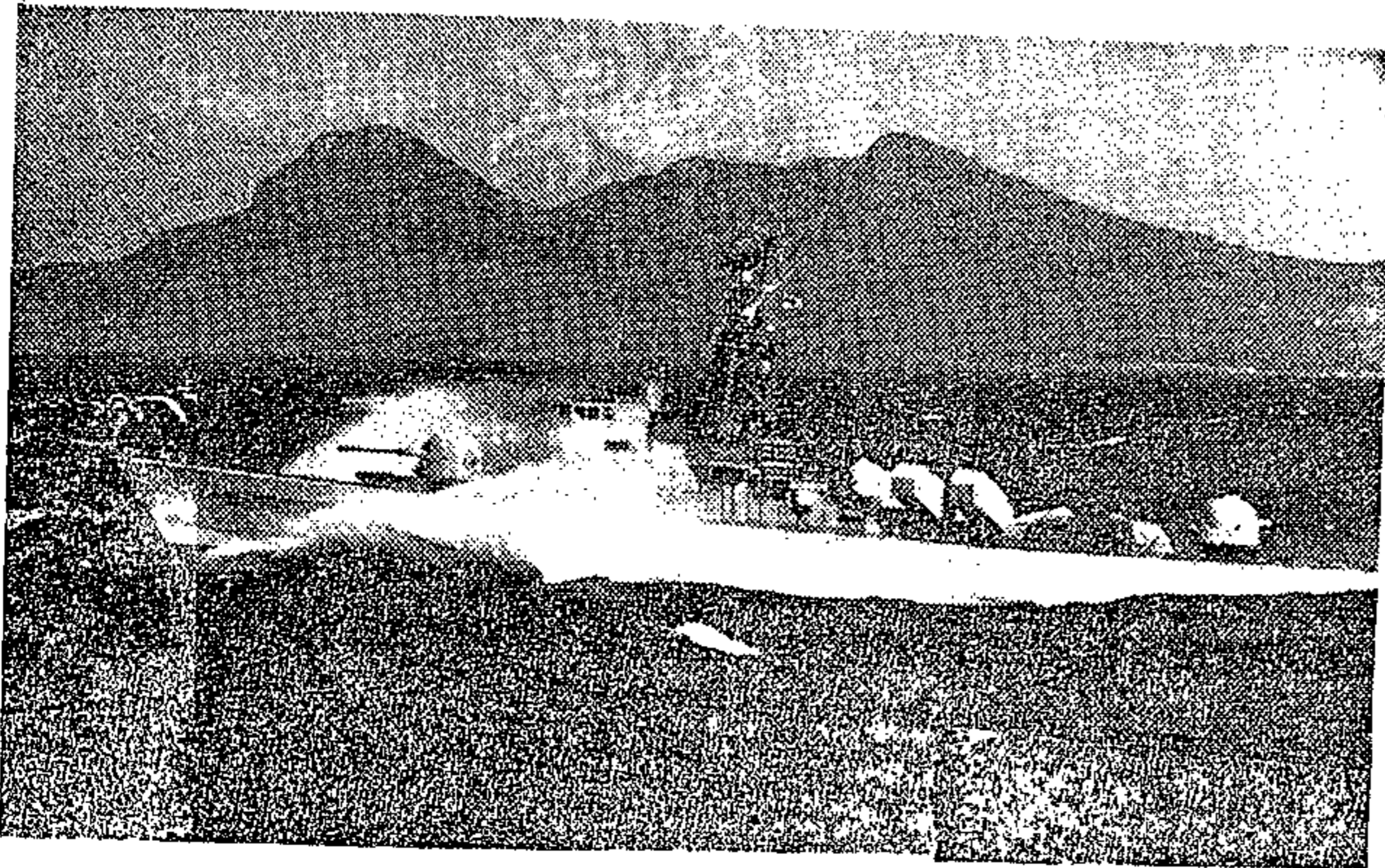


THE South African Navy and Air Force put on a display for the visiting President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in False Bay yesterday. *APW 14/8/81 102*

Above: An Impala carries out a mock attack on SAS President Kruger in the face of a barrage of blank ammunition.

Right: President Matanzima takes the salute.

Below: One of the two missile strike craft in the exercise ploughs through the turbulent seas of False Bay yesterday.



# Transkei unhappy over lost jobs

Star 14/8/81 (103)

Influx control problems encountered by thousands of Xhosas in urban areas since the independence of Transkei have led to Transkei representatives calling an "urgent" public meeting in Soweto at the weekend.

Mrs Martha Taylor, a Soweto community councillor, said yesterday the meeting would be addressed by a top Transkei urban representative on Sunday at a church in Dobsonville.

She said the calling of the meeting was spurred by Xhosas from Transkei and Ciskei having difficulty in getting jobs in urban areas.

Since Transkei

became independent we have had difficulty in finding work in the cities. And it looks as though this will be aggravated by the proposed independence of Ciskei," Mrs Taylor said.

She had registration problems before she got a job with the company where she now works.

She said many Xhosas were sent back to Transkei or Ciskei when authorities found they did not qualify under influx control regulations to work in urban areas.

The Transkei representative would be asked on Sunday to move the Transkei consulate office to Johannesburg from Tembisa.

# Corruption rife in Transkei — book's claim

Staff Reporter

CORRUPTION in Transkei appears to have permeated every facet of government operations, according to a book on events in the country before and after its independence in 1976.

"Render unto Kaiser — A Transkei Dossier" was written by the Daily Dispatch political correspondent, Mr Barry Strydom, and a former Dispatch reporter in Transkei, Mr Richard Wickstead.

"It is probable that the press has succeeded only in exposing the tip of the iceberg," the authors write in the conclusion of one of the book's chapters.

Using the term "engineered consent in Transkei", the authors say dubious electoral techniques, the connivances of South African Government officials, considerable powers given to government-paid chiefs and the detention of key political opponents ensured "support" for Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Transkei Independence Party.

## Celebration

They recall that 10 days before independence on October 26, 1976, Chief Matanzima could draw only 2,000 people to a "celebration" meeting in Dobsonville, adjoining Soweto.

Observers had pointed out that the looming independence of Transkei almost certainly played a role in heightening tension in Soweto and other townships in the months preceding October 1976.

"In the post-October 1976 period, only extensive repressive measures have made it possible for the Matanzimas to control a visible and extensive dissent."

One of the key elements in engineering support for independence were the emergency regulations enforced throughout the pre-independence period in terms of Proclamation R400.

This provided for the arrest and detention for interrogation or an unlimited period of a person suspected of taking part, or intending to take part, in the commission of any offence.

## Statistics

Using statistics published by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the authors show that at least 492 people were detained without trial under Proclamation R400 between 1965 and 1976, and that 261 of them — over 53 percent — were eventually released without being charged.

"In 1969, a TNIP member of the Legislative Assembly,

tions, but it was only on the eve of the pre-independence elections in 1976 that they were used to the full to limit opposition and engineer consent."

The leader of the Democratic Party (DP), Mr Hector Ncokazi, was detained in terms of Proclamation R400 after listening to the then Chief Minister, Kaiser Matanzima, warning in the Legislative Assembly that those opposed to his government should use constitutional means to voice their aims.

The authors write that, in a three-day swoop, police rounded up the DP's only two elected members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr A S Xobololo and Mr L L Mbulwa, its national chairman, Mr J B Nkosivane, the secretary of its most active region (Jalindyebo), Ms Florence Mangelotywa, Mr P S Fadana and a former government clerk, Mr Loyisa Mpumlwana.

"While the Chief Minister was publicly claiming that 'Parliament is the mouthpiece of the people in any country and anyone who wants to have a political ideology should voice it in Parliament', his own police were legally preventing his most vociferous opposition from doing precisely that."

## Chaos

The detentions not only prevented the six people from being nominated the following week, but it threw the DP machinery into chaos and scared off other potential candidates, making the pre-independence elections "meaningless".

Another far-reaching provision of Proclamation R400 was that any meeting of "more than 10 natives" was unlawful unless authorized in writing by the Bantu Commissioner.

Certain specified meetings were however exempted, such as those conducted for religious, domestic, official, educational entertainment and sports purposes.

Besides serving to neutralize effectively opponents of the Matanzimas, one of the effects of the proclamation was to throw a mantle of infallibility around the state and all its officials and to exact unquestioning obedience to authority from the population.

In another section of the book, the authors briefly trace the careers of Kaiser Matanzima and his brother, George, who is Prime Minister, and their many business deals, described as success

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- 6) LINE
- 5) GO
- 4) EXIT
- 3) DUMP
- 2) CLEAR
- 1) BREAK

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TERMINAL MANUAL

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## Matanzima for Langa

*C. Herald 15/8/81 (103)*  
 THE State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, is to address a meeting of Transkeians living in the Western Cape at Langa on August 15.

Langa was the scene recently of hundreds of evictions, prosecutions and a teargassed demonstration over the notorious pass laws. The action against 'illegals' is continuing.

C

- (a) ~~Insufficient lighting.~~
- (b) Unsuitable location of light source.
- (c) Incorrect type of lighting.

D

### VENTILATION

- (a) Insufficient change of air.
- (b) Impure air sources.
- (c) Excessive heat.
- (d) Contamination by processes.

E

### MOVING MACHINERY

- (a) Unguarded machinery.
- (b) Inadequately guarded machinery.

11.10.2

### THE HUMAN ELEMENT

A

#### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

- (a) Poor eyesight.
- (b) Defective hearing.
- (c) Muscular weaknesses.
- (d) Slow mental reactions.
- (e) Lack of co-ordination.
- (f) Heart, circulatory or other organic weaknesses.
- (g) Lack of nervous and emotional stability.

B

#### KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

- (a) Ignorance of correct method.
- (b) Faulty work habits.
- (c) Insufficient experience.

C

#### ATTITUDES

- (a) Indifference.
- (b) In-attention.
- (c) Indolence - indisposed to activity.
- (d) Arrogance.
- (e) Recklessness
- (f) Hostility.

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
11.15	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB) 14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC) 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RCB)	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB) 27. Modern British Drama (MMC) 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JFC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (REK, NMF) 29. Introduction to Old English (JVDW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	19. Conrad & James (GNC) 31. William Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i> (JVDW) 35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JEH)	15. Coleridge etc. (JB) 16. Charles Dickens (MTB) 28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (IEG) 35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGC, JEH)
2.15	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (NMF) 34. The Quest (REK)		20. W.B. Yeats (DGC) 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IEG)	21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC) 22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)	
3.15	18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC) 25. 20th Century English Poetry (MMC)				

Section	Description	Instruction	Examination Equivalent
COMPULSORY SECTION	A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries.	2 lectures weekly	1 paper
YEAR-LONG OPTIONS	Middle English Literature	1 lecture ) till 1 tutorial) June	½ paper
HALF-YEAR OPTIONS	* Development of the English Language	weekly seminar	1 paper
LONG ESSAY (either term)	Options in the period, in Language options in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.	weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	½ paper
	Topic of student's choice	consultation	½ paper

# FLEES TRANSKEI, HELD IN CISKEI

BLACK attorney Louis Mtshizana, who had been placed under house arrest in Transkei in June, was arrested last week in the Ciskei, well informed sources said.

The sources said that Mtshizana had fled Transkei and was about to ask for political asylum in the Ciskei. He had phoned a Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev. W. Xaba, to make an appointment, but was arrested when in his office.

The sources also said the head of the "Ciskei Central Intelligence Services", Brig. Charles Sebe, had confirmed the detention.

*145 103 329 328*  
*Sawabu 17/8/81*

**NOTES:**

- a) Each student sits at least the equiv one half-year option and the full-year Students who do more than the minimum in which they do best.
- b) A long essay, written with help from place of, and counting as the equivalent title is chosen in collaboration with registered with the department at tr than one Long Essay may be done each
- c) Half options are examined at the end Failure to submit a Long Essay by the attendance at an examination.
- d) The Development of Language examina one part at mid-year, or an essay to first term to count towards the final
- e) Two essays will be required in the one-third of the relevant paper. Or the Half-Year Options and will count precisely how much they count is det The Middle English essay counts one-
- f) A student in English II may take a Half-Year Option offered in English III provided there is space in the seminar and the lecturer concerned and the Head of Department approve.
- g) One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- h) Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options in language should have been taken.
- i) Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

# Squatters Aug 18/81 incited — Transkei

TRANSKEI believes that squatters are being incited to act outside the law, according to a statement issued in Umtata by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Rev G T Vika.

The statement said it was viewed with great concern that, while Transkei and South Africa were engaged in solving a delicate problem of employment in the Western Cape, organisations, parties or individuals should find it necessary to interfere by inciting people.

'These so-called benefactors are exploiting a delicate situation and using

our people to achieve their own ends.'

'I take this opportunity to warn them strongly against such unwarranted activity. It is the duty of the Transkei Government to look after the interests of its citizens.'

The Minister said he had amicable discussions on August 13 with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G Koornhof, and senior officials of his department, with a view to arriving at an equitable agreement about the people removed from Nyanga.

All aspects were discussed candidly, and it was agreed that unplanned and uncontrolled squatting could not be condoned either in Transkei or in South Africa.

However, against the background of the discussions and in consideration of the genuine motives and needs of the people, it was agreed that officials of the Transkei Consulate, the Office of the Chief Commissioner and the Administration Board would jointly consider the merits of each case.

It was decided to legalise all men and women who held jobs, though technically illegally, and were apprehended between July 15 and August

An appeal was made to their employers to register and provide accommodation for them.

If the employers could not provide accommodation, the Department of Co-operation and Development would do all in its power to do so.

Attestation of such people would be facilitated without their having to go back to Transkei. — Sapa.

DD 18/8/81

# Kati detained says daughter

103

UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr James Kati, had been detained, his daughter said.

Ms Doris Kati said her father was approached by four men in the street at Engcobo on Sunday afternoon after his return from a funeral. The men later led him away.

Mr Kati is an executive member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party. He has been detained a number of times.

The Commissioner of Police for the Transkei, Maj-Gen M. Z. Ngceba, said he was not aware of Mr Kati's detention. — DDR.



DD 19/8/81 103

# New psychiatric unit for Transkei

UMZIMKULU — Transkei's first psychiatric teaching unit for nurses was inaugurated yesterday at the Umzimkulu Psychiatric Hospital by the secretary for Health and Social Welfare, Mr M. B. Potelwa.

The medical superintendent at the hospital, Dr Guy Daynes, said the first students in training were 12 registered nurses, 10 women and two men, who would do a year's course to qualify for the diploma in psychiatric nursing.

Meanwhile, Dr Daynes is to be honoured by the College of Medicine of South Africa, which is celebrating the 25th year of its foundation this month by making special jubilee awards to 11 outstanding Southern African medical men.

An illuminated scroll will be presented to him and to a colleague, Dr H. Stott of the Valley Trust, Botha's Hill, at a banquet in Durban on Saturday night by the president of the college of medicine.

Professor Geldenhuys.

Dr Daynes said yesterday that a revised edition of Clinical Medicine in Africans in Southern Africa, on which he had collaborated with Professor Y. K. Sedaat of Natal University and Dr G. D. Campbell of Stellenbosch, would be published early in the new year. — DDR.

DD 19/8/87 (103) (18/87)  
**Fisheries case postponed**

UMTATA — The case against an employee of Transkei Sea Harvest (Pty) Ltd, Mr N. Mbabambato, who is charged with six counts under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, was postponed in the re-

gional magistrate's court here yesterday until August 26.

Mr Mbabambato was not asked to plead, nor were any details of the charges given. — DDR.

# WMA likely to admit Transkei says Pupuma

DD 19/8/81  
103

NQAMAKWE — Transkei had an 80 per cent chance of being admitted to the World Medical Association when it meets in Lisbon at the end of September, the president of the Transkei Medical Association, Dr A. Pupuma, said here yesterday.

Asked to comment on the decision by the Australian Medical Association to back Transkei's application to the WMA, Dr Pupuma said it had come as no surprise because the Australian association was not influenced by the United Nations, was unswayed by political pressures and was looking at the TMA as a professional body only.

Dr Pupuma said he expected support also from the British Medical Association, among others, which he felt had been persuaded that the TMA acted entirely independently of South Africa.

His association had applied for admission to the world body last year, but the application had been delayed "by one of those chaps to the north of us in Africa who thought he knew everything that was going on in Transkei."

"We are sending our chief executive officer, Dr

Mxolisi Ngcwase, from Mount Frere, as a delegate to the meeting in Lisbon to answer any outstanding queries other delegates may have."

Dr Pupuma said he was an associate member of the WMA and his contacts with medical associations around the world had led him to feel optimistic about Transkei's chances of admission this year.

The WMA was not a political pressure group like the World Health Organisation and Transkei stood ready to share its knowledge and experience with other members of the medical fraternity on a common international platform, he said.

A Johannesburg correspondent reports that an international storm threatens to break over the Australian Medical Association's decision to support Transkei and South Africa's admission to the WMA.

Nigeria has already lodged an official complaint with the Australian ambassador in Lagos. The British Medical Association said it would let its opposition about the matter be known to the Australian ambassador in London.

A spokesman for the British Medical Association said yesterday the Transkei membership approval by the Australian association was "shocking".

"They are nothing but an arm of the South African Medical Association, members of a puppet government, and we will make our objections known to the Australian Government about the matter," he said.

Anti-apartheid groups in Australia have protested against the AMA's support for South Africa and Transkei's world membership.

Dr Andrew Refshauge, spokesman of the Australian Doctors' Reform Society, — which has steadily opposed the AMA's stand on South Africa and Transkei — said he could not support the decision of the association.

"The world should show its abhorrence of apartheid by barring world membership of all South African bodies," he said.

The Australian embassy in Pretoria said yesterday the Australian Government was opposed to the AMA's decision, but could not interfere in the policies of private bodies such as the AMA. — DDR.



# Clashes all round over squatter problem

APR 20/8/81

103  
~~208~~

### Parliamentary Staff

ONE OF the most heated clashes of the Budget debate so far flared up in the Assembly yesterday over the removal and arrest of black squatters in Nyanga East.

The issue led to angry exchanges between the Government and the official Opposition, frequent interjections and hard-hitting accusations to and fro.

The main clash was between Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

### DISOBEDIENCE

Dr Koornhof reacted fiercely by accusing some members of the PFP of siding with people who encouraged civil disobedience.

He made an 'urgent appeal' to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and his party 'to stop what they are busy doing.'

The action taken against the squatters during yesterday's dawn raid by police and Administration Board officials was raised by Mrs Suzman, who said she wanted to place on record the strongest possible objection.

She described as 'grotesque' the action taken in 'breaking down shelters and arresting everyone in sight.'

Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, interjected: 'What is grotesque about it?'

Mrs Suzman said she and two other PFP MPs

had witnessed the scene at first hand. Shelters were being torn down under the 'watchful eyes' of at least 150 policemen accompanied by dogs.

When Mrs Suzman made a reference to people who wanted jobs in Cape Town, Dr Morrison interjected: 'Oh, they want it here? I now challenge you to produce one job in Cape Town.'



Dr Piet Koornhof

At one stage Dr Morrison angrily accused Mrs Suzman of inciting a situation which she had described as a 'crisis situation' like Sharpeville and the 1976 riots.

An opposition Member interjected: 'It is precisely you (the Government) who incited it.'

Mrs Suzman called for the scrapping of the coloured labour preference system and asked the Government to stop pass arrests and removals to resettlement schemes.

Dr Morrison: 'What you want is completely irrelevant.'

Continuing her address, Mrs Suzman referred to Dr Koornhof as 'the

Minister responsible for every black person.'

Dr Koornhof interjected: 'They co-operate.'

Later Dr Koornhof entered the debate with a sharp attack on the PFP. He accused the party of seeking 'to hurt South Africa irretrievably.'

Pointing at Dr Slabbert, Dr Koornhof accused the PFP of stirring up feelings of the people of Nyanga while its leader 'sits there and does nothing.'

Dr Koornhof was ordered to withdraw a remark that certain opposition Members were 'inciters' (opstokers).

He said the Government would not allow any squatting — 'We have a duty and we will carry it out.'

The police had acted with dignity and the Government would continue to handle the situation 'as humanely as possible.'

### EMERGENCY

The Government would act against those who employed blacks illegally. Minimum fines might have to be imposed.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, appealed for an 'Erika Theron-type investigation' into the urban black problem.

Mr Raw said the Minister should regard Nyanga as an emergency situation and should not allow it to escalate.

The Government would never stop the flow of people to the towns and cities. It was common cause that urbanisation could not be stopped.

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# Squatters on the road to Transkei

# SENT BACK IN BUSES

**MORE than 1 000 squatters of 'no name' camp at Nyanga were sent back to Transkei by bus last night, a Government spokesman confirmed today.**

Meanwhile the 250 men and women and a number of children who avoided arrest in the pre-dawn raid at the camp yesterday have taken refuge in a church hall.

Earlier today police threatened them with arrest when they were found at the camp adjoining the Administration Board offices in Nyanga.

Only 60 squatters have been allowed to remain in the Peninsula.

In all, 1 059 of the Transkeians were sent back by bus, the director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said today.

They were to be taken to the Transkei border at the Kei River. There they would be given train tickets to the stations nearest to the places from where they came.

Mr Mills said 1 283 blacks had been detained at the squatter camp in Nyanga.

Of them only six were willing to accept offers of employment in other parts of the country.

## Housing

Sixty of the blacks were found to be in the Peninsula legally. Their employers were contacted in an effort to make arrangements for housing.

The Transkeians, who were brought to the Pollsmoor area from Nyanga,

started leaving for Transkei yesterday afternoon and more buses left during the night.

The confirmation of the deportation ended almost a day of mystery about the squatters' whereabouts.

The people were given provisions for the road while detained in the Pollsmoor area. These included milk and baby food.

## Opportunity

The Transkeians sent back included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children.

Blacks from the Ciskei were also being given the opportunity of work elsewhere or of having their positions regularised if they had work in the Peninsula.

Mr Mills said those who did not want to accept would be sent back to

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

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**Squatters**

(Continued from Page 1)

where they came from if they asked for this.

If they did not want to do this they would be prosecuted.

Buses for Transkei left yesterday afternoon and through the night.

Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Administration Board were today still considering the position of the 74 remaining squatters who have not yet been dealt with in some way.



Parliament

# Koornhof accuses

# PFP of 'dirty tactics'

**Parliamentary Staff**

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday attacked 'certain members' of the Progressive Federal Party for siding with people who encouraged civil disobedience.

Replying during the Budget debate to opposition criticism of his department's 'callous' handling of the Nyanga squatter issue, Dr Koornhof requested the PFP urgently to stop what he called 'dirty tactics' which were doing irreparable harm to South Africa.

**HYPOCRITES**

He said even the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lemox Sebe, despised the PFP, who had visited his country recently 'illegally' to stir up trouble.

Dr Koornhof quoted a letter from Mr Sebe received after the recent visit of nine PFP members to the Ciskei. They had gone without having the

'dececy' to ask the Chief Minister whether he objected.

In the letter Mr Sebe said: 'I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites crawling in the night like snakes.'

Mr Sebe described the PFP as 'enemies of the blacks' — they were all 'rich' but had never offered financial support for his people, unlike the South African Government.

'They are lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists at the time or else they would have been detained in my prisons,' said Mr Sebe.

Dr Koornhof said many other black leaders had also spoken with disgust at the role of some opposition members.

Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said as parliamentarians PFP MPs considered it their duty to visit parts of the country where the money budgeted for by the Government was to be spent.

'We are not answerable to Mr Sebe for our actions,' he said.

# Nyanga 'outrage'



Mrs Helen Suzman

# Suzman anger at 'callous' removal

**Parliamentary Staff**

THE removal of the squatters in Nyanga East yesterday was 'utterly offensive to anyone with any claim to a sense of humanity,' Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) angrily told the Assembly yesterday.

In a strongly-worded speech during the Budget debate, Mrs Suzman said she wanted to place on record on behalf of the PFP the 'strongest possible condemnation' of the Government and its callous handling of the Nyanga squatter issue.

Since the raid, evictions and arrests at Langa barracks in mid-July, after which those evicted set up their flimsy shelters on the Cape Flats near Crossroads, there had been an on-going confrontation between 'these helpless people' and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Last Friday the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, had stated that those among the squatters who were working would be 'legalised'. He would try to find work elsewhere for the others, although their families would not necessarily be able to stay with them.

'The offer, not unexpectedly, was not accepted,' she said.

Yesterday, at dawn, police and Administration Board officials were 'once again on the job, breaking down shelters and arresting everyone in sight.'

Mrs Suzman said she had witnessed the 'grotesque scene' when at least 150 armed policemen with dogs destroyed shelters and loaded people into police vans.

'No Press was present. True to an ancient tradition of freedom of the Press and the public's right to know the news,



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they were not allowed in,' she said.

She described the 'goings-on' at Nyanga as an 'outrage'. It was completely useless as a solution to what was an ongoing problem of great magnitude.

The Minister did not understand what Nyanga was all about. Most of the squatters had been in the Peninsula for a number of years, some in steady employment and others in and out of jobs.

'It is here that they want to stay; not be sent off to the mines or farms in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It is here that their wives and children have been able to join them in a family life of sorts,' said Mrs Suzman.

Neither Dr Koornhof nor his department had any idea of the resilience of the Nyanga people and their grim determination to stay in the area.

He also had no idea what a 'storm of protest' would break over his head because of his callous treatment of what to him were only 'illegals,' but to many others were also human beings.

The squatters were not trying to defy the Minister by staying on that 'desolate stretch of land on icy winter days and nights.' They had gone there in the hope a survey would be taken, as it was for Crossroads, and they did not want to be left off the list.

'Only brute force will shift them. And any use of brute force will have the most profound ill-effect on race relations here, and attitudes towards South Africa in the rest of the civilised world.'

Mrs Suzman said the Nyanga people were refusing from the poverty and want in the Transkei and Ciskei. Civilised countries cared for the refugees that arrived in their midst. Here they had been treated 'like an invading army' instead of the 'poor wretches' that they were.

What was happening in Nyanga was a microcosm of what could be repeated in every town and city throughout the Republic.

A truce should be called while the root causes were tackled — no more pass-law arrests; and no more removals, be they resettlement schemes or black spot removals, or eviction of labour tenants from farms, or relocation of black urban townships.

'Call a stop to the night-mare policy that has caused untold misery to millions of people,' said Mrs Suzman.

# Mayor calls for humane solution

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## Municipal Reporter

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, has called for a humane and just solution to the Nyanga squatter problem but has also pointed out that the City Council is in no way involved in what has taken place.

Mr Kreiner was replying to the deputation which called on him earlier this week with a petition asking that Cape Town's position be clarified and that it be made clear that Nyanga did not form part of the Cape Town municipality.

The deputation included Sir Richard Luyt in his capacity as chairman (Cape Western Region) of the Institute of Race Relations, the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town,

and Professor L Ahrens of the University of Cape Town.

Signatories included Cardinal Owen McCann, Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Bill Burnett, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and other leading politicians and academics.

Mr Kreiner, after meeting the council's executive yesterday, released a statement in which he said that since 1973 the Cape Town city council had been completely divested of control over the African townships and their inhabitants.

'The City Council has therefore not been involved in any way in the events leading up to the present situation nor in the action which has been or is being taken.'

## CONCERN

I have been asked by the executive committee of the City Council to express the deep concern of the people of Cape Town about the events which are taking place on its borders and the universal anxiety for a humane and just solution to the problem to be found.

I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the many Capetonians and others who have demonstrated their concern and compassion for the afflicted by their donations, of clothing, blankets, food and other assistance so generously and openheartedly given, Mr Kreiner added.

# ASSEMBLY

CT 20/8/81

# eruptions in

# major row

# DIINYANGA

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

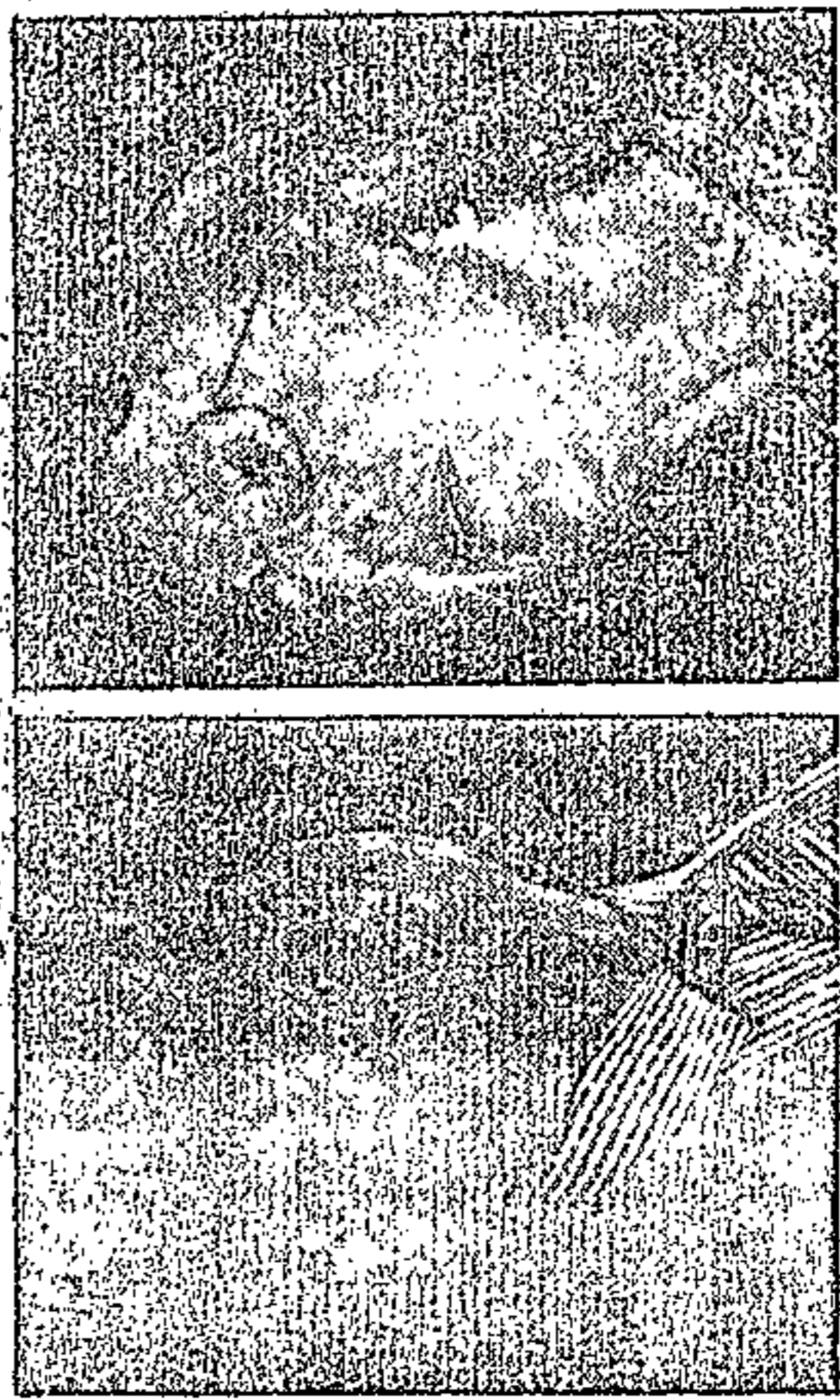
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**— A major parliamentary row broke out yesterday as government ministers reacted angrily to opposition allegations of outrageous, callous and inhuman treatment of Nyanga squatters.

The Budget debate row was marked by heated exchanges only hours after police arrested hundreds of squatters at the Nyanga East site and took them to Pollsmoor Prison.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party accused the government of ham-handed treatment of the squatter problem.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his deputy, Dr George Morrison, repeatedly made angry interjections and allegations of incitement as PFP members criticized the Nyanga action.

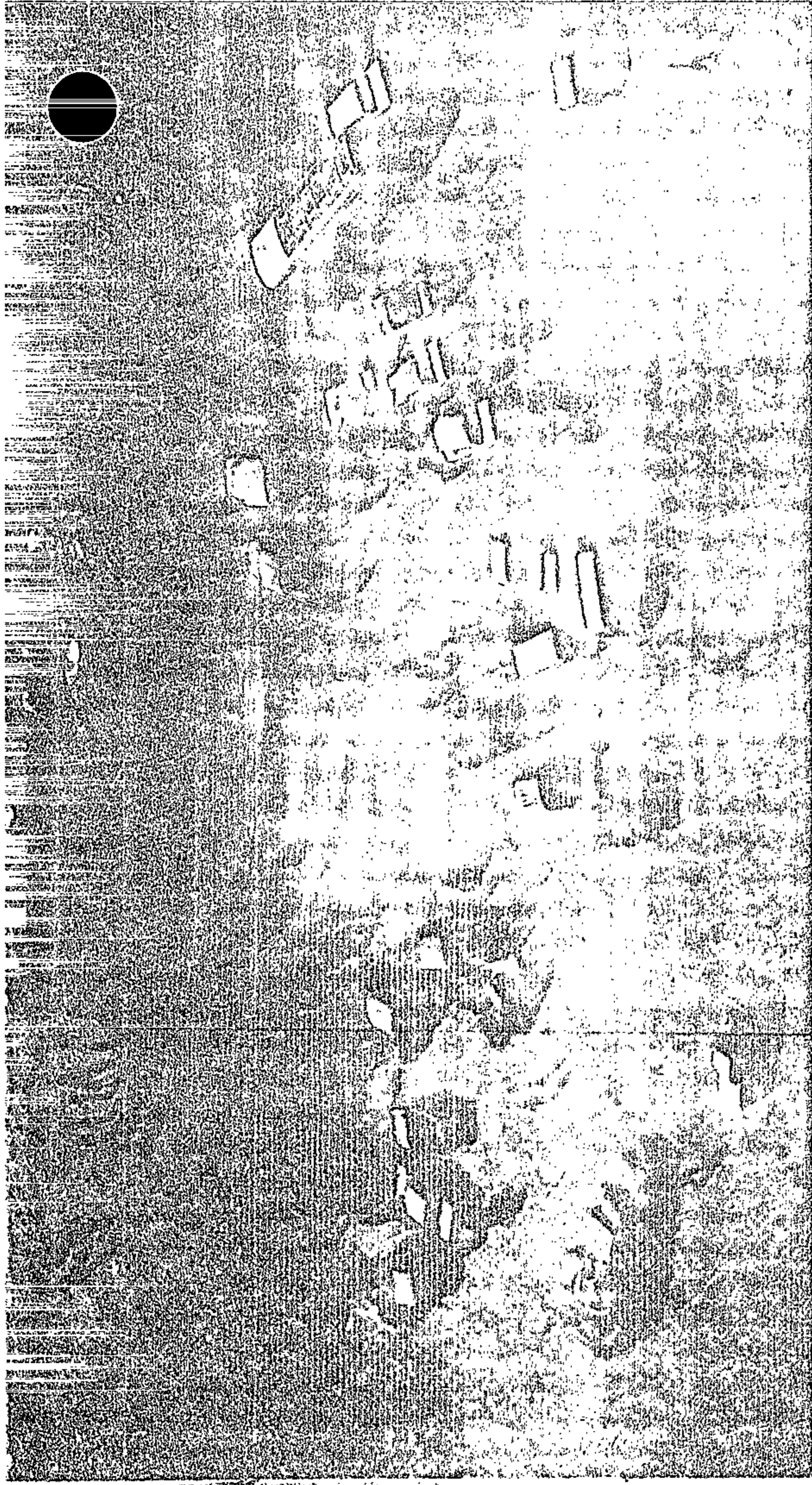
Minister reply: Dr Koornhof accused them of incitement.



Dr Piet Koornhof Mrs Helen Suzman

Pictures Page 2

More News



The scene yesterday afternoon after the shelters of several thousand squatters were demolished in a raid which started before dawn. Less than 24 hours before, the area was covered with shelters.

## Dawn raid squatters 'leave in buses'

**Staff Reporter:**  
MYSTERY surrounds the fate of the Nyanga squatters arrested yesterday in a dawn swoop by nearly 100 policemen.

Reports that some "illegal" squatters were by last night on their way to Durban and the Transvaal in four buses, could not be confirmed.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Eishop, said he was told that four busloads had left from Pollsmoor prison, two of them headed for the Transvaal and the other two for Durban.

Approached for comment on the arrested squatters, a spokesman for the Prison Department at Pretoria said that the department was aware of the reports.

missioner for the Western Cape, Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout.

By late last night Mr Bezuidenhout could not be contacted.

Mr Eishop said that approximately 40 people illegally in the Cape Peninsula were transferred from Pollsmoor to the cells at the Langa Commission-er's Court.

When he visited the stricken people with his wife, Mrs Di Eishop, the MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Molly Blackburn, the MPC for Walmer in Port Elizabeth, he asked an official why they were detained when they were legally in the area.

When he returned about 6pm with food he was told the people had been released "after being told that they were not to return to the 're-name' camp". He had confirmed their release by personally checking the cells, which he found empty.

Those held are being detained in terms of sections 40 (4) and 40 (5) of Act 59 of 1972, the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act.

In terms of the section, any person who enters the Republic without the necessary documents unless the person is a South African citizen by birth or descent is prohibited.

According to Mr Eishop, people held at the night sack could be deported.

Police would not discuss the raid yesterday and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Gekkenhuy, merely referred the press to an earlier statement made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He added briefly that the police had been asked to assist.

Dr Koornhof said in his statement that all the people in the squatter camp had been removed.

This had been done, he said, in order to defuse the situation there and to improve effective action.

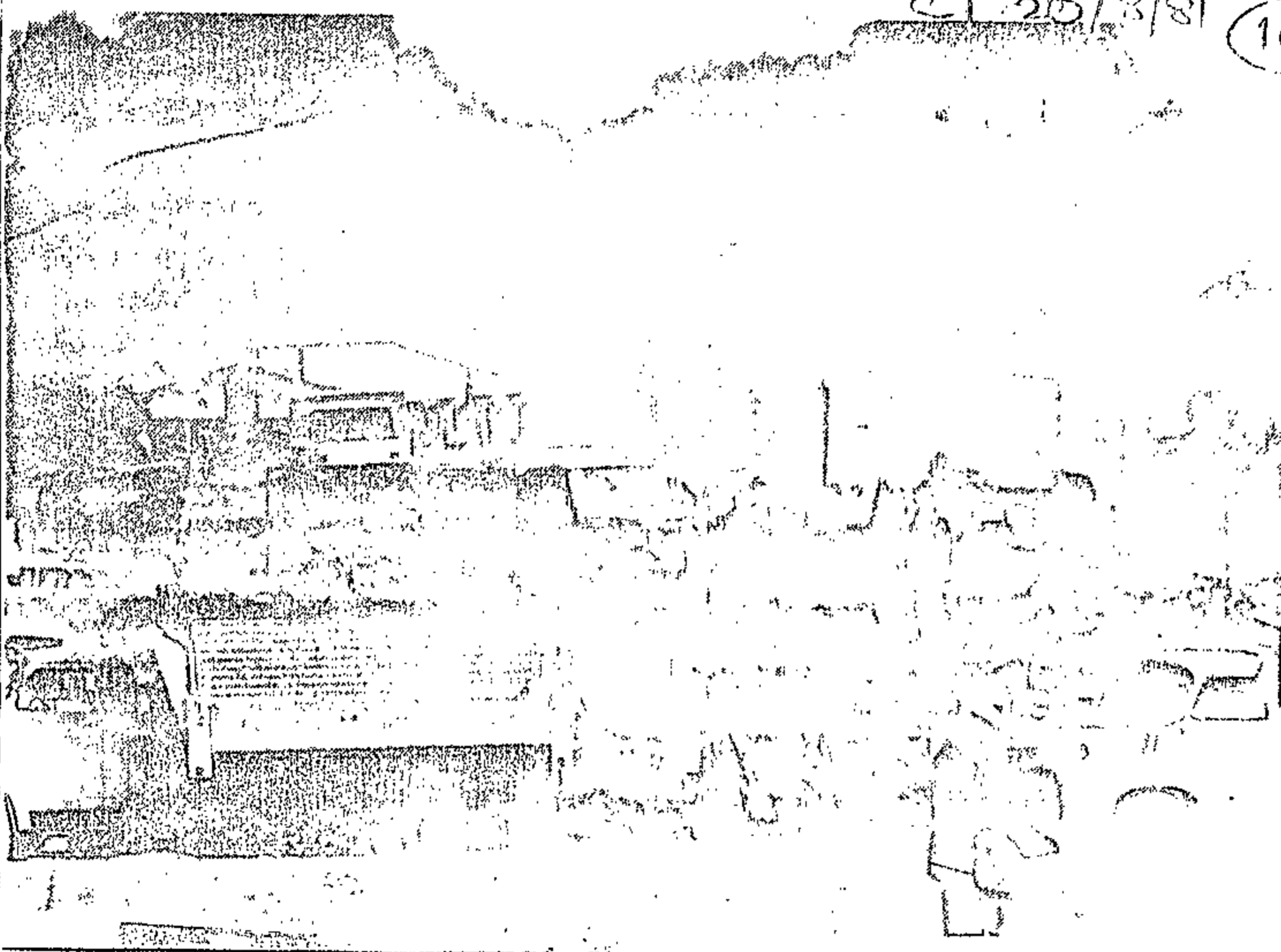
It was clear, he said, that the squatter camp was growing while the words between the squatters and the police continued.

It was clear, he said, that the squatter camp was growing while the words between the squatters and the police continued.





People flee at the Nyanga squatter camp yesterday as police sneeze machines are brought into operation.  
Below: Workers demolish shelters near the Administration Board offices in Nyanga.



leader of the opposition, Dr Koornhof, in a speech in Parliament, to stop members doing anything to harm to the country.

Dr Koornhof later issued a statement rejecting with contempt Dr Koornhof's allegation of PFP incitement and blamed the situation on government policies which had delayed black housing in the Western Cape, treated it as a coloured labour preference area and overcrowded the homelands through resettlement.

The most negative publicity South Africa has had over the last decade has come as a result of the raids on the Nyanga camps.

"It was government neglect of all these problems of urbanization over years which led to this distressing situation," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament the squatters had rejected an offer of help and sought "confrontation" with the authorities instead. The government had no option in the circumstances but to maintain law and order.

"Must we maintain law and order only in summer?" He asked.

Rejecting accusations of barbaric or racist treatment, he said several times that his department was making a genuine effort to solve the problem as humanely as possible.

"Some of my own people said I was too good-natured and approachable when I handled the Crossroads problem."

Dr Koornhof said those arrested who could prove they had jobs would be allowed to stay and the rest sent back to their places of origin. But they could not return to squat at Nyanga East.

"Whatever happens, squatting in that area in the Western Cape will not be allowed. Their challenge to law and order will not be tolerated."

He warned of impending stronger measures to deter employment of blacks illegally in the Peninsula. This would include the employers of those arrested yesterday whose positions would be legalized.

"We will have to consider imposing a minimum fine." Dr Koornhof accused the PFP of "exploiting" a highly emotional situation which had nothing to do with ideology.

It was not the government which had sought the confrontation. It had begun when 25 people had refused to leave the Langa barracks, which were being converted into proper family units, after others had earlier left voluntarily.

He had ordered housing to be provided for them, then for 50, 60 and finally for 82 people as the number resisting removal grew. Suddenly all those in the barracks said the process was going too slowly and elected to squat in defiance of law and order.

## Jobs, 'no families' on mines

Staff Reporter

NYANGA squatters willing to take jobs on mines would definitely not be able to have their families with them, according to sources in the mining industry.

An official of one of the mining groups said yesterday that his chairman had been approached last week by the Ministry of Co-operation and Development "to see if we could accommodate people who do not have jobs".

The official said all the group's mines were full, but that it would make an effort to take 500 squatters if they were destitute.

The official added that his group would, however, have to be satisfied that each person seeking a job with them was doing so voluntarily and not because he had been coerced.

The mining group also made it clear that in terms of the government's quote of 3 percent for the proportion of black miners accommodated on a family basis, "not one" of the squatters would be able to take his family to the mines.

A senior official of the Chamber of Mines confirmed that the industry had been asked to "stand by" to take on squatters from the Nyanga site, but pointed out that the industry was "turning people away all over the place" already.

"None of the people in question has any previous experience," he added.

The chamber is responsible for supplying the industry with black labour, but the spokesman said: "We have no direct involvement in this issue. We are turning people away and we cannot help in the particular situation."

In his reply, Dr Koornhof accused the Progressive Federal Party of inciting civil disobedience and of harming South Africa abroad by criticizing government actions in excessive terms.

He also rounded on Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) who had made a fiery speech in which she termed government actions at Nyanga an outrage "utterly offensive to anyone with any claim to a sense of humanity".

Mrs Suzman said the actions were also completely useless as a solution to a large and continuing problem and warned that the use of brute force would have the most profound ill-effects.

"We will be faced with another crisis situation which could have the magnitude of Sharpeville," she declared.

### Panic

She said the government failed to understand that people prepared to brave freezing cold and icy rain were "refugees from poverty, want, malnutrition and lack of jobs" who were determined to stay. The solution was education, training and site and service facilities, not sending them back to homelands to starve.

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said the government had failed to prepare for inevitable urbanization and, while uncontrolled squatting could not be allowed, had now taken panic action. He called for reception centres, similar to those for displaced persons after the last world war, where people could be cared for while their cases were processed.

Dr Koornhof accused Mrs Suzman of "talking in the idiom of revolution and anarchy" and appealed to the

Sowetan 20/8/81 (103) (845) (226)

# Songs answer arrests

IN THE chilly pre-dawn at the nameless place where about 2 000 squatters spent the night in Nyanga, about 50 police vehicles and administration board officials yesterday swooped down with dogs and arrested most of the people.

The pre-dawn raid at Nyanga came as a complete surprise for most of the homeless people.

An Argus reporter and photographer entered the camp at about 4.30 this morning.

About 350 shelters nestled side by side and from most a plume of smoke rose from a small fire.

Most of the people seemed to be awake and chatting quietly while at the cross, the spiritual centre of the camp, a man gave a sermon.

Most of the men were around the shelters and a few dozed fitfully in the

## SOWETAN REPORTER

narrow passages between the shelters.

Among them was Mr Elliot Nkoko. No, he did not think the police would come again.

For Mr Nkoko the issue is clear. "In Transkei everything is nothing. My mother and children are there. They need food and they need clothes. It is only in Cape Town I can find work."

"I have worked contracts for 13 years in Cape Town. I must stay with my wife."

Mr Nkoko was among the 800 meat workers who lost their jobs in May last year when he went on strike.

"I can get a job, I know it — but I must have a Peninsula stamp."

Reverend David Freeth, Rector of St John's Parish, Wynberg, who spent the night in his car at the camp joined the early morning devotions at about 5.30am.

As the sun rose on the smoky scene, a woman who has lived in Cape Town for almost 20 years and only two months ago was 'legalised' to stay here commented: "They treat us like dogs. God will punish them."

And all the while the hymns continued, reaching a fever pitch when the first people were loaded in the prison trucks.

The police entered the area with military-like precision at 6.20 yesterday morning. Hundreds of squatters who have been in the camp for the past five weeks were awake and many tried to flee.

Police cordoned off the area within minutes and kept at bay the hundreds of crossroads residents who were passing on their way to work.

The raid was led by Colonel Piet van Rensburg, head of the Riot Squad.

• To Page 2

TELEGRAPH  
"UNIVERSITY"  
TELEPHONE

Sowetan 20/8/81 (103) (845) (226)

## 2000 'illegal' arrests

• From Page 1

assisted by Captain A J Odiendaal.

Administration Board officials appeared to be making a bonfire at the centre of the camp.

Hundreds of squatters climbed willingly into the seemingly endless convoy of police trucks brought in for the occasion. When the police entered the camp, the convoy reached from one side of the camp back along the road as far as the Administration Board offices, a distance of about one kilometre.

The squatters were kept in a large group around the cross which was erected on Sunday.

Throughout the night a group of about 150 people sung hymns and prayed around the cross.

As the raid commenced Rev Freeth contacted fellow-clergymen by means of a field radio. The Rev Sid Lockett, who has played a leading role in the drama of the homeless people, arrived and was seen remonstrating with Colonel van Rensburg.

One of the group who managed to escape told the Argus the people were being taken en masse to Pollsmoor Prison.

The singing continued as the sun rose and the early morning jet blasted their way out of DF Malan Airport on their way to Johannesburg.

It would be on the broadening of the numbers, no special warning in

THE eviction and removal of people at Nyanga made peaceful change difficult and 'merely stoke the fires of violence,' the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said last night.

Dr Dhlomo, who is also Kwazulu's Minister of Education and Culture, was speaking at a dinner in Stellenbosch attended by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The dinner inaugurated the South African Youth Foundation, a movement aimed at improving black-white relations.

**NON-VIOLENT**

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha supported the foundation as it believed in a non-violent strategy.

# Removals 'stoke fires of violence'

It had, however, to be admitted that the foundation's launching coincided with 'a climate of great despondency' particularly in the black community.

'There have been statements which have left us flummoxed — such as that we blacks are "crowding out whites in public places and parks."

The events at Nyanga and in the Cape Peninsula over the past few weeks did not augur well for the peaceful change for which Inkatha was working.

'Such things make credible the case of those of our brothers who are already saying that we will only resolve our country's problems after we have slaughtered each other.

**LONELY**

'Events such as these make our journey on the path of non-violence extremely lonely and also make our case for peaceful change difficult to sell to most of our people.

The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and soon Ciskei have not prevented our brothers from the Transkei building pathetic shacks around Durban or Cape Town.

If the squatter refugees from these areas on your doorsteps are not more secure because of these developments, then you are not more secure,' Dr Dhlomo said.

**PRIORITIES**

Dr Koornhof said three priorities were the removal of all hurtful discrimination, economic regional development and the creation of a meaningful confederation.

The formation of the SA Youth Foundation was a milestone in South Africa's history.

Young people should beware of fatalism, which dampened initiative and favoured revolutionaries. They should help build a community of hope with a common cause.

every paying investment in different parts of the world would expect considering it given out direct to the so-called laundries will roundings... He hangs out 'Yo Sam', or some such 'in large letters under 'New Laundry'. It will designated 'New Laundry'.

Cape Town, "to be placed in the location there," presumably the Docks Location since most, he noted, were employed by the Harbour Board. An acrimonious exchange between the two authorities took place, as the Village Management Board made every effort to have the refugees removed from Matieland, while Cape Town ignored their protests. Finally it announced that they were to be evicted on the 27th May. Their subsequent fate was not recorded, for Cape Town made no further provision for them, and it was months before they were able to return to the Transvaal. 87

Hostility to the Chinese was more concentrated. Of all the Asiatic world, the Chinese were viewed by the West at the turn of the century with the greatest suspicion, not least because of the recent Boxer rebellion. Even before the epidemic had started, Capetonians were becoming sensitive about the number of Chinese entering the colony, although this was very small. A deputation from the Town House had suggested in 1900 that restrictions be placed on Chinese immigration, but Sprigg had been unprepared to take action during that session of parliament. 88 Chinese laundries were believed to be a special danger in spreading the plague, although only one case actually occurred on Chinese premises. This did not prevent the Cape Times Special Commissioner from drawing particular attention to them.

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# Choice is to hit people or change laws — Dean

Agms 21/8/81

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Staff Reporter

THE VERY Reverend E L King, Dean of Cape Town, asked yesterday whether it was better to chase, hit and hunt people or to look at the laws if the laws brought pain and dehumanisation.

Nearly 1000 people crowded into the Cathedral at lunchtime yesterday to support a petition asking the Government to withdraw laws depriving the squatters of their rights to be together.

Dean King said that one of the 'most dangerous words that get flung about today is the word "illegal."

'It may be ominous in some countries, but it is fraught with danger among us. Because if you are "illegal" you have no hope.

'Hitler's Germany made Jews illegal. It was not legal to be a Jew. Lots of Jews died because they were illegal. It is not legal to be a squatter.

'How many people have said to me these last

weeks: "I have much sympathy with them out there in the rain — but they are illegal!"

'At a time like this it is not right to keep silent; it is not right to do nothing. Or if it is, it is the time to stop talking about a Christian civilised country and prating about 'family life.'

'Or is that a white prerogative?'

BLINDLY

Dean King said South Africans were faced with a society that was being met inadequately, blindly, unwisely and ineffectually.

'Human nature and history combine to teach us that people want to eat; they want basic security and they need each other.

'People, especially women and small children, don't come to Cape Town to see the bright lights. They come to be together. To find their man.

'If I was black and lived in Transkei, I would be here, in Cape Town.

'Men and women want each other, they want to build a home, they want to establish something other than a solitary and hungry loneliness.

'This is not sickly sentimentalism; this is just what human beings are; how they feel. This basic human need and drive has now become visible near us.

'If you suppress it, it will reappear. The squatters will be back, somewhere, anywhere, they will resurface from the enclaves where they have been driven.

'You would suppose that if this problem is to be met, a Christian society might be the best kind of society to meet it; with some understanding... sympathy, even some sense of reality.

'We need to try to understand the depths of pain and deprivation, and to challenge the assumptions and structures of society in our land today,' Dean King said.

## 'Abolish causes of suffering'

THE petition presented to the Government by the religious group yesterday reads:

'We, the concerned citizens of Cape Town, are deeply shocked and distressed by the inhuman treatment of the Nyanga homeless by the South African Government and its officers over the past five weeks and particularly yesterday (Wednesday) — the indiscriminate mass arrests and the deportation of these people to places of starvation.

'We support these people in their demand to be able to exercise their God-given right to live together as families.

'We therefore urge the South African Government to abolish all laws which are the causes of such suffering.'

The petition was endorsed by the 1000 people present at the Cathedral and the subsequent march to Parliament and the following organisations:

The South African Women's Federation; the Church of the Province of

South Africa; the Civil Rights League; the Congregational Church; Lutheran Church; Parents Action Committee of Guguletu; the Quakers; Roman Catholic Church; N G Sendingkerk; SRC of the Students' Committee; The SRC of UCT; United Women's Organisation Veritas; Women's Movement for Peace; Black Sash, Cape Western Region; SA Institute of Race Relations, Western Cape Region; Mowbray Inter-race Group and Churches' Urban Planning Committee.

but a few days later this was extended to receive 200 people. 42 By the end of the month the number housed there had risen to 649 and as winter approached, the authorities began to plan for a more permanent wood and iron camp behind Zonnebloem College to house about 1000 from Districts Five and Six. 43 Eventually these plans were abandoned, however, presumably because of the cost and the fact that the epidemic was receding. The Ebenezer Road camp

**Marriage**  
 Ann 21/8/81  
 body's plea  
 340 206 03  
**on squatters**

introduces the other crucial variable into our analysis viz:  
 the strong bargaining power of labour. As the magistrate of  
 Willowvale (from where mo  
 time was recruited) comme  
 named centre, (C.T.) wher  
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 In this paper we will e  
 explain the anomalies o  
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 of labour consciousness  
 perspective which will  
 ceed by a narrative exi

THE Western Cape Society for Marriage and Family Life yesterday protested at the 'ill-conceived' manner in which the law had been implemented against the Nyanga squatters.  
 At the annual meeting of the society, held at the BP Cinema, a motion was adopted stating the society's 'distress at the ill-conceived manner in which the law of the land is being implemented against families without shelter in the Nyanga East area resulting in the disruption and breakdown of family life.'  
 In his chairman's report, Mr D A J Livesy, said South Africa had the unenviable position of having the highest divorce rate in the Western world.  
 The State left 'much to be desired' by way of encouragement and support in ensuring the effectiveness of remedial and educational services for marriage and family life.

**Arrests at Nyanga: Full story in US**

Argus Bureau  
 NEW YORK. — The arrest of the Nyanga squatters was strongly reported in two of the most influential newspapers in the United States today — the New York Times and the Washington Post.  
 The story was a page lead, on inside pages, in both newspapers.  
 The news that three members of the African National Congress (ANC) had been sentenced to death by a Pretoria court also received comprehensive coverage.  
 In the Washington Post a half page was devoted to the two stories and the New York Times carried a picture of police arresting squatters.

# Think tank told of squalor

# 'Squatter shelters not destroyed'

240 (200) 103  
Agosto 21/8/81

## Parliamentary Staff

NO plastic shelters were destroyed but hundreds were confiscated at Nyanga, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament today.

EXTREMELY squalid squatter condition in certain parts of the country, including Nyanga and Crossroads, were a background that could not be ignored, the South African Youth Foundation was told today.

Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of Inkatha, was speaking at the launching of the foundation's think tank in Stellenbosch today.

The think tank consists of 12 black and 12 white people.

The foundation strives for better human relations, and is aimed specially at young working people.

Mr Thula said the launching of the foundation was significant to Nkatha as an exercise in the context of its strategy of non-violence.

Equally important, its launching was against 'a background of unparalleled local and international condemnation of apartheid policy.'

### SHORTAGE

The extreme housing shortage in residential areas, high public transport costs, unprecedented labour-union activities and the ruthless application of influx control laws were among matters that could not be ignored by the foundation.

What also could not be ignored were the bannings and detentions of trade unionists and other political activists and also the apparent 90-degree swing to the right as was seen during the first two weeks of deliberations in parliament, he said.

Mr Thula asked the think tank to approach their deliberations in a spirit of research, not of emotion.

Mr Wynand Malan, National Party MP for Randburg, told the think tank it was necessary to operate from a standpoint of decency, because it created understanding.

It was necessary to speak frankly and convey thoughts fully.

In using terminology, people had to ensure they had the same concept in mind as those with whom they were communicating. Terminology had to be defined.

Negotiating parties had to agree on objectives. They had to be spelled out because objectives were often confused with aims and goals.

The fifth prerequisite was that negotiation was a process of give and take, but should not be confused with horse training.

The sixth point was that one had to start from the known based on reality, and lastly one had to persevere to the final objective.

Removals 'stoke fires of violence' — Page 7.

# Deported squatters to get new job offers

## Political Staff

TRANSKEIAN blacks who have been sent from the Peninsula to the Transkei will again be offered jobs elsewhere in the country.

This was stated today by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He said this was being done in terms of an agreement between the Transkei and South Africa. All but six of the squatters in the Nyanga area turned down jobs in the Orange Free State and Transvaal when these were offered to them in Cape Town.

The spokesman said the 414 men and 470 women would again be given the opportunity of taking up the jobs elsewhere once they had returned to their home areas.

### APPREHENSIVE

The department maintained that it was not clear why the squatters had turned down the job offers. The main reason, it seemed, was the fact that the men would not be allowed to take their families with them when they took up the posts.

It is understood that some of the men were also apprehensive about taking up jobs 'unseen' at co-operatives and mines in the Free State and Transvaal.

Several questions dealing with the Nyanga squatters were placed on today's order paper.

Answering a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), Dr Koornhof said no plastic shelters had been destroyed at the Nyanga-Crossroads site.

'No plastic shelters were destroyed but on August 11 and 9, 72 and 500 plastic shelters were removed,' he said.

They were removed by officials of the Administration Board on the authority of the chief director.

Mr Andrew also asked the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, whether any policemen were recently used to assist with site-clearing in the area.

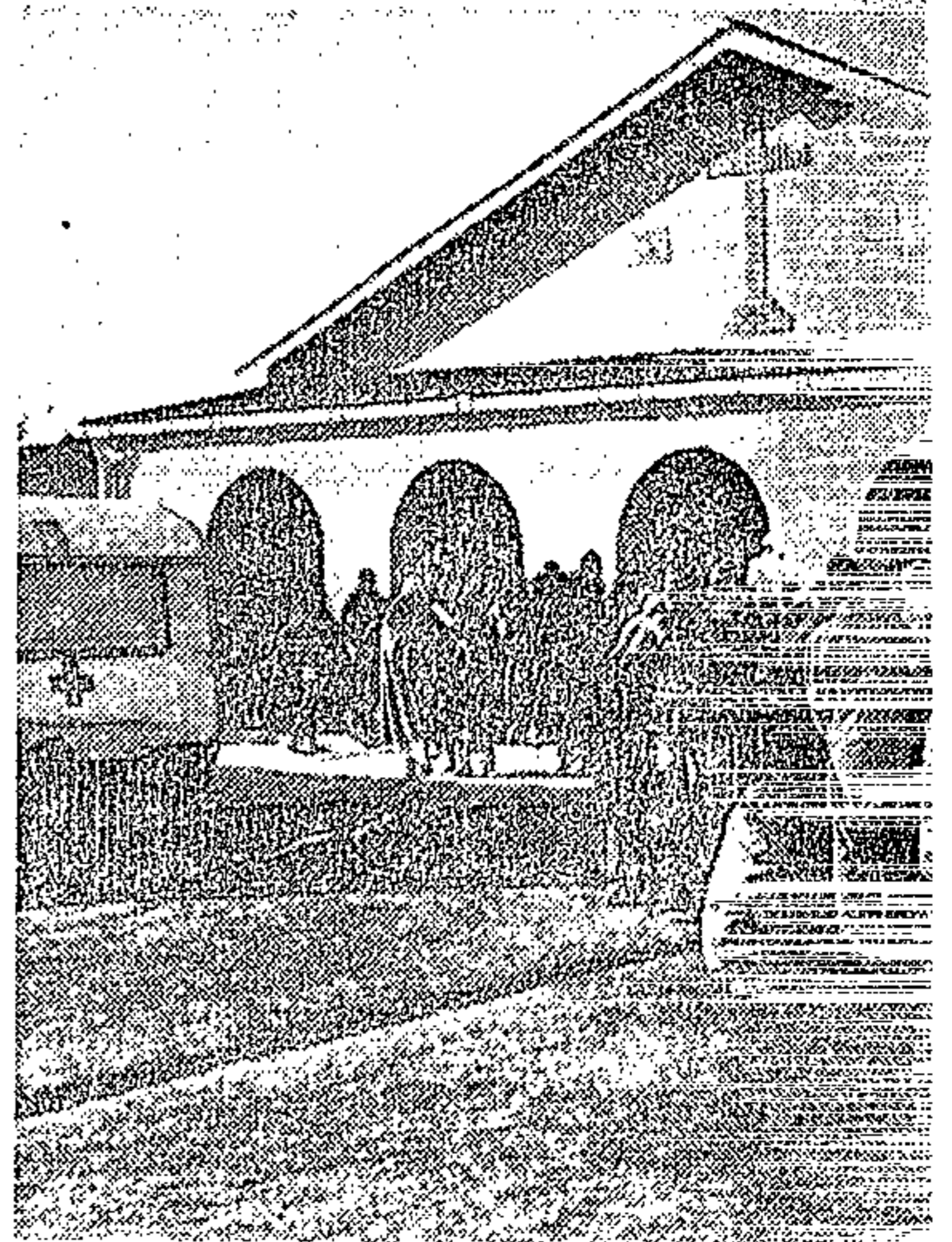
### PROTECTION

Mr le Grange replied: 'No, the police were present to maintain law and order and to give protection to board officials.'

Asked whether houses would be built on the site being cleared, Dr Koornhof said: 'The area has been cleared for re-housing purposes of bona fide residents of Crossroads whose houses were flooded in the heavy rains.'

Measures were then taken to give effect thereto. In the meantime, however, it has been decided to give preference to residents of low-lying areas in Crossroads for re-settlement in New Crossroads.

Consequently it was no longer necessary to move these individuals to the higher site.'



THE squatters who have taken refuge

47. The marginal cost curve

- (a) Cuts the average
- (b) Cuts the average
- (c) Cuts the average
- (d) Is functionally
- (e) Is not functional

48. Total cost is equal to:

- (a) Fixed costs plus variable costs
- (b) The sum of the marginal costs and fixed costs
- (c) Average total cost multiplied by total output
- (d) Average variable cost multiplied by total output
- (e) Fixed cost

49. The variable cost curve

- (1) Is independent of
- (2) Has opposite curvature
- (3) Is relatively steeper
- (4) Is relatively flatter
- (5) Relates only to average fixed cost:

50. Average fixed cost:

- (1) Remains constant
- (2) Increases as average
- (3) Declines as output
- (4) Depends on the output
- (5) Is a function of

4. (d) (e) (c)

1. (a) (b) (e)

4. (a) (b)

1. (a) (b)

# Border sealed to block squatters

Argus 21/8/71

103 (circled) (circled) (circled) (circled)

Staff Reporters

**TRANSKEI'S borders with South Africa have been sealed off to prevent the Nyanga squatters, who were sent back to the homeland this week, returning to South Africa.**

More than 1 000 squatters arrested in a massive dawn swoop by police on the 'no name' camp at Nyanga on Wednesday were put into 17 railway buses and transported back to Transkei.

The squatters were sent back into Transkei when the buses reached the border post at Kei Bridge last night.

The arrival of the deported squatters in Transkei was completely unexpected in spite of assurances by the South African Government that it was done in co-operation with Transkei authorities.

This was disclosed today by the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Mr C M Mancotywa, who said he did not think arrangements had been made to receive the squatters in Transkei because he and the Transkei Government were not aware of the move.

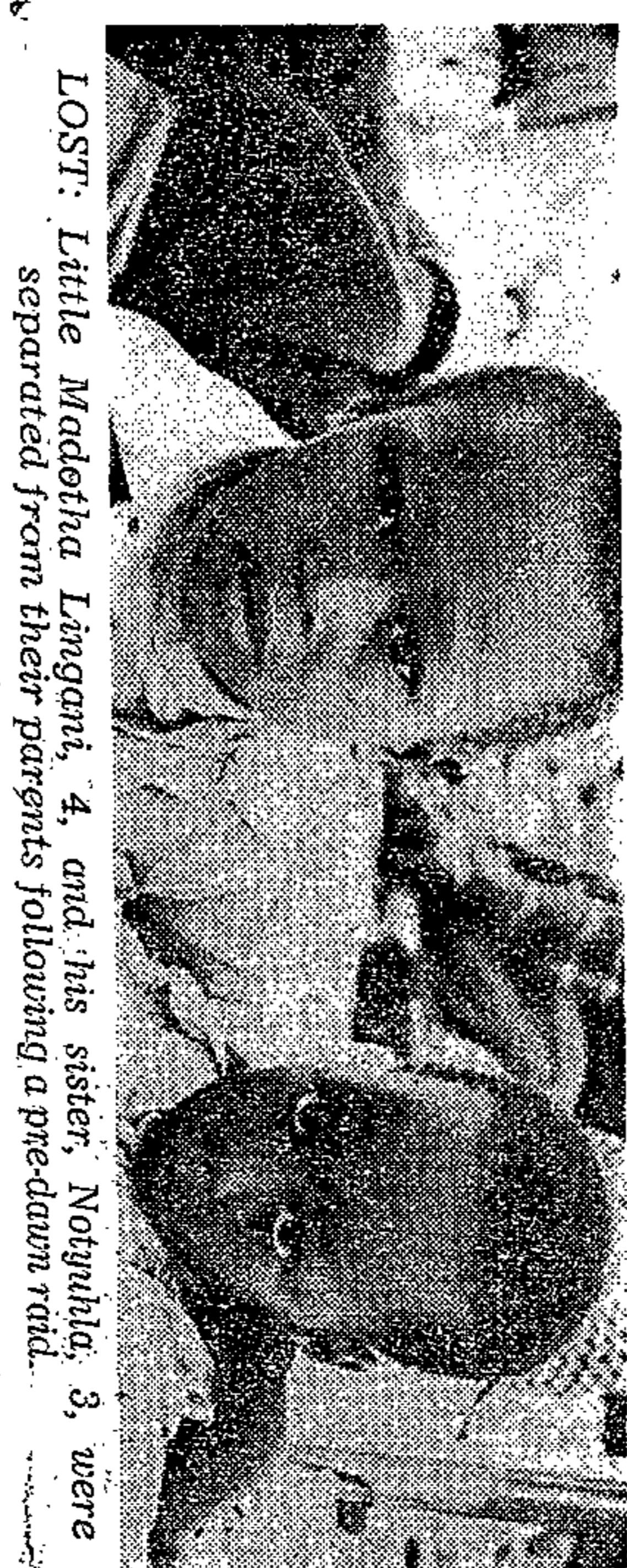
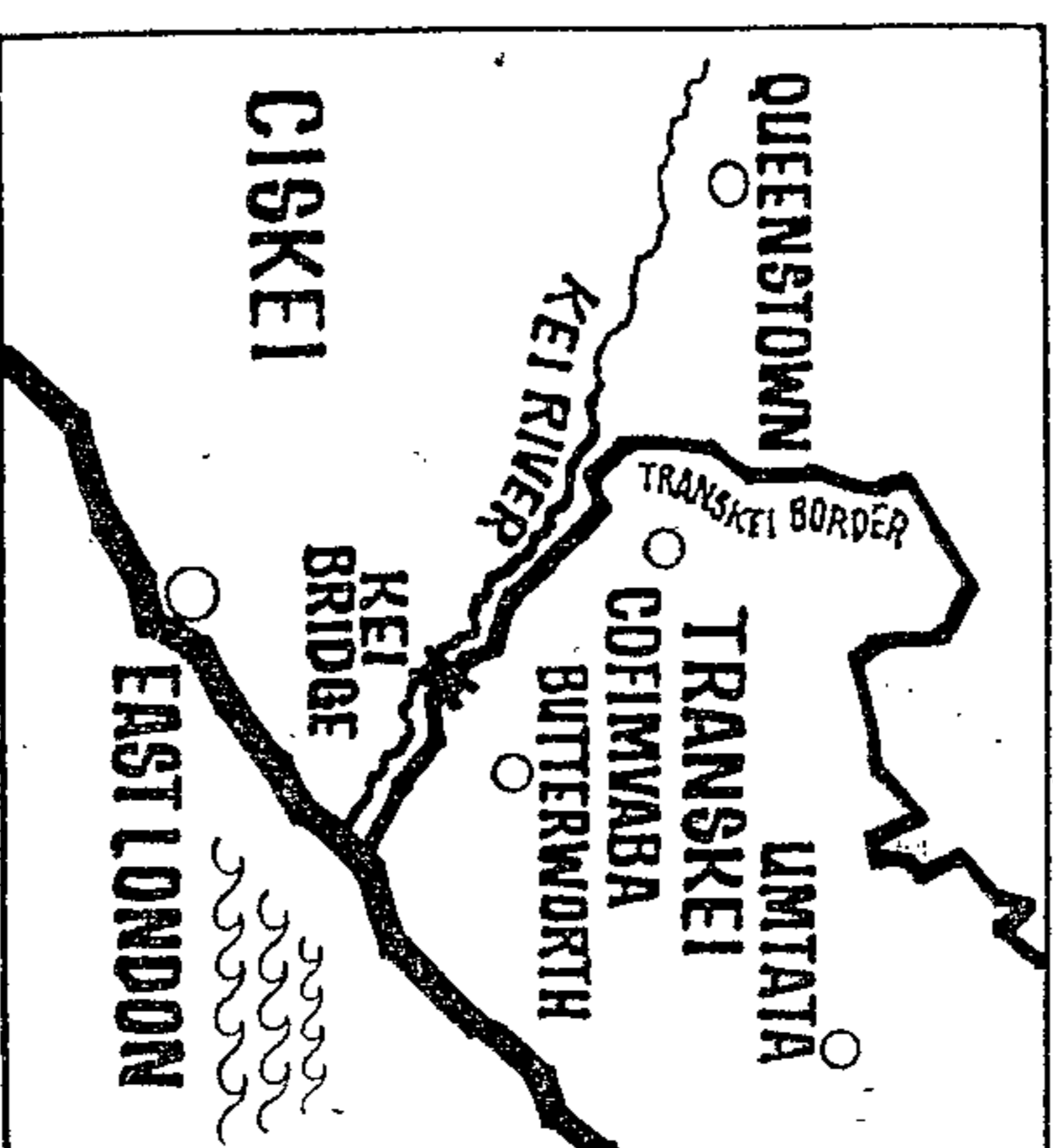
Neither myself nor the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev D T Vika, knew the people were being returned until they were already on the buses.

The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that in Umtata the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S Middle, said his ministry was unaware of any intention to send the Transkeian citizens home.

## Roadblock

He said Mr Vika flew to Cape Town yesterday to sort out a misunderstanding over an agreement with the South African Government on the position of Transkeian citizens in the Western Cape illegally.

Meanwhile the police set up a roadblock at the usually uncontrolled border crossing into Transkei.



LOST: Little Madetha Langanji, 4, and his sister, Notyuhla, 3, were separated from their parents following a pre-dawn raid.

**1 000 take refuge in church**

The number of squatters who escaped Tuesday's dawn raid on the 'no name' camp and took refuge in a nearby church yesterday has risen to about 1 000.

Queenstown, and ped every bus, truck or car coming into South Africa from Transkei.

Those who did not have the necessary papers were arrested and moved by the truck-load to the police station in Queenstown.

## Rail coaches

It is not yet known whether they will be charged or merely returned once more across the border.

When the Nyanga squatters reached the Transkei border post — the first nine buses about 6.30 pm, — they were transferred to eight railway coaches for destinations in Transkei. Their tickets were supplied by the authorities.

The buses were escorted by a large contingent of police, and met by railway officials and border post personnel.

## Escorted

Railway officials referred to the squatters as prisoners.

The buses were escorted as far as the border by police vehicles from Cape Town including two lorries carrying a contingent of police in riot dress.

Police were preparing to return to Cape Town early

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

## Where do the squatters go?

WHERE do the squatters, who are bundled into buses and put on trains to get them out of the Western Cape and into the 'homelands' go? What fate lies in store for them and their children? What of their future? To get the answers to these questions and more, The Argus sent two reporters and a photographer into the homelands for a first-hand look. The first of three reports appears on Page 13.

See Pages 3, 5, 7 and 8

The number of people at the church which trebled from about 300 early yesterday to 969 today included two children — a brother and sister — whose parents are believed to have been deported to Transkei.

Madotha, 4, and Notyuhla Langanji, 3, became separated from their parents after the pre-dawn raid on the 'no name' camp two days ago. The only clothes they have are what they are wearing.

## TENTS

After spending the night in three tents and the church, many having their first night under a roof after five weeks in the cold at the squatter camp, most stood huddled in thick and dry blankets today waiting for soup, food or coffee.

About 250 children, among whom are 89 babies, many suffering from diarrhoea, rash and coughs are receiving medication from the mobile Red Cross clinic which has been at the church since yesterday.

The mobile clinic stayed open during the night.

## RELATIVES

Many people at the church were still searching for lost relatives.

Most of the mothers and the children stayed in the three tents provided by the Red Cross, safe from the slight south-easter which blew today.

system. In other words it is illegitimate, even dangerous, to assume that the dockworkers in question possessed a proletarian consciousness - how could they, since they were not yet fully proletarianised!

In October 1902 African labourers taken on at 4/6 per day struck work in consequence of their being instructed to wear a brass ticket to distinguish them from Africans employed at 3/6. As soon as the brass ticket was withdrawn they returned to work at the previous rate of 4/6.<sup>46</sup> Significantly, they did not strike because they felt threatened by the employment of labourers at lower rates than themselves. Their labour action was based more on a sense of fairness and a demand for dignified treatment than anything else. This idea, that African labour action was motivated chiefly by expectations of humane and just treatment rather than by a proletarian class consciousness, is underscored with remarkable insight by Lowe. He claimed that "strange as it may seem to the lay mind, the rate of pay is not a 'sine qua non' with a Kaffir, there are other considerations which weigh with him to a great extent. These may be summed up as follows -

- 1) a certainty of regular employment;
- 2) fair treatment and a sense of security and protection;
- 3) an impartial enquiry into any grievances real or imaginary".<sup>47</sup>

The problem of whether African labour action should be perceived uncritically in terms of labour or even of class consciousness (as Van Onselen would doubtless have it) or whether it should be viewed in terms of a modes of production analysis (as Goldberg would demand) is probably what is

Desertions were enormous by October 1902 men who return plough",<sup>48</sup> have of 25 men to whom boys did not "since" 49

Van Onselen cl

**Border**

staff to deal with the situation as most people usually cross by road vehicle through the post's main gates.

Sources at Kei Bridge said today the squatters, who had been on the buses for about 24 hours, had probably had little if anything to eat.

The deportees refused to eat the food supplied to them free by the police and their route through the Karoo was littered with tins of bullybeef and loaves of bread thrown from the bus windows.

Large boxes of untouched food were given to local people when the buses reached Transkei border.

(Continued from Page 1)

today from the border post areas.

In an interview, one of the policemen said there were so many entrances and exits to Transkei that it would be impossible to keep the 'deportees' out of South Africa.

'Lots of these people will be back in Cape Town before we are,' he added.

The squatter group consisted of 414 men, 470 women and 175 children.

The transfer from bus to train took place amid strict security and no outsiders were allowed to talk to the squatters.

The fact that the squatters were to cross the border by train apparently caught border post personnel on the Transkei side of the river by surprise. They did not have the

and proved who deserted Galada Tunda's nd "wanted to 903 the request refused "the ve not been lk of cases, a



CAPE TOWN — More than 20 policemen in camouflage uniforms and with dogs confronted a crowd of about 1 000 people who refused to disperse after being told their march to Parliament was unlawful.

The confrontation, which resulted in a passerby being bitten on the leg and a police brigadier being attacked by one of the dogs, followed a lunch-time prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral at which a memorandum, destined for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was read out.

The crowd eventually dispersed after appeals were made by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP member for Houghton, and Mr Ken

Andrew, PFP member for Gardens. The two told the crowd that the memorandum had been handed over.

The prayer meeting ended about 1.50pm and the crowd gathered outside the cathedral and later started walking in the direction of Parliament, led by a group of priests.

A number of people in the crowd carried banners and posters, one of which read: "Families must live together".

As the march entered the gardens surrounding Parliament, Brigadier G. J. Odendal, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, and Brigadier J. Kotze, District Commandant for Cape Town, approached the clergy at the head of the march and told them to tell the people to disperse as the march was illegal.

After discussions, a group of about 14 members of the clergy were allowed past and walked up to the

entrance to Parliament and handed over a copy of the memorandum to a police officer.

Later the riot squad under Colonel Piet van Rensburg, took up positions and the crowd was given 15 minutes to disperse.

When they ignored the order, police moved forward pushing the crowd back towards the Cathedral. It was at this stage that a passerby, Mr Sidney Smith, was bitten on the

leg. At the same time, one of the dogs leapt at Smith or Odendal and nearly bit him.

At the same time, plain clothes police made light of the crowd and some of the posters being carried by the marchers. Scuffles broke out.

Shortly afterwards, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis L. Grange came out and was handed another copy of the memorandum which he promised to hand over to Dr Koornhof.

Mrs Suzman and Mr Andrew in whose constituency Parliament falls, then asked the crowd to leave which it slowly did.

— DDC. Parliamentary debate, page 5.

# Police halt march on Parliament

103 21/8/81

# 1 000 Cape squatters at Kei border

DD 21/8/81

206 103 340

KEI BRIDGE — More than 600 squatters from the Western Cape had arrived here in nine buses by 6.30 am yesterday.

More were expected later and a total of 17 buses bringing more than 1 000 men, women and children from Nyanga-East was expected by 3 am today.

Kei Bridge residents said police were in the area by 7 am yesterday and road-blocks had been set up. Efforts to get any official comment from the officers on the scene were unsuccessful.

We were told they were busy transferring the squatters from buses to light train coaches set up

to ferry the people across the Kei Bridge.

A railways official said the people were prisoners who were being deported.

Journalists on the scene were allowed to look at the area and even get among the buses but they were warned not to talk to the "prisoners".

The buses left Cape Town on Wednesday night.

South African Police worked with a customs official in putting the people onto the train.

The post commander on the Transkei end, Lt M. M. Mokoatsi, said he had been informed yesterday that people from Nyanga would be arriving by bus.

He was surprised when

told they were being transferred onto trains.

He said he did not have any staff to man the railways entrance to Transkei and sending in people by train would complicate their sorting out.

By  
**LESLIE XINWA**

"I had deployed my men for extra duties because of what we were told. I was not aware the people would be crossing the bridge by rail," he said.

Lt Mokoatsi said that in the past there had been numerous problems with people being deported from South Africa.

"There have been occasions when people who were not Transkeians were deported to Transkei and we have had instances where people who came from Glen Grey, for instance, who should have been sent to Queenstown, being brought to this end.

"This means we have to find means of getting these people to their homes."

The area in which the transfer from the buses to the train coaches was being done — Sihota station — is not visible from the Transkei border post.

Lt Mokoatsi said he was

going to look into the matter.

In Umtata the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S. Mdledle, said his ministry was unaware of any intention to send Transkeian citizens back home.

He said the first he had heard of the return of the people from Nyanga was from the Daily Dispatch.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Rev G. T. Vika, flew to Cape Town yesterday morning to sort out misunderstanding which had arisen over an agreement with the South African Government on the position of Transkeian citizens who were in the Western Cape illegally, Mr Mdledle said.

A Cape Town correspondent reports that an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed that a total of 1 059 people had been put aboard buses heading for the Transkei border.

Mr Johan Eyssen, the department's liaison officer, said the figure included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children. They would be driven by bus to Kei Bridge where they would be given train tickets to stations nearest to their home towns.

Mr Eyssen said a total of 1 283 people were detained during Wednesday's raid on the Nyanga East camp site. Sixty eight

were found to be legally in the area and were released immediately. A further six people accepted offers of employment elsewhere in the country. The remaining 150 people, who were from the Ciskei, were referred to the Langa Aid Centre, where their cases were being examined.

The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J. H. T. Mills, said the people on the buses had been given provisions for the road, including milk and baby food, reports Sapa.

Blacks from the Ciskei were being given the opportunity of work elsewhere or of having their positions regularised if they had work in the Peninsula, he said.

Those who did not want to accept would be sent back to where they came from if they asked for this.

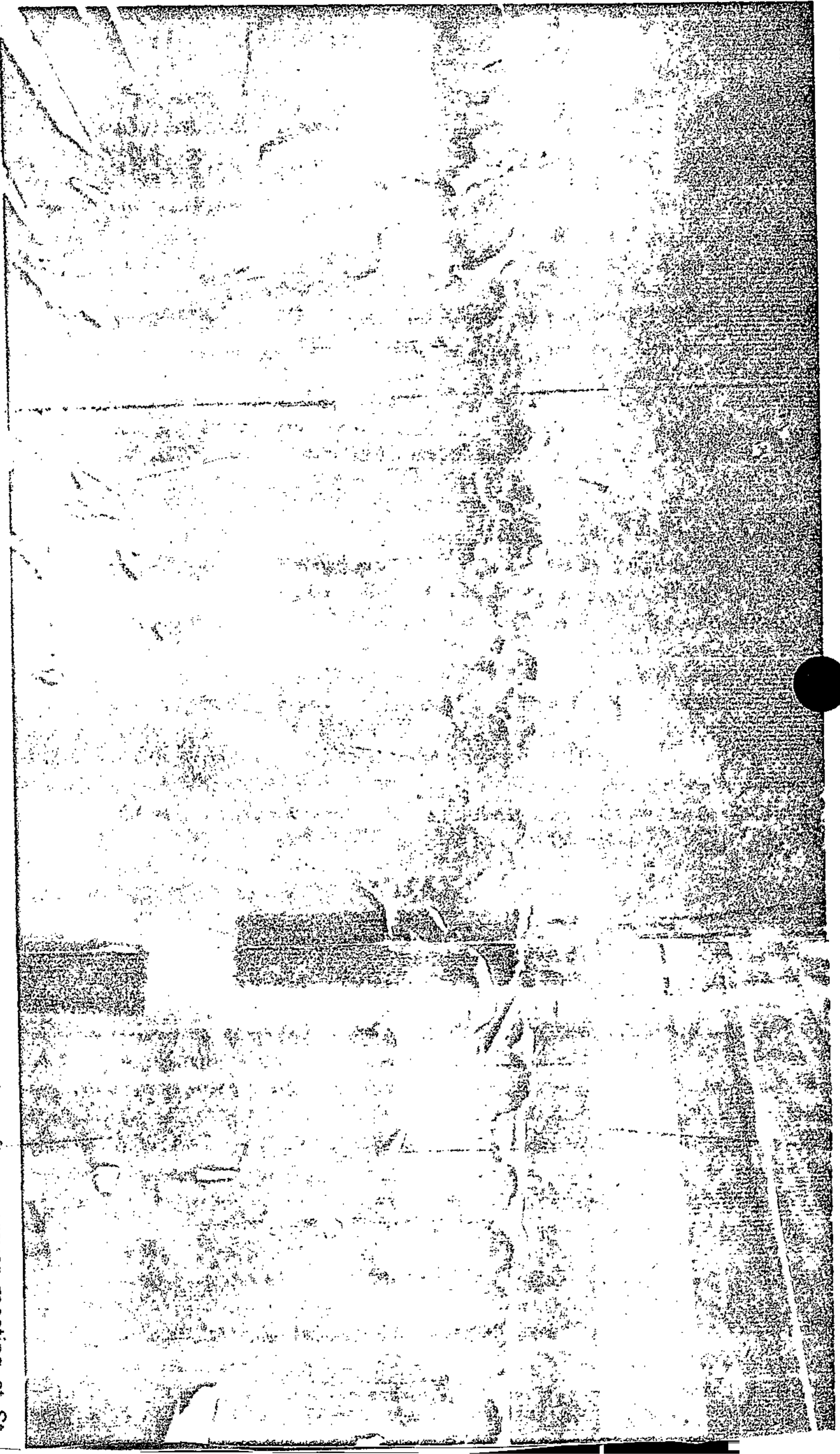
If they did not want to do this, they would be prosecuted.



**A LOUNGE SUITE  
WHICH WILL GRACE  
ANY HOME  
SOLID  
IMBRIA**

**Late deliveries**

# 1 000 march to Parliament



Part of the crowd of about 1 000 marchers who were stopped on their way to Parliament yesterday after a prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral, and journalists surround Brigadier G J Oden dal, the Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, as he

By STEPHEN WHOLESTLEY

**MORE than 20 police-**  
men in camouflage  
uniforms and with dogs  
yesterday confronted a  
crowd of about 1 000  
people who refused to  
disperse after being  
told their march to  
Parliament was unlaw-  
ful.

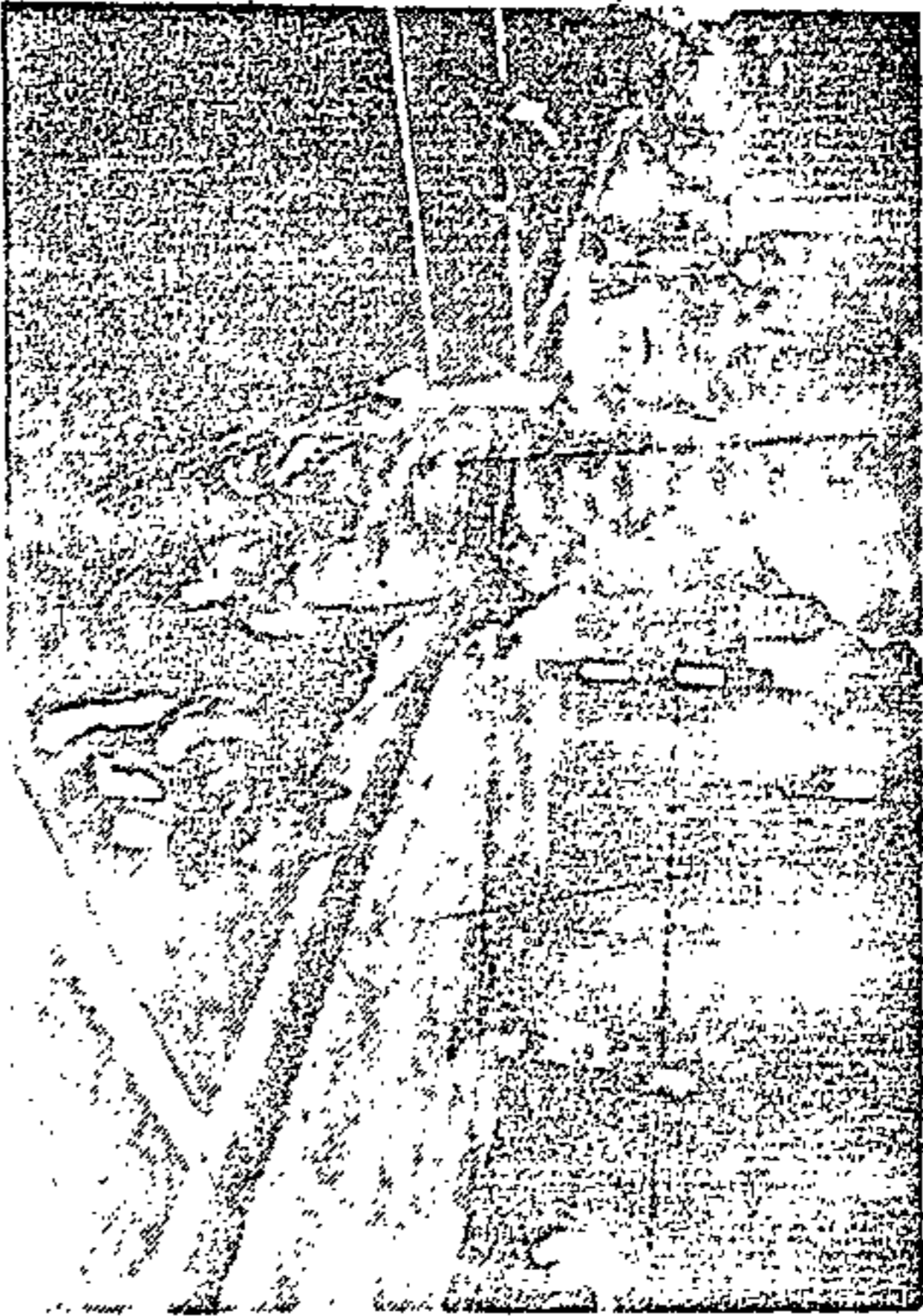
The confrontation, which  
resulted in a passer-by being  
bitten and a police brigadier  
being attacked by a dog, fol-  
lowed a lunchtime prayer  
meeting at St George's Ca-  
thedral at which a memoran-  
dum, destined for the Minis-  
ter of Co-operation and  
Development, Dr Piet Koor-  
hof, was read out.

The crowd eventually dis-  
persed after appeals were  
made by Mrs Helen Suzman,  
the PFP MP for Houghton,  
and Mr Ken Andrew, PFP  
Gardens. The two said the  
memorandum had been  
handed over.

There were no arrests.  
The meeting followed the  
arrest of more than 1 000  
squatters at Nyanga on Wed-  
nesday and came amid re-  
ports that many were being  
deported to Transkei.

The prayer meeting ended  
about 1.50pm and a crowd of  
about 1 000 people gathered  
outside the cathedral. Then  
the group walked down Wale  
Street towards Parliament.

# Memorandum handed to Le Grange



**Left:** Police with dogs move the crowd of about 1 000 people from Parliament to St George's Cathedral after the head of the Riot Squad, Colonel Piet van Rensburg, ordered them to disperse. **Right:** The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, left, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, read the memorandum handed to Mr Le Grange by a clergyman.



## March: The full parliamentary debate, picture, page 4

led by a group of priests.  
A number of people car-  
ried banners and posters,  
one of which read: "Fam-  
ilies must live together!"

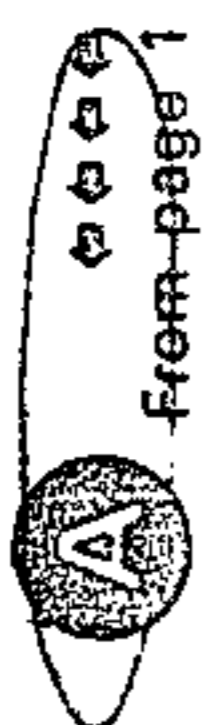
The march was hearing  
the Wale Street entrance when  
Government Avenue when  
Brigadier G J Odendal, Divi-  
sional Inspector of Police

for the Western Cape, and  
Brigadier J Kotze, District  
Commandant for Cape Town,  
came out.

They approached the  
crowd and told the clergy  
that the march was illegal.  
After discussions, about 14  
members of the clergy  
walked towards Parliament

Brigadier J Kotze, District  
Commandant for Cape Town,  
came out.

They approached the  
crowd and told the clergy  
that the march was illegal.  
After discussions, about 14  
members of the clergy  
walked towards Parliament



of Parliament.  
Colonel Van Rensburg  
then asked the crowd to  
leave. There was handclap-  
ping and singing and at one  
stage, the crowd chan-  
ted: "We shall overcome."

Members of the squad  
came outside the Parliament  
grounds and Colonel Van  
Rensburg gave the crowd till  
2.15pm to disperse. At  
2.15pm the police moved for-  
ward pushing the crowd to-  
wards the cathedral. People  
sought refuge in the church.

A passerby, Mr Sidney  
Smith, of Darling Street, was  
bitten on the leg. About the  
same time one of the dogs  
leapt at Brigadier Odendal  
and nearly bit him. Mr Smith  
was taken by ambulance to  
the district surgeon where  
he was examined.

Painkickers police made  
lightning dashes into the  
crowd and grabbed some of  
the posters. Scuffles broke  
out and a marcher landed a  
blow to the back of a police-  
man's head.

Then the Minister of  
Police, Mr Louis le Grange,  
came out and was handed a  
copy of the memorandum  
which he promised to give to  
Dr Koorhof.

Mrs Suzman and Mr Ken  
Andrew then asked the  
crowd to leave which it slow-  
ly did. Just after 2.30pm the  
police withdrew and by 3pm  
the scene was normal.

Andrew the PFP member for Gardens, which includes Parliament, told journalists they had attended the protest meeting but advised people at the cathedral that a procession to Parliament would be illegal under at least two laws — those banning demonstrations in the vicinity of Parliament and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They returned to Parliament by a different route and, fearing violent action when the procession was stopped, they had negotiated with priests at the head of the procession and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who was watching events from the grounds of Parliament. This had resulted in Mr Le Grange receiving a memorandum that the protesters wanted to hand to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

They had then advised the crowd to disperse as the

police were about to start arresting them for taking part in an illegal march.

"I think it is a disgrace Mr Horwood didn't ascertain the facts before making these allegations," she said.

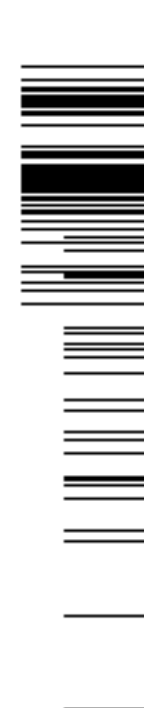
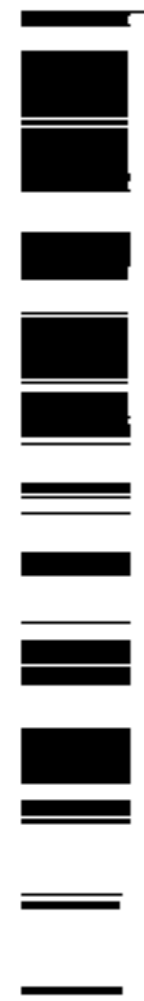
"If he is half a man he will apologize for his inaccurate and scurrilous attack when he replies on Monday."

Mrs Suzman said she had opposed the measure banning protests in the vicinity of Parliament and, while she did not regard it as "terrorist or anarchist" activity, it was now illegal.

Yesterday's incidents had shown how deeply distressed people were about the whole Nyanga incident.

"If the government thinks that shunting people back to the homelands will end the crisis, they will have to think again," she said.

● March: Horwood challenges PFP, page 4



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# NP, PFP

CT 21/8/81

# clash over

~~240~~ 206 103

21/8/81 103

# protesters

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**— Protests at the treatment of Nyanga squatters resulted in angry exchanges in Parliament for the second successive day yesterday.

A new row erupted as the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, accused Progressive Federal Party members of being involved in an illegal procession to Parliament following yesterday's lunchtime protest meeting in St George's Cathedral.

PFP members, and in particular Mrs Helen Suzman, interjected that Mr Horwood had his facts all wrong. She said they had been trying to disperse the crowd, not encourage the procession.

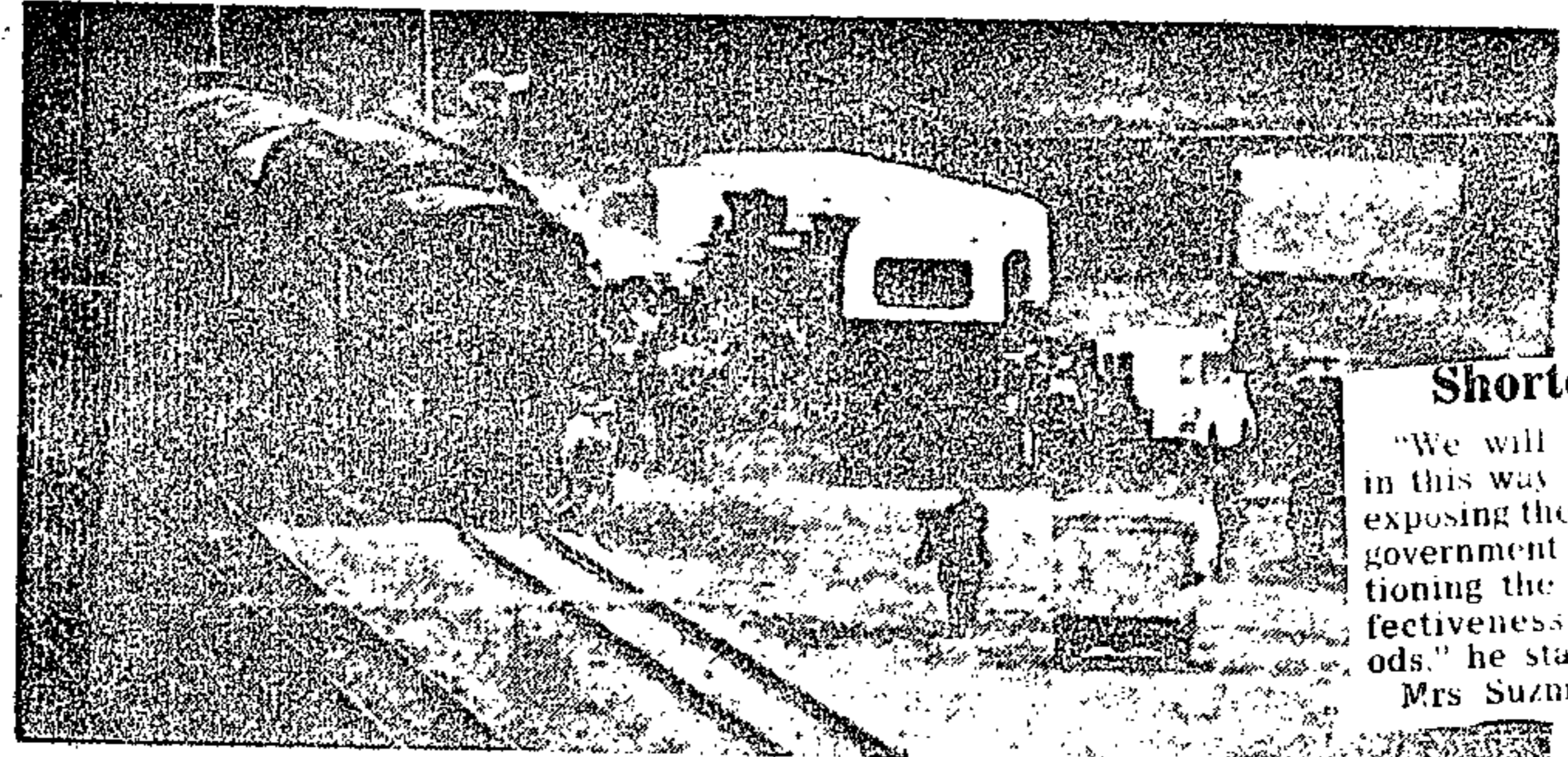
Mr Horwood launched his attack on the PFP when he started replying to the Budget debate, and heated exchanges continued until the debate was adjourned to next week.

### Insults

Mrs Suzman told Mr Horwood he was making a fool of himself and she and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, called insults at each other across the floor.

The protest march was first raised by Mr Chris Rencken (NP, Benoni) when the debate resumed. After Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) denied charges of PFP involvement in the procession, Mr Horwood repeated the allegation when he began his reply.

## 'Illegals' deported



Deported squatters from Nyanga are transferred from buses to trains at the Kei River border with Transkei yesterday. A total of 1 059 people were deported on Wednesday after mass arrests at the Western Cape squatter camp. See Page 2 for full report.

### Shortcomings

"We will not be diverted in this way from our task of exposing the shortcomings of government policies or questioning the adequacy or effectiveness of their methods," he stated.  
Mrs Suzman and Mr Ken

He said the PFP attitude to developments at Nyanga had been marked by an "outraged sort of reaction" and claimed yesterday's protest was the culmination of a campaign in which the PFP had been involved from the start.

Mr Horwood said he had been informed "on excellent authority" that PFP members had been among the crowd moving from the cathedral towards Parliament. He asked whether Mrs Suzman and other PFP members had taken part in the procession and called on the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to dissociate himself from what had happened.

"My information is that it involved members of his party," he said.

### 'Disgusting'

"I actually think you are quite disgusting," Dr Slabbert retorted.

Dr Slabbert later issued a statement accusing Mr Horwood of "petty politicking and smear tactics".

"Contrary to the impression he was trying to create with his innuendo, Mrs Suzman was instrumental in preventing a very nasty incident by helping to persuade the crowd to disperse."

Dr Slabbert said Mr Horwood's attack was typical of Nationalist attempts this session to question the integrity of PFP members while avoiding any constructive political debate. They revealed a total lack of ability or willingness by most government members to deal with the merits of any argument.

DD 21/8/81

# Mtshizana still in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The former East London attorney banished to the Maluti area of Matatiele by the Transkei Government in June, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, is still in Zwelitsha.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, would not say whether Mr Mtshizana was being detained but said they were "discussing mat-

ters".

Mr Mtshizana was arrested last week by two men in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, is still living in their house in Sterkspruit and working as a nursing sister in Mlamli Hospital. — DDR

103

103

320

227

# 1 000 squatters deported from SA to Transkei

Own Correspondent

KEI BRIDGE. — More than 600 men, women and children being deported from South Africa as illegal residents arrived here in nine buses by 6.30pm yesterday.

More were expected later and a total of 17 buses bringing more than 1 000 squatters from Nyanga in the Western Cape were expected by 3am today.

Kei Bridge residents said police were in the area by 7am yesterday and road-blocks had been set-up, but efforts to get any official comment from the officers on the scene were unsuccessful yesterday.

Reporters were told they were busy sorting the squatters from buses on to the eight train coaches set up to ferry the people across the Kei bridge.

A Railways official said the people were prisoners who were being deported.

Permission to take photographs on railway premises of the arrival of the squatters and their transfer from the buses was refused. Journalists were warned not to talk to the "prisoners".

The crowd of men, women and children sat quietly, for much of the cold afternoon, in the nine railway buses that arrived at the station by nightfall.

They watched as the contingents of buses arrived, escorted by a police van in front and at the rear by two trucks of the type usually used to transport prisoners but this time carrying camouflage-uniformed police.

The buses left Cape Town on Wednesday. South African Police worked with customs officials in getting the

people on to the train but efforts to get information about the involvement of the immigration officials at the South African border post were unsuccessful.

The post commander on the Transkei side, Mr T L Mokoatsi, said he had been informed yesterday that people from Nyanga would be arriving by bus. He was surprised when told they were being transferred on to trains.

He said he did not have any staff to man the railway entrance to Transkei and sending in people by train would complicate their sorting-out.

"I had deployed my men for extra duties because of what we were told and I was not aware the people would be crossing the bridge by rail," he said.

"There have been occasions when people who were not Transkeians were deported to Transkei and we have had instances where people who come from Glen Grey, for instance, who should have been sent to Queenstown, being brought to this end.

"This means we have to find means of getting these people to their homes."

In Cape Town a senior official of the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed yesterday that 1 059 people had been put on buses heading for the Transkeian border.

Mr Johan Eyssen, the department's liaison officer, said the figure included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children.

Mr Eyssen said 1 283 people were detained during Wednesday's raid on the Nyanga East camp site.

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Rules

To init

Function

9.3. BLOCK

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B to 0.0

A to 0.0

The values will be initialized as follows:

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103

## Transkei complains on trains

A SENIOR Transkei official in the Transvaal is to write a memorandum this week to the South African Railways to complain about poor train services offered Xhosa people when they travel to their homeland.

Mr N T Mpunzi, a Transkei consul who is based in Tembisa Township, said the memorandum was a sequel to a Sunday meeting in which Xhosas expressed dissatisfaction with the train services offered.

"There were so many problems mentioned at the meeting that I'll refer most of them to my seniors in the Transkei Government," he said.



# Vendor is charged with 'subversion'

EP Post 22/8/81  
103  
537

UMTATA — A Transkei vegetable vendor appeared briefly before Mr C E Schutte in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mrs Evelyn No-England Mlonyeni, 48, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. She was released on her own recognisances until September 18.

According to the charge sheet, Mrs Mlonyeni made statements calculated to have the effect of subverting the authority of chiefs in Transkei.

She was arrested by Security Police early this year and kept in custody for 22 days, following a dispute between herself and the Paramount Chief of Tembuland, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo.

The public prosecutor said the case would stand down until next month because the police docket in respect of the case was still missing — Sapa

# SQUATTERS. U.S. FAITH WIPED OUT

Argus 22/8/77 (340) (103)

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Events at squatter camps around the Cape Peninsula had wiped out any remaining belief among Americans in the 'vague and illusory promises' of South African leaders, says Mr John Anderson, former United States Presidential candidate.

Addressing students at Rhodes University yesterday, Mr Anderson said the

## System 'offends man's soul and spirit'

United States should continue to put pressure on South Africa until apartheid was dismantled.

The dismantling had to include a definite timetable to extend the franchise to people of all races and to involve all groups in planning a democratic future.

Mr Anderson said mankind had a soul and a spirit that was offended by a system which denied

human rights, which registered people's race, segregated them in housing and education and which denied them a vote.

It is not just what happened at Nyanga, but the whole system that denies the quality, dignity and humanity of human beings, that has to come down.

He said the belief by South African spokesmen that it was necessary to maintain a 'cruel and in-

human system' in the interests of cultural and national preservation was so much sophistry when, as in Nyanga, innocent victims of apartheid were brutalised in a manner which caused so many of South Africa's citizens to speak out.

Meanwhile, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev Gladwin Vika, has been reported as saying the deported

Nyanga squatters should have accepted the job they were offered by the South African Government.

Mr Vika criticised some clerics for the part they played in the events which led to the deportation.

He said they claimed to be fighting for principle but that 'Our people do not go to Cape Town to fight for principles. They went there to find jobs.'

The question of wh... is not as si... raises. Firstly, discussed in terms capitalist and the the extraordinary ness to go to law

## Squatter mothers 'frantic with worry'

TWO of the three lost children pictured in The Argus this week after the mass arrest of squatters at the Nyanga 'no-name' camp have been identified by their deported mothers in Umtata.

Meanwhile 19 mothers among the 600 people who arrived there yesterday were not certain of the whereabouts of their children and were 'frantic with worry.'

Nomondo, 4, and Nzameni, 2, back left and right, with the Rev Syd Luckett of Wynberg, were identified by their mothers after they were shown the picture which appeared in The Argus on Wednesday.

### FRANTIC

Neumisa, 3, front, is still unidentified.

A spokesman for the Anglican Church in Umtata said mothers among the 600 people who arrived there yesterday, were not certain of where their children were.

Some say children were left behind at Cape Town hospitals while others are hoping relatives or friends are taking care of their children.



'I can tell you they are all frantic with worry,' the spokesman said.

The people arrived in Umtata by train after they were transferred from buses, which brought them from Nyanga, to eight railway coaches at the Kei Bridge border post with South Africa.

mothers who came without their children, and children who had left their parents behind and had no idea where their relatives were.

In Johannesburg the Chief Rabbi, Mr B M Casper has condemned the 'forcible removal of homeless squatters from their miserable shacks' in Nyanga.

In a statement Rabbi Casper said the eviction of the squatters in the Cape 'must surely touch even the most heartless of men.' The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday defended the Government's arrest of the 2000 squatters. Mr Botha told foreign correspondents that the squatters were Transkeian citizens. 'They are not South African citizens. They are like the Mexicans in the United States. -- Weekend Argus Correspondent, Sapa-AP.

Within three hours of their arrival in Umtata, the people were packed into buses and driven to their places of origin in Transkei's various districts. Before the buses took them away, they waited in the railway station waiting rooms, where women and children, including babies, were jam-packed on concrete floors. The men milled around outside the crowded station passages wrapped in damp blankets which had been wet since they were transferred into railway coaches yesterday. Among the groups were

system of headman modes emerge most

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**Deported  
 mother left  
 baby behind**



Alfred Baatjie, the seven-week-old baby, whose mother was deported, is cuddled by one of his foster mothers, Cecilia Nondawoyakhe.

Staff Reporter

A SEVEN-WEEK-OLD baby was left behind when squatters were deported following the dawn sloop on the Nyanga camp on Wednesday.

His mother was one of more than 1 000 squatters arrested and put on buses to Transkei. Friends of the mother identified the child as Alfred Baatjie.

When the police ordered the women to leave the Nyanga site, baby Alfred went with them.

He is now being fed and looked after by the squatters who have taken refuge outside the nearby Holy Cross Church. The women do not plan to move.

The Red Cross was at the site, so was a cross which the squatters say the Administration Board removed from the "no-name" camp at Nyanga because "no structures could be left behind".

Mary Sili, a churchworker from St Gabriel's, Guguletu, who has provided food and blankets for the squatters, said the cross was a symbol of hope for the squatters who prayed every day and night.

She also said the squatters now included illegal Ciskeians who had been given permits to go home and Transkeian families who were hoping to be given employment.

The Cape Times reported the plight of baby

Alfred to the director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, through a department spokesman. The spokesman later conveyed Mr Mills' reply:

"If there is such a child at the Holy Cross squatter site, and the case is reported to the Chief Commissioner by social workers at the site, the department will accept responsibility for the baby and reunite him with his mother in Transkei. But it must be ascertained that this is the child of a mother who was deported."

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- (19) There is no logical IF statement (5.3).
- (20) There is no provision for extended range in a DO loop (5.4).
- (21) There is a maximum of four instead of five octal digits in a PAUSE statement (5.6.1).
- (22) There is no form control character for formatted output records (6.3).
- (23) There are no D, G, or L field descriptors (6.3.3).
- (24) There is no provision in FORMAT statement for scale factor (6.3.3), data exponent on input for F field descriptor (6.3.3.2.2), or second level of parentheses (6.3.3.5, 6.6).
- (25) In numeric fields, blanks are permitted only to the left of the first nonblank character and between the sign of the field and the next nonblank character (6.3.3.2).
- (26) In formatted READ and WRITE statements, I must be the statement label of the FORMAT statement; no array name is permitted (6.4, 6.5).
- (27) There are no logical statement functions (8.2).
- (28) Basic FORTRAN provides only the following intrinsic functions: ABS, IABS, FLOAT, IFIX, SIGN, and ISIGN (8.3).
- (29) Basic FORTRAN provides only the following basic external functions: EXP, ALOG, SIN, COS, TANH, SORT, and ATAN (8.5.1).

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

A Transkei attorney has deplored the "high-handed" action he said was meted out to him by members of the South African Police at a roadblock in the Komga area near the border post.

Mr Simon Mabandla Tembani, who has an artificial leg, said he was stopped at a roadblock about 500 m inside South Africa from the Kei border post. He was travelling in a taxi he had hired in Butterworth to take him to Grahamstown for a profes-

DD 22/8/81 (103) ~~2~~ Attorney: police manhandled me

sional appointment.

"We were ordered out of the car with the owner and driver of the taxi, Mr Nelson Makapela," Mr Tembani said. "Six armed policemen dressed in camouflage searched the car and the boot.

"Outside the car I was viciously manhandled by the police who searched me and stripped off my overcoat and jacket, which were handed over to Mr

Makapela.

"When I identified myself as an attorney, this sparked off the trouble. I was told: dit is nie Transkei nie. You will be a lawyer in your country and not here."

Mr Tembani said one policeman took hold of him by his shirt and dragged him around.

"This policeman caught hold of my tie and attempted to strangle me. The

buttons of my shirt were torn. Another policeman pointed his rifle at me.

"The scuffle took almost 30 minutes and at one stage one policeman threatened to take me to nearby bush and strip me naked."

Mr Tembani said that as a result of this delay he was late for the appointment in Grahamstown.

Mr Makapela said he pleaded with the police

who took his car keys to hand them back. "I only got my keys after I produced my licences for operating a taxi service".

He said he was also threatened he would be charged for carrying five litres of petrol in the boot.

Mr Tembani said he would follow up the matter with the authorities.

"I deplore this high-handed, disgraceful and disgusting action against

law abiding citizens'. Mr Tembani said he gave his full names and address to the police but they had refused to identify themselves.

Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border area, said there were road blocks in various places and also in the vicinity of the Kei border post. The alleged manhandling of Mr Tembani had not been reported to him and he had no knowledge of it, said the Brigadier. — DDR.

# Transkei

22/8/81  
churches

help

103  
stranded

## families

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — This city yesterday became the dumping ground for South Africa's Transkei rejects.

And the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, delivered a stinging rebuke to the South African Government.

While government officials consulted, the Transkei Council of Churches took the initiative early yesterday morning and shepherded the displaced people from Cape Town to church halls in the city.

Parishioners of the Catholic and Anglican communities rallied round to provide food and warmth for more than seven hundred men women and children who arrived here by train from the border at Kei River.

About 400 of the homeless were being accommodated at the Catholic church hall and more than 300 were at the Anglican church hall.

By late yesterday afternoon, officials of the Department of the Interior had made arrangements to bus most of the people to districts where they had either families or friends who could provide a haven for them over the weekend.

All of them were told to report to the local district commissioners on Monday morning for further assistance.

### Tired

Both church halls became nothing more than refugee centres yesterday morning. Bewildered, tired, ill-clad people sat around waiting for officialdom to make the next move with their lives. Babies-in-arms and toddlers, many of them with diarrhoea, kept their mothers fully occupied.

The chairman of the council of churches, the Rev R S Ngcobo, said many of the people had told him they had been told to go to the Western Cape Administration offices because they would be offered work.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr M Titus, said his department had arranged for the squatters to be taken to areas where relatives or friends could help them until Monday, when they had been asked to report to the local district commissioners.

Chief George Matanzima, who is confined to bed on doctors orders, issued the following statement: "It has been with the greatest shock and dismay that I have received the news that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without the authorities concerned even making sure they were all Transkeian citizens.

"To me this forced removal of people, some of whom have never been Transkeian citizens, is nothing other than evidence that South Africa has no regard for the black man, and more than anything, it shows that the South African Government does not recognize Transkei as an independent state.

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it abundantly clear that it would not allow the Republic of South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for the people that South Africa did not want."

## Kei border post 'open'

EAST LONDON. — It was work as usual at the Kei Bridge border post last night, in spite of reports that the post had been closed to prevent Nyanga squatters taken to Transkei from returning to the Cape.

An official at the post said last night the post was definitely open and he was at that moment dealing with travellers passing through.

He said that after the report on SATV news that the post had been closed to halt the squatters, numerous people had phoned to check through the post.

5-13	5.4	in DO statement
6-2	6.2.2	in DO-implied list
2-9	2.4.3	Initial Line of Statement
	see DATA	Initialization Statement
5-13	5.4	in DO statement
6-2	6.2.2	in DO-implied list
	see DO statement	Incrementation Parameter
2-20	2.7.2.2	Implied Type Declaration
Page	Reference	

machine	
FORTRAN	
assembly	
Language(s), Programming,	
Initialization of	
Labeled Common Block,	
Label, Statement	
use as symbolic name	
Keyword,	
IO List	
inline machine coding of	
Intrinsic Functions,	
memory requirements	
conversion of I/O data	
constants	
Integer Type,	
auxiliary	
Input Statement(s),	
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Initial Parameter,	
Initial Line of Statement	
Initialization Statement	
in DO statement	
in DO-implied list	
Incrementation Parameter,	
Implied Type Declaration	
Page	Reference

1-7, 1-9	1.5, 1.5.2	
1-2	1.2.1	
6-8	6.3.3.2	
3-10	3.4.1	
2-5	2.2.2	
8-21	8.5.2.2	root
		see symbolic name
2-6	Table 2-2	
2-1	2.2.1	
1-11	1.6	
2-28	2.7.4.2	
6-2	6.2.1	O Statement
2-11	Table 2-4	
6-16	6.3.3.3	
2-17	2.6.5	
2-11, 2-1	2.5.1, 2.5.1.5	
8-8	8.2.2	ion
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Page	Reference	

# Pik defends squatter arrests

RETORIA — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday defended his government's arrest of black squatters who lacked permits to live and work in the Cape Town area.

Mr Botha told foreign

correspondents at a luncheon here that the squatters were Transkeian citizens. "They are not South African citizens. They are like the Mexicans in the United States.

"And when they enter the United States illegally

I will show you what happened to them. Because I had a Mexican maid who worked for us at one stage (while he lived in America)."

The basis of South Africa's segregation scheme

was to make 20 million blacks citizens of 10 rural homelands according to language. Three of these homelands, including Transkei, had been granted independence from South Africa, he said.

— SAPA-AP

Should the Boks come home?

Page 3



# Squatters: SA the big bully

... says Transkei PM

By PETER WILSON

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister yesterday accused the South African Government of being a big bully over the Nyanga affair and of not recognising his country as an independent state.

Chief George Matanzima, who is confined to bed on doctors' orders, issued a statement in which he delivered a stinging rebuke to the South African Government over the hundreds of Nyanga squatters brought back to Transkei.

"It has been with the greatest shock and dismay that I have received the news that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without the author-

ity of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right. "I am informed that some of these people have jobs but were nevertheless removed. "These people should not have been uprooted from Cape Town unless both governments had agreed that they are in truth Transkeians, that they have their homes here and that there would be avenues of employment for them.

"It is less than a week ago that the Foreign Minister, Mr Vilka, reported that a firm agreement had been reached with the South African Government on the status of Transkeian citizens in the Western Cape.

"He was full of hope that their future was settled. "What has happened? They've been thrown aside like so much waste paper and the question now is where are these people expected to work in order to live?" the statement said. Meanwhile, there was much activity here yesterday to comfort the displaced people. While government officials consulted agitatedly, the Transkei Council of Churches took the initiative early yesterday morning and accommodated them in church halls. Parishioners of the Catholic and Anglican

communities rallied round to provide food and warmth for more than 700 men, women and children who arrived here by train from the border at Kei Bridge.

About 400 of the homeless were being accommodated at the Catholic Church Hall and more than 300 at the Anglican Church Hall.

By late yesterday noon, officials of the department of the interior bus most of the people to districts where they had either families or friends who could provide them with shelter at the weekend. All of them were told to report to the local district commissioners on Monday morning for further assistance.

Both church halls became refugee centres yesterday morning.

Toddlers and babies, many of them with diarrhoea, kept their mothers occupied.

The stories of some of the displaced:

Gladys Ngeeni: "I have been in Cape Town since 1974. My husband and children are still there. I have lost touch with my relatives here. I was never offered a job anywhere in South Africa. Now I don't know where I am going."

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken it upon itself the role of the big bully boy. "The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon rampant in more ways than one of the manner in which the voiceless majority of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right. "I am informed that some of these people have jobs but were nevertheless removed. "These people should not have been uprooted from Cape Town unless both governments had agreed that they are in truth Transkeians, that they have their homes here and that there would be avenues of employment for them.

"It is less than a week ago that the Foreign Minister, Mr Vilka, reported that a firm agreement had been reached with the South African Government on the status of Transkeian citizens in the Western Cape. "He was full of hope that their future was settled. "What has happened? They've been thrown aside like so much waste paper and the question now is where are these people expected to work in order to live?" the statement said. Meanwhile, there was much activity here yesterday to comfort the displaced people. While government officials consulted agitatedly, the Transkei Council of Churches took the initiative early yesterday morning and accommodated them in church halls. Parishioners of the Catholic and Anglican

Gertrude Samela: "I have been in Cape Town since 1976. My husband is in Tygerberg Hospital with a serious kidney illness. I have left a child in Cape Town and I don't know what is happening to him. I come from Orlimvaba but I don't want to go there. I want to go back to my husband and child in Cape Town."

Ruth Mgazi: "I am not a Transkeian I was born in Cape Town. I married a Transkeian but I am divorced from him. My parents lived and died in Cape Town. I have nobody here and I have nobody to go. I have five children in Cape Town who are now being looked after by my eldest who is 18."

Amos Langakhanya Mafeni: "I went there in February this year to look for work. I come from Lady Frere. There is no work there. I support eight people. If I can't go back I can just suffer."

The Rev Patrick Kotta, the secretary of the Transkei Council of Churches, said the council was doing what it could to provide some comfort for the people. "We have no choice. Could we drive them out?" he asked.

The chairman of the Council of Churches, the Rev H. S. Ngcobo, said many of the people had told him they had been told to go to the West Cape Administration Board offices because they would be offered work.

"But it was only a ploy to get them there so they could be loaded onto buses," he said. None of the people interviewed knew anything about jobs being offered elsewhere in South Africa.

# Prayers for

F. Herald 22/8/81  
homeless

IT was bitterly cold at Nyanga East on Sunday when hundreds of squatters and concerned citizens attended an interdenominational service there.

Speaker after speaker referred to the Bible and in particular the passage which says that no man should separate what God had joined together. They implored the authorities to deal with the squatters in a humane manner and allow them to live together as families.

Removal to the homelands was rejected and squatters were urged to stand firm. They were assured of the support of the people of Cape Town by the Rev Simon Dykala.

In an emotional speech to the crowd, the Rev Dykala said: 'Dr Koornhof will tell you that we are agitators but I want to tell you that if we are agitators then we are agitators for God. We are agitators for his (Dr Koornhof's) God.'

After a two-week impasse on the squatter problem the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced on Sunday that he had found 1 000 jobs in Orange Free State and Transvaal for those unemployed.

He also said people in the area illegally, but with jobs in the Western Cape would be allowed to stay.

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Group training may be des

11.6.1 GROUP TRAINING

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11.6 SAFETY TRAINING

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s found in the working  
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er the event has occurred.

5 Making safety devices inoperative

4 Unauthorised use of hazardous equipment.

3 Failure to wear the correct safety equipment when the need exists.

2 Horseplay.

1 Smoking in Non-smoking areas.

Safety rules are made for the guidance of the worker to help him prevent and guard against accidents and injury. Perhaps more so than in any other field, safety rules must be enforced with a strong will. Contravention of these rules 'must' necessitate strong disciplinary action being taken. Even to the extent of dismissal if necessary. In particular strong disciplinary action is indicated against the following offences:

11.6 ENFORCEMENT OF SAFETY RULES

Once safety rules have been formulated and agreed upon it is essential that they are implemented into the system with the minimum of delay, and with the full knowledge and acceptance of all who are to be bound by them.

As has already been said, careful thought and planning in setting safety rules is essential. If they are to be effective.

4 Are the rules - too many, too broad, too meaningless?

# 'Home' for squatters will not be sweet

Star 22/8/81

103  
200

The homelands to which the Nyanga squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by an Argus team of reporters and a photographer found a land in which the lot of the old is despair and that of the young frustration.

The idyllic image of rural life with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children is out of date.

In the dustbowl of Oxtun, thousands of families continue to live in a temporary town which defies all logic. A closer settlement in the Whittlesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

Bruce Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist, who dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

*"Help, help me Lord  
I've suffered the whole of  
my life  
I need somebody to help  
me succeed"*

*I can't get a penny  
I'm tired of living  
I want to feel free and  
freshened."*

"As soon as I get some money, I will get far away from here," he says.

At the other end of the Ciskei, in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery to be created by the policy of removing "surplus people" from "white" areas or farms — Kammaskraal.

Grey-bearded Mr B Mpata, 71, and his wife Nofikile were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria where they had lived and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed hands.

Like many other old people, they carry the burden of bringing up young children. Two are the children of Mr Mpat-a's dead brother and three are the children of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the "tomato box" shacks which have been planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmore and Elukhanyweni, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.

On the farm they had an acre of "beautiful black land" to plough and kept cattle, goats and pigs. When they were moved they were forced to sell their livestock at low prices.

Resistance was futile. The new owner of the farm was very angry, says Mr Mpata, and told the people: "I don't want you, you must go."

The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is

on the distant Tyofu irrigation scheme. Mr Mpata relies on a social pension and receives "very little money" from his daughter.

Mrs Mpata says the family eats porridge when they have mielle meal, or cooked mielies, samp and spinach from the garden.

They have no beans, fat or peas, and no money to buy meat.

Water they collect from an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have even wooden houses. Families resettled from the Woodridge area were given tents.

Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but most families have put up makeshift "zinc" shacks.

According to a social worker's report on Kammaskraal the Woodridge people were relocated after appealing to the Ciskei Government for land of their own.

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombozi (63) who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town but is now out of work.

"There are rumours that we will be moved again." Says Mrs Noamen Sombozi (53), "if the government says we must stay we will stay. If they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matters.

"But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing."

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# HOW DID KORNHOF GET AWAY WITH IT?

S. Times  
93/8/81



**Walkout botches live programme on squatter camp row**

BY PETER MALHERBE and NORMAN CHANDLER

**DR PIET KOORNHOF stalked out of a television programme on the Nyanga squatter-camp row this week 90 seconds before the programme went on the air.**

The Minister of Cooperation and Development's amazing walkout on an issue which has brought the Government under fire even from its own ranks, came when he demanded to be quizzed from a prepared list of questions and refused to start unless these were forthcoming.

Dr Koornhof and Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, were both in the Cape Town studios of SATV — opposite Parliament — for a live transmission of the "Midweek" programme, broadcast on Wednesday.

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof described the controversy surrounding the programme as "a dirty story".

Sources said Dr Koornhof wanted to answer prepared questions from the interviewer, Christopher Dingle, who was in the Johannesburg studio.

Mr Dingle supplied him with two questions and said that the rest of the interview would flow from answers given by Dr Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof, the sources said, was not prepared to conduct the interview under those circumstances.

**CAMERAS**  
Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who was waiting his turn to appear, was immediately asked to go before the cameras.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said in Cape Town yesterday he would not comment.

Late yesterday, Dr Koornhof told the Sunday Times: "It is another dirty story" from some sources and is devoid of truth.

"There were technical problems and an amicable arrangement was made that I would appear at a later stage.

"There is nothing more to it than that."

Later on Wednesday evening, Dr Koornhof appeared on the gym newscast in a pre-recorded interview on the squatters.

Millions of "Midweek" viewers heard Christopher Dingle say seconds before he walked out on the air that

2861

But according to an informed source, Mr Dingle was negotiating with Dr Koornhof as the "Midweek" logo was screened.

The source said Dr Koornhof left the studio six minutes after a standby feature — on chessmaster Viktor Korchnoi — began, when talks "headed at a compromise" had failed.

**Official view**  
The official SABC viewpoint was that audio-visual problems had made it difficult for the broadcast.

In a statement issued in Cape Town on Friday, Mr Hein Jordaan, the SABC's head of public relations, said "an amicable arrangement" had been reached with Dr Koornhof for him to appear on a later programme.

Mr Dingle said last night he never submitted a prepared list of questions before an interview.

"Normally when someone asks me, I give them the first question and maybe the second, and let the others flow from those," he said.

Dr Koornhof's walkout came in a week in which:

• In an angry outburst in Parliament he claimed he was "humane" in his dealings with the squatters.

• Police arrested 1 283 squatters in Nyanga this week and deported them to homelands.

• About 1 000 people marched on Parliament to protest at Government treatment of squatters.

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## Nats question PW's leadership

BY MOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

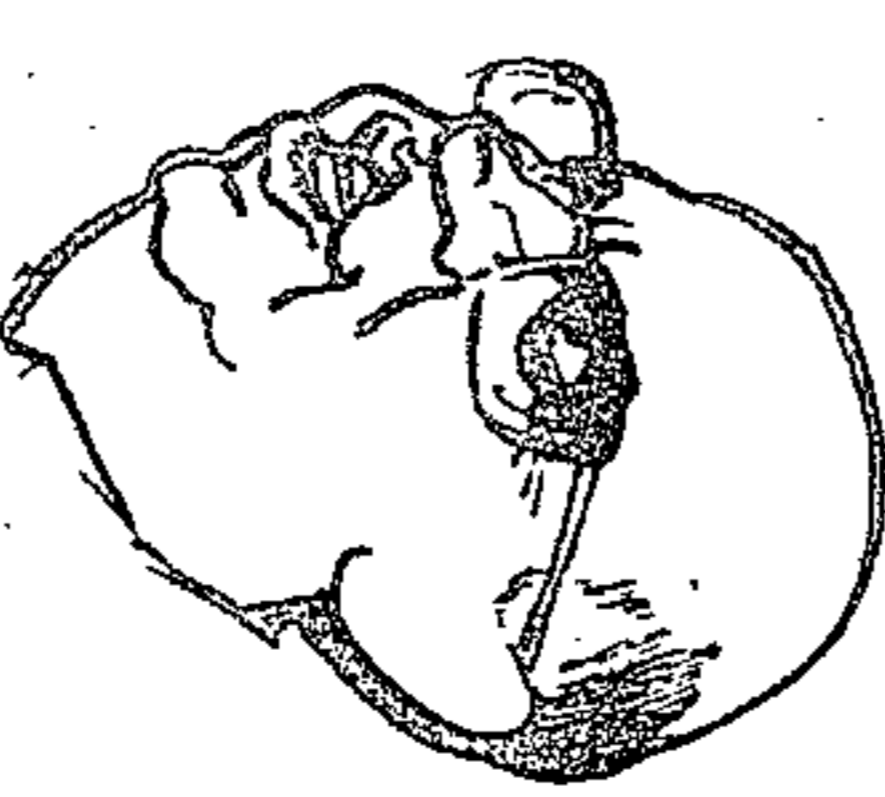
MR P W BOTHA'S leadership is being questioned in National Party circles.

The Prime Minister's performance when he introduced his Vote in Parliament tomorrow in an atmosphere of deepening political strife, will therefore be keenly watched by supporters and antagonists in his own ranks, informed sources said this week.

Verities who admit that Mr Botha "hurt himself" by his remark during the Current Debate that the policy of the National Party for South Africa was white domination, are hoping that he will use the occasion to extricate himself and the party.

"The main hope is that Mr Botha will extricate himself from his 'white domination remark,'" said one. "But that cannot be guaranteed."

He noted that the Prime Minister had had opportunities to do so in Press interviews and had chosen not to deal with the matter.



PRIME MINISTER BOTHA Limited reform

Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg) told a student gathering at Stellenbosch on Thursday:

"I have high respect for the Prime Minister, and I love the man, but he did say something which hurt even me and, I am sure, himself as well."

The general Nationalist view is that Mr Botha made the remark in an unguarded moment of temper during the bitter closing stages of the debate and the expected explanation, if one is forthcoming, is that he

□ To Page 3

# Nyanga anger

## powers a

(NEARLY, NEARLY)

## diplomat demo

S. Times  
23/8/81

~~340~~ ~~206~~  
103

**DIPLOMATIC** feelings about the Government's handling of the Nyanga squatter situation ran so high that there was a concerted effort to organise a collective protest by foreign representatives.

The moves to organise a joint demarche — a diplomatic manoeuvre undertaken only in circumstances of serious concern — were eventually abandoned when cohesion in the diplomatic corps broke down on the issue.

According to well-informed sources, the Nyanga situation was discussed at a recent routine meeting of the diplomatic corps and serious concern about the Government's han-

**By IVOR WILKINS**  
Political Correspondent

dling of the matter was expressed by a number of representatives.

Diplomatic sources have confirmed that the question of a collective demarche was actively canvassed.

According to the sources, the French representative strongly promoted the idea and received widespread support.

At the meeting, all the foreign representatives apart from four — Argentina, Paraguay, Portugal and the US — were in favour of a demarche, according to the sources.

Some of the representatives felt, however, that they would have to clear their participation with their governments.

According to well placed

sources, they were given 48 hours in which to secure answers and report back.

During this period, misgivings began to creep in to the effort.

### Support

According to diplomatic sources, Germany withdrew its support.

It is understood that Britain took the view that unless there was cohesion in the European group, it could not participate.

Eventually, the attempt was abandoned.

However, senior diplomatic sources have explained that the fact that a collective demarche so nearly came off was an indication of the seriousness with

which the diplomatic community views the events at Nyanga.

In a wide and flexible array of diplomatic options, the step is an unusual one, taken only in times of deep concern.

The more customary demarche is bilateral, where the representative of a foreign state will make representations singly to the Government, either seeking assurances or to express concern or protest.

"This was a very delicate matter on which opinions in the diplomatic group varied," said a senior envoy.

"The problem is that it is very difficult to achieve a unanimous approach to anything when there is such a wide difference of perceptions.

"Also, some representatives felt that the events at Nyanga were an internal matter.

● See also Page 10

● See also Page 12

# Koornhof walks out on TV <sup>Express</sup> interviewer

23/8/81

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**DR PIET KOORNHOF**, Minister of Co-operation and Development, this week walked out of the SABC-TV Parliamentary studio in Cape Town two minutes before he was due to face off-the-cuff questions on the Nyanga squatters from Christopher Dingle, chairman of the background-to-the-news programme *Midweek*.

An informed source told the Sunday Express that Dr Koornhof refused to appear on the programme because he claimed he had not been given enough preparation for it. "The impression was created that Dr Koornhof would have liked to have been given a list of questions, or at any rate a detailed briefing on what Christopher Dingle intended asking him," said the source. Christopher Dingle said at the end of the programme that Dr Koornhof had volunteered to appear on the next edition. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, took part as scheduled on the live programme. *Midweek* was told, the source said, that Dr Koornhof had accepted an invitation to

appear on the programme shortly before it was due to start at 6.58pm, the source went on. "By 6.30pm he was already in the Parliamentary studio giving a pre-recorded interview for the news. "As soon as the news interview was over *Midweek* tried to talk to him from Johannesburg, but there was a technical hitch and they didn't succeed in getting through to him until a few minutes before air time. "They had scheduled Dr Koornhof to appear on the first half of the programme and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert on the second. "But, due to the hold-up, the producer of the show, Peter Vaughan, arranged to run a seven minute standby programme. While this was running *Midweek* spoke to Dr Koornhof.

"Two minutes before he was due to go on the air he walked out, saying he had not been given enough preparation." Dr Koornhof said: "Are you trying to imply there was a bust-up? There was no bust-up at all. There were technical problems and in the circum-

stances it was arguably arranged that it would be better if I were to appear next week." Dr Van Zyl Slabbert went on eight minutes before schedule and had only about 45 seconds to get into his seat, the source told the Sunday Express. TV viewers heard Dingle — looking unusually flustered — say with a laugh at the end of the programme that Dr Koornhof was to have been on the show but had apparently not had sufficient warning.

Dr Koornhof had offered to appear on the next edition of *Midweek*, in which a team would report on an investigation into Nyanga, Dingle said. Asked to comment on Dr Koornhof's walk-out, Dingle said he did not normally tell participants on *Midweek* panels what he was going to ask. He referred further questions to the SABC's public relations section. Mr Hein Jordaan, head of SABC public relations, commented: "These was trouble with the sound channel to Cape Town and that meant there was not time for the lead-in discussion which normally takes place before recording or transmitting any discussion programme." Dr Van Zyl Slabbert refused to comment.

**AT LEAST 11** young children and babies have been abandoned in Cape Town after the deportation of more than 1 000 squatters from the Nyanga camp to the Transkei.

The deportees were among about 2 000 arrested in the latest raid, which took place early on Wednesday morning.

Those who escaped arrest or were at work at the time of the raid have since sought refuge at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

These 1 000 homeless people are being temporarily accommodated in tents provided by the Red Cross.

A pitiful request to trace 11 children has come from seven mothers in Transkei, who were separated from their children in the raid.

Officials at the camp are now attempting to trace these young children.

Some have been accounted for and are being cared for at the church, but the whereabouts of others are unknown. Two children who were abandoned on the day of the raid are

## Deported

## mothers

## seek their

## children

By **GERALDINE FARLEY**

three-year-old Mado Dana and his two-year-old sister, Tyamsi. They are being cared for by a squatter who found them abandoned in the bushes. Two brothers, Eric, 9, and Patrick, 5, are also victims of family separation. Evelyn Nkomo, a social worker at the Holy Cross Church, takes them home each night.

Not only parents and children have been separated. Husbands and wives have also suffered. A bewildered and aging Mr Dlayiya arrived at the church with the hope of finding his wife who had been missing since Wednesday.

But no one at the church knew anything about her and he could only assume that she had been sent back to Transkei.

Mr Dlayiya, who has a pass and has been working in the Peninsula for 28 years, was at work at the time of the raid and so escaped arrest. "I want my wife to return to Cape Town where she has a job," he said. "There is no work for her in Transkei and we need the money as one of my children is paralysed."

Most of the squatters at the church harbour lingering hopes that the authorities will ultimately resolve their desperate plight.

At night they gather to sing and pray around a large wooden cross standing in the grounds of the Holy Cross church.

# Inside today

- Another side to Lesotho abortions ..... Page 10
- Free State schools' sex questionnaire ..... Page 11
- Asbestos shipments — death in a packet... Page 17
- Everybody out at St Wendolin's ..... Page 19

## EXPRESSSCOPE

## FOCUS ON THREE TERRORISTS

— Pages 6, 7



## Joburg — city of suicides

Page 4

## Business

A Justice

# Transkei slams SA 'bullies'

S. Tribune 240 103  
93/8/81

UMTATA: The South African Government has been called a "big bully" by Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima over the handling of the Nyanga squatters.

Chief Matanzima said yesterday he was shocked when he learnt that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without consulting the Transkeian authorities and he accused South Africa of not recognising Transkei as an independent state.

"To me this forced removal of people, some of them have never been Transkeian citizens, is nothing other than evidence that South Africa has no regard for the black man and more than anything, it shows that the South African Government does not recognise Transkei as an independent state.

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken it upon itself the role of the big bully boy.

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it abundantly clear that it would not allow South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for people which South Africa did not want.

"A few of the people interviewed on their arrival have stated categorically that they are not Transkeian citizens, have never been Transkeian citizens and do not wish to be Transkeian citizens.

"The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon reminiscent in more ways than one of the manner in which the voteless majority of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right." — Sapa.

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# RAID SPLITS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

S. Tubane  
23/8/87

By Tony Spencer-Smith

103

QUOTE

AT least 10 children — including a baby only a few months old — have been “orphaned” by this week’s massive police raid on Nyanga squatter camp.

Well over a 1000 squatters were arrested in the dawn raid, which utilised a kilometre-long convoy of 80 police lorries, scores of policemen and dogs. The majority were summarily deported to the Transkei.

Anglican priest the Rev Syd Lockett — who has played a big role in the five-week drama of the Nyanga homeless, sleeping many nights in the camp — said he was taking steps to trace the parents of the “orphans”.

The raid was extremely swift and at one stage there was chaos and confusion.

“Anyone who had witnessed the raid would have realised how parents could have become separated from their children in this way. The baby was in hospital at the time.

“People left their passes and other possessions behind. They were given no opportunity to get them.”

with them.”

In a speech delivered at the Thursday lunch-time protest meeting in St George’s Cathedral about the mass “removal and deportation” of the squatters — which culminated in a 1000-strong attempted march on Parliament — the Very Rev Edward King, Dean of Cape Town, said the Peninsula was faced with a situation of human distress which was being met “inadequately, blindly and ineffectively.”

“Human nature and history combine to teach us that people want to eat, they want basic security and they need each other.

“People — especially women and small children — don’t come to Cape Town to see the bright lights.

“They come to be together, to find their man. I was black and lived in the Transkei, I would be here, in Cape Town.

“Men and women want each other, they want to build a home, they want to establish something other than a solitary and hungry loneliness.

“The most depressing thing is the callous way people have been treated”

Most of the “orphans” are being sheltered with a large group of squatters who escaped arrest at a township church near the camp.

Mr Lockett said the parents of the children — who range in age from the baby to about seven years — could be among those deported to the Transkei or in Pollsmoor Prison awaiting trial.

He said: “The most depressing thing about all this is the callous and brutal way defenceless people have been treated.

“The request of the squatters is very simple. They were starving where they came from and all they want is to work here and have their families

“This is not sickly sentimentalism, this is just what human beings are, how they feel.”

He said that if laws and policies brought pain and the dehumanising of people, “should we be chasing, hitting and hunting the people or looking at the laws?”

The memorandum which the protest marchers wanted to deliver to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at Parliament — and a copy of which was eventually handed to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who promised to give it to Dr Koornhof — was signed by representatives of a number of organisations, from the NG Sendingkerk to the SA Institute of Race Relations and the UCT SRC.



LOST — Little Madotha Lingani, 4, and her sister Noiyuhla, 3, were separated from their parents



PRIEST Syd Luckett with three orphans of the raid. He later managed to trace their mother.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 23, 1981

# Why we had to speak

## OUT OVER NYANGA

S-Times 23/8/61

By MAUREEN BARNES

**TOP businessmen this week described the "soul-searching" behind their decision to make a public statement.**

### TOP BUSINESSMEN TELL OF SOUL-SEARCHING ABOUT SQUATTERS

The statement condemned the Government's handling of the squatter problem. It was signed by 13 chief executives who normally steer clear of politics and controversy.

In interviews in Cape Town this week, several of them spoke of the "distress and shame" they felt over the way the Government has behaved, and their "disillusion after the high hopes" they had after the Carlton conference two years ago.

#### Wide range

The statement was organised by Mr Len Abrahamse, a director of a wide range of national companies in banking, insurance and engineering.

Mr Abrahamse said: "In talking to other businessmen last week, I became aware of a growing distress over the Nyanga affair, so I decided to draft the statement."

"I approached some of my business associates and discov-



**LEN ABRAHAMSE**  
Growing distress



**DAVID SUSMAN**  
Conscience troubled



**RENIER VAN ROOYEN**  
Terrible shame

ered that three or four of them were already thinking on similar lines.

"We are mostly men who keep out of politics and the public spotlight, but we all felt it was time to make a stand."

Mr David Susman, chairman of the Woolworths and

Truworths group of companies, normally keeps a low public profile.

But, he said, his conscience was troubled by the Government's treatment of the hapless squatters.

"Everyone who signed the statement has been involved in

trying to alleviate the suffering we have seen around us in these past weeks.

"On a personal level we have tried to assist these unfortunate people."

"Some have sent food, some have provided transport, and many of the wives have been involved."

"I have done more soul-searching since I signed the statement than before, as I am afraid it might be a sop to my conscience."

"My prime motive in signing the statement was one of compassion."

"None of us liked the idea of going into print, and this was not intended as a political

statement, but the business community had to be seen to be standing up and being counted.

"I personally feel that the blacks no longer want amercion of individual problems."

"They are going to throw more and more issues at us, and we had better learn to handle them."

"As a South African, I would like to be proud of my country, but sometimes I find it very difficult," he said.

Mr Renier van Rooyen, chairman of the Pep Group, who has recently taken control of the giant I L Badi clothing empire, said:

"Anyone with compassion would be distressed, especially as these removals always seem to take place in winter-time when it is bitterly cold."

#### Humane

"Although the Government has made laws which cannot be broken — and I don't necessarily feel these laws are right — they could be implemented in a humane manner."

"I feel a terrible shame for what we are doing to these people."

"As a South African I find it upsetting, quite apart from the morality of the actions, to learn that they are executed in

#### front of visiting American Congressmen.

"We can have no defence against criticism when we act like this."

Mr van Rooyen said that he was "despondent" at the lack of change in South Africa.

"I am very disillusioned. We all left the Carlton conference with high hopes and were expecting changes to take place."

"Even the little bits and pieces of change have not come anywhere near our expectations."

"I think there is a grave danger that the politicians are becoming remote from the true feelings of the electorate."

"There are laws on the book which should not be there — particularly the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act — but nothing seems to be done to get rid of them."

Mr Abrahamse said: "Leaving aside the lack of morality of what is going, we are unwisely intensifying the bitterness and consolidating an anti-white attitude."

"It is quite clear that there is no way in which rural blacks, whether they live in supposedly separate states or not, can be provided with an adequate living in the homelands."

"Trying, Canute-like, to stem the flow to the cities just will not work."

Mr Abrahamse said he was particularly concerned over the way in which private enterprise is being increasingly associated by blacks "with selfish white domination."

He said: "One of the plattforms that the Prime Minister really pushed after he came into power was the system of

**As a South African, I would like to be proud of my country, but sometimes it is made very difficult — David Susman**

attempt to push out urban natives... vities of their propagandists in the countryside... fruit when it was announced that an organisation... coloured people' in the locality of Prince Albert had

cut A

But this is not the way for our fellow black South Africans to be introduced to the system.

All of the businessmen expressed grave concern over the involvement of the police in the destruction of shelters and the harassment of women and children.

"I think it is a very bad thing for a young policeman to be ordered to remove a pathetic, flimsy shelter from a destitute woman," said Mr Susman.

Mr Abrahamse said: "I think William Shakespeare said it all when he wrote 'For pity is the virtue of the law, and none but tyrants use it cruelly'."

## Words of grave distress

Sunday Times Reporter

THIS is the statement issued by 13 Cape-based business leaders on the Nyanga squatters:

"We, the undersigned Cape Town businessmen, wish to express, in our personal capacities, our grave distress at the timing of and manner in which the regulations relating to the squatters in the Nyanga area have been implemented.

"This is not a comment on the regulations as such, which is a separate serious issue. Our concern is with the apparent lack of compassion, humility and sensitivity on the part of the authorities.

"While we are disturbed at the repercussions abroad, our chief worries are the inevitable further deterioration in the relations between the different racial groups, the seeming indifference to individual suffering, and the effect on our own moral standards.

### Authority

"We debase ourselves when, in the name of the law, we exercise authority in this way."

The statement was signed by:

L G Abrahamse, (director, inter alia, Nedbank Group, SA Mutual, Union Acceptances, Syfrets, Gold Fields of SA); R Ackerman (chairman, Pick 'n Pay); N Chapman (group managing director, Board of Executors and Fidelity Bank); J Garlick (chairman, Garlick Limited); H W Middelman, (director, inter alia, Standard Bank Investment Corporation, Tongaat Group); A D P Ovenstone (executive chairman, Ovenstone Group); B Porter (chairman, Porter-Sigma Group); F C Robb (director, inter alia, Southern Life Association and Board of Executors); A Searll (chairman, Searll Investment Corporation); D R Susman (chairman, Woolworths and Truworths); R van Rooyen (chairman, Pep Group and I L Back); C B van Ryneveld (director, Mercantile & General, and manager, Hill Samuel SA); A G Williamson (managing director, Truworths).



Star 24/8/81  
**Kei stamps  
forged, 103  
police say**

A man is to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in October in connection with allegations of forgery involving first-day covers of a Transkei stamp issue.

The charge of fraud comes after nearly four months of investigation by police and the Post Office's Department of Philatelic Services.

In January the Transkei issued first-day covers for a new series of stamps depicting fishing flies.

Because of a shortage of one of the covers, prices shot to more than R60 instead of the normal R2 to R3.

A forgery was detected and reported to the police by an official in Philatelic Services.

A news report of the forgery appeared in the Saturday Star's 'Collectors' Column' in May.

# Kei is sliding back as aid falters

Star 24/8/81

103

Staff Reporters

As the Transkei economy declines steadily, many thousands of work seekers are expected to flood the Cape unless immediate remedial action is taken.

The Nyanga squatter crisis is just the tip of an iceberg of jobless families moving out of the Transkei.

Bottlenecks in South African development aid have resulted in investors pulling out of Transkei as project after project comes to a standstill. In addition, South Africa has cut back by more than 100 000 the number of migrant workers recruited from Transkei during the past three years.



In the past six months a school and clinic building programme which employed more than 3 000 workers and a number of local builders came to a complete standstill as a direct result of the development aid problems, according to one Transkei official.

## Purse-string control strangles development

Staff Reporters

A major cause of unemployment in Transkei and the decline in its economy has been the iron grip placed on spending in the territory by South African

Besides these jobless, another 25 000 people who were employed on a rotational basis for a drought relief programme have also been left without work as the aid dried up.

There are no accurate figures for unemployment in Transkei but the Government there is examining a study by a Canadian economist, Robert Swidinsky of Guelph University, which shows that only half the 27 000 workers who came on the labour market each year between 1975 and 1979 found paid employment.

cont ↓

officials determined to stamp out money mismanagement.

This tight monetary control — which prevents the Transkei Government from raising foreign loans without South African approval — was first reported in The Star 13 months ago.

The "new deal" has subjected the territory to the supervision of South African officials in almost every aspect of its economic dealings in an effort to curb alleged corruption.

As a first step South Africa stopped annual bulk aid payments of more than R113-million to Transkei and replaced this with a scheme of project aid which gave Pretoria control over development in the territory.

The new deal, designed to put Transkei back on a sound financial footing, was worked out by a committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria and a technical planning committee of Transkei.

But due to the slowness of bureaucratic procedures and inadequate manpower to handle the system, very little of the money earmarked for Transkei is getting through.

This year Transkei applied for R90-million project aid but it has had no indication when this money is forthcoming, if at all.

As a result, planning has become impossible because development officials do not know what money will be available.

It is understood that Pretoria officials are still working out the details of project aid applied for last year.

Even more disconcerting is that the percentage of the work force in paid employment dropped from 56 percent (387 000) in 1970 to 53 percent (480 000) in 1979, according to the study.

### Stark picture

Economists in Transkei have painted a stark picture of the situation there:

● Nearly all private architectural, quantity surveying and engineering firms have cut back by half on their professional staff during the past 18 months.

● A number of construction firms have closed down and others have given notice they will quit the territory "within months" unless the economy picks up.

● The Star has also learnt that two major industrialists in the key Butterworth industrial area in southern Transkei are considering moving over the border to Queenstown where the South African government is putting in a major effort to develop industry.

Several warnings about the seriousness of the situation have been relayed to Pretoria amid growing concern in high Government circles in Umtata that the employment crisis could result in serious political instability.

Tribal leaders are speaking out at political meetings about the lack of development in the territory, and the grip which Pretoria has on the Transkei economy.

# Mother, baby find home gone

24/8/81  
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Staff Reporter

WHEN Mrs Beauty Mgweba arrived home five days after giving birth to a baby girl by caesarian section, she found it wasn't there any more.

During her absence in hospital the squatter camp near Crossroads in which she had lived for the past few weeks had been cleared and its residents taken by bus to Transkei.

An expanse of bare field greeted Mrs Mgweba, 32, one of the many evicted from the Langa Zones a few weeks ago.

With not one familiar face to greet her, she asked the ambulance driver to take her to the local clinic.

She was dropped there but found the clinic deserted, and headed for the Roman Catholic church 4km away. Arriving there in a state of near-collapse, she was met by a voluntary worker in the area, Mrs Janet Sandell, and a local community worker.

## 'Sat trembling'

"She started crying on her arrival," Mrs Sandell said yesterday, "and we took her into the caravah where she sat trembling. She was obviously very weak and exhausted. With her was her tiny five-day-old baby, weighing little more than two kilograms."

Mrs Sandell took the mother and baby to her home in Marina Da Gama where they will remain for a few days till they are strong enough to return to Crossroads.

Mrs Mgweba came to Cape Town from Transkei in January this year to be near her husband who works at Malmesbury. She and her four sons lived in the Langa Zones till they were evicted.

They were then forced to live on the vacant field on the border of Crossroads.

Mrs Mgweba said yesterday that it was impossible for her to survive in Transkei.

"We had cattle, chickens, pigs, goats and a garden once. But I had to sell the animals to get food for my children. Today we have nothing."

She has temporary permission till next month to remain in the urban area of Cape Town.

Before she went into hospital to have her baby, she left her four sons, aged 3, 5, 9 and 11 years, with a friend in Crossroads.

- Diplomats' protest 'blocked' by US, page 2
- Picture, page 2.

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Of the many possessions the squatters left behind when they were deported to the Transkei, this was the most poignant. The bundle lying in the sun was small enough to contain a pair of cast off shoes.

But after the massive dawn swoop on the Nyanga camp on Wednesday, the bundle stirred and a seven week old baby began

# A child cries with Nyanga

displaying hunger pangs. His mother was not there to feed him. She was one of more than 1 000 squatters arrested and put on railway buses bound for Transkei. Her friends who had come to know and love the baby identified him as Alfred Baatjie. When the police ordered the women to leave the Nyanga site, baby Alfred went with them.

# America blocks French squatter protest move

WASHINGTON - The United States blocked a French move to organise a joint Western protest to South Africa over the treatment of African squatters in Nyanga township, outside Cape Town, the Washington Post reported yesterday.

The protest incorporated an "appeal to the South African Government to give humanitarian considerations high priority in the handling of the situation." According to the Post the US, British, West German and Canadian ambassadors insisted on consulting their governments before approving the text of the note, and four days later the US representative let it be known that Washington had refused to join the protest. South African Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mr Brand Fourie informed the Portuguese Ambassador (who had taken over as dean of the corps) that any move by ambassadors without the approval of their governments could lead to complications.

nearby Holy Cross Church. The plight of baby Alfred was reported to the director general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, through a department spokesman. The spokesman later conveyed Mills' reply:

"If there is such a child at the Holy Cross squatter site, and the case is reported to the chief commissioner by social workers at the site, the department will accept responsibility for the baby and reunite him with his mother in Transkei. But it must be ascertained that

this is the child of a mother who was deported. Yesterday the sun shone on the new squatter camp. But these women who have been so long in the rain and wind, don't plan to budge. They sit outside the church. The Red Cross was at the site, so was a cross which the squatters say the Administration Board removed from the "no name" camp at Nyanga, because "no structures could be left behind."

# SA a 'big bully'

THE South African Government has been called a "big bully" by

the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, over the handling of the Nyanga squatters' affair.

George Matanzima the voteless majority of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right.

# Great News!



# WESTWAL Kitchens

A statement released by a DPP executive at the weekend, after a planned political rally had failed to take place, said the opposition had warned in 1976 of

the South African Government does not recognise Transkei as an independent state.

#### CITIZENS

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken upon itself the role of the big bully boy.

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it clear it would not allow South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for people that South Africa did not want.

"A few of the people interviewed on their arrival have stated categorically they are not Transkeian citizens, have never been Transkeian citizens and do not wish to be Transkeian citizens.

"The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon reminiscent in more ways than one of the manner in which

offered independence.

#### RELIEF

"These are the results of the kind of independence South Africa has been offering to the so-called black states.

"We warned the Transkei Government when the question of Transkeian citizenship was outlined in the Transkei Status Act that South Africa would not be obliged to care for Transkeians, who would be citizens of an independent country," the statement said.

It was also shocking, the statement said, that the government of Transkei had not provided any form of relief to the returned squatters by way of accommodation and food. This had been left to Roman Catholic and Anglican churches and other sympathetic bodies. — Sapa.

# People stopped at road block appear in court

Post Reporter

A GROUP of people who were arrested at a road block in Cradock when they were making their way back to Cape Town on Sunday night appeared in the Cradock Magistrate's Court today under the Immigrants and Aliens Act.

They are believed to be among about 1 000 people who were evicted from Nyanga and sent to the Transkei in trains and buses last week.

The 28 people — 22 men and six women — were remanded to September 3. No charge was laid and they were not asked to plead.

The District Commandant of the Eastern Cape, Major P J Calitz, confirmed that 10 children were among the people being held.

He said they were "with their mothers" and could not comment on what would be done with them after Septem-

ber 3.

Meanwhile, 42 people were ordered to return to Transkei last Friday after being found guilty in the Queenstown Commissioner's Court of entering South Africa illegally.

They were charged under the Immigrants and Aliens Act after buses in which they were travelling were stopped at roadblocks manned by the South African Police between Queenstown and the Kei River border.

All were found guilty, warned and released. The 42 were then put on buses back to Transkei.

It is not known if any of those warned and repatriated were among the 1 059 squatters returned to Transkei from the Western Cape by the South African authorities last week for being in the area illegally.

Mr M. de Klerk was on the Bench. Mr P J Malan appeared for the State.

# T'kei PM

## accuses

## SA over

## squatters

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, today accused the South African Government of side-stepping his country's border posts when deporting squatters.

In an interview Chief Matanzima said he believed the repatriation of Transkeians by train was a deliberate ploy on the part of the South African authorities.

"Near the border the squatters were transferred from buses to trains and these are not controlled by customs," he said.

Chief Matanzima also said that some of those brought into his country were not Transkeian citizens.

He warned that "in the future people who are not Transkeians will be stopped at the border".

His Government was assisting those who had left children and belongings behind to return to Cape Town. If the South African Government sent the Transkeians back again his country could not refuse to accept them.

"But I do not know how the South African Government decides on who is a Transkeian," he said.

"Some of the people who were sent here had no papers. They said they were arrested on their way to work."

Chief Matanzima said he had very strong feelings about the way the South African Government had sent the squatters to Transkei.

His Government earlier had an assurance from South Africa that each case would be treated on its merits.

He said the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised the position of those

squatters who had employment would be legalised.

This had not been done.

South Africa had blatantly violated the agreement between the two countries on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape.

The Evening Post's political correspondent reports from Cape Town that the return flood of Nyanga squatters to the Western Cape — assisted by the Transkei Government — is likely to be raised during the Prime Minister's vote this afternoon.

Cabinet Ministers and senior departmental officials dealing with the issue were reluctant to comment today on the developments and some said it was likely the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would refer to it in his speech today.

The decision of the Transkei Government to send a number of the squatters back and criticism from Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, on the handling of the issue has meanwhile seriously embarrassed the Government.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, has confirmed that his men set up roadblocks on the main routes leading from Transkei to Cape Town yesterday.

He confirmed that a number of people had been detained at various points along the route for not being in possession of valid travel documents. Others who possessed the documents had been allowed to continue.

Dr Koornhof and other Ministers involved with the squatter issue were at a Cabinet meeting and senior PFP spokesmen on the squatter issue were also unavailable for comment because of a caucus meeting.



# 'No children left behind in camp'

Augus 25/8/81

(103) (340)  
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THE Department of Co-operation and Development says it will pay for any children separated from their mothers during last week's deportation of Nyanga squatters to the Transkei to be reunited with their mothers.

The department's Director-General, Mr J. H. P. Mills, said in a statement released yesterday that no children had been left behind on the Nyanga squatter area when the camp was 'rounded up'.

But cases had occurred where women had claimed that children with them were not their own but those of women working elsewhere, or that their children did not live with them in the camp and had thus been left behind.

#### RELEASED

'In all such cases the mothers and children concerned were summarily released and transported to places pointed out by them,' Mr Mills said.

He was therefore upset to see a picture in an afternoon newspaper on August 19 of a minister of

the church with three children who had purportedly been separated from their mothers.

The chief Commissioner had tried to trace the children through the Minister to reunite them with their mother(s) in the Transkei, but had not yet succeeded.

'I do, however, accept that it could have been possible that in spite of our precautionary measures children who had not overnighted with their mothers could have been separated from them,' Mr Mills continued.

The department had 'great sympathy and understanding' for such cases and would pay for the children to be transported with the necessary care to their mothers in the Transkei if the latter could be contacted.

Alternatively, the department would pay the costs of women in the Transkei who claimed that their children had remained behind to come and fetch them.



# Transkeians by the busload

Argus 25/8/81  
Parliamentary Staff

103 (BMA) (204)

THERE were strong rumours that busloads of Transkeians were returning to the Peninsula, from where they were deported last week, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the budget, Mr Raw said there seemed to be more to the matter now than 'simply a question of hunger and joblessness'.

Three things had happened in Cape Town yesterday, and one wondered whether there was a connection between them.

First, there were the rumours about busloads of squatters returning ('the figure I was given was seven busloads').

Then, Mr Raw said, he believed that an organisation called Women for Peaceful Change Now had approached various church ministers asking them to accumulate food and other requirements for an expected new influx of squatters into the Peninsula.

The third item was a front-page report in The Argus speculating that 'black jobless may flood Cape'.

Mr Raw said these three incidents seemed unconnected, but he invited members to reflect on this.

MOH 46 f668. Prof. Simpson's report, 22.5.1901. 84.

G42-1897, Public Health Report for 1897, p.159; G.66-1902, Public Health Report for 1901, pp.139-140. 85.

The position of Dr Abdurahman, whose daughter married an Indian, is an example. For a history of the Indians at the Cape, and an account of their position by 1901 see E. Bradlow: 'The Cape Community during the Period of Responsible Government', B. Pachai (ed): South Africa's Indians: the Evolution of a Minority (Washington D.C., 1979). pp.123-178. 86.

G.61-1901, pp.64, 232; MOH 24 f131. District Surgeon's report, 17.5.1901; E.B. van Heyningen: Refugees and Relief, p.81. 87.

The 1904 census recorded 177 Chinese in Cape Town, and another 137 in the suburbs; Cape Times, 24.2.1900. 88.

Cape Times, 4.4.1901, 29.3.1901. 89.

MOH 32 f282, Report of the Chief of Police, 11.2.1901; G.61-1901, pp.49, 51. 90.

Cape Times, 13.2.1901, 15.2.1901, 19.2.1901, 20.2.1901; South African News, 16.2.1901. 91.

Cape Times, 15.3.1901. 92.

Cape Times, 13.3.1901, 14.3.1901, 15.3.1901. 93.

Cape Times, 24.4.1901; CO 7267. Report of Remover Greyson, 28.5.1901; Foster to Witham, 30.4.1901. 94.

Cape Times, 29.3.1901. Imam Mogamat Taliep was the first Imam at the Quawatul Islam Mosque, built to serve the needs of the Indian Muslims. A. Davids: The Mosques of Bo-Kaap. (Athlone, 1980), pp.185-188. 95.

Cape Times, 27.3.1901, 22.4.1901. 96.

MOH 64 f668. Prof. Simpson's report, 22.5.1901. 97.

E.B. van Heyningen: 'The Mysteries of the Scarlet Phial: Spies and Plague in Cape Town in 1907'. Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library, 34, 2, Dec. 1979, pp.53-58. 98.

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# 'SA pledges to Transkei broken'

Argus 25/8/81

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THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, today accused the South African Government of 'broken obligations' regarding the status of Transkeians in South Africa.

Chief Matanzima told The Argus in a telephone interview that the South African Government had broken an agreement that Transkeians who were employed in the Western Cape would be 'regularised'.

There was also, he said, an undertaking that each case would be treated on merit.

'We discovered much to our surprise that many of the Nyanga squatters who were sent back to Transkei last week, had been sent back in spite of the fact that they had jobs.'

### ASSISTING

He confirmed that his Government was assisting many of the 1 000 squatters to return to Nyanga where many had left their children and belongings.

Asked what form this assistance was taking, Chief Matanzima said: 'Whatever they want.'

He said the South African Government had 'blatantly violated' an

agreement, concluded between the two governments recently, on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape.

'Whereas the South African Government has sought to depict squatting as a world-wide problem, it should be remembered that in the South African political context only one race group — the black people — are put in the position of having to be squatters.'

### DISTURBING

Chief Matanzima said what was most disturbing was that the whole exercise had come very soon after President Kaiser Matanzima had returned from a State visit in Cape Town.

This appeared to be a 'thinly veiled attempt to suggest collusion' between the Transkeian and South African Governments on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape.

The Transkei Prime Minister accused the South African Government of sidestepping his country's border posts when deporting squatters.

He believed this was a deliberate ploy on the part of South Africa.

'The squatters were transferred near the border from buses to trains which are not controlled by customs,' he said.

Chief Matanzima said some of those brought into his country in this way were not Transkeian citizens.

'In future people who are not Transkeians will be stopped at the border.'

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today more squatters seemed to be coming to the Peninsula than had recently been sent back to Transkei.

A false impression was being created that people were being removed from the Peninsula in a heartless way, without being allowed to take their possessions or even their children with them.

### REACTING

He was reacting to remarks made yesterday by the Prime Minister of Transkei in which Chief Matanzima said that many squatters, evicted from the Peninsula, had been forced to leave without their possessions or children.

Mr le Grange said the fact that more people

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were on their way back than had been evicted showed that they were not coming back to collect their possessions or children.

He did not have exact figures for the number of people returning from Transkei who were being intercepted by the police, but he had called for a report from the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

### 'SCANDALOUS'

The Minister attacked what he called the 'scandalous role' being played by churches, ministers of religion and certain politicians.

This, he said, would be exposed at some stage.

The Border Council of Churches, he said, was a body involved in helping squatters to return and pointed out that a return bus ticket from Transkei to Cape Town cost R41.

The Nyanga squatter situation was raised again in Parliament yesterday during the debate on the prime Minister's vote and is expected to crop up again today when Mr P W Botha replies.

### ROADBLOCKS

It is reported from Port Elizabeth that police have set up roadblocks throughout the Southern and Eastern Cape in an attempt to stem the tide of Transkeians returning to the Peninsula.

At Graaff-Reinet last night, four buses were stopped but only one passenger was found to have incomplete travel documents.

At the same checkpoint, 40 buses heading both to and from Transkei were stopped at the weekend and several people were arrested.

A number of people, believed to be Nyanga squatters, were arrested in buses at a roadblock near Cradock, where they will appear in the Magistrate's Court today.

This was confirmed by a spokesman in the office of the Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape.

### BUTHLEZI

From Johannesburg, our correspondent reports that the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, today reacted to the removal of the Nyanga squatters and Transkei's action in sending them back to South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi was 'distressed' to learn that 'our people are being shunted around so mercifully'.

In reaction to reports from Umtata that the squatters were being returned to South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the action illustrated once and for all the fallacy of the policy of separate development.

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# Umtata

## Opens arms to deported squatters

**Argus Correspondent**  
**DURBAN.** — In one of the most spontaneous gestures seen in Transkei for many years, the people of Umtata rushed round buying food for the deported Nyanga squatters and pupils ran to share out sandwiches they had taken to school.

The Anglican Bishop of Port St Johns, the Rt Rev Dr Godfrey Ashby, said today that more than 1 000 people arrived at Umtata station over the weekend and made for the nearest church hall belonging to the Anglican Church.

The Transkei Council of Churches hurriedly organised aid and the majority of people went to the Catholic hall which happens to be bigger, he said.

**'BUSLOADS'**  
None of the church organisations involved in caring for the returned squatters knows anything about busloads of them being returned to Cape Town.

All squatters had been returned to their places of origin in Transkei except 40 or 50 who were still in the Catholic hall in Umtata because they had nowhere to go in Transkei.

# 250 km walk to find child in city

**AN** exhausted Nyanga woman was reunited with her child in Cape Town last night after walking more than 250 km in a five-day hitch-hiking ordeal from Transkei.

The constant worry of the whereabouts of her child drove Mrs Gloria Mgaba to walk from Umtata to Queenstown — more than 200 km — before getting her first lift.

She walked for two days stopping only briefly to sleep in the bushes near the Transkei town of Ngcobo.

She arrived at Nyanga Holy Cross Church at 10.30 last night, 'on an empty stomach'.  
Relieved to find her two-year-old daughter, Letisha, but with aching feet, Mrs Mgaba told of her amazing journey today.

She was deported to Transkei last week following the mass raid on Nyanga 'no name' camp.  
Her daughter disappeared into the bushes during the raid. Her husband was also arrested but throughout her ordeal, has been in Pollsmoor Prison.

The full journey took her five days. She decided to leave Umtata, 'the moment we were dumped there'.  
Mrs Mgaba has lived in Cape Town since 1969 and her parents are no longer alive.  
'I have no accommodation in Transkei. It was pointless me staying there.'  
Mrs Mgaba said that from the time she left Cape Town she had survived on one loaf of bread given to her by prison authorities.  
Throughout her harrowing experience, Mrs Mgaba's child was looked after by friends in Cape Town. The child was found in the bushes after last week's raid and cared for at the church in Nyanga.

A complete list of those returned from Nyanga was, he believed, taken by the Transkei Government but he did not see it.

In some cases people were saying: 'I left when I was a tiny child,' but in many other cases they had only been in Cape Town a few years.

The main burden, he said, fell on the women because they were the ones for whom there was no accommodation. They now had families and many had not been in Transkei before. Most menfolk had homes.

**RESPONSE**  
Father O'Riorden said a number of Catholic halls throughout Transkei were being used to accommodate the people as a temporary measure.

'There has been a tremendous response from the people of Transkei and all the churches. Besides giving a lot of food, people and pupils helped to look after the people, serving them, singing for them, and helping to look after them.'

'They are still here and a high official of the Transkei Government visited them yesterday. He said they would be sent back to South Africa, but this has not happened yet, a Catholic priest, Father Tom O'Riorden, said today. Bishop Ashby said the reported squatters had been very unhappy on arrival at Umtata station.  
'Many had left children or possessions 'or both back in Cape Town and their main concern was about what had been left behind,' he said.  
'They had been collected very quickly and put straight on the buses. In some cases children had run away and gone missing. All of them left possessions because they did not have time to get them — one man claimed he had got a car in Cape Town but had not been allowed to collect it.'

Meanwhile, other people deported to Transkei last week have begun filtering back to Cape Town.  
The emergency camp in Nyanga has swollen to about 600 people.  
About 100 people were released from Pollsmoor yesterday and entered the camp, according to a Red Cross organiser, Mrs Mary Taylor. Mrs Taylor said that up to now the accommodation provided in tents had been adequate. She said the Red Cross would make a Press statement on the situation later today.  
One baby was admitted to the Red Cross Hospital at the weekend. Mrs Taylor said the child's illness had not been diagnosed but it was progressing 'nicely'.

Aid and more land first, say leaders

# Constellation Plans snubbed

Staff Reporters

The leaders of two of South Africa's independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, appear to have given the thumbs down to the Government's constellation of states policy in its present form.

In a blunt statement to a crucial summit meeting recently on the constellation concept, Prime Minister George Matanzima of Transkei told the South African Government:

"The whole policy would be seen by his people as nothing more than 'delaying tactics' unless prompt action was taken to clear the bottlenecks in project aid which had brought development in his territory to a virtual standstill.

The current proposals for regional economic co-operation will contribute nothing of what is needed most by Transkei development inside the country.

The meeting held in Cape Town on July 20 and attended by top South African, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda officials — was chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr

amongst Indian Muslims in Cape Town, .....

95. Wetherley, Indian Question in South Africa,

96. ibid, pp.15 - 18.

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## Constellation rethought

From Paper

foot on the economic windpipe of the black states and he was going to use it one day.

He said that though the independent national states had de jure independence, they were subjected to de facto baaskap.

"The relationship between this Government and the independent national states is a master-servant relationship," he said.

The dumping of Transkeians who had squatted at Nyanga was in conflict

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with the law, he said. The Status of Transkei Act gave Transkeians the right to enter South Africa and the action of deporting them was in conflict with the laws of Parliament.

Mr Egin added that the South African Government could regulate the pace of economic development in the independent states, and the problem of urbanisation was aggravated because the Government contributed directly to the lack of development there.

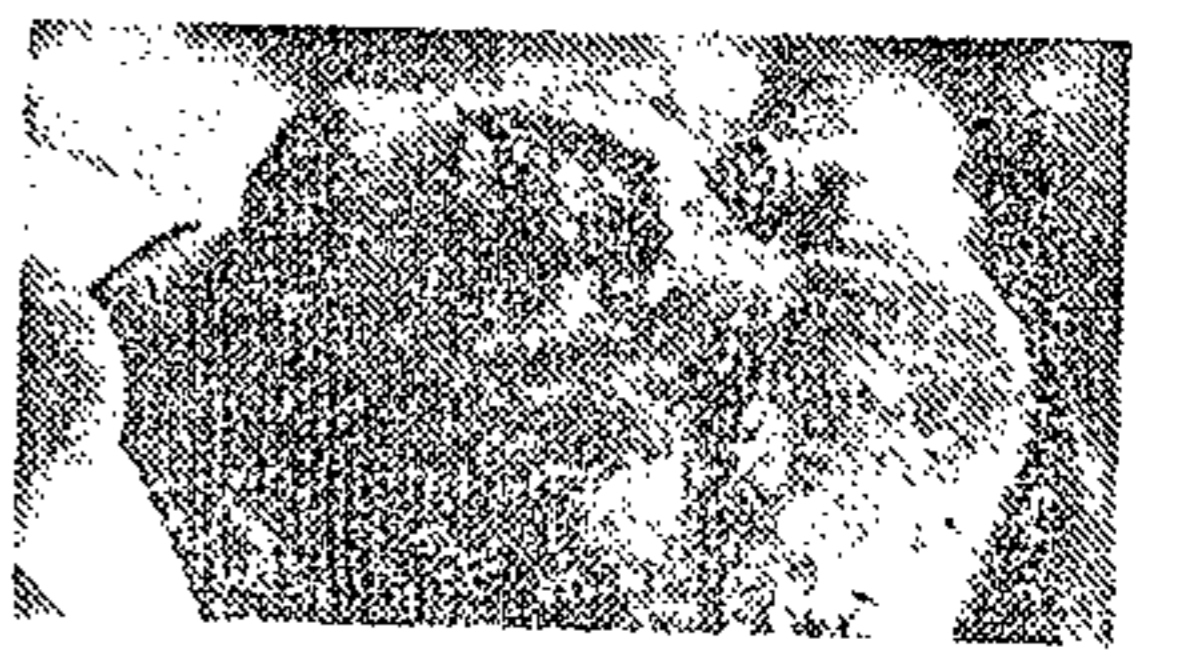
"The Prime Minister has his foot on the economic windpipe of those states and in time he is going to use it," Mr Egin said.

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP) said he found it a pity that the plight of the Nyanga squatters was being used as a political football.

It made no difference who was or had been in power, unemployment and a shortage of housing and training were real and a problem common to both sides of the House.



Premier Matanzima ... the last straw.



President Mangope ... headed delegation.

... the story of the founding of was originally related to me by Mr Dattie Jac Association in 1925. It was so often repeated details clearly despite it happening in 1961. 1945, gave me a similar version in an interview which I used in a paper to the Department of rendered by Muslims to Muslims in the Western request of the Prison's Department by A. Dav

- 113. Davenport, South Africa.
- 114. Oral Traditions - Noor Hassen and Dattie Jac
- 115. Debates in the House of Assembly, Vol.5, 19
- 116. Cape Argus, 20th June 1925, p.10, col.10.
- 117. Cape Times, 18th June 1925, p.10, cols.4 & 5.

President Lucas Mafephe of Botswana, who headed the delegation to the summit from his territory, is also understood to have allied himself with the opposition to the constellation in its present form.

Both leaders are insistent that development inside their individual states and meaningful land consolidation had to precede regional economic co-operation across national boundaries as envisaged by Pretoria.

### Manipulating

Confusion over the constellation policy was increased by South African authorities sending out two memoranda for the summit meeting.

The first stated that land consolidation would adhere strictly to the 1936 Land Act. The second, which was sent out a few days before the meeting, took a different line. It stated that Pretoria was prepared to consider further proposals for consolidation if they proved essential for development.

In his statement of policy to the meeting, Prime Minister Matanzima detailed his dissatisfaction at the way development aid was managed by South Africa and the long delays in getting projects in Transkei off the ground.

He accused two top-level South African advisers of having more power in his country than he himself. The officials had "played a great part in either influencing or manipulating the development stagnation" in Transkei since last year.

They had put "administration ahead of development," Prime Minister Matanzima told the meeting. "The last straw was the inefficiency with which the 1981/82 budget was prepared." A deficit of R40-m became apparent within three months of its preparation, he added.

He asked for the officials to be recalled and said the situation in Transkei was of a crisis nature. Almost all capital aid projects for Transkei were still pending and there would be little to show the people of Transkei on the fifth anniversary of the territory in October.

In the House of Assembly today, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said the Prime Minister had his



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

Eglin:  
 CT 25/8/81  
 Govt  
 squatter  
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 illegal

**Political Staff**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The squatters from Nyanga had been dumped illegally in Transkei, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

The South African Government had acted contrary to the Status of Transkei Act of 1976, he said. "It was done in direct defiance of the Status of Transkei Act."

This law had laid down that no one would lose their rights because of the independence of Transkei but the deportation of the squatters who had been resident in Cape Town at the time had contravened the law.

**Domination**

"These people had been dumped illegally in Transkei," Mr Eglin added.

This action showed just how powerful white domination was in South Africa, even though Transkei had gained its independence.

"It can evict its citizens illegally from South Africa and dump them in Transkei. It shows the power of this government in relation to an independent state."

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**Chaos**

Mr Eglin, who was speaking during the Prime Minister's Vote, said that if decisions were taken in the confederation envisaged by the government on the basis of white self-determination rather than power-sharing, chaos would result.

If with its integrated economy and transport system, South Africa entered agreements to allow states to withdraw from it, chaos would develop.

Mr Eglin said he did not suspect decentralization was the government's intention but its real intention was to keep its hands on all the real levers of power.

The independent black states were required to renounce South African citizenship, relinquish claims, moral and legal, on shares in wealth, resources and opportunities in South Africa.

They had to accept independence on conditions approved by the white parliament in terms of the National Party's policy of separate development.

**At mercy**

"Having renounced their claim to these precious things, they could only be regained or reinstated by a white South African government."

They were at the mercy of those in the white government who wield power, he said.

He did not believe anyone on the government side would argue with him when he said the majority of black people were going to live their lives under white political control.

They would exercise local government of their own but within the area and scope of jurisdiction laid down by a white government, Mr Eglin said.

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CT 25/8/81

# Sebe says SA 'refuses to think'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying: "They refuse to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair."

The chief minister further warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believed to number about 30, could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula" negotiated with the South African Government was not adhered to.

"Before they are sent back to Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and what chiefs they owe allegiance to."

"The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people."

"These people will not be thrown like stones into the organized tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed," Chief Sebe declared.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters

would be asked whether they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief. Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and Ciskei was given enough time to prepare to receive them.

Speaking earlier, the chief minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems. "I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation where men will prefer to go to jail where they will get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas."

"We are family-orientated people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status, and will take the humiliation of migratory labour rather than be rural workers."

Referring to South Africa's security situation, the chief minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that "people in high places do not know what is happening."

"The future is terrifying and yet moderates, like we in the Ciskei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and right wing groups enjoy."

## No signs of return at Nyanga site

LAST night there was no sign that any of the Nyanga squatters, deported last week to Transkei, had returned. This is in the face of reports of busloads of squatters seen returning to the City.

In an attempt to locate the returning squatters, the Cape Times visited the Nyanga East squatter site, where the homeless hundreds had stayed for about five weeks, and the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, where those who escaped police raids are staying.

At the Nyanga East site several policemen, wearing overcoats, were standing around a small fire. Three police vans were parked nearby. There were no signs of squatters.

At the Holy Cross Church

about 18 tents, housing several hundred people, were pitched and a Red Cross relief caravan stood near the entrance.

People interviewed said that as far they knew, none of the deported people had arrived in Cape Town.

Contacted last night for comment on the returning squatters, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said: "We met some of the returning busloads of squatters on the road and tried to discourage those who have no permits and whose documents are not in order."

"My information is very scanty but we have officials on the road to watch the situation."

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"My information is very

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## 30 escape at court

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 30 men who appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Friday broke away from police and escaped while being put into a prison van.

According to witnesses, more than 100 men were in the cells behind the court at the time. They had all appeared in court earlier in the day and had either been sentenced or had their cases postponed.

The witnesses said the men were being taken from their cells and put into a prison van destined for Pollsmoor Prison when some of them "broke loose and

stampeded".

"Some were already in the van and others still in the cells. About 30 of them managed to get away and ran into the location. The police managed to stop more of them escaping, but made no attempt to re-capture those who got away," a witness said.

He said there were six policemen stationed at the court. None was armed.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said last night: "This is the first word I hear. I'll go into the matter."

## Govt offer on squatter children

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has offered to take children separated from their mothers in the recent police raid in Nyanga back to their mothers in Transkei provided they could be contacted.

In a statement the director-general of the department, Mr J H T Mills, said

that during the raids, special care had been taken to avoid separating mothers and children.

However, he accepted that children who were not at the camp during the raid could have become separated.

He offered to help mothers, who claimed that their children were still in the Cape, find their children at the expense of the department.

# Transkei returns squatters

CT 25/8/81

~~240~~ ~~206~~ 103

Own Correspondent

**UMTATA.** — The Transkei Government is assisting hundreds of squatters to return to Nyanga in the Western Cape in protest against South Africa's decision to "dump" them in Transkei, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

**A** From page 1

kei has previously registered strong objections to the broad definition of citizenship contained in the Status of Transkei Act of 1976. As long as South Africa regards every Xhosa-speaking person as a citizen of Transkei relations between our two countries will continue to be severely strained."

The Status of Transkei Act, a South African law, imposes Transkei citizenship on all people of Transkei origin, irrespective of whether they live permanently in South Africa or not.

It is understood that Transkei wants talks at "the highest level" with South Africa — which presumably means with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — on the questions of squatters and citizenship.

In Umtata a spokesman for the Department of the Interior of Transkei said that officials of his ministry had tried throughout yesterday, without success, to get in touch with the squatters who had been bussed or taken by military vehicles to mission stations in the country for shelter over the weekend.

The spokesman said he

had been told by several missions that most of the people had already returned to Cape Town.

Three people were admitted to hospital over the weekend when one of the army lorries taking the squatters to Engcobo and Cofimvaba overturned in rainy and misty weather near Engcobo.

A spokesman for the All Saints Hospital near Engcobo said nine people had been treated and another three had been hospitalised, two at All Saints and one in Umtata.

A squatter mother, Mrs Cynthia Tutu, who was in the final stages of labour when she arrived in Umtata by train in the early on Friday, was rushed to hospital in a passing car. She gave birth by caesarean section a short time later.

Meanwhile at the Catholic centre here yesterday, a group of about 50 of the displaced who had refused to be moved at the weekend were still being cared for.

They were in good spirits although they had spent the night on the floor. The only clothing they have, is what they are wearing.

Chief Matanzima's statement came shortly after reports that nearly 1 000 squatters from Transkei were already on their way back to the Western Cape.

**Reports yesterday afternoon said busloads of squatters were passing through Graaff-Reinet on their way to Cape Town.**

The Transkei Government's calculated act of brinkmanship was taken in defiance of reported pleas by Pretoria to Chief Matanzima to prevent the squatters from returning to Nyanga.

Following their eviction from Nyanga about 1 000 squatters were put on Transkei-bound buses and trains. They arrived in Umtata on Friday.

Chief Matanzima said people who were not Transkeian citizens and those Transkeians who wanted to return to fetch their children and belongings were being assisted to go back to Cape Town.

Both Roman Catholic and Anglican spokesmen in Umtata said yesterday that all

the State President of Transkei to Cape Town, appears to be a thinly-veiled attempt to suggest collusion between South Africa and Transkei on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape."

After expressing gratitude to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches for providing food and accommodation to the squatters on their arrival at Umtata, he said: "My government is assisting the people who are not Transkeians to go back to Cape Town as well as those Transkeians who left their children and belongings to go back and fetch them."

As most squatters left Nyanga in a hurry nearly all of them left — or say they left — children and possessions.

## Squatters arrested

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Three busloads of Nyanga squatters, deported to Transkei by the South African Government last week, were arrested at a road block in Cradock on Sunday. Police last night confirmed that the 22 men and 26 women have been detained.

cont

## Squatters arrested

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three busloads of Nyanga squatters, deported to Transkei by the South African Government last week, were arrested at a road block in Cradock on Sunday.

Police last night confirmed that the 22 men and 26 women have been detained and charged with illegally entering the Republic. They will appear in court in Cradock today.

The squatters are believed to have caught the buses soon after arriving in Umtata in a bid to return to the Republic.

A spokesman for the police said the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, had been notified of the situation.

the people they had sheltered in their church halls on Friday and Saturday had said they wished to go back to Cape Town where they had left their families and belongings.

In a strongly-worded statement Chief Matanzima yesterday described the eviction of the squatters from the Western Cape as a "classical illustration of the insensitivity of the powers that be in affluent South Africa".

"The whole exercise, coming so soon after the visit of

sions in the Western Cape, which means the Transkei Government is assisting most of the squatters to return.

The Transkei Foreign Minister, Rev G T Vika, was reported to have reached an agreement on the squatters with the South African Government last week.

According to Mr Vika, South Africa agreed to legalize the position of all Transkeians who were employed in the Western Cape, whether lawfully or not, and to consider the position of remaining Transkeians there "on merit" to see whether they should be returned to Transkei or not.

Asked yesterday about the agreement, Chief Matanzima alleged that South Africa had violated it by "dumping" blacks who were not Transkeians in Transkei and by forcing many Transkeians to leave without giving them a chance to collect their families and possessions let alone considering their position "on merit".

The Transkei President, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, has long expressed sharp opposition to the relocation of blacks from South Africa to Transkei on the grounds that they are Transkei citizens.

Blacks living in South Africa are "Pretoria's indaba", he has said.

In his statement Chief George Matanzima said: "The government of Trans-

To page 2



# Squatters:

DD 25/8/81

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Chief Minister Lehnok Sebe yesterday strongly criticised the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying "they refused to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair".

He also lashed out at a television programme dealing with the squatters broadcast on Sunday night.

"It angers me to see this cheap brainwashing type of programme which is actually dealing with serious problems."

Only the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, should have been interviewed, Chief Sebe said.

Other participants interviewed included Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Reverend G. T. Vika, and a Rand Afrikaans University professor, Mr Ben Piek.

The Chief Minister warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believed to number about 30, could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula" negotiated with the South African Government was adhered to.

"Before they are sent back to the Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and

# Sebe lashes SA

what chiefs they were allegiant to

"The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people."

"These people will not be thrown like stones into the organised tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed," Chief Sebe said.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters would be asked whether or not they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief.

Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and the Ciskei was given enough time to make preparations to receive them.

Speaking at an earlier function, the Chief Minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems.

"I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation wherein men would prefer to go to jail where they would get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas."

"We are family-orientated people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status, and will take the

humiliation of migratory labour rather than be rural workers."

Referring to South Africa's security situation, the Chief Minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that "people in high places do not know what is happening".

"The future is terrifying and yet moderates, like us in the Ciskei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and rightwing groups enjoy."

"On the extreme right you have whites who say 'so far, stop', and on the extreme left there are organisations and blacks. When these forces move together, we moderate in the middle, will be pushed into the ocean by this flood. Our children will suffer."

Despite this, moderates were not given support to be able to provide an alternative.

"People tell us to wait. Even the government with its eloquency tells us to wait. That is rubbish," Chief Sebe said.

The time had come for people to tell others that the moderates in the middle needed support. People had to be told of the challenges of the present time.

"Either they accept or are pushed into the ocean by this flood," the Chief Minister said. — DDH.

# Squatters

DD 25/8/81 (20) 103 (3)

From PETER WILSON

## Children will be sent to mothers

CAPE TOWN — Children separated from their mothers at Nyanga will be returned to their mothers at government expense and mothers whose children were left behind when they were sent to Transkei will be assisted to return here to fetch them.

The Director General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J. H. T. Mills, said in a statement here yesterday that he accepted that in spite of preventative measures taken, children could possibly have been separated from their mothers when the Nyanga squatters were returned to Transkei, if they had not spent the previous night with them.

"There is great compassion and understanding for these cases and therefore the offer is made, without reservation, to care for such children and take them to their mothers in Transkei if the mothers can be contacted there, the cost will be borne by the department, and assist all mothers in Transkei who say their children were left behind, to come to fetch them at the cost of the department."

Mr Mills said press reports that children were separated from their mothers when the squatter camp at Nyanga was

cleared last Wednesday inevitably aroused feelings of deep sympathy and compassion.

"The assurance can be given that everyone involved in the Nyanga action was concerned to prevent such an eventuality and to prevent young children from being exposed to hardship."

Arrangements were made to have sufficient milk and baby food available at the place of detention while officials, including welfare workers, saw to the needs of mothers and children. Sufficient food was also provided for the journey to the Transkei.

"The assurance can also be given that no children were left behind on the Nyanga squatter site when the camp was cleared.

"There were, however, women who intimated that the children they had with them were not theirs, but the children of mothers employed elsewhere. There were also mothers who said their children had not been living with them at the time and were consequently left behind.

"In all these cases the mothers and children concerned were released forthwith and taken back to the places indicated by them," Mr Mills said. — SAPA.

UMTATA — Hundreds of people who were returned here from South Africa on Friday are being assisted to return to the Western Cape by the Transkei Government.

Busloads of the squatters were reported yesterday afternoon to be passing through Graaff-Reinet on their way back to Cape Town.

Police confirmed last night that three bus loads of squatters were arrested in a road block in Cradock on Sunday night.

Police said 22 men and 26 women had been detained and charged with illegal entry into the Republic. They would appear in court in Cradock today.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said people who were not Transkeian citizens and those Transkeians who wanted to return to fetch their children and belongings, were being assisted to go back to Cape Town.

Catholic and Anglican spokesmen said yesterday that all the people they had sheltered in their church halls on Friday and Saturday had said they wished to go back to Cape Town where they had left their families and belongings.

Chief George said he wished again to register his government's indignation at the dumping of the squatters on the pretext that they were all Transkeian citizens.

He said the South African Government had blatantly violated the agreement between the two governments recently concluded, on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape.

"Whereas the South African Government has sought to depict squatting as a world-wide problem, it should be remembered that in the South African political context, only one race group, the black people, are put in the position of having to be squatters".

The whole exercise, coming so soon after the visit of the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. Matanzima, to

Cape Town, appeared to be a thinly veiled attempt to suggest collusion between the Transkeians and South African Governments on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape.

"This is not the first time that South Africa has tried to besmirch the name and integrity of Paramount Chief Matanzima."

The Transkeian Government had previously registered strong objections to the broad definition of citizenship contained in the Status of Transkei Act of 1976.

"As long as South Africa regards every Xhosa-speaking person as a citizen of Transkei, relations between the two countries will continue to be severely strained".

The Prime Minister added that his government thanked the churches, particularly the Catholic and Anglican churches, for having offered food, accommodation and clothing to the displaced people.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said officials of his ministry had tried throughout yesterday, without success, to get in touch with the squatters who had been taken by bus and military vehicles to mission stations in the country for shelter over the weekend.

The spokesman said he had been told by several missions that most of the people had already returned to Cape Town.

Three people were admitted to hospital over the weekend when, in rainy and misty weather, one of the army lorries taking the squatters to Engcobo and Cofimvaba overturned near Engcobo.

A squatter mother, Mrs Cynthia Tutu, who was in the final stages of labour when she arrived here by train in the early hours of Friday, was rushed to hospital, where she gave birth.

# We'll go back say displaced

DP 25/8/77 103 208 240

UMTATA — A group of about 50 displaced squatters still being cared for at the Catholic centre here yesterday said they were determined to return to Cape Town.

The group had refused to be moved over the weekend.

Despite their only clothing being the garments they were wearing, and having slept on the floor over the weekend, the group was in good spirits. Both men and women were helping to clean the hall and all of them were determined to return to Cape Town.

Mr Exion Moya, 32, said he had been living in the Western Cape since 1969, where he had worked periodically as a labourer. He had left behind his wife and three children.

Mrs Patricia Jege had worked in the Western Cape since 1966. She had three children, the youngest of whom was eight years old, and whom she hoped were being looked after by friends.

She spoke of having temporary jobs only, but also spoke of the hope of finding such temporary work.

"There is always the

chance," she said.

She was quite certain that if she were to be offered a job in any South African city, and accommodation there for her family, she would be happy to take the work.

As the people were being interviewed, almost the entire group gathered around and the questions were translated for all to hear.

When answers were given with which most agreed, there was a general nodding of heads and murmurs of assent.

All agreed with Mrs Jege that if work and accommodation were offered to them in cities other than Cape Town, they would take it on.

Two points on which there was unanimity were that work on farms in the Free State or Transvaal, and work on the mines involving residence in mine compounds, would never be acceptable to them.

Mrs Constance Matshobana, who had been in the Western Cape since 1974, said the police had tricked the squatters onto the buses which returned them to Transkei. — DDC.

# Cops arrest Transkeians for illegal entry

*Sawela 25/8/81*  
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ALTOGETHER 42 Transkeians have been convicted by the Commissioner's Court in Queenstown for illegally entering South Africa and were deported.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown. He said 42 people were

convicted on Friday under the Immigration Act for entering South Africa without the means to ensure they would not be a burden to the country.

This law requires that they have either work here or a certain amount of money.

## ARREST

He said they were warned and discharged before being deported.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the border, Brig J H du Plessis, confirmed in an interview these people had been arrested at a road block between Queenstown and Cofimbaba in Transkei on Thursday.

He was approached after reports that police had clamped down on movements across the border and that arrested people had been transported to Queenstown by the lorry load.

## BLOCKS

He said those were the only people arrested so far at border road blocks since last week.

He said the road blocks — one was also seen at Kei Bridge on the national road between East London and Umtata — were for "general crime prevention" and not especially to prevent illegal movement across the border.

He would not say whether there were still such road blocks, but according to reports they were manned at least until Sunday.

# Squatter crisis *saveka 25/8/81* 'tip of iceberg'

AS THE Transkei economy steadily declines, thousands of work-seekers are expected to flood the Cape unless immediate remedial action is taken.

The Nyanga squatter crisis was just the tip of an iceberg of jobless families moving out of the Transkei.

Bottlenecks in South African development aid have resulted in investors pulling out of Transkei as project after project comes to a standstill.

In addition South Africa has cut back by more than 100 000 the number of migrant workers recruited from Transkei during the past three years. This represents the support of well over 500 000 people.

In the past six months a school and clinic building programme which employed more than 3 000 workers and a number of local builders came to a complete standstill as a direct result of the development aid holdups according to one Transkei official.

## JOBLESS

Besides these jobless another 25 000 people who were employed on a rotational basis for a drought relief programme have also been left without work as the aid dried up.

There are no accurate figures for unemployment in Transkei but the government is examining a study by Canadian economist Robert Swidinsky of Guelph University, which shows that only half the 27 000 workers who came on the labour market each year between 1975 and 1979 found paid employment.

Even more disconcerting is that the percentage of the work force in paid employment dropped from 56 percent (387 000) in 1970 to 53 percent (480 000) in 1979, according to the study.

Economists in Transkei have painted a stark picture of the situation there:

• Nearly all private architectural, quantity surveying and

engineering firms have cut back by half on their professional staff during the past 18 months.

• Several construction firms have closed down and others have given notice they will quit the territory "within months" unless the economy picks up.

• Only two of the larger construction firms remain in Umtata and the manager of one says many of his skilled workers are leaving for Ciskei so he would have difficulty in getting the right type of workers even if there was a significant resurgence of building activity.

• Two major industrialists in the key Butterworth industrial area in southern Transkei have made enquiries about moving over the border to Queenstown where the South African Government is putting in a major effort to develop industry.

The Nyanga squatter crisis was just the tip of an iceberg of jobless families moving out of Transkei to try to find the necessities of survival in South Africa, according to a Transkei official.

Several warnings about the seriousness of the situation have been relayed to Pretoria amid growing concern in high government circles in Umtata that the unemployment crisis could result in serious political instability.

The post-independence general elections in Transkei take place in October and already the government of Prime Minister George Matanzima has faced unexpected opposition in the nomination of candidates in several rural constituencies.

Tribal leaders have spoken out at political meetings about the lack of development in the territory and the grip which Pretoria has on the Transkei economy.



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# Pik Botha's plea on squatters

August 26/2/21

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THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has requested the Transkeian authorities urgently to supply details of the identities and whereabouts of the squatter children left behind when the squatter camp near Langa was cleared.

lish their identity and place of origin. Only those who themselves indicated that they were citizens of Transkei were sent back to Transkei," Mr Botha said.

"It is generally known that there simply are no employment opportunities for additional workers in the vicinity of Cape Town.

"Persons continuing to enter the Cape Town area despite this knowledge are acting against the interests of Transkeian workers who are legally employed and housed in the Peninsula.

"The Minister of Co-operation and Development offered to find them employment opportunities in other areas so that the problem could be resolved in an orderly manner.

"It should be pointed out that it serves no purpose to deal with such a delicate and difficult problem through the medium of the Press. It remains a matter to be dealt with between the two Governments." — Sapa.

Mr Botha said: "As soon as this information is received we will take the necessary steps to ensure their safe return to their parents in Transkei.

Reacting to a statement by the Transkei Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, that some evicted squatters had had to leave behind children and possession, Mr Botha said: "According to our information the number of children who could be involved is very small.

Mr Botha described the offer regarding the children made by the Director-General of Co-operation and Development yesterday as 'reasonable.'

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The Governor, with characteristic impetuosity, was keen to send another batch at once, but he was prevailed upon by the Warden to wait until the boys' education should be more advanced so that they could gain greater benefit from the experience. When the college was moved to Zonnebloem at the beginning of 1860, the curriculum was expanded to include Geography, English, History and the elements of Euclid. Greek and Latin followed a few years later. Lovedale had the same system of education, it being based on the time-honoured theory that Classics and Mathematics were the best instruments for training the mind.

be glad Sir if he hear I go England to learning  
he shall very glad because you Promise my Father  
you said to him You Shall Bring me England Please  
Sir I like very much Sir to go England Sir.  
I am Samuel Moroka".

Argus 26/8/81

# 800 held in raid

103  
240  
208

ABOUT 800 people were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop on the emergency camp under Red Cross supervision at the Holy Cross Church, Nyanga today.

Pandemonium broke out in the camp as police scaled a two-metre fence surrounding the church and surprised the sleeping refugees at 4 am.

Witnesses claimed 'one or two people were hit with batons.'

The church's rector, the Rev M M Mfenyana, said he was awakened by a noise in the grounds.

'I went outside and found police putting people into vans,' he said.

A police officer told him the people were being taken to Pollsmoor for screening, he said.

The people's possessions were also taken to Pollsmoor 'for sorting out.'

About 15 cars and vans of the people in the camp, were taken to the Guguletu Police Station 'for safekeeping,' Mr Mfenyana said he was told.

The police ordered that the 13 tents and three marquees also be taken down, he said.

An official of the SA Red Cross Society which set up a 24-hour mobile clinic at the camp said the raid was very swift.

## PANDEMONIUM

'The police came in quietly over the fence. There was pandemonium at first and the people were very frightened.'

'Some cases were reported of people being hit with batons,' she said.

The raid was over by 5.20 am.

All that remained in the camp, which teemed with playing children yesterday,

were a few odds and ends.

'It was tragic walking around. I could not avoid noticing a baby's shoe lying on the grass,' another Red Cross Official said.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, and his wife, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, arrived at the church shortly after the raid.

Police at the gate refused them entry at first. They were later admitted, where they joined six clergymen in the grounds. Five minutes later they were ordered to leave.

'The saddest thing of a raid is the terror of the children' said Mr Bishop.

'Many of those who had come from Transkei or Ciskei had lost one or more children through malnutrition,' he said.

Police also refused entry to an Argus reporter who arrived at the church after the raid. The reporter's personal particulars were taken by a policeman.

Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said the police played a support role to the Administration Board and there were no incidents.

## NO RESISTANCE

He said no one resisted arrest.

He was unable to give details on how many people were arrested or where they were taken to.

Such inquiries should be directed to the Department of Co-operation and Development, he said.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, was not available for comment.

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critical district because of its proximity to Cape Town, Woodstock and Uitsig, and because of the presence of the military there, had a village management board. The outlying areas on the Cape Flats where living conditions were becoming increasingly bad, fell under the Divisional Council of the Cape District, which had very restricted jurisdiction. Then the docks, a crucial area where the disease had originated, was under the independent control of the Table Bay Harbour Board, while yet another presence, completely beyond the influence of the colonial government, was the Imperial army which had almost certainly brought the disease to Cape Town. To complete the catalogue, there were also such peripheral organisations as the Cape Government Railways and City Trams, whose interests were involved.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the government felt the need for a co-ordinating body, and on 14th February 1901 the Cape Peninsula Plague Advisory Board met for the first time. The Board sat until 10th July 1901, its function being purely advisory. Its discussion ranged widely. For this reason its report is a valuable document, reflecting the jealousies and prejudices of the different administrations. It is an account, less of action taken, than of action which responsible men believed ought to be taken.

28

Like their counterparts in other parts of the world, Cape Town authorities, especially the medical officers of health, saw the problem of eliminating the

# 75 'illegals' sent back to Transkei

From ENRICO KEMP

**TOUWS RIVER.** — About 75 people arrested at a police roadblock here were put on board SAR buses bound for Transkei at the police station last night.

There were protests from the men and women with babies as officials of the Western Cape Administration Board, made last-minute checks to determine whether they were in the Cape "legally" before they were put on the two buses.

The people claimed to be residents of Paarl and Gugulethu on their way back from Transkei after attending a church service.

They were held at the police cells in Touws River and De Doorns while Administration Board officials "processed" their cases one

by one.

About ten people, most of them women, were able to show identity documents and were allowed to go free. They were given rail warrants by the police. Railway officials confirmed that the next Cape Town-bound train would only reach Touws River at 6.30 this morning.

The officer in charge of the operation, Colonel J L Griebenaau, the police liaison officer stationed in Paarl, said a further 75 to 80 people were declared illegal immigrants and were to be bussed back to "their places of origin".

Colonel Griebenaau said "thorough investigations" into each case had been completed and those found to be in the Western Cape and those found to go free. Many of the "legally" were allowed to go free.

people, who were detained within the grounds of the local police station, claimed they had not been fed since their arrest at Gam yesterday.

Colonel Griebenaau said the police had served meals to all the detainees at 7.35am and at 1pm yesterday.

The police yesterday referred all inquiries about the squatter situation in the Southern and Eastern Cape to the Department of Co-operation and Development, following a meeting between officials of both departments at the H F Verwoerd building yesterday afternoon.

After the meeting a police spokesman said the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuis, and the Director-General for the Department of Co-operation and Develop-

ment, Mr J H T Mills, had agreed that Mr Mills would make a joint statement to the press.

Last night Mr Mills told the Cape Times that he had no statement to make.

According to a police spokesman, the police have manned several roadblocks in an attempt to curb the inflow of squatters trying to return to the Cape after being deported following pre-dawn raids in the Nyanga squatter camp last week.

At a Graaff-Reinet routine roadblock four buses were searched on Monday night and one passenger was arrested for not having proper documentation, the spokesman said. At the weekend two people were arrested at the same roadblock.

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# Botha: Children were left behind

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, has acknowledged that some children of squatters sent back to Transkei from Cape Town may have been left behind.

In a statement released last night Mr Botha says that the number of children involved "is very small".

The Transkeian authorities had been urgently requested to supply details of the identities and whereabouts of lost children.

Newspapers late last week reported cases in which children left behind at Nyanga were being looked after there, a claim which came under initial attack from Nationalist quarters.

In his statement Mr Botha also directly contradicts the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, over the nationality of some of the squatters returned to Transkei last week.

On Monday Chief Matanzima said among those "dumped" in Transkei, were non-Transkeians. They would be sent back to South Africa.

But Mr Botha said in his statement that all squatters detained in Cape Town were interviewed to establish their identity and origins.

Mr Botha said as soon as clarifying information was received from the Transkei Government, steps would be taken to ensure the safe return of children left behind.

He also issued a stern warning to others intent on migrating from Transkei to the Cape.

"It is generally known that there are simply no job opportunities for additional workers in the vicinity of Cape Town.

"Persons continuing to enter the Cape Town area despite this are acting against the interests of Transkeians legally employed and housed in the Peninsula."

He said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had offered to find them jobs in other areas so that the problem could be solved in an orderly manner.

# Extensions to Kei training centre

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UMTATA — Dramatic extensions to the training facilities at the Misty Mount training centre near Umtata have been announced by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

The expansion programme, costing a total of R627 000 will add a wholesale training centre, a supermarket and students' accommodation to the existing facilities and will enable students to obtain practical as well as theoretical training on the premises.

The first phase of the programme — the erection of the wholesale training centre — is expected to be completely operational by

the end of September with the first courses starting in January 1982.

The theoretical training side of the operation is conducted by the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Management of the Stellenbosch University Business School.

Training facilities and the practical application of the theory are financed and manned by the Transkei Development Corporation with the close co-operation of the institute.  
— DDC.

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Mrs Cynthia Tutu who gave birth to a baby daughter in the Umtata Hospital shortly after being returned to Transkei in the squatters' train. She has called her daughter Nonkululeko, which means Freedom.

## 5-day hike to find child

CAPE TOWN — A Nyanga woman was reunited with her child here after walking more than 250 km in a five-day hitch-hiking ordeal from Transkei.

The constant worry of the whereabouts of her child drove Mrs Gloria Mgaba to walk from Umtata to Queenstown — more than 200 km — before getting her first lift.

She walked for two days and stopped only briefly to sleep in the bushes near Engcobo.

She arrived at Nyanga Holy Cross Church late on Tuesday night relieved to find her two-year-old daughter, Letisha, but with aching feet.

Mrs Mgaba was deported to Transkei last week after the mass raid on the Nyanga "no name" camp.

Her daughter disappeared into the bushes during the raid. Her husband was also arrested but has been in Pollsmoor Prison throughout her ordeal.

Mrs Mgaba's first lift took her from Queenstown to Tarkastad. A second lift took her to Mossel Bay from where she hitched a ride to Cape Town.

Mrs Mgaba has lived here since 1969 and her parents are no longer alive.

"I have no accommodation in Transkei. It was pointless me staying there." — SAPA.

## PM: agreement dishonoured

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima accused South Africa of not honouring an agreement that those Nyanga squatters who had jobs would have their position "regularised".

He said the South African authorities had "not even bothered to check if some of these people had jobs, and that was why the Transkei Government was assisting them to go back to the Western Cape".

Chief Matanzima said some of the squatters had not been given the chance to collect their belongings or wait for their children who were still at school.

He could not say how many squatters had been assisted to return to the Western Cape, but referred to figures given in certain newspaper reports this week as "rather exaggerated" as some of the squatters were still in

their respective districts in Transkei.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night only squatters from Nyanga who had indicated they were from Transkei had been sent back.

In doing so he contacted Chief George Matanzima, who said earlier that a number of those who had been dumped in Transkei had not been Transkeians.

In a statement last night Mr Botha also admitted that a number of children had been left behind in Cape Town when the squatters had been repatriated.

Mr Botha said: "All squatters detained were interviewed to establish their identity and places of origin.

"Only those who themselves indicated that they were citizens of Transkei were sent back to

Transkei".

He said a statement this week by the director-general of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Johan Mills, had made a reasonable offer in regard to the children allegedly left behind in the Cape Town area.

"We have requested the Transkeian authorities to supply details urgently of the identities and whereabouts of these children.

"As soon as this information is received we will take the necessary steps to ensure their safe return to their parents in Transkei".

According to their information, "the number of children who could be involved is very small".

In a pointed reference to Chief Matanzima's statement that the Transkeian Government was assisting hundreds of squatters to return to Nyanga in protest against South Africa's

decision to dump them in Transkei, which was splashed across newspapers throughout South Africa yesterday, Mr Botha said that it should be pointed out that it "serves no purpose to deal with such a delicate and difficult problem through the medium of the press.

"It remains a matter to be dealt with between the two governments".

"This in fact is what we have been doing and are continuing to do so."

● A busload of 48 people, believed to be Nyanga squatters who were stopped at a roadblock near Cradock on Sunday night appeared in the Cradock magistrate's court yesterday on charges of entering South Africa illegally.

No evidence was led and the 22 men and 26 women were remanded in custody until September 3. — DDR.

No mercy says minister. page 2.

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# Transkei wants a better deal.

By Anthony Duigan

The Transkei Government is using the Constellation of States policy as a weapon to fight for a better deal in development aid from South Africa.

This appears to be the strategy adopted by the territory as it faces an uneasy fifth anniversary and post-independence general elections with a stagnating economy and thousands of jobless workers pouring into South Africa.

Help us to get development going inside Transkei, or the constellation proposals for regional economic co-operation will be unworkable, Prime Minister George Matanzima told a top-level delegation from South Africa at a summit meeting on July 20.

## OPPOSITION

Haunting Chief Matanzima is the possibility of political instability, which has been increased by the withdrawal of investors who cannot sustain large work forces while development grinds to a halt.

In several rural constituencies, Chief Matanzima has had to face unexpected opposition from his own party in the nomination of candidates.

And in the public arena the territory is locked in controversy with Pretoria over Transkeians flooding into the Cape in search of work and the necessities of life.

Though the present accusations are based on current harsh realities, the origins of Transkei's economic problems go deeper and are more complicated.

Eighteen months ago South African authorities,

stung by the way millions of rands sent to Transkei had been used, took a hard look at the way development in the territory was being financed.

Allegations of corruption and money mismanagement had been going round, and prestige projects such as the University of Transkei — a luxury structure whose first phase alone gobbled up about R35-million — were a sore point with South Africa.

Added to this were fancy schemes for an international harbour and airport — projects that would have swallowed hundreds of millions.

And always, in the wings, were the uhuru-hoppers (as South African officials called them) — a battery of wheelers and dealers offering all manner of deals in exchange for a solid slice of the cake.

## WASTEFUL

To a fledgling State looking for overseas influence and finance, many of the schemes offered seemed attractive. But they also extracted their toll in questionable deals that cost good money.

A this stage, South Africa was making annual bulk payments of R113.5-million to the Transkei Government for development.

In the light of the destination of much of the money this handout scheme was considered inefficient and wasteful.

It was replaced by a system of project aid worked out by a committee of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and a technical planning committee in the Transkei

Star 27/8/87  
Chief Matanzima's

plea: overcome cash bottlenecks (103)

Department of Commerce.

Whatever the intention the effect of the new deal gave the South African Government tight control over spending in the territory.

Under the new scheme, introduced more than a year ago, Transkei no longer had a bulk amount from which to draw.

It had to justify projects and apply for aid for each one.

## PROCEDURES

The pendulum had swung back. This system of project financing meant in effect that Pretoria assumed a veto power over all major developments in Transkei, and could impose its own priorities on the economy.

The new deal was designed to cut out

money mismanagement and put Transkei back on a sound financial footing. But it turned sour almost before it got off the ground.

The new bureaucratic procedures tied down project applications for months. Lack of expertise and manpower on both sides to investigate and channel aid requirements had a ve aggravated bottlenecks in development money.

This is the situation now and it is having a crucial effect on the economy.

For instance, the delays in getting aid through have virtually stopped a school building programme which employed more than 3 000 people and numerous local builders for some years, according to one Transkei

official. Several other agricultural and road building schemes have also been stalled.

Even worse, the official added, was the way Transkei's 1981/82 Budget was prepared under the guidance of seconded South African finance officials.

The estimates make little sense to the different development departments, which have been unable to work out how much they actually have to plan with.

Economists in Transkei have described the Budget as a piece of "administrative nonsense."

Another Transkei official said: "The fact is that the South African advisers who now vet all the projects are inadequately trained, and inexperienced."

## PROJECTS

Their attitude too often seems to be paternalistic or downright obstructive. Rather than helpful and positive towards development."

One potential South African investor, who said his project would eventually employ 500 fulltime and up to 1 000 more part-time Transkeians, confirmed this.

"Obstruction rather than helpfulness appears to be the trademark of seconded officials handling development projects," he said.

A Transkei official said recently: "The feeling is that South Africa has cut down drastically on aid for development projects in the black states, and this scarcity of funds is directly proportional to the delay in making funds available to us."

"Priority projects which we submitted in March for aid all have strong merit from a development point of view, and also for the Constellation of States concept, but there is still no indication if and when money will come through for them."

## INITIATIVE

Officially, Transkei has reacted bitterly.

The shortage of funds, the bureaucracy which is throttling aid finance, the denial of initiative to Transkei planners under the new financial arrangement, the restrictions on Transkei raising foreign loans, were frustrating the best efforts of his officials. Chief Matanzima told Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and top South African officials at the July 20 summit.

"We have little to demonstrate to our people at the occasion of the five-year anniversary," he added. "The 1981/82 Budget has given almost no scope to improve Government services, and almost all capital aid programmes are still pending."

"Local unemployment has increased sharply. Dissatisfaction in the economic sphere in towns and rural areas is easily turned into political dissent."

In his appeal to Mr Botha and his officials at the summit, Chief Matanzima asked for urgent practical assistance to overcome the aid bottlenecks and get development moving in Transkei.

If this did not happen, the constellation proposals would be seen by Transkeians as only "delaying tactics," he said.

Aid and more land first, say leaders  
**Constellation plan snubbed**

The Star revealed on Tuesday what was really happening behind Transkei's economic problems. It was also the first paper to report — on July 15 last year — of South Africa's moves to control Transkei development funds in the light of money mismanagement there.

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invalid

UMTATA — Conservation measures could not be enforced along the Wild Coast because South Africa's Sea Fisheries Act was not valid in Transkei, said counsel for the defence, Mr Peter Rowan, when the case against an employee of Sea Harvest (Pty) Ltd was resumed in the regional court here yesterday.

Mr Rowan assured the court that his client, Mr N. Mbabambato, was not merely taking a technical legal point to side-step the charge under the Sea Fisheries Act, but rather, that the defence regarded it as a duty to raise the issue of the validity of various conservation laws in Transkei.

The court should settle the question of which conservation laws were applicable to Transkei so that tourists, merchants, fishermen and the general public knew where they stood, he said.

The senior regional magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, ordered that the case be postponed to October 2 after being asked to do so by the prosecutor, Mr David Sankey, to allow the state to consider the defence's submission.

Mr Mbabambato was not asked to plead. — DDR.



DD 27/8/81 (34)  
103  
Nyanga: rabbis plea

EAST LONDON — The central ecclesiastical board of the South African Union for Progressive Judaism has expressed concern at "the recent tragic event in the Nyanga Crossroads area."

In a statement released here by Rabbi Bobby Braak of Temple Hillel, the board said:

"We appeal to the government to follow the reli-

gious principles of brotherly love as set down in the scriptures and particularly the injunction, ye shall love the stranger, which supplements the injunction to love thy neighbour.

"We urge the government to give humanitarian considerations the very highest priority in dealing with this complex problem" — DDR

# Squatters: Influx control futile

CT 27/8/81 (BMS) (PUB) (100) (103)

## Chief Reporter

THE PLIGHT of thousands of rootless, illegal and officially unwanted blacks in the Western Cape has highlighted a situation in which, the facts and figures show, influx control is fast becoming a futile exercise.

A study of government and other statistics indicates that a continuing and increasing flow of black work-seekers to the cities — many of them followed by their families — is going to be unavoidable.

None of the black homelands is able to support itself economically and, in fact, each is heavily dependent, in a neo-colonial way, on Pretoria and the South African taxpayer for subsistence.

South Africa spent a massive R125 222 923 in grants and services to Transkei in 1979/80 and, in addition, South Africa's payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R88.4 million.

## Drift to cities

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said the government is trying to create job opportunities for blacks in the black states to eliminate the drift to the cities and the consequent squatting problem. But in fact the government has come nowhere near achieving this objective.

Investigations have shown there are insufficient job opportunities in the homelands, all of them with high birth rates, and for years to come blacks will have to seek a living in the urban areas.

Apart from anything else, spiralling fuel prices and fuel-conservation measures are said to be having a negative effect on the desired rate of industrial growth in

the homelands.

The Corporation for Economic Development — the public body responsible for co-ordinating development in the homelands — disclosed last year that R322 million had so far been invested in homeland development projects.

## Nowhere near

There were a total of 208 industrial enterprises operating in the homelands and these had created a potential of about 30 000 jobs for homeland residents. But this comes nowhere near providing sufficient employment opportunities in these areas.

Not only are the homeland governments heavily dependent on the Pretoria government; they also find themselves with little room for manoeuvre.

Research done by the SA Institute of Race Relations shows that the states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are able to generate, in round figures, only 23 percent, 33 percent and 23 percent respectively of their national revenues.

The percentage of their nationals who live permanently in South Africa and who are dependent on this country for a livelihood are 40, 44 and 24 percent respectively.

Unable to provide sufficient work for their growing labour forces, these states are dependent on South Africa to absorb their citizens as migrant labourers.

According to research done by Mr Seamus Cleary of the SAIRR, for every job created in Transkei there are 120 potential work-seekers.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, speaking at an Asocom conference in Johannesburg last year, admitted it was impossible to consolidate the geographical area

of each homeland in such a way that it would become economically viable on its own.

The harsh reality in South Africa, he said, was that economic activity was still concentrated in the four large metropolitan growth-poles — the Pretoria/Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, Durban/Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

## 'Rural slum'

The Ciskei, which has also opted for independence in spite of the Quail Commission's advice not to do so on present terms, has been described in an Eastern Cape newspaper investigation as "a vast and teeming rural slum", with women and children forced to live in "hopeless" conditions.

A report on this probe said: "No other conclusion is possible after visits to several settlements where tens of thousands of 'redundant' people eke out an erratic existence on land as stony and barren, as desolate and forbidding as a Martian landscape."

A Progressive Federal Party study group that visited resettlement areas in the Ciskei this month returned to Cape Town with much the same impression.

The situation in which Nyanga has now become a point of focus is aggravated by large-scale unemployment among blacks in South Africa — said to be as high as 25 percent by some economists.

In an article in the journal Outlook, Dr Jos Gerson, a University of Cape Town academic, says influx control has contributed to exceptionally high unemployment among black women, who are virtually "locked into" the homelands unless they migrate illegally.

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# Exodus of the jobless things Transkei

2/8/81

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA. — Illegal "immigration" to South Africa contributed to a sharp decline in Transkei's population growth rate between 1970 and 1980, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Prof Thomas was commenting in an interview on the squatter crisis and the conflict of will it has precipitated between South Africa and Transkei over which should accept responsibility for black squatters in South Africa.

In the decade 1970-1980 Transkei's resident population grew by 1.7% instead of the anticipated 2.7% appropriate to a "Third World" country like Transkei, Prof Thomas said.

One of the reasons for the decline was the "illegal" exodus of Transkeians to South Africa, which had led to the rise of settlements like Crossroads in the 1970s, he added.

Prof Thomas, who recently delivered a detailed paper on Transkei's economy to the Economic Society of South Africa, made it clear that emigration from Transkei was rooted in unemployment.

According to the "most conservative" estimates, Transkei, with a de facto population of about 2 700 000 and a labour force of about 900 000, has at least 120 000 unemployed.

The estimate is based on the assumption that 200 000 Transkei peasants are able to earn a living from the land.

The pressure on people to leave Transkei and enter South Africa unlawfully was compounded by the fall in the number of migrant labourers recruited for contract work in South Africa, Prof Thomas said.

## Growing

"Available statistics on migrant employment suggest a recruitment peak of about 425 000 men in 1978 followed by a decline to about 345 000 in 1979 and 1980."

The number of unemployed in Transkei was growing by 700 000 a year.

Even Transkei matriculants found it difficult to get paid work and the Public Service Commission was receiving about 50 applications a day.

On the prospect of further cutbacks in recruitment of migrant workers, Prof Thomas said: "Any further reduction in legal migrant employment outside Transkei will be directly reflected in either more open unemployment inside Transkei or increased illegal labour emigration."

Meanwhile Transkei social workers were taking details yesterday from the last 50 squatters still in Umtata, prior to helping them to return to Cape Town to join their families or to collect their possessions.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Mantanzima, has promised assistance to squatters who were "unlawfully dumped in Transkei" by South Africa and who want to return to Cape Town.

It was not clear from his original statement whether the promised assistance will extend to helping returning squatters who face charges of illegally entering South Africa.

1.2.3. FORTRAN Language

FORTRAN is one of many higher level languages than have evolved from assembly language. It is considered a higher level language because the translation of a FORTRAN statement may result in many machine language instructions. This conversion is performed by a program called the FORTRAN compiler. The design of a FORTRAN compiler is definitely machine-oriented and is not part of the FORTRAN language.

Offsetting this relative complexity (and consequent increased overall computer time), FORTRAN is a self-documenting language that cuts down the cost and time required for learning, writing, debugging, and maintenance. In standard FORTRAN there are approximately 30 statements to be remembered by the programmer; whereas, in assembly language there may be from 50 to 350 mnemonics. The compactness and self-documentation of FORTRAN program that requires from one page of FORTRAN code

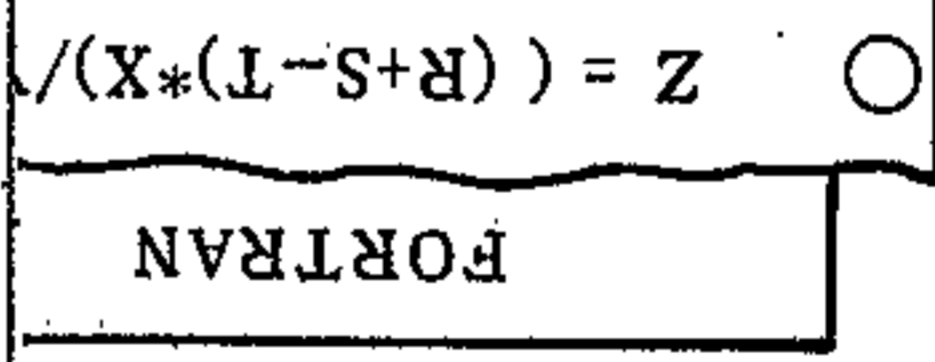


Figure 1-1. F

1.3. SOURCE AND OBJECT PROGRAM WRITING

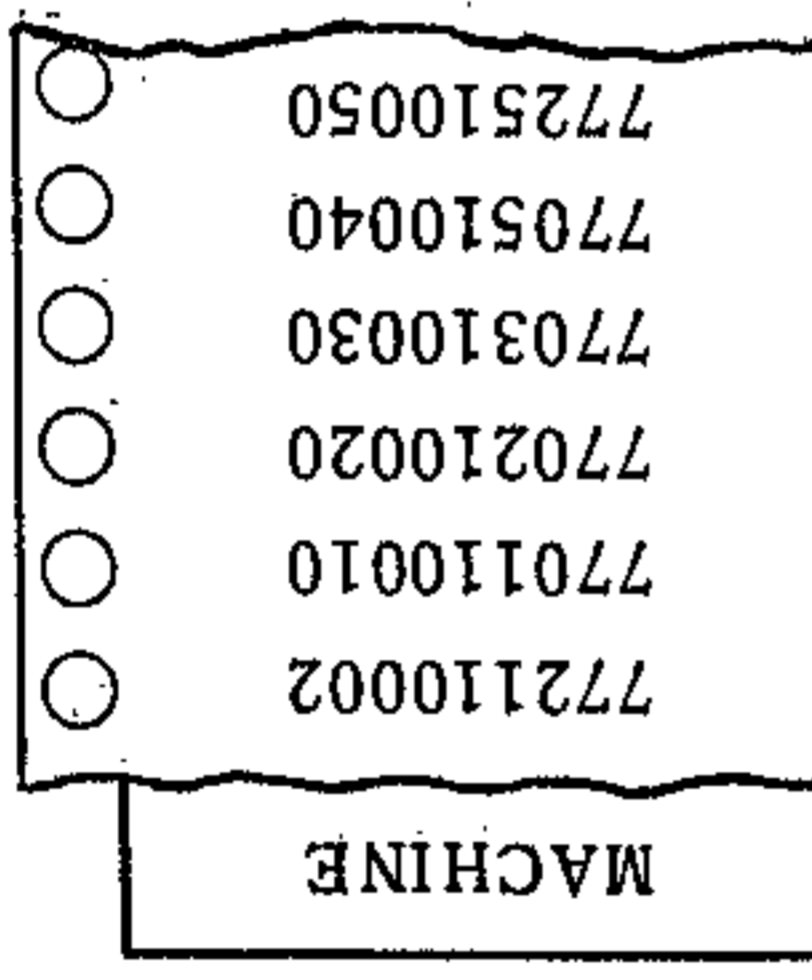
A FORTRAN program written for the solution of a particular source program must be translated into machine language. This translation is generally accomplished by a compiler which is furnished with the source program. The output of the program is the object program.

1.4. COMPILATION AND EXECUTION

The complete compilation process consists of the following steps: (1) The source program is translated into machine language. (2) The FORTRAN compiler is loaded into the computer's memory (main storage).

Arrests: 16 people missing

AT least 16 Cape Town people have been reported missing by relatives after Tuesday's deportation of people arrested at a road-block near Touws River. The chairman of the Athlone Advice Office, Mrs R N Robb, said yesterday the AAO had been supplied with the names of a man and 15 women believed to have been arrested at Touws River and put aboard Railway buses headed for the Transkei. According to relatives, the missing people were part of a group who travelled by bus to Mount Frere at the weekend to attend a church service. Most of the group are believed to have left their identity documents behind because they were not normally required for travel to Transkei. The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. Those still missing are: Nothemba Diba, 1641 Nyanga; Thandi Leew, of 29 Moshesh Avenue, Langa; Hilda Magoqzi, of 44 Rubusana Avenue, Nyanga; Micolot Rolihlahla, of NY56 No 51, Guguletu; Margaret Ntshantsha, of NY1 No 315, Guguletu; Sheila Sejosingoe, of NY11 No 29, Guguletu; Nosakele Klaas, of No 1563, Nyanga; Sylvia Makalima (address unknown); Monica Tabata, c/o 44 Long Street, Constantia; Rosaline Squat, c/o of 42 Kloof Street, Cape Town; Florence Magawu, of NY1 No 129, Guguletu; Mavis Mabikwe, of NY11 No 4, Guguletu; Lillian Williams, of NY1 No 88, Guguletu; Mavis Mafa, NY101 No 1, Guguletu; Nomini Bele, Zone 15, No 44, Langa and Raymond Qinja, of NY7 No 25, Guguletu.



represents a series of logical steps in the source program.

language for a particular data program to machine language FORTRAN compiler. (The compiler is not the responsibility of the programmer.) The output of the program is the object program.

below: produce the source program storage into the computer's

Term	Reference	Page
Extended range	see DO	
External Function(s), basic	8.5	8-13
External Function(s), subprograms	8.5.1	8-13
External Procedure(s), name as an argument	2.2.1	2-2
External Procedure(s), subprograms, out-of-line	8.1.2	8-3
EXTERNAL Statement	8.7	8-30
Factor, in arithmetic expression	3.2.2	3-2
Factor, in logical expression	3.4.2	3-11
FALSE.		
Field descriptor(s) in FORMAT Statement, blank repetition of		
Field Separator(s)		
Field Width in Field Descriptors		
File		
Fixed-Point Representation of Numbers		
FLOAT Intrinsic Function, example of		
Floating-Point Representation of Numbers		
Flowchart, sample		
Form Control Characters		
Form, Typical FORTRAN Programming		

CT 27/8/8

# Squatters:

## Govt claims contradicted

(103) (206) (340)

Staff Reporter

RECORDS kept by the Black Sash have contradicted government claims that there are no jobs in Cape Town for the 1000 Nyanga squatters dumped in Transkei.

The organization's records indicate that the vast majority of the squatters had lived and worked in the area from two to 10 years or more.

Analysis of a large sample of 540 cases dealt with by the Athlone Advice Office has shown that 37 percent of the people interviewed entered the Cape Town area more than 10 years ago.

Those who entered the area between five and 10 years ago accounted for 29.3 percent of the total. 24.7 percent came to Cape Town two to five years ago and nine percent about two years ago.

The analysis shows that most of the people netted in police raids, tried for pass offences, imprisoned and bussed back to the Transkei could not be described as "newcomers" flooding into the Cape Town area.

The vast majority of the Nyanga-site people had found work to support large families — between them the 540 people supported 2310 children.

The analysis also showed that the vast majority of these people originally came from Transkei — 468 of the sample of 540. The rest came from other parts of South Africa (48) and the Ciskei (24).

Of the 540 cases, 116 were men and 424 women. Those arrested in the July police raids totalled 415. Other squatters came to the Black Sash from the Nyanga site hoping to glean information on missing wives, husbands, relatives and friends.

Most of the 540 people were employed illegally — the women mostly as domestics although many were self-employed as hawkers. Apart from short breaks, most of the squatters had lived continuously in the Cape Town area from two to 10 years and more.

"Until they were flushed out of the bachelor quarters, these people did not need help," said Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office. "They were managing to support themselves. But once pushed out of the bachelor quarters many lost their jobs and they had to be fed and clothed by the public. Independent people were turned into dependants."

Term	Reference	Page
Format Control and I/O list, relation between	6.6	6-26
FORMAT Statement, in sample program	6.3	6-4
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	3.2.2	3-2
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	3.4.2	3-11
FUNCTION Statement	8.5.2.1	8-16
Function Subprogram(s), definition of	2.2.1, 8.5.2	2-2, 8-15
Function Subprogram(s), order of statements in references to	8.5.2.1	8-16
Function Subprogram(s), Table 2-2	8.5.2.3	8-23
Function Reference, in sample program	1.6	1-11
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	8.1	8-1
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	3.2.2	3-2
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	3.4.2	3-11
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	8.5.2.1	8-16
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	2.2.1, 8.5.2	2-2, 8-15
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	8.5.2.1	8-16
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	5.2.3	5-6
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	5.2.2	5-2
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	5.2.1	5-2
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	1.2.1	1-2
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	2.6.6	2-18
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	8.6.3	8-26
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	6.3	6-4
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	2.5	2-11
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	9.2	9-1
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	6.3.3	6-7
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	6.3.3.4	6-18
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	2.7.2	2-20
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	2.5.1, 2.5.1.6	2-11, 2-13
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	5.3	5-9
Function Reference, as primary in arithmetic expression	see arithmetic IF statement	
Function Reference, as primary in logical expression	see logical IF statement	



# ULTRERIOR MOTIVES? at WORK

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, claimed yesterday that the Nyanga squatting was a campaign organized, orchestrated and financed by people with ulterior motives.

Mr Botha said in reply to the debate on his portfolio that the government would not tolerate squatting around its cities such as happened in some South American and African States.

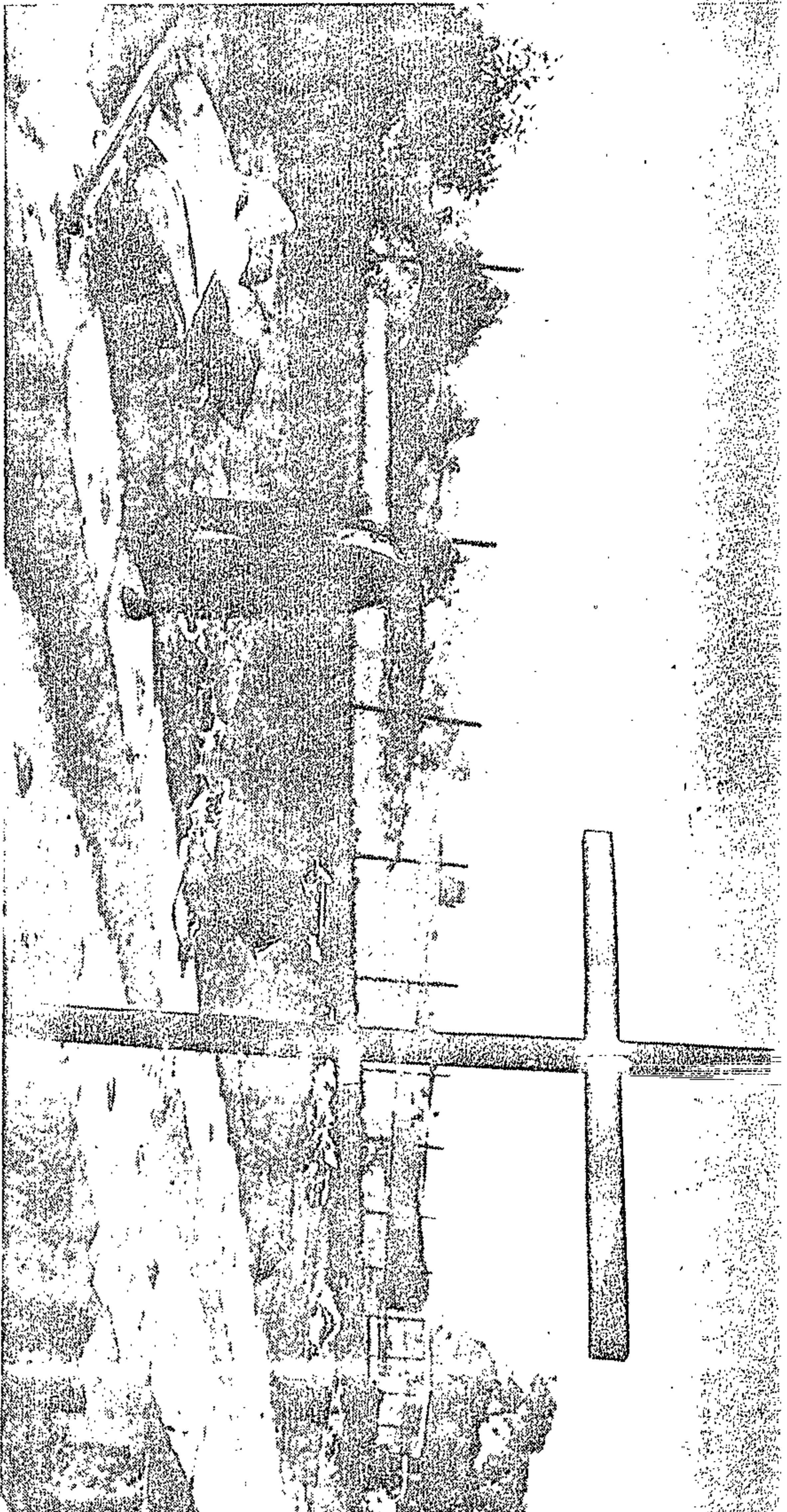
"This squatting, and the extent to which it developed, would not have been possible unless it was organized and orchestrated by elements using the squatters' plight to achieve other objectives," he said.

"We have evidence in our possession that certain sums were paid out by certain bodies, and substantial sums at that.

"We cannot tolerate squatting round our cities, because it is not in the interests of white South Africa, of black South Africa, or of the coloured people."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said there were tremendously strong forces promoting a move to the cities, and the authorities would have to plan for urbanization with measures such as unconventional and cheaper methods of providing housing.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooijhof, last night told students at a meeting organized by the National Party Youth Branch in Stellenbosch that teams of agitators worked shifts among the Nyanga squatters in an attempt to force the government to allow a new squatter camp to arise on lands between Crossroads and Nyanga.



This wooden cross, made by former residents of the "no name" camp at Nyanga and erected at the Holy Cross Church nearby, was all that remained yesterday after police again raided squatters in the early hours.

## Red Cross ordered from site

Staff Reporter

RED CROSS workers who were given the job of co-ordinating welfare services to the Nyanga squatters by the government were yesterday told by police to leave a campsite at a Nyanga church where nearly 1 000 squatters were staying.

This followed a dawn raid in which police assisted Administration Board officials in razing up the squatters.

Mr R Bashew, the chairman of the Cape Region of the Red Cross, said his organization had not been warned of the raid and had in fact been caught "totally unawares".

"I received a telephone call in what seemed to me like the middle of the night and went down to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga to find the raid in progress."

Mr Bashew said that on the previous afternoon, the Red Cross had had been actively planning for a long-term involvement with the squatters.

"We were told by police at the site to remove ourselves entirely from the site."

The campsite is now deserted. Mr Bashew said all the perishable goods had already been distributed and other stores and equipment, some of which had been hired or borrowed, had been returned.

Red Cross possessions had been put into storage and could be used again in the near future.

"We expect to become involved with the squatter problem again very soon," Mr Bashew said.

He said that from early on Tuesday the total number of people in the squatter camp had begun to increase rapidly from the originally estimated

500 to almost 1 000 by the time the raid took place.

Mr Bashew said the Red Cross was a non-political organization and therefore could not give a political comment on the matter. "But what I can say is that we don't think this is solving the problem."

John van der Linden reports that nearly 800 men, women and children were arrested in the raid at the church. The operation began at 4.30am and was completed by 5.15am.

Several tents, which had housed families following a joint Department of Co-operation and Police raid on a Nyanga squatter camp last week, were taken down by department officials after Red Cross workers had refused to do so.

The Rev W M Mfenyana, of the Holy Cross Church, said he was woken up shortly before 5am yesterday when he

heard a commotion in the church grounds. Outside he found several vans parked along the fence and saw men in uniforms leading people to large trucks nearby.

Mr Mfenyana said he had offered the church grounds to the squatters, who had escaped being rounded-up in last week's raid, when they had been told to move from the site to which they had returned.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nohhagel, said the police had assisted Administration Board officials in an operation at the Holy Cross Church at 4.30am and had not met any resistance.

The director-general of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Mills, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

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# Jobs on offer says SA envoy

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UMTATA — Squatters being returned to Transkei from the Western Cape would be offered employment in the Transvaal and the Free State when they arrived in Transkei, the South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, said yesterday.

He said that representatives from labour organisations would be flown to Transkei to enable them to sign on squatters who were interested in taking up job offers.

South African officials would make every effort to identify parents who had been separated from their children and to ensure that only Transkeians were returned to their homeland.

Dr Du Plooy made these remarks after he had confirmed reports that a bus-

load of "illegal black immigrants" to South Africa had been intercepted at Touws River and forced to return to Transkei.

In Cape Town at least 16 people, living legally in the Peninsula, have been reported missing by relatives after Tuesday's deportation of people arrested at the roadblock near Touws River. They had all been visiting Mount Frere for a church service.

The head of the economics department of the University of Transkei, Professor W. Thomas, said the offer of employment to squatters came at a time when the decline in the number of recruits from Transkei had reached 80 000 from a figure of 425 000 in 1978 to 345 000 in 1980.

Transport arrangements for the squatters remaining at the Catholic Centre in Umtata fell through yesterday but the group is expected to be moved today.

A member of the committee formed to give assistance to the Nyanga squatters, Mrs P. Cusack, said she understood that a bus would be available to move the people, who now who now numbered 61, back to the Western Cape today.

She said the Transkei Council of Churches would be giving each adult R20 as they got on the bus "in case they run into any trouble along the way". The people were also being provided with food and blankets for the journey.

The hire of the bus was being paid for by the Transkei Government, said Mrs Cusack.

The Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus, whose department has been dealing with the squatters since their return on Friday, was not available for comment.

Meanwhile, Black Sash records have contradicted government claims that there are no jobs in Cape Town for the 1 000 Nyanga squatters dumped in Transkei. The organisation's records indicate that the vast majority of the squatters had lived and worked in the area for two to 10 years or more.

Analysis of a massive sample of 540 "Nyanga site" cases dealt with by the Athlone Advice Office has shown that 37 per cent of the people interviewed entered the Cape Town area more than 10 years ago.

Those who entered the area between five and 10 years ago accounted for 29.3 per cent of the total, 24.7 per cent came to Cape Town two to five years ago and nine per cent about two years ago.

The vast majority of the Nyanga site people had found work to support large families — between them the 540 people supported 2 310 children.

The analysis also revealed that the vast majority of the Nyanga site people originally came from Transkei — 468 of the sample of 540. — DDR.

## Koornhof blames Border churches

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night accused the Border Council of Churches (BCC) of being part of a "concerted effort to challenge law and order" over the Nyanga squatter issue.

Proof of this, Dr Koornhof said during a television programme, was a letter written by the Border Council of Churches and found in the possession of a group of people travelling to Cape Town.

The letter stated the people were going to the Holy Cross Church in the city, Dr Koornhof said.

The chairman of the BCC, Father James Gawe, said the council was helping those squatters who wished to return to Cape Town to do so as exporting them to the homelands was "as good as exporting poverty." He denied any letters had been written by the BCC.

Dr Koornhof defended government action against the squatters and warned the government would not tolerate situations similar to Nyanga anywhere else.

He repeated previous government allegations that squatting at Nyanga was a "clearcut case of an

organised and concerted effort to challenge law and order and to incite people to practise civil disobedience and make things difficult for the authorities".

His "proof" for this was that the original 250 squatters had grown quickly to 2 000. They arrived by the busload giving black power salutes and singing freedom songs and then "challengingly" offered themselves up for arrest.

The squatter problem was being exploited for "other ends" in the same way that the sports issue had been.

Father Gawe said the BCC would continue to support those people who wished to return to the Western Cape.

Likening the homelands to "concentration camps created by the government", Father Gawe said blacks were not foreigners to be moved out of their land.

"Dr Koornhof is mistaken to think South Africa can be compared to America and the Mexicans. South Africa is a country for South Africans and blacks here have a right to live in South Africa and not in homelands created by the government to support their system," Father Gawe said. — DDR.

New SA <sup>12/20/79</sup>  
envoy for  
Transkei <sup>103</sup>

**Mail Correspondent**

SOUTH Africa's Ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, has been appointed Ambassador to France.

He is to be replaced by Dr Paul Bodenstein, the country's former Ambassador to Holland and former MP for Rustenburg.

The present Ambassador to France, Mr Johannes van Dalsen, will be returning to South Africa and there has been speculation he will succeed the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, who is to retire soon.

Dr Du Plooy has been in Umtata since 1979. He first headed the trade mission when diplomatic ties between Transkei and South Africa were broken.



# Minister's

wife <sup>nyus</sup> 28/8/81

questioned

after <sup>3/8/81</sup>

police stop

squatter <sup>103</sup>

bus

MRS CATHY LUCKETT, who with her husband, the Rev Sydney Lockett, has been closely involved with the Nyanga squatters, was questioned by security police early today when the bus in which she was travelling with 30 people was stopped at Cradock.

She left Umtata yesterday with a number of women and children who had spent a week in a church hall in the town.

She was issued with a certificate by the Transkei Government stating that the women had children in



Mrs Cathy Lockett

Cape Town and most of the people had no home in Transkei.

Mr Lockett said in Cape Town that his wife had managed to get a message through to him this morning to say the group was being held in Cradock, although she was not under detention.

After they left Umtata yesterday they were stopped outside Queens-town by police for four hours before being allowed

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

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<sup>3/8/81</sup> <sup>103</sup>  
**Squatters**  
<sup>nyus</sup> 28/8/81

(Continued from Page 1)

to go on their way,' he said.

Mr Lockett said he had contacted a lawyer in Cradock to act on his wife's behalf.

Asked about Dr Koornhof's allegations that agitators were behind the resistance of the homeless people to their deportation, he said he wished the Minister would name them.

'I have been working with these people for the past seven weeks and the only outsiders involved have been either clergy or community workers trying to alleviate their suffering,' he said.

Mr Lockett said the bus was stopped outside Cradock shortly after midnight. The passengers sat in the bus until 3 am, when the security police arrived, and the bus was then driven into the town.

He said the security police interrogated his wife for about an hour before letting her go.

Negotiations between the passengers, clergy, Administration Board officials and police on the fate of the people continued throughout the morning.

● See Page 21.

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Introductory Note

Chapter

C O N T E N T S

(iii)

# Roadblocks stem tide of squatters

August 28/8/81

103 206

POLICE have set up roadblocks outside six towns on the national road between Cape Town and Transkei to stem the return of deported squatters.

The 60 people who set out from Umtata yesterday to search for their children in Cape Town had a covering letter from the Transkei Government.

They were stopped at the Cradock roadblock early today and taken to the police station.

The roadblocks are at Queenstown, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort West, Touws River and Worcester.

### 'TENT TOWN'

It was reported from Touws River that a small 'tent town' of officials had been set up alongside the highway.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that former squatters arrested at roadblocks near the Transkei border were due to be deported to Transkei today for the second time.

A large number were deported to Transkei yesterday and the day before, arriving at Kei Bridge border post in police-escorted buses, and transferred there to trains.

### DECISION

A spokesman in the office of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, said today that 48 former Nyanga squatters arrested near Cradock on Sunday will not be prosecuted.

It has been learnt from an authoritative source that they are being returned to Transkei today, with another large group arrested near Cradock yesterday.

They are believed to be deported squatters sent back by Transkei authorities.

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Sixteen year old Nathaniel Cohon also trip to Stellenbosch but his composition practical matters and is less percept theless, the two complement each other every last detail of the train journey

match with them, we said ye Captain came and asked if v played with them, and when we were very much obliged and they kindly asked if s time we saw them playing C and after going round the IN FOYER

A small group of squatters last night slept in the Administration Board foyer at Nyanga while their cases for accommodation were considered.

A board spokesman said most of a group of 45 who had 'stayed' at the offices following their release from Pollsmoer prison had been housed.

The men agreed to return to the single quarters where they had stayed with their families before eviction.

Their wives and children have been deported.

"We started from Zonnebloem on Saturday the first of July about ten o'clock in the train when it was about 10.30 in the train Glover were in the train, and about eleven the train, and about eleven and we had a jolly ride in Stellenbosch about one

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# Nyanga:

## Agitators

Agus 28/8/81

## or empty 103 stomachs?

### Political Staff

FOR WEEKS the Nyanga saga has hit the headlines, got politicians fuming and made even ordinary folk reflect on the right and wrong of what happened.

In Parliament and elsewhere Nationalist spokesmen have put the tragic spectacle of black people pouring into the uninhabitable outskirts of Cape Town's legitimate black townships down to the work of agitators.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, described it as 'a serious case of civil disobedience.' He and other Government members in Parliament ascribed it largely to the work of instigators, hinting even that certain Progressive Federal Party members were not above suspicion.

This was in reaction to the strong exception certain PFP members took to the arrest of many of the people, the deprivation even children and women suffered and the fact that they were summarily returned to the places they came from.

### Heated debate

In the heat of those debates the thought hardly seemed to cross the minds of Government speakers that it was not agitators but empty stomachs which were behind this 'serious case of civil disobedience.'

Since then a relative calm has returned to the political debate. And, as with past cases of human tragedy, it seems as if Nyanga has also served to drive home a point which otherwise might have been left ignored for a few more years.

This week, for instance, in an addendum to a speech at Worcester, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, admitted that while the average annual growth rate of South Africa's domestic product was 10,2 percent from 1970 to 1977, only 13 percent of the total income of black people was generated in the non-independent homelands and only 18 percent in the independent homelands. Also, only 28 percent of new work seekers could be accommodated in these states.

### Housing shortage

The question, in the light of the Nyanga situation is: Where have the other 72 percent gone?

Dr Koornhof did not exactly provide the answer, but his explanation of the Government action at Nyanga served merely to underline the problem.

He pointed out the serious housing shortage in the metropolitan areas and the absence of jobs for new job seekers, surmising that an inflow of people from the homelands created a serious socio-economic problem.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, sketched the background to the problem. He said:

If a black man from Bophuthatswana went to Pretoria and worked for three months and then spent nine months in jail for contravening the influx control regulations, he would still be 28,5 percent better off financially than had he stayed in Bophuthatswana.

A black man from the Ciskei working for six months in Maritzburg and spending six months in jail under similar circumstances would be 468,5 percent better off than his counterpart who chose to remain in the Ciskei.

### Strong forces

Dr Slabbert said he cited these examples to show what strong forces were at work in bringing people to the urban areas. The powers, he pointed out, were much stronger than any 'organiser' could hope to orchestrate.

Dr Slabbert's scenario indicated that it was a case of people weighing up where they had the best chance of not starving.

In the debates in Parliament it was recognised that the situation presented a short and long-term problem. It was fairly generally admitted that it was a problem of finding jobs for a fast-growing population.

Yet the Government still seems to be trying to fit the solution into its separate development ideology. This emerged when Mr Heunis listed the strategies for meeting the socio-economic problems created by metropolitan concentration.

For the past year the Government has been philosophising about the concept of regional development, and development co-operation, as a possible solution, and Mr Heunis made it one of the conditions that whatever such development entailed, it should not encroach upon the political or fiscal autonomy of the black states.

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# Pass law man's need to find job 'irrelevant'

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EVIDENCE about unemployment in the homelands was rejected today as irrelevant to a pass law case in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

A Cape Town senior research fellow at the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), Mr Charles Simkins, had told the court at a previous hearing that the accused in a pass law case had no option but to come to the city to look for work.

After Mr Simkins produced statistical evidence of widespread unemployment in the homelands, the case had been postponed to enable the prosecutor to consult and call expert State witnesses.

The prosecutor, Mr D Mngomeni, said yesterday that he had consulted experts from Pretoria and it had been decided not to call them as it was felt that because the accused was from Queenstown, which was in a white area and administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, the evidence of

Mr Simkins was 'wholly irrelevant.'

Defence lawyer Mr Andrew Dalling argued that the reasons the State said the evidence was irrelevant and did not cross-examine Mr Simkins was because they had no answers.

'I think that Mr Simkins's evidence has been absolutely devastating and symptomatic of an appalling situation,' he said.

He said he was intrigued by the artificial distinction between homelands and Queenstown.

### DOUBT

The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, replied that the distinction did exist. Mr Dalling said it didn't make any difference.

Mr Dalling said he had been told ex parte that the Queenstown location was in a white area, but he doubted it.

He said economic necessity was a good defence even for the most heinous crimes such as murder.

'I don't think we should put the accused to the test of how many children he loses before economic necessity is proved,' he said.

### ACCEPTED

Mr van Wyk accepted that the accused, a Mr Mzilikazi, had come to Cape Town because there was a degree of necessity.

Finding the accused guilty, Mr van Wyk said that if the court acquitted him it would 'seem it was condoning the illegal entrance of blacks into an area.'

Mr Mzilikazi was cautioned and discharged. Mr van Wyk said the law had been changed recently and it would be relatively easy for him to get an endorsement to move from one white area to another.

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But this was a real need. With their credentials established, the unemployed could feel happier about approaching the middle-class for relief, not just by waiting for help from private charities, which was at any rate insufficient, but by asking the Government, in which the middle-classes were represented, to redistribute some of the resources of the community, if temporarily, in their direction.

"Laziness, extravagance, waste, dirt and independence have characterised the bulk of the lower order of the working class". 72

In a similar vein, J. Smith-Spencer had written a month earlier saying that the distress was genuine, and that the churches and citizens should unite to help. In the past:

# EEC move

## to condemn

Argus 28/3/81

## squatter removals

Argus Correspondent

THE HAGUE.—Following unsuccessful attempts by France to co-ordinate Western diplomatic protests against the Nyanga deportations, the Dutch Government has approached its Common Market partners with plans for EEC action.

Moves by the French Ambassador in Cape Town last week to orchestrate Western Embassy protests were thwarted by the United States and West Germany.

The Dutch suggestions, made through a special EEC network, have now been adopted by Britain, which currently holds the EEC chairmanship. Britain's willingness to support the Dutch moves suggests they may have more chance of success than the French, because British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington was opposed to the French plans.

The Dutch have called on the other EEC member states to formulate a protest which makes clear their condemnation of South Africa's actions against the population of Nyanga.

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Church in a little school-room. However, about  
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clergyman, who worked very hard for it until he  
again put in the hands of the bricklayers, who began  
to raise it higher than it was. At last a subscription  
was written for it: everything seemed to be very  
scarce, seats and other things. Before it was  
finished the people use to go church in it: its  
finishing was in the year 1865.  
At this time the man of whom I said was working very  
hard for it succeeded in finishing it; it was  
consecrated on Tuesday of Whitsun week, in the month  
of April. At the day of its consecration there were  
many in it. The boys (Zonnebloem students) of the  
man I said was working very hard for the church, went  
and helped the singers of the church that day, although  
they were very few on number, as the others did not  
like. Soon after that very same man gave the singers  
a splendid teaparty, which was attended by many who  
came in by ticket. That man was Rev. E. Glover, who  
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## Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DDR.

(note 3)

(note 4)

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# 349 arrested and deported to Transkei

**Staff Reporter**  
A TOTAL of 349 people arrested during Wednesday's raid at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga have been sent back to Transkei by bus while 69 others, all from Ciskei, will soon face charges of being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

The figures, -quoted in a radio news broadcast yesterday morning, were later confirmed by the chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Evssen. He said a further 108 people had been released from Pollsmoor Prison. Some were in the area "legally" while others had given acceptable reasons for being in Cape Town.

Meanwhile, 44 people arrested at the church spent Wednesday night at the Nyanga offices of the Peninsula Administration Board after being released from Pollsmoor Prison. The men, women and children slept in a foyer within the office complex.

The board's chief superintendent at Nyanga, Mr P U Schelhase, said his staff were "looking at each case individually to see where we can help them".

### Valid reasons

"Most of these people have submitted valid reasons for being in Cape Town, such as medical certificates and contracts. A couple even qualify in terms of the Act to be here," he said. Mr Schelhase

confirmed that the Red Cross Society was serving meals of hot soup, bread and coffee and providing blankets.

Mr Hutchinson Maliwa said he was arrested with his wife, Nokaya, and daughter, Zola, on Wednesday. He was later brought to the Nyanga offices while his wife and daughter remained at Pollsmoor Prison.

### Arrests

Mrs Gloria Saul, who was arrested with her three-month-old daughter, Obedience, said her reference book was valid for Worcester. She had been in Cape Town since 1975. Her husband, Elias, who works for a local construction company, was not arrested during the raid.

Miss Gladys Gwabeni, who was born in Cape Town and has a valid reference book, said she had squatted at Crossroads and at the church because she had no place to live.

A Cape Times team and a Johannesburg-based foreign correspondent were stopped by police in the grounds of the Holy Cross Church yesterday and asked to show permits allowing them to be in a black township. The police examined the permits and took down the names of the three journalists. Two senior police officers drove up and also asked to see the permits. The journalists were later permitted to remain in the area.

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# Mayor cuts squatter debate

Municipal Reporter

THE government's action in evicting squatters from the Nyanga area was described in yesterday's monthly meeting of the Cape Town City Council as a "dastardly deed".

The meeting was told that the Mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner, had received a deputation of the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee of Cape Town. They requested him to issue a statement dissociating Cape Town from events in Nyanga and to establish a mayor's committee to study the squatter problem.

In a statement he said Nyanga did not form part of the Cape Town municipal area but that ways and means should be found to avoid recurrence of the squatter situation; that the City Council had not been involved in any way in the events nor in action which had been taken; and that the people of Cape Town were deeply concerned.

As regards the setting up of a committee to study the problem, the City's Exco had decided to wait for a "position paper" being prepared by the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-Group Studies to have more details on how this committee would be constituted and function.

These facts were yesterday presented to the council's monthly meeting "for information" and the Mayor indicated that he was not in favour of a discussion. A debate was insisted on by councillors and the government action was described by Mr Gordon Oliver as "a dastardly deed".

He viewed the eviction in wet weather with "deep disgust, shame and anger". Mr Frank van der Velde said the squatters had been treated "inhumanely".

Mrs Eulalie Stott joined the debate and was cut short by the Mayor who pointed out that he did not want the council to be used for "political" speeches.

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# Govt 'inaccurate' on squatters

CT 28/8/81  
103

**Staff Reporter**  
GOVERNMENT claims of large-scale unemployment among Nyanga and Crossroads squatters are not only inaccurate, but ignore a considerable amount of self-employment which goes on in these areas.

This is the opinion of two senior University of Cape Town academics, Mr Johann Maree, a lecturer in industrial sociology, and Professor Dave Dewar, director of the university's Urban Problems Research Unit.

Mr Maree said yesterday that when the government stated there was not enough employment for the squatters, it meant no formal employment such as that provided by industrialists.

He referred to a study conducted by the Urban Problems Research Unit in 1978 which showed that about 15 000 Crossroads' people, representing half the households there, lived off the earnings of informal commercial activity.

This fell into three main categories:

- The home production of items for sale, such as tin trunks, clothes from factory rejects, ginger beer and sweets. According to the study this type of self-employment brought in average weekly incomes of R20.
- Retail shops selling fruit, vegetables and chickens, among other things, which earned an average of R60 a week.
- The provision of services like haircutting and odd household jobs such as fixing leaking roofs. People

doing this kind of work earned average weekly incomes of R40.

But, Mr Maree stressed, self-employment could only take place in an urban context where the necessary resources were available and where a sufficient number of regular wage-earners ensured a circulation of money.

Basing his comments on a survey conducted by his unit last year, according to which informal commercial activities were pursued by almost 10 percent of households in Crossroads, a figure he said was "conservative", Professor Dewar thought it would be "fallacious" to suggest that such informal activity was the main generator of employment among the squatters.

He agreed that it played a significant role in providing livelihoods but referred to a just-completed South African Institute of Race Relations survey which showed that a majority of the squatters did, in fact, have formal employment.

He pointed out that those who were self-employed were often harassed by officials. In spite of this their chances of survival were better here than in the homelands.

The director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, said he had no doubt that government figures concerning the level of unemployment among unskilled people were correct but wondered to what extent they included "unemployables".

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- (3) The parentheses around the list of statement labels and the comma before the integer variable are required as shown in the format.
- (4) There is no restriction on other uses for the integer variable  $i$ .
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# Charges CT 29/8/81 against 50 dropped 103

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr E C Heller, has declined to prosecute 50 Transkei citizens who were stopped and arrested at a roadblock near Cradock last Sunday.

They appeared in the Magistrates Court in Cradock on Monday.

The dockets were sent to the Attorney-General for a decision. In an interview yesterday Mr Heller said he had instructed that charges against the 50 Transkei citizens be withdrawn.

A spokesman for the office of the regional commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Port Elizabeth said the chief magistrate in Cradock, who was a passport control officer, was responsible for seeing that the people were sent back to the nearest Transkei border post.

They left by bus from Cradock for the Transkei early yesterday.

# Bus ride ends in 'despair'

Augus 29/8/81

(20/11) (3/4/0) (102)

AFTER an almost 12-hour delay in Cradock while police and Administration Board officials 'processed' them, 64 blacks were allowed to go to Cape Town yesterday — but 50 were turned back at Worcester late last night.

A dejected Mrs Cathy Lockett of Cape Town was on the bus which arrived in Cape Town at 4 am today after a two-day trip from Umtata in which most of her fellow passen-

gers were sent back.

Mrs Lockett, wife of an Anglican priest, was questioned for more than an hour by security police in Cradock when she was found to be aboard a bus bringing women to Cape Town with the blessing of the Transkeian Government.

Some were contract workers, while others were women returning to collect their children.

'At Cradock the commanding officer at the police station gave me a form stating that all the names listed on it were

people who had been considered to be legal Peninsula residents,' said Mrs Lockett.

'With this document we passed through three roadblocks without any trouble and the people's hopes soared. They were singing hymns and praising God. They were the lucky few to get through.'

At Worcester all 64 blacks and Mrs Lockett were turned back.

'They were totally confused and despairing. I asked the officials why the people had not been turned back at Cradock

rather than build up their hopes in this way. The reply was that the officials were very busy,' said Mrs Lockett.

All the 14-day passes issued by the Transkeian authorities had been cancelled.

'If they want to be ruthless, they might as well be efficiently ruthless. But this inefficient ruthlessness is so cruel.

'These two days on the bus have taught me something of what it is like to be hunted and harassed the way so many blacks are,' said Mrs Lockett.

Council saving

a leader, the

by the Municipal Authorities, adding that disease was "no

Times spoke on the same theme, and stressed the need for action

were "nurseries of disease". In the same edition, the Cape

caverns" and that many of them lived there too. These places

that Malays were allowed to carry on trade in "cellars and

Council knew of these things, yet nothing was done. He said

'Citizen' went on to note that both the Police and the Town

"The lower classes are the chief victims of this epidemic, owing greatly to the wretched state in which they are allowed to pig together. In several of the back stums of the town, where a policeman is never seen, and a Town Councilor only when he is collecting rents, are tumbled down old houses and new jerry buildings, leased to fellows who live by letting out rooms. The 'room' is, in fact, just as much space on the floor as a man can cover when lying down; the price for such a nightly lodging (he finds his own bed, usually a sack) is one shilling or less, paid down, and in this way scores of squatted wretches sleep night after night packed together like slaves in a ship's hold".

tions of poverty in the town.

Times, and in the process gave a lengthy description of condi-

On the second day of that month, 'Citizen' wrote to the Cape

Cholera struck, not in December or January, but in October.

allowing insanitary conditions to help spread disease.

lower classes, even if the Town Council was also blamed for

ity of the middle-classes from guilt for the suffering of the

the coloureds. 55 Such a belief would help to absolve the major-

# Court told of 'economic need'

Staff Reporter

A Langa commissioner yesterday convicted a Queenstown man on two pass law charges, then cautioned and discharged him after hearing expert evidence on unemployment conditions in the homelands.

Mr L van Wyk cautioned and discharged Phillip Mzilikazi, 35, of Zwelitsha after saying the evidence given by an economist, Mr Charles Simkins, was not disputed by experts consulted by the State.

Mzilikazi pleaded not guilty to charges of remaining in the Cape Peninsula longer than 72 hours without permission and failing to produce an identity document.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Simkins, a senior research fellow of the South African Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town, told the court the chances of finding employment in the homelands were about 46 percent compared to 85 percent in the cities.

A recent study had found that homelands throughout

South Africa provided a total of only 280 000 jobs — 160 000 in the public sector and 120 000 in the private sector.

When the case resumed yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr D M Mngomeni, said he had consulted experts in Pretoria, but felt it was not necessary to call them to court.

## 'White' area

Mr Mngomeni said Mr Simkins' evidence was "irrelevant" because it related to conditions in homelands while Mr Mzilikazi lived in a "white" area, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Mr Simkins was called back to the witness stand and asked by Mr A D Dalling, for Mzilikazi, whether circumstances in the homelands differed from those in Queenstown. Mr Simkins replied: "The position is the same as regards prospects of employment."

Mr Mngomeni told the court it was not "absolutely necessary" for Mzilikazi to seek work in Cape Town. He said Mzilikazi had preferred

to work in Cape Town for a higher wage and said he could have legalized his status in the Peninsula.

Mr Dalling said there was no difference between employment prospects in the homelands and in the township outside Queenstown where Mzilikazi's family lived.

"I think the evidence of Mr Simkins is absolutely devastating and symptomatic of an appalling situation. It points to an absolute economic need to get out of a starvation situation and come to where work opportunities are."

"The reason for the Pretoria experts finding this evidence irrelevant is because they have no answer. If they had dared to bring an economist here, he would have said the same thing," Mr Dalling said.

The commissioner said Mzilikazi had initially come to Cape Town out of necessity, but it "would seem as if the court is condoning the illegal entry of blacks in the Peninsula" if Mzilikazi were acquitted.

Mr Van Wyk convicted Mzilikazi on both charges, but said he was "not a loiterer" and had tried to support his family. In terms of amended legislation, Mzilikazi could legalize his stay in Cape Town by obtaining endorsement from the local labour bureau, Mr Van Wyk said.

Mzilikazi was cautioned and discharged.

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# Nyanga raid: 50 children missing

c. Herald 29/8/81

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**MORE than 50 children separated from their parents in raids on the Nyanga East squatter camp are being cared for by concerned citizens while efforts are made to trace their families.**

The figures could be higher according to a spokesman for the Transkei Council of Churches who said at least 20 mothers had reported their children as missing at the Anglican Centre. The figure at the Catholic Centre was not known.

The churches aided about 700 people at the railway station in Umtata after they arrive — late Thursday night.

Mr E Sigwela of TCC said: 'There were many

people who reported children missing and mothers were weeping with concern.'

The most pressing problem facing the churches was housing.

There are still about 30 to 40 people at the Catholic Centre in Umtata who lived in the Cape for most of their lives and don't know where they originated.'

Mr Sigwela said many people questioned the Government's decision to

transport them to remote villages claiming they had work in Cape Town but lacked the necessary documentation.

Unemployment even among educated people was rife in Transkei and would be aggravated by the return of the Cape squatters, Mr Sigwela explained.

⊙ About 950 squatters, sheltered at Holy Cross church in Nyanga after a raid last Wednesday, are believed to be there still.

# Transkeians snuffed out

**C. Herald**  
29/8/81

THE Government dealt an effective blow to Transkeian squatters living in the Cape by transporting them back to the homeland following mass arrests on Wednesday at Nyanga East.

But with the majority of Transkei border posts unmanned, the people could be expected back in the Peninsula within a short period, according to a policeman who escorted squatters to the border.



Police with dogs moved into the squatter camp early that morning and arrested almost everybody in sight — about 1 500 people.

Shelters were destroyed and materials confiscated. All were taken to Poll-smoor prison. Transkeians and Ciskeians were separated, the former were declared 'illegal immigrants' and transported by buses to the border. There they were given train tickets to their 'home village.'

Altogether 1 059 people were sent back. They included 414 men, 470 women and 173 children. The Department of Co-operation and Development was at pains to point out that people were provided with food for their journey.

But the Government still has a problem with Ciskeians who cannot be transported back to the homeland as 'illegal immigrants. Ciskei is not an independent country.

A spokesman for the Department, Mr J Eyssen, said these people would be sent to Aid Centres. Those who had work would have their positions 'legalised' while others would be charged under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act and sent back.

Meanwhile some squatters are being housed at a nearby church while others are believed to be at Pollsmoor still, although this could not be verified.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights

League, said something irregular seemed to be happening in the case of Ciskeian squatters.

Those taken from Poll-smoor were moved to unknown police cells, and many, who appeared in Langa courts on Thursday, were remanded in custody.

A number of squatters told him they were dropped off at the camp by police, and told to disappear until their court case came up.

Mr Bishop expressed the view that various government departments were

playing games with one another, because no one was aware of what action was being taken against the squatters or where they were supposed to live until they were committed for trial.

Only six men had their positions in the Cape 'legalised' and 138 of those arrested on Wednesday were released for being 'legals'.

The Department is still hoping to persuade squatters to accept job offers in Transvaal and Orange Free State although men would not be able to live with their families — one of the conditions of the jobs.

It could not allow the uncontrolled influx of Africans into the Western Cape, when those here 'legally' were experiencing unemployment.

The Western Cape is a 'coloured' labour preference area, and these people had to be protected in the light of the fact that more than 3 000 had already registered as unemployed, the Department said.

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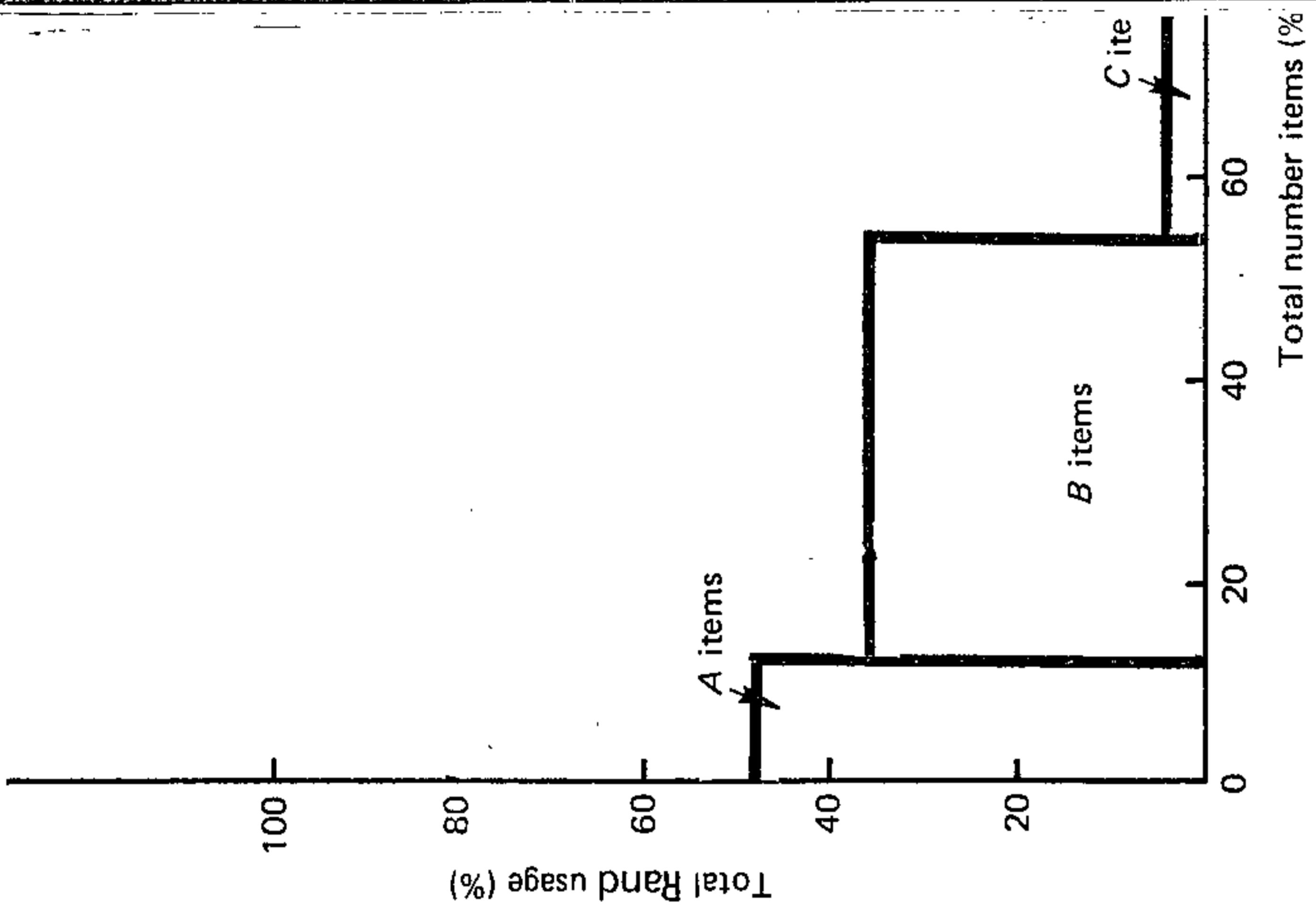
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● MORE than 1 000 people, who attended a prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral last Thursday, marched on Parliament to hand over a memorandum to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, demanding recognition of the rights of squatters.

Police with dogs prevented the crowd entering Government Avenue and asked them to disperse.

The crowd refused.

## MEMORANDUM

A copy of the memorandum was handed to a policeman at the entrance to Parliament, and one to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who promised to give it to Dr Koornhof.

Police tried to grab posters from the crowd and scuffles broke out. A man was bitten by a dog.

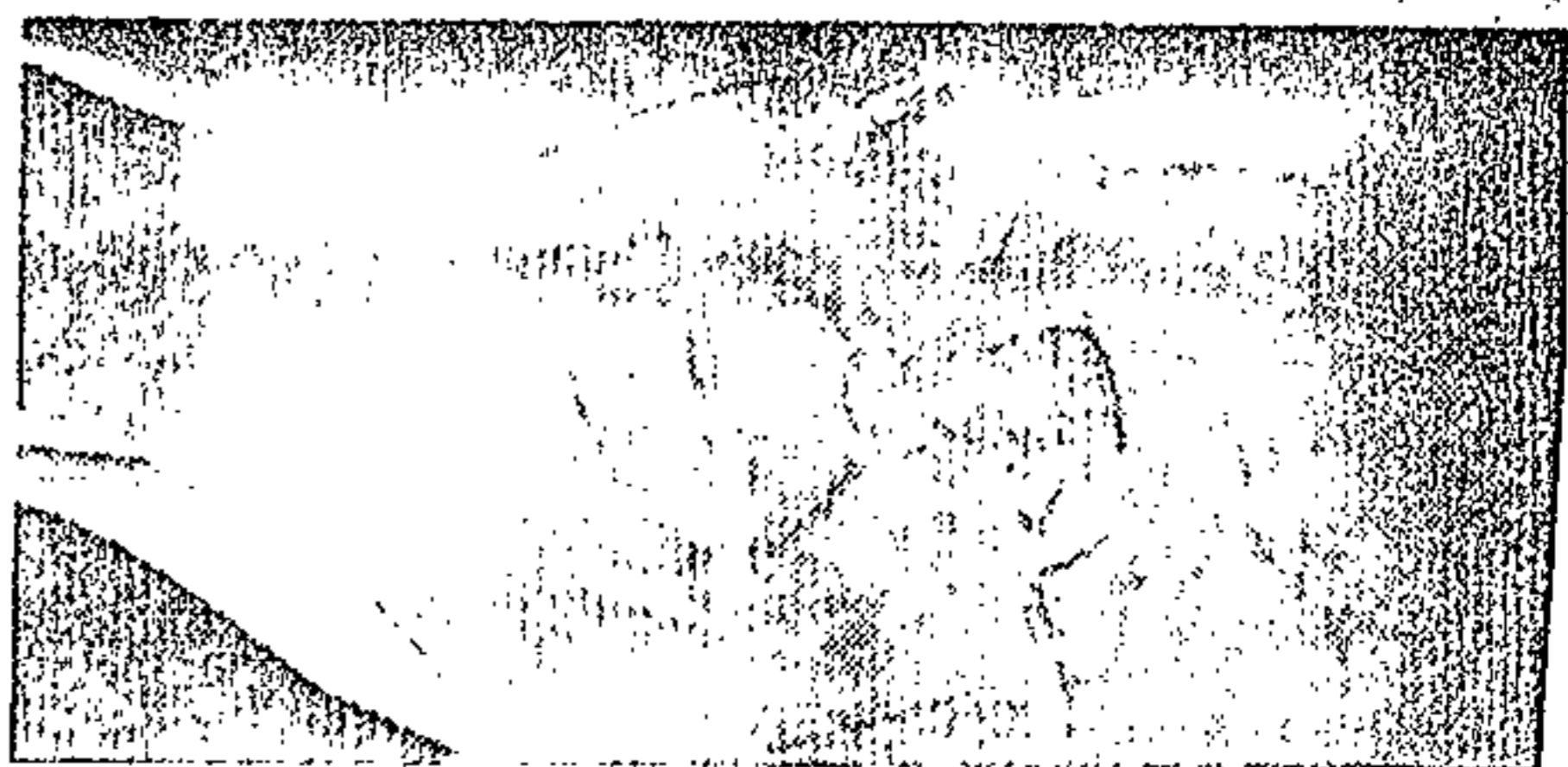
After appeals from two opposition MPs, the crowd eventually dispersed.

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Squatting was instigated, Botha claims

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Express

30/8/81

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Church leaders who helped squatters return to Nyanga

say it was a Christian act

By JEANLE MAY Political Reporter

PEOPLE arrested and deported from the Nyanga, Cape, squatter camp, to Transkei in mid-August were given cash for expenses and had their busfares back to Nyanga paid for by the South African and the Transkei Council of Churches.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and the Rev Patrick Cotta, organising secretary of the Transkei council, conferred this to the Sunday Express this week.

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DEBOSCH

Both said the churches did what they did for compassionate reasons. They denied the churches were seeking co-ordination with the South African Government.

They were referring to a statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament this week in which he said that the Nyanga squating was a campaign organised and financed by "people with ulterior motives".

"There is evidence that large sums of money are being paid by certain parties," said Mr Botha.

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof said in a TV interview that the squating was "a clearcut and concerted effort to challenge law and order and to encourage people in civil disobedience."

Dr Koornhof said he had "proof" of this and quoted from a letter written by the

# THE SQUATTERS ROW

FROM PAGE 1

Council of Churches to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

The Sunday Express has established that R1 000 was paid by the Border Council of Churches for the hire of two buses to take squatters back to Nyanga, and that spending money — amounting to about R20 a head — was given to returning squatters by clergy in Queenstown and Umtata.

"Some of them had nothing — not even shoes on their feet — because they were summarily arrested and deported," said the Rev Mr Cotta.

Bishop Tutu commented: "The Church is trying to defuse the situation, and not all Dr Koorhof's fulminating is going to stop it from carrying out its mandate from the Lord.

"It appears that lay and order are to be set up against the greater good of man. But the end aim should be for the good of human beings instead of allowing them to be treated like things."

"There was nothing underhand in the letter Dr Koorhof referred to in his TV interview. It was the Church expressing the compassion of Christ."

"If the laws of God are in conflict with the law of man then for Christians there can be no debate.

"An unjust law does not allow obedience from a Christian conscience."

The Rev Cotta, speaking from Umtata, said that the Transkei CC had decided to assist people to get back to Cape Town because there was no work at all in Transkei.

"Sending them back is worse than setting them down in a desert to starve," he said.

Meanwhile, the District Commandant of Cradock, Major P J Kallitz, told the Sunday Express that a further 27 Transkei buses carrying about 1 600 people were stopped overnight at a police roadblock outside Cradock, in the Cape Midlands, on Friday.

About 200 were stopped from travelling to Cape Town and would be sent back to Transkei,

said Major Kallitz, but the remainder — about 1 300 people — had been allowed to continue.

The bus passengers were "processed" by the magistrate of Cradock, Mr P Groeneveld, who was also the local passport control officer.

People who had been sent back to Transkei had been told to get permission to return to Cape Town to settle their affairs there from the South African representatives in Umtata. Temporary permits would be granted, he said.

The Rev Michael Hall, of the Anglican Church in Queenstown, told the Sunday Express that the letter referred to by Dr Koorhof was probably the letter he had written to the Holy Cross Church. He had given it to the drivers of two buses hired for Sunday to take another group of squatters back to Cape Town.

One of the buses was stopped by police at Cradock and 56 people later appeared in the magistrates' courts in Cradock and Mordimer charged with en-

tering South Africa illegally. However the charges were later withdrawn and the people were sent back to Transkei on Thursday, the Sunday Express was informed.

The Transkei Government had given travel warrants to squatters who wished to return to Cape Town, said the Rev Patrick Cotta, organising secretary of the Transkei CC.

He confirmed that the Transkei CC had given the squatters R20 each for spending money.

The Rev James Gawe, secretary of the Border branch of the Council of Churches, told the Sunday Express that he had authorised his associates in Queenstown to hire the two buses to take squatters back to Cape Town.

About R1 000 was involved in the bus hire and food and spending money for the squatters, he said.

Asked whether any investigators had been made as to the returning squatters' rights to be in Cape Town, he said: "I believe that technically quite a few of them have the

right to be there under the so-called pass laws, but it does not concern us whether they have the right to be there or not.

"Blacks have never been consulted about the pass laws which are discriminatory and apply only to them.

"You cannot force a Black man to observe a law he does not believe in."

The Rev Mr Hall told the Sunday Express how he had, with the Border CC's help, organised buses to take the squatters back to Cape Town last weekend.

"Early last Saturday some people came to the Rev Jack Seery, the Catholic priest, and myself and said they wanted to get back to Cape Town because they had left families and possessions there.

"There were about 25 people — men, women, children — who had been deported last week and had found their own way to Queenstown because they didn't have anywhere to go in Transkei. By lunchtime there were 45 people, by that evening 85, by Sunday morning

116."

"Our people looked after them overnight, giving them food and blankets.

"It was not an easy decision for us to make; we consulted the Border Council of Churches in East London who said they would pay for getting them back to Cape Town.

"The squatters had very little money so we hired two buses. I gave the two bus drivers letters saying the people were coming from us to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

"They set off at about 4.30pm on Sunday, thinking they would soon be reunited with their families.

"At 9 pm we were telephoned by the bus owner who said the buses had been stopped at a police roadblock outside Cradock.

"The police looked through the people's papers and allowed one bus to go on its way.

"But the others were taken to the magistrate's courts in Cradock and Mordimer first thing on Monday morning. Later the cases were dropped."



# GOVT 'TOO LAX' ON PASS LAWS

## Grammy cares for baby.

## Whose mother vanished

FOR 10 days, a 50-year-old squatter, Mrs Cecilia Mucedani has been playing the role of foster mother to her six-week-old grandson, who was separated from his mother during the Nyanga camp raid.

Little Alfred Batty was being treated for severe dehydration at the Red Cross Hospital when the raid took place in the early hours of that chilly Wednesday morning.

His mother, Nomswandile Batty, was among the 2 000 squatters arrested and taken off in police vehicles to Pollsmoor Prison and she has not been seen or heard of since.

On Thursday morning, Mrs Mucedani who had stayed at the hospital overnight, returned to the desolate "No-name" camp with Alfred, to find no trace of her daughter or her possessions.

She then moved to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga where she has been caring for the baby, feeding him every four hours, with milk provided by the Red Cross.

After moving to Holy Cross Church, Mrs Mucedani was arrested in last week's raid on the emergency camp, when 550 people were taken to Pollsmoor Prison for screening.

Most of those were deported to Transkei for being in the Peninsula illegally, whilst the rest were either released or face charges under the Urban Areas Act.

Mrs Mucedani and her grandson were released because she was able to produce a doctor's certificate.

With other squatters, she moved back to Holy Cross Church.

Two days later, the squatters at Holy Cross were moved to another church in



© Mrs Cecilia Mucedani with her six-week-old grandson

Nyanga because of agitation from administration board officials and the police.

Mrs Mucedani lives in "constant fear of being caught" by the board officials for not having legal documents.

"But I cannot go back to Transkei. There is no work and I have to earn money to pay for my children's education.

"All I ask for is a house, a pass and Nomswandile's return," pleaded Mrs Mucedani.

## In A startling attack on Govern-

ment "lawness" in enforcing pass laws, a former chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development has called for more *kragdadigheid* to end "illegal influx".

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr F H "Frikkie" Botha — until two years ago the top man in Black administration in the Western Cape — called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "make his position inaccessible" to representations in favour of the presence and employment of illegal Blacks in the Western Cape.

Mr Botha also took a side-swipe at the Urban Foundation by suggesting that it should be doing work in the homelands rather than in the cities.

He said it was unthinkable that the Peninsula should provide employment for the illegal Black male population.

"One who understood the situation would, in any case, know that the offer would not succeed because work is not the real issue.

"If the offer had, in fact, been taken up, a bigger dam would have burst — namely a total dismantling of the migrant labour system."

Mr Botha called for the following steps to be taken to rectify the "unruly situation":

© Continue returning illegal squatter families (men, women and children) who come from Transkei and the Ciskei to Umtata and King William's Town in manageable numbers, there to become the responsibility of those two governments.

© Combat illegal influx powerfully (*kragdadig*) instead of making all sorts of excuses which create the impression that influx control is an evil



© Mr F H "Frikkie" Botha ... wants the Government to tighten up on pass laws.

© Apply anti-squatter laws to all those who allow squatting on their property.

© Investigate the possible enforcement of laws relating to complicity and incitement.

© The Minister of Co-operation and Development should close his doors at administrative level to representations on behalf of those illegally present in the urban area and to those who want to employ such people.

© The recruitment of migrant labour for the Western Cape should be limited to unmarried men and job opportunities in Transkei and the Ciskei reserved for people with families.

Agus 31/8/81 103 240 208

# Action on squatters 'unchristian'

THE Nyanga homeless were the victims of the most unchristian action seen in recent times in South Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was addressing about 400 people at an interdenominational compassion service at Holy Cross Church in Nyanga East.

Throughout the week-end police and Administration Board officials maintained a tight control on people entering Cape

Town's black suburbs. There were check points at all entrances.

Police were still guarding the barren stretch of land from which the Nyanga squatters were deported about 10 days ago.

Bishop Tutu said some extraordinary things had happened in and around Cape Town in the past few weeks.

People had been pushed out of hostels and shacks and forced to huddle like animals with no protection from wind or rain.

Mothers and children have been treated in this

fashion in a country that claims to be Christian.

'Criminals get better treatment in the jails. It was as if Jesus Christ was being crucified afresh,' he said.

Bishop Tutu paid tribute to the 'amazing courage and determination' of the squatters.

'Their crime was to want to lead normal family lives; instead they were treated like animals.'

Bishop Tutu said that if it was a crime to help these people by paying their bail he was prepared to go to jail. 'I am not

ashamed that we helped to get mothers out of prison,' he said.

Bishop Tutu said there was something seriously wrong somewhere when a search was mounted for people to punish who were helping people who wanted a good family life.

'Can the Government continue to be Christian when they send mothers to starvation,' he asked.

Bishop Tutu warned that judgment would surely come to everyone unless they were prepared to share the good things of life more equitably.

See page 6.

and high rank. There was no appreciation of the fact that they came under far greater pressures than the converts of common stock. As future tribal leaders the continuance of their chiefdoms depended on their maintaining traditional political and religious roles with their concomitant responsibilities and obligations.

None of the early students contributed anything significant to black writing after leaving school. The only one to make his mark in the literary field was Nathaniel Mhala who was the first editor of Izwi Labantu (The Voice of the People), a weekly Xhosa-English newspaper published in East London from November 1897. Nevertheless, their education stood this African elite in good stead in that they continued to make use of their letter-writing skills to serve various causes, whether it be personal applications for land which they had been promised by the Governor, petitions to the authorities on behalf of their people, or memorials to government and Church officials. We also find records in missionary periodicals of letters written by some of the catechist teachers reporting on their early work in the mission field which make fascinating reading. A number of the Zonnebloem graduates appeared before various government commissions and their testimonials show them as having a tremendous interest and pride in their Xhosa culture and tradition. Because they had become highly articulate in English, and because of respect for their rank, they were able to elicit the empathy of white officials on their people's behalf.

ROM 119787  
**Transkei MP  
is acquitted** (103)

**BUTTERWORTH** — A Transkei Member of Parliament, Mr Joseph Matoti, 71, was acquitted in the Umtata Regional Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to murder an East London clergyman in June.

Mr Matoti, who represents the Cofimvaba constituency, was also acquitted on an alternative charge of pointing a firearm at the Rev Gladstone Nyobole of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, at a funeral in Cofimvaba on June 21.

The magistrate found the shooting was unintentional. — Sapa.

# We showed <sup>(03)</sup> squatters DD 1/7/81 ~~DD 1/7/81~~ compassion—Rev Hall

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EAST LONDON—The Reverend Michael Hall of St. Michaels Anglican Church in Queenstown, accused in Parliament of having organised transport for the return of squatters from Transkei and Ciskei to Cape Town, said yesterday he believed he had acted out of compassion.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday: "Rev Hall gave them transport."

He said that the driver of a bus stopped by police and carrying a load of squatters returning to Cape Town said that he was paid R1 000 in advance as a down payment on the fare of R17 a person.

Dr Koornhof said the driver had said the remainder of the money would be paid when the trip was completed.

The minister also said that the people on the bus had been given R20 pocket money by the South African Council of Churches, and accused the SACC of giving money to the people to break the law as an orchestrated and organised campaign.

During the past five days, up to 8am yesterday, police had stopped 229 buses carrying 8 984 people from Transkei, Dr Koornhof said.

If these people had been allowed to continue with their journey more than 9 000 people would have come to the Cape Peninsula to squat and this could not be tolerated, he said.

Last night, Mr Hall said he felt the church had acted with integrity and compassion and that he was being used as a "pawn".

"The last thing I want to do is unset anyone," he said. "There is no question on our part in Queenstown of trying to provoke government displeasure."

Mr Hall said that after officiating at a funeral in Queenstown on Saturday morning he was approached by some men who said they wanted to go back to Cape Town.

"Some said they had family still down there, or had left children behind or had possessions they wanted to collect."

He said other people had also approached a local Catholic Church for the same reasons, and that at that time there were about 25 men, women and children in the group.

"The next morning there were about 116 people at the local Catholic Church," he said.

"We couldn't help them so I contacted the Border Council of Churches who said if they wanted to go back to Cape Town they would help pay for transport."

"A number of clergy in Queenstown went down to establish their motives and the facts."

"We believed their stories, such as a child in hospital in Cape Town or a wife still there, and we believed the best and easiest solution was to send them back."

"Someone in Cape Town

told us there were people at the Holy Cross Church and that there was loads of room and told us to send the people back to them.

"I spoke to the bus company and they wanted R17 a head so I said we couldn't pay all that, but if given R1000 on account and balance settled later could they provide transport?"

"I made out the cheque to the Gabys Transport Company, and on Sunday afternoon at about 4.30 pm they went off in two buses."

The driver carried a message from Mr Hall indicating the passengers were travelling to the Holy Cross Church.

"At 9 pm that evening someone from the bus company told me the buses had been stopped at Craddock and that one bus had been allowed through but that 56 people from the other bus had been detained."

"The reason why I wrote the note was because the people wanted to know what to do if the bus was stopped. I was not afraid to give my name or phone number because I had nothing to hide."

"I feel we acted with integrity and if we had left these people alone we would not have acted with integrity."

"I am caught in the middle. Dr Koornhof should accept my motive and I want an apology. What he has linked me with is unfortunate. I was acting out of compassion and for no other reason." — DDR

construction. It could happen that after construction, the completed asset is not yet put into use, or the asset is put into use but is still undergoing minor finishing touches e.g. paintwork and other non-productive activities of a marketing nature. These lead to problems. One idea is that the capitalisation period should begin when the first interest change appears in the ledger, and end the date the asset is

DD 1/9/81  
 Transkei  
 seeks  
 talks on  
 squatters

4.2.2 End

The idea that the capital should end once the constructed asset is fully operational even though 70% of the respondents are in favour of substantially completing it into use. The reason for this is that the population by management is just to have the capital "substantially complete".

Both of these seem to be a cost - it is an acquisition cost - it should be added to the interest payments for the asset. The interest cost does not continue as long as the asset is used.

UMTATA — The new Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, said yesterday he was hoping to meet senior South African officials in Cape Town either tomorrow or Thursday for urgent new talks on the squatter issue.

Mr Dunjwa said he was hoping to finalise the meetings today.

The South African ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, said yesterday the South African Government was arranging for representatives of mining houses, the Transkei mines recruiting agency, Temba, and the South African sugar industry to visit the squatters who arrived here over the weekend, with lists of jobs that were on offer in various parts of the Republic.

Dr Du Plooy said determined efforts had been made in Cape Town to inform the squatters, before they were returned, of job opportunities in South Africa outside of the Western Cape, but no attempt had been made by the Transkeians to avail themselves of the information.

Meanwhile, the Transkei Army continued to provide a meals service for about 700 people camping in the city's church halls and the army barracks. — DDR.

should end once the asset is used for its intended purpose, i.e. to provide housing capacity, is shared with the questionnaire. Another question is whether the asset is necessarily brought into use to prevent possible manipulation or delay of minor activities. (The meaning of the word "substantially complete" is a matter of interpretation.)

The interest on the asset, and therefore the cost, is a function of when the asset is used. The interest on the asset (rest) are made. The interest on the asset of construction, but not when the asset is used. Bierman says

"interest during construction would be no different than interest during the operating period." 13

Arthur Young & Co concur:

"Interest is both an acquisition cost and a holding cost - as an element of asset cost it neither stops nor changes its character when an asset begins or ceases to be under active development. It is continuous and unchanging as long as the asset is owned." 14

DD 1/9/8  
Ngceba  
denies  
103  
lawyer  
claim

EAST LONDON — A claim by a Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, that the Ciskei police had handed Transkei attorney Mr Louis Mtshizana to the Transkei police was denied by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba.

Mr Mtshizana, who had been banished by the Transkei Government to the Ludidi area in Transkei, was released by the Ciskei police last week. He had been arrested in the Ciskei on August 11.

Mr Mxenge said his information was that Mr Mtshizana had been driven to a border post and handed over to the Transkei police.

When Mr Mxenge's claim was put to General Ngceba yesterday, he said: "That is not correct." Earlier he had said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Mtshizana.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, was reported by friends to have been trying to trace her husband in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend.

However she would not comment yesterday. She said her mind was too occupied with the problem to be able to say anything.

— DDR

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income definition paras 11(f), 11(g), 11(h) 8(4), 8(5)		<p>UMTATA — The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew to Cape Town yesterday for talks with South African officials on the squatter issue today.</p> <p>Mr Dunjwa is expected to meet his South African counterpart, Dr Brand Fourie, as well as other senior officials.</p> <p>Meanwhile, sorry tales of squatters' plights continued to emerge.</p> <p>One of the men being housed at the Catholic Centre in Umtata, Mr Goodwin Ncekana, had not been able to trace his wife, Temperance Ramcwana, and their month-old baby when the family arrived here from Nyanga last week.</p> <p>He said because his baby was only a month old, his wife had been admitted to one of the hospitals in Umtata and he had not been able to trace her since. He appealed to the health authorities to help him find her.</p>	
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER		<p>At a roadblock near Worcester, an eight-month-old baby died aboard a crowded bus.</p> <p>Baby Silele Ngcaba was travelling back to Cape Town from Transkei with his mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, after being deported from Nyanga East recently. Her husband, Mr Ntoloan Ngcaba, works in Cape Town under contract and lives in the single quarters at Langa.</p> <p>Mr Ezra Sigwela, of the Transkei Council of Churches, said in Umtata yesterday he had been informed of the baby's death by people who had been turned back to Transkei by police at Worcester.</p> <p>Mr Sigwela said the baby was believed to have been ill on the trip to Cape Town.</p> <p>In Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tulu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday confirmed that the Border and Transkei Councils of Churches had helped to</p>	DD 2/9/81 340 286 103
21 September					<p>return Nyanga squatters deported to Transkei to the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>He was addressing a press conference after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, named the SACC as one of several organisations involved in efforts to return evicted people to the Peninsula.</p> <p>He said the people were determined to return to the Cape as remaining in Transkei would have meant "certain starvation" for many of them.</p> <p>"We believe these people have a higher law on their side — the law of God, relating to the sanctity of family life.</p> <p>"Any law which undermines this is an unjust law which encourages disobedience."</p> <p>The SACC did not want a confrontation with the state — but in situations like these the church could not "stand on the sidelines". — DDC.</p> <p>See also pages 11 and 13.</p>	
					REVISION	
					EXAMINATION - OC	

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE WITHDRAWN ON THE BASIS THAT THE SOLUTIONS ARE OUTDATED BY ONE YEAR.



Mrs Helen Suzman



Dr Piet Koornhof

# Thousands ferried to SA in 'campaign'

Argus 1/9/81  
103 340 206

**Parliamentary Staff**  
THOUSANDS of blacks were being ferried from Transkei in buses as part of an organised campaign to embarrass the Government, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on his department's budget vote, he said that in the past five days 229 buses and eight other vehicles had been stopped and 8984 people were questioned.

Many had made their way to Queenstown without going through border posts. In some cases police found that the people concerned had given addresses where they were unknown.

Of those stopped in the last five days nearly 1000 were sent back to Transkei under police escort.

Dr Koornhof said the moving of the people from Transkei was part of an 'organised and orchestrated' campaign to encourage civil disobedience.

Not only were the people's bus fares paid,

but they were given R20 each for pocket money.

Reading from typed documents, Dr Koornhof said organisations involved in the campaign included the Women's Movement for Peace, the Border Council of Churches and others.

Other organisations mentioned were The Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a member of individual churchmen.

Dr Koornhof said uncontrolled squatting had to be 'nipped in the bud immediately'.

As long as the present Government was in power and he was the Minister of Co-operation and Development, this would be the Government's policy.

If uncontrolled squatting was not 'nipped in the bud' it would cost thousands of rands 'to clear up the mess created overnight.'

Dr Koornhof said the Government and Transkei had agreed on August 14 that uncontrolled squat-

ting could not be allowed 'in the interests of squatters themselves' and that no squatting would be allowed, particularly at Nyanga.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, said the Government was trying to solve the squatter problem as humanely as possible.

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFM Houghton) said the Department of Co-operation and Development was in a state of chaos and confusion.

The Minister was sadly mistaken if he thought he could solve the squatter problem by 'bussing' people back to Transkei or the Ciskei.

It had been estimated that the number of unemployed in Transkei increased by 10 000 each year, which meant that these people had to seek work elsewhere.

'We have poverty-stricken neighbours that cannot provide employment. People will continue to leave the rural areas to

seek work in urban areas,' Mrs Suzman said.

The Minister had earned the respect of the civilised world and of all concerned South Africans by the manner in which he resolved the Crossroads situation.

But the manner in which he had tried to resolve the Nyanga squatter situation, caused 'a shudder of revulsion here and throughout the civilised world.'

Mr P R C Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said it was ridiculous that refugees and prisoners from the other side of South Africa's border were given a better, controlled reception than people inside the country.

If there had been incitement and an orchestrated campaign, as claimed by the Minister, then it was up to the Government to ensure that it did not happen again.

The Government should take full responsibility for allowing the situation to develop as it had.

uo

Basic description - The export buyer is a type of export speculator. He buys for the customers in other countries, but he buys on his

2.2 Export buyer and Foreign Importer.



# Victims of the future strategy of apartheid

Squatters plight: Left, a woman and her children flee a shanty home on the outskirts of Cape Town. Right, Dr Piet Koornhof

**THE APARTHEID** system has crossed an important threshold in its handling of the Nyanga squatters. After the violent, but not unpremeditated, destruction of their shelters had failed to drive them out, the new weapons of summary deportation were used. The significance is not that they were physically transported and dumped on a "homeland"—that too has been of precedent—but that they were treated as aliens under a few controlling foreign immigration laws.

South Africa has always treated its indigenous people as second-class citizens, or worse. But transporting them out of the country under the name of "illegal" is a new development. It is also a sign of the Government's desperation.

Indeed there is desperation on both sides: the so-called squatters are but a reaction of the growing number of black people desperate to escape poverty in the overcrowded "homelands," while the Government is equally desperate to keep them out of the 63 per cent of the country that it occupies. One has only to look at the "homelands" to see the desperate conditions of the 10-20 million black people who live there. The next 25 years is the best bet for the Government as the apartheid system is the only way to keep them out.

Most of these people, with Africans in every one except legal definition, are no more wanted as "illegal" residents of the "homelands" than the boot-licking whites who are the backbone of the apartheid system. The creation of police "checkpoints" to keep out 1,500-1,600 deported squatters is but a foretaste of what is to come for millions.

In their quiet way, the waters were engaged in a passive resistance—something that Africa has not seen in a long time. Miraculously, nobody was shot. But violent confrontation between the "whites" and "illegal" people must come sooner or later. One does not require much imagination to see that official efforts to get rid of "illegal" people will be one of the major points of conflict in South Africa in the coming years.

There is of course something grotesque about legislating millions into illegality. But there is no doubt that war has been declared. Although the government is cranking out a number of myths to justify its outrages against the squatters, they are easily dispelled. Having even people two years not to get out of the places they are living in is no excuse if they are neither provided with alternative housing accommodation nor allowed to fix up their own.

Evicted from their township accommodation in July, the squatters had a choice: disappear to the "homelands," or seek refuge on the sand-dunes between Nyanga and Crossroads shantytowns.

They chose the latter and built shelters against the Cape winter gales of wind-blown dust. The shelters were covered with black plastic of the kind used to make garbage bags. They stuck to that choice even though the men from Dr Piet Koornhof's Ministry of Co-operation and Development tried to rip down these shelters, and, according to some reports, confiscated their gearwood and set it ablaze. When these tactics turned out to be too soft, the police went in, rounded up the people, tossed some of them into jail and busied the others off to the Transkei.

The main myth being put about is that there are no jobs for the squatters in the Cape peninsula. But some do have regular employment, while many more have casual jobs as chaffers or gardeners. The going rate appears to be 5 rand a day. One 28-year-old "illegal" said he looked for work every day, and was

lucky about three days a week. Another, 27, who gave his address as "the bush," said that although he was unemployed at the moment, he found the occasional job and sent money home to his father who was entirely dependent on him. There was no work at all in the "homeland," whereas in Cape Town he could always get some odd job if he went back to the Transkei, his wife and child would starve.

The theme: "If I went to the Transkei I and my children would starve," appears over and over again among the squatters. The Government's professed concern about unemployment is wholly disingenuous. Around the fringes and in the plush white suburbs of a big city like Cape Town, people can get all sorts of jobs in the so-called informal sector, whose importance is only now being recognised by economists in South Africa.

Exploitative wages, no doubt—especially if the employers are "illegal"—but jobs nonetheless. The Government's witch-hunt against the "homelands" is destroying the informal sector. Deporting the people who work in it will not transplant it to the Transkei or Ciskei, since these kinds of jobs cannot exist in desolate rural shantytowns.

Equally disingenuous is the Government's professed anxiety about raising the squatters' settlements. Despite its claims, the government is not opposed to squatter settlements: it just doesn't want them to soil the "white" areas. It has itself created ghettos all over South Africa by dumping millions of black people into "settlements." It has also in effect forced hundreds of thousands of black people into the position where they have no choice but to "squatter" in the "white" areas because it has built no houses for them there.

Why is the government so brutally hostile to the Nyanga squatters when only a few years ago it bowed to pressures not to ship the Crossroads squatter off to the "homelands"?

Partly, the Nyanga people are paying for the Crossroads deal, whose small-print price at the time was stricter laws against all other "illegal" people. Secondly, it has urban work can be done for white blacks can do for example, while blacks can do for white blacks in neighbouring townships.

Thirdly, it had in 1977 an abnormally high unemployment rate: 233 males to 100 females. This has now dropped to 153 to 100, which is closer to the national average for the "white" areas of 130 to 100. The figures mean that women have been kept out of the Cape peninsula since they were strictly distinguished from men. Many of the squatters are women who moved in because they could no longer tolerate separation from their husbands.

It is worth reflecting to see Dr Koornhof's total enmity against the squatters as explicable only in terms of these special factors. It would be equally fallacious to follow the red herring that it is a sop to the right wing of the Nationalist Party caucus. The squatters are not merely pawns in the tactics of vicious bickering, however, but a force that may be with its implication that their fate is not the rule but the exception (and therefore not indicative of where apartheid is going). They are victims of the strategy of apartheid that has been mapped out for the foreseeable future.

The strategy was spelt out a few years ago in the report of a commission written by Dr Piet Rieker, a former economic adviser to the Prime Minister, John Vorster. Its essential recommendation, accepted in a government white paper, was very much tougher laws. As overlord of the blacks, Dr Koornhof is the chief executor of the Rieker blueprint. He has already quintupled the fines for past violations and when the Ciskei becomes a constitutionally separate state later this year he will no doubt deport Ciskeian "foreigners" just as he has deported Transkeian "illegals."

The Transkeian brothers' complaints about the deportation of the squatters, like their "illegals" to return some of them to Cape Town, are nothing more than cynical posturing. Had they not acquiesced in stripping the "whites" (Transkeian Khosas of their South African citizenship in the Ciskei area, the whites have not) from their land, they would not have been invited against them. When Lemnos Saso takes the Ciskei into "independence" in December, he will be by that act rendering "Ciskeian" "illegals" deportable aliens.

Dr Koornhof and Prime Minister P. V. Vorster have both recently begun to assert that whites have a right to protect themselves against "oversteering" by blacks. The term has not been used in polite circles for some years, but the fact that it has now been openly resurrected indicates that the government fears the crunch is about to come. Mr Charles Simkins, a leading demagogue, has believed that a huge wave of urbanisation is a out to hit the towns.

Unemployment in the Transkei has reached such critical proportions that the only rational thing to do is to get out as soon as possible, forced population re-

location schemes have caused so much overcrowding in the Ciskei that one researcher in the area said there would be standing room only by the end of the decade.

Pretoria's dumping and deportation programme only exacerbated the very problem it is designed finally to solve: illegal urbanisation. Packing more and more people into the "homelands" so oversteering what little they have in the way of resources that the gap between what a person can earn there and in the forbidden cities actually widens, so cutting the appeal, leading to more illegal influx, more deportation and dumping, more illegal urbanisation, more illegal influx, and so the vicious circle progresses.

Historically, the "homelands" have served the main stream economy as labour reserves. But they are now seen as a completely independent structural change in the South African economy. Despite a couple of boom years for the economy (including eight per cent real growth last year), labour recruitment in the "homelands" appears to have been drying up.

One of the key findings of the Rieker Commission was that there was enough black labour spread across the various "white" areas to meet the demand for labour in the "white" areas. The Commission's report was for the purpose of "to verify the implementation of a 'homeland' contract labour very much more difficult.

Over time, it seems likely that the "homelands" will become less and less of labour parks and more and more of dumping grounds for particular industries. After mining, will continue to be drawn from there). The drying up of migrant workers' remittances will have catastrophic consequences for the "homeland" dwellers, who seem destined to become the new "wretched of the earth."

Legislating people into the status of illegal aliens is the corollary of cutting them off from access to the central economy. The Foreign Minister, Mr P. V. Vorster, now sees around justifying the deportation of the squatters by comparing them to Mexicans in the United States—the implication being that they have no more claim on the country and its resources.

Even on the most optimistic assumptions, the South African economy cannot afford a sustained rate of growth high enough to prevent an increase in black unemployment. Even if a high field price were to remove the assumed balance-of-payments constraint on foreign growth, chronic skills shortages, and high inflation would force periodic devaluation, crippling exports. Dr Koornhof's main job now is to cope with the demographic consequences of this: keep the number of blacks in the "homelands" as low as possible to the absolute minimum. The only way to do this is to prevent and make sure the unwanted millions stay away.

Given the numbers involved in the black population, the government's desire to prevent "oversteering" is likely to require its dispensing discretion for the foreseeable future.

Until now the barriers erected against "illegal" people have been administrative: five-year pass laws, police raids, and the like. August 1981 saw for the first time the erection of barriers in the form of checkpoints to keep unwanted deportees from returning to Cape Town, in violation of these roadblocks will have to be enforced permanently, like a series of checkpoints. Sooner or later, it seems, unless whites learn to share this country, they will be able to survive in it only by building a series of Berlin Walls around the "homelands" to keep the hungry millions from escaping.

SEP 1981  
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# SA's plans for Transkei cited

DD2/9/81 (103)  
UMTATA — The outgoing South African ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, says South Africa has about 70 medium to large-scale development projects in the pipeline for Transkei.

In the course of an interview, the ambassador grouped the projects under several broad headings of an infrastructural nature which covered the building of schools, the improvement of existing roads and bridges and the telecommunications network.

He said provision had been made in the current financial year for extending the tarred portion of the road to Port St Johns from Umtata which entailed resiting the route.

Dr Du Plooy could not foresee the speedy completion of an entirely new road to the Wild Coast resort because of the nature of the terrain.

"This will be a project stretching over several years."

The whole question of roads was under consideration by the Transkeian and South African authorities, with thought being given to tarring the surfaces of existing roads rather than rebuilding them in accordance with more modern specifications.

However, the South African Government would be providing assistance in the retarring and widening of existing arterial routes, work that would include widening bridges where necessary.

Dr Du Plooy believes strongly in the economy of Transkei being based on what he calls the industrialisation of agriculture — the efficient use of the land giving an industrial spin-off — and he is enthusiastic about the potential of the country to move ahead in that direction.

He described the assistance the South African Government was giving to propagate the efficient use of land for maize crops and said one pilot project in the Cofimvaba district

had been "astonishingly successful" in the last season with the yield being improved eight fold over the average yield in the district.

Referring to the role of the recently formed Transkei Agricultural Corporation, the ambassador said technological assistance would be forthcoming from South Africa in the establishment of growing tropical fruits on a large scale in Umngazi-Port St Johns areas.

"With a start also being made on sugar growing, it is inevitable that there will be forms of industrialisation that will go with this kind of development."

Dr Du Plooy felt that the socio-economic needs of Transkei could be better met by concentrating on soundly based land use projects rather than concentrating on the kind of industrial development in urban areas that could break up society.

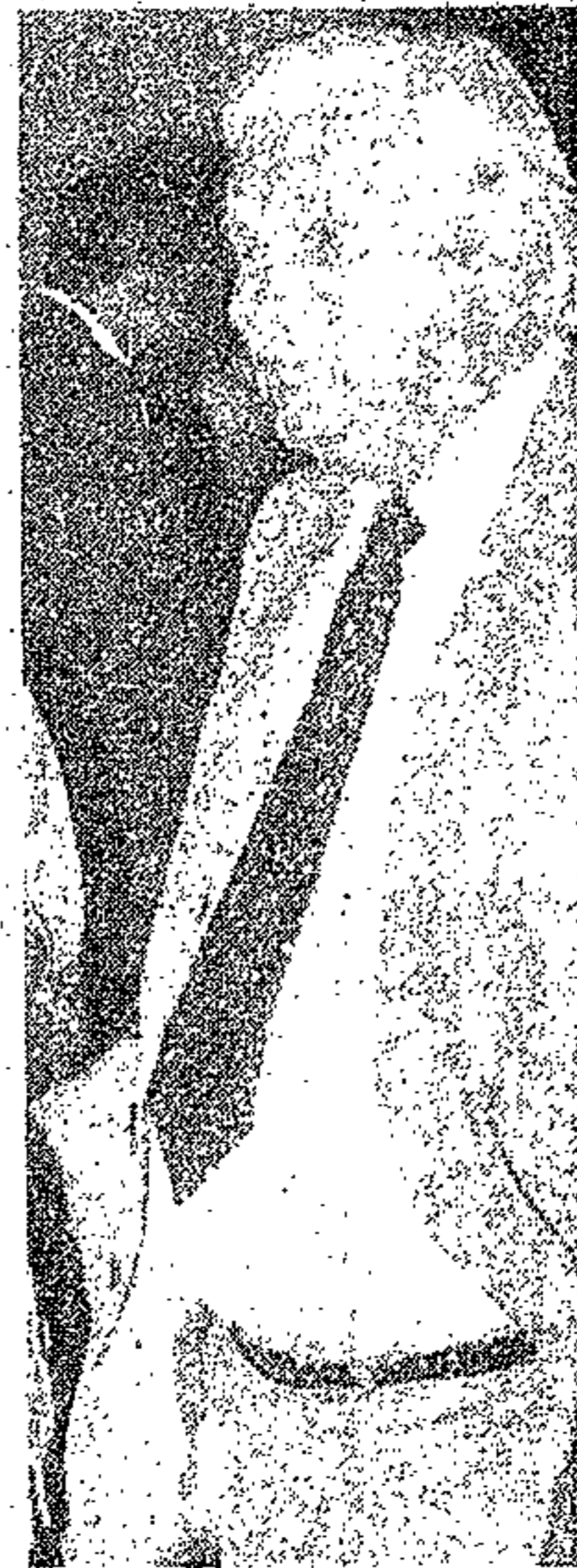
In that context, regional - across - the - border - development with South Africa could mean a lot for Transkei by avoiding unnecessary duplication.

"You don't need to build a port, which will probably be under-utilised when you already have a port on your doorstep which is under-utilised."

A study on the country's hydro-electrical potential was well advanced and "one can expect some sort of start on new projects to be made in the next year or three. This is all part of the continuing careful process that South Africa is making in evaluating development plans."

Transkei could become "rich overnight" if the rural people could be persuaded to sell their cattle and replace them with new, healthy stock and could be encouraged to rotate their stock in a triennial cycle.

"I believe in this way Transkei could quickly become an important beef exporter and so provide a meaningful cash economy for the country people.



MR DU PLOOY

And if Traror were to develop a pen feeding scheme before the beasts were sold, the results would be even better."

Dr Du Plooy said what was needed was a steady flow of subtle information to convince the people that different methods with their cattle could provide a better future in a traditional occupation and obviate the necessity of quite so many Transkeian men having to look to the South African mines for a living.

"Marry the strong, stable society you have with the marvellous agricultural potential and you'll have formed the base of a healthier economy, at much less development cost, than industrialisation could provide."

The ambassador would not be drawn into commenting on criticism from Paris about his appointment as South Africa's envoy to France at the end of the month. — DDR.

## No one to blame for cell death

UMTATA. Nobody was to blame for the death of Mr Sifungile Matalasi, 27, who died in detention in the Umtata Prison cells last December, an Umtata Inquest Court magistrate, Mr D A Andrews, ruled yesterday.

Mr Matalasi, of Mount Ayliff, was found by warders hanging by a nylon stocking around his neck from the window of his cell on December 20. He had been held under Transkei security laws for three months.

He was taken by police from his home together with his father, Mr Sithumzi Matalasi, and his brother, Mr Tshilizwi Matalasi, during September and kept in solitary confinement. — Sapa.

Nyanga: squatters  
Hans 5 Q.C. 260 (103)  
\*10. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

*2/9/81*  
In terms of what statutory provisions  
were the squatters from Nyanga deported  
to Transkei?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-  
OPERATION:

In terms of sections 40(4) and 40(5) of  
the Admission of Persons to the Republic  
Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972).

Western Cape: squatters -  
Hans 5 Q.C. 260 (103)  
\*11. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

*2/7/81*  
Whether any agreements were entered  
into between the Governments of South  
Africa and Transkei regarding the squat-  
ters in the Western Cape; if so, what were  
the terms of such agreements?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

No. However, there was a regular ex-  
change of views on various levels with the  
Transkei authorities in an effort to facili-  
tate the resolution of the squatter prob-  
lem. An understanding was reached on  
certain aspects referred to by the Minister

of Co-operation and Development in his  
press release of 14 August 1981.

†Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER: Mr. Speaker,  
arising out of the reply given by the hon. the  
Minister I should like to ask, in the first  
place, whether that understanding provides  
for a representative of the Transkei Govern-  
ment to be present to investigate each case  
before it is decided to deport such a person.  
Secondly, which aspects are affected by the  
understanding?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have a  
copy of the hon. the Minister's statement to  
which I referred. It also covers aspects of the  
agreement which was reached. A copy of it is  
available and the hon. member can have it  
with pleasure.

# Squatters: Official Replies to critics

Chief Reporter

THE Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said in an interview yesterday he could not say whether charges of incitement would be laid against religious and other organizations, alleged by his department to be behind an orchestrated campaign to re- turn evicted squatters to the Cape Peninsula.

This was a matter between the police and the Attorney-General, he added.

"It is not for us to lay charges in such a matter."

In parliament on Monday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches and other organizations as having been involved at various stages in a campaign to promote civil disobedience and to frustrate government policy.

Dr Koornhof said the Progressive Federal Party had also been involved in the campaign.

Mr Mills said yesterday

that the abnormally high number of blacks, many of whom had apparently not lived or worked in Cape Town before, who had been heading for the Cape Peninsula in buses in the past week indicated an organized campaign aimed at confrontation.

These people — a total of nearly 9 000 travelling in 229 buses and other vehicles — had been stopped on their way to Cape Town and all but those who had legal entitlement to be in the Peninsula had been turned back.

Mr Mills was asked to comment on the statement of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, that many non-Transkeians were being "dumped" in his country by the South African authorities and that these people would be returned to South Africa.

"It would obviously be wrong for us to dump people in the Transkei," he replied, "and through our Ambassador in Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, we asked the Transkei Government to supply us with the names and particu-

lars of all those people sent back to Transkei but who are not in fact Transkeians.

"As yet we have had no response to this request."

Mr Mills also said that:

● None of the unemployed black squatters in the Cape Peninsula had accepted any of the jobs offered them in the Transvaal and Free State, although these carried a monthly wage of at least R106 for an unskilled worker, with food and quarters provided.

● Although the department had offered to reunite children allegedly separated from their mothers in the repatriation move, no such children had been brought forward so that they could be taken to their mothers.

And although three busloads of repatriated women had come forward when the department offered to bring mothers to the Peninsula to fetch children they may have left behind here, not one of these women had been able to supply names and particulars of children from whom they claimed they had been separated.

Only two people had come forward in response to the department's offer to bring back to the Peninsula those who had allegedly left belongings behind here.

"One said he had left a stove behind and the other a 'konka' (container) for making beer in."

Asked for his reaction to widespread criticism of the timing of and the manner in which the squatters had been turned out in mid-winter, in particular cold and wet conditions, Mr Mills said there was "a lot of hypocrisy in this thing".

"We have a better employment situation in South Africa than any of our neighbouring countries have, and we are doing our best to provide housing for our people and to uplift their living standards.

"But while you are doing these things on the one hand you cannot on the other allow people to drift into the cities without jobs and without homes.

"And the thing is that these people are not drifting

to places such as East London and Port Elizabeth; they all come here, to the Cape Peninsula, fully knowing that this is a coloured labour-preference area.

"It was not we who chose that people should come and squat here in the rain — it was the people themselves.

"Hell-and-murder is being shouted about the action we have had to take — but the critics have lost sight of the fact that this all started with only 250 squatters who were put out of single quarters at Langa after being given ample notice that they would have to vacate as these places were needed for conversion into family units.

"Then all of a sudden the numbers grew, to the 1 172 who were arrested — and even then squatting continued to the point where we had no option but to act as we did and to serve repatriation orders on all those in the Peninsula illegally and without work here."

● Asked for his reaction to the comment in Johannesburg by Mr Edward Heath, former Conservative Prime

Minister of Britain, that moves towards reform being made by the South African Government were being offset and overshadowed by widely publicized events such as the eviction of the squatters in Cape Town, Mr Mills replied:

"If Mr Heath really thinks that everything we are doing in the way of housing, education and in other fields can be negated or offset by the removal of people who have been squatting in this area illegally, then all I can say is that he has got things badly out of balance.

"I don't see how he can make such a comment if he has not looked into the situation properly, and if he does not have the full facts at his disposal."

● Brigadier D B Notnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said he could not comment on whether any charges involving incitement were being investigated and referred the Cape Times to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

# Koornhof's accusations rejected

CT 2/9/81 340/246 103

Staff Reporter

ORGANIZATIONS and individuals have denied accusations by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that they were part of an "orchestrated and organized campaign to seek embarrassing confrontations with the government".

"The fact that Dr Koornhof says the return of the Nyanga squatters was orchestrated means he gives them no credit for being able to think for themselves," said the Rev Syd Luckett, a priest at Crossroads.

Mr Luckett was blamed by Dr Koornhof for "making it impossible for the Transkei and South African governments to come to an agreement with the squatters".

Mr Luckett said the accusations were "totally laughable, plainly ridiculous. My mind boggles that the minister can make such a statement".

He said the department was refusing to face the truth and would use anybody or organization as a scapegoat to ignore the truth.

His wife, Kathy, said by Dr Koornhof to have accompanied a bus with returning squatters from Queenstown, said she had served as an escort on the bus at the request of the Transkei Government.

The bus was paid for by the Transkei Department of Interior.

"It was a busload of people with special cases that the Department of Interior felt merited authorization to return to Cape Town. About 20 of the people were non-Transkeians and the remaining 30 were either mothers coming to collect children, contract workers with valid contracts or people returning to collect their personal belongings," she said.

## Passes

The 30 were given 14-day passes by the Department of Interior.

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, to which it was said the squatters were "forwarded" on their return from Transkei, denied that the office even knew the squatters were returning from Transkei.

They only know that the squatters were returning when they received information that they had been held at Cradock. The office had, however, been concerned

that several people, who were in the Cape Peninsula legally, had been wrongly deported, and contacted the authorities to arrange for their return.

"We had absolutely nothing to do with buses coming back from Umtata or Queenstown," she said, adding that 37 percent of the people arrested at Nyanga had been in the Cape for at least 10 years.

Her statement was backed by Mrs Joan Grover, Western Cape chairman of the Black Sash, which runs the Advice Office. The Black Sash was one of the groups present at a sympathy meeting in St George's Cathedral on July 30 and mentioned in Dr Koornhof's statement.

Mrs Sue Williamson, chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, accused of having been involved in orchestrated campaigns to assist squatting and arranging for buses to return deported squatters from the Transkei during May, said: "If it had not been for the concerned organizations and citizens of Cape Town, Dr Koornhof and his department could well have been answerable for a number of deaths through exposure and starvation."

## Employment

"In fact, we did not arrange for the buses to come back from Transkei, but would prefer the people to return and get some employment through casual labour, as they did, than for them to be abandoned in refugee camps outside Umtata, as they now are."

"We deplore in the strongest terms the police roadblocks which have been put up everywhere to stop every single busload from Transkei and harass every passenger. How long must this continue?"

"One of the ironies of this particular situation is that before the government reversed its decision to demolish Crossroads, similar accusations of orchestrated efforts to discredit the government were made."

"Afterwards, when Crossroads was saved, all organizations like the WMFP were thanked by Dr Koornhof for helping to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion."

"Dr Koornhof asks if we were fair — we ask Dr Koornhof: How fair is the legislation that breaks up families and condemns them to starvation?"

## Squatters: Church 'acted with integrity'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Rev Michael Hall of St Michael's Anglican Church in Queenstown, accused in Parliament of having organized transport for the return of squatters from Transkei and Ciskei to Cape Town, said yesterday that he believed the church had acted with integrity and compassion.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that Mr Hall "gave them transport".

He said the driver of a bus stopped by police and carrying a load of squatters returning to Cape Town had said he had been paid R1 000 in advance as a down payment on the fare of R17 a person.

The driver had said the rest of the money would be paid when the trip was completed.

The people on the bus had been given R20 pocket money by the South African Council of Churches. The SACC was accused of giving money to the people to break the law as an orchestrated and organized campaign.

Last night Mr Hall said he

felt the church had acted with integrity and compassion and that he was being used as a "pawn".

"The last thing I want to do is upset anyone. There is no question on our part in Queenstown of trying to provoke government displeasure."

● The Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) said yesterday that it was "not ashamed to admit to our deep involvement in a ministry" to the families evicted from the Langa barracks and to other homeless families who later joined them at Nyanga-East.

In a statement issued on behalf of the WPCC's executive in reply to allegations by Dr Koornhof, the chairman of the WPCC, the Rev John Ulster, said it was not the WPCC that had encouraged people such as the squatters to come to the Western Cape to find employment. Their movement was caused by government policies.

● The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew to Cape Town yesterday to confer with South African officials on the squatter issue.

# 'Receiving attention'

**Crime Reporter**  
FOLLOWING allegations by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of an orchestrated attempt to disturb law and order and to provoke civil disobedience, the police today would neither confirm nor

deny they were investigating any charges.

Dr Koornhof named several organisations and individuals in Parliament on Monday as being part of an orchestrated attempt to aid illegal squatters in their attempts to reach Cape Town.

These organisations included The Black Sash and the Women's Movement for Peace.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations said in Pretoria today that 'all aspects of this matter are receiving the necessary attention'.

IF the charges levelled at it by the Minister of Co-operation and Development about its involvement with squatters were true, it would plead guilty to them, the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) said in a statement today.

The WPCC is one of the organisations Dr Koornhof accused of taking part in an organised campaign to return black people to the Peninsula and to seek embarrassing confrontation with the Government.

The statement said: 'We wish to state emphatically that as Christians . . . we are not ashamed to admit to our deep involvement in a ministry to the families evicted from the Langa barracks and other homeless families which joined them at the so-called 'no name' camp at Nyanga.

## SUPPORTED

'We supported these people in their efforts to draw the attention of the authorities to their plight,' the statement said.

Their plight was not the creation of the WPCC but of the policies of the Government.

It was false to accuse the WPCC of encouraging people to come to the Western Cape in search of employment.

# 'No shame' in aiding squatters

Angus 2/9/81  
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On the contrary, the Government's policies were the cause of the move of the people from the homelands to the urban areas in search of a better life for them and their families.

## INFLUX CONTROL

It was the Government's policy of influx control which forced men to leave their wives and families for most of their married lives while they worked as contract labourers in white areas to the benefit of a white-dominated economy.

The WPCC 'confessed' to the following:

- Having provided bail for those arrested during the raids on the no name camp.
- Seeking to provide shelter for the homeless.
- Arranging for the provision of food and clothing

for those forced to live in the cold and rain in mid-winter by the 'ruthless action' of officials of the Administration Board supported by the police.

● Seeking to negotiate with Dr Koornhof for a humane solution to the situation in which these men, women and children found themselves.

## ITS DUTY

The WPCC said it would continue to help women who had lost their children and children who had lost their parents to be reunited.

'Any confrontation which might result from these actions would be caused by the authorities seeking to prevent the church from exercising what it considers to be its Christian duty and calling,' the statement concluded.

# Evicted squatters seek refuge

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 200 evicted squatters from Cape Town arrived in Umtata last night, bringing the total homeless now seeking refuge in the Transkei capital to more than 800.

The Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew today to Cape Town to discuss the refugee situation with senior African Affairs officials there.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr G Vika, who was expected to fly to Cape Town with him, was today believed to be attending a Transkei cabinet meeting.

A spokesman for the Anglican Bishop of Umtata, the Rt Rev Dr Gordon Ashby, said today it was impossible to 'count heads.'

#### ARMY AID

As far as could be ascertained about 200 were staying in the Methodist Church hall, 200 in the Anglican hall and 400 in the Catholic hall.

All were being fed by the Transkei army under Major-General Ron Reid-Daly.

'People are coming all the time,' spokesmen for all the churches said.

'We are trying to supply them with winter clothing. They are arriving just with the things they stand up in. Children are suffering badly from the cold and have diarrhoea. The babies have no change of nappies and many are very sick,' an Anglican church worker said.

'It is very hard for people this winter because it is so cold. We are doing the best we can with first aid and doctors come round to visit the people.'

Father Tom O'Rarden of the Catholic Church in Umtata said that most of the 200 who arrived in Umtata last night had come to the Catholic Church hall.

#### PRAYER

Complaining that people had been returned in the bitter cold without warm clothing, he said: 'Pray that your flight be not in winter... woe to the woman who is with child in those days.'

'We can't speak in terms of numbers because people are coming here all the time. The original 60 we had here who were sent back to Cape Town

because they have no homes here, have all been returned to Transkei by the South African authorities.

'Some of those who have been sent here have jobs in Cape Town. We simply do not understand the position at all.'



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From page 103

"But this was not to sow civil disobedience. The people had jobs, belongings or relatives here."

Mrs Suzman said South Africa must be the only country outside the iron curtain where squatting was a conspiracy instead of a natural consequence of urbanization, where people providing legal defence to those accused were condemned instead of praised and where people providing food and shelter to the homeless were attacked.

It must also be the only country outside the iron curtain where lawful protest against government action was not accepted as a democratic right.

The Progressive Federal Party had nothing but "unconditional condemnation" of the way the Nyanga squatters problem had been handled by Dr Koornhof and his deputy, Dr George Morrison.

"They have done no credit to South Africa and I believe they should be thoroughly ashamed of themselves."

In his reply, Dr Koornhof said there were 180 000 black people officially in the Western Cape. The government would keep to its agreement with Transkei and where jobs existed, people who applied through the right channels would be allowed into the area.

"But we have no intention of allowing people to move into the Western Cape when they feel like it and in their thousands, to create chaos and disorder here."

The government was aware of urbanization, but it had to take place in a fair and orderly way.

"We are a State of order and not of disorder. The opposition can shout until they are blue in the face, but they won't get us to depart from that."

Dr Koornhof agreed with a suggestion from the Nationalist chief whip, Mr Alex van Breda (NP, Tygervallei) that minimum fines should be considered for those employing blacks people illegally.

These employers were exploiting black workers and causing all kinds of problems in the Western Cape. If the practice continued, the government would also consider making employers pay for repatriation of illegal workers.

Dr Koornhof said he had been incorrectly quoted yesterday as saying squatting should be nipped in the bud. He had referred at that stage to uncontrolled squatting, he stated.

(News by Michael Scott, Press Gallery, House of Assembly)

# Koornhof's squatter claim 'bizarre'

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was challenged yesterday to produce proof of his "bizarre" allegations against organizations he said had encouraged the Nyanga squatting.

In yet another parliamentary row on the issue, Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton) said the organizations and people Dr Koornhof had named in Parliament on Monday denied the allegations he had made against them.

Amid loud Nationalist interjections, she said Dr Koornhof appeared to have no evidence to substantiate claims for which he could have been sued had he spoken outside the privilege of Parliament.

Allegations of an orchestrated attempt to disturb law and order and provoke civil disobedience were "the most bizarre" part of Dr Koornhof's speech on Monday.

Dr Koornhof later repeated the claim and said he could prove it.

"You can shout as much as you like, but there was and still is a concerted organized effort to bring black people here from Transkei in their thousands.

"If you don't believe me, you will get sufficient proof," he told Mrs Suzman when he replied to the debate.

Mrs Suzman said Dr Koornhof had mentioned the Women's Movement for Peace, whose members were among the most respected women in Cape Town, the Council of Churches and the Black Sash. He had not mentioned well-known businessmen who had expressed their disgust at the way the Nyanga squatters had been treated.

The Women's Movement for Peace denied the allegation that they had organized buses to bring people to the Peninsula.

"What they did was to pay some of the bus fares after the

people came back here and found they were strapped for money. They did not organize buses back from the homelands."

She also denied that the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office had decided that for every bus used to deport people to the homelands another would be arranged to bring them back again.

"What is the evidence? It is completely untrue," Mrs Suzman said.

"It is on statements like this from the police, and on so-called evidence, that people get detained and banned without any proof or evidence to justify the action."

The Rev M Hall of Queenstown had paid, as Dr Koornhof claimed, R1 000 to a bus driver to bring people to Cape Town.

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**B**

# Police silent on squatter 'orchestration'

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Crime Reporter

THE Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, yesterday declined to comment on a statement in Parliament this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that certain religious and human rights organizations were behind a campaign to promote civil disobedience.

Dr Koornhof also said that the Nyanga squatting was an orchestrated campaign and the groups' objective was to frustrate government policy. He named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a number of individual churchmen.

Asked yesterday whether any charges were being investigated or any dockets had been opened in connection with Dr Koornhof's statement, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, referred the Cape Times to the Commissioner of Police.

General Geldenhuys declined to comment on any investigations and referred the Cape Times to a report in a Sunday newspaper. In the report it was said that people arrested and deport-

ed from Nyanga in mid-August were given cash for expenses and had their bus fares back to Nyanga paid for by the South African and Transkei Council of Churches.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J "Niel" Rossouw, said he was unaware of any police dockets regarding the statement made by Dr Koornhof.

Meanwhile Brigadier Nothnagel gave details concerning the death of an eight-month-old child on board a crowded bus bringing squatters back from Transkei to the Cape.

The boy, Silele Ngcaba, was coming back with his mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, when he died from double pneumonia, Brigadier Nothnagel said. Mrs Ngcaba had been deported from the Cape recently. Mr Ngcaba lives in Cape Town.

The brigadier said that the young boy had been treated in the Conradie Hospital earlier this year after he was found to be suffering from lung and stomach complaints.

Because of this, his mother was given a three-month permit to stay in the Cape with her child.

She was one of those deported after recent raids on Nyanga squatters and had tried to return to the Cape with her child who was apparently still ill.

SQUATTERS

Aug 3/9/87

# Transkei misgivings

Political Correspondent

TRANSKEI has expressed its misgivings about the way the squatter problem is being handled by the South African Government.

The Transkeian secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr A Dunjwa, met the Director-General for foreign affairs, Dr Brand Fourie for discussions in Cape Town yesterday. Today neither side would comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the discussions had been 'cordial' while Mr Dunjwa said he could not say anything until he had reported to the Transkei Cabinet.

## UNHAPPY

It is known, however, that the Transkei Government is extremely unhappy about the way in which blacks, some with work and others trying to find work, have been bundled back to the Transkei by the South African authorities.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, sharply criticised this recently.

He accused South Africa of not respecting the independence of Transkei and of using the territory as a 'dumping ground' for some squatters who were being forced back from the cities.

Transkei gave financial aid to some of the squatters who were forced to return to enable them to come back to Cape Town to look for children and belongings they had to leave behind.

The Transkei Government is also likely to have complained to South Africa about the financial burden that may be placed on it by refugee squatters.

Answers given in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, seemed to give a different version of relations between South Africa and Transkei on the squatter problem to that given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last month.

## UNDERSTANDING

On August 14, Dr Koornhof said a 'constructive agreement' had been reached between the two governments. Yesterday Mr Botha said no agreement had been reached.

He added that there was a regular exchange of views on various levels with the Transkei authorities in an effort to facilitate the resolution of the squatter problem.

He said an understanding has been reached on aspects referred to by Dr Koornhof last month.

News by T. Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

# Squatter blitz hits bus firms

DD 3/9/81  
The spokesman for Motale's said: "If anything this thing on squatters has led to a drop in business."

Bus companies running passengers between Transkei and Cape Town had found that the blitz on squatters in the Western Cape had had a negative effect on their businesses, a spokesman for Motale's bus company, of Cape Town, said yesterday.

The spokesman was one of several bus owners who were asked about the more than 8 000 people turned back on their way to the Western Cape between last Thursday and last Monday.

The figure of 8 984 was given in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, when he accused the Border Council of Churches of having encouraged squatters to break the law and return to the Western Cape from Transkei.

The spokesman for Motale's said: "If anything this thing on squatters has led to a drop in business."

"Many people would rather postpone their journey to the Western Cape until the dust has cleared on the matter and this has led to a drop in the number of passengers our buses carry."

She said there was always a good traffic between Ciskei and Transkei and the Western Cape and this included many people who went to the Western Cape legally, to visit relatives or for business.

Many soft goods sellers are known to get their stocks from Cape Town.

Mr Gaby Naidoo, of Queenstown, owner of Gaby's Bus Services, said he had had two buses stopped at Cradock and Wor-

chester and turned back within three days last week.

"On Sunday, August 23 we had two buses conveying 115 passengers to Cape Town, stopped at Cradock," Mr Naidoo said.

Of those passengers 48 had been left at Cradock after travel documents and other papers had been checked. He said he had to take one bus back and the rest of the passengers left for the Western Cape.

Two days later another bus carrying 91 passengers had been stopped at Worcester where the authorities seemed to be stopping any bus going towards Cape Town.

He said all the passengers on that bus were taken off and the bus had to return to Queenstown.

Mr Naidoo said the Border Council of Churches

had paid for the first two buses only.

He said the third bus, carrying 91 people, had been ordered by the Catholic Welfare Bureau, of Cape Town.

"We were ordered to invoice the bureau and we have done so," he said.

He did not know where all the 91 passengers ended up.

Mr Naidoo said his passengers to the Western Cape were normally migrant workers at factories and farms. He had not noticed any increase in traffic as a result of the squatters.

Mr M. Malusi, of Blue Line Bus Service, of Idutywa — a company running a regular service between Transkei and Cape Town — said he would know today whether the squatters' issue had led to an increase in business.—DDR.

DD 4/9/81  
Suzman  
expired  
permit  
no excuse

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, has condemned the bureaucratic technicality which apparently led to the death of an eight-month-old baby on a bus bringing squatters back to the Cape from Transkei.

Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, has confirmed that the child's mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, had been issued with a three-month permit earlier this year to remain in the Cape while the baby, Silele, received medical treatment for lung and stomach complaints.

Mrs Ngcaba was one of the Nyanga squatters who were sent back to Transkei last month when their shelters were destroyed.

She attempted to return to Cape Town but on the way Silele died.

It is understood that Mrs Ngcaba's three-month permit was issued in April which means it would have expired at the time she was sent back to Transkei.

Mrs Suzman said this technicality was no excuse for the inhuman way Mrs Ngcaba and her sick child had been treated.

"Even assuming the permit was no longer valid, one would have thought it possible that humanitarian considerations would over-ride bureaucratic regulations and ideology," she said. — DDC.

# Squatters: BBC rejects accusations

DD 4/9/81  
(2415) (2116)  
(103)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The executive of the Border Council of Churches yesterday unanimously passed a resolution refuting an allegation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that it was part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order.

The resolution further condemned the "inhuman treatment" of forcibly removing squatters from Nyanga.

Dr Koornhof last week accused the BCC of being a part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order by assisting Nyanga squat-

ters deported from Cape Town to return to the city.

The resolution read: "The annual general meeting of the Border Council of Churches, which is the representative body of churches in this area, refutes categorically the accusation of Dr Piet Koornhof that the BCC is part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order".

"It further expresses grave concern at the inhuman treatment of people forcibly abducted from Nyanga to the Border where there is widespread unemployment and no hope of immediate em-

ployment.

"This has created misery, stress and uncertainty for the future of these families.

"We associate ourselves in expressing solidarity with church organisations, individuals and other organisations which have acted in the present situation with integrity and Christian compassion, following the example and command of our Lord."

The meeting resolved that the resolution should be sent to Dr Koornhof and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu. — DDR.

# Squatter mum had permit for ill child

Political Staff

THE EIGHT-MONTH-OLD baby who died on board a crowded bus bringing squatters back to Cape Town from Transkei had originally been brought to the City by his mother for medical treatment of lung and stomach complaints.

This was confirmed this week by Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, who said the boy's mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, had been issued a three-month permit earlier this year to remain in the Cape while her baby was treated.

Mrs Ngcaba was one of more than 800 Nyanga squatters sent back to Transkei last month when their shelters were destroyed at the no-name squatter camp.

She attempted to return to Cape Town, but on the way her baby, Silele, died. It is understood that her three-month permit was issued in April, which means it would have expired at the time she was sent back to Transkei.

## 'No excuse'

But Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, said this technicality was no excuse for the inhuman way Mrs Ngcaba and her sick child had been treated.

"Even assuming the permit was no longer valid, one would have thought it possible that humanitarian considerations would override bureaucratic regulations and ideology," Mrs Suzman said.

"One could anticipate that this sort of human tragedy would occur in the circumstances under which these refugees were treated."

Mrs Suzman said there had also been a number of cases in which people with jobs had been sent back to Transkei — contrary to the assurance given by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the position of people with jobs would be "legalized".

Such incidents proved that the removal of the squatters had been a "panic" action, done without any screening in terms of the government's own promises, and that people who should have been allowed to remain were sent back.

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

# Agreement, an understanding

Political Correspondent

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was accused yesterday of trying to restore his political credibility by announcing an agreement with Transkei over the Nyanga squatters.

The accusation was made by the opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, after Parliament had been told on Wednesday that there was in fact no agreement with Transkei on the issue.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at question time that after a regular exchange of views between the two governments, "an understanding was reached on certain aspects", which Dr Koornhof had referred to in a press statement on August 14.

It was in that statement that Dr Koornhof said a "constructive agreement" had been reached with the Transkei Government.

## 'Understanding'

Mrs Suzman said yesterday that Dr Koornhof's statement had given the clear impression of a firm agreement between the two governments on resolving the squatter problem.

"It now appears from what Mr Pik Botha says that all there was was 'an understanding', with disastrous consequences for people who were working here and have been bussed back to Transkei.

"It would appear that the

'agreement' was an effort by Dr Koornhof to restore his shattered political credibility. Not sticking to the agreement can surely only destroy it entirely."

Dr Koornhof gave a firm undertaking in the 'agreement' that people who had jobs in the Western Cape would have their positions legalized.

## Black Sash survey

"Both a Black Sash survey done before the squatters were repatriated, and a subsequent survey in Umtata, revealed that a considerable number of the Nyanga squatters had jobs or were earning money in Cape Town by various means."

The fact that a considerable number of these people had been bussed back to Transkei not only contradicted Dr Koornhof's "agreement", but did not meet assurances given by the former minister, Mr M C Botha, when Transkeian independence was debated in 1976.

Mr Botha had said then that Transkeian citizens would be given preferential treatment as far as jobs and housing in South Africa were concerned.

Mrs Suzman also said her understanding of the law was that Transkeians could be in South Africa for 14 days without a permit, and that the 72-hour period black people could be in an urban area therefore did not apply to them.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)



# Transkei disclosure of source Act gazetted

DD 5/9/81 (103)

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**EAST LONDON** — Legislation which can compel the disclosure of sources of information published about the public service has been gazetted in Transkei.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act makes it an offence for anyone employed in the public service to disclose or use otherwise than in the discharge of his duties, information gained through his employment for any purpose which is prejudicial to the interests of the State.

The Act also states that any person who publishes in any manner information about a state department or minister, which he knows, or has reason to believe, was disclosed in contravention of the Act, must disclose to the police the manner in which, or the identity of any person from whom, he obtained such information.

The penalty for contravening these provisions is a fine not exceeding R3 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

The amendment gazetted yesterday also contained an insertion dealing with the theft of money or property owned by or in the custody of the government.

It provides for a penalty, on conviction, of a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment for not longer than ten years.

A further insertion also lays down a maximum

penalty of a R500 fine or six months' imprisonment for one who unlawfully "destroys, mutilates or defaces, alters, abandons or fails to preserve any statutory document".

According to the insertion, a statutory document is any licence, permit, identity document, passport, travel document, record or return or certificate relating to employment, or any other record or document establishing status, identity, qualifications, service, authorisation, eligibility or entitlement. — DDR

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# Mitshizana convicted

39. MABUY - The former Steinkopff attorney, Mr Louis L. Mitshizana, who has been banished to the Luddidi administrative area, was convicted in the magistrate's court here for breaking his banning order.

The magistrate, Mr M. C. Basha, fined Mr Mitshizana R100 or 60 days imprisonment and the whole sentence was suspended for three years.

40. Evidence before court was that Mr Mitshizana, who was banished to Luddidi on July 2 in terms of Section 41 (1) of the Public Security Act of 1977, left the area without the written permission of the Commissioner of Transkei Police. - BDR.

41. Securities & Exchange Comm.

42. Lockett, Peter P.: Op cit., page 34.

43. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 66.

44. Included here are:

- Pick 'n Pay Stores Ltd - AFS 1981
- K & L Timbers Ltd - AFS 1980

45. Anglo-Alpha Cement Ltd: AFS 1978.

on Hall (Pty) Ltd  
n, 11th and 25th

ing Development  
January 1980, page

Op. cit.

# Accord over squatters

CT 5/9/81 Political Correspondent (103) 340 206  
THE accord reached between the South African and Transkeian governments over the Nyanga squatters was an agreement in everything but the formal diplomatic sense, a Foreign Affairs source said yesterday.

There has been strong opposition criticism of the apparent contradiction between ministerial statements on the issue.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last month a "constructive agreement" had been reached between the two governments. The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament this week there was no agreement, only an understanding.

The Foreign Affairs source said yesterday that in foreign relations the word "agreement" had particular connotations, signifying a formal document signed by the governments and ratified by parliaments.

An "understanding" was less strong in diplomatic terms.

2 000

Argus 5/9/81

church

guests

~~340~~ ~~206~~ 103

missing

Weekend Argus  
Reporter

TWO church conferences began in Guguletu and Nyanga today without 2 000 up-country delegates who were to have arrived during the night.

Conference organisers feared their guests might have been stopped at roadblocks set up along national roads to intercept squatters trying to return to Nyanga.

They were travelling in about 20 buses, and were due in Cape Town during the night. But by midday they had not arrived.

#### GUILD

The Guild of Bernard Mizeki conference at St Mary Magdalene Church in Guguletu went ahead with about 150 Cape Town delegates.

The Rev Stanley Qabizi, the conference organiser, said he had received no notification that buses had been held up, but he feared they had been intercepted at roadblocks.

Mr Qabizi said that as the delegates would have been in Cape Town for less than 72 hours, they would not have had 'papers' and might have been mistaken for squatters wishing to return to Nyanga.

About 200 guests did not arrive at the church where the other conference was held.

#### POLICE

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said police were aware that a large number of people were expected to attend a bona fide church meeting.

The organisers had been told that if people had the necessary documents they would not be held up at roadblocks.

Brigadier Nothnagel said he was not aware that any buses had been turned back at roadblocks.

# My nightmare drive with the squatters

S. Express 24/46  
6/9/81  
200  
103

By KATHY LUCKETT

KATHY LUCKETT, part-time history teacher and church worker, was named by Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Pien Koenig in Parliament this week when he tried to show the Nyanga squatter controversy was part of "an orchestrated campaign to seek embarrassing confrontation with the Government". Her husband, the Rev Sydney Luckett, prominent in helping the Nyanga homeless, was also named.

But Mrs Luckett is the only White South African to have endured a 62-hour bus journey with 51 people returning from enforced deportation to a nightmare of starvation to find their children, husbands and a better life near Cape Town. This is her personal story.



MY INVOLVEMENT with the people of Esigangeni — Xhosa for "in the hollow" squatter camp adjoining Crossroads began with my husband's and my desire to learn Xhosa.

He is a priest and works part-time in the Anglican Church at Crossroads. At the time of the evictions from the Langa zones in mid-July, as well as attempting to speak Xhosa, I was doing some history research among the women who had been deported to Komga and had subsequently returned.

A recurring theme in the case studies that I did of both the Komga and the Esigangeni women was their desire to be in Cape Town with their husbands.

Firstly, they wanted to live with their men because otherwise they might find other women and stop sending money back to their wives and children in the Transkei.

Secondly, there was the prob-

lem of the hardships they had to endure in the Transkei. They told me of the high prices, the cost of paraffin, school uniforms, the shortage of water and firewood, high taxes and the lack of medical facilities.

After the mass deportations of August 19, I decided to follow the people to Transkei for a variety of reasons.

For one thing, I was caring for seven children who had been left behind after the raid. I wanted to assure their mothers that the churches in Cape Town were taking care of them. (However, these children were subsequently arrested in the raid on Holy Cross Church on August 26).

For another, I hoped to provide a useful link between the churches here and those in Umtata.

Thirdly, I was determined to see for myself the conditions in the Transkei over which the women had grieved.

I spent a week in and around Umtata and, on my return there from an outlying village, I discovered that the Trans-

keian Government had arranged for a bus to go to Cape Town the following morning.

There were only about 50 people remaining in the Umtata Church hall at that time — most had been forcibly dispersed to their home villages — but these were the ones who genuinely had nowhere to go or who had deliberately chosen not to return, knowing that there was nothing for them in their villages.

The Department of Social Services had drawn up case studies of these people and the magistrate had issued "14-day travel documents" to those he considered ought to return to Cape Town for that period — the majority were mothers who wanted to fetch their children.

That evening I went to the hall to say goodbye to the women. I had just received news of the Holy Cross raid and of the road blocks en route. I warned them of likely trouble in Cape Town.

They said they would rather be arrested trying to reach their children than sit in Um-

tata any longer. They asked me to travel with them, saying they would feel safer with an "umlungu".

The bus took off with a roar and many parcels fell off the roof. The driver made, as if to turn around, but the passengers urged him on — they were so excited to be on their way.

These are some of my impressions of the journey:

- The deep sense of unity and caring among the people. Food on the bus was scarce, but whoever had it would break it into small pieces and circulate it without any guarantee that any would return. Food was often sent up to me first, perhaps as a sign of fellowship.

- Later the road blocks began — seven in all. I remember long queues of blanketed figures huddled together in the hail at a roadblock outside Queenstown (awaiting buses to take them to a police station for subsequent re-deportation).

- At the army camp in Cradock, in the pouring rain, I recall imploring hands stretched out, confused faces

and endless last-minute messages. As I was escorted away I thought of them as "sheep without a shepherd". I was then told by police to accompany a second busload.

- I remember the squeals of delight of the children when we stopped to examine the snow. I admired the dignity of those people — the men lined up on one side of the bus and the women, shielding themselves with their blankets, on the other.

- The prayer services after the first successful "crossing" of a road block — the women's deep powerful hymns, thanking God at the tops of their voices, but always in perfect harmony; and then the long rumblings of prayer, groaning to "uThixo" for those arrested earlier that morning.

- Finally, the bright lights and harsh commands of the police again. The same ripple of fear and anxiety, the waiting, the babies crying. Then an impudent young policeman strutting about making a head count.

- Then the final upheaval. All "impahla" off the bus, a sense of urgency and panic, the neon lights. Special Branch detectives, and prison bars for the people. I was released, but they weren't. (Instructions had changed I was told.) I'm White but they're Black, I thought.

We were a bedraggled and exhausted group of 15 who straggled into Cape Town in the early hours of Saturday morning. Even one of the bus workers had not returned.

One poor woman had a very sick daughter, who had been dragged through all the "processing" and had been vomiting

on the bus and obviously needed immediate medical attention. The bus driver and I took them to Groote Schuur in his dilapidated car which actually broke down at the foot of the driveway. The mother and I had to carry her daughter the last 200m.

It was a pathetic end to a nightmare journey.

But there was one glimmer of hope. At 3am in Cradock, I was ordered off the bus and told to await the colonel for further questioning. It was raining and bitterly cold. A young policeman had to wait outside with me.

We commiserated about the weather. I asked him how he found his job. He complained that this sort of thing was considered part of their regular duty: no overtime, he said.

Did he mind the way Blacks reacted to his uniform, I asked. No, not really, he felt OK, in fact pretty tough in his uniform. The trouble these days was when he took it off, when he was back home with his wife.

It was then that he realised he was really quite weak. He wasn't sleeping well lately, it was the same back in '76 when they had had to club the Black kids in the schools...

I'm a Christian like you, he said. That's right, I replied. Of course, you are able to understand that it is God, not your uniform, who has the real authority.

# Transkei

## 'taboos'

## affect health

7/9/81  
103

**Rules:**

- (1) An intrinsic function and/or modified function
- (2) The intrinsic value
- (3) It is a container process

- (4) For a name in a program unit where it appears as a reference,
  - (a) intrinsic
  - (b) modified

By Pamela Kleinot  
Most malnutrition is not related to lack of food but rather to an inadequate diet, according to Mrs Christina Bolofo, chief health educator of the Transkei.  
Mrs Bolofo said illiter-

acy, ignorance, beliefs and customs were among the major problems in rural nutritional rehabilitation.  
"There's a taboo on young girls eating eggs as it is believed it will cause them to flirt with men,"

name in a program unit where it appears as a reference,

- (c) must not appear in any type declaration different from that of Table 8-2.
- (5) If a particular intrinsic function is not referenced in a program name may be used for any valid purpose in that program unit

**Examples:**

- (1) This series of statements reads in the six complex type element then prints the conjugate of each array element, using intrinsic REAL, and AIMAG.

	C.O.M.P.L.E.X., V.C.T.R.(,6)
	R.E.A.L.(1,10), V.C.T.R.
1.0	F.O.R.M.A.T.(,)
	D O 2.0 K = 1, 6
2.0	V.C.T.R.(,K) = C.O.M.P.L.E.X.(R.E.A.L.(V.C.T.R.(,K)), -A.I.M.A.G.(V.C.T.R.(,K)))
	W.R.I.T.E.(3,3.0), V.C.T.R.
3.0	F.O.R.M.A.T.(,)

she said:

Mrs Bolofo was speaking at the Interdisciplinary Symposium on Rehabilitation at the CSIR in Pretoria.

She said other problems included poverty, lack of cattle for ploughing and the migrant labour system which deprived the rural community of a large section of the labour force. She added that the poor economy of the Transkei and the outdated methods of farming were contributory problems.

Mrs Bolofo said there were 14 rehabilitation units attached to hospitals in the homeland. It was necessary to educate mothers of malnourished children and create self-help projects.

Dr Machupe Mqhahlele, Secretary for Health and Social Welfare in Lebowa, said that while the incidence of malnutrition was declining in urban areas it was rising in rural areas.

Dr Mphahlele was referring to a recent report which stated that fewer cases of malnutrition were being admitted to Baragwanath Hospital than 20 years ago.

"The malnutrition situation in Lebowa is frightening," he said.

Dr Mphahlele said a "shock" study conducted in northern Lebowa in 1978 found that between 50 and 100 schoolchildren at each of the 412 schools in the area were suffering from pellagra.

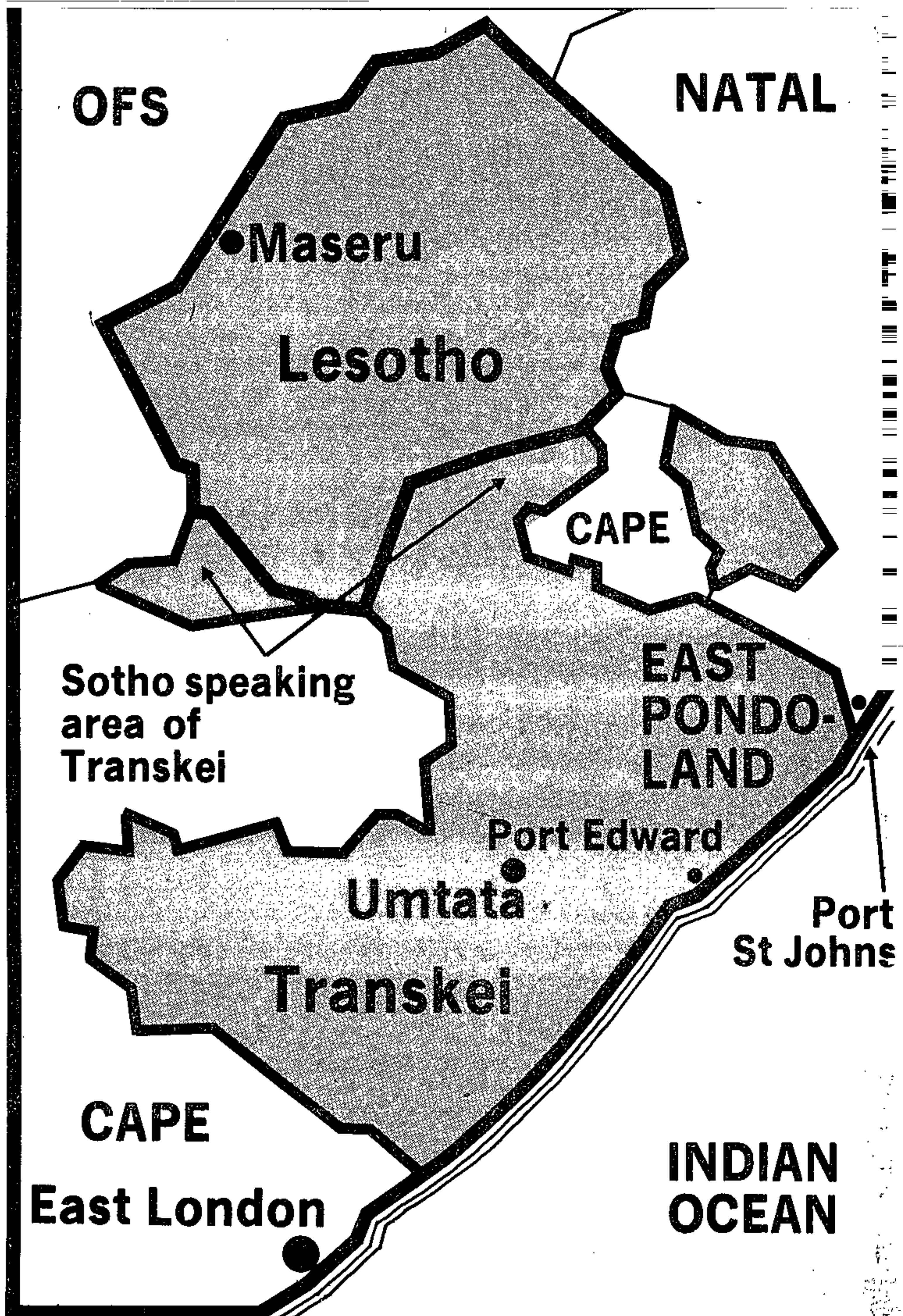
"The state of health of these children was an index of the state of health of the community and I believe that what we found was only the tip of the iceberg as there must be many more malnourished pre-school children," he said.

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103 7/9/81



IN THE MIDDLE . . . President Kaizer Matanzima and his country.

The first independent homeland faces another election, another ritual . . .but the seeds of unrest are growing

TRANSKEI is scheduled to hold its first post-independence election in less than three weeks, but what should be a critical test of popular opinion on the eve of the territory's fifth independence anniversary is already predictable as a mere ritual exercise.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) has already won the election, as the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) is contesting only six of the 75 popularly-elected seats to the national assembly.

The TNIP had the allegiance of the 72 of the 75 chiefs who sat in the national assembly when it was dissolved. As a party which reflects and protects the interests of chiefs, it is assured of at least retaining its pre-election position when the chiefs elect 75 of their own kind to the assembly.

The absence of a meaningful degree of opposition in the popularly-elected constituencies can be ascribed theoretically to the popularity of the TNIP which has ruled the territory since it became a "self-governing homeland" in 1963.

## Emasculating laws

But even the most biased observers would be hard put to sustain that view in the absence of the conspicuous lack of enthusiasm for the Matanzima regime and its use of Draconian laws to silence dissent and to eliminate all but the most docile their political opponents.

These laws and their emasculating of the opposition politicians trying to function within Transkei's parliamentary system are portrayed effectively by Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed in their admirable book *Render Unto Kaiser* — (which predictably has been banned in Transkei).

The laws include:  
● The Public Security Act of 1977, which makes it a treasonable offence, punishable by death, to question the wisdom of Transkei's decision to accept independence on October 26, 1976.

As opposition parties, directly or indirectly, advocate some form of re-unification with South Africa, its effect is to make it impossible for them to propagate their policies.

● The Republic of Transkei Act of 1976, which makes it an offence to insult or violate the dignity of the President. As President Kaiser Matanzima is the major political, as distinct from ceremonial, figure in Transkei, its impact is to virtually curtail all discussion of his vital though partially covert political actions.

(It was President Matanzima rather than his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima,

# Transkei: lurking threat of the ANC

RCM 7/9/81 103

**The killing of two Transkei security policemen by fleeing ANC insurgents last month and last week's attack on a Bophuthatswana police station highlights the ANC's hostility toward "homeland" governments and people serving in them. PATRICK LAURENCE assesses the vulnerability of Transkei to ANC-inspired insurgency.**

who took the decision to ban the Streek and Wicksteed book).

The Public Security Act has been used to detain opposition leaders of all political hues, including the tough-talking Mr Hector Ncokazi, the mild-mannered Mr Caledon Mda and the high-ranking Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

The Republic of Transkei Constitution Act was used against Paramount Chief Dalindyebo for a speech which he made in his capacity as leader of the DPP. He was found guilty last year of injuring the dignity of the President and sentenced to R700 or 18 months.

## Voting robots

Chief Dalindyebo was afterwards deposed as Paramount Chief of the Tembu. He fled into exile, where he is said to have thrown in his lot with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Referring to President Matanzima by his initials of K D, Mr Nimrod Mkele, who was detained by Transkei security police and who later wrote about life in Transkei, said: "KD is on a rampage, attacking almost everybody and shielding himself with his presidential privilege."

In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that there are so few opposition candidates in the election scheduled for September 24, the more so because of the 1979 Electoral Law Amendment Act.

The amendment compelled political parties to register, pay a deposit of R500 and an annual fee of R50 and — of greater importance — raised the election deposit for candidates from R50 to R800.

As Chief T N Sigcau said in opposing the law when it was debated in the National Assembly: "Only the privileged classes will be able to contest

... this House will consist of voting robots who will be no use at all."

The lack of real opposition within the approved system, in which the rules pre-determine victory for the governing party, raises the question of whether the real opposition is not fermenting at an extra-parliamentary level.

There is *prime facie* evidence of some support for the ANC.

When five ANC insurgents fled last month after the bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth, it is significant that they first sought sanctuary in Butterworth, Transkei's second largest town.

There they shot two Transkei security policemen dead before fleeing again, only to run into a South African police roadblock, where two insurgents were shot dead and a third captured.

If, as suspected, the insurgents were trying to make their way back to Lesotho, did they initially choose to go through Transkei because they felt it was a safer route? If so, was it because of greater ANC support in Transkei?

These questions assume more than theoretical interest when assessed in the context of a recent paper by Major-General Johan Coetzee, South Africa's Chief of Security Police.

In his paper General Coetzee named Lesotho as an increasingly important springboard for insurgent attacks on South Africa, which he said were aimed primarily at the "Border-Eastern Cape region".

A glance at the map identifies Transkei as an integral part of the area, the more so as two Transkei districts, Herschel and Maluti, adjoin Lesotho and link it to the coastal lands running along the Indian Ocean.

The probabilities of ANC penetration of Transkei rise when it is recalled that the former Commander of the

Transkei Army, Brigadier Roy Keshwa, has been detained for alleged contact with the ANC, which, in turn, points to pending charges of conspiracy between the top officers in the Transkei army and the ANC.

The reported decision of Chief Dalindyebo to make common cause with the ANC adds further weight to these deductions, particularly as he fled via Lesotho and is a close blood relation of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

An alliance between the exiled chief and the imprisoned Mandela is made more than plausible by their common political enmity for President Matanzima, who is also related to Mandela but diametrically opposed to him politically. (The ANC is a banned organisation in Transkei).

Apart from Chief Dalindyebo, ANC penetration of Transkei would be assisted by two further factors:

● The continuing restlessness of those sections of Transkei's Sotho-speaking minority who want to secede from Transkei and join with either Lesotho or Qwaqwa.

● The resentment of some East Pondos at what they perceive as "Tembu-Matanzima" domination of Transkei. There have been bitter complaints that a disproportionate share of economic development ends up in the home regions of the "Brothers Matanzima".

East Pondoland, it is pertinent to recall, was the focus of sustained opposition against the Bantu Authorities Act, linchpin of the "homelands policy" in the 1950s. The "Pondo rebellion" was undoubtedly in part ANC-inspired and led.

The opposition, which was directed in part against the Matanzimas because of their vocal support for Bantu Authorities, was only crushed after the declaration of a state of emergency in 1960 and the deployment of units of the South African

Army. In a recent interview Chief George Matanzima dismissed the threats which are at least implicit in Transkei: "Apart from what happened recently at Butterworth, we don't foresee much trouble."

On the ANC he said: "I wouldn't say it is re-establishing itself, but there have always been people who are ANC. Transkei has found armament caches on our side of the Lesotho border. But it is not known whether they belong to the Basutoland Congress Party rebels from Lesotho or to the ANC."

In reply to a question about Chief Dalindyebo's potential influence, he said: "We're not sure of his whereabouts, but his absence doesn't worry us. Sabata never had much of a following. The ANC may try to make use of him but he is a spent force."

Two top men, Brigadier Keshwa and the former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, have been detained by security police at different times, which, on the face of it, raises questions about the loyalty of top men in Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said, however: "I don't think it is a question of doubting the loyalty of top men, as much as it is a question of their having committed or allegedly committed certain acts which they have to be held to account for."

Referring to the appointment of the former Commander of the Selous Scouts, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, as the new Commander of the Transkei Army, a well-placed Umtata source said: "The suspicion is that South Africa is controlling the whole security field."

The implication is that South Africa at least approved the appointment of General Reid-Daly, who because of his competence as a soldier was agreed upon by both the Matanzima regime "which is frightened of losing control" and South Africa "which fears that the ANC may gain a foothold in Transkei".

## 'Good appointment'

A source close to South African intelligence said of General Reid-Daly: "We think he is rather a good appointment. He is a hell of a good soldier, which is what the Transkei army needs."

The same source said of the ANC threat to Transkei: "It is sufficiently serious to be taken very much into account in our assessment."

... Among the more educated and politically aware people there is probably a fair amount of anti-white and pro-ANC feeling."

He added: "There is direct liaison with the security police and the military in Transkei. There is an interchange of information between Transkei and South Africa."

Asked whether he saw any sign of incipient insurgency in Transkei, General Reid-Daly said: "No, but I think we mustn't be complacent. I think the climate in Africa at this time invites this sort of activity."

On Lesotho as a springboard for insurgency, he said: "(It) lends itself to terrorist activities against South Africa by its geographical and political situation... We will watch the neck of the woods very carefully in the interests of Transkei."



A recent Supreme Court judgment makes a mockery of homeland independence, legal and international affairs analysts believe.

The judgment was made by Mr Justice Theron in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, last month when he convicted three men of high treason. They were later sentenced to death.

The issue of homeland independence arose in the case of one of the accused, Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe. His defence was that he was a citizen of Transkei and therefore did not owe allegiance to South Africa.

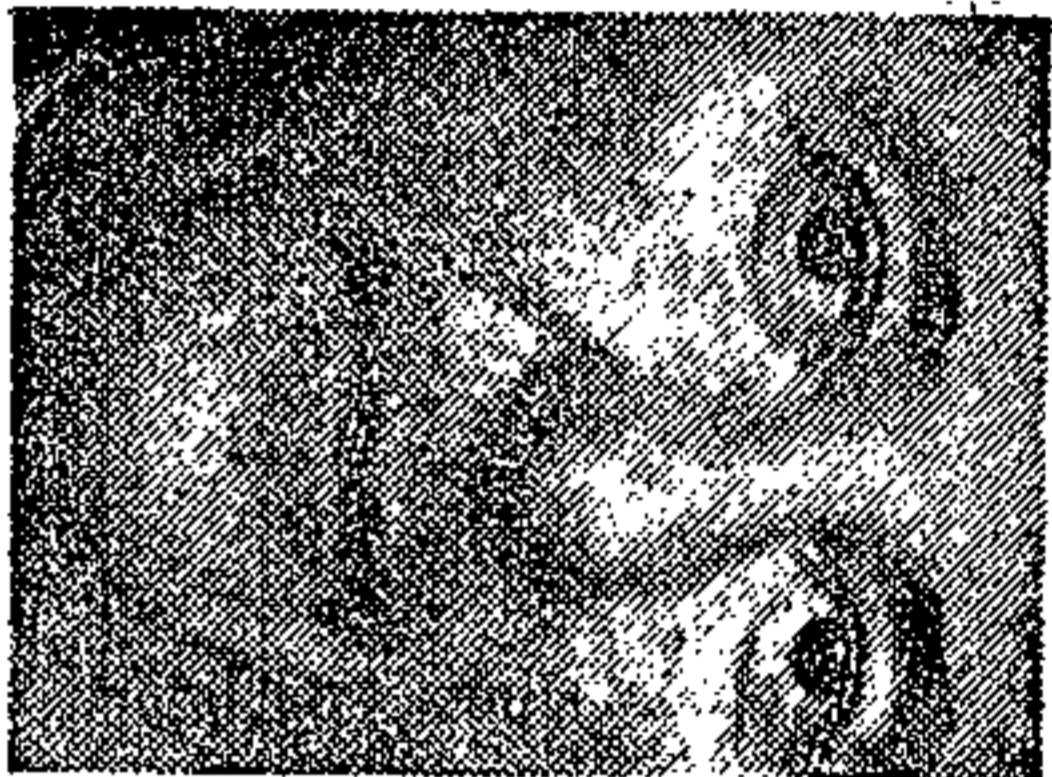
If he did not owe allegiance to South Africa, he could not be convicted of high treason against South Africa, his defence argued.

In his judgment Mr Justice Theron found: "Tsotsobe was not a citizen of Transkei because there was no evidence that, although Xhosa-speaking, he used the Xhosa dialect of Transkei. This requirement is stipulated in the Status of Transkei Act.

Even if Tsotsobe was a Transkei citizen, he did not lose the advantages, privileges and rights of South African citizenship. The retention of these is also stipulated in the Act.

Tsotsobe regarded South Africa as his permanent home and therefore owed allegiance to the State.

Commenting on the implications of this judgment, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwaters-



Johan van der Vyfer

sible to reconcile the judgment with Government policy and recent laws.

The policy of the Government is to attach every black person to that homeland with which he is culturally, linguistically or ethnically linked.

"Only in this way will the Government be able to achieve its ultimate goal of a South Africa in which all blacks are aliens — that is, nationals of some independent homeland state," he said.

Government policy was clearly reflected in the statutes conferring independence on Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

For example, according to the Status of Transkei Act, he said, every South African citizen ceases to be a South African citizen and become a citizen of Transkei if:

● He speaks a language used by the Xhosa or Sotho-speaking section of the population of Transkei;

● If he is related to any Xhosa or Sotho-speaking member of the population of Transkei or has identified himself with any part of the population or is culturally or otherwise associated with any member of the population.

A recent Supreme Court ruling would seem to put squatters and treason trialists into different camps when it comes to homeland independence. Chief Reporter David Breier finds that the legalities of independence are in dispute.

# Homelands Legal Mockery

Judge Theron now holds that the Status of Transkei Act is not to be interpreted as denationalising a person who speaks Xhosa and whose parents speak Xhosa, and such a person remains a national or citizen of South Africa," Professor Dugard said.

This enabled the judge to find that Tsotsobe owed the necessary allegiance to the State for the purposes of the crime of treason.

Judge Theron also found that even if the accused did become a citizen of Transkei, the Act preserved his existing rights and privileges. "This section is clearly

intended to preserve the urban residential rights (Section 10) of residents and not to impose duties of the kind required for the crime of treason, upon the accused," he added.

"Generally, I find Judge Theron's judgment completely irreconcilable with Government policy on the subject of citizenship as reflected in laws conferring independence on Transkei and the other homelands," he added.

Professor Johan van der Vyfer, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "This judgment can be interpreted as making a mockery of Transkei independence and the in-

dependence of the other homelands."

He said the question of whether Tsotsobe was in fact a Transkeian citizen was a question of fact and it would not be possible for him to comment on it.

Professor van der Vyfer referred instead to the court's finding that even if Tsotsobe was a Transkeian citizen, he maintained his existing rights, privileges and advantages in South Africa.

"This clause was clearly not intended to create any allegiances on the part of Transkeian citizens, but was inserted in the Act to ensure that Transkei citizens would not be unduly prejudiced

by the loss of South African citizenship.

"This section was in fact principally aimed at guaranteeing Section 10 rights that had been in existence at the time of Transkeian independence — that is the right to remain in urban areas longer than 72 hours," he said.

Mr Michael Spicer, assistant director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said the judgment was an additional factor which called into question homeland independence. He said it was one of many other factors which had arisen.



John Dugard

hand, said — it contrived with Government policy. "It is impossible to deport people from Nyanga one day on the grounds that they are aliens, and then to sentence them to death the next day for treason on the grounds that they owe allegiance to the State," he said.

He said it was impos-

"The attitude of the Government to the subject has recently been starkly demonstrated by its handling of the Nyanga issue in which Transkeians deprived of their South African citizenship by this Act, have been summarily deported to Transkei on the grounds that they are aliens.

**Cape**

**Muslims**

Handwritten: 7/19/81  
**fast for**

**Nyanga**

Handwritten: 310, 103  
**squatters**

A CALL to fast as a mark of sympathy with Nyanga squatters was observed by many Peninsula Muslims today.

The Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) urged its members to fast today as an act of sympathy with the squatters.

A MJC statement said the council viewed 'with serious concern' the disruption of family life which was contrary to basic divine belief.

**ATTENTION**

It went on to say: 'We, therefore, direct the attention of our people to the fact that personal sacrifice on our part is imperative in finding solutions to these grave problems.'

'It is an Islamic concept that prayers of one who fasts are accepted by the Almighty.'

**POSITIVE**

'We call on all our people to do so in a positive manner by observing a day of fasting and to offer prayers today for all calamities and sufferings to which we are subjected.'

The MJC also said it was perturbed at detention without trial as this was directly in conflict with upholding the dignity of man. It contradicted the concept of man being innocent until proven guilty after a fair trial.

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CAPE TOWN — During the past five days 229 buses carrying 8 984 people from Transkei to South Africa had been intercepted at roadblocks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Dr Koornhof named a variety of religious and human rights organisations as he repeated his accusation that the Nyanga squatting was an orchestrated campaign.

Dr Koornhof said the 229 buses were intercepted during the five days from August 25 to 31 am yesterday.

He did not elaborate on what action was being taken against the passengers but it is likely that they will be processed to establish who qualifies to enter South Africa and who does not.

Those classified as "illegals" will almost certainly be transported back to Transkei, and may also be charged with illegal entry as were others intercepted at Cradock and Touws River a week ago.

Dr Koornhof said 922 people had been "processed out" of the Peninsula after the recent Nyanga raids.

Only 129 of the 8 984 people stopped on the road were former Cape squatters, he said.

The massive road-block operation was apparently carried out to short-circuit a possible new build-up of squatters in the Western Cape and was clearly in terms of Dr Koornhof's stern warning yesterday that as long as he was Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Nationalist government was in power, he would act to prevent uncontrolled squatting.

"If there is any sign of uncontrolled squatting you must nip it in the bud immediately or else you will be confronted with a problem a thousandfold worse," he said.

Dr Koornhof, who reacted angrily to opposition charges that the government had bungled the squatter crisis, said that had the latest wave of buses not been intercepted nearly 9 000 people would have been moved back to the Cape.

His main charge related to efforts to return evicted people to the Peninsula and to receive and feed them there.

Dr Koornhof named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a number of individual churchmen, including the Rev M. Hall, of Queenstown, as having been involved at various stages.

In an often heated and emotional debate on his portfolio, he said the objective was to promote civil disobedience and frustrate government policy.

"This was an orchestrated and organised campaign in which the Progressive Federal Party were directly involved," he said. — P.S.

Priest's reply, page 2.  
Cut ministers' salaries, page 5.

# Politics

in sport  
DD 28/9/81  
slammed

UMTARA (105) Sport was used throughout the world as a political tool except games for paraplegics and handicapped, the Transkei Director of Physical Education, Mr I. P. McNaughton, said at the weekend.

He told a sports meeting of physically handicapped and paraplegics at Ikwezi Lokusa that sport for paraplegics was ignored by protesters and not affected by the blacklist.

Mr McNaughton quoted the demonstrations during the Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand and United States.

Sport should be for sportsmen and politics for politicians.

"Paraplegics have demonstrated to the rest of the world how sport should be," he said.

Welcoming all athletes from the Ciskei, Mr McNaughton said Transkei was open to any nation to visit and play sport. — DDP.

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## 4.1.5 Implementations Statement on A

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problem must be borne in mind when any new statement is  
proposed.

## 4.2 The Capitalisation Period

The period of construction should theoretically be the time  
interval between the start of construction and the end of  
construction. It could happen that after construction, the  
completed asset is not yet put into use, or the asset is put  
into use but is still undergoing minor finishing touches e.g.  
paintwork and other non-productive activities of a marketing  
nature. These lead to problems. One idea is that the  
capitalisation period should begin when the first interest  
change appears in the ledger, and end the date the asset is

to complete and its outer freely available.

# Bill to curb Press signed by Matanzima

8/9/81  
103

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Transkei's controversial Press Bill has been signed by State President Kaiser Matanzima and was gazetted in Umtata at the weekend.

The amended Criminal Law Amendment Act will control "the communication of information prejudicial to the interests to the State" and requires a journalist to disclose his source of information or the way in which he receives it to a commissioned policeman.

If he fails to do so he can be fined R3 000 or sentenced to three years in jail, and any public servant who is named by him as his source of information is subject to the same penalties.

The Act had a stormy passage through the Transkei National Assembly in April and May this year and most members of the six-man opposition Democratic Party spoke against it.

The general election in Transkei on September 23, in which six opposition candidates are standing in the Engcobo district, and the increasingly critical attitudes of journalists, are believed to be the reason the Act was gazetted so long after it was debated and passed in the Assembly.

In the Act "information prejudicial to the interest of the State" is not defined. A policeman requiring a journalist to disclose his source could be acting on criteria unknown to a journalist or to the Transkei citizen disclosing the information.

The policeman could also have received his instructions from an unknown person and not from a court of law.

The Act was piloted through the Assembly by former Pan-African Congress member Mr T T Letlaka, Transkei's Minister of Justice.

In his explanation of the Act Mr Letlaka said: "It compels any person



Mr T T Letlaka . . . public outcry does not matter.

who has published any information concerning a department of State or any Minister or officer thereof which has come into his possession as a result of an unauthorised disclosure by an official to disclose, under pain of penal consequences the source of his information.

"In a prosecution under this section, once publication of the information by the accused has been established there is presumption that he knew or had reason to believe that the disclosure to him was unauthorised."

He also told the Assembly: "I do not think it matters what public outcry there is outside the borders of this country."

The Act was strongly opposed by the Transkei Law Society and by the Southern African Society of Journalists and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

CT 7/9/81  
Le Grange  
silent on  
roadblocks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday refused to say how many roadblocks had been set up in the Cape to prevent the return of black people deported from the Western Cape to Transkei last month.

He would also not say how long the roadblocks would be in operation, how many policemen had been involved, or whether the policemen had been moved from other districts to man the roadblocks.

"Publication of the required information can only prejudice the police in the execution of their functions and, for the sake of combatting and the prevention of crime, I am not prepared to furnish these particulars," Mr Le Grange said.

He was replying to a question tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) after the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof had said nearly 9 000 people, travelling in 229 buses and eight other vehicles, had been stopped on their way back to Cape Town.

In a subsequent statement, Mr Andrew accused Mr Le Grange of withholding relevant information to cover the cost of Nationalist policies.

"The suggestion that the information would prejudice the combatting of crime is ludicrous. On the contrary, the mobilization of large numbers of police at enormous cost is a direct result of the unworkability of the discredited Western Cape coloured labour preference policy."



**Passport control officers**

ans. E. Q. C. 35 (103) (207)  
\*8. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:  
9/9/81

- (a) What are the names of the passport control officers who authorized the arrest of Black persons and their deportation from Nyanga to Transkei in August 1981,
- (b) what position in the Public Service did each such official hold at the time of authorizing these arrests and deportations and
- (c) on what date was each of them appointed as passport control officer?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The particulars of the officials appointed

SEPTEMBER 1981

336

to handle the deportation orders are contained in Government Notice No. 1805 of 18 August 1981.

# New Transkei law attacked by Press chief

Argus 10/9/87

103

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—

The president of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), Mr Peter McLean, today 'noted with regret' that President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei had signed into law a Bill making it an offence for public servants to disclose information 'prejudicial to the State'.

Mr. McLean was referring to the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, Mr. McLean said an NPU deputation had arranged a meeting with the Transkei authorities to discuss certain provisions of the measure, but the meeting had not taken place.

Thereafter, Minister George Matanzima was asked again to meet a deputation from the NPU before the Bill was assented to by the Transkei President, he said.

'There was no response to this request.'

The Act is intended to prevent publication of information about Transkei's public service.

It can be used to compel disclosure of sources of information of material published about the Trans-

kei Government and makes it an offence for anyone in the public service to disclose, other than in the course of duty, information gained through his employment for any purpose prejudicial to the State.

The law can be used to compel any person who has published information he had reason to believe was given in contravention of the Act to disclose his source.

The penalty for contravention of these provisions is a fine of up to R3 000 or imprisonment for up to three years.



# My nightmare journey with deported Nyanga squatters

"MY involvement with the people of Esigangeni — Xhosa for "in the hollow" — squatter camp adjoining Crossroads began with my husband's and my desire to learn Xhosa.

He is a priest and works part-time in the Anglican Church at Crossroads. At the time of the evictions from the Langa zones in mid-July, as well as attempting to speak Xhosa, I was doing some history research among the women who had been deported to Komga and had subsequently returned.

A recurring theme in the case studies that I did of both the Komga and the Esigangeni women was their desire to be in Cape Town with their husbands.

Firstly, they wanted to live with their men because otherwise they might find other women and stop sending money back to their wives and children in the Transkei.

Secondly, there was the problem of the hardships they had to endure in the Transkei. They told me of the high prices, the cost of paraffin, school uniforms, the shortage of water and firewood, high taxes and the lack of medical facilities.

After the mass deportations of August 19, I decided to follow the people to Transkei for a variety of reasons.

For one thing, I was caring for seven children who had been left behind after the raid.

I wanted to assure their mothers that the churches in Cape Town were taking care of them. (However, these children were subsequently arrested in the raid on Holy Cross Church on August 26).

For another, I hoped to provide a useful link between the churches here and those in Umtata.

Thirdly, I was determined to see for myself the conditions in the Transkei over which the women had grieved.

I spent a week in and around Umtata and, on my return there from an outlying

*Rev Pot 10/9/81*

**KATHY LUCKETT** (right), part-time history teacher and church worker, was named by Minister of Co-operation and Development Plet Koornhof in Parliament when he tried to show the Nyanga squatter controversy was part of "an orchestrated campaign to seek embarrassing confrontation with the Government". Her husband, the Rev Sydney Lockett, prominent in helping the Nyanga homeless, was also named.

But Mrs Lockett is the only white South African to have endured a 52-hour bus journey with 54 people returning from enforced deportation to a nightmare of starvation to find their children, husbands and a better life near Cape Town. This is her personal story...

village, I discovered that the Transkeian Government had arranged for a bus to go to Cape Town the following morning.

There were only about 50 people remaining in the Umtata church hall at that time — most had been forcibly dispersed to their home villages — but these were the ones who genuinely had nowhere to go or who had deliberately chosen not to return, knowing that there was nothing for them in their villages.

The Department of Social Services had drawn up case studies of these people and the magistrate had issued "14-day travel documents" to those he considered ought to return to Cape Town for that period — the majority were mothers who wanted to fetch their children.

That evening I went to the hall to say goodbye to the women. I had just received news of the Holy Cross raid and of the roadblocks en route. I warned them of likely trouble in Cape Town.

They said they would rather be arrested trying to reach their children than sit in Umtata any longer. They asked me to travel with them, saying they would feel safer with an "umlungu".

The bus took off with a roar and many parcels fell off the roof. The driver made as if to turn around, but the passengers urged him on — they

were so excited to be on their way.

These are some of my impressions of the journey:

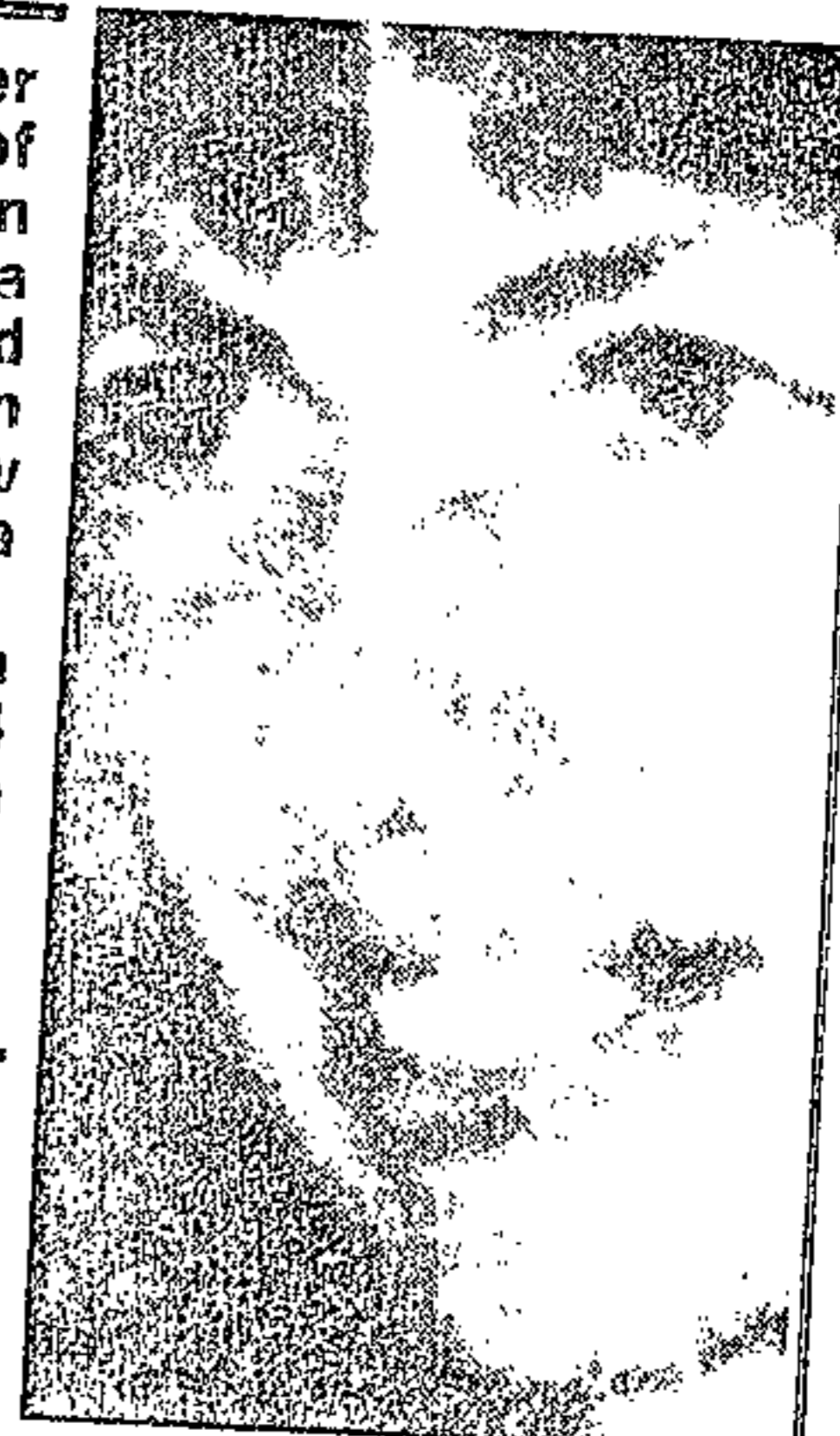
• The deep sense of unity and caring among the people. Food on the bus was scarce, but whoever had it would break it into small pieces and circulate it without any guarantee that any would return. Food was often sent up to me first, perhaps as a sign of fellowship.

• Later the roadblocks began — seven in all. I remember long queues of blanketed figures huddled together in the hail at a roadblock outside Queenstown (awaiting buses to take them to a police station for subsequent re-deportation).

• At the army camp in Cradock, in the pouring rain, I recall imploring hands stretched out, confused faces and endless last-minute messages. As I was escorted away I thought of them as "sheep without a shepherd". I was then told by police to accompany a second husband.

• I remember the squeals of delight of the children when we stopped to examine the snow. I admired the dignity of those people — the men lined up on one side of the bus and the women, shielding themselves with their blankets, on the other.

• The prayer services after



the first successful "crossing" of a roadblock — the women's deep powerful hymns, thanking God at the top of their voices, but always in perfect harmony; and then the long rumblings of prayer, groaning to "uThixo" for those arrested earlier that morning.

• Finally, the bright lights and harsh commands of the police again. The same ripple of fear and anxiety, the waiting, the babies crying. Then an impudent young policeman strutting about making a head count.

• Then the final upheaval. All "impahla" off the bus, a sense of urgency and panic, the neon lights, Special Branch detectives, and prison bars for the people. I was released, but they weren't. (Instructions had changed. I was told.) I'm white but they're black, I thought.

We were a bedraggled and exhausted group of 15 who straggled into Cape Town in the early hours of Saturday morning. Even one of the bus workers had not returned.

One poor woman had a very sick daughter who had been dragged through all the "processing" and had been vomiting on the bus and obviously needed immediate medical attention. The bus driver and I took them to Groote Schuur in his dilapidated car which actually broke down at the foot of the driveway. The mother and I had to carry her daughter the last 200m.

It was a pathetic end to a nightmare journey.

DD 11/9/61 (103)  
NPU head regrets  
Transkei news Bill

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Newspaper Press Union, (NPU), Mr Peter McLean, said yesterday the NPU had noted "with regret" that the State President of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, had signed into law the amended Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr McLean said in a statement that an NPU deputation had arranged a meeting with Transkeian authorities to discuss certain provisions of the bill; but this had not materialised.

"Thereafter Minister George Matanzima was again asked to meet a deputation from the NPU before the bill was assented to by the Transkei President.

"There was no response to this request," Mr McLean said.

The Act can compel the disclosure of sources of information about the government and makes it an offence for anyone in the public service to disclose, other than in the course of duty, information gained through his employment, for any purpose prejudicial to the state.

Any person who publishes information he has reason to believe was disclosed in contravention of the Act must disclose his source.

The penalty for contravening these provisions is a fine of up to R3 000 or imprisonment for up to three years. — SAPA.

# 'End SA links'

Research Bu  
able until

ENGCOBO - Transkei has been advised to sever its diplomatic ties with South Africa in retaliation for South Africa's treatment of squatters and the expulsion of Transkeians from that country.

countries while South Africa continued to expel Transkeians. 14/9/87

Mr Xobololo also condemned the legislation of mixed marriages in Transkei and the granting of free Transkei citizenship rights to South African whites while Transkeians were chased away from South Africa.

profit-

In the secur  
more writers  
capital be r

Addressing more than 2000 Tembuzi at a political rally at Evansdale near Engcobo at the weekend, the treasurer of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr S A Xobololo, said he did not know why relations still existed between the two

For example why should our people go there on contract labour only to be subjected to pass laws while white families from South Africa live, work and move freely here?

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empha-

sised the importance of allowing for interest in total capital in pricing decisions and in analysis of proposed investments. He wrote:

"Businessmen are likely to be misled in the future, as they have been in the past, by statements of accounts which assume that no cost is involved in the use of capital." 11

At present in the United States, public utilities include interest on both debt and equity as a cost of plant constructed (using a "reasonable rate"<sup>12</sup> on the utilities' own funds when used), whereas other companies do not recognise this imputed interest charge. They are merely concerned with whether or not to include interest on debt capital as an element of cost of an asset.

## 5.3 Evaluation of Proposals

The proposal of capitalising interest imputed on equity funds is essentially an economic one. Economists speak of three factors of production - natural resources, labour and capital - and associate a cost to each (rent, wages and interest). Capital here includes all capital, whether debt or equity, and therefore a cost must be incurred for

TRANS F Q.C. 370

Black persons deported to Transkei

103 15/7/81  
261. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black persons have been deported to Transkei and (b) how many such persons were on bail at the time of being deported;

391

MONDAY, 14 SE

- (2) (a) what arrangements have been made for refunding such bail to (i) representatives of organizations in Cape Town, (ii) relatives living in Cape Town and (iii) individuals who paid their own bail and are in Transkei at present and (b) when will these arrangements become operative?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 3 666.  
(b) 112.
- (2) Arrangements were made to refund bail on the spot to the deportee if he or she was the depositer. Any other party who deposited bail should approach the Commissioner, Cape Peninsula, at the Observatory Offices for a refund.

Persons deported to Transkei  
Hans (395) (107) (340)  
279. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:  
14/1/81

103

- (1) (a) How many (i) men, (ii) women and (iii) children were deported to Transkei during August 1981 and (b) how many such persons had been resident in the Western Cape (i) for less than two years, (ii) between two and five years, (iii) between five and ten years and (iv) for more than ten years;
- (2) whether any such persons qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act;
- (3) how many such persons were resident in the Republic at the time Transkei became independent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 754.  
(ii) 911.  
(iii) 352.  
(b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics have not been kept.
- (2) Persons who qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act were released after each case had been investigated.
- (3) The figure is unknown.

# Transkeians go to the polls today

CT  
24/9/81

103

UMTATA. — Transkeians go to the polls today for the territory's first post-independence general election — and one which will entrench the overwhelming majority of the ruling party of Chief George Matanzima.

Voters will cast their votes in 1161 polling stations in 26 magisterial districts to elect their representatives for the second term of the National Assembly.

Absent voters were allowed four days to cast their votes. The electoral officer, Mr V B Mgwigwi, said the 21 days required by proclamation could not be allowed absent voters because, to guard against possible double votes, a colourless liquid would be used that remained visible through ultra-violet light for only five days after contact.

Mr Mgwigwi said reference books or books of life would be used by voters and there would be two volumes of voters' rolls — one for those with reference books and the other for book-of-life holders.

There will be no voting in two districts: Cofimiyaba, where all four candidates were returned unopposed, and Port St Johns, where nominations have been set aside by a Supreme Court order. Fresh nominations and elections in these districts will take place on dates to be announced.

Polling at stations in the seats of district commissioners in Transkei will be from 7am till 9pm, and at all polling stations in the districts from 7am till 6pm. Liquor outlets will be closed in all

26 districts.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has appealed to employers in South Africa to release Transkeian employees for voting.

The outcome of the election is already a foregone conclusion. The official opposition Democratic Progressive Party has put up only six candidates — one in Bizana, one in Lusikisiki and four in Engcobo. Its leader, Mr Caledon Mda, is standing in Bizana.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party is already assured *ex-officio* members and thus seems likely to hold an overwhelming 141 seats out of 150.

The focus of interest will be on Engcobo. The TNIP is expected to be weakened by the large number of its candidates — 11 — all seeking to be elected in the four available seats. The prime minister has been campaigning in the district over the past few weeks in support of his candidates.

Chief Matanzima has threatened to disown all those in his party who ignored a ruling that only those nominated by the party caucus should stand.

He told a political rally in Engcobo this week that even if any of the dissenters were elected, they would not be accepted by the party.

The percentage poll is not expected to be any higher than in previous elections. The highest ever was in 1963, with 68,8 percent, and it slipped to 53,6 percent in 1968 and then to 42,4 percent in 1973. — Sapa

DD 15/9/81 (103)

## 1 600 Transkeians regain SA citizenship

**THE ASSEMBLY**—More than 1 600 Transkeian citizens have regained their South African citizenship, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Dr Koornhof said 1 517 Trans-

keians had regained South African citizenship by becoming citizens of the Ciskei territorial authority.

Dr Koornhof said altogether 1 687 citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda had regained their South African citizenship by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of the

National States  
Citizenship Act of 1970.

Of these, 1 675 came from Transkei, 10 from Bophuthatswana and two from Venda.

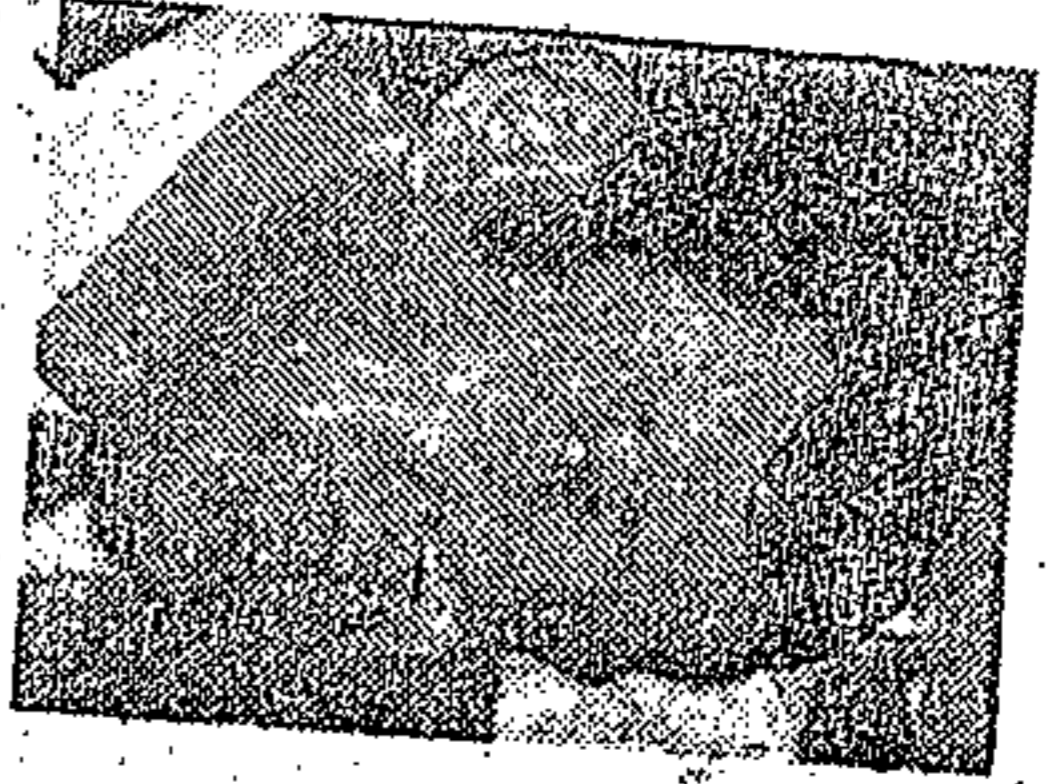
Dr Koornhof said 1 517 had become citizens of the Ciskei, 148 of KwaZulu, 16 of Qwaqwa, five of Lebowa and one of Gazankulu. —  
DDC.

# Squatters:

# Govt doesn't have a policy

**SULLIVAN:** You made the main thrust of your censure speech on the problem of how the Government intended coping with urbanisation. Do you think you have had any answers on that?

**SLABBERT:** I've had some answers. What I really asked for was an urbanisation policy from the Government. They have no policy because their philosophy rests on the assumption that some time in the future you are going to get these people to go and live in the townships. It is only recently that the Government has accepted that this is not possible. It is only last year that Mr J. G. J. van der Stoep, Director-General for Co-Operation and Development, started talking about a new housing policy. Two weeks ago Dr Koornhof accepted for the first time that we would have to accept controlled squatting. I've been talking about that since 1974. How important is the acceptance of controlled squatting?



Slabbert . . . acceptance of controlled squatting "is a major concession."

That to me is a major concession. It affects the provision of services and housing in urban areas. It is a big change. You said during the course of the debate that the Government's answer to squatting was to arrest people. Has there been a change from that? Not really. If you look at the Nyanga thing, they

tended to react more strongly against so-called "illegals." When I say their answer is to arrest people, you must see that in the context of the Western Cape situation. You have squatters in the Winterfeld and Natal, but because they are not "illegals" they are not flushed out and arrested. They are shifted around and so on. But in the Western Cape you have the most glaring examples of the Government not coming to terms with urbanisation.

Do you think they are still as rigid as they were? Or are they now more flexible? Not as far as the Western Cape is concerned. In fact the Minister hinted that he might make the measures even tougher. So there is no sign that the Government might reconsider in the Western Cape? No, no sign.

The movement of people from farms and the country to towns and cities, was the theme chosen by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for the first post-election debate in Parliament this year. With only four weeks of this Parliamentary session left, he was asked by The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, whether any progress had been forthcoming from the Government.

Star 15/9/81

374

386

103

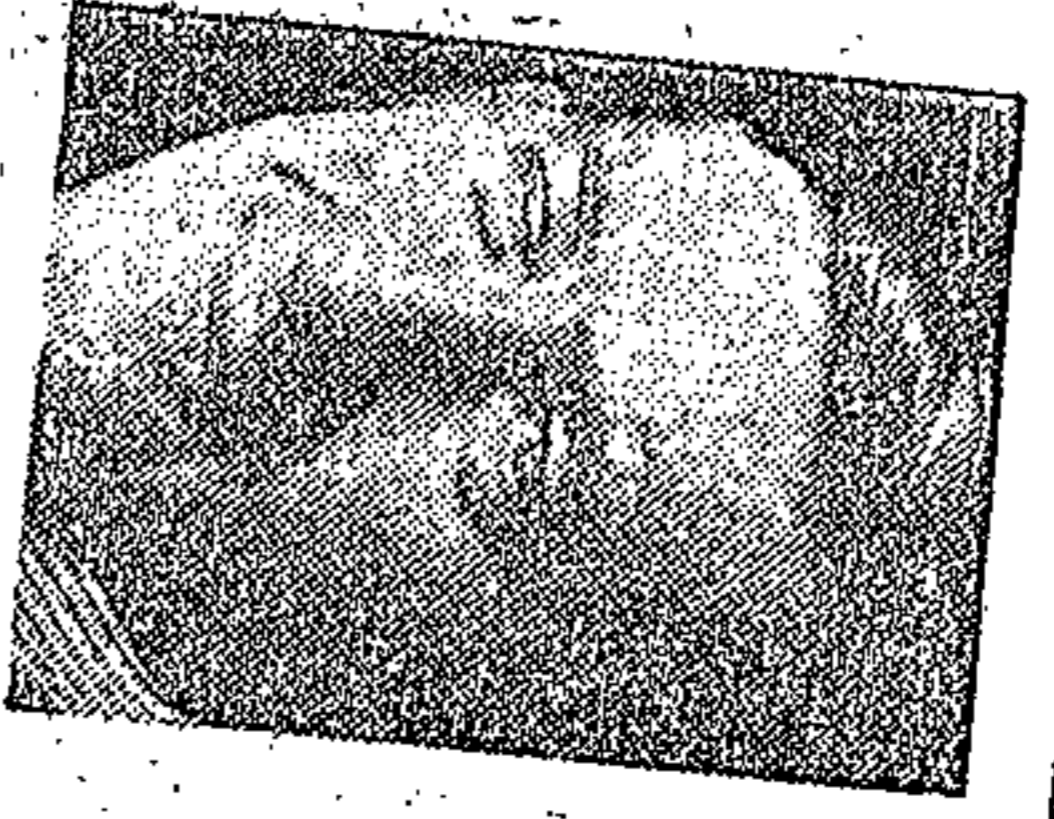


Squatter removals . . . (the PM) was just trying to say that in South Africa we really look after family life . . . and he really believes that.

And the rest of the country? In the rest of the country there seems to be a new realism about the magnitude of the problem. But you don't know, you can only work on hints. You said the Prime Minister could do one of three things: he could be an ideologue and stick to a

line, be a pragmatist and appeal for support, or he could compromise. What is he doing? Obviously he is compromising. If you look at the question of Western Cape coloured people, this is an ideological issue. In the debates there were Nats who were against it, but

the Cape Nats were for it. So, with compromises in mind, Mr Botha compromised and kept the status quo. How do you think he sees it personally? I think, if I look at his advisers, he realises it is inevitable that you have to cope with urbanisation. When asked about the



Koornhof . . . still not coming to terms with urbanisation.

Nyanga squatters in the debate, Mr Botha said, "Do not single out for me a few thousand people who enter the city illegally." Was that just rhetoric?

Yes, he was just trying to polish a marble, to say that in South Africa we really look after family life . . . and he really believes that. But I wonder if the PM is aware to what extent blacks are not able to enjoy family life in South Africa?

Professor Erika Theron says the Government is struggling by its foreign-hand policy. Do you think it is sticking to this? I think force of circumstances is getting them to move away from this. Dr Koornhof's announcement that the Commission from commission will look

into urbanisation and will appoint an expert, maybe Dr Rippe Smit, is that a concession? Yes, very definitely. Professor Theron hears the squatters to the poor whites of decades ago, but political rights which help solve their problems. Can you solve the present problem without giving some political power to blacks? No, it is not possible. Blacks will try to use whatever power they have, either through labour, or effective organisations in the community. To anticipate the political consequences of economic reform you already have to anticipate and plan political institutions which can cope. They mesh.

What if we waved a magic wand and you were allowed to solve the problem. What would you do? To have an urbanisation policy means you have to attack the problems of overcrowding, lack of adequate housing, employment, and so on. You first have to accept the raw fact of urbanisation today, then you can calculate the rate of urbanisation. You have to direct the stream of people to the urban areas in a rational fashion. Labour bureau can be used to direct that flow. Legislation doesn't work. Trying to use legislation is being like King Canine. You are trying to force a flow to stop and it can't be done.



3666

deported

Political Correspondent  
THE Minister of Co-  
operation and Develop-  
ment, Dr P G J Koorn-  
hof, said yesterday  
that 3 666 blacks from  
the Transkei were  
lately deported from  
the Peninsula.

Answering questions  
put to him by Mr N J J  
Olivier (PFP nomi-  
nated) and Mr K M  
Andrew (PFP Gar-  
dens), Dr Koornhof  
said 2 017 of these were  
deported in August.

Those who qualified  
to be in the Western  
Cape were released  
after each case had  
been investigated.

In answer to other  
questions from Mrs H  
Suzman (PFP  
Houghton), Dr Koorn-  
hof said 118 178  
blacks were at present  
being housed in family  
dwellings in the Penin-  
sula, 38 314 in single  
quarters and 28 039 in  
other forms of accom-  
modation, including the  
Crossroads scheme.

There was a shortage  
of 7 135 family units  
and 1 000 beds were  
being supplied.

TAB 3  
ROWS.....CATEGORIES OF HHHAGE  
COLUMNS.....CATEGORIES OF HHHSEX

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	OTHER	MISSING
256	67	325	40	
(0,14)	21.23	100.00	100.00	0
86.78	77.53	84.64		
50.20	50.20	100.00		
2.23	6.74	3.13		
93.33	16.67	100.00		
1.62	1.12	1.56		
67.57	12.50	100.00		
2.37	1.12	2.09		
61.90	38.10	100.00		
4.41	8.99	5.47		
66.67	33.33	100.00		
2.71	4.49	3.13		
295	89	384	40	
TOTAL	76.82	100.00	100.00	0
MISSING	100.00	100.00		31

# Kei defence chiefs on fraud charges

Star 16/9/81  
103  
Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Brigadier Rodney Keswa, Transkei Defence commander, and Colonel H M Lugongolo, Defence Chief of Staff, are to appear in the Magistrate's Court here today on charges of fraud and conspiracy to defraud the Transkei government.

Both men were arrested in May under Transkei's security laws and have since been in detention. At a previous appearance they were granted bail but they were immediately re-arrested and detained under security laws.

It was also stated in

court by the state prosecutor that Brigadier Keswa and Colonel Lugongolo would face further charges which have not yet been disclosed.

A third man, Colonel M Fumba, a right-hand man to Brigadier Keswa and second-in-command of the Transkei Defence Force, who was arrested with the two accused, has been detained incommunicado since May.

So far no charges have been preferred against him and the Security Police remain tight-lipped on whether Colonel Fumba will be released or charged.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

**Keswa, Lugongolo appear in court**  
 DO 17/9/81  
 103

an earlier hearing when they were granted bail of R500 each.

After that hearing, when a figure of R31 395,90 was mentioned in court, they were rearrested under Transkei security laws.

They were remanded in custody yesterday until September 30.

The two men were first detained on May 27. — DDR.

UMTATA The former commander of the Transkei Defence force, R. Keswa, and the former Chief of staff, R. H. Lugongolo, made a brief appearance before Mr Z. C. Dreyer in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

The two men are being held on security charges so far unspecified. They had been charged with conspiring to defraud at acquisition

	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
Planning for acquisitions	513 - 524,	-	T.1319
Threshold	765 - 786,		T.1409
movements	534 - 537,		T.1411
or buy	1423 - 1426		
ions			
age leasing			

VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER

Planning for	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13,	The relevant	16.10
Acquisitions	22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)	paras. in	T.1051.(b)
Partnerships and		Chapters 9, 11,	and (c)
ventures (briefly)		12 and 26	T.1401
ing assets and			
ilities			
ing shares			
st payable on			
acquisition			

21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425  
 T.1431, T.1432  
 T.1525, 14.5  
 16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

17/9/81 (103) 103  
**Squatters: 1 100 jobs found'**

Political Correspondent

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that up to 1 100 jobs had been found in the Transvaal for men who had been squatting at Nyanga.

He was replying to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) relating to his offer of August 14 to find jobs outside the Western Cape for unemployed squatters. The offer was made before the stalemate which resulted in massive police

raids after which most of those in the camp were deported to Ciskei.

Dr Koornhof said between 1 000 and 1 100 job opportunities had been found in the Transvaal. At least 150 and possibly 500 were in agriculture and about 600 in the mining industry.

A number of other jobs might be offered by industry, commerce, the public service and other spheres of employment. Dr Koornhof said that "in a few cases" the men would be allowed to keep their wives and children with them.

Hector Njokweni

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black

Relations in South Africa

In a separate book, answer TWO of the following questions.

5. Should management pay attention to the distinction between the so-called tribal-oriented and western-oriented blacks in industry? Discuss.

6. Many studies have concentrated on the motivation of workers. How far do they apply to black industrial workers in South Africa?

7. It has often been the view of management that in order to understand the black worker one should employ a black personnel officer. How do you think his role involves conflict between commitment to black workers and to management?

8. (a) 'Conflict seldom arises because the man in the street or the man on the assembly line responds to pressure from agitators. It arises from the nature of the work environment itself and from external factors such as rising expectations.' (Jowell, 1980). Africa with special

theory that the migrant ca. Do you agree or disagree.

Erica Boddington  
Ginny Volbrecht

ing 1 1/2 hours.  
Industrialisation in  
for a theoretical under-  
labour.

trate the position of  
how this helps you to  
ss, colour and sex:

You consider to be the

SECTION D

# 'Kei elections in Jo'burg

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

A general election of members of the Transkeian National Assembly takes place next Thursday and employers in Johannesburg are asked to give their employers time to cast their votes.

The commissioner of Johannesburg, Mr A Bayne, said the polling stations will be opened between 7 am and 9 pm and registered Transkeian voters resident in black areas, hostels and elsewhere in his area may vote.

The persons eligible to vote at the following centres are only those whose names appear on the voters list:

- SENAQANE (Phiri hall), MEADOWLANDS EAST and WEST (Small hall, Heckroodt circle), KLIPSPRUIT/PIMVILLE (Nancefield Hostel hall), ZOLA NORTH and SOUTH

- (Zola Administration offices), ORLANDO WEST (Uncle Tom's hall), MOFOLO (Mofolo Administration offices), ORLANDO EAST (Old Rediffusion offices), DIEPKLOOF (Communal hall, Zone 3), HOSTELS: GEORGE GOCH, Wolhuter and Denver (Wolhuter Hostel), ANTHEA COMPOUND (corner Maraisburg Road and Kelvin Street, Industria), CITY DEEP COMPOUND (corner Heidelberg Road and Marjorie Street, City Deep), ORLANDO POWER STATION COMPOUND, SELBY COMPOUND (West Street Extension, Selby), NANCEFIELD COMPOUND (opposite Nancefield Railway Station), VAN BECK STREET COMPOUND (between Charles and Market streets, New Doornfontein) and OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONER (15 Market Street, Johannesburg).

103  
16 Feb 1971

11.  
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9.  
In a  
SECTI

# Wild Coast casino set to open soon

DD 19/9/87 (103)

2 DURBAN — The count-down to the opening of the Wild Coast casino and hotel has begun.

2 This week workmen on the R27 million Holiday Inns project in Transkei were working feverishly on the exterior finishes and clearing the way for the interior decorators.

2 The company hopes to begin trial operations on November 23, and to have smoothed out most problems by December 1, when the casino doors will open to the public.

26 page 2/1.

The casino section came a step closer to reality this week with the arrival of 22 croupiers who will have 10 weeks of training before the doors open to gamblers.

Mr "Chico" Chiaranda, the managing director, said they would be joined by another 40 croupiers plus supervisors and others who would work the gambling tables and roulette wheels.

The women, between 18 and 25 years old, have come all parts of Southern Africa and have left jobs

as diverse as teaching and home economics.

They will be taught to deal cards, clear the tables, work the wheels, how to pay out and how to deal with the public.

Another R12 million has been budgeted for immediate extensions which include another 80 hotel rooms, the doubling of the size of the casino, and a 750-seat theatre.

Mr Chiaranda said to date 700 people had been employed, the bulk of them Transkeians. A full-time government fisheries officer had been appointed to protect the coastline from the ravages of shellfish poachers. — DDC.

27. Hendriksen, Eldon S.: Accounting
28. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 42.
29. FASB ED: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 15, 1978, paragraph 57.
30. Linhart, P.B., Lebowitz, J.L. and Sinden, F.N.: "The Choice between Capitalising and Expensing Under Rate Regulation", The Bell Journal of Economics and Management Science, Volume 5, Autumn 1974, page 407.
31. Lockett, Peter P.: Op. cit., page 32.
32. Guidance Note of Treatment of Interest on Deferred Payments, Chartered Accountant (India), October 1979, page 394.
33. Sentrachem Limited AFS 1979: page 64.
34. FASB DM: Op. cit., paragraph 47.
35. Ibid, paragraph 49.
36. National Council of Chartered Accountants (S.A.): Generally Accepted Accounting Practice : 1.001 The Disclosure of Accounting Policies, paragraph 5.
37. FASB DM: Op. cit., page 2.
38. Greenblo, Allan: "Pascall Fiasco", Financial Mail, April 5, 1974, page 70.

19/9/81  
103

## How Transkei will celebrate statehood

39. Secretar (1975 (4 September
40. Ernst & "Capita 24.
41. Securit
42. Lockett, Peter P.: Op cit., page 34.
43. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 66.
44. Included here are:  
Pick 'n Pay Stores Ltd - AFS 1981  
K & L Timbers Ltd - AFS 1980
45. Anglo-Alpha Cement Ltd: AFS 1978.
- the presidential palace.  
There will be an almost continuous programme of sports events at the Independence Stadium and on the day of the anniversary itself, October 26, there will be a military display and march past outside the House of Assembly.  
The President, Paramount Chief Kaiser, Matanzima, will deliver an address at the Independence Stadium at 3 pm. — DDR.
- (Pty) Ltd and 25th  
lopment 1980, page

DD 9/9/81  
**SA votes  
R250m for  
Transkei**

repetitive, thus sa

I submit that where  
rate, capitalisati  
due to the cost in  
if the stock turno  
whole production/s  
capitalised on inv  
have to be set out

4.1.4 LIFO Invent

The LIFO method o  
problems. One a  
LIFO concept is t  
the best manner i  
be to expense it.  
ate to capitalise  
would result in a  
and furthermore,  
LIFO inventories  
it would mean th

some expressed, depending on the surprises quantity  
changes. I disagree with this. There should be no dif-  
ference in the cost of inventory merely because of the manner  
chosen to account for it. If interest is capitalised on all  
the inventory that qualifies, then in the long-run, even  
interest capitalised on the base layers will be taken through

CAPE TOWN — Transkei  
is to receive nearly R250  
million from South Africa  
during the current finan-  
cial year.

This was disclosed yes-  
terday by the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik  
Botha, when he replied to  
a question tabled in Par-  
liament by Mr Nic Olivier  
(nominated, PFP).

Mr Botha said Transkei  
would receive R147,8 mil-  
lion for budget assistance  
under the programme for  
development aid and co-  
operation during the cur-  
rent financial year.

"This amount is fixed  
annually after negotia-  
tions with the South Afri-  
can Department of Fin-  
ance in the light of par-  
ticular circumstances.

"Thereafter the two gov-  
ernments agree together  
on the utilisation of the  
money."

Transkei would receive  
R6 million as transfer pay-  
ment of an estimate of the  
pool share of general tax  
collected from blacks em-  
ployed in white areas,  
R91,9 million for Trans-  
kei's share of the custom  
union pool and R3,5 mil-  
lion in terms of the rand  
monetary area agree-  
ment.

The minister added: "As  
with any other friendly  
country Transkei may app-  
ly for the financing of a  
particular project within  
the framework of the eco-  
nomic co-operation prom-  
otion loan fund.

"Such applications are  
considered strictly on  
merit, in accordance with  
fixed criteria and within  
the limits of available fi-  
nance. — PC.

ments of FASB 34.

urned over at a high  
ill not be justified  
over effect. However,

suggested above, the  
interest could be  
s for doing this would

ccounting policies.

ck can give rise to

res that, because the

against current sales,

interest charge would

it would be inappropri-

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credit to income", 8

be capitalised only on

ew layers are added,

d be capitalised, and



DD 19/9/81  
Lawyer: detainee dead (103)

UMTATA — The death of a Transkei detainee was announced by his lawyer here last night.

The lawyer, Mr Prince Madikizela, said a 60-year-old farmer, detained under the country's emergency regulations earlier this month, died in custody on Thursday night.

He said Mr Manana Mgqwepo and six other Transkeians appeared in the Engcobo Magistrate's Court on Wednesday.

Mr Mgqwepo appeared ill at the time and the court ordered that he be taken to a doctor.

He saw the doctor on Thursday, but died that night. — SAPA

revenue-earning

suggested that

that require extensive testing and

tion.

#### 4.1.2 Land

In this regard, if land undergoes development to get it ready for an intended use, and the resultant asset is that developed land, then any interest charge incurred during such development is part of the cost of the developed land, and may be capitalised. Such capitalisation could lead to a permanent difference arising for deferred tax purposes.

#### 4.1.3 Inventories

FASB 34 does not allow interest to be capitalised on inventories that are routinely manufactured on a repetitive basis, because, in the Board's judgment the informational benefits received by doing so is outweighed by the costs involved. The allocation of interest to inventories has little effect on periodic earnings because of the "roll-over"<sup>3</sup> effect, i.e. the amount of interest capitalised in a period tends to be offset by amortisation of previously capitalised interest.

The Board's stand that no interest should be capitalised on inventories that require an extended maturation period, e.g. aging whiskeys, is a direct reversal of what they proposed in the ED. Their logic behind this is that it is not appropriate to capitalise interest as a holding cost.

9 (b).

P<sub>1</sub>

# Transkei to get R249m

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Transkei is to receive R249,2 million from South Africa during the current financial year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated).

Mr Botha said Transkei would receive R147,8m for budget assistance under the programme Development Aid and Co-operation during the current financial year.

"This amount is fixed annually after negotiations with the South African Department of Finance in the light of particular circumstances.

"Thereafter the two governments agree together on the utilization of the money."

Transkei would receive R6m as a transfer payment of an estimate of the pool share of Transkei of the general tax collected from blacks employed in white areas, R91,9m for Transkei's share of the custom union pool and R3,5m in terms of the Rand Monetary Area agreement.

The minister added: "As with any other friendly country, Transkei may apply for the financing of a particular project within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.

"Such applications are considered strictly on merit, in accordance with fixed criteria and within the limits of available finance.

"This type of financing

consists mainly of loans which are repayable and can therefore not be regarded as transfer payments."

In Parliament yesterday, replying to queries by the opposition's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), the minister said the basic principle of self-help had to be promoted in rendering development assistance.

The emphasis was placed on providing technical and financial assistance for specific high-priority development projects.

"On receiving requests for budgetary or project assistance a thorough and scientific evaluation takes place.

"South Africa and the receiving country then jointly agree on how financial assistance will be applied.

"During this process we respect on independent country's right to make its own decisions and to set priorities."

"But we reserve South Africa's right to take decisions on which assistance will be rendered for a specific purpose based on our evaluation of the effective and efficient application of funds and on reach understanding in this regard.

"These principles apply whether we provide development assistance to Transkei or any other country and make an important contribution to the optimum utilization of all available resources of a developing country," Mr Botha said.

This was also the basis on which the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund operated.

D Price different prices for

some good. This is to utilize and exploit the consumer surplus.

ans that different for the ✓

Price discrimination is only possible under monopoly conditions (in other market forms, price discrimination results in customer loss).

CT 21/9/81

# Fears on 'Koornhof deal' at Crossroads

Political Staff

ABOUT 600 Crossroads residents held a mass meeting yesterday to voice their fears that key elements of the historic 1979 agreement reached with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were collapsing.

The community leaders called on Dr Koornhof to take urgent steps to ensure that his officials carried out the letter and the spirit of the agreement to rehouse the shanty dwellers and their families at a nearby site, now known as New Crossroads.

Several speakers expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the way Administration Board officials were implementing the agreement reached with Dr Koornhof in 1979.

However, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, last night strongly denied that the "Koornhof deal" was breaking down. "The community leaders have not approached me with these complaints and I am surprised that such fears are now being expressed.

"We will continue to implement the Crossroads agreement in consultation with Crossroads leaders," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

## Grievances

The grievances of Crossroads residents centre on:

- Problems many face to get the necessary permit to be in Crossroads. Without these permits they cannot get a house in New Crossroads and face the constant danger of arrest under the pass laws.

- The uncertain position of contract workers who say they were told not to apply for permits and now find they are unable to move to New Crossroads — in spite of Dr Koornhof's pledge that they would be included in the deal.

- The fact that people are being issued with temporary permits although they be-

lieve they are entitled to blanket permission to remain.

- The inadequacy of a survey conducted to establish which Crossroads residents could take advantage of Dr Koornhof's deal. Community leaders say many people who were in the area before the December 31, 1978, deadline were omitted from the survey.

- Anger at the deportation of several Crossroads residents back to the Transkei during recent pass raids in the Peninsula.

- Extreme dissatisfaction over high water accounts received by many New Crossroads residents. Community leaders have objected to the water fees, as no other townships are subject to such fees and the matter was not discussed with community leaders, although they were assured of consultation on all important issues.

## Suspicion

There is also a deep-rooted suspicion within the community that the Administration Board wishes to by-pass the elected leaders, under Crossroads "mayor" Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, and set up other leadership groups.

Mr Bezuidenhoud rejected these allegations, saying there was "no truth" in them.

Several speakers at the Crossroads meeting said they believed Administration Board officials rejected the "Koornhof deal" and were not prepared to abide by its letter or spirit. They called on Dr Koornhof to take steps to ensure that the agreement was carried out.

Community leaders have also decided to request a meeting with Dr Koornhof if matters do not improve.

Residents hope that progress can begin today towards solving the permit problem, as they have been promised that an administrative committee will be reconvened to consider cases of people who believe they have a right to a permit.

# Officials rescued from mob

*Nyanga*  
*22/9/87*  
*103*  
*103*  
*103*

UMTATA. — Four white South African officials were yesterday rescued by Transkei police from a screaming mob of Nyanga squatters who wanted their demands met or to be arrested.

The acting counsellor of the SA Embassy in Transkei, Mr Bernardo Moolman, had just addressed more than 500 Nyanga squatters when they began screaming for a red-haired South African official, 'Rooikop', to be brought to them.

A squatter accused 'rooikop' of using teargas when forcing them to leave Nyanga a month ago.

Earlier, the white and Transkei officials discussed for more than three hours what should be done about the squatters.

Word came through that a stalemate had arisen.

South Africa refused to take all the squatters, while the Transkeians insisted that sorting be done in the Western Cape.

As Mr Moolman appeared after the meeting, the women rushed for exits to stop him from leaving the hall.

Mr Moolman and his colleagues were bunched in a corner by the pressing, screaming crowd until the Transkei police arrived to clear the way.

Outside their vehicles were surrounded and it was some time before one car managed to pull out by driving into the crowd. No one was hurt.

A car and a combi were left behind as other white officials escaped in a police van.

Later, the security police persuaded the people to leave the combi. — Sapa.

CT 22/9/91

# Chaos as officials screen squatters

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — There was pandemonium in front of the Roman Catholic church hall here yesterday as South African officials from Cape Town tried to screen squatters who were to be allowed to return to the Cape to fetch their children and belongings.

All the squatters, who have been accommodated in the church hall since last month, demanded to be taken back to Cape Town. They were in a defiant mood, threatening officials and spilling into the street.

The South African officials tried to persuade some of the women to board the bus

that was provided, promising more buses to fetch the remaining squatters. The women refused saying the government provided enough buses when they were repatriated and should do the same to take them back.

The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr A A Dunjwa, described the screening by the South African officials as "fanagalo" and "delaying tactics".

"The officials who have been sent here cannot do anything on their own but act on their master's voice," he said.

Mr Dunjwa said the squatters should be returned to Cape Town

APR 22/9/51

# Squatter mothers to return to babies

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Department of Foreign Affairs admitted today that 'a handful of children' were left behind when squatters were removed from Cape Town to Transkei.

A spokesman for the department said arrangements had been made for the mothers to return to Cape Town to collect their children.

'Many people in Umtata claimed to have left children or possessions in Nyanga,' he said.

'In spite of our efforts, we have traced only a handful of children.

'We decided the mothers must be given preference in returning. Preference would also be given to others claiming to have left children behind.

## UNPLEASANT

'We also found about 25 who had legitimate reasons for being in Cape Town.'

The spokesman said a busload of 60 people was to have left Umtata for Cape Town.

'Our people explained the arrangement to the squatters in Umtata but they apparently did not like it,' he said.

'They took the law into their own hands and there was an unpleasant incident.

'When the first busload returns, another would probably go to Cape Town.'

'We had hoped all the problems could be settled amicably but they wanted to go back to Cape Town en masse. We could not allow that. The whole thing could have become uncontrollable,' he said.

⊗ Officials rescued from Nyanga mob — Page 5.

# Chief Tutor takes sides in election

DD 23/9/87

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UMTATA — The paramount chief of western Pondoland, Chief Tutor Ndamase, whose districts are affected by split votes and a court interdict, has aligned himself with some factions in the coming general election.

He has called on voters of Western Pondoland to vote for candidates nominated by the Nyandeni Regional Council under him in Ngqeleni and Libode electoral divisions.

Elections in the Umzimvubu electoral division (Port St Johns), which also falls under him, have been postponed by a Supreme Court order.

Chief Tutor said voters at Ngqeleni should vote for the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, Mr M. Ntapane, both sitting Members of Parliament, and Chief Dumisani Gwadiso, and not the other faction led by the Minister of Health, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, which includes Chief Langalakhe Madikizela.

Chief Gwadiso, who has dissociated himself from the Nyandeni Council tent, has the support of both factions.

In the Libode district Chief Tutor has called on the electorate to vote for Chief Vinkinduku Ndamase and Mr D. T. Mdulini, and not for an independent, Mr H. B. Tiya.

Chief Tutor accused Chief D. D. P. Ndamase of causing a rift among Western Pondos who had all along been a closely knit unit.

He said Chief Ndamase's team was acting in de-

fiance of the decision of the Nyandeni Council. The tribe had decided to nominate Chief Gwadiso in Chief Ndamase's place although Chief Gwadiso did not want to have anything to do with the Nyandeni team.

Port St Johns, which also falls under Chief Tutor, had two candidates nominated to contest one seat. One candidate was nominated by the Nyandeni Council and the other was to have contested as an independent.

Chief Mussolini Ndabeni brought an urgent application asking the Supreme Court to declare the election of Chief Jackson Ndamase as an ex-officio member of the Legislative Assembly null and void. He claimed that he himself had been elected by a college of chiefs as an ex-officio member.

He also applied that, should the court declare his election null and void, he be given the opportunity to contest the seat as an elected member, and therefore applied for the setting aside of the nominations of the two candidates, Mr V. P. Vapi and Mr M. J. Mqgibi, who were to have contested the district's seat.

The Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice Hefter, ordered by consent that the election of Chief Ndabeni as an ex-officio member was invalid, that nominations of the two candidates for elections (Mr Vapi and Mr Mqgibi) for the Umzimvubu electoral division be set aside, that fresh nomination pro-

ceedings be conducted for elections in the district, that the Speaker of the National Legislative Assembly convene a meeting of chiefs holding office in the Umzimvubu district in order that they may, by secret ballot, determine which chief would represent the district (ex-officio), and that such a meeting be convened for a day earlier than the day fixed for fresh nominations. — DDR.

(News by Owen Vanqa, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata).

DD 23/9/81 (103)

# Transkei voters need ID books

UMTATA — Both reference books and books of life will be used by Transkei voters for identification and voting at the country's first post independence general election tomorrow, the electoral officer, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, has said.

There would be two volumes of voters roll: part one for reference books and part two for Transkei Books of Life. There was a separate volume for men and women voters.

In some districts there would be supplementary volumes which would contain names of people who were erroneously left out from part one of the voters roll. Both male and female voters were combined in

one supplementary voters toll, Mr Mgwigwi said.

Transkeians applying for books of life were supposed to hand over their reference books but it was possible that some did not. To guard against the temptation of people who had both documents from voting twice, the government had bought equipment similar to that used in Zimbabwe.

It consists of a special torch with an ultra violet light and a colourless liquid into which a voter dips a finger after voting. Before voting voters would subject their fingers to the ultra violet torch light. If the light showed no signs of the liquid stain, the voter would be allowed to

vote and before leaving the polling booth, the voter will be made to dip a finger into the liquid.

The liquid, although invisible, remains visible through the ultra violet light for five days.

Mr Mgwigwi said the instrument had been demonstrated to all returning officers in Transkei as well as all the Transkei consuls and consulate staff in each of the missions in South Africa.

Consuls had been asked to be distribution points for the equipment for all returning officers in their areas of operation outside Transkei.

Voters who were outside their electoral divisions or

who had reason to believe they would not be in their divisions on election day were allowed to cast their votes from Monday to Thursday.

There would be about 1 161 pollings stations in Transkei for the 26 magisterial districts where elections will take place.

In South Africa and other national states outside Transkei where no additional polling stations are established in the district, voting will take place during official hours only on polling day.

In districts in which additional polling stations are established, voting starts from 7 am until 9 pm. (News by Owen Vanqa, 49 Madeira St, Umtata).



UNIVERSITY

# Squatters wait for SA reply

UMTATA — All was quiet in the "camp" at the Catholic Church hall here yesterday as squatters and the Transkeian Government waited for word from the South African Government on their demands that they should all be returned to Cape Town.

There was a commotion on Monday when South African officials tried to screen the squatters to see who should return to the Western Cape.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G. T. Vika, said yesterday the squatters had become a big social problem that needed to be solved urgently by both countries.

He said the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had made it quite clear that the squatters should be returned to Cape Town and that the South African Government should legalise their stay there instead of dumping them in Transkei where there was no work for them.

"Screening these people in Transkei is a long process which has taxed the patience of the squatters," Mr Vika said.

"The position has become so unbearable that government officials are finding it difficult to work with the squatters.

"The demand of the squatters is that they be returned to Cape Town where they were earning their living. South Africa has the machinery and personnel to screen them in Cape Town. This is the view of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Transkei Government," he said.

"South Africa has placed Transkei in an embarrassing situation in the eyes of the world by dumping squatters in Transkei. A good neighbour to Transkei, South Africa should have realised that its action would antagonise these citizens who were forcibly removed from Cape Town.

"These people should be returned to work in Cape Town. We expect South Africa as our neighbouring country to oblige," Mr Vika said.

Meanwhile, a priest at the Catholic Youth Centre here said 166 women were sharing three toilets and three sinks and 97 men had the use of two sinks and two toilets. In addition one bath had been made available by a convent across the road from the hall.

Transkeian authorities have been providing the displaced people with three meals a day. — DDR.

Students are required to use separate sheets for each question.

SECTION A: Industrial Perspective

Answer TWO of the following questions.

1. . . . the sh . . . representation

What are these representative

2. Compare and contrast the industrial strikes in South Africa and Transkei. How do they differ between their

3. (a) Critically evaluate the Ford Workers' reference to

OR

(b) Compare the Revolutionary Workers' Front (FWC) paying attention to community issues and their relationship to the relevant

; compulsory.

Johann Maree

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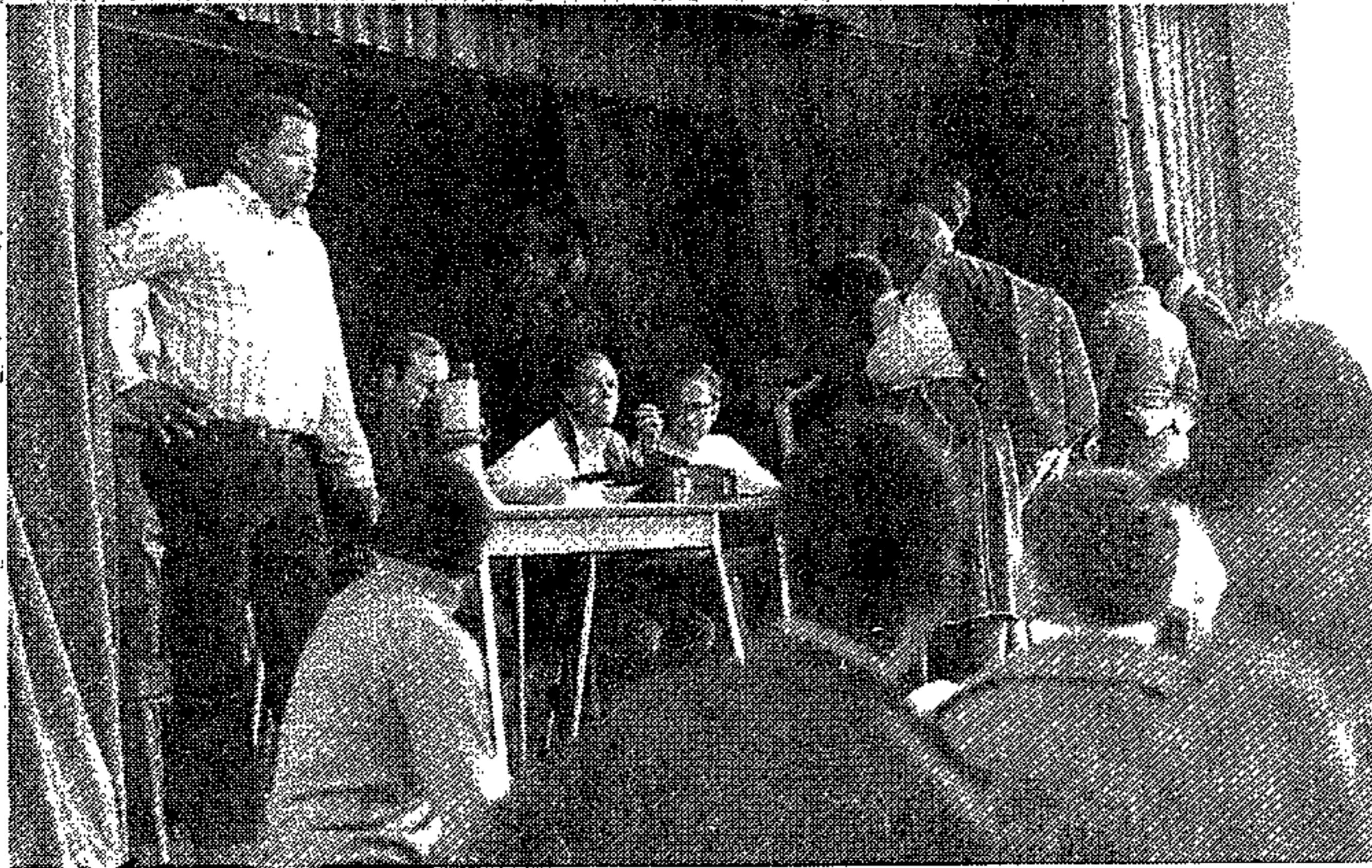
= UAW and the particular

ague of Committee workplace and trade unions.

4. 'What I find so objectionable as well as invalid in the Marxist view is its implicit contempt for "pure and simple" trade unionism. Trade unions, by doggedly sticking to their immediate ends and refusing to be captured and exploited by any political party, have gradually transformed society. Only not according to the sacred texts or the dialectical laws! That they may be right in preferring reform to revolution and unity to discord never crosses the mind of those whose theory tells them all the answers.' (Allan Flanders)

Assess this assertion of Flanders, paying special attention to Perry Anderson's writing, and drawing on your knowledge of the sociology of trade unions and industrial relations.

SECTION B: . . . . .



South African officials, with the help of an interpreter, processing the cases of about 300 former Nyanga squatters at the Catholic Youth Centre in Umtata on Monday. Soon after this picture was taken, the officials were held hostage by an angry crowd who demanded transport back to Cape Town.

# Officials held hostage by mob

CT 23/9/81  
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**SOUTH AFRICAN** officials were held hostage for three hours in Umtata, Transkei, on Monday by about 300 Nyanga squatters demanding to be taken back to Cape Town.

The officials were eventually released by Transkei police from the screaming and weeping mob at the Catholic Youth Centre in Umtata.

The confrontation arose from a statement by the officials that only 50 squatters would be transported to Cape Town to find children and to collect belongings.

The 50 selected refused to board the bus, preferring to remain with the crowd of people demanding to be taken back to Cape Town as a group.

Squatter spokesmen said the South African authorities had provided buses to remove them from Cape Town — now they could provide transport to take them all back again.

Mr M Titus, Transkei Secretary for the Interior, told the South African officials on Monday that the squatters all wanted to go back to Cape Town for official screening in a "humane" manner. He said visits by two teams of South African officials had failed to solve the problem.

Mr B L Moolman, of the South African Embassy in Umtata, telephoned the Ambassador, Dr R du Plooy, from the hall and conveyed the decision that his government would not agree to transporting all the squatters back to Cape Town at once.

After drawn-out talks between the South African and Transkei officials — attended by a delegation of squatters — in an upstairs office in the hall had failed to produce a satisfactory outcome, squatter spokesmen said the officials would not be allowed to leave the hall until their problems had been dealt with.

Mr Moolman had asked the squatters to allow him to leave the hall to contact government officials from his office. The squatter spokesmen said they had no guarantees that Mr Moolman would do so, and suggested they accompany him to his office and remain there until the following morning.

Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

# Kei goes to the polls today

rom  
103  
24/9/81  
24/9/81

UMTATA. — Voting in Transkei's first post-independence general election will take place today when Transkeians go to the polls to elect their representatives for the second term of the National Assembly.

Voting will take place at 1 161 polling stations in 26 districts. Absent voters are allowed four days — from next Monday to Thursday — to cast their votes instead of the normal 21 days.

The electoral officer, Mr V B Mgwigwi, said this was because a liquid, similar to that used during elections in Zimbabwe, would be used to guard against people trying to vote twice.

The liquid remained visible on the flesh for five days.

There will be no voting in two districts — Cofimvaba, where all four candidates were returned unopposed and at Port St Johns, where nominations have been set aside by a Supreme Court order.

Fresh nominations and elections in these districts will take place on dates still to be decided.

## Interest

Liquor outlets will be closed in all the districts. The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has appealed to all employers of Transkeians in South Africa to release Transkeian voters on voting days.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party is already assured of winning an overwhelming 141 seats out of 150 because of the votes of ex-officio members, who support the TNIP.

The official opposition Democratic Progressive Party has put up only six candidates. Its leader, Mr Caledon Mda, is standing at Bizana.

Interest will focus on Engcobo district, where the TNIP is expected to face stiff opposition. The Prime Minister has been campaigning in the district over the past few weeks in support of his candidates.

The TNIP is expected to be weakened at Engcobo because about 11 of its candidates are seeking election to the four seats.

The percentage poll is not expected to be any higher than in previous elections. The highest ever was in 1963 with 68,8%, slipping to 53,6% in 1968 and then to 42,4% in 1973.

— Sapa.

24/9/87

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Hans KwaZulu/Transkei consolidation

311. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many hectares of White-owned agricultural land have been purchased since 1960 in (i) Natal for the consolidation of KwaZulu and (ii) the districts of Mount Currie, Umzimkulu and Matatiele for the consolidation of Transkei and (b)(i) to whom has such land been transferred, and (ii) what is the extent of such land in hectares, in each case;
- (2) (a) to what account are rentals paid for farms leased back to White farmers after purchase by the South African Development Trust, (b) on what basis are such rentals calculated and (c) for what period are such leases negotiated;
- (3) whether any provision is made for rental escalation; if not, why not; if so, on what basis?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 305 877 hectares.  
(ii) Mt Currie: None.  
Umzimkulu: 21 479 hectares.  
Matatiele: 35 221 hectares.
- (b)(i) and (ii) The land acquired in the province of Natal for addition to KwaZulu is still the property of the S.A. Development Trust. All the land acquired in the districts of Umzimkulu and Matatiele, excluding the farms in the Ongeluksnek area to the extent of approximately 30 000 hectares, has been transferred to the Government of Transkei.
- (2) (a) The account of the S.A. Development Trust.

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THURSDAY, 24

- (b) Rentals are calculated on the basis of 2% on the value of grazing land and 3% on the valuation of irrigable and other arable lands.
- (c) Mainly on a annual basis.
- (3) Yes. The rental in respect of farms acquired before 1 January 1976 and 1 January 1980 has been increased with 40% and 30% respectively.

Chris van Rensburg Publications

340. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether his Department has had any publishing done on its behalf by Chris van Rensburg Publications since 14 February 1980; if so, what publications?

The MINISTER OF Justice:

No.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

Matanzima  
Star 24/9/81  
calls for summit with PW (103)

By Anthony Duigan

UMTATA — Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has asked for a summit meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the eve of the territory's fifth anniversary of independence. This is a bid to end the bottleneck in development aid which has left Transkei's economy stagnating and unemployment running into many thousands.

The move comes after a heated meeting two months ago between the South African Government and the three independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthat and Venda, at which both Transkei and Bophuthat swana were strongly critical of the constellation of states concept in its present form and the way South Africa was handling development aid to the black states.

Today Transkei voters go to the polls in the first general election since independence in October 1976 to elect 75 representatives for the National Assembly in an atmosphere of tense relations with South Africa.

OPPOSITION

The election itself is a foregone conclusion. The opposition Democratic Progressive Party is putting up only six candidates.

In an interview, Chief Matanzima said the biggest problem was the finance for development. "It is because Transkei is unable to supply work for the people that they gate-crash into the Cape, as the Nyanga squatters did," he said.

The more than 1000 Nyanga squatters evicted by South African authorities more than a month ago have also soured relations between South Africa and Transkei.

Today more than 600 of these people live in two church halls and an old nurses' dormitory here and have to be fed by the army.

- interest payable on acquisition

21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425  
T.1431, T.1432  
T.1525, 14.5  
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

# Transkei election today <sup>DD 24/9/81</sup> (103)

UMTATA — Thousands of Transkeian voters go to the polls today to elect 69 of the 75 members for the National Legislative Assembly.

A record number of 174 candidates are contesting the seats. Four candidates in the Cofimvaba constituency have been returned unopposed while elections at Umzimvubu electoral division (Port St Johns) have been postponed by a supreme court order for a date still to be decided.

Those returned unopposed are the Premier, Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, the former Secretary for the Department of Prime Minister, Mr M. Lujabe and the sitting MP, Mr O. Mapasa.

The Opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), has only put up six candidates, the remaining 174 candidates being members of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP).

The DPP leader, Mr C. S. Mda, is standing for Bizana, the seat he won on a TNIP ticket before he crossed the floor. The party's general secretary, Mr W. M. Dweba, is seeking re-election in Lusikisiki.

The other opposition candidates are contesting Engcobo which was regarded as a safe opposition constituency since the introduction of self-government in 1963 until the last general election held in 1976. The party's candidates were detained

shortly before the election and as a result the seats were won by the TNIP.

Fifteen candidates are vying for four in the Engcobo district. Each party has put up four candidates and the remaining seven are TNIP rebels.

In constituencies where there are no opposition candidates the contest has been fought among the ruling party members. All cabinet ministers and their deputies are seeking re-election and some of them are locked in tough campaigns against newcomers.

Political observers believe there will be new faces in the assembly. They say some cabinet ministers will be lucky to

retain their seats.

The new cabinet is expected to have new, young faces.

Candidates include a mixture of peasant farmers, retired civil servants, traders, chiefs and headmen. Among them are women.

Results are expected to be announced in a week's time.

Schools are closed today because some classrooms are being used as polling stations and some teachers are acting as polling officers.

All liquor outlets are closed in all the constituencies where elections are taking place. — DDR.

News by Owen Vanqa, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata.

## Allow Transkeians to vote asks PM

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has called on all employers of Transkeians in South Africa to allow them time off to vote.

"This is the first general election since independence in 1976, and I appeal to employers of all Transkeians in the Republic of South Africa to release the voters on the day scheduled, to facilitate voting," he said.

"Voting is significant to any national of any country to ensure that he votes

for a candidate who he thinks is suitable.

Chief Matanzima said he was using the word 'national' advisedly because Transkeians outside its borders were termed nationals just as other people who were not Transkeians in Transkei were termed nationals.

Addressing himself to Transkeians he said: "I want to warn you to take voting in a very good spirit and to go to the polls in numbers in order to make this a success".

## DPP confident of winning six seats

UMTATA — The opposition Democratic Progressive Party is confident of winning the six seats it is contesting in the general election.

The party's general secretary, Mr W. M. Dweba, said his party had been heartened by the electorate's response during their campaign.

"We were happy to find that the people are aware of the importance of an opposition in this country," he said.

"We call on the voters to

go to the polls to elect the people they feel will represent their interests in Parliament. It is their democratic right and they must exercise it."

Mr Dweba said the opposition was not harassed nor hampered during the campaign. They were not required to apply for permits to address meetings.

Mr Dweba accused some cabinet ministers of using their official cars instead of using their private cars like the other candidates.

# T'kei poll a mere ritual, but what of the future?

EV post 24/9/85

103

TRANSKEI is holding its first post-independence election today, but what should be a critical test of popular opinion on the eve of the territory's fifth independence anniversary is already predictable as a mere ritual exercise.

The ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) has already won the election, as the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) is contesting only six of the 75 popularly-elected seats in the national assembly.

The TNIP has the allegiance of 72 of the 75 chiefs who sat in the National Assembly when it was dissolved. As a party which reflects and protects the interests of chiefs, it is assured of at least retaining its pre-election position when the chiefs elect 75 of their own kind to the Assembly.

The absence of a meaningful degree of opposition in the popularly-elected constituencies can be ascribed theoretically to the popularity of the TNIP which has ruled the territory since it became a "self-governing homeland" in 1963.

But even the most biased observers would be hard put to sustain that view in the light of the conspicuous lack of enthusiasm for the Matanzima regime and its use of draconian laws to silence dissent and to eliminate all but the most docile of their political opponents.

These laws and their emasculatation of the opposition politicians trying to function within Transkei's parliamentary system are portrayed effectively by Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed in their admirable book *Render Unto Kaiser* — (which predictably has been banned in Transkei).

The laws include:

- The Public Security Act of 1977, which makes it a treasonable offence, punishable by death, to question the wisdom of Transkei's decision to accept independence on October 26, 1976.

As opposition parties, directly or indirectly, advocate some form of re-unification with South Africa, its effect is to make it impossible for them to propagate their policies.

- The Republic of Transkei Act of 1976, which makes it an offence to insult or violate the dignity of the President. As President Kaiser Matanzima is the major political, as distinct from ceremonial, figure in Transkei, its impact is to virtually curtail all discussion of his vital, though partially covert, political actions.

The Public Security Act has been used to detain opposition leaders of all political hues, including the tough-talking Mr Hector Nkokazi, the mild-mannered Mr Caledon Mda and the high-ranking Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

The Republic of Transkei Constitution Act was used against Paramount Chief

**The killing of two Transkeian security policemen by fleeing African National Congress insurgents last month and the recent attack on a Bophuthatswana police station highlights the ANC's hostility towards "homeland" governments and people serving in them. As Transkei goes to the polls today, a Special Correspondent assesses the vulnerability of the homeland to ANC-inspired insurgency.**

Dalindyebo for a speech which he made in his capacity as leader of the DPP. He was found guilty last year of injuring the dignity of the President and sentenced to R700 or 18 months.

Chief Dalindyebo was afterwards deposed as Paramount Chief of the Tembu. He fled into exile, where he is said to have thrown in his lot with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that there are so few opposition candidates in the election scheduled for September 24, the more so because of the 1979 Electoral Law Amendment Act.

The amendment compelled political parties to register, pay a deposit of R500 and an annual fee of R50 and — of greater importance — raised the election deposit for candidates from R50 to R800.

As Chief T N Sigcau said in opposing the law when it was debated in the National Assembly: "Only the privileged classes will be able to contest... this House will consist of voting robots who will be no use at all."

The lack of real opposition within the approved system, in which the rules pre-determined victory for the governing party, raises the question of whether the real opposition is not fermenting at an extra-parliamentary level.

There is *prime facie* evidence of some support for the ANC.

When five ANC insurgents fled last month after the bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth, it is significant that they first sought sanctuary in Butterworth, Transkei's second-largest town.

There they shot two Transkei security policemen dead before fleeing again, only to run into a South African police roadblock, where two insurgents were shot dead and a third captured.

If, as suspected, the insurgents were trying to make their way back to Lesotho, did they initially choose to go through Transkei because they felt it was a safer route? If so, was it because of greater ANC support in Transkei?

These questions assume more than theoretical interest when assessed in the context of a recent paper by Major-General Johan Coetzee, South Africa's Chief of Security Police.

In his paper Gen Coetzee named Lesotho as an increasingly important springboard for insurgent attacks on South Africa, which he said were



President KAISER MATANZIMA . . . draconian laws

aimed primarily at the "Border-Eastern Cape region".

A glance at the map identifies Transkei as an integral part of the area, the more so as two Transkeian districts, Herschel and Maluti, adjoin Lesotho and link it to the coastal lands running along the Indian Ocean.

The probabilities of ANC penetration of Transkei rise when it is recalled that the former Commander of the Transkeian Army, Brigadier Roy Keswa, has been detained for alleged contact with the ANC, which, in turn, points to pending charges of conspiracy between the top officers in the Transkeian Army and the ANC.

The reported decision of Chief Dalindyebo to make common cause with the ANC adds further weight to these deductions, particularly as he fled via Lesotho and is a close blood relation of the impris-

oned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

An alliance between the exiled chief and the imprisoned Mandela is made more than plausible by their common political enmity for President Matanzima, who is also related to Mandela but diametrically opposed to him politically. (The ANC is a banned organisation in Transkei).

In a recent interview Chief George Matanzima dismissed the threats which are at least implicit in Transkei: "Apart from what happened recently at Butterworth, we don't foresee much trouble."

On the ANC he said: "I wouldn't say it is re-establishing itself, but there have always been people who are ANC. Transkei has found armament caches on our side of the Lesotho border. But it is not known whether they belong to the Basutoland Congress

Party rebels from Lesotho or to the ANC."

In reply to a question about Chief Dalindyebo's potential influence, he said: "We're not sure of his whereabouts, but his absence doesn't worry us. Sabata never had much of a following. The ANC may try to make use of him but he is a spent force."

Two top men, Brigadier Keswa and the former Transkeian Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, have been detained by security police at different times, which, on the face of it, raises questions about the loyalty of top men in Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said, however: "I don't think it is a question of doubting the loyalty of top men, as much as it is a question of their having committed or allegedly committed certain acts which they have to be held to account for."

Referring to the appointment of the former commander of the Selous Scouts, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, as the new Commander of the Transkeian Army, a well-placed Umtata source said: "The suspicion is that South Africa is controlling the whole security field."

The implication is that South Africa at least approved the appointment of Gen Reid-Daly, who because of his competence as a soldier was agreed upon by both the Matanzima regime "which is frightened of losing control" and South Africa "which fears that the ANC may gain a foothold in Transkei".

A source close to South African intelligence said of Gen Reid-Daly: "We think he is rather a good appointment. He is a hell of a good soldier, which is what the Transkei army needs."

The same source said of the ANC threat to Transkei: "It is sufficiently serious to be taken very much into account in our assessment."

# MTANZIMA SEEKS S

Argus 24/9/81  
103

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has asked for a summit meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the eve of the territory's fifth anniversary of independence.

## Transkei Summit

(Continued from Page 1)  
South African Government.

'The South African Government has sent two delegations to interview these people and each time the South African officials promised to do something.

'But nothing has been done although the Nyanga people put forward their cases convincingly. They want to go back because when they were uprooted some of them were working albeit illegally.'

He had asked for the appointment with Mr Botha to discuss the whole issue of project aid and how much Transkei could expect for its development programme over the next five years.

Chief Matanzima said he had not yet received any indication of when he could see Mr Botha, but he intended pressing hard for the meeting which he saw as one of the most important between the two countries.

He wants to try to clear up the bottleneck in development aid which has left Transkei's economy stagnating and unemployment running into many thousands.

This follows a heated meeting two months ago between the South African Government and the three independent black national states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Both Transkei and Bophuthatswana were strongly critical of the constellation of states concept in its present form and the way South Africa was handling development aid to the black states.

### Tense

Today Transkei voters go to the polls in the first general election since independence in October 1976 to elect 75 representatives for the National Assembly in an atmosphere of tense relations with South Africa.

The more than 1 000 Nyanga squatters evicted from South Africa...

les more than a month ago have also soured relations between South Africa and Transkei.

Today more than 600 of the evicted live in two church halls and an old nurses' dormitory here.

### Difficult

Chief Matanzima said no solution to this problem was in sight, although his government believed the evicted should be returned to the Cape where a number of them had jobs.

'When you deal with a person who is stronger than you and will not listen, it becomes very difficult,' Chief Matanzima said, referring to the

(Continued on Page 2, col 1)



# Wife dies as ex-Island man is held by SB

ENGCOBO — The wife of former Robben Island prisoner, Mr James Kati of Engcobo has died in a Durban hospital while her husband and daughter are being held by the Transkei Security Police.

Mrs Ethelina Kati (48), died last Wednesday. When the news of her death reached her home, her elder daughter and her husband had been in detention for more than eight weeks.

Mr Kati's younger daughter, Mrs Nonkululeko Kiwato, said she was staying alone looking after her parents' home while her mother was being treated by specialists in Durban for a rheumatic complaint.

She said seven white policemen and several blacks

had arrived at Mr Kati's home last week and demanded the keys to one of the huts. The policemen then proceeded to dig up the earth floor of the hut, saying they were looking

for guns. She showed journalists a big trench, about a metre deep and several metres long, running along the inside wall of the hut. Bedroom furniture

and a book shelf were in disarray, while a big mound of soil was piled on the floor rug. Mrs Kiwato said the policemen told her she could push the soil back into the

hole if she wanted to, then left with everything in disorder.

Recently an opposit on candidate in the Engcobo constituency, Mr S A Xobololo, challenged the

Transkei government to deny rumours that Mr Kati had been handed over to the South African Security Police, or to bring him to court. — Sapa.

# DP 24/9/81 Koornhof silent on deportations

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, ran into a new storm yesterday when he refused to answer questions in Parliament about the deportation of rugby officials from the Ciskei.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, which was "not prepared

to reply to the question".

But the chief opposition spokesman on sport, Mr David Dalling hit back at Dr Koornhof accusing him of trying to wipe his hands of the whole issue and of bringing politics into sport contrary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing to face up to the fact that there are millions of black South Africans who are not, and will never be,

citizens of any homeland, Dr Koornhof is driving South Africa into yet another crisis.

"These rugby officials have now been kicked out of their alleged homeland but Dr Koornhof, the responsible minister, refuses to answer any questions about their rights and citizenship.

"Will they just remain a constitutional problem to be debated by academics

and lawyers, but ignored by the government? What on earth is the government going to do about such incidents after the Ciskei's independence in December?" Mr Dalling asked.

Mr Dalling asked Dr Koornhof whether the Ciskei Government had recently evicted from the Ciskei sports administrators in the King William's Town and District Rugby Union (Kadru) whose names Mr Dalling supplied to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

If this was the case, Mr Dalling asked to which area they had been evicted, when and on what grounds.

He also asked the minister: "What is the nationality of the persons concerned and what arrangements

had been made for their accommodation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply was: "This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government which had never made any pretence about eliminating opposition and blatantly interfering in sport.

"The Ciskei is legally part of South Africa until December 4, and this government cannot get rid of its responsibility for that area until then."

"Not only that, but South African taxpayers through Parliament will be spending millions of rands not only for that independence but for ever to keep that government system going.

"Dr Koornhof and his government have a duty to those taxpayers to explain if their money is being spent properly in the Ciskei."

# Farmers want fence on border

103

Political Staff  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Eastern Cape farmers have proposed that a fence be erected on the Transkei-South Africa border and that the fence be patrolled.

This was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pietie du Plessis, when he replied to a question which had been tabled on the matter by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg). Mr Du Plessis said the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union had made representations about the patrolling of the border.

The minister said the Union had asked that "the existing border be retained; a new fence erected; the fence be patrolled regularly, and border police posts be erected at strategic places".

He said the union's representations had been referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Du Plessis also added: "It may be mentioned that the South African Agricultural Union recently informed me about problems experienced by farmers in the border areas which it planned to discuss with other ministers."

CT152 squatters

24/8/77  
not charged  
103

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

A total of 152 black people removed from the Nyanga squatter site in two raids in August were not subsequently charged or deported from South Africa.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) the total included 18 men and 26 women removed from the site on August 19 and a further 44 men, 38 women and 26 minors removed in the raid on August 26.

CT 24/9/87  
 240 208 103  
**Squatter threat to walk back to City**

By YAZEED FAKIER

MORE than 600 deported Nyanga squatters in Umtata have threatened to walk back to Cape Town if their demand for transport back to the Peninsula in order to be reunited with their families is not met.

This was revealed by community worker Mr Rommel Roberts, who with other churchworkers spent the weekend in Umtata to "assess the situation and tailor our response accordingly".

Mr Roberts said that squatters had told the South African officials processing their cases that they all wanted their positions in Cape Town legalized.

This they wanted irrespective of whether those among them were not legally entitled to be in the Peninsula.

He said it was obvious that the stricken people were frustrated that they had not seen their husbands, wives or children for such a long time.

"The level of desperation is very high," Mr Roberts said.

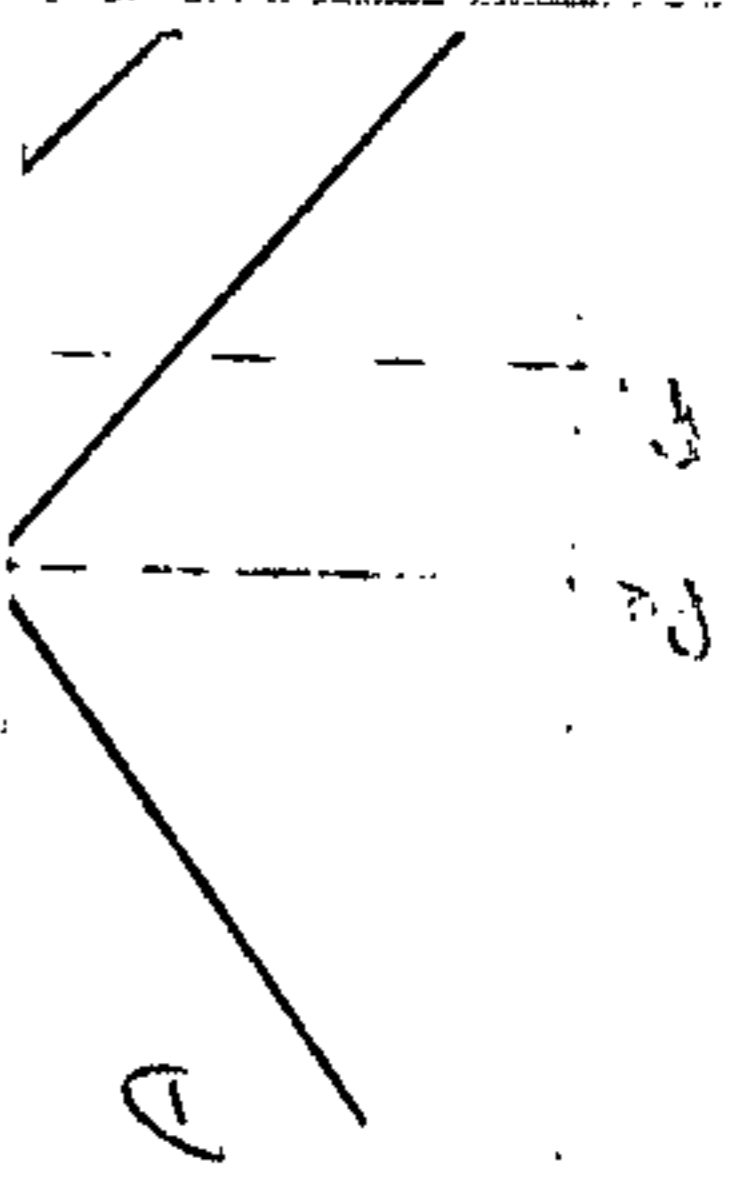
At a meeting with the officials at the Catholic Youth Centre five women were taken to hospital when they were overcome with hysteria at the bleak prospects presented them, he said.

"Their demand is very simple. All they want is to be able to come back to Cape Town in order to be reunited with their families and for that procedure to be followed en masse. They do not want the piecemeal arrangement envisaged by the South African officials."

Mr Roberts said that of the 300 people whose cases had been processed at the Catholic Youth Centre, 26 were found to be "legals" and were offered transport home. This was refused.

He said there were about 600 former Nyanga squatters housed in three centres in Umtata. A church survey of the people at the centres had found that 90 percent of the men and 50 percent of the women qualified to be in the Peninsula.

Mr Roberts said that from personal observation it was obvious that there was "no possibility of survival in Transkei".



This is not, however, as simple as it might seem. Although there are no camps or shanty towns, these people who are migrating to the city have more money: either they left the city as the migrating, or they were forced to pay a higher rate to a landlord - market landlord, who was not to a landlord. The rate of being caught changing a higher rate. Also, the cost of the houses available for rent have deteriorated, which is not beneficial for a city. A more effort in means of reducing the shortage would have been to supply government housing, or granted large subsidies to building firms in order that they might supply low-price housing units. The effect of the rent control was to decrease the supply of housing, but a more effect in the housing shortage was to increase the supply of housing. The low rent. The low rent. The low rent.

# 56 700 ha bought for Transkei

DD 25/9/81 (103)  
From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The government has bought 56 700 ha of white-owned agricultural land in the East Griqualand area for incorporation into Transkei.

It has also bought 305 877 ha of white-owned farm land for incorporation into KwaZulu.

These details were given in Parliament yesterday when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, replied to a question tabled by Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP, Mooi River).

The minister said all the land acquired in Natal for addition to KwaZulu was still the property of the South African Development Trust.

"All the land acquired in the districts of Umzimkulu and Matatiele, excluding the farms in the Ongeluksnek area to the extent of approximately 30 000 ha, has been transferred to the Government of Transkei," Dr Koornhof said.

A total of 21 479 ha had been bought in Umzimkulu and 35 221 ha in Matatiele.

Dr Koornhof said the rents on those farms leased back to white farmers were calculated on the basis of two per cent on the value of grazing and three per cent on the valuation of irrigable and other arable lands.

Between January 1976 and January 1980, the rentals on these farms had increased by 40 and 30 per cent respectively, the minister said.

# Transkei election: 100s vote in EL

DD 25/9/81

103

EAST LONDON — Voting was brisk here yesterday when hundreds of Transkeians streamed to the polls to cast their votes in the first General Election since independence.

In Transkei, heavy last-minute polling necessitated the extension of voting hours last night.

Voters living in Mdantsane cast their votes at magistrates' offices.

Officials said they had been busy all day. They expected the number of voters to swell when workers returned from work.

At Duncan Village Community Centre, the police had to be called in to control the crowd.

The caretaker, Mr P. Paulos, said scores of people started arriving at the hall at 6.30 a.m. By 8 a.m., the crowd, made up mostly of women, had swelled to hundreds.

By 11 a.m., the eight officials manning the polling stations were having difficulty controlling the voters who were pushing to gain entry to the hall and cast their votes, it was reported.

Mr Paulos said voters had to be divided into four queues.

There were no canvassers at the polling station because voters knew for whom they wished to vote.

At the Hill Street polling station in East London, employers brought workers in trucks to cast their votes. An official said most of these voters were men.

Not much activity was reported at the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in King William's Town.

Sapa reported that people were still voting at two polling stations in the

Umtata constituency after 9 p.m. Those still standing in queues at closing time were allowed to cast their votes.

Additional electoral officers had to be sworn in. Towards closing time in Umtata, electoral officers made frantic efforts to transport voters from magistrate's offices to polling stations in the nearby townships to ease the pressure.

Government trucks were seen carrying large numbers of people to and from the Ngangelizwe polling station near Umtata.

Chief Matanzima visited a few rural polling stations in Engcobo by helicopter yesterday, while his chief adversary in the area, Mr S. A. Xobololo, treasurer of the Democratic Progressive Party made his rounds over the potted gravel roads in a light truck.

Pictures, page 3.

# Deported schoolboy back home with mum

Aug 25/9/81

103

103

103

GOODMAN BOYANI, the 11-year-old Guguletu schoolboy found wandering near Umhata, has been reunited with his mother.

A report in The Argus on Wednesday told how he had started the long trek back to Cape Town after being deported to Transkei.

It ended his mother's fear and anxiety since he went truant five weeks ago.

Mrs Bulkelwa Boyani, a widow with four young children, said: 'He went to school in his uniform and with money for the day on Monday, August 17. When he did not come home, I sent my cousin to look for him in Cross-

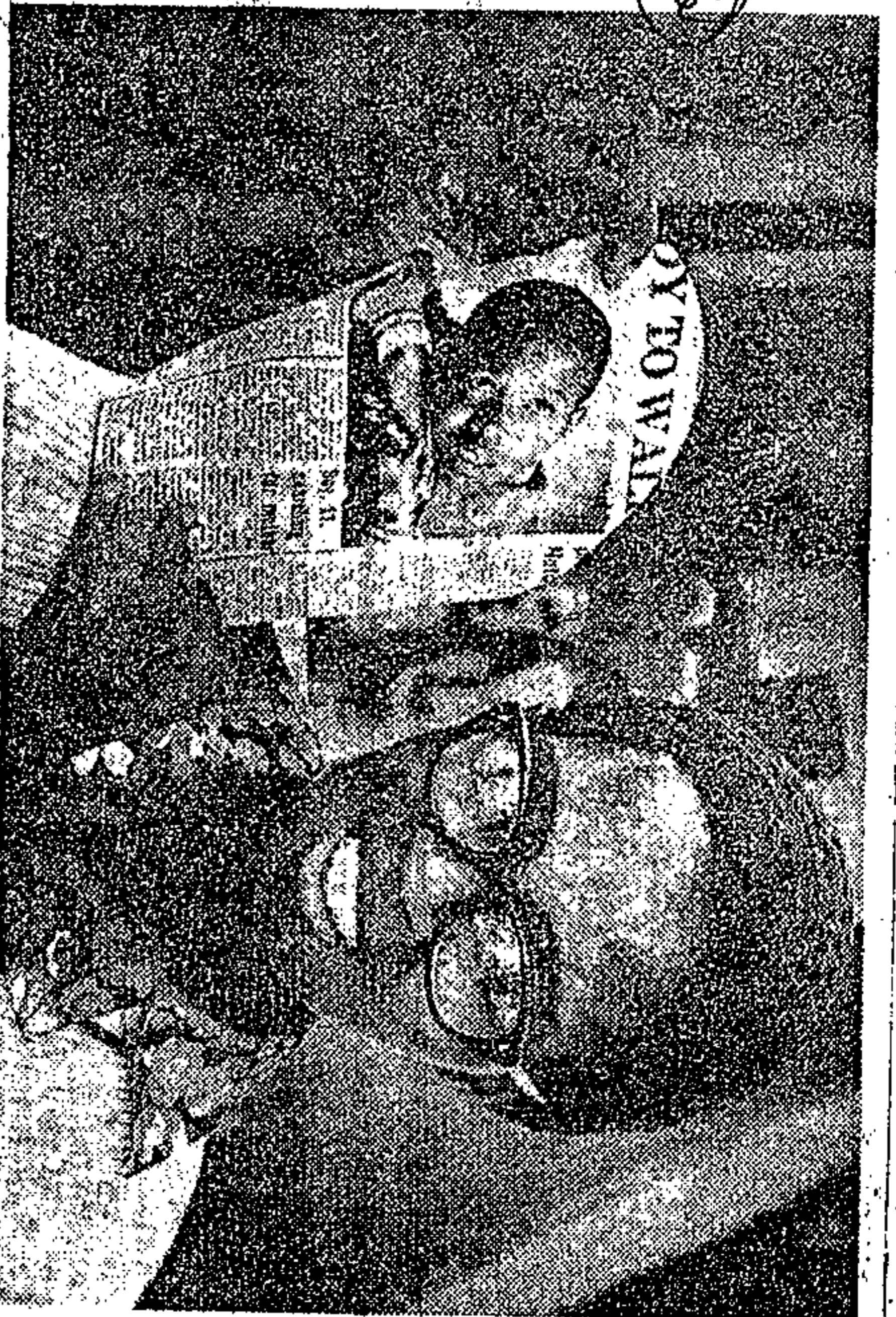
roads, where he had gone before, when he ran away from home.

On the Tuesday evening my cousin saw Goodman in the camp with the squatters and decided to fetch him the next morning — the day of the big raid.

When Mrs Boyani heard of the raid she went to look for Goodman at Pollshoer Prison, but was told he had been deported.

'I just could not believe it when I saw his picture in The Argus. I could not sleep that night.'

Mrs Boyani, a nurse-aid at a Mutizberg old-age home, said she thought Goodman would stay home after this adventure.



A DELIGHTED Mrs Bulkelwa Boyani, of Guguletu, with The Argus report which gave the first news of her missing son.

and hopes that as this  
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economy will brighter  
to spend more by way  
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SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRY)

SECTION B: Management  
Relations

In a separate book

5. Should management  
called tribal  
Discuss.

August 25/9/81

## Transkei votes counted

(103)

BY mid-morning Government officials were still counting the votes of local Transkeians who took part in the territory's first post-independence election. There were several polling booths in the Peninsula and most were closed at 9 pm last night. Officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development staffed the booths but they were unable to comment on the voting today. 'We are too busy counting votes, but we will be able to give a result by Monday,' said a spokesman.

Director Njokweni

between the so-  
industry?

6. Many studies have concentrated on the motivation of workers. How far do they apply to black industrial workers in South Africa?
7. It has often been the view of management that in order to understand the black worker one should employ a black personnel officer. How do you think his role involves conflict between commitment to black workers and to management?
8. (a) 'Conflict seldom arises because the man in the street or the man on the assembly line responds to pressure from agitators. It arises from the nature of the work environment itself and from external factors such as rising expectations.' (Jowell, 1980). How far do you think this applies to South Africa with special reference to recent strikes?

OR

- (b) There is a view in historical labour theory that the migrant worker is the most exploited in South Africa. Do you agree or disagree?

SECTION C: Women in the Economy

Erica Boddington  
Ginny Volbrecht

In a separate book, answer ONE question, allowing 1½ hours.

9. From your understanding of the process of industrialisation in Europe, explain what insights this offers for a theoretical understanding of the position of women in wage labour.
10. Use one of the case studies below to illustrate the position of women in wage labour in South Africa. Show how this helps you to conceptualise the relationship between class, colour and sex:
- (a) women in the reserves,
  - (b) women in domestic service, or
  - (c) women factory workers.
11. Discuss in the South African context, what you consider to be the meaning of "women's emancipation".

SECTION D . . . .

# Voters CT 25/9/81 queue in (103) Transkei election

## Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkeian voters went to the polls yesterday in large numbers in most of the constituencies in the country's first post-independence general elections.

They came on horseback, on foot, on bicycles and others in flashy cars.

They were a mixture of old and young — in some districts schoolchildren over the age of 17 rubbed shoulders with their grandparents in colourful tribal gear.

Men were outnumbered by women because many men are at work in South Africa. In some rural districts men formed separate queues from women.

Long queues formed outside polling booths from early morning. Generally, the polling went ahead without incident, but there were some exceptions.

Some sought the assistance of polling officers, particularly those voters who could not read or write.

At one polling station a man wanted to know why the names of his headman and chief had been left out. He told officials he wanted to vote for them as he did not know the official candidates.

At another polling station a woman said she did not know the candidates and would vote for names she fancied after they had been called out by the polling officers.

Some said they had voted for candidates their chiefs and headmen had told them to support.

Reference books or books of life were demanded for identification before anyone was allowed to vote. Some voters received their books of life only at the polling station.

## Results

The secretary for the Department of the Interior, Mr M Titus, said results were expected to be announced in two to three weeks.

Counting would start after they had received results from areas outside Transkei. He said a high percentage poll was expected.

Commissioners' offices had been supplied with enough ballot papers to supplement stations in any district that ran short.

There had been such congestion at the Umtata district commissioner's office that his department had asked some voters to vote at another polling station.

Government backs down and grants ...

# ONE DAY'S

# GRACE FOR

# SQUATTERS

C Hoala 26/9/81 (103) ~~24/26~~

**AFTER** weeks of negotiation with Transkei officials, the Government has backed down and agreed to the return of some of the deported squatters — but only to collect their children and belongings.

Hundreds of squatters were deported in two successive raids on a camp in Nyanga in August. Since then, numerous other people on the way to the Cape were turned back at roadblocks set up in Cradock, Worcester, Touws River and outside Cape Town's African townships.

The squatters were transported to their 'home districts' in Transkei but many stayed in the capital, Umtata, pleading that they were employed in

Cape Town but needed to become 'legalised'.

Although the Government is taking no chances in organising the return of deportees — one bus load is being allowed at a time — the Athlone Advice Office foresees many people trying to legalise their positions in the Peninsula when they arrive. The people are not expected to be in the city for more than a day.

To date 3 666 Africans have been deported to

Transkei from the Peninsula and, of these, 2 017 were deported in August alone.

Approximately 700 of them are being housed by church groups in Umtata and have refused to leave their shelters, demanding they be allowed to return and live in the Cape.

They are being supported by the Transkei government which claims that it cannot provide employment for them.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashley Duniwa, said: 'South Africa must legalise these people and help them to get jobs because many of them have lived in Cape Town for many years and want to return there.'

#### INVESTIGATE

He claimed that South African officials sent to investigate the plight of deported squatters in Umtata were aware of the conditions under which they were living.

The investigation came after Transkei voiced misgivings at its territory being used as a dumping ground for some squatters who were being forced back from the cities.

Only 24 of the people still in Umtata were found to possess 'legal' employment in Cape Town and were allowed to return. A further 450 who reported missing children and 400 who left their possessions behind will be transported

to the Peninsula to collect everything before returning to Umtata immediately.

The first bus was expected to leave Umtata last week and successive buses will run until all the children and belongings have been collected.

# Boy of 11 attempted 1289-km walk

Staff Reporter

**ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD** Goodman Boyani, who tried walking from Umtata in Transkei to Cape Town — a distance of 1289 km — to be with his mother, was reunited with her yesterday.

A spokesman for the Black Sash in Cape Town said yesterday that Goodman's mother, Mrs Bukelwa Boyani, had contacted the organization after seeing newspaper reports that her son was in Cape Town.

Goodman had been staying with the Rev Simon Dyakala in Guguletu after being brought back on Sunday, September 20, from Umtata by community workers. He had not seen his mother since August 17.

Goodman did not return from school on that day and Mrs Boyani found that he had gone to camp with the Nyanga "squatters".

On August 18 he was picked up with other squatters during a pre-dawn raid on the Holy Cross Church, Nyanga.

Goodman told the Cape Times this week that after the squatters, mainly women and children, were kept at Pollsmoor Prison for a day before being sent by bus to Nciba in Transkei.

At noon the next day they arrived in Umtata. The squatters spent the night in a station hall. At 6am the police took them to a camp where they stayed till 3pm. Thereafter, the squatters were divided into two groups and housed either in the Roman Catholic Church or the hospital.

Goodman said he stayed at the church for two weeks before deciding to walk back to Cape Town, a distance of 1289km. Asked why he wanted to walk back he said simply: "My mother was in Cape Town and I wanted to be with her."

Goodman said he was born in Cape Town and had never travelled outside the City before. Umtata was a strange place to him.

When he began walking at 10am, he took with him four slices of white bread and a cool-drink. He walked until about 11pm, when people in a passing car stopped to ask him where he was going.

They realized he was with the squatters and took him back to the church, Goodman said.

He was very excited when some community workers from Cape Town told him on Sunday, September 20, that they would take him back to the City.

Two infants, a boy and a girl, brought back from Umtata by community workers, were also reunited with their families.

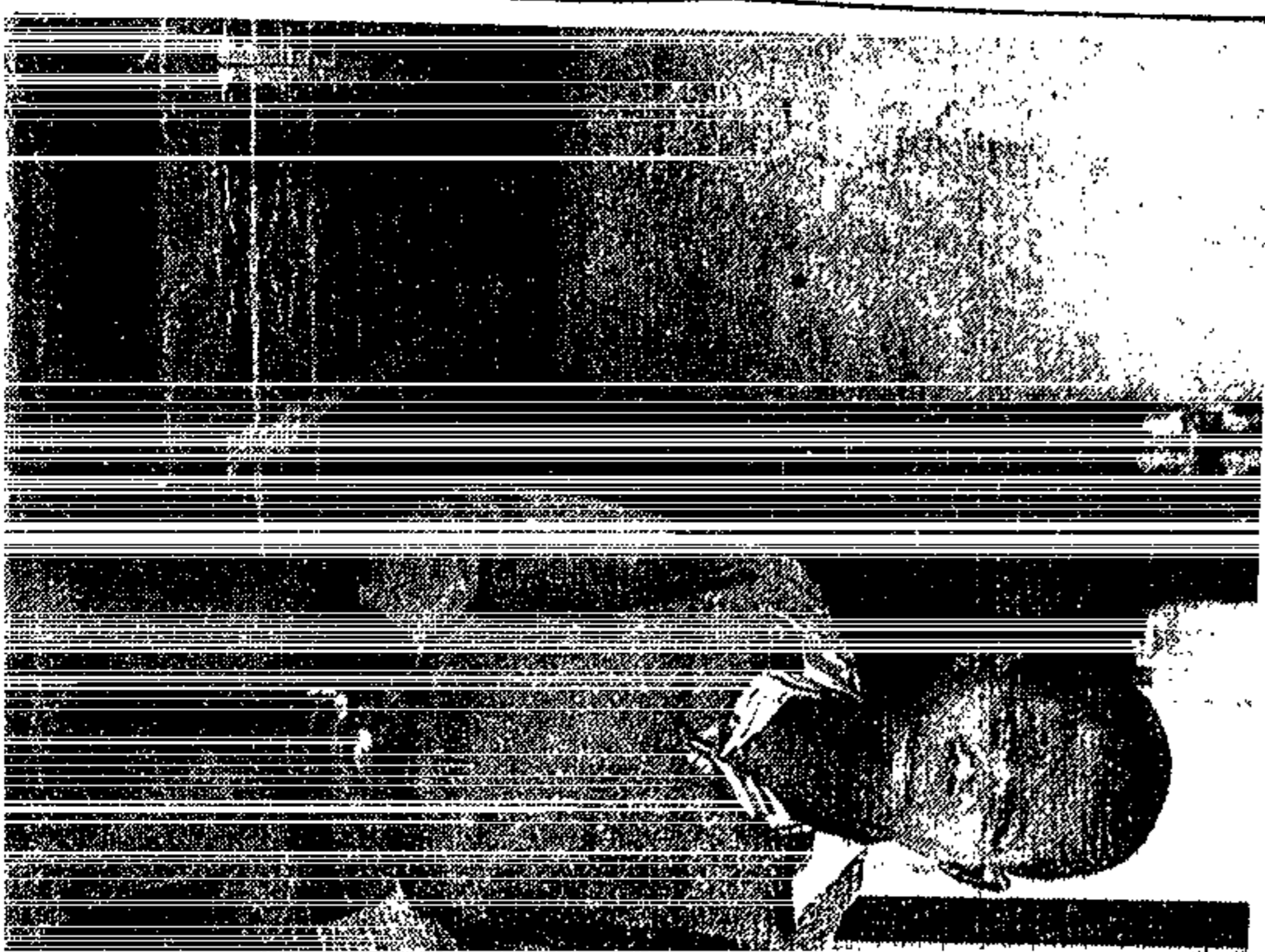
The two children had stayed with Mrs Martha Sili until claimed by their parents.

Mrs Sili said the one-year-old girl, Nozuko, was fetched by her grandmother, Mrs Lydia Nani, on Tuesday.

"At last I found my child," a delighted Mrs Nani told the Cape Times yesterday. Mrs Nani explained she had given photographs of Nozuko to the community workers before they went to Umtata and asked them to bring her back.

The second child, a two-year-old boy, was claimed by his mother, Mrs Angelina Pasman, on Tuesday evening.

Mrs Sili said.



# R320-million Kei plan flops

S. Times 27/9/81  
1425  
1432  
14.5

103

**ATTEMPTS** by Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima to clinch a R320-million loan with Arab sources appear to have failed.

Impatient with what it sees as excessive caution by South Africa in financing major projects in Transkei, Umtata is believed to have been secretly negotiating for several months to obtain foreign finance for a sugar and ethanol project in Pondoland.

The project entails laying out

By MARTIN WELZ

large sugar plantations near the Umzimvubu River in Pondoland together with a hydro-electric scheme to power one or two ethanol plants, and plantation housing for several thousand workers.

Transkei first approached South Africa to finance the scheme.

But experts at the Industrial

Development Corporation are believed to have felt the ethanol scheme would not be economically viable.

Senior officials in Pretoria said this week that South Africa was still considering the merits of the sugar project.

Umtata sources said Mr Matanzima had personally been dealing with the matter and the government's normal development advisers were not consulted.

Earlier last week there were

rumours in official circles in Umtata that a Transkei delegation was about to leave for Switzerland to clinch the loan deal and that the delegation would be accompanied by advisers from Barclays Bank in Johannesburg.

By Friday these plans appeared to have been called off.

Yesterday the senior general manager of Barclays in Johannesburg, Mr Colin Waterson, told the Sunay Times there might have been "some form of support" from the bank if there was authentic evidence that foreign funds were available.

However, he had no knowledge of a planned visit by Barclays officials to Zurich.

Mr Waterson said the bank had been approached "in a most unconventional manner" to assist in dealing with exchange-control aspects of the proposed loan and to advise on the acceptability of the flow of funds for a sucrose project.

"After failing to keep four appointments, some gentlemen, who could have been representing the Transkei Government, finally arrived at our foreign division. They had no formal letters of introduction or authorisation with them.

"If there was an implied readiness on our part to be involved, this has now fallen away," Mr Waterson said.

The Matanzima brothers have in the past fallen for grandiose schemes, such as the R400-million international airport and harbour project.

On the other hand, there is widespread impatience in Transkei with the slow and inadequate flow of development capital from South Africa.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	MEYEROWITZ
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426
VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER			
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26
21 September			

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

# Transkei

Aug 28/9/87

poll: 12 000

103

## vote in city

JUST over 12 000 Transkeians voted in the Western Cape on Thursday — but officials were unable today to calculate the polling percentage because there is no record of how many Transkeians live here.

The commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr L J van Heerden, said today the number of people who voted was about the same as the number who voted in 1976 for the independence of Transkei.

### FIRST POLL

This general election is the first since independence in October 1976.

Officials of the department counted 12 040 votes on Friday. The results have been sent to the electoral office in Umtata.

It is not known when the results of the election will be announced.

*For written reply:*

Persons from Transkei resettled in Ciskei  
How? OC 531 29/9/81  
139. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) How many people from the Herschel-Glen Grey area of Transkei were resettled in the Thornhill-Zwendinga-Oxton area of the Ciskei,
- (b) how many head of livestock were transported from the Herschel-Glen Grey area to this area and (c) what area of land was made available to them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) According to available records 32 000 people were resettled.
- (b) 3 386.
- (c) 40 000 hectares.

# Matanzimas make third attempt against Ciskei

Star 29/9/87 (103)

DURBAN — A third attempt has been made by the Transkei's Matanzima brothers to prevent Ciskei taking independence on December 4.

At the weekend the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe and seven members of his Cabinet were served with papers at Zwelitsha interdicting them from going ahead with the proposed independence plans.

In July two Ciskeians — Mr Ford Mpangela and Mr Kaizer Mnweba — issued an urgent application to prevent the South African Government from

amending section 114(A) of the Constitution, which says the Government cannot change any provincial boundaries without consulting the provinces concerned. The application was dismissed by Miss Justice van den Heever in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

According to the chief government attorney of Transkei, Mr E G Ford, the action was paid for by "the tribes of Transkei."

The present action also requests that Chief Sebe and his Cabinet be interdicted and restrained from dividing the Xhosa

nation comprising the Gcalekas, Rarabes and Tembus. The action also requests that Chief Sebe be ordered to hold a referendum of Xhosas in the Ciskei to test their acceptance of the division of the Xhosa nation, and that Chief Sebe and his cabinet be ordered to comply with the provisions of the promotion of Black Self Government Act No 46 of 1959, which provides for the existence of one Xhosa national unit.

The present applicants are Chief Inkie Dombot Hoyi and a medical practi-

tioner, Dr Harris Skakaza, both citizens of Ciskei, with a supporting affidavit from Paramount Chief Xoliliwe Sigcou of the Transkei Gcalekas.

The papers were served on the Ciskei Cabinet Ministers by a deputy sheriff from Kingwilliamstown, and the Ciskei government will be required to reply by October 5.

In February Chief George Matanzima said that if Ciskei was granted independence, Transkei would refuse to sit with Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged Constellation of States.



# Transkei delegate sets off for WMA congress

BD 29/9/81

AB  
103

UMTATA — A Transkei delegate to the World Medical Association, Dr Mxolisi Ngcwabe, has left for Lisbon to attend the association's meeting despite threats by the Third World to stage a walk-out if South Africa and Transkei were admitted.

The chairman of the Transkei Medical Association, Dr A. Pupuma, said he thought the threat was directed against South Africa and not Transkei because there was no apartheid in Transkei.

He said there was no

problem of apartheid in Transkei. If there was any threat at all against Transkei it was based on a wrong premise. His association was not deterred by threats.

He said Dr Ngcwabe had been granted an entry visa by the Portuguese Government.

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement last week announced it was making urgent representations to the Portuguese Government to refuse entry visas to the South Afri-

can and Transkei delegates.

The movement said it had been informed that Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia would walk out and other countries were likely to follow suit if the South African and Transkei delegates were admitted.

Dr Pupuma, however, was confident that the Transkei association would be admitted to the world body. He said they had an 80 per cent chance of being admitted. — DDR.

# World medical body admits SA, Transkei

DD29/9/81 (PB)  
(103)

LISBON — South Africa, backed by the United States, West Germany and Japan, was readmitted to the World Medical Association (WMA) at its 34th annual congress here yesterday after a four-year absence.

The overwhelmingly favourable vote — 77 votes to 10 with eight abstentions — prompted a walk-out by black African member nations and a threat that all African medical associations belonging to the body would now quit.

Cuba was one of the countries to vote for South Africa.

An application by the Transkei Medical Association to join the body was also accepted by majority vote but this decision occurred after the black states had left the proceedings and there was no indication of their position on the matter.

The decision to readmit South Africa was treated with dismay by the Nigerian and Ghanaian delegates, who warned that

African medical associations would be obliged to reconsider their memberships. "The WMA has now become the white medical association," Dr B. Banjo of the Nigerian Medical Federation said shortly before the black delegates walked out.

An attempt by the British Medical Association, which had earlier been mandated to oppose South Africa's entry, to delay discussion of the proposal while a fact-finding mission was sent to South Africa was outvoted by the American and West German delegations, which, in conjunction with Japan and Australia, control the largest number of votes.

The South African delegation, led by Professor J. N. de Klerk, a Pretoria neurologist, expressed great satisfaction at being readmitted, calling the decision a positive step for the medical association.

South Africa left the WMA in 1977 in a row over credentials and what it called "discriminatory conditions."

In a heated two-hour debate which preceded South Africa's readmission on the first day of a seven-day congress, members of the 45-nation body told of the damage the association would suffer if South Africa rejoined. British delegates said their association would have to reconsider its position following the decision to allow South Africa back.

Most opposition to the South African Medical Association was based on the controversial death in security police detention of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, and the subsequent medical profession inquiry into the behaviour of three doctors, called to examine Mr Biko before his death. Prof De Klerk, in answering allegations, called it "a cross which our profession has to live with". — DDR.

# 'Illegal' in her place of birth

CT 29/9/81

(240) (246) (103)

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Parliament on August 31 that his department had processed 922 squatters out of the Peninsula "after assessing each case on its merits". One of the cases was that of Mrs J N Velemana, described here by ROB MEINTJES.

MRS Julia Nowinile Velemana, born Rylands Estate, 1940, has always regarded the Western Cape as her home.

She grew up in Cape Town and started work here as a nanny at the age of 15. Here she learnt to wash, cook and iron for a living, married when still in her teens, packed fruit with her husband on "Baas Gan's" farm, had four children, and suffered the pain of separation from her husband.

In August this year government officials told her she was mistaken — the Western Cape was not her home, they said, but Transkei.

So they "repatriated" her to Transkei under police escort, together with about 1 000 homeless people arrested on the desolate squatter site between Crossroads and Nyanga.

## Sent to Sada

Mrs Velemana still does not understand why the officials insisted that Transkei was her home. In the mid 1970s they said her home was the Ciskei and sent her to Sada — on the grounds, she says, that her mother had been resettled there and her rightful place was by her mother's side. But that is another story, with a tragic sequel for the Velemana family.

Left stranded in Umtata in August, Mrs Velemana, who had never set foot in Transkei before, could only think of her children, grandmother, sisters and brother in Cape Town.

She boarded a bus back to Cape Town and successfully ran the gauntlet of police road blocks erected to halt the flow of squatters back to the Peninsula.

Re-united with her family in Cape Town, Mrs Vele-



Even life in a squatter camp is preferred to "resettlement"

mana described how she came to throw in her lot with the Nyanga squatters in a desperate bid to regain "legalization" of her presence in the place of her birth.

Mrs Velemana says she once possessed a pass qualifying her to live and work legally in the Cape Town area, but officials took it away during the 1970s. Since then she has lodged illegally with her brother in Nyanga.

## Tension and fear

Years of tension and fear of arrest as an "illegal" drove her to join the homeless Nyanga squatters gathered near Crossroads. She had been told the squatters' presence in the Cape was to be legalized and hoped to once again obtain a reference book.

In fluent Afrikaans she told how the Velemana family first lived in a pondok in Rylands Estate.

"I grew up there among the Muslims. Then we moved to Sakkiesdorp so that my father could be near to the quarry where he broke stones for Baas Hennie. Like other people in Sakkiesdorp, we made a house with mealie meal bags which we bought from the Chinaman's shop across the road from the quarry."

When it rained the people of Sakkiesdorp kept dry by lighting fires inside their huts and clouds of steam would rise from the town made of sacks.

When Julia turned 15 she was given a "paper pass" and found work as a nanny near Sakkiesdorp. She married a couple of years later and moved with her husband Simon Velemana to a farm at Somerset West, where all her children were born. Julia worked in the orchards helping the black and coloured workers pack fruit. In her spare time she caught the bus to the Peninsula to cook, iron and tend children for Nooi Petersen. Then the young couple moved to Kuils

But I had to leave because my book was not right and the nooi was afraid. The baas said I could come back if my pass was right."

## Murdered

Three years ago Julia's mother was murdered.

The old woman, poverty-stricken in Sada, had travelled to Durban to get money from one of her sons. She needed the money to support some of her daughters' children, who were living with her in Sada. Unbeknown to her the son had left Durban for Sada with the money. In Durban her son's neighbours gave her enough money to catch the train back to the Ciskei.

"The skollies got her in the toilet. They took the little money she had and pushed her off the train just before Queenstown."

The old woman was still alive when railway workers found her lying next to the track at daybreak. She died in hospital. When news of her mother's death reached Julia she borrowed R600 and brought her mother's body back to Cape Town to be buried.

## Transkei papers

Despite repeated attempts to legalize her presence in Cape Town, Julia failed to obtain a reference book. She said this year she went to the labour bureau accompanied by her husband, who told officials that Julia had been his first wife. She was given Transkei papers on the strength of her husband's Transkeian origin. But her residence in Nyanga remained illegal.

One day Julia noticed that people were gathering on the plot of barren land between Crossroads and Nyanga. A passerby told her the people were from Langa and were to be given passes and blyplek. Julia joined them, without much hope.

"We were just sitting there. But I took a chance so that if I was not booked I

Transkei.

After being dumped in Umtata, she went to the bus terminus hoping to buy a ticket to Cape Town with her R30. She was warned by a bus driver that police were manning road blocks along the road to Cape Town.

## 'Faith'

"I was heartsore because I thought I would not see my children again. But faith came into my heart. I said to the man I would try [to reach Cape Town] and see what happened to me."

Police stopped the bus after it crossed the Transkei border. Her heart pounding, she watched while police boarded the bus, studied the reference books of several men and then allowed the bus to continue. Mrs Velemana prayed throughout the long journey to Cape Town.

"I can believe in God because I came back to my children. They were very glad to see me. My grandmother said she had been very worried. My brother said 'Die Here het baie goed gewerk'."

But Julia Nowinile Velemana remains an "illegal" in the place of her birth.

CITY HALL

cont ↓

### **'Resettled'**

About five years ago her mother was "resettled" in Sada, Ciskei, together with four of Julia's siblings.

"They said it was a place for old people who could no longer work. People from Guguletu, Nyanga East and Stellenbosch were sent away on the trains. Then they caught me and said I must go to my mother. I thought that was strange because I could still work and I had children."

After three weeks at Sada, Julia returned to Cape Town to find that her husband had disappeared with her children. She eventually traced him to Crossroads where he was living with another woman. From then on Mrs Velemana lived with her brother as an "illegal" lodger in the Nyanga single quarters.

With the threat of arrest hanging over her head she made a living cooking, ironing and charring.

"I worked for Kraaifontein people for three years. I was a sort of house mother. The baas and nooi were good to me and I worked well there.

Julia was arrested and appeared in the Langa commissioner's court together with hundreds of squatters. Her case was postponed, she was released on bail and returned to the squatter site.

She claims an official told people gathered at the site that they were to be given passes the following morning. Before dawn a man came to tell them vans were lining up at the adjacent administration board office.

"But I did not take it *kop toe*. Other people believed we were going to be caught. I stayed there because I did not think a white man would not tell the truth. I went back to sleep. At six the vans came. I did not run away because I thought they were coming to put our books right."

Mrs Velemana was grouped with the "Transkei people" on the strength of her Transkei papers and given back her R30 bail money. One sympathetic official suggested that she be discharged, but another official remained adamant that she board one of the buses taking squatters back to the

# There are alternatives to influx control

CT 29/9/81 103 206 340  
**RIAAAN DE VILLIERS probes a major South African problem**

SOME white South Africans were shocked recently when they saw on their TV screens a grim Dr Piet Koornhof defend state actions which seemed more akin to the relocation of displaced war victims than the application of policies by a peace-time government professing to belong to the civilized world.

The Nyanga squatter removals afforded whites a rare glimpse of the reality of influx control — and also exposed the iron fist remaining within the velvet glove of promised reform.

Some may still pin hopes for change on the Koornhof bills, based on the Riekert report of two years ago, which have been overhauled by the Grosskopf committee after the original drafts were shot down last year.

The committee was instructed to ensure that the bills reflected the "content and spirit of the Riekert report" and many still hope that this will lead to a liberalization of influx control.

These hopes, however, seem misplaced.

While Dr Koornhof's original bills failed to reflect some proposed Riekert concessions to urban blacks, they did reflect both the "content and spirit" of the report on influx control.

The subsequent revision of the bills by the Grosskopf committee, aimed at bringing them in line with the Riekert report, can hardly bring relief for the thousands of blacks who see the cities as their only escape from rural poverty.

Thus, South Africans are likely to witness many more Nyangas in future.

## Complex

Influx control in South Africa has a complex history and its role stretches far beyond social and economic issues. Leaving these aside, it is widely believed that influx control in some form or another is necessary. On the other hand, many argue that it can — and should — be scrapped.

The case for influx control can be found in the Riekert report itself. It argues that uncontrolled influx will lead to large-scale unemployment, lower wages and a threat to the interests of the established inhabitants in such fields as housing, services and consumer goods.

In an interview recently, Dr Riekert — now retired — said the commission did not calculate how many blacks would come to the cities if influx control were lifted — but said this was unnecessary.

"Obviously, the influx would be massive — not only from the homelands but also from the agricultural and mining sector."

Another major social cost, he said, would be squatting which would not take place in white areas, but in black areas.

"At that stage, the idea in government circles was to grant urban blacks freehold rights and I thought it would not be in their interests to have squatting on their doorsteps and so devalue their properties."

How many blacks will come to the cities if influx control is lifted? It seems nobody really knows.

Mr Charles Simpkins, sen-

ior research fellow at the South Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, may be the only person who has come up with a figure in recent times.

Mr Simpkins has used a formula devised by two overseas academics, Chenery and Syrquin. After analysing all non-socialist countries, both developed and underdeveloped, they found a mean urbanization path, expressed as a function of GNP per capita.

According to Mr Simpkins, the percentage of all people urbanized in South Africa was 46,7 percent in 1960, 47,8 percent in 1970 and 47,3 percent in 1980.

According to the formula, had their been no influx control the percentage of people in the urban areas would have been 49,6 percent, 55,3 percent and 56,7 percent respectively for those years.

Thus, Mr Simpkins has found, South Africa, compared with other countries, was under-urbanized by about 9,4 percent of total population last year, or about 2,7m people.

## Black poverty

But in spite of this, Mr Simpkins believes influx control can be scrapped — and needs to be, as it is the only way to lower black poverty generally.

"The cities will be able to cope with a much greater black population in economic terms," he says. In this situation, volume of employment will increase and wages will drop.

The sectors he expects to expand are labour-intensive sectors such as trade, domestic service and construction — because of the demand for additional housing. The informal sector will also expand.

He shares the view that site-and-service-type schemes will be the only possible way to provide housing, which will in itself effectively offer employment to people who come to the cities.

Supporters of influx control often argue that the cities will be "swamped" if influx control is lifted, conjuring up a spectre of millions of people continuing to pour into the urban areas, regardless of conditions.

Many academics, however, point to important voluntary mechanisms which would control the flow of urbanization.

Thus Mr Simpkins says: "As urban unemployment starts to rise, so the incentives for coming to the cities will decrease. They will decrease further as the wage differential starts to close."

Many issues surrounding influx control were examined by the social scientist Merle Lipton in her authoritative study on migrant labour for the Anglo American Corporation, published last year.

She, too, points to various social mechanisms which will regulate migration if influx control is lifted.

Dealing with the issue of how many migrant workers would settle with their families in the urban areas if they were allowed to do so, she notes: "There is no more eloquent testimony to the

desire of blacks to move permanently than the existence of influx controls which forcibly prevent them from doing so."

However, she argues that the reaction of migrant workers would be more varied than whites believe.

Eagerness or reluctance to move would be related to the value of assets — usually land and cattle — in the rural areas.

Even if influx controls were lifted, urbanization would be staggered and therefore more manageable.

"However, to cope with the backlog of people who would want to move to the urban areas quickly, there will need to be policies to facilitate house-building and site-and-service schemes in the towns, and also policies to develop black agriculture so as to create alternatives for those without urban jobs."

Ironically, she argues that the proper development of rural agriculture will only become possible when migrant workers are allowed to settle in the towns.

Up to now, migrants have been clinging on to their land for security. If workers could move to the urban areas, migrants would polarize into full-time committed workers and others who would farm full-time.

This would be desirable at both ends, with a skilled, stable labour force for the development of both mining (or other industries) and black farming.

But she warns: "Neither of these problems can be solved by palliatives; fundamental restructuring is required." And that, she believes, is highly unlikely at this stage.

## Slabbert's view

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official Opposition and a noted sociologist, also believes it is possible to get rid of influx control.

Urbanization, he says, should be accepted as a reality; urban migration should be directed as rationally and efficiently as possible; and it should be accepted that the state cannot provide low-cost housing for all, whether in the urban or rural areas.

"If for example site-and-service schemes and the provision of rudimentary facilities is seen as controlled squatting, then accept that controlled squatting is for the time being the only way to cope with housing problems."

All obstacles to the development of an informal urban economic system which can provide gainful employment for people should be removed.

In addition — but not as a substitute — attempts at decentralizing industries away from the existing metropolitan areas should be encouraged.

At the same time, a vigorous programme of rural agricultural reform must be pursued.

"Moving away from influx control will not be easy, but it will be better than the present system. To send people back to the rural areas is futile — come what may, they will continue to come to the cities."

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(presumably by the Johannesburg ISL) were described as irrelevant,

# Prison death man buried

30/9/81  
103

A STAUNCH member of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Manana Mgqweto (60), who died while he was detained under Transkei's emergency regulations, was buried at his home in the Mnyolo Location at Engcobo on Sunday.

Mr Mgqweto was detained with nine others by security police early this month after a headman's home was burnt down. He died in the Engcobo prison cells on September 17 after being formally charged with attempted murder and arson.

Meanwhile, the treasurer of the DPP, Mr S A Xobololo, has announced that the burial of Mrs Ethelina Kati (48), wife of the detained DPP executive member, Mr James Kati, will be held on Saturday.

Mrs Kati died in a Durban hospital after an illness while her husband and elder daughter, Doris, were in detention. Doris was released last Thursday, but Mr Kati, a former Robben Island prisoner, is still being held. They were detained nearly eight weeks ago.

Mr Madikizela is acting on behalf of the family to obtain permission for Mr Kati to attend his wife's funeral.

DD 1/10/81

103

## Squatters may rejoin children

CAPE TOWN — Squatters deported to Transkei who have children in Cape Town may have some hope of being reunited with their children as Transkeian Government officials attempt to arrange a meeting with the South African Government here next week to discuss the issue.

Community workers helping the squatters have compiled a list of 93 missing children. However they believe the figure could be much higher.

Of the 93 children on the list 50 have been traced, but are still in Cape Town.

Both South African and Transkeian Government officials yesterday were

unable to say how many children had been separated from their parents.

"We cannot estimate how many children are involved because these people (the squatters) lie to us. They keep changing their stories," the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G. T. Vika, said yesterday.

Mr Vika said his government was negotiating with the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development to resolve the issue.

The Transkeian Government was attempting to arrange a meeting between officials of the three departments in Cape Town next week, he said.

— DDC.

# Children: Transkei wants to meet govt

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS deported to Transkei who have children in Cape Town may have some hope of being reunited with their children as Transkeian Government officials attempt to arrange a meeting with the South African Government in Cape Town next week to discuss the issue.

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"We cannot estimate how many children are involved because these people (the squatters) lie to us. They keep changing their stories," the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C T Vika, said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Vika said his government was negotiating with

the South African departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development to resolve the issue.

The Transkeian Government was attempting to arrange a meeting between officials of the three departments to take place in Cape Town next week, he said.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs could not confirm that the meeting was being arranged. He said the matter was still receiving attention.

The spokesman said the South African Government had offered to pay for women with children in Cape Town to fetch their children.

The women had not indicated that they had children in the City when asked before being deported to Transkei, he said.

He said a team of officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Western Cape Administration Board had gone to Umtata to investigate the squatters' claims about their children.

The team had reported that some of the women's

claims were justified and that they should be allowed to return to Cape Town.

A second team had been sent to Umtata last week to "screen" squatters who could return to Cape Town. The spokesman said the team had arranged for "small groups under control" to return to Cape Town to fetch their children.

He said it was arranged for an initial busload of 50 women to come to the city but the squatters refused to board the buses.

The squatters objected to being divided into small groups and insisted that all the squatters return to Cape Town together, he said.

Officials from the team were mobbed and "held captive" by the women and the plan had to be shelved, the spokesman said.

The Transkeian Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, addressed the squatters in Umtata yesterday afternoon. She told them she would be travelling to Cape Town in the coming week to discuss their plight with South African Government officials.



# Transkei

Aug 2/10/51

## Minister

~~140~~ ~~206~~ 103  
to act for

## squatters

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Miss Stella Siegau, Transkei Minister of the Interior, yesterday spoke to the Nyanga squatters still living in the Roman Catholic Church hall in Umtata and told them she would be going to Cape Town for further discussions on their plight.

Miss Siegau and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika, are hoping to arrange for the refugees to be allowed to return to Cape Town to be united with their children and possessions which they left at Nyanga.

Community workers in Umtata have compiled a list of 93 missing children whose parents are now in Umtata.

### STILL THERE

Of the 93 children, 50 have been traced to Cape Town and are still there.

Miss Siegau said the South African Government wanted 60 people at a time to return to Cape Town to find their children and possessions, but the people from Nyanga wanted to return together.

The South African Government has sent two teams of officials to Umtata who sought to arrange the return of women to Cape Town in small groups.

However, the squatters refused to board the buses and insisted that they return to Cape Town together.

DD 3/15/81

Remarks: man in court

32/103

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UMTATA — Mr Tandwefi-  
ka Dazana made a brief  
appearance before Mr Z.  
C. Dreyer in the magis-  
trate's court here yester-  
day on charges under the  
Transkei Constitution Act.

Mr Dazana, 35, was not  
asked to plead and no evi-  
dence was led. He was  
warned to appear on Octo-  
ber 23.

According to the charge  
sheet he is alleged to have

uttered the words "K. D. is  
mad. I think this govern-  
ment is made and has to be  
changed".

The remarks, which  
were construed as violat-  
ing the dignity or injuring  
the reputation of the State  
President of Transkei, Pa-  
ramount Chief Kaiser  
Matanzima, were alleged  
to have been made on an  
unspecified date between  
July and August this year.  
SAPA.

Chief

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Kaiser,

103

## Pik meet

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met yesterday afternoon in connection with Lesotho.

In a brief statement yesterday, it was stated that the meeting was held at President Matanzima's request.

The statement said: "Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, president of the Republic of Transkei, requested the Hon. R. F. Botha, minister of Foreign Affairs and Information to meet him today.

"The president raised certain matters in connection with Lesotho," the statement said. — PC.

# Survival with no mothers - pitiful plight of Nyanga 'orphans'

Argus 5/10/81  
By Henry Lucas

IF negotiations between the South African and Transkei Governments fall this week, three-year-old twins, Malibongwe and Bongani Kula, may not see their mother for another six weeks.

And if the stalemate on the Nyanga squatters in Umtata continues, like many others, the family may still be separated by Christmas or New Year.

The only way for Mrs Mavis Kula to see her twins would be to enter the Western Cape 'legally' again.

Mrs Stella Sigcau, the Transkei Minister of the Interior, is expected to meet South African officials to discuss the plight of the 'squatters', now staying in two church halls and a hospital building in Umtata.

## ORPHANS

They are refusing to 'return' to their various villages in Transkei. They want to come back to Cape Town.

Meanwhile, the 93 children — some say it may be as many as 200 — are staying in Cape Town's African townships, 'orphans' of Slangkop, the No-Nama squatter camp.

Their parents have refused an offer by the SA Government to send the children to them. They want to return to the children in Cape Town.

The children, aged between one and 17 years, are staying with 'foster-parents' — mostly unemployed women battling to feed themselves.

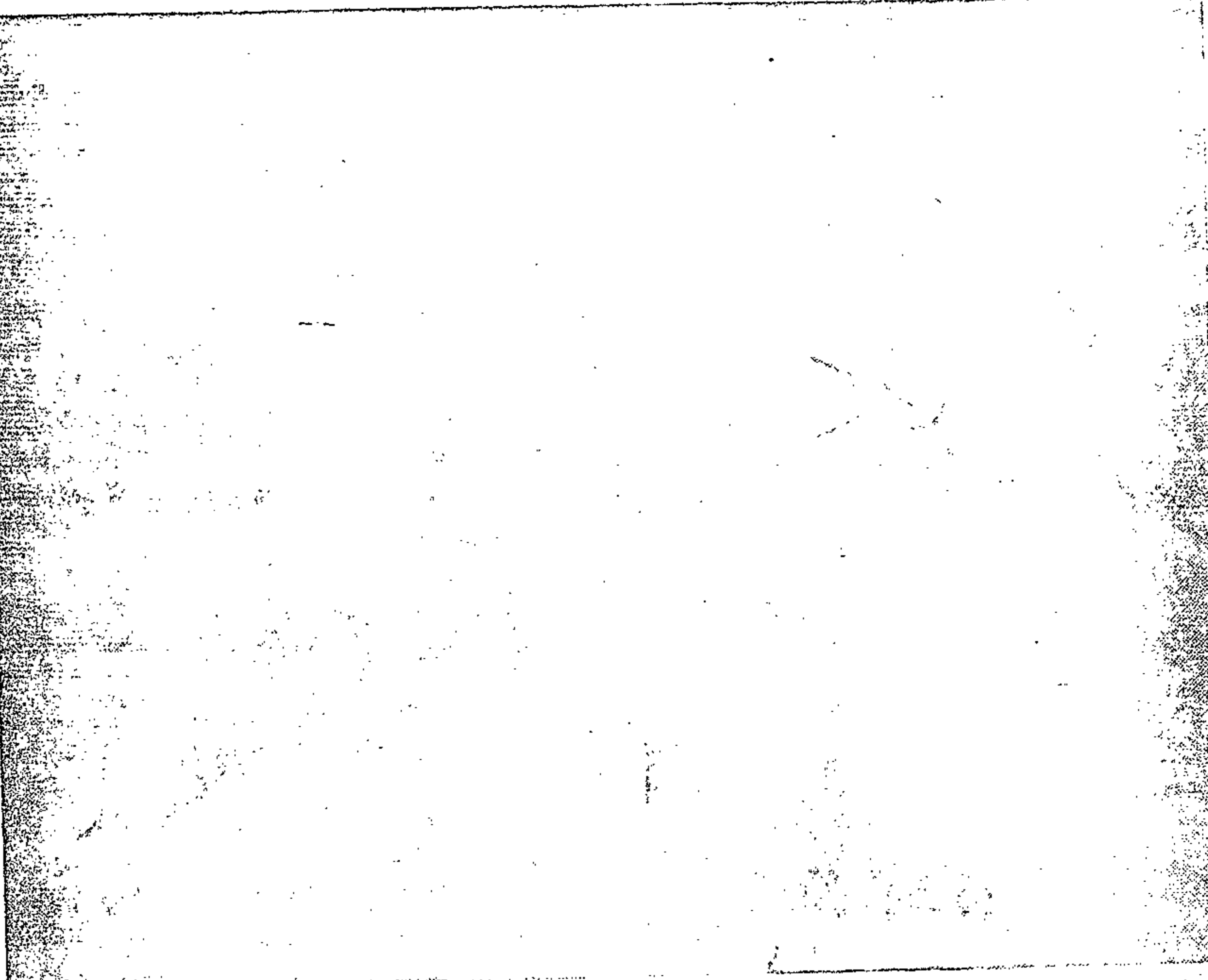
Bongani and Malibongwe have healthy appetites and are staying with Miss Gladys Khomiya, 36, who sells chickens at weekends and sometimes earns about R15.

They share a bed with Miss Khomiya. She shares a room with other people who share a home with others.

## CRY FOR MA

'The children are frightened, having been in many pass raids.

'They often cling to me at night and cry for their mama,' said Miss Khomiya.



SWEETNESS and No Finki with their grandfather, Mr Robert Mhwehwe.

When The Argus's car drove up to the children's 'home' they turned and

cried for no reason from the 'Women's Movement for Peace' held them, they gave frightened screams, their eyes wide with fear.

Miss Khomiya said they thought she was from the Administration Board.

For three-year-olds she says they knew the board well.

## TRIPLE MIP

The children last saw their mother about six weeks ago when she left them with Miss Khomiya for safekeeping.

Miss Khomiya said she left Transkei after her three children died of malnutrition and came to Cape Town to 'try again'.

Two other children separated from their parents, No Finki, 9, and Sweetness, 5, call their grandfather, Mr Robert Mhwehwe, 67, 'papa' and their grandmother, 'mama'.

They call their mother 'nisi'.

They tell everyone their mother is in jail.



ZODWA, 7, and Zandile, 9, have been separated from their mother for six weeks.

# Umtata rail, PO services slammed

UMTATA — Umtata businessmen are up in arms about what they call the inadequate delivery of goods from the railway station and the poor postal service.

The Umtata Chamber of Commerce has instituted what it terms a commission of inquiry into the re-cartage of goods from the railway station and on post office services and deliveries.

The president of the chamber, Mr D. V. Mgudlwa, said yesterday that the inquiry had been made necessary "because of the inadequate service from the railway station.

"Goods destined for businesses in Umtata lie around there for a long time. The only way we businessmen can really get satisfaction by going up there ourselves and unearthing our own goods."

In addition, said Mr Mgudlwa, there was frequently no response to claims on goods that arrived damaged.

As far as postal services were concerned, he said businessmen were encountering a number of problems, among them being that of sales tax.

"We pay sales tax twice", he said. "Once when we buy goods outside and then again when the goods from outside arrive here. The authorities obviously need to get together."

Apart from that Transkei sales tax on those goods was assessed on what the parcel had been insured for - and that was often related to the costs of replacing the article and not based solely on the repurchasing cost.

He said that all businesses had been given a questionnaire asking for comments and details of the problems they encountered in the services under investigation.

A spokesman for the railways administration said it was the responsibility of the Transkei Freight Services to deliver goods from the station.

Neither Transkei Freight Services nor the Postmaster General, Mr K. D. M. Gqoboka, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

# Detained dentist and sister freed

DD 6/10/81

~~103~~ 103

UMTATA — A Transkei dentist and his sister who were detained together under South Africa's and Transkei's security laws have been released from detention.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, confirmed the release of Dr Wandile Yako and his sister Miss Tandeka Yako, a qualified nursing sister.

Gen Ngceba said they had been released unconditionally.

Dr Yako and Miss Yako were detained at a roadblock by South African police at Barkly East on the night of August 9 this year. Dr Yako said they were returning from a wedding in Lesotho at the time.

He said after their detention they were kept at Jamestown police cells and later in East London

they were both detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Dr Yako said during his 45 days of detention in East London he was interrogated at length by South African security police. On the day of his release in East London he was driven straight to Umtata by members of the South African Police.

On his arrival in Umtata both Transkei and South African security police searched his home.

He said they were re-detained in Transkei under section 47 of the Public Security Act and remained in detention for eight days. Dr Yako said they were again interrogated by Transkei security police.

Both Dr Yako and his sister were released last Friday. He is the first black dentist in Transkei.

R35 000  
006/16/81 103  
for  
Transkei  
squatters

UMTATA — The hundreds of squatters sent to Transkei from the Western Cape eight weeks ago are to be paid out R35 000.

This was announced here yesterday by Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who said the amount had been successfully negotiated with the South African Government.

He made the announcement when he handed over the cheque to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He also appealed to the squatters to leave the church halls and go to their homes in Transkei. Those with no homes in Transkei should return to the Western Cape.

The president appealed to church ministers concerned to co-operate by closing the church halls and telling the squatters to leave as they would not encounter further problems.

"As a member of a church, I am not willing to find myself at loggerheads with the missionaries concerned, so I appeal to them for co-operation in this matter," he said.

Police were also urged to see to the peaceful dispersal of the squatters and to ensure that law and order prevailed until the squatters had all left Umtata.

The Daily Dispatch's reporter in Transkei reported last night that the appeal was broadcast over radio. — SAPA.

Cape Town to Transkei or to assist mothers in Transkei to come to Cape Town to fetch them, at state expense, a team of South African officials was sent to Umtata to interview the persons concerned and establish the facts.

In the light of the team's report, a second group was sent to Umtata to assist the South African Embassy there to make arrangements for the return to Cape Town of those women identified as being able to substantiate in some way that they had children there. While only ten were positively identified it was decided to arrange for another forty doubtfuls to travel with them by special bus to Cape Town. The bus was to leave on 21 September 1981.

After all the arrangements had been made and the bus was ready to leave, spokesmen of the crowd assembled there, claiming to speak for the women also, rejected the use of the bus. The crowd thereupon demanded that the whole group of five hundred who had been removed from Cape Town and were still in Umtata should be taken back forthwith. When the South African officials explained that they did not have the authority to comply with those demands, they were mobbed and prevented from leaving the premises until the arrival of the Transkei police. Regrettably the attempt to assist the women concerned had therefore to be abandoned.

- (2) and (3) Further discussions between South Africa and Transkei are to take place soon.

In the meantime, cases where particulars have been provided are being followed up. Any children located in Cape Town will be reunited with their parents at state expense.

Hans **Deportation of mothers to Transkei**  
10 2/10/81 QC 664-5  
\*25. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether his Department has taken any steps to facilitate the return of mothers who are citizens of Transkei and who were allegedly separated from their children when removed from Nyanga and deported to Transkei; if so, (a) what steps have been taken and (b) with what result;
- (2) whether his Department intends taking any further steps in this regard; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether his Department has had any discussions with the Government of Transkei on this matter; if so, what was the purport of such discussions?

The **MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:**

- (1) Yes, in consultation and co-operation with other Departments.
  - (a) and (b) Pursuant to the undertaking announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development on 24 August 1981 either to send any children who might have remained behind in



DD.  
7/10/80  
103  
**Envoys invited**

UMTATA — Transkei was inviting the ambassadors of "all interested countries" to the fifth anniversary celebration of its independence, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

In a message about the celebrations, Chief Matanzima challenged all interested parties to come and "experience the remarkable developments, both material and spiritual, achieved in such a short space of time".

Transkei was grateful to South Africa for its assistance in hard times.

# Transkei in R320m deal — magazine <sup>DD 7/10/81</sup> (103)

UMTATA — Transkei was within weeks of finalising a R320 million, multi-faceted industrial development package believed to be backed by Arab funds, according to a report in the Johannesburg Financial Mail.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, did not respond yesterday to an invitation to comment, put to him through his private secretary, Mr S. Tiyo.

The report says the plan involves:

- A hydro-electric plant,
- An ethanol plant.
- A 4 000 ha sugar cane plantation, and
- A residential township to house 15 000 workers.

The site, says the magazine, is in Eastern Pondoland.

The report goes on: "The Arab financing, in which a

Swiss Bank is involved is reputed to take the form of a R400 million loan from a Middle East financier group to a company set-up (and 100 per cent owned) by the Transkeian Government.

According to sources, the Transkeian Government does not know the identity of the Arab lenders. It is working instead through Swiss intermediaries and will do its own underwriting".

The loans is said by the report to have been arranged after the South African Government apparently refused last month to back the project.

The idea originated, says the magazine, in July 1979 when the Transkeian Government authorised a consortium of Dutch and Italian consulting firms to do a \$100 000 US feasibility study, the results of which were handed to the

government last year.

The preliminary financial arrangements, according to the report, involve:

- R118 million for one or two ethanol plants designed primarily to boost Transkei's attractiveness to foreign chemical manufacturers;
- R50 million for planting up to 40 000 ha of sugar cane to supply the ethanol plant;
- R100 million for infrastructure development of roads, communications, a new township for 15 000 people and other irrigation schemes; and
- R30 million to R80 million for a hydro-electric dam on the Tsitsa River and nearby generating plant that will supply power to the ethanol project and the sugar cane operation. — DDR.

# Expelled squatters

Star 7/10/81

## return to the Cape

103  
~~240~~  
~~201~~

By Anthony Duigan

Many of the more than 600 Nyanga squatters forcibly expelled from the Cape six weeks ago and who have since been living in church halls in Umtata, Transkei, have returned to the Peninsula, according to church authorities in Transkei.

The squatters were among the more than 1000 jobless who with their families had left their Transkei villages and had been living in a shantytown at Nyanga in the Cape and working illegally in the area.

Last month police raids cleared the shantytown and the squatters were returned to Transkei. More than 600 of them then camped out in two church halls in Umtata, refusing to go back to their villages and insisting on being returned to the Cape.

The issue became a political nettle for the Transkei Government because the squatters' expulsion could not legally be challenged in spite of the anger expressed by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at South Africa's handling of the matter.

For the past six weeks the Transkei army has fed the squatters while negotiations between the two governments continued.

More than two weeks ago the angry squatters

besieged four South African officials who had been addressing them and prevented them leaving the church hall for more than an hour. The squatters were dissatisfied with what they considered the lack of progress in solving their problems.

### CHEQUE

Yesterday the squatters were each given about R60, their share of a cheque of R35 000 given to the Transkei Government by South African authorities to compensate the squatters.

"By early today practically all the men and women had left the church halls where they had been sleeping," a spokesman for the Roman Catholic diocese of Umtata said.

"Most of them went back to Cape Town where they still have some belongings or family. They were given slips of paper, stamped by the Transkei Government, identifying them as the squatters from Nyanga and urging people to help them where possible.

"But I am afraid this is no final solution to the problem. These are abandoned people with nowhere to go and nothing to look forward to. They have no jobs and hardly a livelihood in their villages even if they go back to them."

1679  
[Handwritten scribbles]

# Transkei dentist released

THE MOTHER and uncle of a young bank teller who fled to Lesotho in July have been released from detention after being held early in August under South African and Transkeian security laws.

Dr Wandile Yako, a dentist, and his sister, Miss Tandeka Yako, both of Umtata, were released last Friday after 54 days of detention in East London, Jamestown and Umtata. They were held at a road block by South African police at Barkly East as they were returning from Lesotho.

Their son and nephew, Mr Mzwi Yako, and another bank teller, Mr M B J Gonzongo, both disappeared in July as members of the Security Police arrived at their place of employment. They were believed to have fled to Lesotho.

1031  
SOWETIAN 9/10/61  
Confirming the release of the Yakos, Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said their release was unconditional.

Dr Yako said after their detention they were kept at Jamestown police cells then in East London for 45 days before being driven by the South African Security Police to Umtata.

On their arrival, he said, they were held for a few days while being interrogated and their homes were searched by both the Transkei and South African Security Police.

He said they had been held in South Africa under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and in Transkei under Section 47 of the Public Security Act. — Sapa.

*Handwritten signature*

# State to fetching

# pay for children

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Attempts to assist Transkei women allegedly separated from their children when they were deported from Nyanga to Transkei had been abandoned but further discussions would be held with Transkei soon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) on whether his department had taken any steps to facilitate the return of mothers who were citizens of Transkei and who were allegedly separated from their children when removed from Nyanga and deported to Transkei.

Mr Botha said that on August 24, the Department of Co-operation and Development had announced that it would either send any children who might have remained behind in Cape Town to Transkei or would assist mothers in Transkei to come to Cape Town to fetch them at state expense.

"Pursuant to this undertaking, a team of South African officials was sent to Umtata to interview the persons concerned and to establish the facts.

## Embassy

"In the light of the team's report, a second group was sent to Umtata to assist the South African Embassy there to make arrangements for the return to Cape Town of those women identified as being

able to substantiate in some way that they had children there.

"While only 10 were positively identified, it was decided to arrange for another 40 doubtfuls to travel with them by special bus to Cape Town.

"The bus was to leave on September 21.

"After all the arrangements had been made and the bus was ready to leave, spokesmen for the crowd assembled there, claiming to speak for the women also, rejected the use of the bus.

"The crowd thereupon demanded that the whole group of 500 who had been removed from Cape Town and were still in Umtata, should be taken back immediately.

## Mobbed

"When the South African officials explained that they did not have the authority to comply with these demands, they were mobbed and prevented from leaving the premises until the arrival of the Transkei police.

"Regretfully the attempt to assist the women concerned had therefore to be abandoned.

"Further discussions between South Africa and Transkei are to take place soon.

"In the meantime, cases where particulars have been provided are being followed up and any children found in Cape Town will be reunited with their parents at state expense," he said. — Sapa

# Squatters back in City

Staff Reporter

AT least 200 of the more than 600 squatters who were deported to Transkei after police raids in Nyanga over the past few months have returned to Cape Town.

Four hundred squatters are said to have left Umtata on Tuesday night for Cape Town.

Community workers confirmed last night that 200 squatters from Umtata had arrived back in the City yesterday in four buses.

One hundred more squatters are expected to arrive in Cape Town by train and it is believed that an additional 100 have been trickling into the Peninsula over the past few weeks.

103 200 210  
Cash and  
job aid for  
squatters  
577

RE 11 8 10 81  
UMTATA. — The amount of R35 000, received this week by the Transkei government from South Africa for payment to hundreds of Nyanga squatters, has been distributed at R60 a person.

Each squatter was given a permit, signed by Mr. M. Tifus, Secretary for the Interior, saying: "The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape during August, 1981. Employers inside and outside Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified."

About 80% of more than 500 squatters have already left for destinations around Transkei while less than 50, awaiting buses to Cape Town, were still in the church halls.

Transkei soldiers, who saw to squatters' needs during their eight months' stay, have started collecting army equipment left in the halls. — Sapa.

LT 8/10/81 (103) (8/10/81)

# Squatters each get R60 from SA

UMTATA. — The amount of R35 000 received by the Transkei Government from South Africa this week for payment to hundreds of Nyanga squatters here has been distributed at R60 a person.

The distribution was made by the Transkei Secretary for Interior, Mr M Titus, and his senior assistants before the squatters were ordered to vacate the church halls to their homes, either in Transkei or back into the Western Cape.

Each adult squatter was furnished with a work-seeker's permit. The typewritten scripts, without an official government stamp, were signed by Mr Titus.

They read: "The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape during August, 1981. Employers inside and outside Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified."

About 80 percent of the more than 500 squatters have already left for destinations around Transkei while less than 50, who were still awaiting to board buses to Cape Town tomorrow, were still occupying the church halls.

Early this week, the Trans-

kei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, urged that the squatters "leave those church halls that are not their homes," and urged the church missionaries to cooperate in the matter and told the Transkei police to ensure that law and order prevailed until all the squatters had left Umtata.

Transkei army soldiers, who helped feed the squatters and saw to their needs during their stay here, had already started collecting blankets and other army equipment left in the halls.

— Sapa



CAPE TOWN — The South African and Transkei Governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that anyone who came to Cape Town "irregularly" would be returned.

He said a meeting here yesterday between Transkei's ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the South African ministers of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

100 9/10/07  
103  
~~SA~~  
**Squatters: SA, Transkei agree on procedure**

They discussed the question of Transkei citizens who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally in the Cape Peninsula.

"It was confirmed that those who had left chil-

dren, possessions and firm employment in the Peninsula would be permitted to return to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon.

"However, anyone who

comes here irregularly will be returned.

"It was also confirmed that the South African payment of R35 000 to Transkei last week was a contribution to the cost of feeding those removed to Umtata, who had not yet gone to their places of residence," the statement said.

The statement did not say whether or not these people would be allowed to return to the Cape Peninsula permanently, nor did it indicate whether the 500 squatters who returned to Cape Town this week or are on their way were part of this agreement. — PC.

1991/10/18  
340  
202

## Squatters meet in Cape

CAPE TOWN — Five busloads of squatters, numbering about 300 people, who have returned here from Transkei over the last two days, met in Guguletu yesterday.

They discussed their difficulty in finding places to stay but no decision was taken and they spent last night scattered throughout the black townships.

Two further busloads of squatters were expected to arrive here either late last night or early this morning.

All of the squatters who have returned here had letters signed by the Transkeian Secretary of Interior, Mr M Titus.

**Agreement, Page 9.**

**LATEST:**  
**MP'S**  
*4.10.18*  
*(103)*  
**meet on**  
*22*  
**Transkei**  
**'Citizens'**

TWO senior Ministers of Transkei met the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha yesterday to "discuss the future treatment of Transkei citizens."

The meeting with the Government was requested by the Transkei Government because of the "treatment" of 550 Nyanga squatters (Transkei citizens) deported about six weeks ago.

The meeting was arranged last week hoping that it would result in people in churches in Umtata returning to Cape Town to be with their possessions and children.

However, it has since been confirmed that the 550 squatters were on their way back to Cape Town even before the meeting had taken place.

The Transkei Minister of Interior, Mrs Stella Sigau, said in Cape Town on Wednesday that after "negotiations" the Transkei Government received a cheque for R35 000 to allow for the return of the squatters to villages in Transkei or to South Africa.

Mrs Sigau attended the meeting with the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika.

At the time of going to Press, it was not yet known what the outcome of the meeting was.

# Squatters back, more expected

CT 9/10/81

Staff Reporter

FIVE busloads of squatters, about 300 people, who have returned to Cape Town from the Transkei over the last two days, held a meeting in Guguletu yesterday.

The squatters discussed their difficulty in finding places to stay but no decision was taken and the squatters spent last night scattered throughout the black townships.

Two further busloads of squatters were expected to arrive in Cape Town either late last night or early this morning. Squatters are also expected to arrive in Cape Town by train from Umtata.

The return of the squatters to Cape Town comes after a request on Tuesday by the Transkeian Government that the 600 squatters, who had been temporarily housed in the Roman Catholic Church in Umtata, leave their accommodation and return to their homes either in the Transkei or Cape Town.

## Asked to leave

They were given R60 each by the Transkeian Government before being asked to leave.

The money came from the R35 000 handed over to the Transkeian Government for the squatters by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday.

Some of the squatters yesterday confirmed they had used part of the R60 to buy bus tickets to Cape Town. The tickets cost R20.

All the squatters who have returned to Cape Town were in possession of a letter signed by the Transkeian Secretary of Interior, Mr M Titus.

The letter, which was shown to the Cape Times yesterday, said: "The bearer hereof is one of the people returned from the Western Cape during August 1981. Employers inside and outside the Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified."

## 'Not dealing'

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Alf Louw, said yesterday that the board was not dealing with the return of the squatters to Cape Town. The matter was being dealt with by the departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika, and the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigau, in Cape Town yesterday morning.

The meeting, which lasted two hours, held to discuss "largely the subject of Transkeians who are illegally staying in the Cape Peninsula", the spokesman said.

# Squatters: SA, Transkei agree

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African and Transkei governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement yesterday that anyone who came to Cape Town "irregularly" would be returned.

He said a meeting took place in Cape Town yesterday between the Transkei's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the South African ministers of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

They had discussed the

question of Transkei citizens "who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally present in the Cape Peninsula".

"It was confirmed that those who had left children, possessions and firm employment in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon.

"However, anyone who comes here irregularly will be returned.

"It was also confirmed that the South African payment of R35 000 to Transkei last week was a contribution to the cost of feeding the persons removed to Umtata, who had not yet gone to their places of residence," the statement said.

# SA and Kei agree on deportees

12 DM 9/10/81 (103) (266) (240)

## Political Staff

THE South African and Transkei governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions.

However, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement yesterday that anyone who came to Cape Town "irregularly" would be returned.

He said a meeting took place in Cape Town yesterday between the Transkei's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the South African ministers of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

They had discussed the question of Transkei citizens "who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally present in the Cape peninsula.

## Payment

"It was confirmed that those who had left children, left possessions and firm employment in the peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon.

"However, anyone who comes here irregularly will be returned.

"It was also confirmed that the South African payment of R35 000 to Transkei last week was a contribution to the cost of feeding the persons removed to Umtata, who had not yet gone to their places of residence," the statement said.

The statement did not say whether these people would be allowed to return to the Cape peninsula permanently or not, nor did it indicate whether the 500 squatters who returned to Cape Town this week, or are on their way, were part of this agreement.

Press 9/10/81  
~~103~~ (103)  
**Agreement  
on evicted**

**Political Correspondent**

THE South African Government and Transkei have agreed that Transkeian citizens removed to Umtata from the Peninsula can return under certain conditions.

In a statement last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said that he, along with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had had discussions with the Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, G T Vika, and its Minister of the Interior, Miss S Sicgau.

Those who had left children or possessions in the Peninsula could return to recover their children or possessions, but would then have to go to Transkei again. People with firm employment could return on the conditions outlined in legislation.

Anyone who came to the Peninsula irregularly would be returned.

DD 10/10/81 (240) 206 (103)

## Squatters flood advice office

CAPE TOWN — Homeless former Nyanga squatters flooded the Athlone Advice Office yesterday after returning to Cape Town by bus from Transkei this week.

Confusion reigned as Black Sash workers tried — and failed — to obtain clarity from government and board officials as to whether the return of the squatters had official sanction.

Reports that 20 buses heading for Cape Town

had been stopped at Worcester by police and the passengers screened by administration board officials added to the confusion.

By mid-afternoon the Black Sash had heard more than 100 cases of people seeking advice on how to obtain jobs, housing and reference books.

"It's a complete shambles," said Mrs R. N. Robb, director of the advice office. "We've been trying to find out all day how to

advise these people and nobody seems to know.

"We're trying to find out why they were allowed in after being prevented from returning to Cape Town for close on eight weeks."

She expressed the hope that firms would be allowed to take back the people who had been in their employment before the mass arrests at the Nyanga squatter site in August. — DDC.

DO 14/11/87  
**Transkei  
amnesty** 103

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is to grant amnesty to certain categories of prisoners on its fifth anniversary of independence celebrations, the Commissioner of Prisons, Brigadier A. Salukazana, announced here yesterday.

He said all prisoners would enjoy a remission of up to six months, except those serving sentences for theft and fraud involving government monies, escaping from lawful custody and being held under security laws. They will be released on October 27. — SAPA.





Back in Cape Town — but the ordeal is not over for the hundreds of squatters who have arrived back from Transkei during the past few days. For Makhonza Ngwane, his eight-month-old daughter and his wife, there was still total confusion. Will they succeed in finding accommodation, work and legalization of their presence in the area? At the Athlone Advice Office yesterday Black Sash workers were unable to provide answers to any of those questions.

Picture: Clarence Muller

## Former squatters seek advice

By ROB MEINTJES

HOMELESS former Nyanga squatters flooded the Athlone Advice Office yesterday after returning to Cape Town by bus from Transkei this week.

Confusion reigned as Black Sash workers tried — and failed — to obtain clarity from government officials as to whether the return of the squatters had official sanction.

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been stopped at Worcester by police and the passengers screened by Administration Board officials added to the confusion.

By mid-afternoon the Black Sash had heard more than 100 cases of people seeking advice on how to obtain jobs, housing and reference books.

"It's a complete shambles," said Mrs R N Robb, director of the Advice Office

"We've been trying all day to find out how to advise

these people and nobody seems to know."

It was not clear last night where the squatters were going to spend the night and Mrs Robb said she imagined they would be staying "all over the place".

It is believed the squatters will seek refuge in church halls and with private individuals in the townships.

The former squatters were given R60 each by the Transkeian Government this week and asked to leave the church halls in Umtata

where they had been living since their "deportation" from Cape Town in August.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week that at a meeting with Transkeian cabinet ministers "it was confirmed that those who had left children, possessions and firm employment in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon. However, anyone who comes here irregularly will be returned".

Reports and pictures by  
**CHARLENE BELTRAMO**



**A CONTINGENT of soldiers hauled large cans of milk and bowls of porridge into the Umtata Youth Centre to feed the 450 hungry squatters deported from Nyanga, Cape Town two months ago.**

It was to be their last mission of mercy to the youth centre. By that afternoon the squatters had received their second eviction orders — this time from the Transkei Government.

The Sunday Express was the only newspaper present when the squatters were addressed in the youth centre on Tuesday by Mr M Titus, Transkei's Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, and Transkei's Police Commissioner, Major-General Martin Ngebeba.

Mr Titus told the squatters the Government would give each R60 to enable them to return to the Cape. They would also be given a piece of paper granting them the right of employment in the Cape.

Gen Ngebeba warned them that once they were given the money, it would be "illegal" for them to seek sanctuary at Umtata churches again. Anyone who did so would be arrested.

As events proved, the paper was worthless — a fact Mr Titus knew all along. The 450 squatters



● Mr M Titus ... knew the paper was worthless

left Umtata on Thursday and within hours of their return to Cape Town, claiming 60 of their group had been re-arrested, but the police would confirm only 10 arrests.

Transkeian soldiers ringed the centre as arrogant Transkeian officials forced thumbs into ink to stamp page after page of bureaucratic words, then flicked three R20 notes into each of the former Nyanga squatters hands, and told them to leave.

The move was calculated to remove the embarrassment of having the squatters in the Transkeian capital during the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of independence on October 26.

Women brought their children closer to them. A few hastily took washing from the barbed wire fence.

Others tried to clean the pathway outside the youth centre. Men crammed blankets and clothes into ragged cardboard boxes.

# Human shuttle is the price of independence

Queues formed at an emergency clinic for final rations of milti to stop coughs and diarrhoea, and for vitamins.

A Transkeian doctor proudly pointed out the health of the children, some of whom had been malnourished on arrival in Umtata.

Nervous churchmen, feeling threatened by the real possibility of Transkeian action against them for harbouring the squatters, wandered among the people ensuring that babies were with their mothers, that families had their belongings. Just saying goodbye.

The centre was the squatters' home for two harrowing months after their homes at Nyanga were bulldozed, with those of about 1 500 other squatters, and they were dispatched to Umtata

by the South African Government.

Last week the South African Government gave the Transkei authorities R35 000 to enable some of the 2 000 squatters forcibly removed from Cape Town two months ago to return.

Four days after Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima met with South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on October 2, it was announced that money had been provided for the squatters to either return to South Africa or set up home in Transkei.

In an interview with the Sunday Express before the squatters' departure for Cape Town, Mr Titus said the certificate had no fixed period of validity.

The certificate reads: "The bearer hereof is one of the people

returned from the Western Cape during August 1981. Employed inside and outside the Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified. Your co-operation is appreciated. Signed: "Titus, Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Transkei."

However, when questioned further, he admitted that the papers gave no rights to the squatters.

"They must go and fetch their belongings and families. They will not be entitled to stay anywhere.

"The papers mean nothing in Cape Town. But the people can still stay in Transkei or go elsewhere in South Africa — where they also have no rights."

Mr Titus said the people would

They  
would  
face  
prison  
rather  
than  
hunger

THE determination of former squatters to return to the urban areas despite the almost certain spectre of arrest is dictated by one drive alone: SURVIVAL.

For many, the chance to work, although it carries a heavy risk of arrest, is far preferable to being resettled in wasteland areas like the Ciskei.

The Ciskei is often called "the belt of shame". According to the United Nations the Ciskei is one of the poorest areas in Africa, with only 15% of its land suitable for cultivation. Yet it has an estimated one million displaced people within its borders — the South African Government alone has resettled more than 40 000 people there in the past decade.

Last week the Sunday Express visited a major resettlement region — the northern Ciskei, including Sada, Whittlesea and Oxton — and found poverty, overcrowding, hunger and unemployment.

In Oxton, the settlement camp is 17km along mainly sand-roads from the small village of Whittlesea.

The land is barren. There is not sufficient space for most families to have a vegetable patch, although many cultivate handkerchiefs of land in Sada.

Mud and corrugated iron shanty homes crowd beside rutted tracks. Most of the people living in the little houses between the main road and the official township of Sada have been resettled from other areas, including Parkstad and Crauwel.

A single clinic serves more than 20 000 people a few days a week. (The homeland as a whole is frighteningly short of medical staff — according to statistics, there is one doctor to every 100 000 people in the Ciskei.)

A few pit latrines were installed by South African authorities before the resettlement. They are shared by scores of families. Women walk considerable distances to fetch water from a few taps.

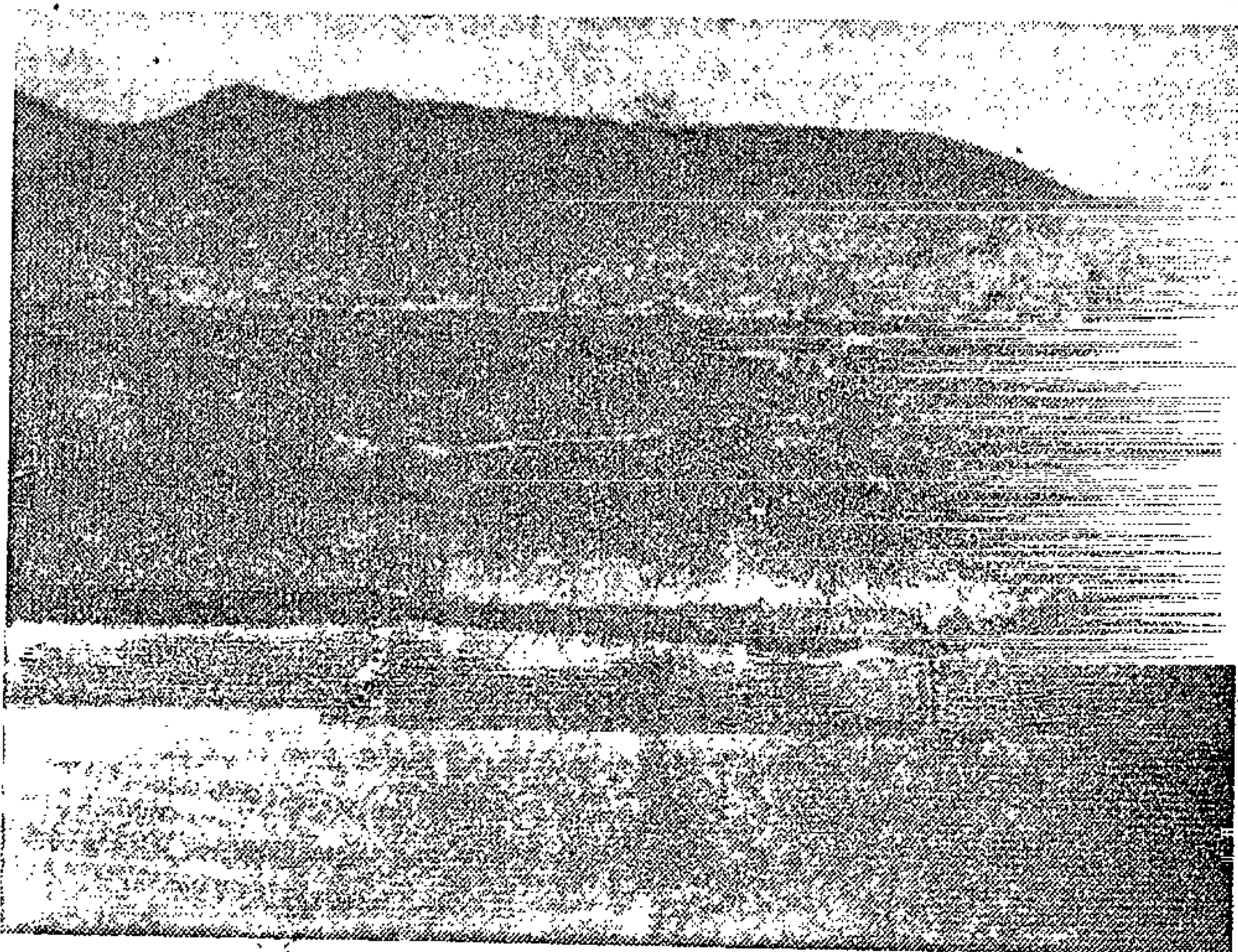
By contrast, rows of prefabricated schools line the ridge of Oxton Hill — the hope of those who have nothing.

But according to Ciskei health authorities 30% of children suffer from some form of malnutrition and 240 out of every 1 000 will die before their fifth birthdays.

Average monthly incomes for families in the area are R20 to R35.

Mrs Evelyn Mbanga of Sada, a widow from Parkstad, is an example. She relies on R20 a month sent from a daughter working in a city to support seven remaining daughters and three sons who live with her in a clay house.

She says life is "bale swaar" (very difficult), but she does not dare move for fear of being deported again to an even worse resettlement area.



● To brighten their drab clay houses some of the dwellers in the overcrowded squatter area at Sada etched drawings on the walls (above). The boys in the picture left, were visiting a young friend and his ill father at Whittlesea, and witnessed the

DO 12/10/81 370 103

# Squatters petition DRC for end to suffering

CAPE TOWN — A petition appealing for mercy for thousands of displaced squatters was submitted yesterday to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The petition from "the people of Myanga bush", addressed to the NG Kerk of South Africa, was handed to a dominee of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rondebosch, by a deputation of ten black women, including two mothers and their children.

It appealed to the church "to put an end to our suffering through the guidance of those responsible who share in your membership".

Dominee C. H. Latsky, assistant minister of the church, said the group arrived after the morning service. Part of the petition read:

"It is now in utter desperation and suffering that we implore you in the name of God to stop the continued separation of our families, stop the humiliation we suffer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals, prevent our removal to areas of starvation and enable us to live united family lives in a Christian way in areas of our choice.

"We pray too, that soon we may be able to live as a loving Christian family, free from oppression and fear and for your courage and strength to make this a reality. Your brothers and

sisters in Christ, the Nyanga bush people".

Dominee Latsky said the document was handed to him in good faith and after "a very nice meeting with the group", he had passed their message on to Dominee G. S. Moller, moderator of the Cape Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dominee Moller said: "We have two congregations, in Nyanga and Guguletu. We have an agreement with their ministers and church boards that we will provide money, food and clothing should these be needed.

"Ideally we should not have a squatter situation and we are working towards the provision of houses, schools and health services.

"It is a hard fact that families are being divided, and my sympathies are with them. But, personally, I cannot see how influx control can be stopped without chaos in the Western Cape.

Dominee Moller said that he had criticised the recent eviction of squatters in wet winter weather in the church's newsletter.

The country, he said, was faced with a vast unemployment problem which could not be solved overnight.

● John Matisonn reports from New York that Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm has returned

from seeing Cape Town squatters' shacks bulldozed to declare support for "armed struggle" before an audience of about 1 000 Americans.

Sharing a platform with the secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, Mr Alfred Nzo, Mrs Chisholm said her visit to South Africa had "changed her life", and she would be returning to South Africa and Angola soon for a "private, unofficial," visit. "If it needs to be the armed struggle, it has to be the armed struggle," she told the Southern Africa solidarity conference. — DDC.

# Squatters appeal to DRC for help

CT 12/10/81

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## Staff Reporter

A PETITION appealing for mercy for thousands of displaced squatters was yesterday submitted to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The petition from "the people of Nyanga Bush", addressed to the NG Kerk of South Africa, was handed to a clergyman of the Dutch Reform Church, Rondebosch, yesterday by a deputation of 10 black women, including two mothers and their children.

It appealed to the church "to put an end to our suffering through the guidance of those responsible who share in your membership".

The Rev C H Latsky, assistant minister of the church, said the group had arrived after the morning service. Part of the petition read:

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fer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals, prevent our removal to areas of starvation and enable us to live united family lives in a Christian way in areas of our choice.

## Christian family

"We pray, too, that soon we may all be able to live as a loving Christian family free from oppression and fear and for your courage and strength to make this a reality. Your brothers and sisters in Christ, the Nyanga Bush people."

The Rev Latsky said the document was handed to him in good faith and after "a very nice meeting with the group", he had passed their message on to the Rev G S Moller, Moderator of the Cape Synod of the DRC.

Mr Moller said: "We have two congregations in Nyanga and Guguletu. We have an agreement with their ministers and church boards that we will provide money, food and clothing should these be needed.

"After the Crossroads evictions, our doors were open for aid for those evicted, and our liaison committee discussed the squatter problem with government officials.

"Ideally we should not have a squatter situation and we are working towards the provision of houses, schools and health services.

"But it cannot be done overnight. It is a hard fact that families are being divided, and my sympathies are with them. But personally, I cannot see how influx control can be stopped with-

out chaos in the Western Cape."

Mr Moller said he had criticized the recent eviction of squatters in wet winter weather in the church's newsletter.

The country, he said, was faced with a vast unemployment problem which could not be solved overnight.

"To imagine that we can go to the government and ask them to stop the squatting problem is an oversimplification. The Church is not the State and the State is not the Church.

"Money is needed to provide housing, schools, hospitals. It does not just rest with the Afrikaans people. They only control 13 percent of the money and trade. The English and the Jews control 87 percent."

Asked whether his church, in the light of its attitude to squatters, approved of mixed church services, Mr Moller said:

"Coloured people are welcome in Dutch Reform churches throughout the Peninsula. There is nothing in our statute books to bar them from our churches."

However, he said, the church did support separate development. He said 20 or more of the most able theologians had done a study on the Old and New Testaments dealing with "plurality of peoples".

Spiritually, he said, the church was one. But the study concluded that because of language, cultural development and history, different churches for different people was best.

# 'Desperate' squatters petition NGK Argus 12/10/81

340 (200) 103

A PLEA written 'in utter desperation' by Nyanga deportees was handed to a Ned Geref Kerk minister yesterday after a service attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Thirteen Nyanga women — three with babies — 'squatted' outside the church, in Rondebosch, until the service ended.

The women were deportees who returned to Cape Town last week from Transkei.

They said: 'If Mr Botha wants to talk to us, we will talk.'

When the Prime Minister emerged with the rest of the congregation, however, he entered his car without glancing at them.

The Rev C H Latsky accepted the statement from Mrs Florence Njajula.

It said: 'We have suffered greatly through actions by members of

your church who profess the same faith as we do.

'We have been forcefully separated as families and as a community, we women forced to live apart from our husbands.

'We have even been separated from our children during the number of deportations we have been subjected to recently.

'We are being forced to live in places where we find no work or food, and have witnessed the painful

deaths of our children through starvation.

'We find our return to such places impossible, and it is in utter desperation that we implore you, in the name of God, To;

① Stop the continued separation of our families.

② Stop the humiliation we suffer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals.

③ Prevent our removal to areas of starvation.

④ Enable us to live united family lives.

The statement was signed by five women under the heading 'The Nyanga Bush People.'

Mr Latsky said the women would have been welcomed into the church had they arrived earlier.

He told them: 'I pray for black, for white and for coloured in my church but we also do a great deal in Nyanga and other areas for the black people.'

Only one of the congregation, a woman, spoke to 'the bush people'.



THE Nyanga 'bush people' squatting outside the Rondebosch NG Kerk yesterday. The women presented a petition to the NG minister, the Rev C H Latsky, pleading for a stop to removals and family separation.

CAPE TOWN — Homeless Nyanga squatters who returned here after being "deported" in August would not be allowed to remain in the Peninsula, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, said yesterday.

He confirmed that 18 "illegals" were deported to Transkei yesterday, but denied that these people were Nyanga squatters.

An estimated 350 squatters have returned here, mostly by bus. Some people walked and hitched after being stopped at road blocks and arrived in the city with badly swollen feet, community worker Mr Rommel Roberts said yesterday.

Squatters continued to stream to the Athlone Advice Office yesterday to seek help in obtaining jobs, housing and reference books. The office has heard more than 300 cases since Friday.

Mr Bezuidenhout said letters "allegedly" given to the former Nyanga squatters by the Transkeian Government were "not valid". The official Transkeian letter requested employers "inside and outside" the territory to provide jobs for the homeless people.

Mr Bezuidenhout declined to comment on last week's statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that

# 18 deported from W Cape to Transkei

DD 14/10/81  
940 (Mar) 103

people who had left children, possessions and "firm employment" in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town, but that those who had come back "irregularly" would be returned to Transkei.

The statement was interpreted by observers, including the Athlone Advice Office, to mean that ex-squatters would be allowed to remain in the Cape Town area if they could produce proof of employment.

Mr Bezuidenhout said people who had returned from Transkei to find children and collect belongings would be given rail warrants free of charge to return to Transkei with their offspring and possessions.

He said his department had, with the help of church ministers, already helped trace five children separated from their parents during the deportations in August. People searching for missing chil-

dren should contact the department.

"We have a tremendous housing shortage and squatting cannot and will not be tolerated."

Mr Bezuidenhout claimed that ex-squatters had "assaulted" South African officials in Umtata and had "refused to listen to reason despite an offer that 50 of them could return to Cape Town." to trace children and find belongings.

"One man was kicked in his private parts and was robbed of R200," he said.

According to a Sapa report the moderator of the Cape Synod of the NG Church, the Rev G. S. J. Moller, the church would provide food, clothing and money to needy black members of the church if necessary.

He was referring to a petition from the "people of Nyanga bush" submitted to the Dutch Reformed Church at Rondebosch on Sunday appealing for mercy for "thousands of dis-

placed squatters."

There were two black communities in Nyanga and Guguletu and arrangements had been made with the ministers there to provide food, clothing and money to those in need.

"People who think that the squatters problem can be solved simply at the request of the Dutch Reformed Church, are oversimplifying the matter.

"Funds are needed to provide schools, hospitals and housing and this is not the task of Afrikaners only.

"Afrikaners control only 13 per cent of the funds in the country, the English speaking and Jewish communities together, control more than 87 per cent," Mr Moller said.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that several squatter families who had been resettled on "Chicken Farm" near Kliptown were repatriated to their respective homelands yesterday by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Two corrugated shack from which families had just been moved were set on fire by a Wrab official.

Six families were removed by Wrab officials.

Seven other shacks were demolished and the owners were accommodated in a stable and in some of the corrugated huts.

— DDC.

# An indictment of

# the brothers Matanzima

Argus 15/10/81

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Chief Kaiser Matanzima

Render Unto Kaiser: A Transkeian Dossier by Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed (Ravan)

IT WOULD be advisable for the health and welfare of the authors of this dossier to remain well clear of the boundaries of Transkei until the dust kicked up by this book — it has already been banned in Transkei — has settled.

The title and sub-title are appropriate and the book is an indictment of the brothers Kaiser and George Matanzima and by implication of our Government.

They came to power by a process of logrolling, rigging, outright intimidation and dubious land deals and have retained power by the institution of a virtual dictatorship complete with security measures, banings, detention, bribery and corruption, all documented in this book and all with the South African Nelson's eye turned on it.

At independence in 1976, the per capita gross domestic product was R70 per annum and our Government had to pump in a subsidy of R134-million.

In 1980/81, the subsidy has grown to R231-million and Professor Wolfgang Thomas points out that the 25 000 workseekers annually needing to enter the migrant labour market is a time bomb ticking away. The facts are that Transkei's largest internal source of income, apart from a booming export daga industry, is the money transmitted by migrants — money earned outside Transkei.

The Crossroads and No Name camps are the natural consequence of such an economic situation and Thomas points out that urbanisation will have to increase. These facts are further borne out by the consistent return of squatters from Transkei to No Name and Crossroads the moment they are offloaded in

Umtata and by the increasing insistence by the Matanzimas that the squatters are South African problems — not Transkeian.

The sheer farce of the situation comes out clearly in this book. There is a love/hate relationship between Transkei and South Africa because neither can manage without the other: Transkei because it needs the money annually pumped into its coffers by us and we because we have to have an independent Transkei to prove the grand design of separate development.

Kaiser knows this and is able to play fast and loose with impunity breaking off diplomatic relations in 1978 and re-establishing them in 1980, both unilaterally and with hardly a squeak from the Bothas, P W and Pik, and a continued flow of cash to Transkei.

O D Wollheim

# Many squatters back in city

C. Hoold  
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**MANY** of the squatters deported to the Transkei homeland in August are back in the city following an ultimatum from their government to return to their homes in Transkei or Cape Town.

The ultimatum came after weeks of negotiation between both governments. Transkei did not want the responsibility of caring for people who claimed they had employment in Cape Town, and South Africa said it could

not allow the uncontrolled influx of 'illegals.'

More than 500 people spent seven weeks in two church halls and a disused nursing home in Umtata while officials from both sides became involved in heated exchanges.

It was said that the fact that mothers had left behind children and possessions at the time of their deportation was a secondary factor when discussing who had to provide for squatters.

## 'LEGALISED'

Transkei wanted all the people to be returned and 'legalised', while South Africa was prepared to sanction a limited return provided that the people went back to the homeland once they had settled their problems in Cape Town.

The South African solution was unacceptable to the Transkeians. They gave each adult R60 from the R35 000 given to them by South Africa to pay for feeding and sheltering the people, and told them to vacate the church halls.

Many people immediately bought tickets to Cape Town and arrived by car, bus and train. But they have melted away into the townships and are living among friends and relatives until they are able to get themselves 'legalised.'

## VALIDITY

Each adult has a letter from the Transkei Department of the Interior urging employers to show them preference when seeking workers. Many are unsure of the validity of the letter and the Athlone Advice Office has already been inundated by people seeking clarity on their present position in the Western Cape.

Guguletu to discuss their future missed a raid carried out at St Gabriels Catholic Church in the early hours of Friday morning.

Ten people — those who lived previously at Holy Cross church in Nyanga following the controversy at No-name camp — were arrested.

Mr A Louw of the Administration Board confirmed the raid and said four people were released after being found to be in the area 'legally.'

A spokesman for the Advice Office said the people were legally entitled to spend 14 days in Cape Town. Those seeking advice were looking for jobs so that they could remain in the city.

Meanwhile squatters who arrived on Thursday and congregated at a church in



RD 17/10/81

# Delay in Transkei election results

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UMTATA — Another delay is likely in the announcing of Transkei's general elections results.

The returning officer, Mr B. Mgwigwi, said yesterday his office was

still sorting out several issues.

Asked whether the results might be ready next week, he replied: "They may, they may not". — DDR.

# T'kei-SA relations

Ev. Post 17/10/81

## 'severely strained' by squatter crisis

ENGCOBO — The recent deportation of squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei under the pretext that they were Transkei citizens, caused a considerable strain on relations between South Africa and Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at Engcobo today.

He was addressing thousands of Tembus and school pupils during ceremonies preceding the main celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of Transkei's independence.

A number of Cabinet Ministers, top Transkei Government officials, and MPs also addressed ceremonies in various districts.

Chief George said that although the squatter problem had now been resolved, it had become so delicate that "I consider it worthwhile to repeat Transkei's stand on this platform."

He said the question of enforced Transkeian citizenship on blacks in South African urban areas was canvassed clearly by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima when relevant clauses were discussed in the draft constitution of Transkei.

He quoted Chief Kaiser, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, as saying that to protect the interests of

Transkei, no people should be compelled to come to Transkei as Transkeian citizens. This should only occur when those who had the right of citizenship applied for and were registered as citizens.

President Matanzima was also commended for his part in resolving the squatter issue with South Africa, so were churches and other institutions for granting free accommodation to the displaced people.

South Africa, Chief George said, as Transkei's erstwhile colonial power, was doing disservice to Transkei's quest for international recognition by displaying "such abject non-recognition to Transkei".

"If the outside world chooses to see Transkei as a showpiece of apartheid, this will not alter the facts of history," he said.

Transkei was dragged along without consultation when the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal formed a union, and this was at variance with consultations conducted with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Chief Matanzima said South Africa should be reminded that laws in a civilised country were "a means to an end and not an end in themselves". The basic objective was to maintain a social equilibrium and to achieve "the greatest happiness of the greatest number". — Sapa

THE house was neatly furnished. Carpeted floors, wallpaper, a TV perched on a kist tucked into a corner of the lounge behind the pine dining room suite.

Seating on the lounge suite was a bit cramped by the hi-fi, but in the next room there was plenty of working space around the knitting machine.

The large double bed and cupboards in the bedroom were neatly kept while the dressing table next to the window was the usual feminine clutter.

Lodgers in the two rooms built on to the home were busy sewing dresses and working their knitting machines. Again, the TV was tucked into a corner of the room.

Outside, a car was parked in one of the three garages with some of the remaining space taken up by stacks of crates containing litres of coldrink. Stores for the kitchen-cum-shop the owner of the house operated.

Of course, there was no electricity or running water. And the bucket toilet outside was a bit of an inconvenience. But the bright framed glass plaque on the wall 'Ikhhaya Eihle Likhaya Loxolo' — a beautiful home is a house with peace — told of the occupants' feelings about the shanty they had spent six years erecting. The plaque was made in Crossroads — another example of home industry.

### Cool-Cool groups

This Particular shanty was at Crossroads. You will find others at Retreat or any area where people have been allowed to settle for long enough to build.

Acquisition of such goods as TV sets and lounge suites is made possible by home industries, wages, HP and community support.

A number of 'cool-cool' groups operate at Crossroads. Run on a chain letter system, these groups can have up to 40 members. The 'stick' or minimum cash payment everymonth varies, but minimum sticks of R20 are common.

Members of a cool-cool group all pay the chairman every month and one of the group, on a strict rotation basis, gets the kitty. People can receive more than R900 and some of the groups have been running since 1971.

The money is lent, explained one member, so that others can enjoy my sweat. When you see a TV set, it is not that the owner is so rich. She is not rich. It is just that the people help one another. If we all did it, it would be a beautiful world.

### Site-and-service

The shanties photographed here are an example of what the people can do if allowed to help themselves. Figures given in a recent UCT study by the Urban Problems Research Unit estimate that between 1975 and the year 2 000 about 4 957 300 units will have to be built for that section of the population which is unable to provide its own housing needs, in terms of traditional accepted brick houses. The cost, notes the study, will be in the region of R23 258-m.

The provision of freehold rights, 99-year-old leaseholds, the recent announcement that private

# Hommes of beauty and peace in shanty-town

Argus 17/10/81 *2407* *2408* *1023*

Report by CHARLES RIDDLE :  
Pictures by DOUG PITHEY

enterprise will be allowed to build homes in black townships, are all solutions to the housing crisis revolving around officially approved building materials and schemes.

Academics and community workers have for many years called for site-and-service schemes or controlled squatting as a solution. The building industry disapproves of this because they cannot contract for shanties. The Government dislikes the idea as the eventual cost of clearing the site (as they are now attempting to do at Crossroads), escalates the expense of housing people seeking employment in the cities.

With the current cost of building materials, some firms are looking for alternatives, however tentat-

ively. Mr J Walton, a director of one of this country's biggest construction firms, Murray and Roberts, recently wrote a short article for his firm's house journal advancing the arguments favouring the use of natural building materials like mud, thatch and stone.

Writing particularly of the Free State, Mr Walton noted that 'the time has now come to innovate by going back, especially in the housing field.'

### 'Satisfying few'

The irony of the present New Crossroads solution is that each time a family moves into a new brick home, their old shanty is demolished. In some cases the shanty is a novel. In others it is a well-built home.

'By concentrating upon the production of completed units built to relatively high standards, in effect the system is satisfying the many needs of the few, as opposed to the few needs of the many,' notes the Urban Problems Research Unit.

On site investigation would show that given the few needs such as land tenure, running water, electricity, the people are capable of housing themselves.

CROSSROADS is a squatter camp, a squalid settlement of rural poverty come to town. A tumbledown forest of lean-to shacks. A health hazard. But is that all? Beaten tin and plywood walls hide the extraordinary attempts of many squatter camp families to create the lifestyle they desire.

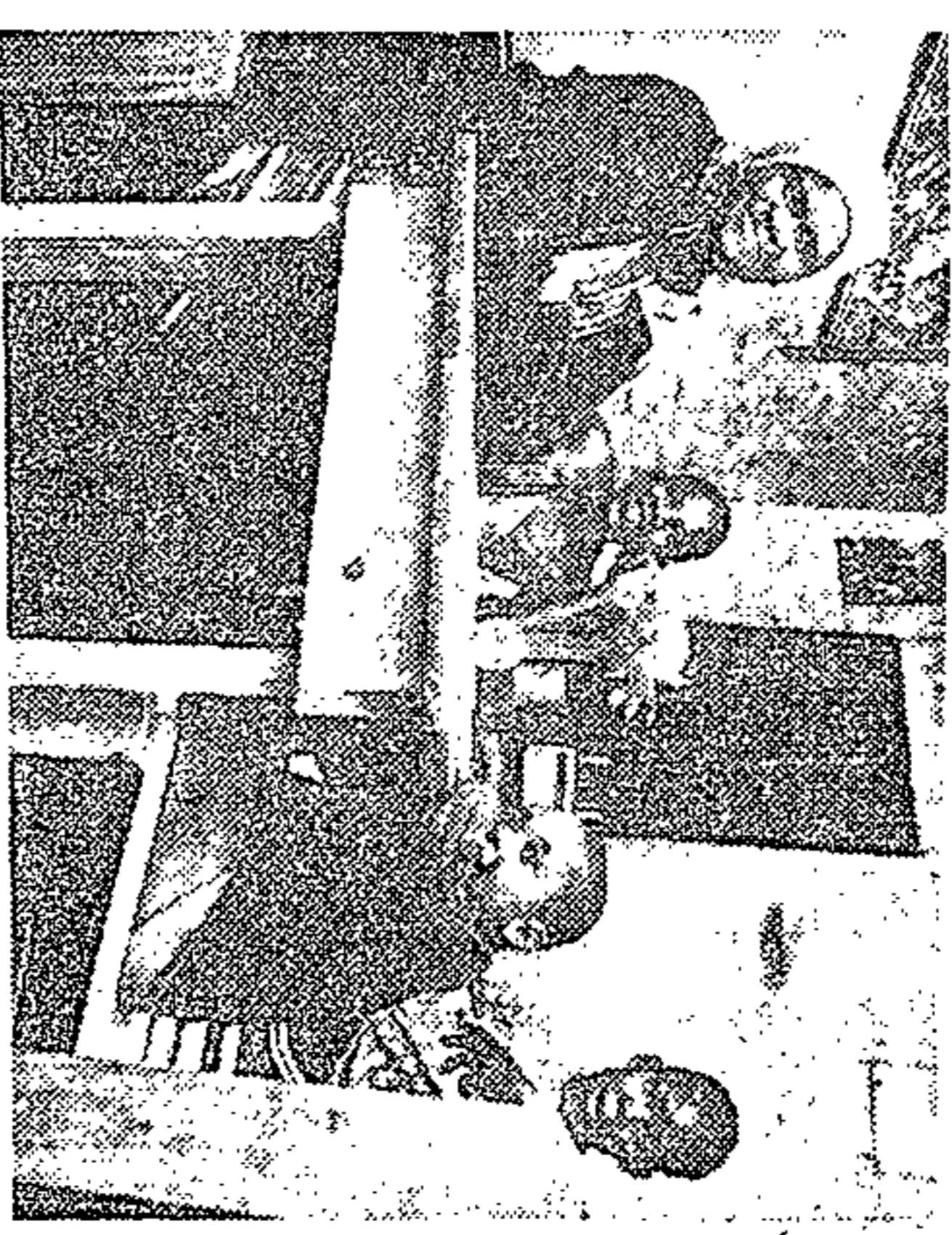
Beneath leaking corrugated iron roofs are middle-class values and ordinary lives. And industrious people beating the odds.



THIS lounge could be any one of thousands of working class homes. Once inside it is almost impossible to detect any difference from more conventionally built homes. The TV is battery-powered.



WALL TO WALL carpeting, dressing table, curtains at the window. The flashlight on the table indicates the absence of electricity.



A FAMILY conference around the diningroom table. This home has a large coal stove and a sink with running water tapped from a barrel.

## PM: Transkei first <sup>DD</sup> 19/10/81 (103)

ENGCOCO — Transkei did not believe in the "giraffe-cow" economy whose long giraffe neck fed in Transkei while the cow-milking part was milked in South Africa.

"We believe more in the development of industries inside Transkei and thereafter border industries can be considered", the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

He was speaking at a function to celebrate the country's independence.

"My government is loathe to support the idea of 'border' industries because this may encourage the siphoning of skills and money back into the highly developed Republic of South Africa with very little spill-over of economic

advantage into the areas that need them most", Chief Matanzima said.

Transkei would continue to indulge in constructive economic co-operation with South Africa without sacrificing her political independence.

"With her national identity firmly established, Transkei will now embark on a comprehensive upgrading of the quality of her independence.

"This will essentially be an economic initiative and, to a certain extent, will involve closer co-operation with, rather than increasing separation from South Africa.

"This means that bilateral economic links with South Africa will

once again be pursued strongly and a project-orientated development programme will be put into full swing.

Chief George also said the recent deportation of squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei under the pretext they were Transkei citizens had caused a considerable strain on the relations between South Africa and Transkei.

South Africa should be reminded that laws in a civilised country were "a means to an end and not an end in themselves." The basic objective was to maintain a social equilibrium and to achieve "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," Chief George said. — SAPA.

# Ill-fated status battle abroad

(103) RDM 19.10.81  
UMTATA. — The launching of Transkei's widely publicised diplomatic initiative for international recognition overseas had met with little success during the past five years, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at Engcobo, at the weekend.

He said his government received foreign missions and appointed representatives abroad during this period but the external offensive had been ill-fated.

However independence fostered a new confidence and pride in a nation managing its own affairs and working towards the fulfilment of its own aspiration.

The national identity of Transkei had been firmly established and the country could now begin to upgrade its independence.

"This will essentially be an economic initiative and will involve closer co-operation with South Africa.

"This means that bilateral economic links with South Africa will once again be strongly pursued and a project-orientated programme will be started.

"A team of representatives of the South African and Transkeian governments periodically evaluates projects and allocate funds according to certain development priorities."

The intention was also to increase incentives for industrialists who wanted to come to Transkei, he said.

Only after the development of industries within Transkei would he consider border industries.

Sapa.

# Red tappe foils squatters

Angus 19/10/81

THE Synodical committee of the Ned Geref Kerk has refused to accept a petition signed by 13 deported Nyanza women who returned to Cape Town last week from Transkei, because the handing over was not done according to stipulated procedure.

The petition, written in utter desperation, was handed to a Ned Geref Kerk minister on Sunday at a church in Rondebosch.

It said the women had 'suffered greatly' through actions of Ned Geref Kerk members — being deported and separated from their families — and included a plea to the church to prevent removals of blacks and 'enable us to live united family lives.'

In a statement issued yesterday, following a meeting of its Synodical committee in Cape Town the church said it was not indifferent to or unmoved by the problems and needs which migrant labourers, squatters and their families experienced.

'This is shown in the first place by the assistance and aid which the church has given, and gives, through the channels of its liaison committee with the black church and the Diaconate of the congregations of the black

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## 'desperate' plea

church in the regions concerned,' said the statement.

The Ned Geref Kerk had also had 'continuous negotiations' with the 'proper authorities' about

these matters, and about the endeavours to create employment in the homelands.

'As there is a stipulated procedure in the church for the presenting of petitions to the governing bodies of the church, the appeal at Rondebosch was not conducted in the right way and is therefore not acceptable,' said the statement.

It emphasized that the church was 'continuing to give its sincere attention to the problems of migrant labour and unemployment at the highest church level.'

The church said it would comment further on the matter in the October 21 issue of its official organ, Die Kerkbode.

# Flaws in credit deals with Transkeians outlined

EAST LONDON — Delays of up to four months in the delivery of goods from East London to Transkei traders is one of the most difficult problems facing credit agreements between Border and Transkei businessmen.

This emerged at a debate last night on granting credit to Transkei and Ciskei organised by the East London branch of the Institute of Credit Management.

"Accounts sometimes become due even before the trader has received his goods," the president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. N. Gadi, said.

Mr Gadi said that "infrastructural" problems in Transkei made matters difficult for Transkeian businessmen buying goods from East London on credit.

The chairman of the East London credit management association, Mr P. Thatcher, said there were three "areas of aggrava-

tion" facing credit managers in the Border extending credit to Transkeians.

The first, he said, was lack of communication.

"There are severe frustrations caused due to bad communication where we are unable to contact a customer personally or by telephone."

He said there was also a lack of business expertise among Transkeian businessmen, and said certain businesses "deviate from sound business procedure."

The third problem Mr Thatcher outlined was the geographic area where the remoteness of traders often influenced credit managers.

An attorney on the panel, Mr G. Moolman, said there were legal problems facing attorneys in East London and King William's Town in obtaining payment on behalf of creditors.

He said there were negotiations underway to evolve a reciprocal judgment enforcement agreement which would allow a

judgment made in a South African court to be transferred to Umtata or Bisho.

The secretary of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. F. Nkonyeni, suggested that creditors often did not do their homework properly and oversupplied credit.

Mr J. Brownrigg, chairman of the Transvaal region credit management association, said that creditworthiness rating depended on information.

"We are not happy with the information we can get from Transkei," he said.

Mr Ken Patterson, an insolvency consultant, said despite the fact many people were negative about granting credit to Transkeians, others had made vast profits in Transkei.

"It all boils down to education and a sympathetic approach," he said.

Mr Gadi suggested that training could begin with supply salesmen, saying the travelling salesman was the link between the trader and the supplier.

# 3 ministers voted out

DD 20/10/81

103

UMTATA — Three cabinet ministers lost their seats while the opposition Democratic Progressive Party won only one, according to the Transkei general election results announced yesterday.

The unsuccessful ministers were Mr R. Madikizela (finance), Mr H. H. Bubu (education) and Mr S. W. Mbanga (commerce).

The opposition leader, Mr Caledon Mda, won the only seat for the party in Bizana.

The percentage poll was not available yesterday and the chief electoral officer, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, said they were still working on it. It should be available today.

The general secretary of the DPP, Mr W. M. Dweba, and the party treasurer, Mr S. A. Xobololo, were among the unsuccessful six opposition candidates

in the field for the 75 seats.

Neither Mr Mda nor Mr Dweba could be reached for comment yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the DPP was "dying a natural death." He added: "The leader of the party, Mr Mda, will have no one to lead in the new assembly but himself."

The result of the election was announced at the entrance to the principal government building here to a crowd of several hundred.

Results, page 2.

## Miners reject pay offer

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's 240 000 coal miners yesterday rejected a 6.5 per cent pay offer by the state-run National Coal Board.



CT 20/10/87 (103)

## Kei ministers lose seats

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Three cabinet ministers lost their seats in the Transkei general election when the results were announced yesterday.

The opposition Democratic Party won only one seat, that contested in Bizana by the leader, Mr Caledon Mda.

The unsuccessful ministers were Mr R Madikizela (Finance), Mr H H Bubu (Education) and Mr S W Mbanga (Commerce).

The percentage poll in the election was not available yesterday and the chief electoral officer, Mr V B

Mgwigwi, said that it should be available today.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the elections had surprises in that several heads had rolled. He said the opposition was "dying a natural death" and party leader Mr Mda "will have no-one to lead in the new assembly but himself".

Both the general secretary of the Democratic Party, Mr W M Dweba, and the party treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo, were among the unsuccessful opposition candidates. Neither Mr Mda nor Mr Dweba could be reached for comment yesterday.

# New Wrab warning to squatters

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr John Knoetze, has again warned that all squatters living illegally at Chicken Farm in Kliptown will be repatriated to their homelands.

Eight families have been raided on the farm in the past two weeks and sent to their homelands.

One person was sent to Malawi, seven individuals and three families to Lesotho, and 11 other people to Transkei.

The families were taken after a pre-

dawn raid on the farm on which they lived.

Their shacks were demolished and their belongings packed on to trucks and transported by Wrab to their new "homes" — but they were not allowed to take their pieces of corrugated iron with them.

Two shacks from which the families had been moved were set alight by a Wrab official.

Yesterday, the Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said Mr Knoetze made it clear that all people living on the squatter

farm who do not qualify under the Group Areas Act to be there will sent back to their homelands.

"The WCC and the churches it represents has spelt it out that we strongly object to the migratory system which destroys families and does not uphold the sanctity of marriage.

"We do not support the policy of apartheid which calls on people to be sent to their respective homelands.

"This policy has been imposed on the people and they are suffering under it," he said.

W103 RDM 21.10.87

**W**HATEVER the differences in substance, the results of Transkei's first post-independence election, announced earlier this week, have given it the outward appearance of a typical African one-party state.

Predictably, the election, held on September 24, resulted in the virtual annihilation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DDP). Only one of its six candidates, the party's parliamentary leader, Mr Caledon Mda, was elected.

Less predictably, however, three senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr R Madikizela (Finance), Mr H H Bubu (Education), and Mr S W Mbanga (Commerce) were unseated by rival candidates from the governing Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP).

### Top member

The extent of defeat suffered by the three Ministers is as surprising, if not more so, as their defeat in the first place.

Mr Madikizela, who used to be a top member of the now moribund opposition Democratic Party, was one of five candidates in Nqgenbeni constituency, which returned four members to the Transkei National Assembly.

Mr Madikizela was unable to secure even fourth place, in spite of reportedly receiving the tacit backing of the Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, Chief Tutor Ndamase (son of the first leader of the Democratic Party, Chief Victor Poto).

Mr Bubu was one of six candidates in the East Pondoland constituency of Lusikisiki, which returned four members to the National Assembly. He was unable to fill one of the four top niches.

Candidates in Lusikisiki included Ms Stella Sigcau, Transkei's Minister of Interior, who was successful, and Mr W M Dweba, who was rejected with Mr Bubu.

Mr Mbanga was one of six candidates in the Gcuwa constituency. The top two candidates were returned to the National Assembly.

The defeat of all but one of six DPP candidates means that for all intents and purposes Transkei has become a de facto one-party state, with the ruling TNIP controlling 149 of the 150 seats in the Assembly (of these 75 are elected by popular vote and 75 are filled by chiefs elected by an electoral college drawn from the territory's traditional leaders).

Accounting for the opposition's failure, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday: "The opposition party lost because it has no policy. It had nothing to offer the people."

But, in the view of many observers, the election result was largely a logical corollary to Transkei's Public Security Act, which effectively outlawed opposition parties by making it a treasonable offence to oppose Transkei's independence.

As the platform of opposition parties — which have undergone several mutations in form and name since independence — was based, to a large extent, on advocacy of some form of re-unification with South Africa, the law virtually made opposition a treasonable offence.

Combined with the administration's use of draconian powers, including detention of opposition leaders without trial, the Public Security Act reduced enthusiasm for parliamentary opposition politics to a minimum.

As Professor David Welsh, of the Department of African Government at the University of

# 149 out of 150 — and one-party rule comes to Transkei



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA ... "not many people voted."

## PATRICK LAURENCE assesses Transkei's first post-independence election.

Cape Town, said yesterday: "The de facto one-party state of Transkei should come as no surprise, given the immense power of the Matanzima brothers."

Transkei's election results put it on a par with other one-party states such as Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya. The defeat of Transkei's Cabinet Ministers suggests further parallels.

Past elections in Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya have been marked by contests within the one lawful party and the rejection by voters of government Ministers in favour of new candidates.

Some theorists have contended that a one-party system which results in the regular rejection of Cabinet Ministers by voters is more democratic than systems such as South Africa's, where it took more than 30 years for a Cabinet Minister to suffer an election defeat (1948 to 1981, when Dr Dawie de Villiers failed to win in Gardens).

Chief Matanzima's explanation for the defeat of his Cabinet Ministers was that the people "favoured change," but Professor Welsh saw their defeat as evidence of "an element of competitiveness" rather than testimony for a form of democracy.

"Given the perks obtainable from participation in the system,

there must be a fair amount of enthusiasm to get into it," Professor Welsh said.

But he conceded that the threat of defeat, even by a rival candidate in the same party, could act as a check on the abuse of power by sitting Cabinet Ministers and MPs.

He added: "It is better than nothing and does enable parties to renew themselves. But in one-party systems there is an inherent tendency to political sclerosis."

But for popular consent to function in a meaningful sense within a one-party system, there had to be popular participation in elections "and that is the crucial element apparently lacking in Transkei."

In yesterday's interview Chief Matanzima characterised the election as one of "high enthusiasm." But then he added: "I don't think many people voted."

His explanation for the apparent anomaly was the switch from the old Reference Book to the new Book of Life as the means of establishing the right to vote.

Thus, Chief Matanzima said, many people queued to vote but few were able to produce the Book of Life to establish their right to vote. He did not say why so few had the new Book of Life.



MR MDA

## Mda: security laws to blame

DD 22/10/8 (103)

UMTATA — The leader of the oppositon, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday blamed Transkei's security laws and "their application" for his party's defeat at the polls.

He said that a statement by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, that the Democratic Progressive Party was "dying a natural death", was not true in spite of the fact that his party had had some difficult times.

He ascribed the difficult times to "the crop of legislation" used against the opposition.

"This has taken its toll among the electorate and

potential candidates. People have been afraid to be seen associating with the opposition. People are afraid of detention."

Asked what he meant by the "crop of legislation" he said he meant the security laws and especially their application.

Though his party was reduced to one member in the National Assembly, it would still strive to "prick the conscience of the government" on issues vital to the nation, he said.

Mr Mda said there had been no changes in the party's executive following the defeat at the polls.

— DDR.

# Transkei steps up bid for recognition

Source: *South African Press* 22/10/87  
UMTATA — The Trans-

kei appears to be stepping up its bid for international recognition, with several of the territory's cabinet ministers speaking on the issue recently. So far, South Africa is the only country to recognise the Transkei as independent. Transkei's Justice Minister

Tsepo Letlaka told thousands of scholars at five-year-anniversary independence celebrations that Transkeians had never formulated the policies of apartheid and separate development, but were victims of that "rabid form of racism."

"I am sure that eventually the world will come to its senses and recognise us for what we are—a freedom loving, peaceful, industrious and independent people," he said.

Mr Letlaka said continuous negotiations were in progress with South Africa for the return of Transkei's land which "we know is rightfully ours."

"Southern Africa shall never know peace and happiness until the land of the African people is restored to them. Our land is our inalienable heritage and land grabbers have no place on the African continent," he said.

Transkei's deputy-minister for Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, said in Lady Frere Transkei had disappointed the prophets of doom who tried to mislead some of us into believing that it would make no difference whether we are independent or not.

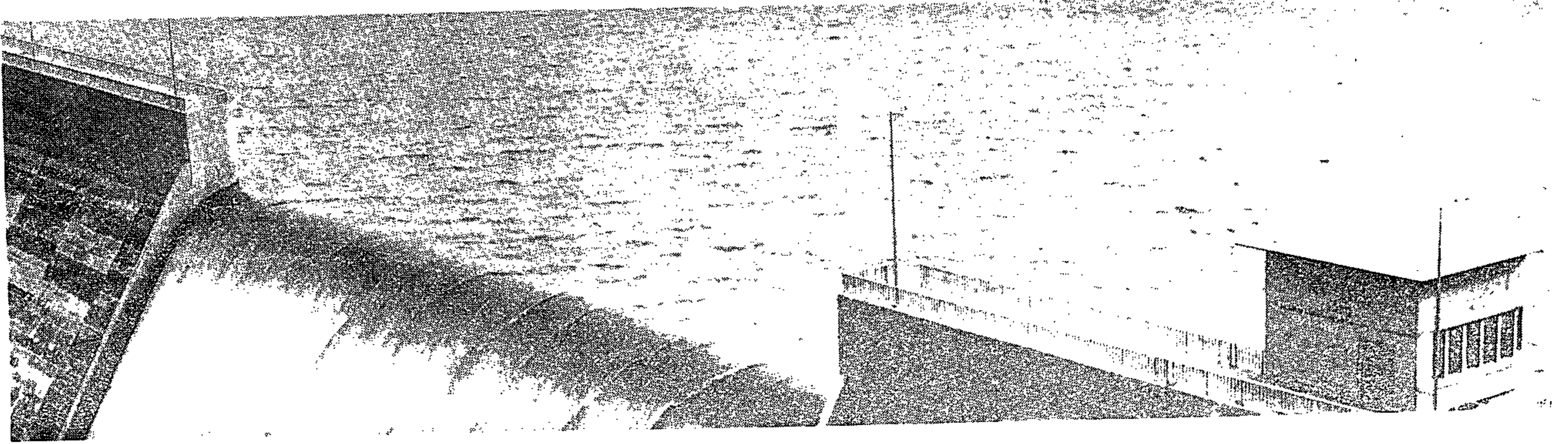
"Since we took independence five years ago, we enjoy full citizens rights in our country like all other independent people elsewhere in the world, and therefore we have every reason to celebrate," Mr Diko said.

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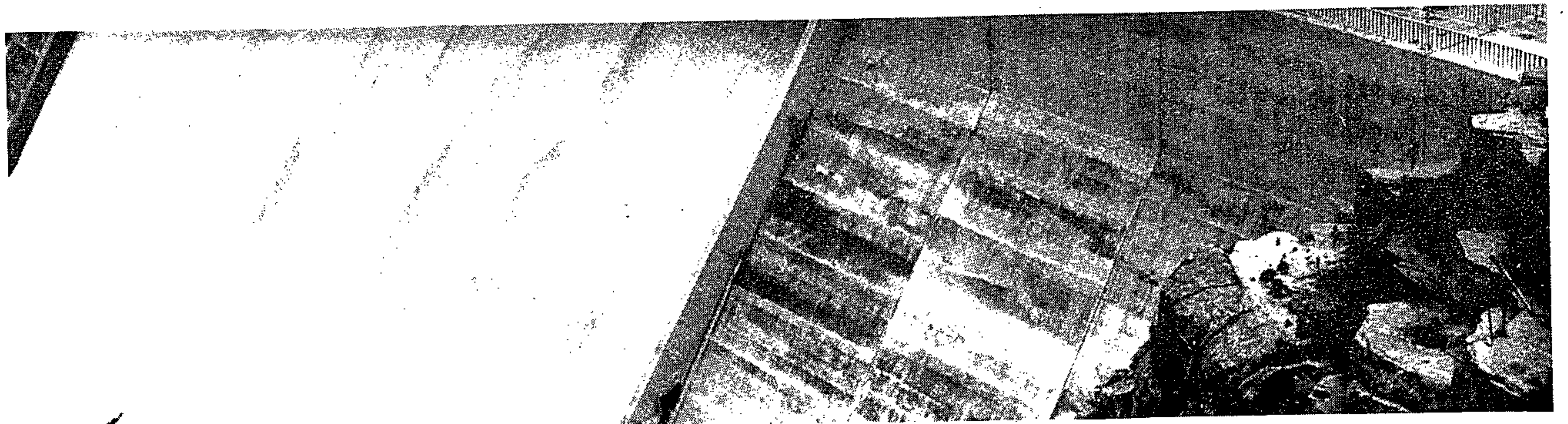
# TRANSKEI CHALKS



## UP FIVE ON



## THE INDEPENDENCE



## SCOREBOARD

# A message from the President

It is not the century of reason, the century of freedom of thought, or the century of human rights



South Africa has assisted in hard times and we are grateful. We do not forget that a friend in need is a friend in deed

The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Five years have passed since we attained our sovereign independence and we have come to realise that self reliance carries multiple responsibilities.

The Whitehall system of parliamentary and administrative control is the only effective method of managing the affairs of my people and, in spite of the current economic recession, Transkei is making tremendous strides.

The decision to opt for independence was a courageous one and you all know of the scepticism with which the international community, and some of our negative elements, greeted the act.

The world is fraught with political dishonesty and lack of integrity and, in spite of our meeting all the essentials for international recognition, none of our brethren states in Africa have spoken out in our favour.

Political duplicity in 1981 is as real as ever. Regrettably it is not the century of reason, the century of freedom of thought, or the century of human rights and of mankind's brotherhood.

But we Transkeians will maintain direction. We will, by God's grace, succeed in

our endeavours.

The scramble for Africa is on, again, assisted greatly by many African leaders. Africa is the battlefield for other political and economic ideologies and the greater powers believe in the maxim of divide and rule.

Transkei does not align herself with any political grouping, but the Russian naval presence in Maputo indicates the nature of events which can be expected in Southern Africa. We will, therefore, accept the naval presence of the democratic world for the defence of free and peaceful societies. By doing so they will be serving themselves.

The big powers should state unequivocally where they stand in the event of communist aggression against South Africa. Any such hostile action would affect us.

South Africa has assisted in hard times and we are grateful. We do not forget that a friend in need is a friend in deed.

As Transkei has limited natural resources, the prospects of the establishment of a fuel from ethanol project in Eastern Pondoland is of great interest to us. It will give welcome employment to thousands of our people and they are willing to work —

and to learn.

Our resources are land, water and people and we should emulate the energetic people of the Republic of China who have contributed to that country's phenomenal industrial and agricultural growth rate.

We plan to modernise and increase our agricultural output and friendly countries, like Austria, will assist in this.

As Xhosa-speaking people we must face the situation squarely, proud of our history and proud of our independence. We cannot just accept poverty, and continue to accept it. We must show the world that this is not our general attitude. Our national pride will not allow it.

In the world of sport we have sportsmen who can hold their heads high among their friends, in other parts of the world. This relationship must be fostered and promoted.

Our law courts are free and unfettered and we take pride in our judicial system. We are steadily improving and modernising the legal system, especially at tribal level. Our police force is able, tried, tested and true.

The armed forces are developing well and our pride in the quality of our fighting men is well founded. We are a peaceful

country and, I stress, we have no malice towards anybody. We are, however, prepared to defend ourselves if the need arises.

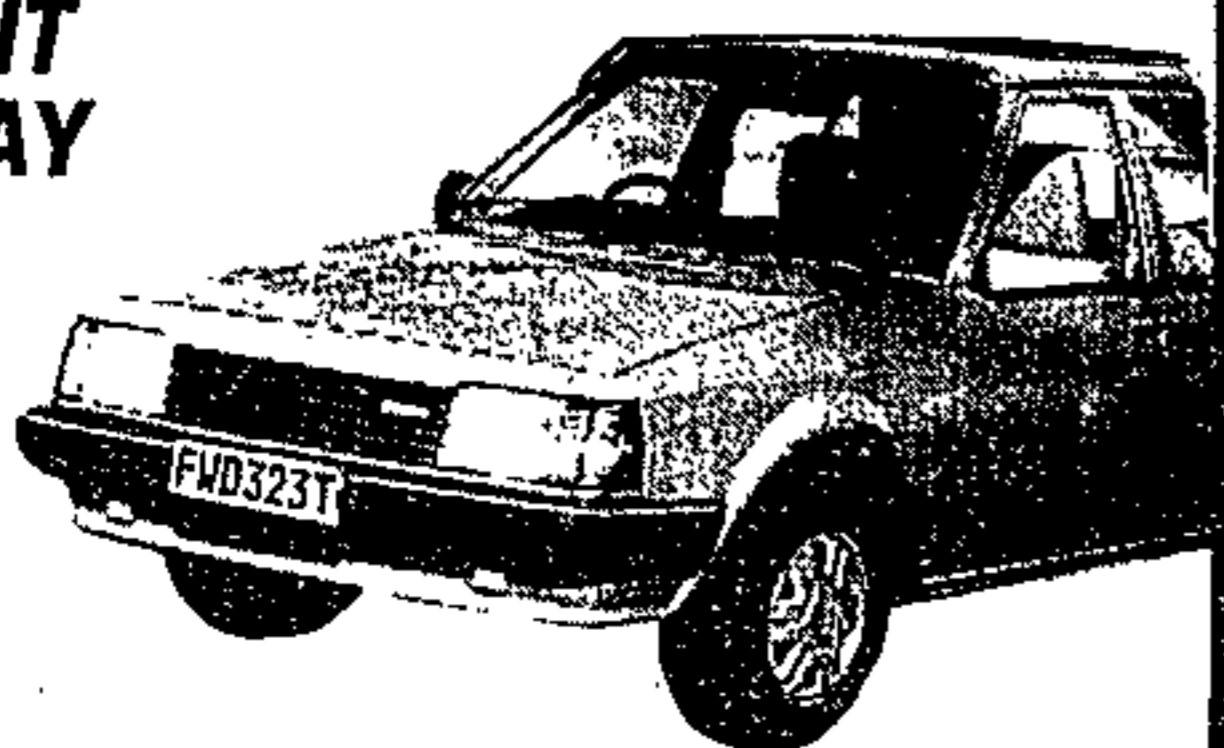
We owe much to our civil service. They are the backbone of any state and our young officers are showing commendable aptitude. Their progress is most promising.

The infrastructure we have established in Transkei is sound and effective and we look to the free world in a spirit of optimism. Transkei as a free sovereign state invites the ambassadors of all interested parties to visit us during our fifth anniversary celebrations.

Come and experience the remarkable developments, both material and spiritual, achieved in such a short time. Let us now go forward together as a nation, determined to succeed, and we will.

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Why do people say they are going to "the" Transkei when they do not say they are going to "the" South Africa, "the" England, "the" Germany, "the" Europe or "the" anywhere else?

While the use of the possessive "the" was justified when the country was still called The Transkeian Territories, a legacy of British colonialism, there is no place for it now.

The Republic of Transkei attained its independence on October 26, 1976. Monday marks the fifth anniversary of that milestone in Transkei's history.

This year's special Daily Dispatch commemorative anniversary supplement primarily is devoted to an in-depth look at Transkei government departments and such government-associated bodies as the TDC (Transkei Development Corporation); Tracor (Transkei Agriculture Corporation); and Transkei Airways Corporation.

The Daily Dispatch joins in wishing the people of Transkei a joyous fifth birthday and every good wish for the future.

Another year has passed and we celebrate the fifth year of our independence. The 26th day of October is a day of great significance and real meaning to all Transkeians - a special day in our national calendar for us to bow our heads and render thanks to the Almighty, for His Grace and the favours He has bestowed on us.

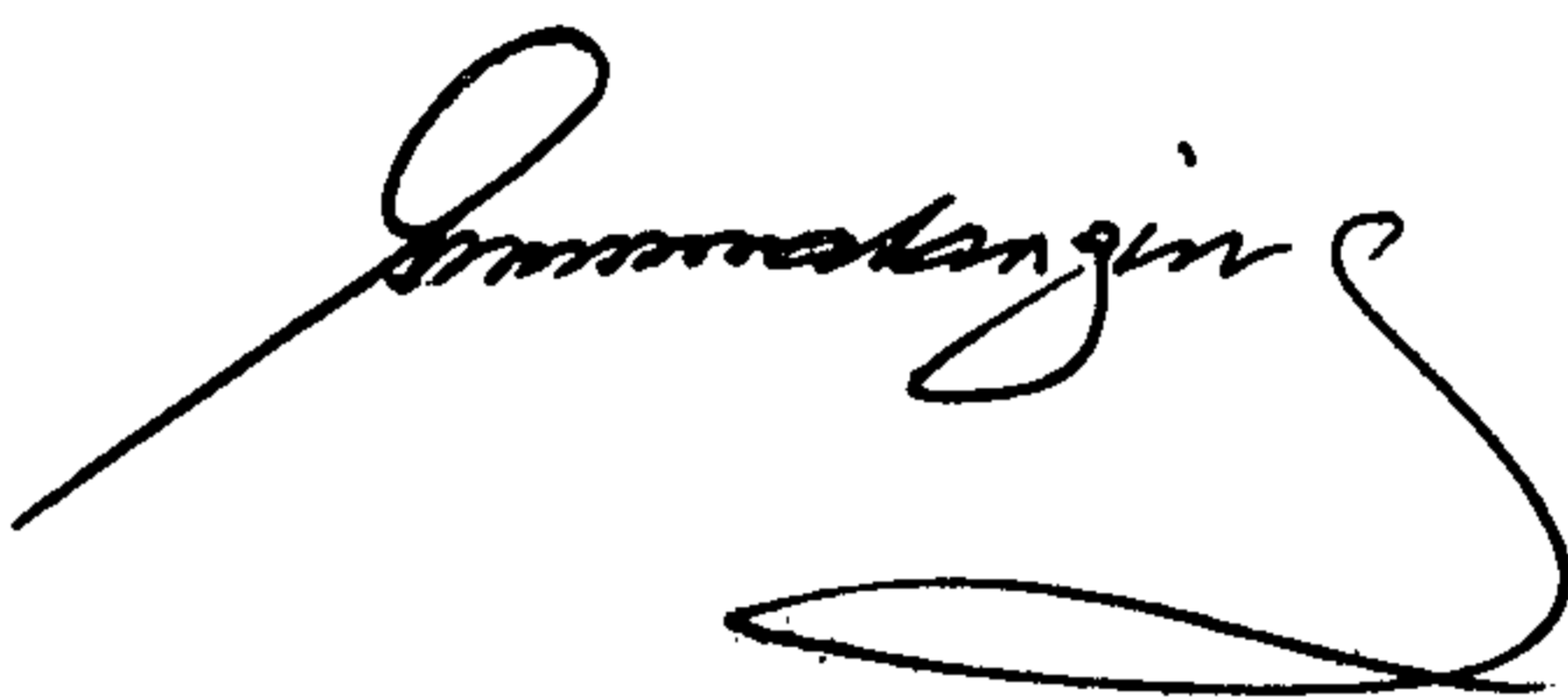
Socrates said "Know thyself" and we accept the frailties of man. We know our weaknesses. But we also know our strengths, the quality of our people and their deep love for our Fatherland.

We have been a proud nation for many generations and, five years ago, we embarked on this new phase of our journey into consolidating our nationhood. Five years in history is but a fleeting moment in Time and, already, we have achieved much. This is only the beginning.

We humbly call to mind our past history of subjection, and the many hard lessons learnt. We removed, rejected, the yoke of subordination and moved forward into a period of reconstruction with pride, fortitude and determination. But our nationhood has always been a reality to us and we will continue to build on solid foundations.

With all our vision, with all our strength we humbly place our hand in the hand of God to face the future with confidence, to live with dignity and to earn the respect of all other nations. Success is ours.

I call on the nation to celebrate with us this day of memories. To join in seeing the glory of Transkei and to lift up our hearts together.



# and the Premier



The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima.

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ARRIVE Johannesburg, Jan Smuts Airport

	Depart	Arrive	Flight
MON .....	1715	1905	KV112
WED .....	0710	0900	KV132
THUR.....	0710	1905	KV144
FRI.....	1715	1905	KV152
SAT.....	1505	1605	SA 168
FRI.....	1401	1600	KV 151

**SOUTHBOUND  
JOHANNESBURG — UMTATA**

DEPART Johannesburg, Jan Smuts Airport (minimum check in time 45 mins)  
ARRIVE Umtata, K. D. Matanzima Airport

	Depart	Arrive	Flight
MON .....	0740	0930	KV 111
TUES .....	0740	0930	KV 121
WED .....	1545	1735	KV 131
THURS .....	1000	1150	KV 151
FRI.....	1410	1600	KV 151
SAT.....	1045	1305	SA 169

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Transkei today suffers from decreasing productivity, increasing population and a declining resource base.

Yet Transkei has the natural resources to feed itself with a surplus for export. In doing so it can improve the standard of living of all its people and it can create jobs for those people unable to be accommodated on the land.

But there are social and economic problems which are serious constraints to develop that agricultural potential.

The constraints relating to land and agriculture stem from two sources. The first is the fact that 87 per cent of the total land area is under communal tenure and, secondly, the size of the rural population.

These constraints inhibit the department diversifying agriculture and subsequently of moving to more specialised modern agriculture.

The problems facing agricultural development include urban migration; a reluctance to innovate; the communal land system tenure; antiquated attitudes to livestock, especially cattle; a lack of technical knowledge and skilled manpower; the small size of holdings; increasing landlessness as the population grows; a lack of finance and credit; the high costs of obtaining farming inputs and distributing them to farmers; inefficient marketing methods and the low prices received for any agricultural surplus.

Without doubts the overall development of Transkei must be based on agriculture for only agriculture can provide the means for sustaining most of the country's people. Thus policy options in their simplest form boil down to the ways and means of increasing agricultural productivity.

The cost of developing agriculture will be high, but the cost of not doing so will be far higher for until agriculture is firmly based and moving forward, all other developments, indeed the state itself, will be at risk.

In order to undertake this enormous task it is essential that an integrated rural development process takes place.

This encompasses improved agricultural productivity, a better education system, improved health facilities, as well as the development of a necessary infrastructure to allow agriculture to improve.



Boosting production and streamlining as it is introduced, mechanisation is making inroads into every sphere of Transkeian agriculture.

# Accent now is on training programmes

Ever mindful of the lack of qualified personnel in the vital agricultural sector, the Department of Agriculture has recorded considerable training progress at both college and field levels over the past five years.

Overwhelmed with applicants of both sexes, the Tsolo College of Agriculture was able to accommodate only ten per cent of this year's potential. To alleviate this position, funds have been made available to substantially enlarge the college's training facilities.

At the time of independence the department had only three graduates. Today there are 11 with a further 21 registered at the University of Fort Hare, and another seven currently completing the two and a half year diploma course there.

To accelerate the acquisition of essential agricultural skill, an intensive in-service training programme has been instituted.

The highlight has been the introduction of farmer

training courses. Farmers are given lectures and demonstrations on practical everyday farming problems.

The cattle improvement schemes at Mjanyana and Tsolo College have made good progress with the Simmentaler, Afrikander and Brown Swiss breeds they are breeding for the Transkei farmer. Twenty young bulls have already been sold to farmers.

Two further breeding stations will be opened shortly at Maluti and in the Eastern Pondoland. Agri

A fleet of 450 tractors have ploughed up 18 660 ha in the Transkei maize belt. In this highly mechanised enterprise yields have increased from three to eight bags a hectare. It is envisaged the maize area will be expanded to 80 000 ha, giving a yield of 3,25 million bags.

Over the past five years production at the Magwa tea factory has risen from 360 tons to 1 500 tons of black tea annually. From the existing 830 ha the plantation will be ex-

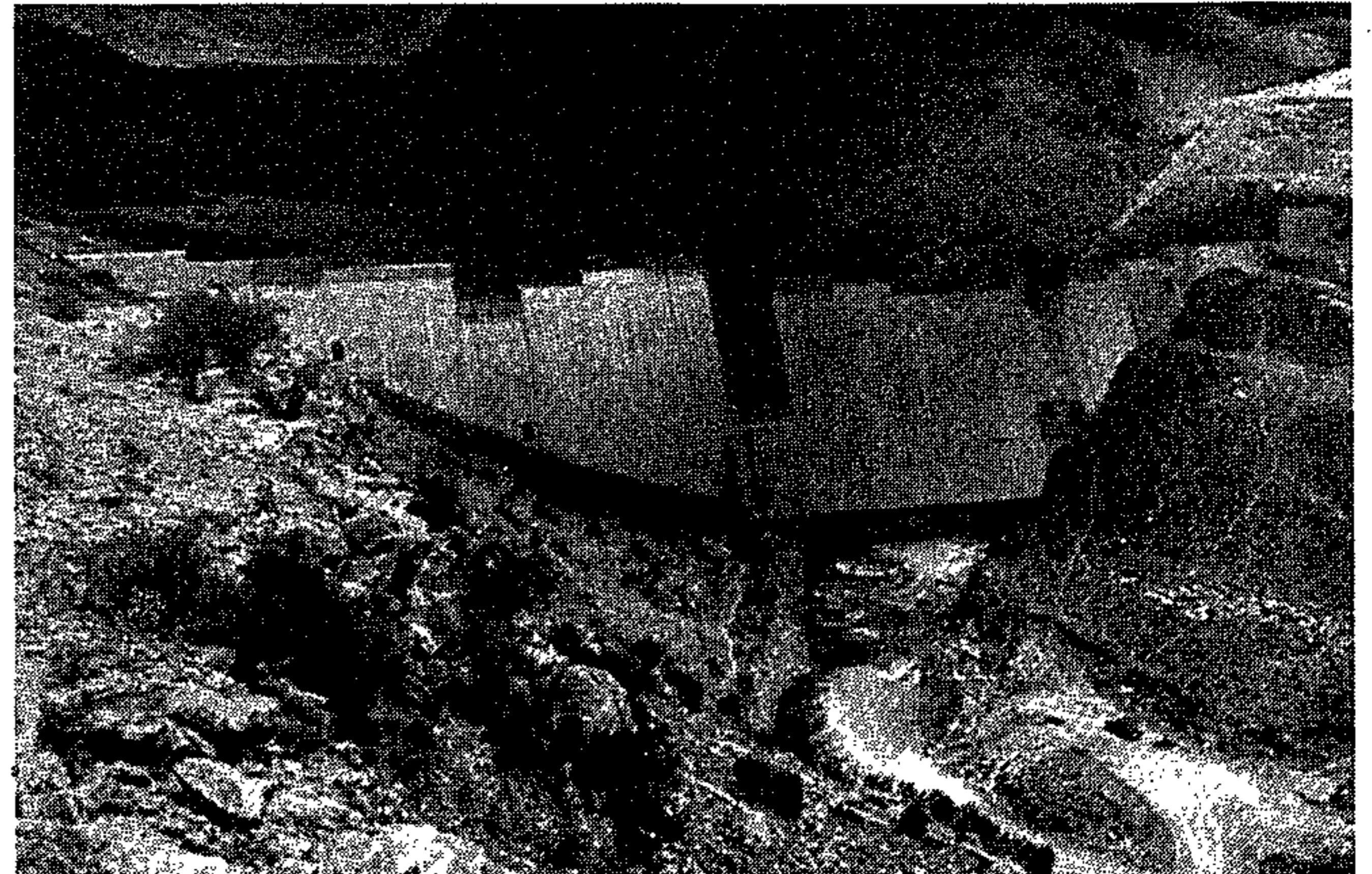
panded to a fully developed capacity of 2 000 ha, when it will employ 5 000 Transkeians. A processing plant has been built on the 200 ha Majola tea estates.

The feasibility of growing coffee in certain areas is under investigation.

The combined area of Ncora, Qumata, Xonxa and Malenge irrigation schemes are all on the verge of considerable expansion, which will bring the country's irrigable area up to 12 000 ha.

An attempt has been made to revitalise the troubled Transkeian co-operative movement by placing it under the control of a central co-operative known as Masbambane.

A one-channel marketing system has been introduced to sell all wool, hides and skins by auction at Butterworth. This has resulted in the production of better quality products which have gained farmers far better prices.



The Sterkspruit Dam in the Herschel district for domestic water supply and irrigation.

# Harnessing water

The activities of the Department of Agriculture's engineering services branch in the development and protection of water resources and in conservation and reclamation of soil have steadily increased.

Because the country is rich in water and large quantities are available for irrigation, industrial development and the generation of electrical power, attention has been focussed on harnessing this water potential.

Several dams have been constructed over the past few years. The most noteworthy is the Umtata dam of 261 million cubic metres

capacity, which provides water for Umtata and for the generation of electrical power at two stations further down the river.

The power stations have an initial total installed capacity of 17 megawatts.

Other hydro-electric schemes are being considered and the construction of a small scheme at the Ncora irrigation scheme has started.

These construction of large irrigation schemes such as Ncora, Xonxa and Qamata has been consolidated and attention is now being given to develop small schemes throughout the country.

Catchment area schemes also are being developed now where suitable large dams are constructed with purification works and the water is reticulated to the rural villages and towns in the vicinity of the dams.

Such dams and reticulation schemes have been constructed in the Libode district and a large dam to serve a major part of the Herschel district has been completed, while one is under construction for the Kwa-Bhaca district.

Dams have also been completed to provide water specifically for such towns as Butterworth, Cofimvaba and Maluti.

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# Vet service expanding

More professional staff has gradually become available in the veterinary services' division of the Department of Agriculture and state veterinarians are now posted in five veterinary stations throughout the country — Umtata, Butterworth, Ncora, Umzimkulu and Mkabati.

The stations hold regular clinics in all 28 districts, thus exposing farmers to more frequent veterinary supervision and advice, increasing their awareness of the benefits of both clinical and preventive veterinary medicine.

Stock inspectors supervise the dipping operations, carry out small stock inspections, report and implement the control of sheep scab and perform the necessary vaccination and dosing programmes.

The main cause of cattle mortalities are tick-borne diseases such as babesiosis and anaplasmosis. Our informa-

tion and knowledge concerning the tick population was used to establish a plan in which an increased dipping frequency will certainly achieve a dramatic drop in tick population and consequently in tick-borne diseases.

The first part of our strategy is already in operation and the second part depends entirely on the availability of funds.

To control and eventually eradicate sheep scab, the veterinary services has increased compulsory annual sheep dipping from one to two dippings.

With this measure and the dipping of all outbreaks three times with weekly intervals we managed to reduce the total number of outbreaks from 45 in the period August-December 1979 to 24 in the same period in 1980.

Helminthosis, apart from

causing mortality in young animals, causes severe losses in milk, meat, hides and wool production through debilitation and weakness of adult stock. Surveys are being commenced to further demonstrate the economic losses caused by internal parasites enabling the planning of the most efficient use of available anthelmintics in the different areas.

In 1981 surveys were initiated to detect the incidence of Tuberculosis with the testing of all milking cows on a regular basis and on Contagious Abortion which we believe is one of the main causes of infertility in cows from the results of tests performed. To do this veterinarians and stock inspectors will have to bleed approximately 100 000 cows. A TB eradication scheme is also in operation.

The Umtata veterinary laboratory is providing the

essential support required by the field staff by performing not only routine diagnostic but also specialised diagnostic services in microbiology, histopathology, parasitology and blood chemistry.

Active veterinary presence cannot operate efficiently unless such diagnostic services are available.

In conclusion, livestock is a treasure that needs to be preserved and better utilised in Transkei and the veterinary services are making all efforts to achieve this goal.

**DAILY  
DISPATCH  
CLASSIFIEDS**

Phone: EL 32330/1/2/3/4

# Record timber yield **DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

It may be said that forestry and nature conservation in Transkei started about 1860 when Chief Kreli of the Gcalekas prohibited the felling of trees and hunting in the Manubi and Dwesa forests in the Willowvale district.

Although the forests were considered as the Chief's private hunting reserves, these were the first known attempts to protect fauna and flora. Since those days forestry has made immense progress, but since Independence Day in 1976, progress has accelerated.

There are now some 60 000 ha of plantations in Transkei playing a vital role in the country's social and economic activities. The timber yielded from

these trees reached an all-time record of some 600 000 cubic metres during 1980. The revenue derived from the plantations is just over R2 million rands.

The plantations are now 1,4 per cent of the country's total area but with its favourable climate and availability of labour the forestry potential of this country is vast.

The needs of the inhabitants, however, has not been ignored and woodlots are scattered throughout the country to supply firewood and poles.

The indigenous forests cover 1,8 per cent of Transkei and a vigorous policy of protection has been enforced. This policy was necessitated due to the depredations of the forests in

the early years. This policy has been successful and many botanists have commented favourably on the recovery of the forests.

It is in the nature conservation sphere that Transkei has really surged forward since 1976. History was made on April 8, 1978, when the then Prime Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, opened Dwesa Nature Reserve, the first true nature reserve in Transkei.

Subsequently Hluleka Reserve near Ngqeleni and Mt Thesinger Reserve near Port St Johns have come into existence. The introduction of eland, blesbuck, blue wildebees, buffalo, hartebees, reedbuck, warthog and crocodiles into the reserves has been successful.

It is doubtful whether the world-wide recommendation of 10 per cent of a country's area to be set aside as nature reserves will ever be made available, but with its great scenic beauty and undeveloped coast there is indeed great scope for expansion in this field.

The recreation aspect has not been forgotten and accommodation with camping facilities have been provided at Dwesa and Hluleka. These have proved to be extremely popular. The revenue from recreation has increased from R5 400 in 1976 to R25 000 in 1980.

The Forestry branch is also responsible for fish farming. Prior to independence attention was

only given to the breeding of trout and black bass. Since then the Chinese silver carp and the grass carp (Israel) have been bred and during 1980 no less than some 350 000 fish were placed in rural dams for the benefit of the people.

The success achieved in all forestry spheres could only have been obtained by adequately trained staff and many Transkeians travelled to Ciskei and Kwa-Zulu to receive additional training.

The first Transkeian was accepted by the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Stellenbosch and is now in his final year studying for a BSc (Forestry) degree. There are two students in their first year.

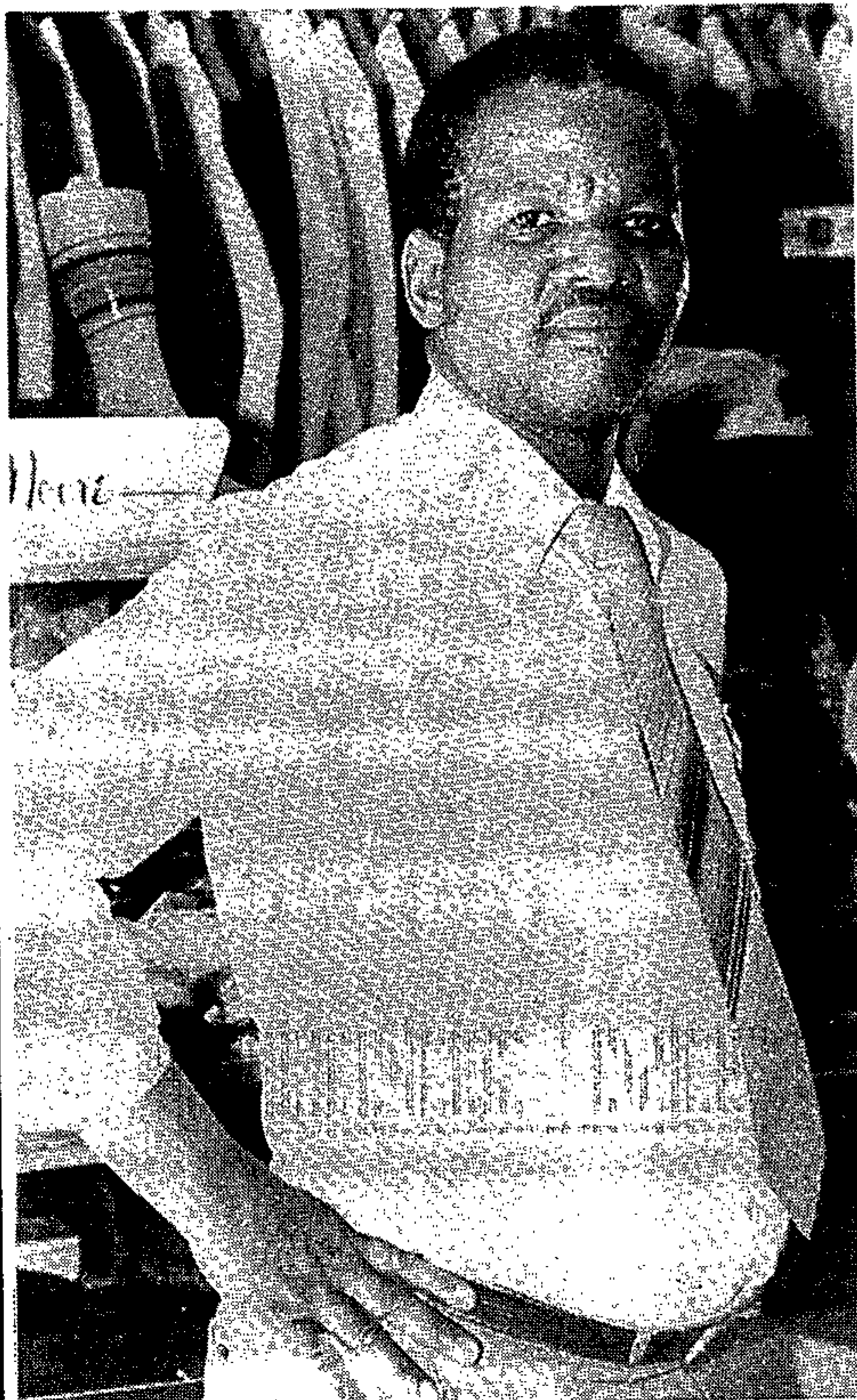
On Independence Day there were 22 officials seconded from South Africa. By 1980 that figure had been reduced to six — a remarkable achievement for a specialised field like forestry.

It is only during the last few years that Transkeians have appeared on the serious sawmill scene and two Transkeians have long-term contracts. Most of the sawtimber and pulpwood produced by the plantations is exported.

Several sawmills have secondary industries and manufacture furniture, pallets and the like.

It is estimated some 10 000 Transkeians are employed in the timber industry.

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## TRANSKEI AGRICULTURE CORPORATION



For easy filling and minimal spoilage, this vast herd of Frieslands is fed from a screened ground level trough.

# Tracor aims to boost rural agricultural development

Transkei is becoming increasingly aware in order to be financially independent it must develop its agricultural potential.

At present 90 per cent of the country's food is imported. Although there are a number of potentially successful schemes in the country, generally attempts to develop agriculture have not been as successful as originally hoped.

It was for those reasons that Transkei Agriculture Corporation was formed on April 1, 1981.

Tracor is a statutory body utilising government funds operating along commercial lines with a board of directors appointed by the government. It is the development arm of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Its aims are simply to promote rural and agricultural development. It is a non-profitable organisation formed to serve the interests of Transkei and its people.

In this, its first year of operation, Tracor is embarking on the production of over 2 000 ha of maize in four project areas, each approximately 500 ha in extent.

The local communities have agreed to initiate a joint venture whereby Tracor will supply the necessary inputs, including tractor operations, fertiliser, seed and chemicals — all on credit to be repaid when the crop is sold.

To safeguard this credit Tracor will supply the necessary management expertise and training to a local management committee, comprising people chosen by the community.

These communities have

been fully involved in detailed discussions and problem-solving in establishing this new venture.

All costs due to Tracor will be recovered when the crop is sold, leaving the profit in cash or kind with the local community. In time Tracor will reduce its controls, leaving behind a community that is able to manage its own project.

The area of maize grown on this basis will be expanded up to 11 000 ha by 1983. This will go a considerable way to assisting the country in achieving self-sufficiency in maize production.

Another area presently being investigated is that of livestock. The take-off of cattle from the Transkei herd is extremely low. Although there are social considerations to be taken into account it is believed that by improving the marketing system (introducing floor prices, grading systems and increasing the price paid to farmers) a considerable increase in off-take can be achieved.

Investigations into subtropical fruit and sugar development should soon reach fruition. The establishment of a nursery for citrus, pecans, macadamias, avocados and bananas is high on the priority list.

Most of the main towns in Transkei have a considerable area commonage attached to them. Although these are being utilised at present they are providing the town councils with a meagre income.

Plans are being made in conjunction with Tracor to intensify the use of these commonages to the benefit of the town councils whereby profits earned can be ploughed back to

improve schools, clinics and other basic infrastructure.

It is intended these commonage areas will be used for maize and beef production initially, later incorporating dairy and vegetable production.

Other areas receiving priority attention are de-hydration and protein extraction of lucerne, poultry industry (broilers and layers) and a large afforestation project.

One of Tracor's main functions is to provide credit to bona fide farmers. People with proven experience who either have their own farms or have security of tenure of a leased farm are eligible for loans in the short term for such annual inputs as seed, fertiliser, chemicals or for longer term credit to buy tractors, livestock and farm improvements.



Rapidly disappearing from the Transkeian agricultural scene are the small individually-owned crop stands and in their place are vastly larger and more viable tracts.

## Christian rural community

The Africa Co-operative Action Trust is a Christian rural community development aid agency which concerns itself with people at a grass-root level, concentrating on two aspects — teaching rural people to feed themselves and promoting Christian principles.

Acat (Transkei) was established in September, 1980 with an allocation of funds by the country's Drought Relief Committee to assist farmers prepare for the 1981 harvest. Since then further funds have been made available by Tracor and a number of private organisations.

By the end of September 1981, 200 savings clubs had been formed with a membership exceeding 7 000 people. Demonstrations are given to each club and all crops will

be carefully monitored until harvested.

This has been achieved with a small dedicated staff working long hours. Mr C. Gumede is the executive director, backed by a board of trustees which includes the managing director of the TDC; the deputy secretaries of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry; and church and private organisations.

Mr J. Ellis-Jones, Tracor's development manager, is chairman of the board.

### SAVINGS CLUBS

The foundations of Acat's programme is the formation of savings clubs among the people. The contention is that when people use their OWN money for their development (say in the form of improved

cultivation techniques, fertiliser and seed) they are far more likely to look after it than if requisites come in the form of hand-outs.

Savings clubs are thus a means of mobilising resources of land, money and manpower in a community. The same clubs can be used as a means of channelling the necessary knowledge to members to enable them to use their resources productively.

The successful use of such clubs elsewhere in Africa has shown they are suited particularly to programmes aimed at raising general agricultural production levels in subsistence farming communities.

At the same time those individuals with above average managerial and farming potential can be identified

and assisted to develop their abilities and leadership qualities through the clubs, while those who are able to do so can become full-time cash crop farmers.

Members are encouraged to select individual or joint projects for which to save. Acat recommends projects which either can produce an income or reduce expenditure, especially agricultural projects. Agricultural package programmes — through which all the materials and knowledge required are made available — are prepared by Acat.

Programmes for annual crops (maize, dry beans, vegetables), perennial crops (fruit trees, pastures) and animal production (beef, dairy, poultry) are envisaged.

# TRANSKEI AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION



**TRACOR'S** objectives are to promote rural, Agricultural and Agricultural Industrial Development.

## **Transkei needs:**

- FOOD
- COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- EXPERTISE
- MANPOWER TRAINING
- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**TRACOR** liaises closely with the Transkei Government and private sector organisations in the development of the country's natural resources to meet these needs.

**TRACOR INVOLVES PEOPLE IN DEVELOPMENT.**

# Coastal route planned

Without being extravagant with words, it is an established fact that Transkei is developing incredibly fast.

Consequently the Department of Works and Energy has become progressively complex and its functions much more multifarious.

At the time of independence there were 1 604 posts in the department. Today there are 2 225. This reflects an increase of 38,7 per cent over a period of five years.

Development within the department was marked by the gradual replacement of seconded officials by Transkeians in administrative posts.

This transition has not been an easy matter in the technical and professional

## DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

areas due to the lack of adequately trained personnel.

However, to rectify matters, there are currently 12 Transkeians undergoing training at various universities, where they will be covering a wide variety of technical disciplines.

Despite stringent financial restrictions in force since independence the construction of essential buildings has gone ahead as planned. A few of the buildings that could be described as the pride of the country are the hospitals

at Ethembeni, Umtata, the Ezibeleni psychiatric hospital and the Lusikisiki prison.

In order to meet the higher standards of the national roads network, 180 km of road has been widened by more than one third and five major bridges have been constructed. In an attempt to curb the accident rate on the national roads, cat-eyes have been laid out.

Due to heavy traffic converging on Umtata it was deemed necessary to construct a bituminised by-

pass, which was recently opened to the public.

Probably the most ambitious project currently being undertaken is the planning of a coastal route between Port St Johns and Port Edward.

Projects being undertaken by the works department are continually being hampered by the broken down state of much of the ageing earthmoving machinery. Much of this machinery is a legacy from the pre-independence era and will be replaced once funds become available.

# Better value at BV

In the early 30s Mr Peter Colyvas started the first bazaar in Transkei, which was known as the BV Bazaar.

As the potential grew so did the size of the BV with a bigger variety of goods at better values.

In 1955 Mr Leo Colyvas joined the family business and in 1961 attended a modern merchandising seminar in the United States — the home of supermarketing.

By 1962 BV Bazaar had made further extensions and introduced the first self-service unit in the Transkei — a move which proved instantly popular with the entire commu-

ity. Personal attention and well stocked shelves with fast turnover — resulting in constant fresh stocks — always has been the motto of the BV supermarket.

As the need for extension grew Mr Colyvas was able to purchase the old Imperial Garage and further expansion was undertaken, including the introduction of open refrigeration — another first in the Transkei.

With an ever-increasing desire to improve facilities for the customer — always the uppermost consideration — a fresh meat section was added, making the BV the first one-stop shop in the Transkei.

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<b>ULTRAMEL MILK</b> 1 LITRE <b>56<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>CANNED PEACHES</b> 410 gr <b>36<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>CANNED PEARS</b> 410 gr <b>36<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>KOO BAKED BEANS</b> 410 gr <b>38<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>JUNGLE OATS</b> 1 kg <b>80<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>NESPRAY</b> 500 gr <b>R2,12</b> ONLY
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<b>KOO APRICOT JAM</b> 900 gr <b>89<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>JOKO TEA</b> 250 gr <b>R1,30</b> ONLY	<b>ENO FRUIT SALTS</b> 100 gr <b>98<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>AQUA FRESH TOOTHPASTE</b> 100 ml <b>R1,10</b> ONLY	<b>PLASTIC TRAYS</b> <b>R1,75</b> ONLY	<b>ALARM CLOCKS</b> <b>R6,75</b> ONLY
<b>LIFEBY SOAP</b> 200 gr <b>26<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>ORO CRUSH</b> <b>36<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>I &amp; J FRESH PEAS</b> 500 gr <b>R1,18</b> ONLY	<b>KELLOGS CORN FLAKES</b> 500 gr <b>62<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>MAYONNAISE</b> 250 gr <b>95<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY	<b>CREMORA</b> 250 gr <b>97<sup>c</sup></b> ONLY

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# TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## New growth point planned at eZibeleni

Spending by the Transkei Development Corporation on factory buildings reached R36,1 million this year, while loans made available to industrialists in Transkei by the TDC totalled R26 million.

Mr Ron Cox, manager of the TDC's development division, said the number of projects established with TDC's aid rose from 35 in 1976 to 80 in 1981. Employment opportunities rose from 6 900 in 1976 to 10 500 this year.

He described the task of the development division as "the attraction of industries to Transkei under the so-called agency system."

Under this system, industries are established by non-Transkeian entrepreneurs and are ultimately bought by the TDC for sale to Transkeian citizens. The same division also administers certain of the larger manufacturing enterprises owned by Transkeians.

Efforts to attract and establish industries started in the late 1960s and by 1971 the first factories were under construction in the Butterworth area. The initial efforts revolved around Butterworth as the town was the best located for an industrial growth point. Soon after this, Umtata's industrial area was established and became Transkei's second important industrial centre.

Several other growth points were created,

dominated by Transkei's fast-growing timber industry.

By the time Transkei's independence was realised in 1976, Butterworth's population had grown to 24 000, which included 2 000 whites. They were mainly managerial and technical men who arrived with the new industries.

Today, Butterworth's population stands at nearly 30 000 of whom 4 000 are white. Nearly all the whites are employed by the various industries in Butterworth, while Transkeian businessmen have

there were 35 projects established with the TDC's aid. Now there are 80 projects providing employment for 10 500 people. The growth of industries has required the injection of large amounts of capital for infrastructure, factory buildings, housing and loans to industrialists. The amount spent on factory buildings was R255 million in 1976 and has now reached R36,1 million. In order to attract industries, industrialists have received substantial loans on favourable terms. In 1976 the balance of loans

results are proven. Further investment, therefore, is likely to be less risky than investment in companies with no track record.

The TDC will continue its efforts to attract industrialists from South Africa and abroad and a portion of these efforts will be aimed at expanding existing industries in Transkei.

The corporation has found that those enterprises enjoying the greatest success have well-established and strong parent companies in South Africa or elsewhere, which can provide technical, financial, marketing and managerial backup. The TDC therefore looks for investors among such large companies.

The TDC is planning a new growth point at eZibeleni, near Queenstown. This is a logical growth area as it is close to Queenstown's services and is on the main railway link between East London and Johannesburg. This will overcome some of the geographical disadvantages experienced by industrialists in Umtata and Butterworth.

In spite of such industrialisation and economic growth, only a small portion of Transkei's work-seekers have been employed. Although the creation of jobs will increase in the future, the primary accent of job creation will still have to be placed on the agricultural sector.

Ten years of industrial development in Transkei have provided the country with a small but stable industrial base of companies which have overcome their establishment trauma and growing pains and are now on a profitable growth course.

Such companies, and those still to be established in Transkei, will continue to provide employment for Transkeians and revenue to the exchequer.

## Misty Mount the hub

Sophisticated training in business management for hundreds of Transkeians is the centre of activity at Misty Mount, a thriving business community 20 km from Umtata.

The TDC's training programme for shop managers and owners was started in 1974 and since then more than 400 Transkeians have been trained.

Next to the original trading station a new building is going up and is the sign of things to come. The building, due for completion next month, will cater for wholesale trading. By January, new classrooms and facilities for 20 more students will open their doors.

In the near future a new supermarket will be built and will provide on-the-job training for students, as well as a service for the community.

Theoretical training is conducted by the TDC's own training staff, assisted by the Stellenbosch University Business School.

## Lucrative financial incentives offered

moved into the roles of shopkeeper, business-owner and hotelier.

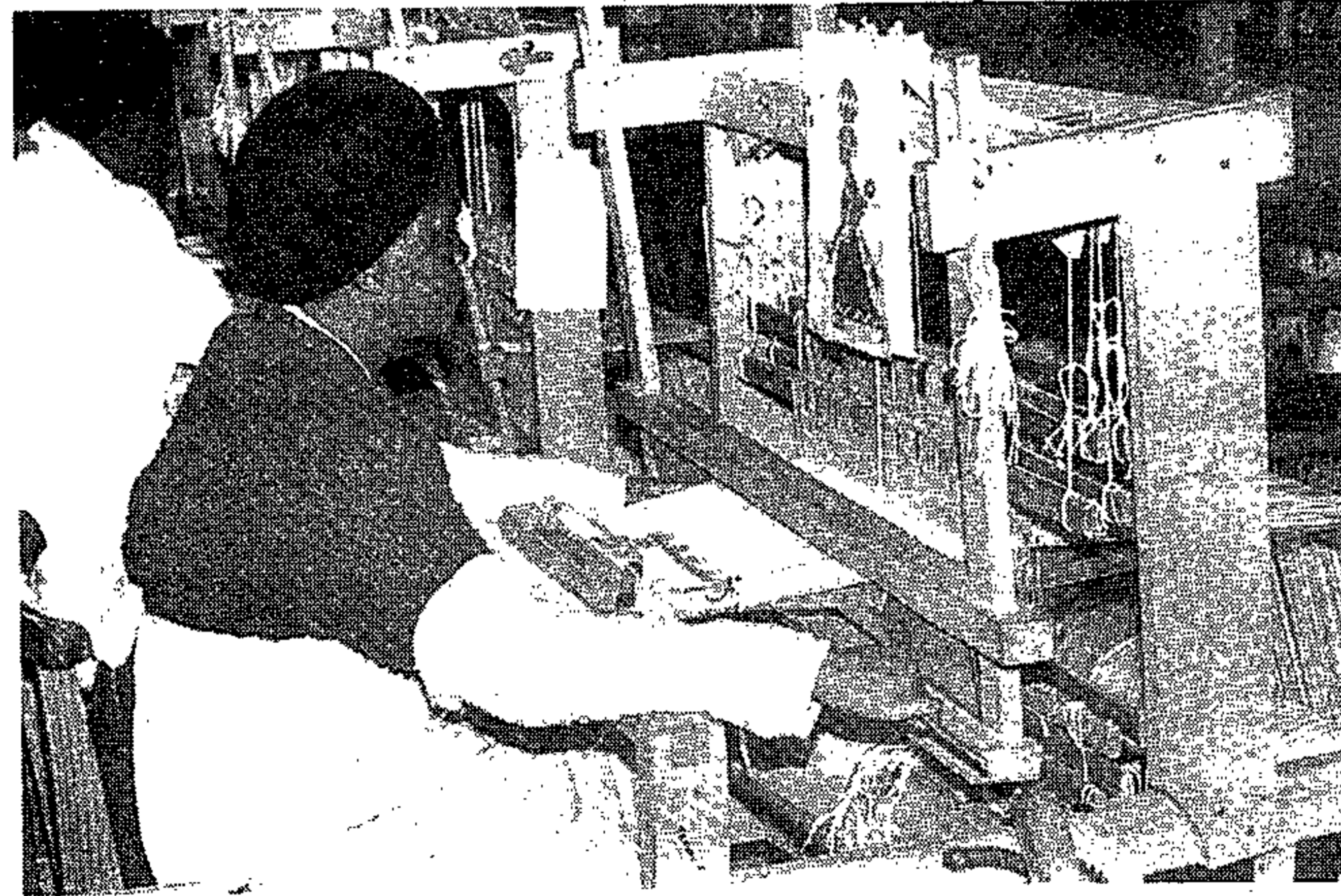
Other Transkeians have moved into the posts once held by whites in the police force, civil service and local government.

Today there are 45 projects in Butterworth established under the agency system and a further three TDC-owned industrial projects. Nearly 7 000 Transkeians are employed in these projects. The increased spending power and economic activity, in turn, has increased employment opportunities in many spheres. In 1976

was R10,7 million and has now reached R26 million.

Transkei's geographical position offers some disadvantages for the industrialist, but these have been largely overcome by lucrative financial incentives offered by the TDC. This is evident in the fact that 75 per cent of industrialists establishing themselves in Transkei have undertaken expansion involving further investment.

The expansion of existing industries is a logical form of growth as it is founded on existing, successful companies whose



A worker at Hillmond Weavers in Umtata weaving a colourful indigenous Transkei design.

## Training a priority

In the five years since Transkei's independence, 61 garages have been transferred to Transkeian ownership. The Transkei Development Corporation provided R4m in loans for projects ranging from small rural filling stations to large motor franchise dealers.

Another four garages will change hands this year. Mr Dennis Levings, manager of the TDC's garages division, said that although some of those businesses had suffered through spiralling inflation costs, others had gone from strength to strength.

"A major responsibility of our division is to provide the vital after-care assistance so essential to newly-formed companies in order that they remain viable and remain in a position to repay loan accounts," he said.

Attaining that goal required correct training in required skills. "With this in mind, the corporation is using TDC Motors in Umtata as an on-the-job training centre."

A driveway training instructor had

been employed and had completed an extensive training course in Port Elizabeth. "His duties will entail planned visits to projects to train forecourt employees."

Short management courses provided by the TDC and petroleum and motor manufacturing industries were being organised on a regular basis.

Mr Levings said two such recent courses had been well attended by Transkeian businessmen. "Technical training is catered for in Umtata by the training college here," he said.

The TDC and the Transkeian Motor Industries Federation had teamed up in providing continuing improvements in standards of service to the motoring public.

"Much remains to be done, however, and it is essential that our attention is given to producing more qualified Transkeian technicians for the industry," he said.

## Corporate statement

The Transkei Development Corporation, established on April 1, 1976, is also celebrating five years of achievement.

The board of directors, under the able and inspired chairmanship of Mr A T Sigcu, in close co-operation with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, sets the policy of the corporation.

The management team and all members of staff are totally committed to achieving the aims and objectives of the corporation in the interests of the Republic of Transkei and of all Transkeians.

A significant milestone in the history of the corporation was hiving off the transport division into a new independent corporation, the Transkei National Transport Corporation.

A further step forward is the establishment of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, which took over the responsibilities of the agricultural division of the TDC.

Both these corporations were formed on April 1, 1981 and are therefore responsible for these specialised forms of service and development.

The TDC, as the development arm of the Transkei government, works in close co-operation with all government departments and in particular with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

The corporation carries out the policy of the Transkei government and, at present, in line with government policy, is disposing of commercial projects to suitably qualified Transkeians.



Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the TDC

It is, however, vital that the corporation continues to establish new commercial and industrial projects which in time also will be handed over to Transkeians.

The establishment of the Transkei Small Enterprises Commission (Transec) by the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, in conjunction with the corporation, is also a significant milestone in the history of Transkei.

This operation is geared to establishing the smaller cottage-type industries scattered throughout Transkei and will prove totally successful in the creation of much needed job opportunities in our Republic.

A further top priority is to train Transkeians for senior positions in the corporation.

The corporation, too, works in close co-operation with the Transkei Chamber of Industries and the Transkei Chamber of Commerce. Management of the corporation believes that by co-operating with all bodies interested in the development of Transkei, success will be achieved in the Republic.

A further important objective to be achieved is to ease the acute housing shortage in Transkei and here negotiations have taken place with various government departments to provide the infrastructure necessary to build residential properties and the development of Butterworth and Umtata central business districts.

It is also vitally important to develop areas like Ezibeleni and Illinge to provide job opportunities in those areas as well.

The tourist industry, which is a money-spinner for Transkei, is still in its infancy, but the corporation is totally committed to upgrading all hotels along our beautiful Wild Coast so that the total potential from this source of income may be achieved.

The corporation is also an active partner in the development of the Wild Coast Holiday Inn and casino which will be ready for occupation at Mzamba near Port Edward in December.

## 21 get diplomas

Diplomas were recently awarded to 21 Transkeian students at the end of a management course presented by Executive Education in Port Elizabeth.

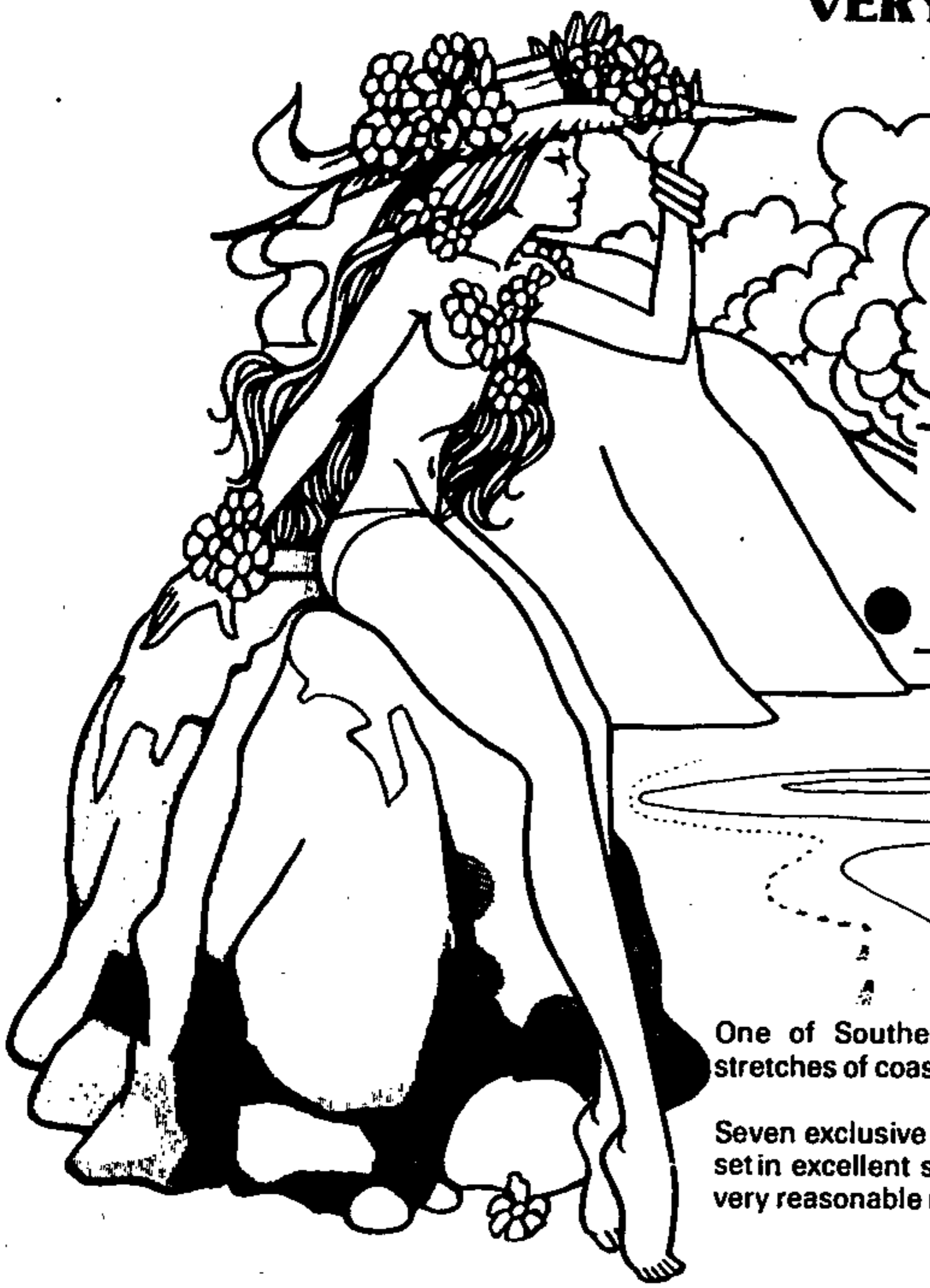
Mr Vincent Screen, the TDC's training officer, said he was gratified by the pass rate. "Staff members of the corporation have been identified for further training and courses are being planned for them," he said.

Supervisory training was an on-going service and feed-back reports were encouraging. "Most of our objectives have been met," he said. "To save time and expense, advantage is being taken of external training bodies whose training goals correlate with those of the TDC."

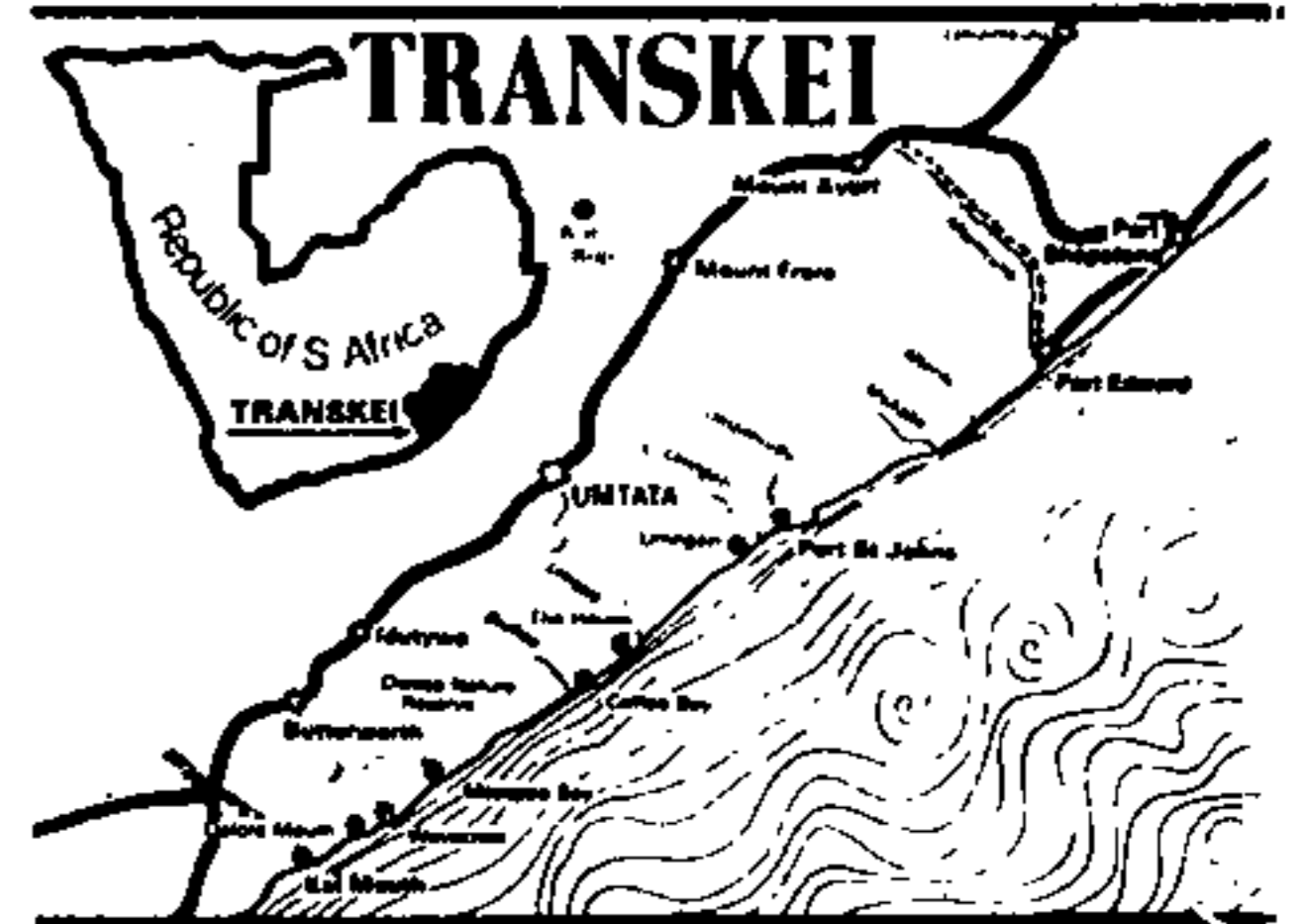
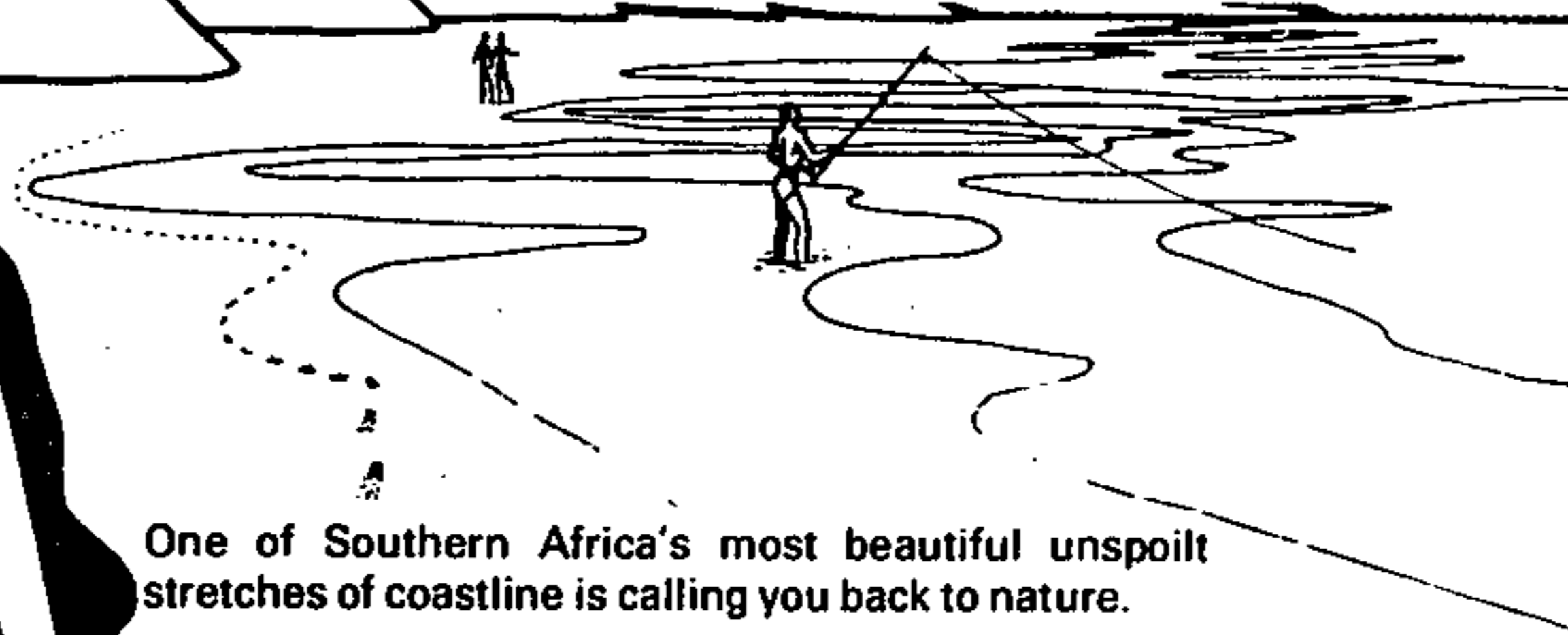
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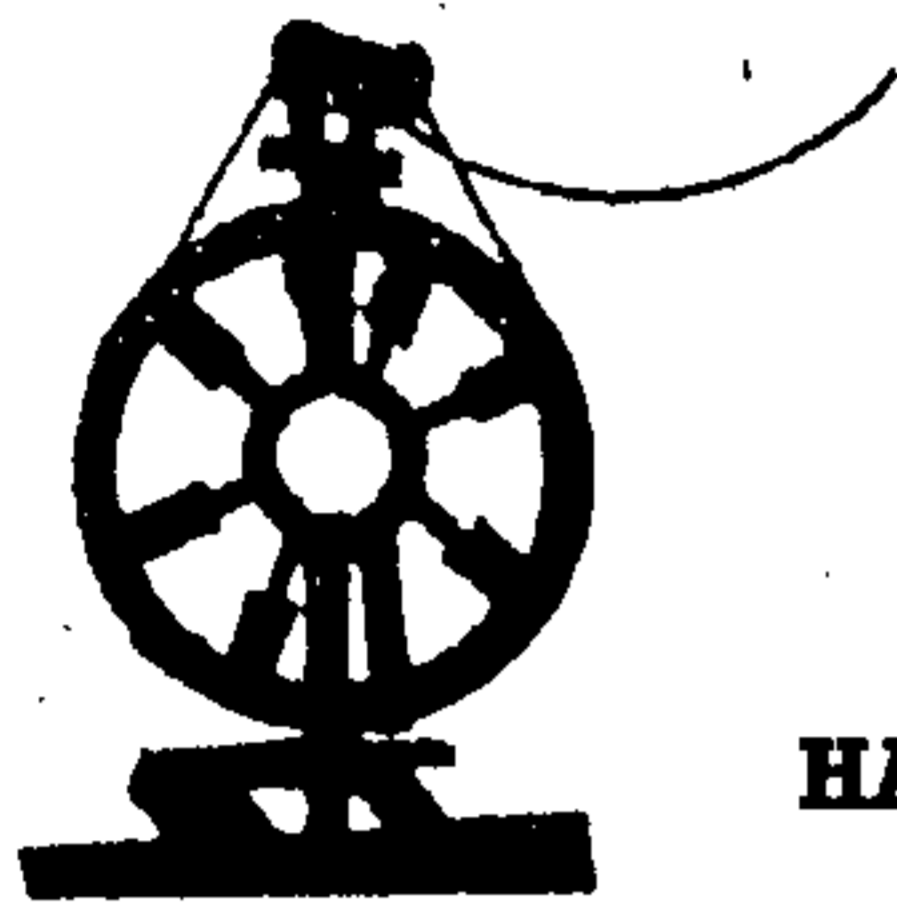
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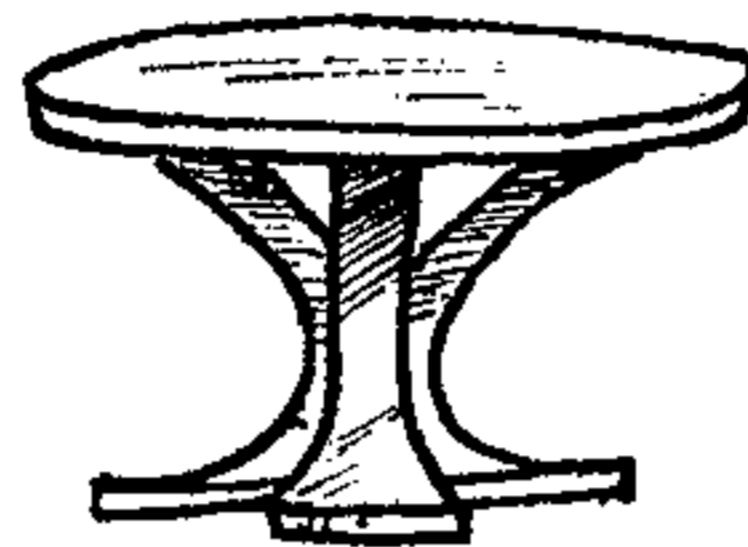
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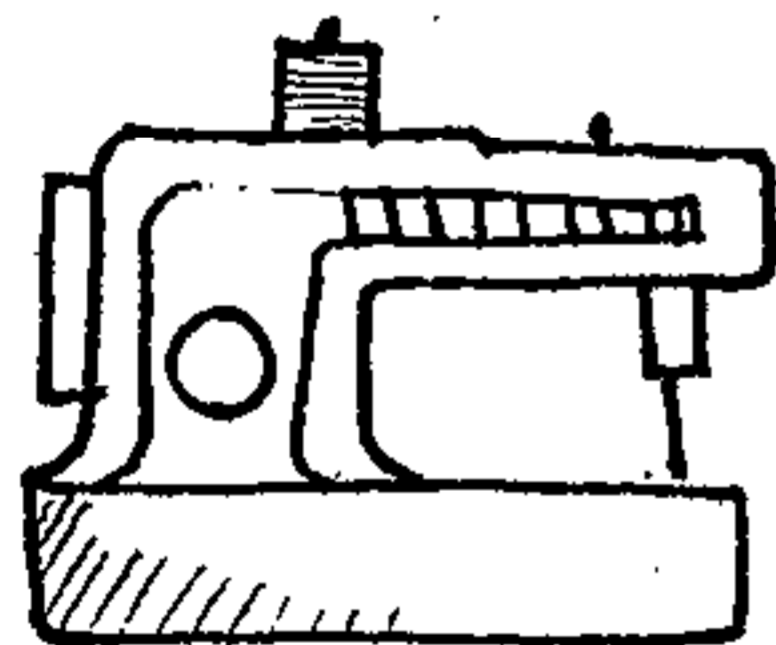
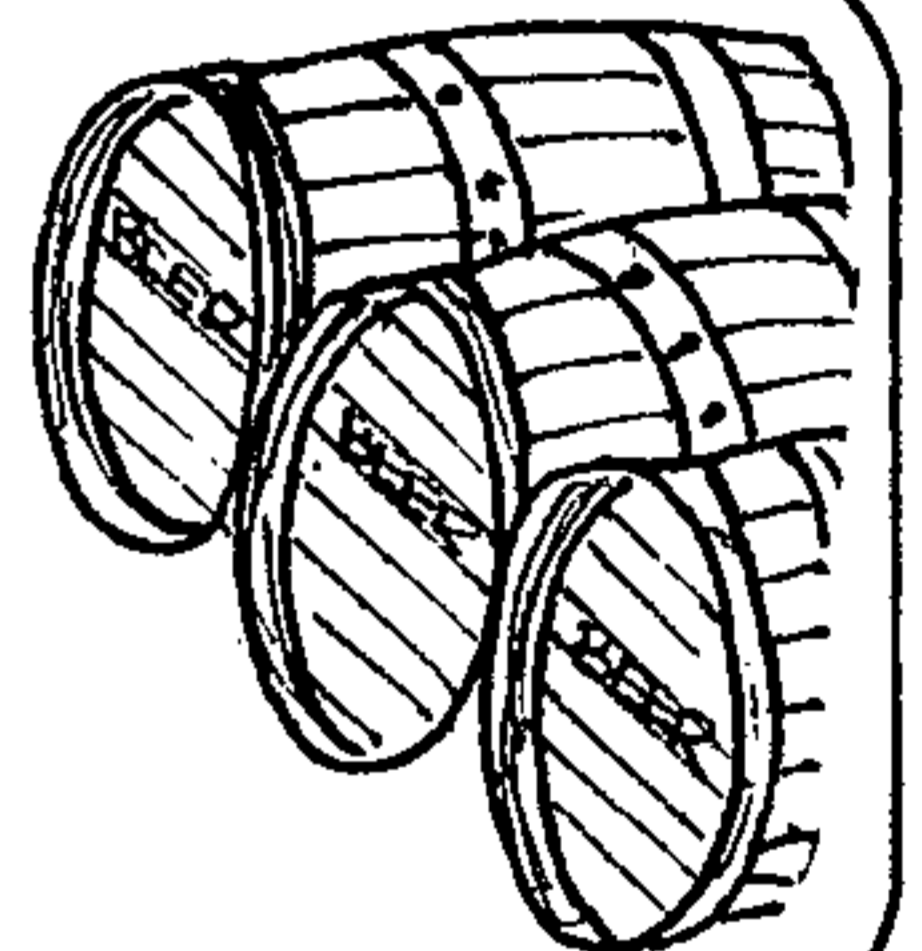


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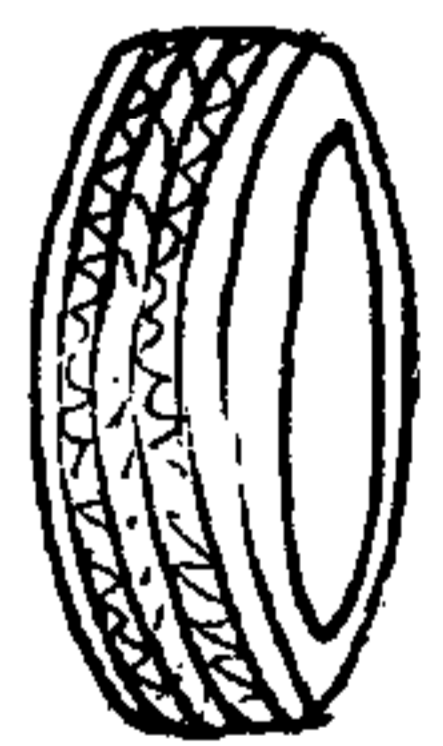


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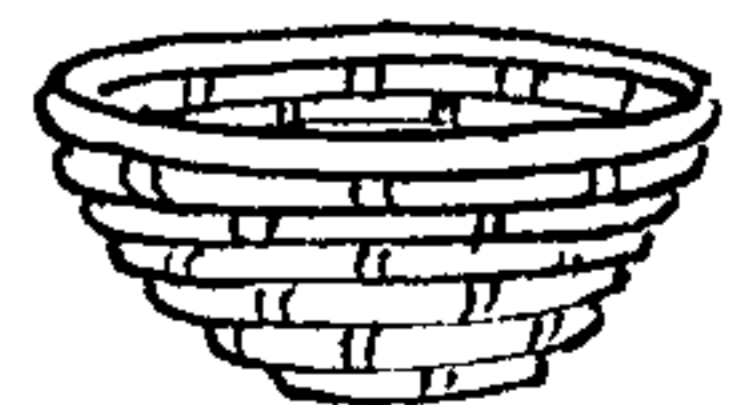


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## TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

### Wide range of goods made in T'kei

Of 1 100 people employed by the Transkei Development Corporation's widely varying industrial enterprises, less than four per cent are non-Transkeians, says Mr N. van Rensburg, manager of the TDC's industrial division.

The corporation's involvement in Transkeian industry ranges from furniture manufacturing to tyre retreading, from hand-weaving carpets to quarrying, panel beating to manufacturing fishing flies, brewing beer to making electrical harnesses for motor manufacturers, and from trading in second-hand motor spares to operating handcraft centre.

"In two years the industrial division has handed over to Transkeians all of its commercial projects and now controls a broad cross-section of manufacturing industries," Mr Van Rensburg said.

"We have increased turnover substantially in various areas and are very confident of a bright future for Transkeian industry."

Umtata's Vulindlela furniture factory, producing quality pine furniture for schools, households and factories, faced enormous demands for its products. Future plans for the factory included updating equipment to help meet the demand.

"In the next 24 months we anticipate increasing turnover from the present R3,5m to R6m."

Other enterprises established by TDC, he said, were Kei Panelbeaters, Southern Africa's largest and most modern; the Tyre Centre, started in Umtata three years ago; the recently established Transkei Used Spares; Transkei Quarries; Wonk'umntu Handcraft Centre; Transkei Breweries; Autolooms; High Flies, world-renowned exporters of top quality fishing flies; Merle's Market, a curio shop in Port St Johns; Sterkspruit Sewing Centre, now exporting quality clothing; Izandla Pottery and the well-known Transkei Hillmond Weavers.

Mr Van Rensburg said that at Transkei Hillmond Weavers the TDC had opted to retain the hand-weaving tradition rather than switch to sophisticated weaving techniques.

"In this way we are continuing an ancient craft," he said, "and maintaining an exclusive market, as well as offering considerable employment opportunities."

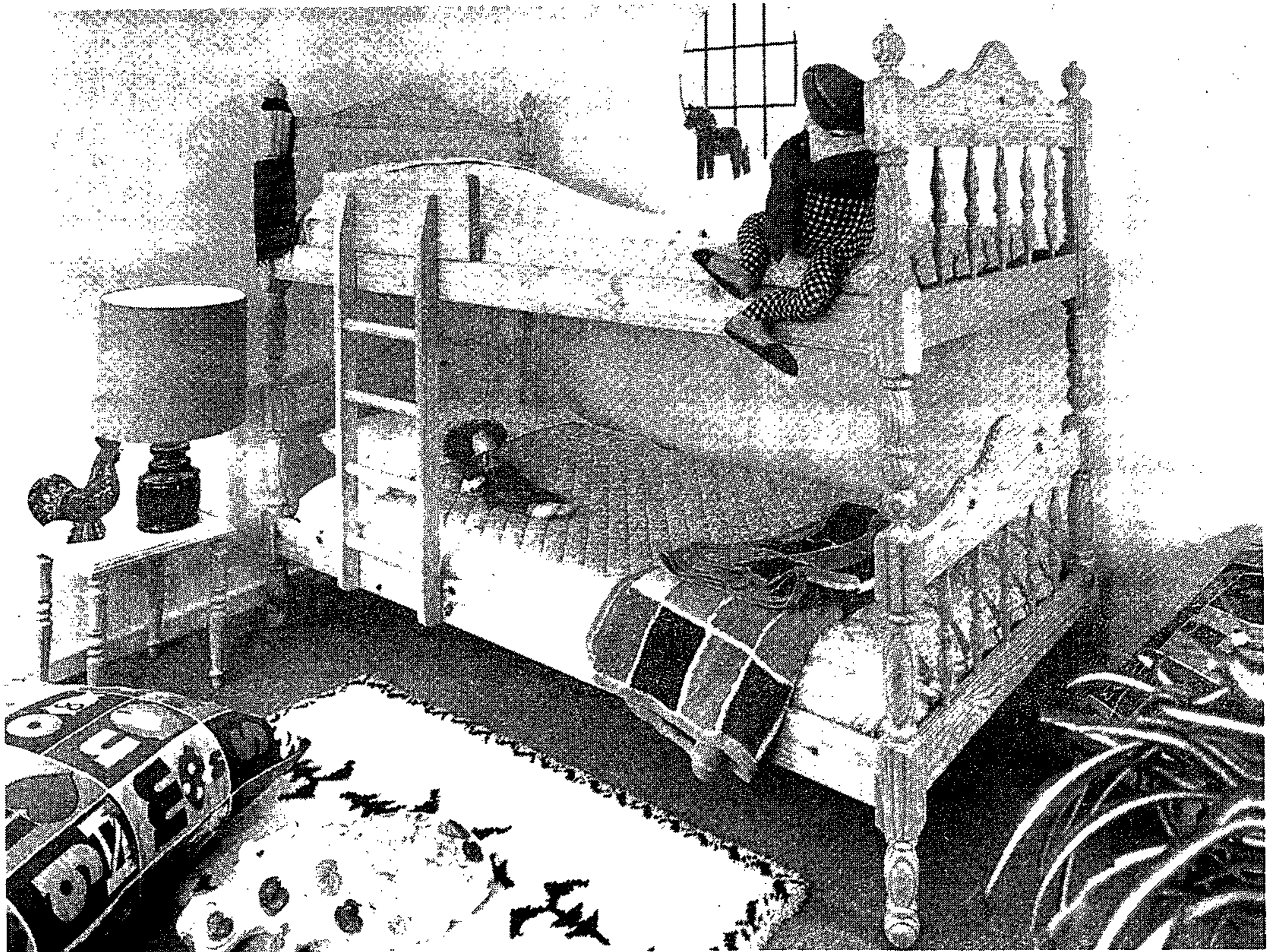
### R29m in loans

The loans and after care division started operations during 1968 and its activities include:

1. Granting loans to Transkeian entrepreneurs and house owners;
2. After-care services to loanees;
3. The control of credit facilities of all corporation projects.

Up to March 31, 1981, a total of R29 million had been advanced to loanees.

After care services are presently being carried out at 262 trading stations throughout Transkei.



Pine furniture made by the Vulindlela furniture factory in Umtata. To meet increasing demand for its products, the company is planning a major expansion programme

## Wild Coast hotels get major facelift

Two more hotels on Transkei's Wild Coast have been taken over by the Transkei Development Corporation and will be upgraded and improved in line with the nine existing resorts controlled by TDC.

The two additions to the "group" are Kob Inn at Qora Mouth, and the Lagoon Hotel at Coffee Bay.

Mr Gavin Lindsell-Stewart, spokesman for Wild Coast Holiday Hotels, said there were extensive improvements planned for both hotels.

"We have spent R1.8 million on substantial improvements at all the other hotels on the Wild Coast and they are now respectable, professionally run and, above all, able to offer a type of holiday probably not available anywhere else in Southern Africa."

Hotels now operated by the TDC — Seagulls, Trennery's, Wavecrest, Mazeppa Bay, Kob Inn, The Haven, Lagoon Hotel, Ocean View Hotel and Umngazi Bungalows — had all received facelifts.

"We have undertaken major reconstruction at Umngazi, Mazeppa Bay, Wavecrest, Trennery's and Seagulls," Mr Lindsell-Stewart said. "Other hotels also have been refurbished, bringing them up to a high standard."

Capacities were being increased at most resorts. "We are conscious of the effects of crowding so none of our hotels will be allowed to become completely commercialised. The Wild Coast is wild and we want it kept that way."

The upgrading programme, started three years ago, included wall-to-wall

carpeting of rooms in some hotels, the provision of bathrooms for all rooms at most hotels, improved bars, snooker lounges and tennis courts.

Boats were being provided at suitable resorts; playgrounds had been built and airstrips were being improved.

"Mazeppa's airstrip is to be reconstructed, which then will allow larger aircraft to use it," he said. "We also have plans for boathouses at Wavecrest and a walk-in cold room which will have individual freezer lockers for skiboaters."

Self-catering accommodation was to be started soon at various sites, he said. "There is a great demand for self-catering accommodation and to meet the demand, we will build pleasant cottages which will be served by a restaurant and a shop. In some cases these cottages will be close to hotels so holidaymakers can use the



Typical Wild Coast scene — a deserted beach and an early morning ride on the wet sand.

hotel's facilities as well."

The caravan park at Coffee Bay was being improved and a new ablation block offering all the usual facilities was being completed. "We will fence off the caravan park to provide good security for campers and caravaners."

Mr Lindsell-Stewart said ambitious plans for further development of the Wild Coast were being drawn up for government approval.

"Most people holidaying on the Wild Coast are worried about it being turned into a mess by overdevelopment," he said.

"We would like to assure them that we are acutely aware of the fact that the

Wild Coast's best advertisement is the fact that it is wild. All development on the Wild Coast will be complimentary to the unique environment of the area and therefore will be suitably restricted in size."

The Lagoon Hotel, the centrepiece of Coffee Bay, was undergoing major improvements in certain areas. "By the time the Lagoon Hotel is the way we want it we will have spent R400 000 on it."

He added that R200 000 was being spent on Kob Inn. "The hotel will have a new bar, generally improved facilities and refurbished rooms. The bar,

as in all our hotels, will be the centre of attraction within the hotel and will afford guests spectacular views of the surf."

The development programme, he said, would provide Transkei with the holiday accommodation required to realise the full potential of the Wild Coast as a major Southern African tourist attraction.

"The whole of South Africa is aware of the Wild Coast and everyone wants to be here all at once. This increases our responsibility for sensible development to Transkei's advantage and to provide a holiday destination unparalleled anywhere."

## Small industries body

A body solely concerned with small industries is being established jointly by the Transkei Development Corporation and the Transkei government.

A spokesman for the TDC said the new organisation would provide financial assistance for small businesses, technical advice and training, marketing and purchasing, technology and administration. In addition, he said, improvements to premises would be undertaken.

"In the Transkei context, a small industry is generally taken to be one which employs less than 50 workers and has assets of up to R60 000," he said. "The term 'industry' would include manufacturing activities of any kind, on a small scale."

The spokesman said that would include construction, plumbing, welding, repairs, sewing and knitting, basket

work and other handcrafts, but would exclude trade, farming, hotels, cinemas, taxis and so on.

"Assistance will be provided on a wide front to numerous existing and potential small-scale productive ventures scattered throughout Transkei. This will make a significant contribution to creating jobs," he said.

Already much interest had been shown by small producers. "This gives us an indication of the great need for an organisation concentrating on the development of small industries."

"We will look after the interests of small industries through recommending alleviation of legal and other restrictions and we will help promote a spirit of business enterprise."



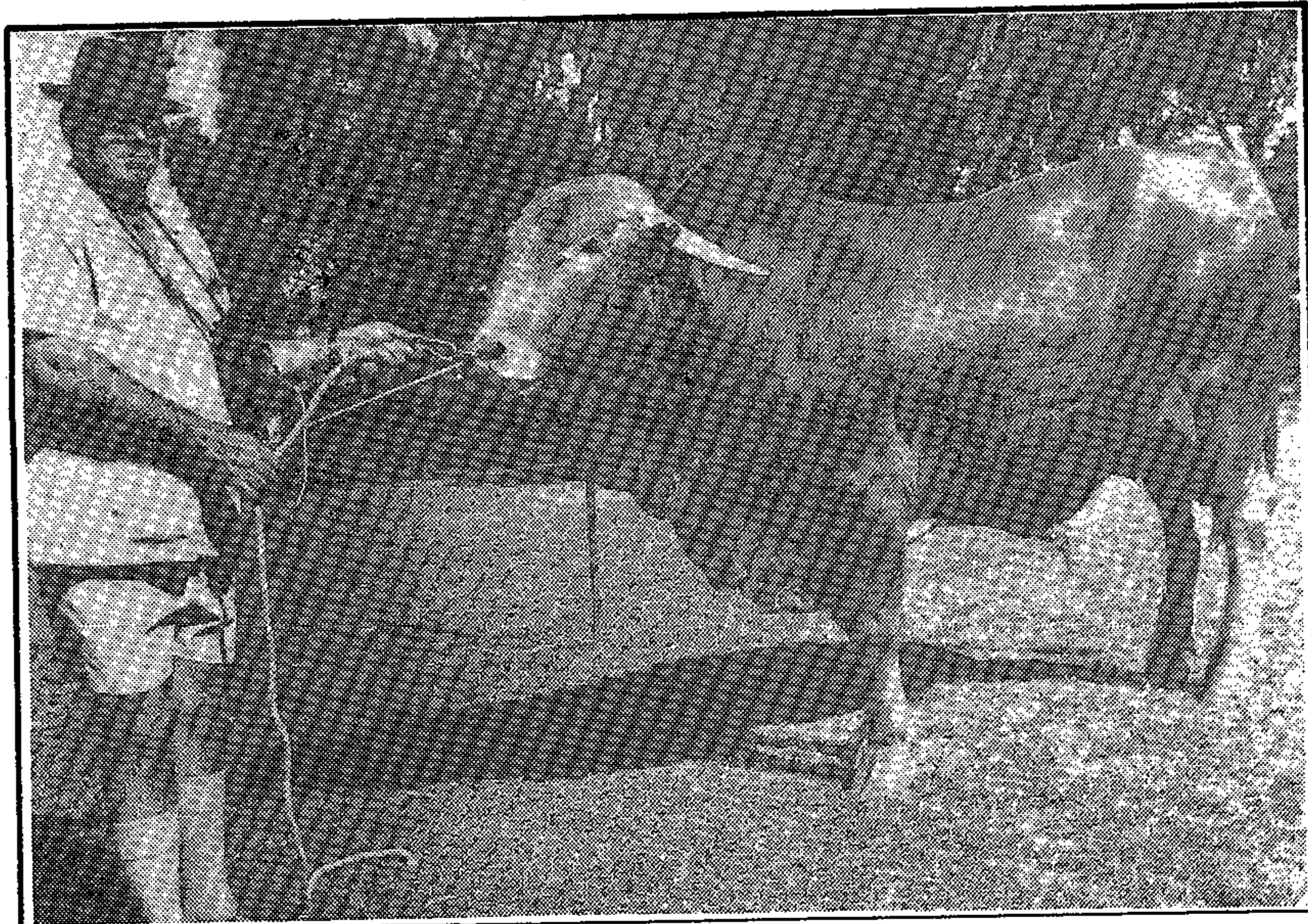
# TRANSKEI MEAT INDUSTRY

(MANAGED BY VLEISSENTRAAAL)

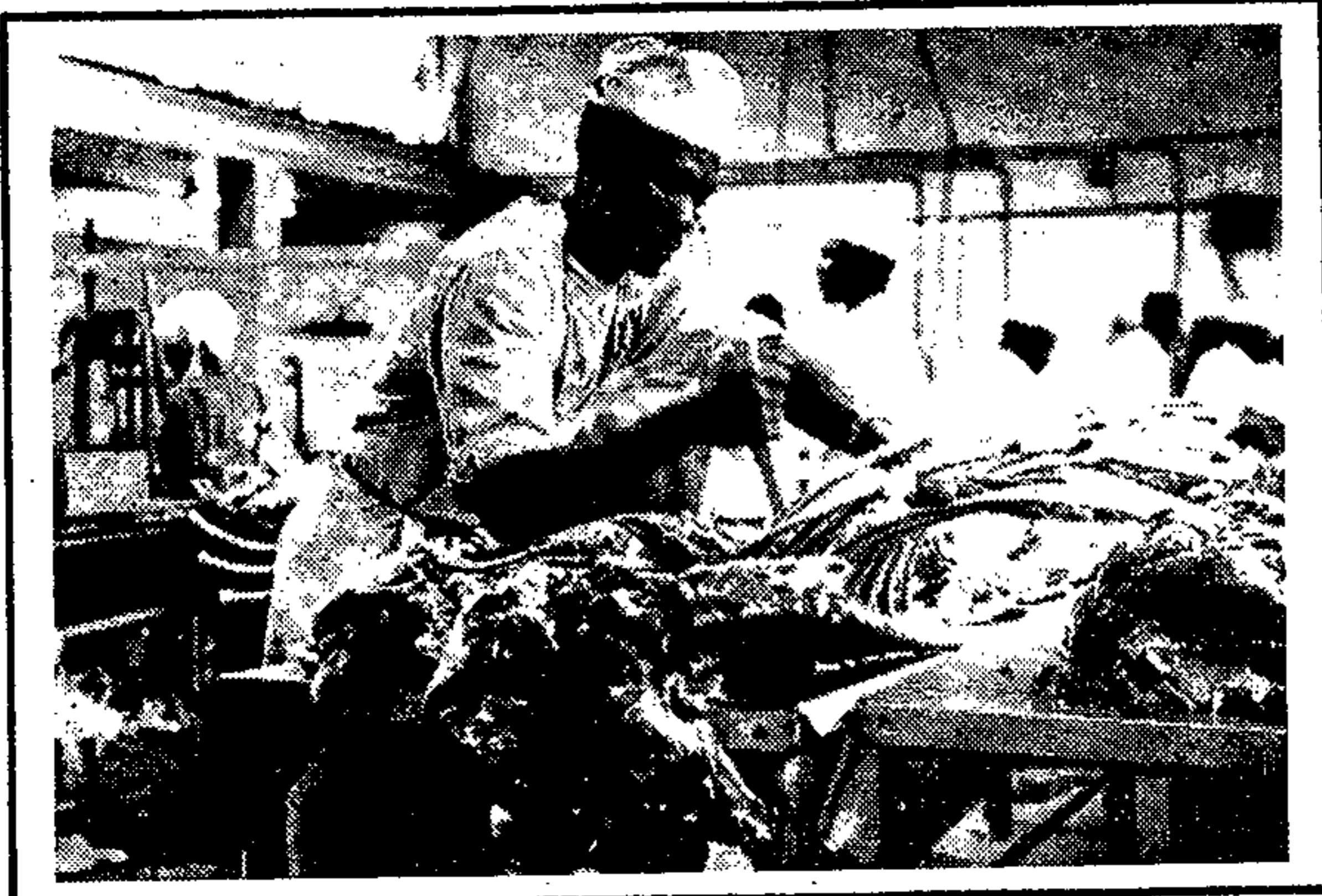
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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Immunising children has become standard practice for the government's Department of Health.



Nursing sisters holding post-basic qualifications promote child-health at "under-fives" clinics throughout Transkei.

# A challenge to meet health needs of 2,5 million people



All ward medicines used have to be recorded meticulously by the dispensary assistant.

The Transkei Department of Health was established in 1973. Even by independence it still resembled a regional office of the South African State Health Department, which it had superseded.

Yet it had become responsible for a comprehensive national health service and had, in the short space of two years, acquired responsibility for 25 mission hospitals, which had been nationalised, in addition to five government hospitals, which included two tuberculosis and one leprosy institution.

It also adopted a policy of finding a permanent and comprehensive role for private medical practitioners on a parttime basis in assisting the government services.

It was not until 1980 that the organisation and personnel of the department's head office were reorganised to meet the challenge of applying available resources to the health needs of a population of 2,5 million people.

A planning services division has been formed consisting of a director of planning, a chief planning officer and an epidemiologist.

Hitherto data on the health status of the nation has been fragmentary and based mainly on hospital attendances and the notification of infectious diseases.

Since 1979 small scale studies have been carried out, mainly by doctors and medical students, on infant mortality, maternal mortality, nutritional rehabilitation and the attitudes of schoolchildren to sex education.

The South African

National Institute for Research into Nutritional Diseases has continued research related to carcinoma of the oesophagus, which is particularly prevalent in Transkei.

The South African Tuberculosis Research Institute conducted a tuberculosis prevalence survey in 1977 which is to be repeated in 1982.

The South African Medical Research Council, in association with the Department of Health, conducted a Transkei child mortality survey in 1980. The planning division will begin to reformulate the collection of health-related data and to pursue every opportunity of scientific assistance to measure the nature and size of the health problems facing the country.

A health education section has also been created and this reflects the importance of this element of health promotion.

It aims to enable people to take decisions, personally and collectively, that promote their personal, social and environmental health; to promote the wisest use of the health and supporting services; and to promote the climate of opinion that supports health as a valued personal and national asset.

The nutrition section has been strengthened by the appointment of a qualified Transkeian nutritionist and six Transkeian dieticians.

It is on the district hospitals that the task falls of co-ordinating to best effect the resources of government services, the private medical sector and voluntary and community participation in health services.

Twenty-four of the 28 magisterial districts in Transkei have a hospital, although some are small and all are overcrowded.

At independence in 1976 there were 129 clinics with resident nursing staff. To date a further 43 clinics have been opened, mainly in buildings renovated or built by communities or by temporarily renting private premises. Six new clinics have been built by the government.

A number of projects have been initiated for exploring the potential role of village health workers, of which the pilot project at Manzimahlé in the Zalanga district, pioneered by the Health Care Trust of Cape Town in association with Cala Hospital, has been the most progressive.

In addition, the Transkei National Anti-Tuberculosis Organisation (Tranato) was formed in 1981 with the aim of co-ordinating all voluntary anti-tuberculosis work in Transkei.

Despite the high costs involved a large new replacement hospital has been planned in Umtata, but only the first phase, providing a nurses' home and nursing college, has been completed.

The Department of Health wishes to take this opportunity to place on public record its deep appreciation to all cadres of staff for their zeal and devotion to duty.

It is proud to say that all who visit Transkei from other well-endowed countries have expressed their admiration for the standards set and the endeavour displayed under most difficult conditions.

# New criminal code for Transkei

Prior to the attainment of independence the Department of Justice's activities covered the administration of justice by the lower courts and those of the Department of Police and Prisons services.

With the attainment of independence the latter became departments in their own right.

Despite the departure of these departments from the field of justice's responsibilities, its duties were extended to other directions and they now embrace the Supreme Court of Transkei, Attorney-General's office, Master of the Supreme Court and a Deeds Registry Office.

The changes which became necessary with independence resulted in a

complete re-organisation of the department's judicial establishment which now stands at 129 legal posts compared with 78 posts before independence.

Many of these new posts, which were created after independence, require professional qualifications. For this reason training in all departmental fields remains a high priority.

An average of 25 officers are awarded bursaries annually either to study law on a full-time or part-time basis.

As a result of this planned programme of training it became possible during the past five years to increase the number of magisterial districts manned

by Transkeians from seven to 23.

Due to the rapid increase in the departmental activities and the people's demands for better service in an independent Transkei, it became clear during the period under review that magistrates were becoming bogged down in administrative work to the detriment of their judicial responsibility, which is their primary function.

After an in-depth investigation, most of these

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

administrative duties were assigned to district commissioners under the Department of Interior and Social Welfare Services.

The department's magisterial staff have subsequently been concentrating on judicial matters and it is hoped that will enable them to place the administration of justice in Transkei on a high pedestal — where it rightly belongs.

One of the department's achievements during the past five years has been to

review and present to Parliament for repeal all laws inherited from the previous regime which were regarded as being offensive to Transkei's political character of non-racialism.

This move has demonstrably refuted the naive political belief held elsewhere that discriminatory legislation is necessary to maintain harmony among the different population groups of a nation.

The most important achievement by the department was cutting the last constitutional links between the Republic of Transkei and the Republic of South Africa by establishing the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Transkei in 1979.

After three years of extensive research, the department has finished its preparatory work of a new criminal code for Transkei, which provides comprehensive exposition of our criminal law.

There is no doubt that this measure, which will be presented to Parliament in 1982, will equal any similar code in the civilised world.

In conclusion, this department has been guided in the past and will continue to be guided in future by its basic motto that "sound administration of justice is the cornerstone of any government" and that without such administration chaos will result."

## TRANSKEI AIRWAYS CORPORATION



Since the inaugural Johannesburg-Transkei flight in 1977, Transkei Airways has carried 182 000 kg of freight and 120 000 kg of post. Here service crew at the K.D. Matanzima Airport in Umtata are busy offloading luggage.

**Car to Kei in  
time it takes  
to fly to Reef**

Transkei Airways Corporation has been described as one of Africa's most efficient airlines and judging by its turnover, this reputation has paid dividends.

Since the first direct service between Johannesburg and Transkei was introduced in 1977, the airline has completed 3 651 flights. It has carried 35 000 passengers and lifted 182 000 kgs of freight, plus 120 000 kg of post.

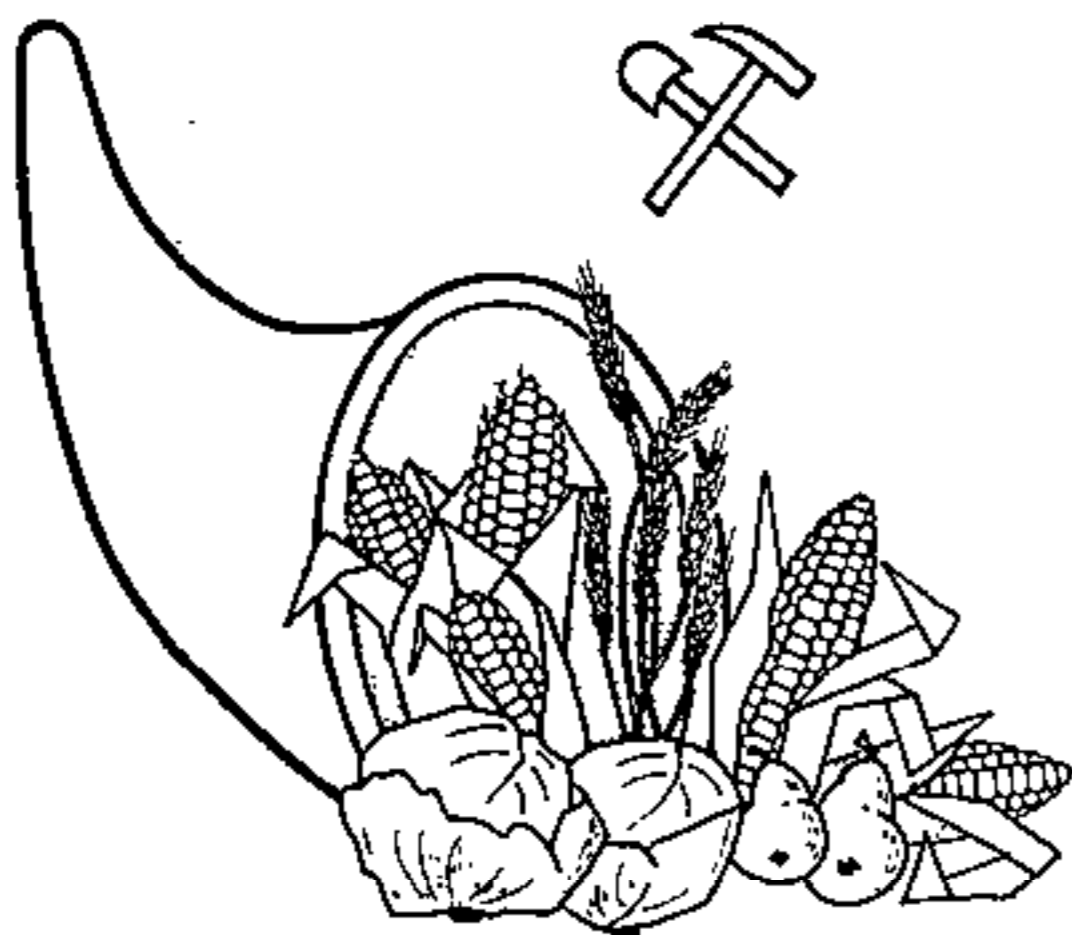
But with the service goes a smile. The attractive Transkeian air hostesses have established a reputation for first class cabin service and passengers frequently compliment the airline on this important aspect of its service.

The direct daily link chops hours of expensive, tiring travel off journeys between Transkei and the Reef and it has been calculated that each person using the Umtata-Johannesburg service saves about R85 in motoring, hotel and other expenses compared with other round-about routings via East London or Durban.

For the Umtata resident, Johannesburg is only 1 hour 40 minutes away and, in fact, if his choice is between flying direct by Transkei Airways, and driving-flying via East London, he would be in Johannesburg before he could reach the Kei Bridge by car.

The aircraft in use is the famous 40-passenger HS 748, powered by two Rolls Royce Dart engines, which are in service throughout the world. SAA operates three of these aircraft in its fleet and provides a Saturday service between Johannesburg and Umtata in association with Transkei Airways.

Transkei Airways also operates air charter services with two Beechcraft Kingair aircraft and a twin-engined Britten Norman Islander. These aircraft will be increasingly utilised for the movement of passengers to the Wild Coast, particularly with the advent of the new Mzamba Beach Holiday Inn and casino.



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and leaders of Transkei, on the occasion of the

**5th ANNIVERSARY OF  
THEIR INDEPENDANCE**

# Armed forces mirror the country's image

The Defence Force of Transkei has borne mixed fortunes during its formative years. It is fitting therefore that changes which will have far-reaching effects on the Defence Force are to take place on the eve of Transkei's fifth anniversary of Independence.

The function of the armed services is to provide the government with the greatest number of options. And the government will have as many options as it is prepared to pay for.

There are limits to the amount the government can spend on defence and this fact is particularly pertinent in developing countries.

It is the business of the Armed Forces of Transkei to spend money allocated to defence wisely and, in so doing, secure the greatest number of options for the government as economically as possible.

In this context the requirement is to produce a small, efficient, highly-trained mobile army tailored to meet any threat that the current political policies of Southern Africa dictate.

That is the mandate set for the new-look Defence Force of Transkei. The

task will not be accomplished easily. It will require the dedication of every member of the Defence Force of Transkei.

The military contract demands total subordination of the interests of the individual to the interests of the Defence Force.

The need to possess and develop qualities without which the military is nothing will be of paramount importance.

When a country looks at its armed forces it is looking at a mirror of itself for its weaknesses and deficiencies will be reflected in its armed forces.

The Transkei Defence Force is fortunate in that it has proud traditions to draw on to forge its new Defence Force.

Those traditions stem from Xhosa, British and South African heritages and we would do well to build those parts of them that are good and are applicable to the environment we exist in.

We look forward to the task that lies before us — to presenting the Republic of Transkei with a highly efficient, well-balanced and mobile Defence Force which will be the envy of other countries and the yardstick by which others are measured.

## TRANSKEI DEFENCE FORCE



Transkei Defence Force "troopies" on parade

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on the occasion of  
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CELEBRATIONS**



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## The Wild Coast — stunningly beautiful

On South Africa's doorstep lies a rugged and stunningly beautiful stretch of untouched coastline which could not have been more aptly named — The Wild Coast.

Transkei, the land of the click song, has recognised its status as a sleeping giant of tourism, and it is waking up. The Wild Coast, an exciting paradise for bird-watchers (both kinds), anglers, surfers and collectors of shells and driftwood, is this velvety green country's greatest tourist attraction.

Far from wishing to commercialise this primeval coastline, Transkei wants it left the way it has always been hypnotising, mind-boggling and, so true to its name, very, very wild.

Developers of resorts along the Wild Coast are, without exception, passionate conservationists, all too aware of the overdeveloped and often overcrowded Natal coast to the north.

Said one visitor from Germany: "When you walk along these beaches you get the feeling that you are the first person ever to have been here. Most times, the only footprints in the sand are yours."

A highly successful innovation allowing the visitor to the Wild Coast to avoid long, dusty drives is a fly-in scheme available from Johannesburg, Kimberley, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London. Most of the Wild Coast holiday hotels have their own well-maintained airstrips. Visitors can step from an aircraft and tumble into the bar or the breakers as the fancy takes them.

Passengers fly to the hotel of their choice via either East London or Umtata, depending on where one is flying in from.

Charter aircraft, twin-engined and seating from five to nine, are used for the last short leg from

either Umtata or East London.

All the Wild Coast holiday hotels lie between Port St Johns in the north and Kei Mouth in the south. At Port St Johns there are two self-catering resorts, one offering a caravan park and camping site, and both offering beautiful beaches and accommodation in fully equipped bungalows in configurations suiting anyone from the seclusion-seeking couple to the large family.

South of the old port lies the Umgazi Bungalows Hotel, overlooking the river by the same name, where water-skiing and fishing are offered. A short walk takes the visitor on to a beautiful beach.

Like all the hotels on the Wild Coast, Umgazi offers plentiful seafood.

Further south is Coffee Bay, where the Ocean View Hotel teeters on the edge of another fine beach. In typical Wild Coast fashion, something of a feature has been made of the bar, which commands a spectacular view of the surf.

Next along the Wild Coast is The Haven at Bashee River Mouth, an area renowned for some of the most exciting fishing in Southern Africa. By all accounts (disregarding those that got away) the claims are valid.

Mazeppa Bay, much further to the south, is extraordinarily beautiful. Close to the hotel's sheltered beach is "The Island", accessible only by a hanging bridge not recommended for the squeamish, but a must for the keen fisherman. Beyond the island is a surfers' dream.

Closer to the southern border of Transkei is Wavecrest, again the epitome of "miles from nowhere", extremely beautiful and with views along its beaches that hypnotise. Here too the locals speak of giant steenbras, barra-

cuda and kabeljou, while others lounge in the bar, digging into gigantic oysters.

Qolora Mouth is the southernmost resort, where Trenner's Hotel nestles between sheltering dunes and a rare 12-hole golf course. Between the hotel and the dunes lie an all-weather tennis court and a bowling green. Overlooking this is the hotel's new bar, a spacious snooker addict's home-from-home.

A kilometre along the beach is Seagulls Hotel, perched on the edge of a beautiful beach and fast becoming famous for its bar. Offering a tennis court and a variety of seafoods, the hotel is an ideal spot for children.

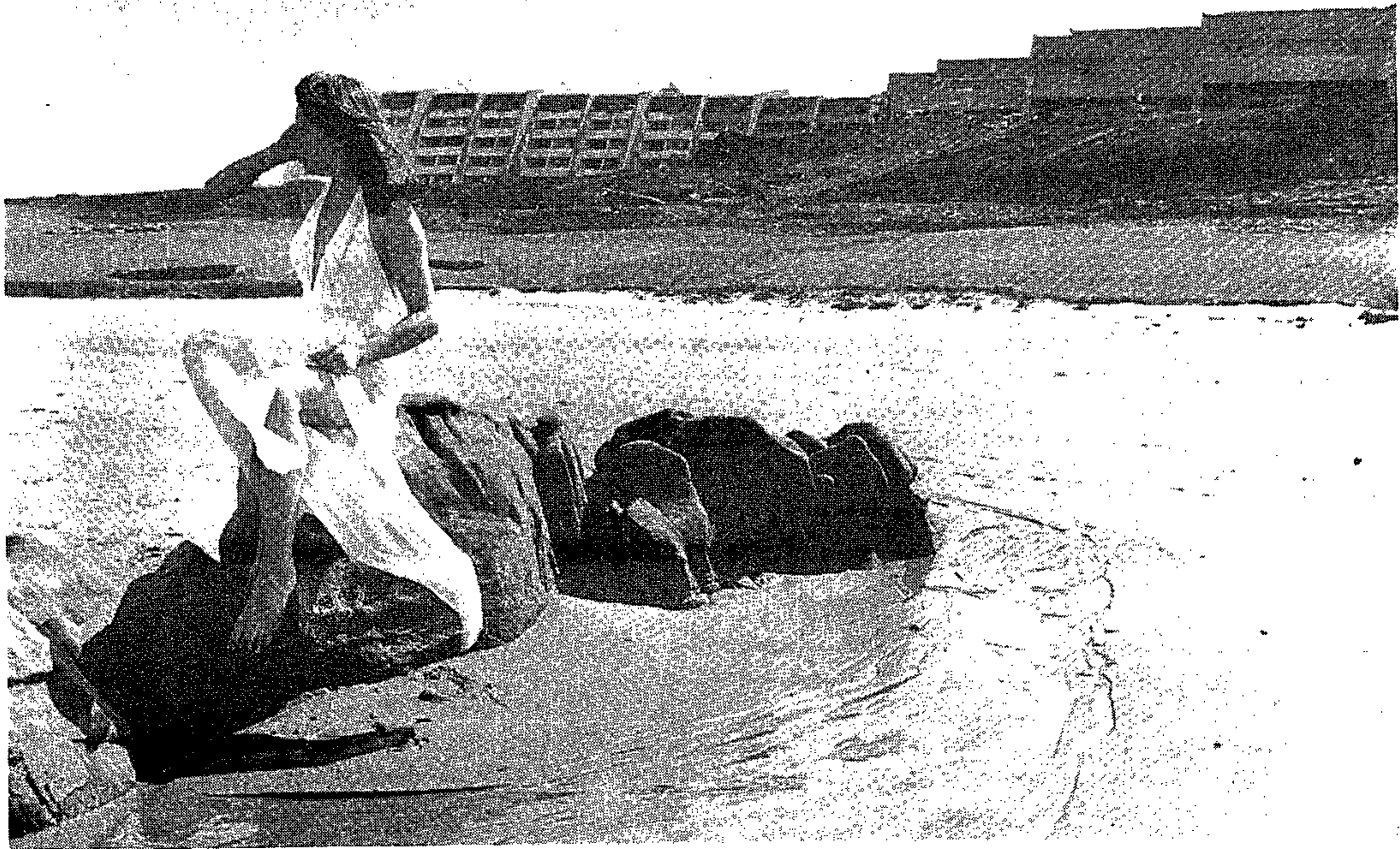
Nannies can be hired on a casual basis at all the Wild Coast holiday hotels.

Immigration formalities for Transkei are simple. Holders of South African passports do not need visas. However, these are easily obtainable at Umtata's K. D. Matanzima airport or at the border posts of Umzimkulu and Kei Bridge.

Those flying in on package tours to any of the Wild Coast holiday hotels can complete their immigration formalities at the hotel itself.

Some advice: Keep your luggage to a minimum (you barely need any clothes after all), and steer well clear of formal dress. Informality and simplicity are the order of the day — and night.

Anglers can hire rods at the hotel (easier than attempting to fit a three-metre rod into a small aircraft), but should bring their own reels and tackle. Hotels' power supplies come from generators that switch off after the party, so bring a torch.



# New Holiday Inn will open its doors on December 1

The Wild Coast Holiday Inn and casino is right on schedule and will be opening as planned on December 1.

This magnificently-sited hotel with its prime position on Transkei's Wild Coast has been built just 100 metres from the water's edge.

The building is recessed into a hillside and comprises two levels of casinos, conference and commercial areas and five levels of bedrooms.

The beach with its white sand stretches as far as the eye can see and is a bath-er's paradise.

The 18-hole cham-

pionship golf course designed by world golf course authority Robert Trent-Jones should have the first nine holes ready for play soon after the opening. The full course is planned to open next May.

The course is absolutely magnificent — a real golfer's dream come true. Trent-Jones has made wonderful use of natural features and has created a masterpiece.

The interior of the hotel has been designed by an international company with its head office in Toronto. Mr Paul Moller, managing director of the company, says the original thinking behind the decor

for the Wild Coast allowed for two completely separate divisions.

Firstly the hotel section, which comprises the bedrooms, reception area, lounges and swimming pool, was designed with a strong emphasis on indigenous flora and fauna, using local colour and emphasising the sea and sun aspect of the area.

The casino and entertainment area, with its related restaurants and bars, was the second concept and revolved around a fantasy world using a modernised version of art decor with an emphasis on fun, glitter and razzamataz.

**CONGRATULATIONS TRANSKEI**  
*on your 5th year of Independence, from*



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## DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

# Ringling up the changes

On Independence Day in 1976 the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was under the guidance of a seconded Postmaster General from RSA, who was replaced by a Postmaster General on January 1, 1979.

Under the leadership of the Transkeian-born Postmaster General the number of fully fledged money order offices has increased from 44 to 60 and the staff establishment has increased from 732 to 1 044.

Alterations and renovations to the Mount Frere and Idutywa post offices have been completed and much needed enlargement and renovations to the busy Cofimvaba post office are near completion.

Extensions to the Tabankulu post office also were completed during the last financial year.

During the last five years the department has had to contend with numerous setbacks as a result of stringent cuts in the budget, which hampered the development of telephone networks throughout the country.

The number of waiting applicants has escalated from 335 at the end of March 1976 to 1 240 at the end of March 1981.

The capacity of the Umtata automatic exchange, only commissioned a month before Independence, was ex-

hausted at the beginning of 1979, exactly two and a half years after Independence as a result of the huge demand for telephone services in the country.

The first electronic automatic telephone exchange was commissioned at Butterworth on October 20, 1979 with 643 telephone subscribers and 21 farm line services. The capacity of the exchange was exhausted within six months and 1 075 subscribers are now connected to this exchange.

Continuous service has been introduced at Bizana, Cofimvaba, Engcobo, Lady Frere, Mt Frere, Sterkspruit and Umzimkulu, while posts of full-time telephonists were created at All Saints, Bolotwa, Maluti, Ncora, Palmietfontein, Queens Mercy and Sulenkama.

With the advent of Capital Radio it became necessary to commission the first microwave system in the country between Umtata and Port St Johns.

Revenue accrued from telecommunication services increased from R485 080 to R3 044 572 at the end of March 1977 and 1980 respectively.

The number of trunk calls increased from 2 086 477 to 2 205 258, while the number of metered calls increased from 9 376 093 to 39 522 697 at the end of March 1977 and 1980 respectively.



## The old and the new

These two photographs reflect the post-independence progress in Transkei's Department of Posts and Tele-communications.

ABOVE: The old manually-operated board at the Butterworth Post Office before it was automated.

LEFT: The new automatic exchange switchboard at the Umtata Post Office

# Remarkable headway in social welfare services

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Since independence, posts in the Department of the Interior and Social Services have increased from 192 to 944.

All district administrative functions previously performed by magistrates have been transferred to the department under the control of district commissioners.

This step has relieved magistrates from a lot of administrative duties, enabling them to concentrate on more pressing judicial matters as criminal and civil cases.

As a result of creating district commissioners' posts, the department was assigned the duty of performing agency services in respect of other government departments, namely land matters, collecting taxes and applications for businesses and so on.

The district commissioners perform exactly the same functions as those performed by commissioners in South Africa.

Visas are issued to aliens who wish to visit Transkei and the validity of such visas vary from three days to six months.

Processing a visa — excluding a transit visa — can take up to about a month or so and aliens are advised to apply timeously.

Tourists are issued with temporary permits at the port of arrival. The validity of these permits can only be extended at the department's head office in Umtata. A temporary permit costs R2 and a visa R2,50.

Aliens in South Africa wishing to visit Transkei may apply for visas at Transkei consulates in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Bloemfontein.

Six new border posts are

in the pipeline and will be constructed during the current financial year.

One of the major struggles since independence has been to prepare and put through the legislative assembly, legislation to suit Transkei and her people.

Resulting from these efforts, it is pleasing to see a people governed by laws that they themselves have created, like the advent of wage determination for workers in Transkei.

As a result, minimum wage rates for each employment category in the labour sphere was fixed for the first time.

Aware of the fear of labour unrest, provision has been made in the statutes for the establishment of liaison committees, constituted so as to provide for employer employee representation.

These bodies have rendered praiseworthy services in the task of quelling any looming atmosphere of unrest.

A steady but sure takeover of key posts by Transkeians has also been observed in the past five years.

Like many other countries in the world, Transkei also is experiencing an extreme shortage of technically qualified persons. However, the Apprenticeship Act and the Training of Artisans Act provide for the training of suitably qualified employees in various designated trades and the Apprenticeship Board has explored all possible means of acquiring training facilities, in

conjunction with those employers who offer training opportunities. Although it might sound minimal, 98 apprentices and trainee artisans have been trade-tested at Olfantsfontein (with Babelegi as its branch) in South Africa, which is a world-recognised trade test centre.

Few as they may be, therefore, we still feel proud to say they are among the best in the technical field.

Mention also needs to be made of the cordial labour relations which have existed between South Africa and Transkei over the years.

Appeals to employers in South Africa and negotiations with labour organisations recruiting for South African labour centres have served to alleviate the state of famine brought about by the world-wide crisis of unemployment.

Had it not been for this co-operation between the two countries no one knows what the picture would be like.

Transkei's social welfare services have made tremendous progress since independence and the country now boasts over 60 registered welfare organisations and community development bodies.

In spite of many problems, particularly an unfavourable financial climate which has affected staff and transport provision, Transkei has made remarkable headway in its social welfare services.

# HOTEL IMPERIAL

BOX 19 UMTATA TEL. 2205

Congratulate  
the People  
and Government  
of

TRANSKEI  
on their  
5th YEAR OF  
INDEPENDENCE

# A few planks, some nails and you're in business



Consultant to the Small Industries Development Organisation, Mr Crispin Pemberton-Pigott ready to swing into action.

A few planks of wood, a couple of bolts, a handful of nails and you can set yourself up in a substantial business in Transkei.

The business is manufacturing wire netting, of which some 5 000 kms is imported into the country annually. Not only does this cost the country a good deal in foreign exchange, but it does nothing to help create necessary employment.

The development of the netting wire board is the brainchild of Mr Crispin Pemberton Pigott, a Canadian employed by the Transkeian Development Corporation.

Mr Pemberton-Pigott's job is to encourage the development of small industries in the private sector and he is a full-time consultant to the Small Industries Development Organisation (Sido).

Firstly he sifts through the imported products, identifying items that could be made locally and then he sets about developing the technology that would enable the items to be made in a labour-intensive environment.

The first product that came to light was netting wire. Since the country was spending some R10 million annually on a product that was made on an expensive machine employing few people, it seemed a good place to start off on.

All that's required for the product's backyard manufacture is a solid,

trestle-mounted table that can be knocked up by a semi-skilled worker and costs around R200. The components are easy to make and easily replaceable with nearly all the individual items being produced in Transkei.

Essentially the board consists of steel pegs around which wire is woven, twisted and tensioned, locking it in position in a special sequence. As each two-metre length is completed so it's lifted from the board and, using the tail of the first, the next two-metre length is woven into place.

This can be continued indefinitely down the length of the wire being fed in at the leading end. To double or treble the width, two completed 1,3m widths are simply hooked onto the board and woven together. In this way the netting can be woven into any length or any width. In short, the mesh can be made to order.

With two operators at work on the peg board it is possible to produce a 50m roll 1,3m deep in the course of an eight-hour working day at a material cost of R28.

From the manufacturing stage the mesh will now go direct to the end user, thus bypassing the mark-ups of both the wholesaler and the retailer.

Wire mesh 1,3m wide retails in various parts of Transkei for anything from R46 a metre to R58. This means that the two oper-

ators can take home between R200 and R330 apiece after a 22-day working month — a good income by any standards in Transkei.

The demand for netting in Transkei is such, says Mr Pemberton-Pigott, that the home manufacturers will certainly not have any trouble selling all they can produce, and, what's more, they will be selling a superior product.

Goats in particular are well known for their habit of kicking and butting holes in machine-made netting, which causes holes and ultimately runs. With homespun netting, however, this is not possible since each diamond is crossed over and locked.

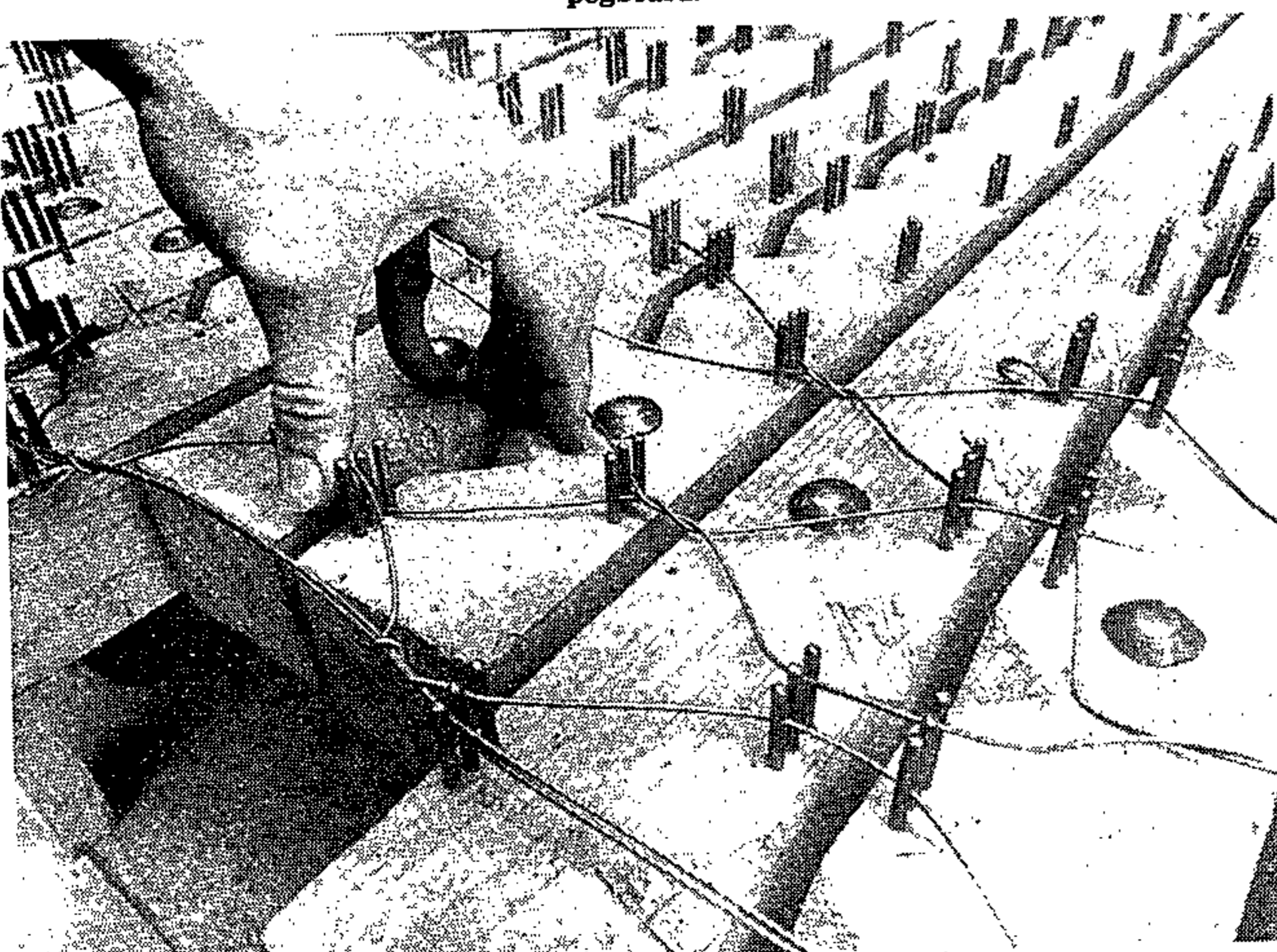
Not only does the wire netting board create a lucrative form of rural employment, supplying a much-needed product, but the board can pay for itself in the first month and at a pinch even leave the operator something to live off.

All the skill that's required to make netting is to learn the sequence needed to lay the mesh wires out.

Another product that is currently costing the country much in foreign exchange is importing candles. Mr Pemberton-Pigott estimates that between eight and ten tons of candles are imported annually and it's an item that easily can be turned into a profitable home industry.



Here he lifts a completed length of mesh from his brainchild, the netting wire pegboard.



Close-up of the pegboard which enables an operator to produce mesh for up to half the usual retail price.

## TRANSKEI UNITED DAIRIES

Manufacturers of:  
**UBISI LONG LIFE  
PRODUCTS**

Packers of  
**FRESH MILK AND  
AMAZI**

AND DISTRIBUTORS OF:  
**ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS**

•  
**Congratulate  
TRANSKEI  
on the  
5th YEAR OF  
INDEPENDANCE**



# Gold brew at Butterworth

The brewery at the Ibeka industrial sites, Butterworth, owned by Ohlsson's Cape Breweries (OCB), has been brewing and bottling popular SAB beer brands for distribution throughout Transkei for the past two years.

By the standards of neighbouring countries in Southern Africa, lager beers held an unusually low share of the Transkei liquor market two years ago.

Since then the consumer demand for beer has grown significantly and although rapid market share gains have been made there is still potential for this trend to continue.

Consumer demand is now approaching the brewery's maximum capacity of 10,5 million quart (750 ml) bottles per year.

During its short lifetime, the brewery has acquired an excellent reputation for product quality, which was recently confirmed at the Monde Selection 20th world selection of beers in Brussels, Belgium.

Each year, breweries from around the world participate and those beers achieving predetermined high standards of quality and perfection are awarded gold, silver or bronze medals according to the standard achieved.

This year, the Castle Lager, Lion Lager and Carling Black Label brews entered by OCB, Butterworth, were each awarded the highest honour — gold medals — while Castle Milk Stout achieved the

second highest level of distinction — a silver medal.

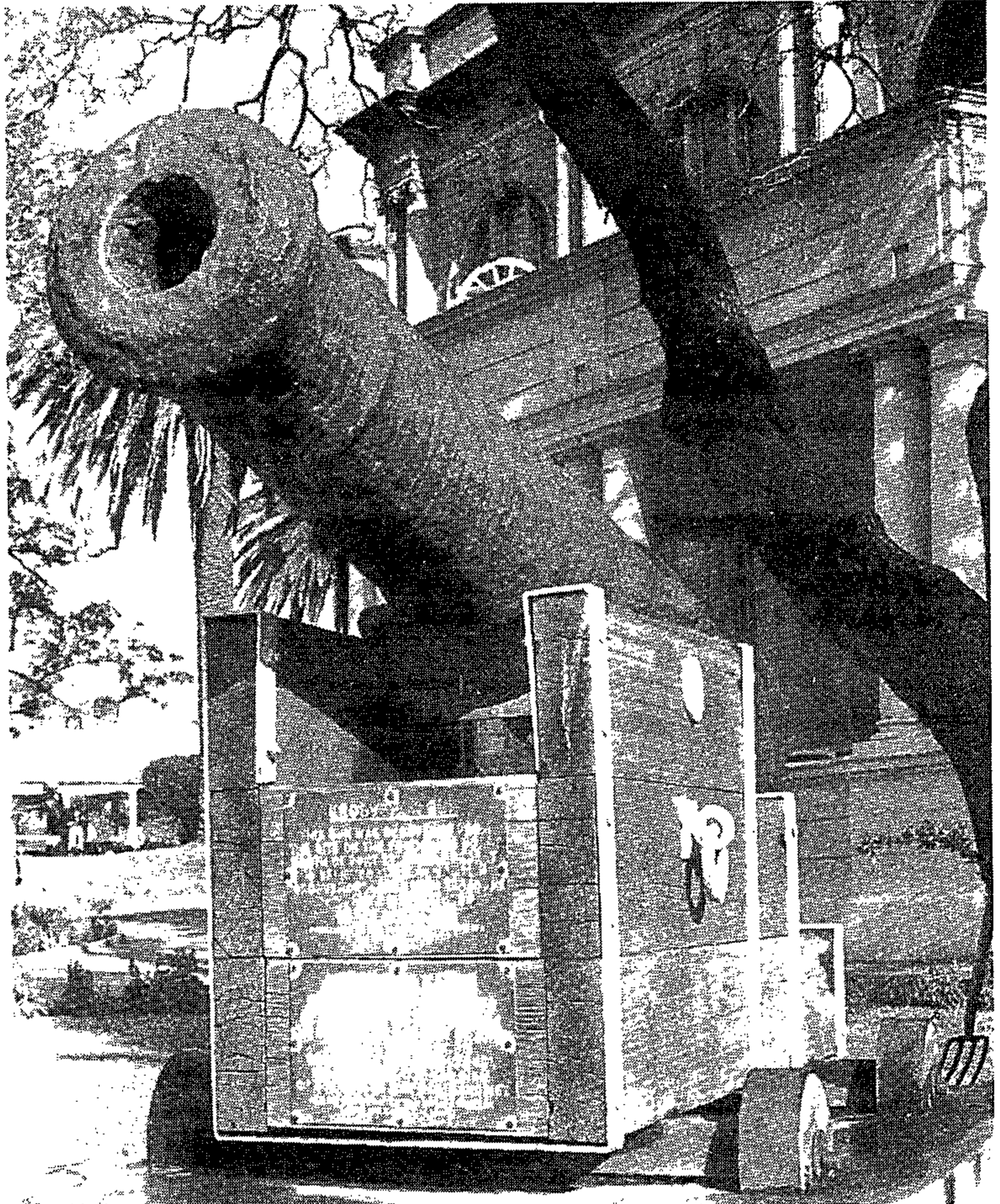
The company remains conscious of its social responsibilities and has actively sponsored organised sport at national and regional level.

Sponsorships include:

- Castle Shield championships for which soccer teams throughout Transkei compete annually on a knock-out basis. The current champions are Bushbucks Football Club.
- Lion Lager Transkei open golf championships.
- Open golf championships at Port St Johns, Idutywa and Butterworth.
- Tennis and snooker championships in Umtata and Butterworth.
- National ski-boat championships at Coffee Bay.
- Darts at all levels, and
- A boxing tournament is being planned.

Peter Madasa, Transkei's Sports Organiser, has said: "Ohlsson's has been not only the sponsor, but the initiator of many organised sports in Transkei. They have set a fine example to other industries in Transkei, showing us that they have our people at heart."

At the community level, the South African Breweries' Community Trust became the first contributor towards the University of Transkei and over a period of five years has donated a total of R60 000 to this deserving project.



The Wild Coast has been a graveyard for ships ever since man first traversed its unpredictable waters. Recovered from the sea, this relic may well have once watched over the fabulous wealth of the Indiaman, Grosvenor, that was wrecked north of Port St. Johns. The gun stands outside the Umtata City Hall.

**Down a Lion... feel satisfied**

Lion Lager. Golden good.  
rich with flavour

TRANSKEI

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## Five lean years

FM 23/10/81

Next week Transkei celebrates five years of "independence." But harsh economic realities have not lessened its dependence on SA.

By last year the number of Transkei citi-

zens who, due to a lack of jobs in the territory, had to seek jobs in SA as migrant workers totalled nearly 350 000, according to estimates by academics. Their ranks are swollen by more than 10 000 migrants every year. At present about 27 000 people enter the Transkei job market annually, but since 1978 only 12 000 new jobs have been created in the territory, according to official statistics.

A fact of Transkei life is that more than a

million people, mostly rural peasant farmers, are greatly dependent on income in the form of remittances from migrants.

At the same time, official migrant recruitment by SA has decreased since 1978 and indications are that annual recruitment by SA industry will not rise sufficiently to absorb the increasing number of job seekers.

Since independence SA has contributed more than R1 025m in grants to Transkei.

But despite this, the territory still lacks the infrastructural conditions needed to attract industrial development on a large scale. Due to appalling financial mismanagement by the Transkei government, SA has now begun to stipulate how this money should be spent. Last June Transkei was forced to halt phase two of the building of its university campus on the instructions of the SA government.

In recent months the Transkei government has tried to clinch a R320m industrial development package, backed by Arab money. So far, however, it appears to have had very little success in raising this.

Perhaps the best indication of Transkei's dependence on SA was its abortive effort to cut ties with the mother country. Through breaking off diplomatic relations with SA between April 1978 and March 1980, Transkei had hoped to gain support from foreign nations hostile to it. However, they re-

mained unimpressed and despite several highly expensive lobbying efforts, Transkei remains unrecognised by the international community.

The agricultural sector still contributes the highest amount to GDP — more than 40%. Important progress is being made with some agricultural projects, such as the one at Ncoma where large-scale production of maize and vegetables has been achieved. However, Transkei government's extremely hesitant approach to agricultural land reform in the past has hampered progress. Despite Transkei's great potential for agriculture, it is still a food-importing nation.

At the same time, Transkei has been slow to capitalise on its potential for tourism. Poor access roads to the coastal resorts are a major problem. Transkei's chief economic advisor, Professor Gustav van Beers, now says that top priority is to be given to improving roads, and he says the main road

to Port St Johns is first on the upgrade list.

A crucial factor hampering Transkei government efforts to provide more jobs through the expansion of industries which appear to have a viable future is a severe shortage of skilled manpower.

Since independence there have been persistent allegations and evidence of corruption within the Transkei government. At the same time, President Kaiser Matanzima and Prime Minister George Matanzima have ruthlessly suppressed opposition to their rule. The fact that the Transkei government is placing great emphasis on the strengthening of its army appears to indicate that it fears serious insurgency in the future.

The forced repatriation of thousands of squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei in recent months has served to reinforce the territory's image as that of a dumping ground for unwanted people.

# New faces in Transkei cabinet

DD 23/10/87

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UMTATA — Transkei's new cabinet, announced yesterday, includes two new ministers, a former cabinet member and several switches in portfolios.

The cabinet was named by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at the second session of the Transkei National Assembly.

Chief Matanzima said the former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr A. N. Jonas, had asked to be relieved of his post for health reasons.

Two new faces in the cabinet are the former Secretary of Foreign

Affairs, Mr S. M. Qaba, and the former secretary in the Prime Minister's department, Mr M. Lujabe.

Mr Qaba gets the portfolios of education, finance and that of auditor general while Mr Lujabe becomes Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and Foreign Affairs.

Reappointed is Mr H. D. Mlonyeni, who resigned last year as Minister of Works and Energy. He has the interior and sports portfolios.

Mr Mlonyeni's resignation last year left the 12-man cabinet with 11 members and Chief Matanzima yesterday named only 10 ministers, some — including himself — taking on an additional portfolio.

The full cabinet is: Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister's Department, Public Service Commission, defence and police; Mr S. M. Qaba, education, finance and auditor-general; Mr T. T. Letlaka, prisons and justice; Chief D. D. P. Ndamase,

health and transport; Mr H. D. Mlonyeni, interior and sport; Miss Stella Sigcau, posts and telecommunications; Rev G. T. Vika, works and energy; Mr M. Lujabe, commerce and industry and tourism and foreign affairs; Mr E. Z. Boo, agriculture and forestry; Chief G. Ndabankulu, local government and land tenure.

The four deputy ministers in the previous cabinet have retained their posts.

They are Mr David Tezapi, police and defence; Mr Sidney Kakudi, education; Mr Gordon Nota, health; and Mr Cromwell Diko, agriculture and forestry.

The cabinet was sworn in at the presidential palace immediately after yesterday's sitting.

Three cabinet ministers lost their seats in the general election. They were Mr R. Madikizela (finance), Mr H. H. Bubu (education) and Mr S. W. Mbanga (commerce). — DDR.

# It's great to be home <sup>C. Hendy 10/21/81</sup> for Mrs Mangqaba and her baby

MRS ETHELENE MANGABA is relieved to be back in Cape Town after pending more than six weeks as a homeless person in an Anglican centre in Umhata, Transkei.

Mrs Mangaba was one of several hundred Transkeians deported at the eight of the Nyanga quarter crisis in August. Her husband and baby daughter had been quating in Nyanga for a few days when she was arrested on July 17. Previously they had lived in Langa and Heidelberg, where her husband was employed.

Her husband bailed her out but a month later she and her daughter were arrested in an early-morning raid on their camp. They were taken to a court sitting at Pollsmoor Prison and found to be in Cape Town illegally. The same day, Mrs Mangaba, and her daughter were transported to Transkei. Mrs Mangaba had lived in Cape Town for five years.

'We were put in buses which took us to the Kei River. Then we took the train to Umhata. I was so lost and disheartened that I started crying. Giveness — my baby — was ill during the journey and we were both admitted to hospital when we arrived. I spent four days there and Giveness one-and-a-half weeks and then we were sheltered at the Anglican centre.'

Mrs Mangaba said she had no home district to return to because she had cut her ties with Transkei in 1976 when she came to Cape Town. She said hundreds of people refused to leave the church shelter because they wanted to return to the Cape, not go to the remote districts in Transkei where unemployment was rife.

While homeland and Government officials discussed the plight and future of people living in the church halls, they sat tight and declined to go anywhere other than Cape Town. Many had made their homes in Cape Town and were gainfully employed before their deportation.

So, although a Government handout of R35 000 was made to alleviate the squatters' housing and feeding problems, in Transkei, Mrs Mangaba said: 'The people were not after the money. They just wanted to return to Cape Town.'

Each adult was given R60 by officials on October 6 and told to return to homes in Transkei or Cape Town. Letters from the Transkei Department of the Interior were distributed urging employers 'inside and outside' Transkei to give preference, when seeking workers, to former squatters.

'We returned to Cape Town on October 8 in a bus full of deported people and were left at the bus terminus in Nyanga,' Mrs Mangaba said. Her first visit was to her husband, who was in hospital with a broken leg. He had been injured on duty while she was in Umhata. Then she sought refuge with friends before going to the Athlone Advice Office seeking to clarify her position in the Western Cape in the light of the letter she received from Transkei officials. Mrs Mangaba was referred to the Administration Board in Langa and was given a three-month permit to remain in the area because of her husband's misfortune. She is one of the lucky ones. She is 'legal' until December 31 unless there are new developments, when she has to return to Transkei. Hundreds of others are 'illegal' and could be sent back. They have gone into hiding, living in backyards or sharing rooms, but some has ventured to start squatting again for fear of drawing attention. 'I was scared of coming back to Cape Town; scared of being re-arrested and sent back. But I wanted to be with my husband and I have no place in Transkei,' Mrs Mangaba said. 'I have no intention of going back to Transkei; she concluded with emphasis.

# Fears in T'kei over quitting of Matanzima

Ev Post 24/10/81

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UMTATA — Political observers feel that Transkei affairs will change drastically if Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima retires completely from public life in February next year, as announced, because he piloted Transkei almost single-handedly from the days of the territorial authority, through self-government to independence.

Some people believe the present order will collapse and that a new order will emerge — free of the strangleholds of tribalism and chieftainship over Transkeian politics.

There is widespread surprise among Transkei churchmen, business leaders, professional people and the public that the State President intends retiring.

Chief Matanzima has led his ruling Transkei National Independence Party since its formation in 1964. He won the Chief Ministership from Paramount Chief Victor Poto of Western Pondoland in 1963 with a mere five-vote majority.

Opposition politicians have often been the target of actions under security legislation, and this year the ruling party made an almost

clean sweep at the polls, conceding only one seat in the 150-seat Assembly.

Chief Matanzima, told a meeting of Tembu tribesmen at Qamata Great Place yesterday he had decided to quit after 20 years of Transkei leadership.

He said at the age of 66 years he had his family and his tribe to think about.

"My retirement will give an opportunity to younger men to serve Transkei and I am satisfied that there are younger men who could do well.

He said he felt it his duty to make the announcement of his retirement to the people of Tembuland, his tribe, before making it to the nation as a whole.

A number of Tembu tribesmen at the meeting pleaded with him to continue as President as he had "already done a magnificent job", reports Sapa.

A veteran politician in the area, Mr J J Matoti, reminded Chief Matanzima of King Sobhuza of Swaziland who was still at the helm in his country at over 80 years of age.

# Returning squatters told they can't stay

CT 14/10/81

240 208 103

By ROB MEINTJES

**HOMELESS** Nyanga squatters who returned to Cape Town after being "deported" in August would not be allowed to remain in the Peninsula. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, told the Cape Times yesterday.

He confirmed that 18 "illegals" were deported to Transkei yesterday, but denied that these people were Nyanga squatters.

An estimated 350 squatters have returned to Cape Town, mostly by bus or private vehicle. Some people walked and hitched to Cape Town after being stopped at roadblocks and arrived in the City with badly swollen feet, community worker Mr Rommel Roberts said yesterday.

Squatters continued to stream to the Athlone Ad-



Mr Rommel Roberts



Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud

vice Office yesterday to seek help in obtaining jobs, housing and reference books. The Advice Office has dealt with more than 300 cases since Friday.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said letters "allegedly" given to the former Nyanga squatters by the Transkeian Government were "not valid". The official Transkeian letter requested employers "inside and outside" the territory to provide jobs for the homeless people.

## Proof of job

He declined to comment on last week's statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that people who had left children, possessions and "firm employment" in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town, but that those who had come back "irregularly" would be returned to Transkei.

The Foreign Affairs statement was interpreted by observers, including the Athlone Advice Office, to mean that ex-squatters would be allowed to remain in the Cape Town area if they could produce proof of employment.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said people who had returned from Transkei to find children and collect belongings would be given rail warrants

free of charge to return to Transkei with their offspring and possessions.

"I stand by my original offer to make transport available and a nurse and welfare worker to accompany people (back to Transkei)."

## Children found

He said his department had, with the help of church ministers (geestelikes), already helped trace five children separated from their parents during the deportations in August. People searching for missing children should contact the department.

"We have a tremendous housing shortage and squatting can not and will not be tolerated ... They may not stay and they may not squat. There are so many problems attached to squatting. My first responsibility is to black people legally in the Peninsula."

Asked to comment on a statement by the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town that one of the immediate causes of the squatter crisis had been the refusal of the government to allow private construction of new family housing for Africans in the Peninsula, Mr Bezuidenhoud said: "Legal people did not squat."

## Backlog

His department was doing all in its power to find housing for "legals" and "social problems" would flow from allowing "thousands of illegals" to squat in the Cape Town area.

But he conceded that "more houses could have been built" for blacks in the area. "The fact remains that at the moment we must remove the backlog for legal black people."

Mr Bezuidenhoud said ex-squatters had "assaulted" South African officials in Umtata and had "refused to listen to reason despite an offer that 50 of them could return to Cape Town" (to trace children and find belongings).

"One man was kicked in his private parts and was robbed of R200," he said.

D10 24/10/81

# 44 pc poll estimated in Transkei election

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UMTATA — There was an estimated 44 per cent poll in the recent Transkei general election, the electoral officer, Mr V. B. Mgwigwi, said here yesterday.

“To work out a percentage poll has not been an easy task,” he said. “In effect, to give an accurate percentage poll is impossible. The reason is that there is an overlap in the two voters’ rolls used.”

Mr Mgwigwi said there

was a voters’ roll in which people’s names were listed according to the old reference books and another on which they were listed according to the new books of life. Some people’s names appeared on both rolls.

He said it had been estimated that 1 075 080 Transkeians were eligible to vote in the elections and that 472 898 people had actually voted — giving a 44 per cent poll. — DDR.

# Matanzima says he is to retire

CT 24/10/89

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Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Chief Kaiser Matanzima announced yesterday that he was going to retire.

Widespread surprise was the reaction here to the announcement by the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that he is to retire in February.

The announcement comes on the eve of the fifth anniversary of independence celebrations which will get under way today.

Churchmen, business leaders, professional people and the man-in-the-street all reacted in almost the same way — "I can scarcely believe it. Are you sure that is what he said?"

President Matanzima made the announcement at Qamata in the St Mark's district where he was born 66 years ago.

He said that after long and deep thought he had decided he should step down to give way to young people to rule the nation. He said he felt it his duty to make the announcement first to the Tembu tribe, of which he is Paramount Chief, before making it to the nation as a whole.

"My service to the nation of Transkei is unblemished. I have led the people of this nation to freedom from the white man's yoke of oppression, though we have not yet got all our land back.

"All this land will be returned to us and if this is not



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

done, we shall be at loggerheads. I strongly advise them to return our land before there is trouble," the president said.

Chief Matanzima also attacked critics of Transkei who had thought the towns of Transkei could not be managed by blacks.

"The people who thought blacks could not manage Transkei's towns are those that are feeble-minded and cannot make any difference between the past and what we have now achieved."

He said he had been a chief for 41 years and leader of Transkei for 20 and because of his age he had made the decision to retire.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and senior cabinet members were not available for comment yesterday, all being engaged in greeting dignitaries arriving for the festivities.



DD 24/10/81 (103) (103)

## Ciskei HP move shocks chamber

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. N. Gadi, said yesterday his chamber had received "with shock" the news that Ciskei was planning to deny non-resident or non-citizen creditors the protection customarily afforded them in suspensive sale agreements all over the world.

Mr Gadi said the Border, Ciskei and Transkei had been regarded always as economically indivisible and the flow of trade from one point to another had been unimpeded.

"The intention of the Ciskei to break away from this tradition, whatever the motivations, is to be

deplored in so far as it will result inevitably in adversely affecting the economic development of the whole region.

"The Transkei Chamber of Commerce is constrained to point out that such action cannot do much good to the economic development of a region which, despite all political differences, must be seen as one economic entity," Mr Gadi said.

The chamber wished to reassure all suppliers that it would continue to try to influence all authorities against any form of restriction on trade, in favour of increasing economic co-operation. — DDR.

PD 24/10/81  
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# Venda President arrives in Umtata

UMTATA — The Venda President, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphahlele, arrived here yesterday to attend Transkei's fifth independence anniversary celebrations at the weekend.

Chief Mphahlele and his entourage were driven from the K. D. Matanzima Airport in President Kaiser Matanzima's official car and taken to the Presiden-

tial Palace.

A spokesman at the palace said the Presidents of South Africa and Bophuthatswana were expected to arrive today.

According to the celebration programme, the heads of state will be taken on a tour of Transkei's Wild Coast resorts today, and will later be entertained at a banquet at the Presidential Palace.

# Reid-Daily's new war machine

Sunday Times 25/10/81

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JAMES SOULLIER  
LOOK  
the  
pictures



**ACTION!** A Transkei soldier takes aim at the "enemy", shortly after jumping from a helicopter



**ACTION!** Soldiers trade leather on a windswept Port St John's beach



**ACTION!** Regimental Sergeant-Major Peter MacNelligge urges men along the assault course

## A crack new fighting force is emerging in Transkei

Special report by RAY SMUTS

TRANSKEI is building up its army... with the expertise of Africa's finest bush-fighters — former members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Light Infantry and Special Air Services.

For them a protracted and bitter war is over, but they now face a new challenge — honing a new and enthusiastic fighting force.

It's only a small army, but by the time training is through it will comprise a band of dedicated young men.

At the head of the Transkei Defence Force is Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, who became famous as the officer commanding the famed Selous Scouts during the Rhodesian bush war.

This week at his office in Umtata he told me:

"Every country has a responsibility to protect its citizens and that is what Transkei is busy doing.

"We are training an army to fit into the African context, to meet the needs of a small nation.

"And it is my intention to make this force as efficient as is humanly possible."

Earlier, Sunday Times chief photographer James Soullier and I had become the first outsiders to watch the training of what is to become Transkei's elite unit — the Special Forces Regiment.

Tomorrow the Cabinet and people of Transkei will have the first glimpse of this regiment in action, at celebrations in Umtata marking the fifth anniversary of independence.

### Purple Heart

Enthusiasm for the special forces has been such that more than double the required number of applications were received.

And there was a mixture of surprise and pleasure among the one-time Rhodesian instructors when 31 of the 68 volunteers ac-

cepted for the first course were found to be suitable for training.

This represents a success rate of 45 percent — higher than in Rhodesia, where the special forces pass-out rate stood at about 21 percent.

The rugged terrain of the Port St Johns area affords the men an ideal training ground.

Here, high above the ocean and on the site of a Second World War radar station is the temporary home of the regiment.

Four South African Air Force Alouette helicopters are evidence of the assistance the Republic renders the young country.

In command of the regiment's wily Lieutenant-Colonel Tim Bax, 32, a former member of the Selous Scouts.

Second-in-command is a 32-year-old American Vietnam veteran and recipient of the Purple Heart and other high decora-

tions, who prefers to be known simply as "Major Mac".

The former Rhodesian instructors are a tough lot and there is a measure of pride in Gen Reid-Daly's voice as he remarks: "I'm happy to have my chops with me. It's like old times."

The selection process for members of the Special Forces is an adaptation to that used in Rhodesia before the Mugabe government came to power.

### Tough

And it's an extremely tough course.

"We keep them busy from 6am to 10pm and often get them up at night to keep them on their toes all the time," explains Col Bax.

The main function of the regiment will be to acquire intelligence.

The first phase of the course is aimed at finding people who are not only highly motivated but who possess a high degree of physical fitness and the ability to

assimilate certain specialist skills.

"They will be competent in parachute training, have a thorough knowledge of all South African and communist-manufactured weapons and will have had training in demolition, diving, advanced radio operation, tracking and bushcraft once training is through."

The Transkei special force candidates had to undergo 18 days of severe deprivation to start off with.

In addition to intensive physical training, they were given virtually no food — perhaps a can of processed meat and a handful of mealie meal per four people every few days — and they spent all their time in the bush.

"This," explained Major Mac, "is to bring out the motivation. The standard of fitness was very high and so it was easier to detect the level of motivation."

During the following 18 days the men went back to normal rations and the comfort of their barracks while they devoted

their time to tracking and bushcraft.

"They have a natural aptitude for tracking and a handful are experts by world standards," said Major Mac.

The men are drawn from the ranks of 1 Transkei Battalion in Umtata.

### Leopard head

Once the independence celebrations are over the men will start their third 18-day phase — a Special Forces orientation course.

This will be followed by a three-week parachute course, after which the men will receive their wings and the leopard head emblem — exclusive to the regiment — will be sewn on to their clarinet berets.

We saw some of the soldiers rehearsing what they were taught during the survival course.

Former Selous Scout instructor Sergeant Major John Ashburner slits open the belly of a buck dangling from a tree, removes the entrails and hands out pieces of raw liver for the men to taste.

"Nothing should be allowed to go to waste, not even the stomach."

"The water inside might not look very nice but it will save your life," he tells the men.

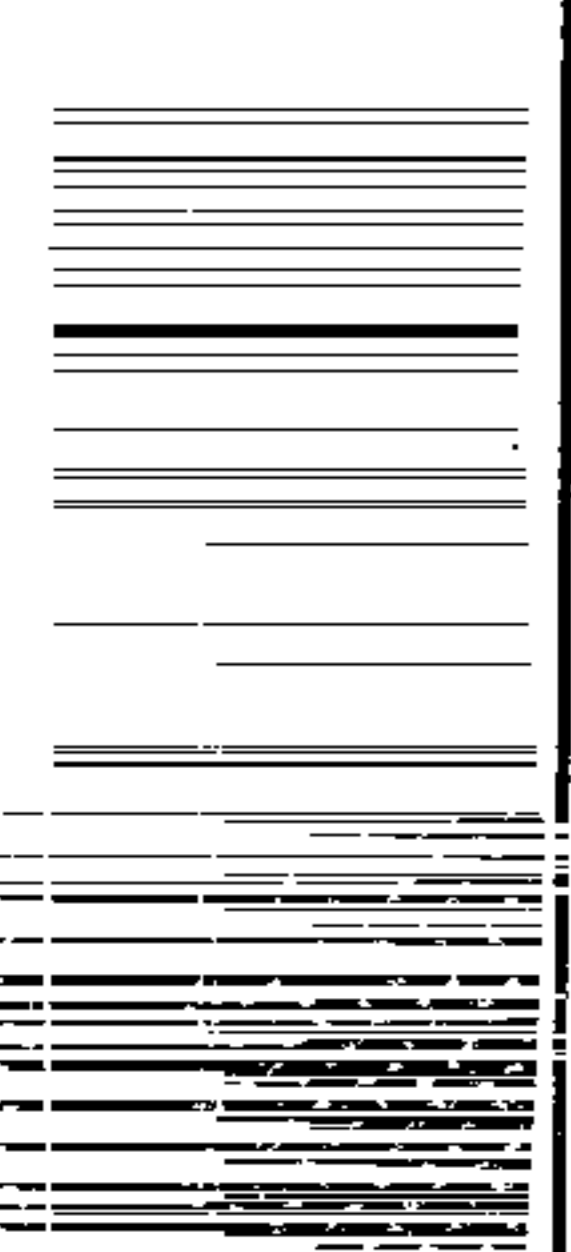
The men readily admit that there were times during the first part of the course when they felt like dropping out — mainly because of intense hunger.

We spoke to two men who were unsuccessful.

The first admits that he was forced to quit for "pinching bread", but he is firm in his intent to try for the second course.

The other says he gave up after the first 14 days and that he is still considering whether he will aim for the second course.

A LEGEND RETURNS... Reid-Daly in pastures new



# Matanzima to make way for younger man

RDM 26.10.81 (103)

THE Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, announced at the weekend he would step down from the presidency in February next year and retire from public life completely to give way to younger men.

Chief Matanzima, who addressed a meeting of Tembu tribesmen in Qamata Great Place, Umtata, said he had given the matter long and deep thought and had decided to quit after 20 years in the hot seat of Transkei leadership.

He said at the age of 66 years he had his family and his tribe to think about before death overtook him. "My retirement will give an opportunity to younger men to serve Transkei and I am satisfied in my mind that there are younger men who could do well.

"My service to the nation of Transkei is unblemished. I have led the people of this nation to freedom from the white man's yoke of oppression though we have not yet got all our land back.

## Loggerheads

"The only remaining issue between me and South Africa is the question of land and the normalisation of relations between the two countries depends on this issue.

"All this land will be returned to us and, if this is not done, we shall be at loggerheads. I strongly advise them to return our land before there is trouble.

"I am satisfied that when South Africa forgets that they have the monopoly of wisdom and start to think of the relations between the races all will be well, if that is put right," Chief Matanzima said.

He said he felt it his duty to make the announcement of his retirement to the people of his tribe, before making it to the nation as a whole. Chief Matanzima is expected to repeat the announcement when he addresses the nation on Monday, Independence Day.

He lashed out at critics of Transkei who thought the towns could not be managed by blacks. "The people who thought blacks could not manage Transkei's towns are those who are feeble-minded and can make no difference between the past and what we have now achieved," he said.

A number of Tembu tribesmen at the meeting pleaded with Chief Matanzima to continue as President of Transkei as he had "done a magnificent job". — Sapa.

# Transkei President: ditch racist laws

DD 27/10/87

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UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, appealed to the South African Government yesterday to think twice before applying discriminatory laws that were most iniquitous to blacks.

Speaking during Transkei's independence celebrations, Chief Matanzima said South Africa should provide equal amenities for all population groups.

"South Africa, as a country that subscribes to the

principles of Christian Western democracy, carries a heavy responsibility in this respect. I cannot play the role of an armchair critic on the delicate and somewhat vexed question of race relations in Southern Africa.

"Transkei does want to assist in bringing about orderly change. No advance can be made against prejudice and fear unless these concepts are seen as irrational and are brought into the fierce light of day.

"It is most disturbing to

note that there are groups of political parties in South Africa that still belong to the mediaeval age of the survival of the fittest. I refer in particular to the diabolical principles unashamedly enunciated by the Herstigte Nasionale Party propagating the suppression of the black man by a return to the years I have mentioned.

"A cautious word of warning should be given to these outdated people that a revolution in any country is the worst form of settling disputes. We hope that the national-minded South Africans, who love their country will never be party to such stupidity and irrational thinking.

"The South African society may regard their situation as unique — as a problem which does not confront other nations, or as a situation that demands sympathy and understanding from the rest of the world. It is from a platform of understanding of the issues at stake, and not self-righteousness, that I am submitting a plea for reform and a subsequent drawing of the races together in that country," Chief Matanzima said.

What the blacks claimed in South Africa was, in a large measure, the result of what they learnt of the Christian view of man and society.

Since separate development began within the church itself in South Africa and spread into the body politic, white church members could join hands in a "practical and courageous eyewitness to the truth that God made all men of one blood," Chief Matanzima said.

Such a message could spill over into the political arena with incalculable results.

Transkei was concerned at the escalating violence on the borders between South West Africa and Angola. Southern Africa had become a battleground of the superpowers who wanted to further their own ideological ends.

It was for that reason that Transkei would like to see a government of moderation emerge in Namibia.

More reports, pictures pages 2 and 17

from death

UMTATA — Transkei was in the same boat as African and other Third World countries in seeking a new economic order to correct the growing disparity between rich and poor nations, the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He said Transkei would continue to adopt a pragmatic approach in these matters and would never be a party to the imposition of sanctions against South Africa "on

# Curbs against SA rejected

AD 27/10/81 103

whose economy she so depended".

President Matanzima also said Transkei would hit back at Lesotho with all the might at its disposal

for harbouring Transkeians intending to launch terrorist attacks on their own country.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the United Nations resolution calling on all governments to deny any form of recognition to Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with her, had denied the country the benefits of international status.

He said during the last five years, however, the battle for political recognition had been fought with vigour and delegation after delegation had gone out to face the hostile world.

"Although political recognition has remained an elusive target, other forms of contact have been made with certain countries and

trade and information offices have been opened in several countries."

"We may have different ideas of how best to navigate them, but we sail the same ocean in the same ship. It is at a gathering of this nature that we get closer to one another.

## Police step up manhunt

JOHANNESBURG — Police yesterday called in reinforcements to intensify their hunt for the killer of two construction workers who has eluded their net since he overturned his car during a high-speed chase in the Eastern Transvaal.

Hundreds of police with dogs combed the greater part of the Eastern Transvaal. — DDC.

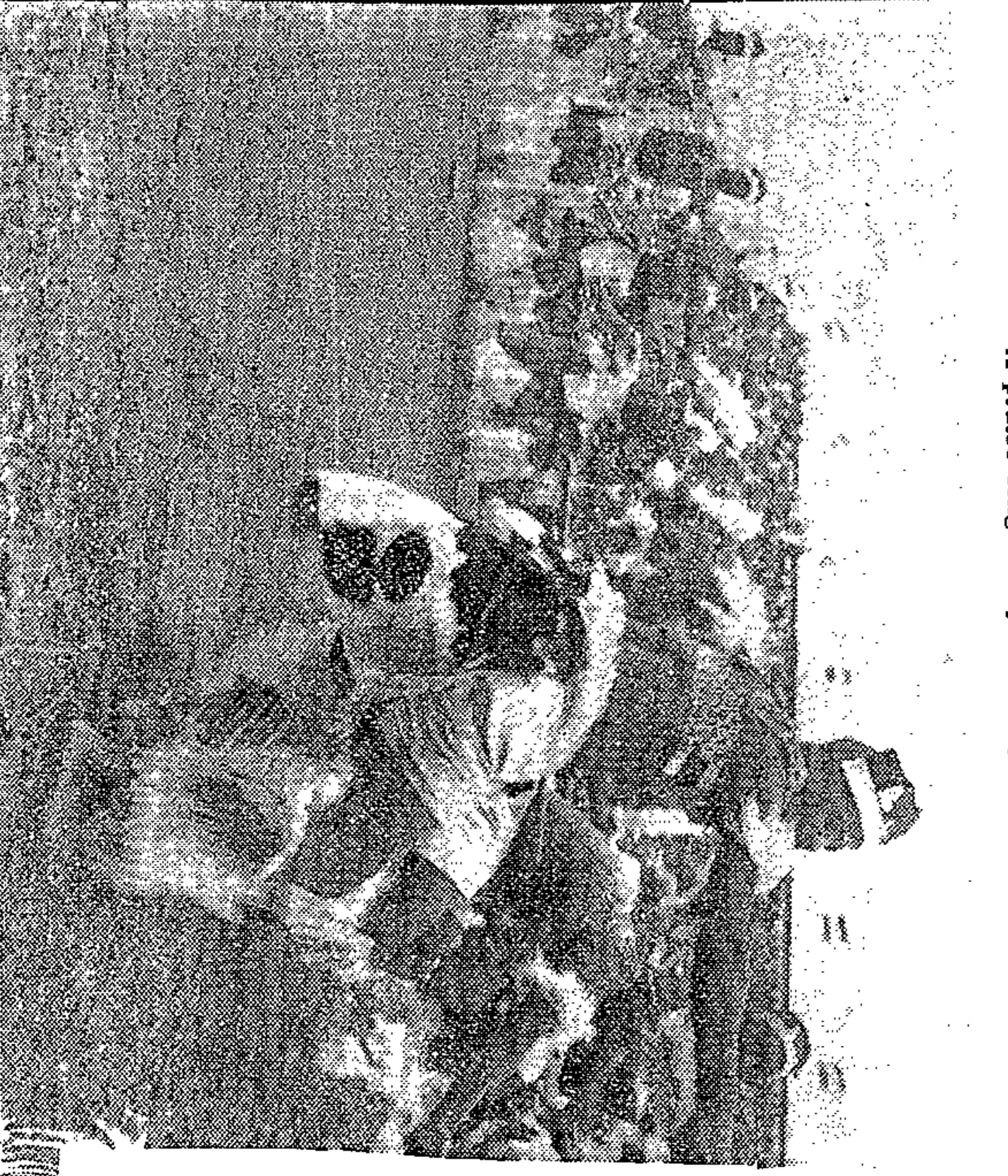


President Kaiser Matanzima awards the Transkei Order of the Aloe to the State President of South Africa, Mr Marais Viljoen, in Umtata yesterday.

# Transkei celebrates



A praise singer helps build up a celebratory atmosphere



Tribal dancers show how warriors of old celebrated victories.

## Heads of state honoured

UMTATA — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday awarded the Transkei Order of the Aloe to the Presidents of South Africa, Venda and Bophuthatwana to commemorate Transkei's fifth independence anniversary.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce, Mr. M. Lujabe, read the citation which described the order as the Order of the Aloe in the special class of the Grand Cross.

Mr. Lujabe said Chief Matanzima, as the Grand master of the Order of the Aloe, had conferred the honours on the three heads of state on the recommendation of the Transkei executive council.

The citation said the honour was made to civilian or military personalities who had distinguished themselves by their services to Transkei, whether internationally or nationally in the interests of the people of the country.

The decoration for the President of Bophuthatwana, Chief Lucas Mangope, was received on his behalf by two of his ministers who represented him at the celebrations.

The awards were made at a small ceremony in Parliament building. President Matanzima draped the ceremonial sash over Mr. Marais Viljoen and Chief Patrick Mphahlele, and pinned the grand cross in place on their chests.

Mr. Viljoen said he was touched deeply by the honour and he accepted it on behalf of his people as tangible proof of the cordial relationship between the two countries.

Chief Mphahlele said he regarded Transkei as having always been in the forefront in the struggle for independence by South Africa's black states. — SAPA



On the inside looking out... Opposition Democratic Progressive Party leader, Mr. Caledon Mda (right), gets a vantage point to view proceedings.



These boys have already picked up the dancing skills of their fathers.



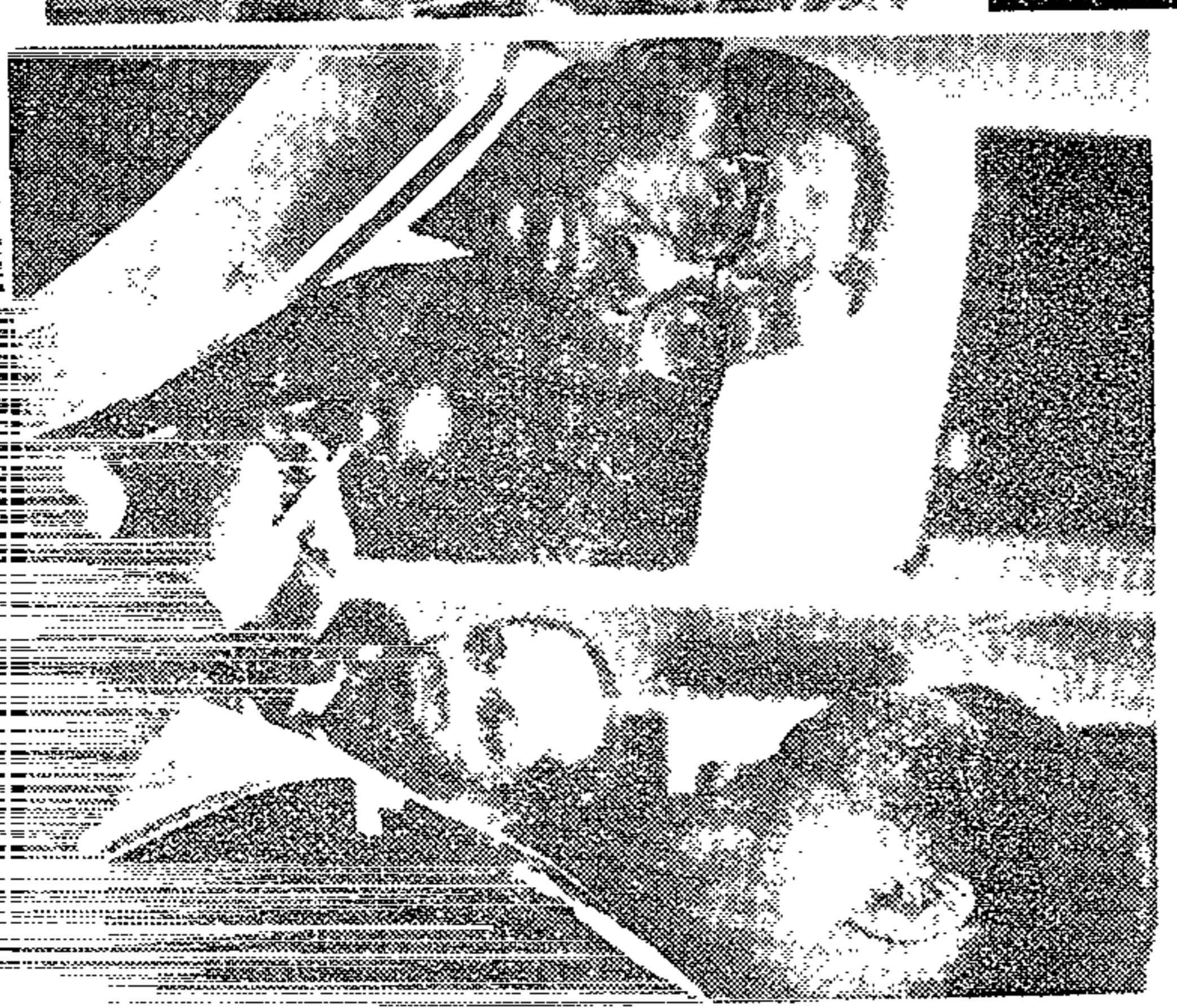
Above: Leaving the Independence Stadium for the Prime Minister's lunch was the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima and his wife, Mrs. Nowethu Matanzima.



Right: Chief G. S. Ndabankulu, Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, and Mr. S. M. Gaba, Minister of Education, Finance and the Auditor-General, at the Declaration of Heads of State ceremony.

Below: Chief Patrick Mphahlele of Venda, received his decoration from the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

### Pictures by Gary Horlor



# 2 523 'sent back to Transkei

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 2 523 black people travelling to Cape Town had been stopped at roadblocks on the way and deported to the Transkei during last month, the Athlone Advice Office (AAO) said in its September report.

The report said mass arrests, deportations and roadblocks between the Transkei and Cape Town continued throughout September. Legal action was not possible as people were deported to Umtata under the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Act, which by-passes the courts.

"Deportations under the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Act cause untold misery. Transkeians arrested in raids are held incommunicado at Pollsmoor Prison until deportation. Only after the fact of deportation is it possible to confirm that individuals have been so dealt with."

The report said the AAO had received "many pleas for assistance from the relatives of people arrested, who then vanish without trace".

In one case, a 20-year-old man legally resident in Crossroads was deported to the Transkei twice after being stopped at roadblocks. The man, whose travel document showed he was legally resident in Crossroads and worked for the South African Railways, finally made it home on his third attempt.

A man deported on August 19 returned to Cape Town at the end of last month to find his bakkie, which he had been forced to leave behind. He had obtained permission from the South African Embassy in Umtata for a two-week visit to Cape Town. He was unable to find the bakkie or any other possessions he left behind at the Nyanga site.



# Kaizer rattles his <sup>RDM 270</sup> sabre at <sup>103</sup> Lesotho <sup>WV</sup>

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**  
Southern Africa Editor

**TRANSKEI'S** President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has given a tough warning to Lesotho in a speech commemorating his country's fifth year of independence.

His Umtata speech accused Lesotho of harbouring Transkeians who planned to attack Transkei, and he warned:

"Transkei will hit back with all the might at its disposal."

Lesotho, which borders Transkei's Sotho-speaking areas in the Maluti Mountains, has claimed the Lesotho Liberation Army uses "bantustans" as launching pads for attacks against its government.

A former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major-General Reid-Daly, has taken over as commander and apparently improved the calibre of the Transkei army.

Lesotho's Para-Military Unit is being trained by West Germans and South Koreans and is involved in counter-insurgency operations against the LLA.

Chief Matanzima accused Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of trying to "pass the buck" by blaming South Africa for the LLA campaign to overthrow him.

"Chief Jonathan's purpose," the Transkei leader claimed, "is to distract the attention of the United Nations, which he managed to hoodwink to accord sympathy to him and to condone his dictatorship."

President Matanzima, who has announced his intention to retire from public life, appealed to South Africa as a country which subscribed to "Christian Western democracy" to think twice "before continuing to apply its most iniquitous discriminatory laws".

He said the Herstigte Nasionale Party was one which belonged to "the medieval age" and unashamedly propagated black suppression.

President Matanzima said the OAU-recognised states which villified Transkei's independence had, for all their talk, remained heavily economically dependent on South Africa.

"One need only look at their economic woes and their almost total dependence on either South Africa or massive injections of foreign and soft loans.

"To put it in plain language, Africa still remains dominated economically by economic lords, just as she was politically dominated by the political lords of yesteryear."

# Sell image to Africa Transkei told

28/10/87  
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UMTATA — Two Nigerian journalists said yesterday chances of Transkei getting recognition were slim if the people of the country did not make a concerted effort to sell their image to the African states.

Mr Foluso Opadina, managing editor of The African Interpreter, and the magazine's European bureau chief, Mr David Ogunsade, said Transkei should follow the example of the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Chief Buthelezi had visited their country on many occasions to put his case to the people of Nigeria.

The journalists, who arrived at the weekend on a fact-finding mission, said Transkei's efforts to gain international recognition were commendable but that it would not be easy for the country because of the feeling in many quarters that Transkei was nothing but "a child of the hated South African racists."

"Pretoria colonialists are our joint enemy and your effort to free your people from racism should deserve the support of all Africa," they said in a statement.

Earlier this year, the African Interpreter had called on the Organisation of African Unity to end Transkei's ostracism. The paper had reached that opinion after considering the fact that over three million Africans who were formerly living under a "dehumanised apartheid regime" had now regained part of their land.

The paper had argued that Transkei leaders, particularly President K. D. Matanzima, had repeatedly said — with reasons and with historical validity — that Transkei was a victim of British colonialism, as the territory had been seized by the British who later merged it with the Cape Colony about 100 years ago.

The paper said that because nobody appeared to have disputed that historical claim, Transkei had the same historical background as Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

The journalists said their visit had reinforced the paper's belief that Transkei's case must be debated in the OAU. They

countries like Nigeria, Libya and Algeria were financially able to help Transkei build an international airport in Umtata.

"We also call on African technicians and teachers to come and assist their brothers and sisters in Transkei in their efforts to reconstruct their society.

"We would be very dishonest if we failed to express our views about the apartheid system in South Africa. As far as we are concerned, unless the leaders in South Africa eradicate this evil system and start to share power with the majority of the African people in that country, they can rest assured that no amount of military build-up can rescue them from self-destruction," they said. — DDR.

also believed African states should have official representation in Umtata.

Referring to President Matanzima, they said what they had seen so far was a dedicated and sincere leader who was committed to the dignity and emancipation of his people and that of the entire African people.

"We believe Transkeian potential and its strategic location must not be ignored by Africa and that African nations should come to the aid of Transkei in order to make its independence a real one.

"It is also our firm belief that African nations can do a lot for Africans still suffering under apartheid by making their presence felt in Umtata."

The journalists said

# Don't shelter terrorists President tells Lesotho

DD 28/10/81

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UMTATA — Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has warned Lesotho against harbouring Transkeian terrorists.

Speaking during Transkei's fifth independence anniversary celebrations, President Matanzima said:

"Once again I want to warn Lesotho for harbouring Transkeians whose intention is to launch terrorist attacks on their own country.

"Transkei will hit back with all the might at its disposal."

The President said Africa was a fertile breeding ground for communists and for causing unrest in the international community, and asked which Christian societies and peaceloving people could condone such heathens.

Criticising steps taken

by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, to hold a general election, Chief Matanzima said: "As usual the Prime Minister of Lesotho is passing the buck to the South African Government for the attacks mounted by the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, as a signal to force him to hold elections and let the people choose their own government.

"This is deliberate and is intended to distract the attention of the United Nations, which he managed to hoodwink to accord sympathy to him and to condone his dictatorship."

Referring to the acceptance of independence, he said Transkei's enemies, both within and outside the country, persistently asserted that accepting independence in accordance with South Africa's policies implied agree-

ment with the policies of that government.

"Having obtained our independence, the policy of separate development, apartheid, segregation — call it what you will — was dismantled entirely in Transkei.

"Transkei has no influx control laws, no pass laws, no job reservation laws and no discriminatory laws of any nature."

During its five years of independence, Transkei had continued to advance on its chosen path as a sovereign state, a goal which had not been achieved without sustained and diligent effort on the part of the country's people.

The defence force, he said was being effectively geared at all levels to meet any form of internal unrest or external aggression. —  
DDR

**President Kaizer Matanzima, dominant figure in Transkei politics for more than 20 years, has announced his retirement. What now?**

*5/28/28/10/81 (103)*

Kaizer Daliwonga Matanzima (66) is to retire "in the interests of his tribe and family," according to the official announcement last week — but rumours are strong that he fell into disfavour with Pretoria and did too many rash things for South Africa's liking.

It has long been believed that the South African Government would prefer his younger brother George (62) as President and benign father figure.

But one thing is certain — if Kaizer Matanzima retires in fact and not just by pronouncement, politics in Transkei could become a whole new ball game.

Kaizer Matanzima entered politics in 1942, resigning from the Transkei Native Representative Council in 1944 to continue his law studies, and did not rejoin the "Bunga" (parliament) until 1955. He was elected Chief Minister of Transkei in 1963, becoming Prime Minister on independence in 1976.

For most of this time, but markedly since independence, a chill wind of fear has accompanied his name in Transkei. If this fear is now removed and the powers of police chief Martin Ngceba curbed, or if he is dismissed, Transkei could begin to develop a democracy more acceptable to its people and to the outside world.

Chief Matanzima's resignation leaves many questions. If his brother George succeeds him as figurehead president, the power reins will move out of the control of the Matanzima brothers altogether.

But if George Matanzima remains as Prime Mi-

**Kaizer 'may have fallen into SA's disfavour'**



nister and one of the paramount chiefs succeeds Kaizer, a Matanzima will remain comfortably at the helm of Transkei, with a figurehead president. This, probably, would be Pretoria's choice, but in Transkei nothing is certain.

It remains astonishing, with the fact of Kaizer Matanzima's impending retirement already known to the Transkei Government, as it must have been, Mr. Mlonyeni should have been given the key interior portfolio, and able ministers like Ramsay Madikizela edged out and Stella Sigcau promoted sideways.

Kaizer Matanzima will no doubt be feted and honoured before he goes next February. But behind the scenes there will be many sighs of relief.

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The declared intention of Transkei's Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima to retire as Transkei President in February stunned most Transkeians and surprised even informed observers.

The announcement of his pending retirement simply does not tally with his manifest love of power and his fearless exercise of it. At the relatively young age of 66, the robust and imperious Chief Matanzima seems an unlikely candidate for a quiet retirement.

But the anomaly of his penchant for power and his planned resignation is more apparent than real.

### Retirement

His retirement will, as he noted in formally giving notice of his plans to the nation, enable him to devote more time to tribal and family affairs.

But in the Transkei tribal matters are a major source of power, while, for a senior tribal patriarch such as Paramount Chief Matanzima, the line between tribal and family matters is distinctly blurred. Also, the power of chiefs in Transkei is evident in the 75 seats allocated to them in the 150-member National Assembly.

Consequently, when Chief Matanzima retires next February, it will not be to a quiet tribal sinecure but to a posi-

# Matanzima

## Expected to retain

## his power

CT 29/10/81 (103)



President Kaiser Matanzima.

tion of immense importance at the nerve centre of the tribal network.

As Paramount Chief of Western Transkei he will be an ex-officio member of the National Assembly and, having abandoned the theoretically apolitical role of president, he will be free openly to resume the function of Political Generalissimo of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP).

According to informed sources, Chief Matanzima's resignation from the presidency is calculated to strengthen the administration and not merely enable him to wield power from a new position.

One of his primary motives is to rebuild and solidify the ruling tribal alliance between the elders of the Tembu and Pondo tribes.

### Breakthrough

Chief Matanzima's first real breakthrough in Transkei politics came in 1963 when he became Chief Minister after the election of that year. He owed his triumph in large measure to the votes of tribal representatives from Eastern Pondoland.

The debt to the East Pondo chiefs was repaid at independence in 1976 when Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, of

East Pondoland, was elected as the Transkei's first President. With Chief Matanzima as Prime Minister, the Tembu-Pondo tribal alliance was in operation.

But early in 1979 the balance was upset when, after the death of Paramount Chief Sigcau, Chief Matanzima became President, while his brother, Chief George Matanzima, assumed office as Prime Minister. Pondo resentment at "Tembu domination" began to rise.

The position was aggravated by a clash the year before between Chief Matanzima and Stella Sigcau, daughter of the dead president, over

her love affair with Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, key tribal leader of the Transkei Basotho.

The clash led to a breakthrough from the ruling TNIP of East Pondo and Basotho leaders, including Ms Sigcau and Chief Moshesh, who eventually joined forces with existing opposition parties to form the Democratic Progressive Party (DDP) under the leadership of Paramount Chief Dalindyebo.

### Regime

The new party represented a potent potential threat to the Matanzima government, as it combined elements of tribal leadership and popular appeal. But the Matanzima regime won out by a combination of tough action and co-optation.

Nevertheless, the position of the regime remains potentially vulnerable as long as the Pondos fret at the continued dominance of Matanzima Tembus.

By stepping down from the presidency in February, Chief Matanzima will be a position to restore the tribal balance by securing the appointment of a Pondo as president.

And in doing so, he will surrender the shadow of power while holding on to the substance. But whether the new arrangement will be more successful in securing popular support — as distinct from the consent of the chiefs — is doubtful.

# Township people <sup>E. Post</sup> 'desperate' for <sup>29/10/81</sup> legal residence <sup>103</sup> <sup>206</sup>

## Post Reporter

OF 183 people helped by the Black Sash in September because they experienced problems with permits entitling them to stay in Cape Town, 82 were women working illegally as domestic workers.

In a report the Athlone Advice Office said more women than ever before had come forward to try to legalise their presence in the Western Cape.

Most were illegally employed in domestic service and, because they now feared arrest and possible deportation, they "were desperate to legalise" their stay.

"We hope the authorities will deal sympathetically with these applications and allow women who are housed and usefully employed to exist legally in Cape Town."

During September, the Black Sash assisted 52 persons charged under Section 10 (4) of the Urban Areas Act, which deals with the rights of tenancy for Africans in the urban areas.

Of the 52 people, 38 were found guilty and sentences ranging from a caution to R90 (or 90 days) were imposed.

Another 14 of the charged were either found not guilty or had their cases withdrawn.

The report says: "Roadblocks continued to pose a threat to all those travelling to Cape Town. About 2 523 people have been stopped in them and deported to the Transkei."

The report cites as an example a man of 20, a legal resident of Cape Town, who was stopped at a roadblock at Touws River on August 24 while on his way back from a trip to Mount Frere.

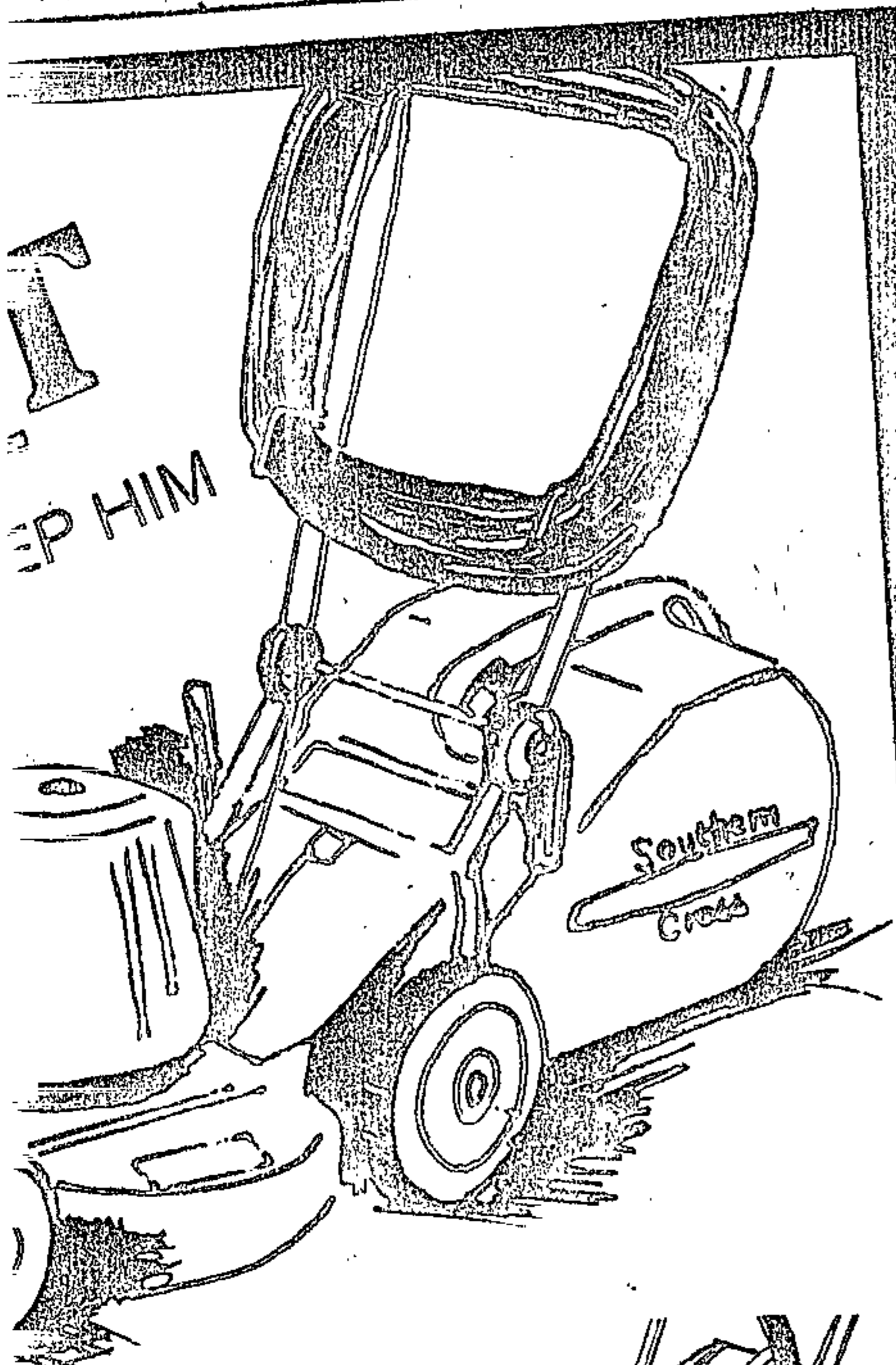
He was repatriated to Mount Cala on the 26th.

His mother then sent him his travel document and R22 for his fare and he again left for Cape Town.

He was stopped once more, at Worcester, and sent back to Umtata — even though his travel document "showed that he was legally resident at Crossroads and employed by SAR&H".

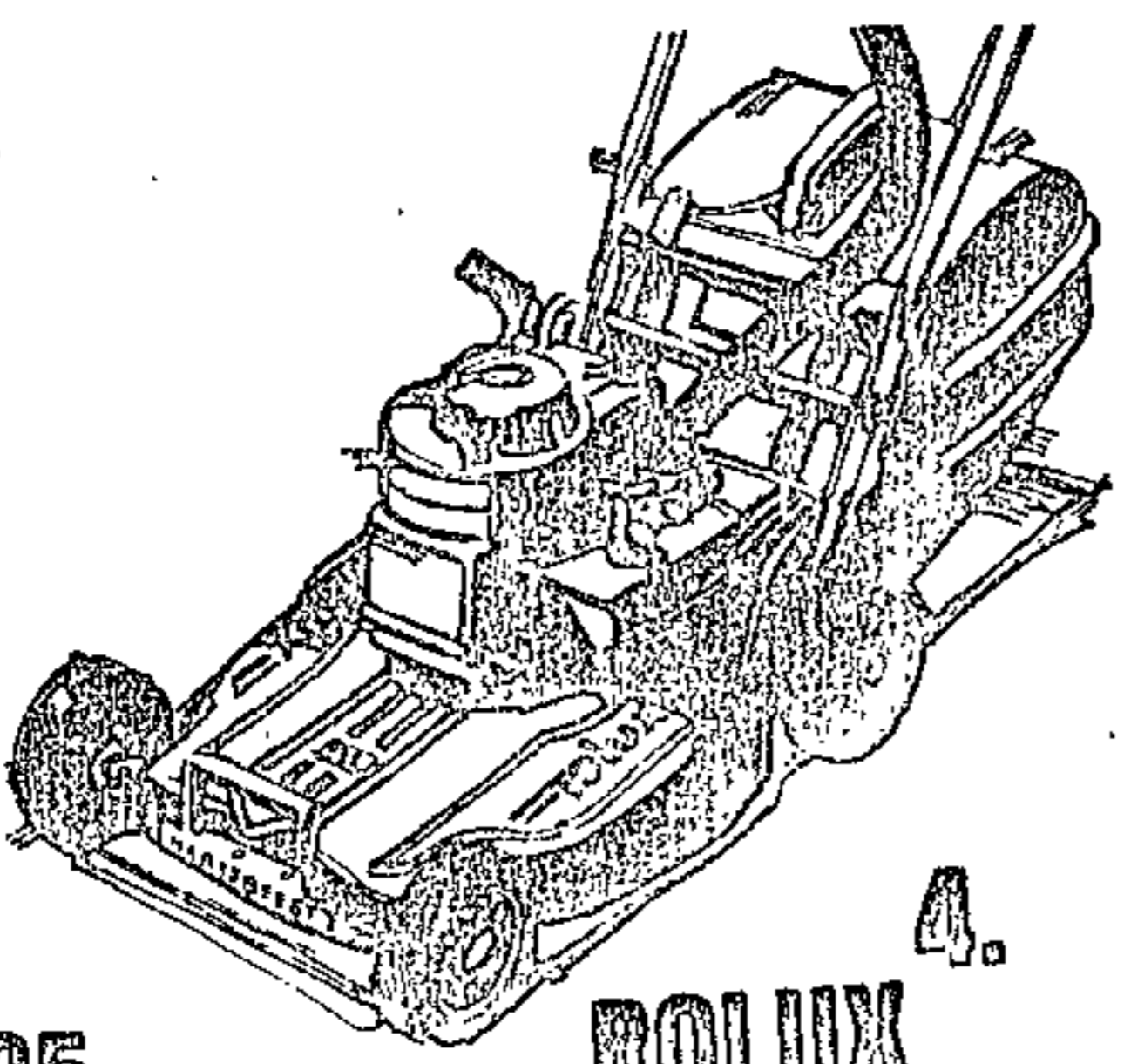
On his third attempt, with a rail warrant this time, he reached home after yet another incident at Worcester during which he states "he lost his watch and was man-handled by the police".

November 29 (November 29)  
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DD 30/10/81  
**Transkei Company**  
 fined over crayfish

UMTATA — A licensed commercial company, Transkei Sea Harvest, and its manager, Mr N. Bambato, were found guilty in the regional court here yesterday of contravening the Sea Fisheries Act.

The senior regional magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, fined the company R2 000, half of which was conditionally suspended for three years. Mr Bambato was fined R500 or 12 months imprisonment with R400 or nine months conditionally suspended.

Mr Muir found that on March 31 this year Transkei Sea Harvest had 911 undersized crayfish, 24 crayfish in berry and 2 551 undersized oysters. On April 8, the company had 35 undersized crayfish and 599 undersized oysters.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Peter Rowan, for the defence, had argued that the act under which his clients were charged was not applicable in Transkei.

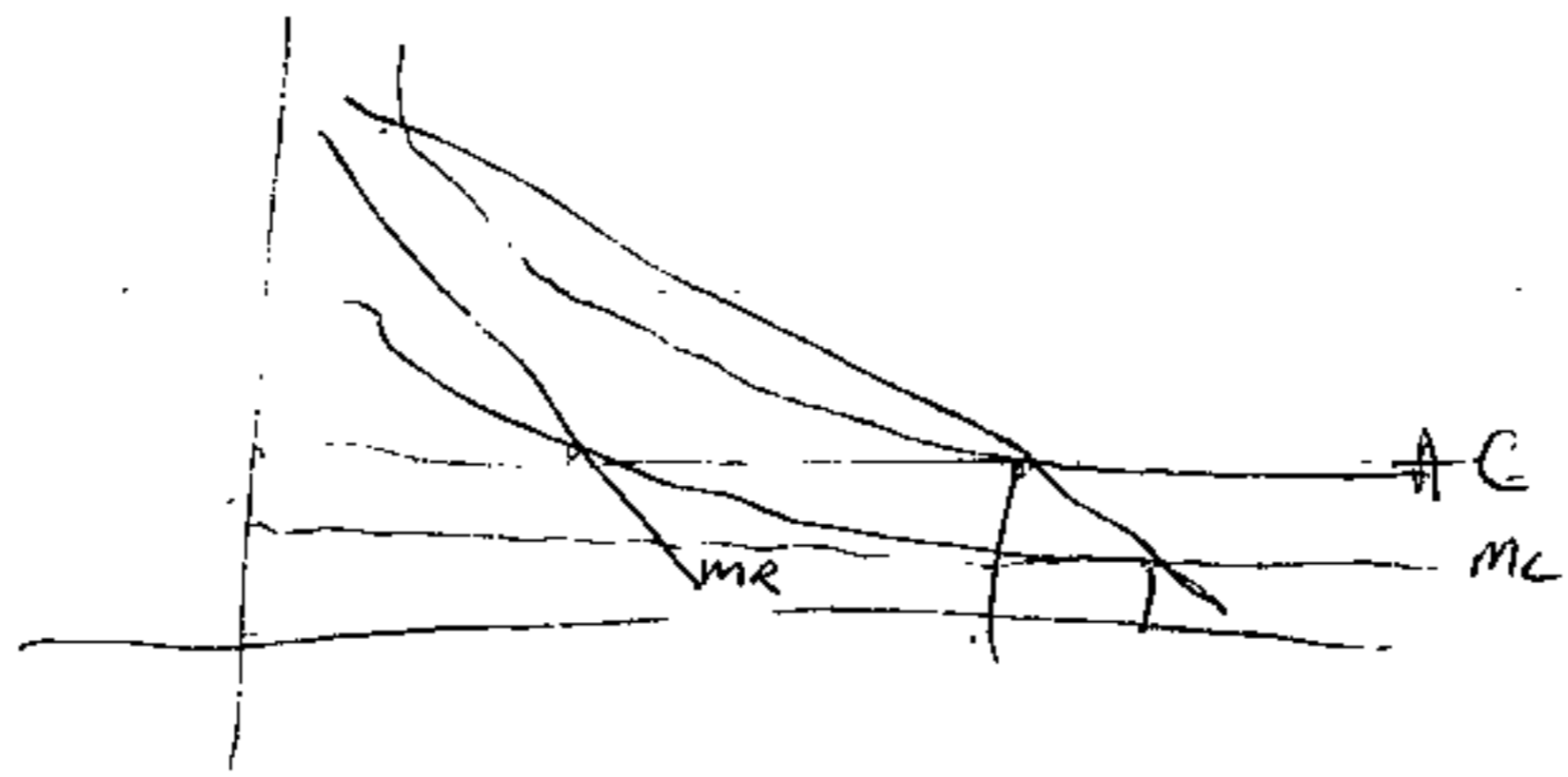
Mr Muir, however, pointed out that South Africa's Sea Fisheries Act of 1940 was applicable in terms of Section 60 (1) of the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act of 1976.

Before delivering judgment, Mr Muir said the case had revealed "a gruesome example of how the marine resources of Transkei are being depleted.

"For these people to involve themselves in the sphere of exploiting fish for commercial gain, and not take the necessary precautions to ensure that their activities do not contravene the salient provisions of the law governing the sphere in which they are engaged, is tantamount to reckless criminal disregard for all efforts in preserving the marine resources of this country."

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NW 3/10/81 (103) (57)  
**14 soldiers killed in truck crash**  
LIBODE—Fourteen Transkeian soldiers were killed and 39 injured when their truck overturned at Gosshill, near here. Transkei's CID chief, Col Stan Funani, said, the tragedy occurred when the truck, returning to Umtata from Lusikisiki on Thursday, failed to negotiate a bend. — (Sapa)





DD 3/11/81

# Banks finalise R6m loan to Transkei (103)

JOHANNESBURG — Central Merchant Bank and Standard Merchant Bank announced yesterday that the private placing of a loan amounting to R6 million on behalf of the Republic of Transkei had been concluded successfully. A 15-year loan was on offer at par with a coupon rate of 14,25 per

cent. The proceeds of the loan would be utilised to finance part of the capital expenditure of various telecommunications, water supply and forestry schemes as well as a new teacher training college and senior secondary schools estimated at R10,1 million. — SAPA.

Why?

# Judge grants detainee order

UMTATA — A temporary interdict restraining the Transkei security police from assaulting, interrogating and subjecting pressure on a detained committee member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr James Kati, was granted by the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

The order, which cites the Transkei Minister of Police and the Commissioner of the Transkei Police as respondents, was granted to Mr Kati's daughter, Miss Doris Nomajephe Kati, who has recently been released from detention under the Transkei security laws.

The order, granted by Mr Justice A. P. van Coller, requires the respondents to show cause by November 12 why they should not be interdicted and restrained for the duration of Mr Kati's detention under the Security Act from removing him or permitting his removal from Transkei without the permission of the court.

The respondents should also show cause why the district surgeon should not conduct a thorough medical examination on Mr Kati and compile a report before submitting it to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

It also requires the respondents to show cause why they should not pay the costs of the application and gives them until November 9 to submit replying affidavits if they have any.

The younger daughter of Mr Kati, Miss Nonkululeko Kati, said in her affidavit that on September 2, five security police cars arrived at her home. There were seven white security policemen and 10 black policemen with her father.

Mr Kati, who was handcuffed and in leg-irons, walked with difficulty and was taken into his bedroom. She was ordered to remain outside. However, she noticed that the policemen were digging a hole inside the bedroom.

At that stage two of the white policemen assaulted her father by slapping and kicking him while one of the black policemen kicked him until he fell onto his stomach.

She was not allowed to give her father a meal before the contingent of security policemen escorted him away, although she had not seen him eating. The hole was left without being refilled.

A relative of Mr Kati, Mr Blukwe Skweyiya, said in his affidavit that on the day of Mrs Kati's funeral, he had noticed that Mr Kati had difficulty in walking and appeared to have pain in his crotch or groin.

— SAPA.

229 103

# Transkei detainee: Interdict on police

ARGUS 5.11.81.

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — A temporary interdict restraining Transkei security police from assaulting, interrogating and subjecting pressure on Mr James Kati, a detained member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, was granted in the Supreme Court, Umtata, yesterday.

The order cites the Transkei Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Police as respondents.

It requires the respondents to show cause by November 12 why they should not be interdicted and restrained, for the duration of Mr Kati's detention, from removing him or permitting his removal from Transkei without the Court's permission of the court.

#### EXAMINATION

They must also show why the district surgeon should not examine Mr Kati and compile a report for the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

The respondents have been given until November 9 to submit replying affidavits.

# Interdict restrains police

103

DD 5/11/81

UMTATA — The Transkei Supreme Court yesterday granted a temporary interdict restraining the Transkei security police from assaulting, interrogating and subjecting pressure on detainees committed

member of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr James Kati.

The order, which cites the Transkei Minister of Police and the Commis-

sioner of the Transkei Police as respondents, was granted to Mr Kati's daughter, Miss Doris Nomajepete Kati, DDR.

See also page 2.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

Fence  
Ey Post 6/11/81  
along

Transkei  
border 703

**Post Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The South African Government has agreed "in principle" to build a fence along the Transkeian border for "agricultural reasons".  
This has been announced by the Secretary of the East Cape Agricultural Union, Mr K P Odendaal.  
Mr Odendaal said the fence should not be seen as a political issue. "There will be no sensation, no wall of shame," he said.  
The Transkei Government has still to agree to the project.  
"A start on the fence can only be made after consensus had been reached. It is important to the farmer to maintain good relations with his neighbours in Transkei."  
"In the past, fencing was the responsibility of the individual," he said.  
"There has now merely been a change of principle. It will now be the responsibility of the State."  
Last month the MP for Queenstown, Mr Thys Louw, pleaded for a similar fence between South Africa and the Ciskei.

Prize  
Best all-round student  
of study.

Committee of the Western  
Provincial Council of Quantity

'Prize  
Student obtaining  
best marks in  
Practical Practice.

Prizes  
Best student in each of  
subjects of Building Economics I,  
II in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

Prizes  
N D G Sessions

A R Low Keen

No award

Prizes  
K Association Prizes

Best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

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second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

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REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.

M P Morkel

# Claims of assault in interdict affidavits

DD 6/11/81  
103

UMTATA — A former Transkei Security Act detainee, Miss Nomajiphete Kati, has claimed security police assaulted her while she was being interrogated about allegedly harbouring terrorists.

Her claim is contained in an affidavit filed in the Transkei Supreme Court in support of her application for an interdict restraining security police from removing her father, Mr James Kati, from Transkei without the court's permission except by means of a valid extradition order.

The affidavit also supports a temporary order granted by the court this week citing the Minister and the Commissioner of the Transkei Police as respondents, requesting that a doctor be allowed to examine Mr Kati and a magistrate visit him in detention to inquire about alleged police assaults.

The doctor's and magistrate's reports should be signed by Mr Kati and two competent witnesses with the power of his attorney, before being submitted to the Supreme Court registrar.

Miss Kati claims that during her detention she was taken to and from between Idutywa and Butterworth by security police who interrogated her, demanding an admission that she and her father — a committee member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party — had harboured terrorists at their Engcobo home.

"When I denied this, I was assaulted by various policemen who slapped me in the face with open hands. I was struck with canes and on three occasions on the head with an old chair while I continued to be kicked," she said.

As a result of the assaults, she was taken bleeding from the mouth and nose to the district surgeon of Butterworth for treatment.

On two occasions while in detention she had met her father. She noticed he could not walk properly, was using a walking stick and obviously felt great pain. She also noticed that his face and body were swollen.

Miss Kati said her father

told her he had been to Pretoria and East London, where he was tortured. At the time police had reprimanded her for talking to him and they were separated.

Two days later she again met her father and noticed his eyes were bruised and bloodshot. He was still limping.

This time they were unable to talk until she was released from detention shortly before her mother's funeral in September.

At the funeral her father was escorted by a contingent of security police. Her father told her he was surprised to see her alive as the security police had told him they had killed her.

Miss Kati noticed that his arms were swollen with bruises on his wrists and ankles. She helped him wash his hands as he was unable even to lift his arms.

He told her he had been tortured with electricity while in Pretoria and East London.

The return date is November 12, but according to the order the respondents are given until November 9 to submit replying affidavits. — SAPA.

MAIL, Friday, November 6, 1981

# Assault claim by detainee

RDM  
6/11/81

329  
103

UMTATA. — A former Transkei detainee, Miss Nomajiphe Kati, has claimed security police assaulted her while she was being interrogated about allegedly harbouring terrorists.

Her claim is contained in an affidavit filed in the Transkei Supreme Court in support of her application for an interdict restraining security police from removing her father, Mr James Kati, from Transkei without the court's permission, except by means of a valid extradition order.

Miss Kati claims that during her detention she was taken to and fro between Idutywa and Butterworth by security police who interrogated her, demanding an admission that she and her father — a committee member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party — had harboured terrorists at their Engcobo home.

## Canes

"When I denied this I was struck with canes and on three occasions on the head with an old chair while I was being kicked," she said.

On two occasions while in detention she had met her father. She noticed he could not walk properly, and that his face and body were swollen.

Miss Kati said her father told her he had been to Pretoria and East London, where he was tortured.

The return date is November 12, but according to the order the respondents are given until November 9 to submit replying affidavits. — Sapa

# Government in favour of border fence

DD. 6/11/81

103



## UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	1
Number of this book	1

Surname ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
(In block letters)

First Name(s) ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Date 2/10/79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B. Comm

Subject ECONOMICS II  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1)

### WARNING

**EAST LONDON — The government has agreed "in principle" to building a border fence between South Africa and Transkei — provided the Transkei Government agrees.**

This was announced yesterday by the secretary of the East Cape Agricultural Union, Mr K. P. Odenaal.

When consensus with Transkei is reached, a start on the fence would be made in the Queenstown district up to the Orange River.

Mr Odenaal said that during talks with the government's interdepartmental committee on international boundary fences, the union said the responsibility for the fence should be taken by the two states involved, and not individual farmers.

"The committee has now told us that this principle has been accepted and that it will be the responsibility of the governments."

"They also said it had been decided to make a start on such a boundary fence, starting in the Queenstown district going up to the Orange River, but that this could only be done when consensus between Transkei and the

tions were underway between the two governments to build the fence.

Mr Odenaal's statement that the South African government has now accepted responsibility to negotiate the building of the fence with Transkei follows the announcement in September in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

In reply to a question tabled by Mr Phillip Myburgh (PFP, Wynburg), Mr Du Plessis said the union had asked that the existing border be retained, a new fence erected, the fence controlled regularly and border police posts be erected at strategic places."

Last month the National Party MP for Queenstown, Mr Thys Louw, who was a former president of the union, pleaded for a similar fence to be built on the border between Ciskei and South Africa.

Mr Louw also asked for strong police stations on the border.



# Senior TDC appointment

## QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

UMTATA — Mr C. S. Manona has been appointed assistant managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

A TDC spokesman said the appointment of Mr Manona, an MA graduate in history, would be effective from January 1 next

year. 0014/11/81 (103)

The managing director of the TDC, Mr G. P. Tarr, welcomed Mr Manona's appointment and said the TDC valued it greatly. Mr Tarr also referred to the "inspired leadership" of Mr A. T. Sigcu who was appointed chairman of the TDC board some months ago. — DDR

student

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### Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

### LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

### S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

## URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

### Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)



President Matanzima  
new legislation.

**Move to  
curb  
stock  
theft**

UMTATA — Paramount Chiefs in Transkei would be granted more powers of jurisdiction, equal to magistrates, to curb the high incidence of stock theft, the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here.

Chief Matanzima, speaking at a meeting of the Tembus at the Sitebe Great Place, said legislation would be introduced during the coming session of the National Assembly.

He was replying to a plea by Chief W. Z. Lufefeni that the government should devise means to control activities of the legal profession which indirectly encouraged stock thieves by protecting them from being assaulted by chiefs and headmen.

Chief Lufefeni said chiefs and headmen were powerless against the thieves who often boasted that nobody could keep them in jail when they were granted bail. — SAPA.

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Planners Award

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of the first year.

M P Morkel

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

DD 19/11/81 (103)  
**Transkei consulate in EK**

UMTATA — Transkei has opened a consulate in East London that will cater for the Border area, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr A. Dunjwa, said here yesterday.

The consulate will serve the areas of East London, Fort Beaufort, Adelaide,

Bedford, Tarkastad, Molteno, Aliwal North, Lady Grey, Barkly East, Elliot, Ugie and Maclear.

The consul, Mr D. W. T. Barnabas, has offices at Sterling House in Gladstone Street since the beginning of November. — DDR.

student

ern

Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

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For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von Doring

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

# Many deported squatters are back in city

25 87 ARS-US 3100 200 103

IN SPITE OF the vast expense and incredible human suffering involved in deporting people from the Nyanga squatter camp, many of the squatters are back in Cape Town with no change in their situation.

That is the conclusion of the Athlone Advice Office in an analysis of the Nyanga situation in its latest monthly report.

The report says 3666 people were deported in August and September,

many of them more than once.

On Wednesday October 7, they began to return to Cape Town. By the Friday the number of returned deportees seen at the office had risen from 10 to 129.

'They came back with high hopes, having all been given R60 each by

the Transkeian authorities and a document signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services,' the report says.

'The document stated: 'The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape during August 1981. Employers inside and outside Trans-

kei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified. Your co-operation is appreciated.'

However, there was to be no special treatment. No concessions on registration of illegal employment had been negotia-

ted between the Transkei and South African officials and normal registration procedures were to be followed.

'This meant that men illegally in the area could only be registered on contract, after the employers had obtained 'coloured labour clearance certificates' from

the Department of Manpower, and only if the employers would provide accommodation for the workers. There is a shortage of 1 000 single hostel beds in Cape Town.

'For women, there was to be no possibility of registration unless they were long-term live-in

domestic workers for whom there is a special appeal process.'

The Advice Office says many employers were delighted to have their illegal workers back and went eagerly to the Lameta office in the hope of registering them.

'When this proved im-

possible many expressed great frustration and disappointment. We heard the same story many times: Trusted workers and law-abiding employers forced into an impossible situation by the web of regulations which kept such tight control on the provision of labour.

In an analysis of 243 people who returned from deportation to Umtata, the Advice Office found 95 percent of the men were employed in Cape Town, as well as 76 percent of the wives and 87 percent of the single women. Almost half of the people, 45 percent, had come to Cape Town more than 10 years ago, 29 percent between five and 10 years ago, 15 percent two to five years ago, and nine percent less than two years ago.

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# Returned squatters face same plight — report

DD 26/11/81

~~540-204~~ 103

CAPE TOWN — Although former Nyanga squatters returned to the Western Cape with letters of recommendation signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, they found they were to be given no special treatment.

This was the finding of the Athlone advice office in its latest monthly report, which focused on the plight of the Nyanga squatters.

The report said 3 666 people were deported in August and September, many of them more than once.

The 129 interviewed were some of those who had returned "with high hopes" for legal work and residence in the Western Cape, having each been

given R60 by the Transkeian authorities and a document signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services.

However, no concessions regarding the registration of illegal employment had been negotiated between Transkei and South African officials, the report said.

This meant that men illegally in the area could only be registered on contract after the employers had obtained "coloured labour clearance certificates" from the Department of Manpower, and only if the employers provided accommodation.

The report said there was a shortage of 1 000 single hostel beds for men

in Cape Town. For women, there was no possibility of registration unless they were long-term live-in domestic workers for whom there was a special appeal process.

"Thus the entire exercise resulted in precisely no change in the present situation, after vast expense — R35 000 donated by the South African Government to Transkei to help meet expenses and untold sums for transport — and incredible human suffering."

The advice office found in an analysis of 243 people returned from Umtata that 95 per cent of the men had been employed in Cape Town, as were 76 per cent of the wives and 87 per cent of the single women. — DDC.

Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(B) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study :

constitutes one of the major study tasks for most students in the faculties of Arts and Social Science. Once again, taking good notes aids understanding and recall.

1.4 Completing Assignments

This includes essays, long papers, practicals, reports and tutorial work. Written assignments will be scheduled throughout the year.

(i) Is free from interruption (noise, visual distractions)

**New borders**

In the case of new borders there was usually a large concentration of people without an agricultural background who had, in most cases, a hostile attitude towards the farmer.

Among the concessions the ECAU asked for were:

- ⊙ Protection for farmers and their families.
- ⊙ Provision of "necessary means of communication" such as radio sets and roads.
- ⊙ Preferential treatment with regard to buying or leasing adjacent state-owned land.
- ⊙ Exemption from further operational duty after completion of national service.
- ⊙ A guarantee of property values in the event of a border farmer wishing to sell his land.

(v) Is cool and comfortable.

(vi) Is available to you on a regular basis.

Those of you who are privileged enough to have your own room at home will have little difficulty. If this is not the case use your ingenuity. The libraries on campus have many study areas - find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you - the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

Call to protect border farmers

Defence Reporter  
EASTERN Cape farmers have called on the government to erect patrollable fences and the construction of control posts along the national states' homelands to solve or diminish their current problems.

In addition, they say, the only way of stabilizing the country's internal boundaries is to give black farmers property rights along the national states' borders and grant unconditional concessions to their white opposite numbers on the other side of the line.

A long memorandum on the subject of the internal borders was submitted by the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union at the South African Agricultural Union congress in Durban recently and has been quoted at length in the Farmer, official journal of the SAAU.

The Eastern Cape farmers said the most common problems encountered in border areas were:

- ⊙ The systematic removal of fences.
- ⊙ The theft of livestock and produce.
- ⊙ Trespass on white-owned property by man and beast.
- ⊙ The threat to life, such as murders and acts of terrorism, and the consequent drop in property values and creditworthiness.
- ⊙ The spreading of livestock diseases.
- ⊙ The intimidation of employees.

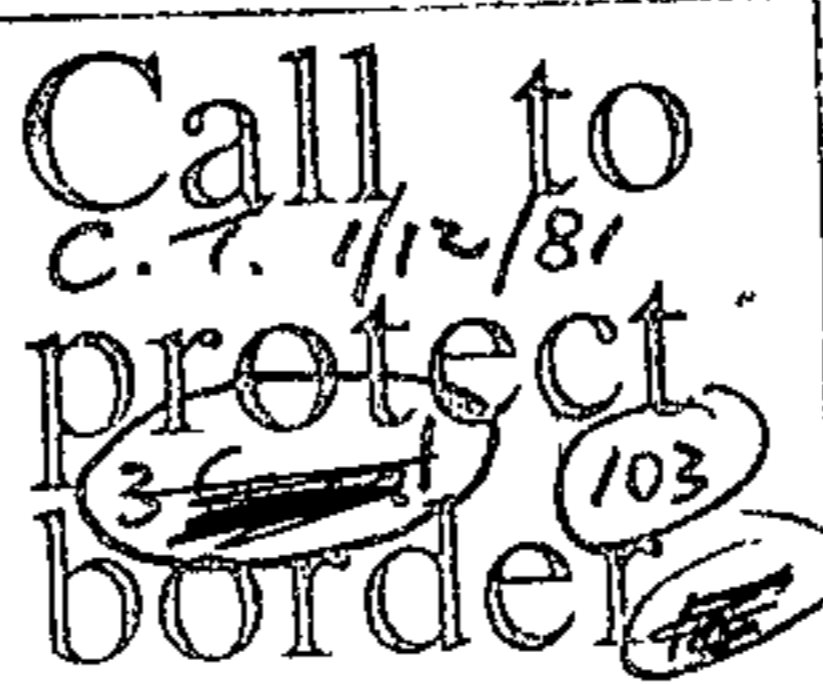
The memorandum pointed out that farmers who found themselves on a national state's border as a result of government policy were not in the same situation as those who had been border farmers for centuries.

This preparation includes reviewing lecture notes and reading, memorising facts, outlining relationships and preparing practice answers.

Now, each of these activities requires special skills and you will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university.

The lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the different skills some of these study behaviours require.

Today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity - TIME.



# Transkei shuns Ciskei

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that neither he nor any member of his government would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations.

He said Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei and South Africa had no right to divide the Xhosa nation and warned that "South Africa and Sebe will rue the 4th of December, 1981, when the march of time catches up on them."

Chief Matanzima said his government had addressed a letter to the South African Government earlier this year appealing for consideration of one of two alternatives to the present Ciskeian independence plan.

Only acceptance of one of them, the letter said, would ensure peace and avoid violence and bloodshed between Ciskei and Transkei.

- The alternatives were:
- (1) Amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei and not to grant independence to Ciskei as a separate entity from Transkei
  - (2) Disannexing the

Whittlesea or Hewu area from the Ciskei and annexing it to Transkei "where it historically belongs".

In support of amalgamation, the letter said separate Ciskeian independence would be contrary to the spirit of the enabling Act, the Bantu Self-Government Act, No 46 of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa National Unit.

The Transkei Government would not recognise Ciskeian independence and would never participate at any meeting where Ciskei was represented "since we hold that we are the true representatives of the Xhosa nation, both historically and numerically."

On the second alternative, suggesting annexing the Whittlesea or Hewu area to Transkei, the letter said the Ciskei Government had demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt its complete inability to govern the Tembu people under its jurisdiction. It had contravened Tembu law and customs by appointing a commoner ("a certain Mr Sebe") as chief above the heads of Tembu chiefs.

Chief Matanzima referred again yesterday to the warning in that letter about the danger of violence.

He spoke about the "calious and brutal murder on Ciskeian soil of a Transkeian citizen" attending the funeral of the late Griffith Mxenge.

If South Africa had not learnt from that event last Saturday it could only be because "South Africa is so power drunk that it has become impervious to advice and reason," he said.

Chief George also suggested in his statement yesterday that the whole exercise of granting independence to so-called national states on the stated principle that such states would have to ask for independence was "fraudulent", because South Africans knew, he said, that if they wished to, nothing could stop them from forcibly granting independence to any state. This he had not known when he appealed for alternatives to separate Ciskeian independence.

The Kei River did not divide the Xhosa nation

into separate entities, said Chief Matanzima. It was merely a physical boundary conveniently used to mark district boundaries.

To Transkei any form of recognition of independence for Ciskei would be tantamount to "colliding with its own dismemberment."

If the House of Phalo was to be rent, Transkeians should not agree to witness the act.

The Transkei Prime Minister said as far back as 1975 the Daily Dispatch had quoted the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, as saying in King William's Town that Ciskei Africans would not get separate self-rule. He had said he did not envisage two Xhosa states next to one another.

A year later 12 Ciskei chiefs had urged the South African Government to amalgamate Ciskei and Transkei (see report on Page 4).

The chiefs' petition said they had tested the views of the Ciskeian people individually and at meetings and the consensus of opinion was that the Xhosa areas should be amalgamated into one state.

The chiefs had ended their petition with a passionate plea to South Africa — "we pray that your government should consider favourably this humble petition, and lose no time in coercing the present government in the Ciskei to step down and join the Transkei in the establishment of a new independent state."

"Alas," said Chief Matanzima yesterday, "the big bully boys of Pretoria would not heed the request of small weak boys."

The Ciskei celebrations, he said, were culmination of a systematic defiance of the natural leaders of the Ciskei, "most of whom now are so scared of Sebe's wrath that I would not be surprised if they denied their very signatures on the 1976 Petition — DDR."

*Whittlesea or Hewu area?*

# Matanzima snub for Ciskei

ARGUS  
1/12/81

103

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that neither he nor any member of his Government would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations.

He said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and South Africa had no right to divide the Xhosa nation and warned that South Africa and Sebe will rue the 4th of December, 1981, when the march of time catches up on them.

Chief Matanzima said his Government had sent a letter to the South African Government earlier this year appealing for consideration of two alternatives to the Ciskeian independence plan.

Only the acceptance of either of them, the letter said, would ensure peace between the Ciskei and Transkei.

#### AMALGAMATION

The alternatives were:

- Amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei or
- Removing the Whittlesea or Hewu area from the Ciskei and annexing it to Transkei where it historically belongs.

In support of amalgamation, the letter said separate Ciskeian independence would be contrary to the spirit of the enabling Act, the Bantu Self-Government Act, No 46 of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa national unit.

The Transkei Government would not recognise Ciskeian independence and would never participate at any meeting where the Ciskei was represented since we hold that we are the true representatives of the Xhosa nation, both historically and numerically.

#### JURISDICTION

On the second alternative suggesting annexation of the Whittlesea or Hewu area to Transkei, the letter said the Ciskei Government had demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt its complete inability to govern the Tembu people under its jurisdiction.

It had contravened Tembu law and customs by appointing a commoner (a certain Mr Seké) as chief above Tembu chiefs.

Chief Matanzima said the Kei River did not divide the Xhosa nation into separate entities; it was merely a physical boundary conveniently used to mark district boundaries. — Sapa.



# Ciskei: Matanzima calls for a boycott

Cape Times 3/12/81

UMTATA. — The Transkeian State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday called for Transkeians to stay away from the Ciskei independence celebrations this week.

And he added that a call by the Ciskeian President-designate, Chief Lennox Sebe, to apprehend all Transkeian cars found on Ciskeian territory, was tantamount to "declaration of hostilities".

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would not recognize the "pseudo" independence of a part of Xhosaland, which Transkei claims belongs to the Umtata government.

"I would like to associate myself with the declaration made by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to the attitude of the Transkei people towards their relatives in the Ciskei," he said.

Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima, the brother of the president, announced earlier this week that Transkei would not recognize Ciskeian independence which he regarded as a "betrayal of the Xhosa people by Pretoria".

Chief Matanzima yesterday endorsed his brother's statement that his government would never "sit with those people" at international conference tables.

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counter of the element to be dumped.

The address, relative to the beginning of the location counter at which the dump should begin. Zero is assumed, if blank.

Specifies the element, segment or bank to be dumped.

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Specifies the entry point name from which the dump is to start. This name must be externally defined.

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- a. @PMD, GENERAL-OPTIONS (No parameters)
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- c. @PMD, GENERAL-OPTIONS, EPNAME/BANKNAME, LENGTH, FORMAT
- d. @PMD, SPECIAL OR GENERAL-OPTIONS, PART-1, PART-2, ..., PART-N

Formats:

At program termination, unless inhibited, the program's main storage areas are copied into the system supplied DIAG\$ file. If the @PMD is the next statement encountered (exception being: data images, @ADD, @EOF, @SETC, @TEST and @JUMP), the processor formats the areas specified and places the edited images into the users PRINT\$ file for subsequent printing. Several @PMD statements may be used to format various areas into different types of output such as octal, alphanumeric, instruction format, etc.

# Mrs Madikizela denies funeral tapes allegations

DAILY DISPATCH 7/12/81

103

UMTATA — The daughter of Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has denied rumours she says are being spread about her concerning her attendance at the funeral of the slain Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge.

Mrs Camagwini Madikizela, wife of lawyer Mr Prince Madikizela who was detained in Transkei on November 20 and later

released after appearing in court and being granted R1 000 bail, delivered the following signed statement to the Daily Dispatch offices here last night:

"There are allegations since my having attended the funeral of Mr Mxenge — who was a personal friend of my husband and a personal friend of Winnie Mandela who is a relative of my husband and the wife of Nelson Mandela who is a relative of mine — that I was responsible for the tapes being seized from two Transkei security policewomen.

"I was called at the funeral and questioned about these two girls because they pointed me out and said they had come in my car while shielding their own car.

"I want to say openly that I have no truck or trade with spies and can never have such tendencies. All the rumours that are being spread are being done by malicious people. That means I cannot go to the Mandelas' funerals although they are my relatives, because I am the President's daughter." — DDR.

DAK: JSP 11/12/81

# Meeting hears 103 appeal to fight for incentives

**BUTTERWORTH** — The scramble is on to cash in on the industrial incentives scheduled for April 1 as a result of the Good Hope conference.

This emerged here yesterday at a historic meeting called by the mayor, Mr M. H. Mayekiso, of civic, industrial, commercial, police and judicial leaders to map out the future of the town dubbed as Transkei's industrial showpiece and which boasts a R23,1 million investment in factory buildings alone.

Strongest words at the meeting, with its underlying theme of unity and consultation among all the leaders present, came from the chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds, who said:

"Let us fight for the best incentives for Butterworth — and let us fight hard.

"If East London gets the same incentives as us, industrialists will go there. We have to show them we are better than East London.

"Look at Oxford Street in East London on a Saturday morning. I'd rather be in hell with all the muggings and robberies that are going on there. If we avoid that situation here, we have a better chance than they do.

"We already have a stable workforce and we don't have strikes."

Mr Fowlds also urged greater productivity and warned workers not to out-price themselves as the workers had done in Europe and which has resulted in their products not being as competitive as in the East where productivity was at a premium.

"Transkeians must learn to do an honest day's work and the rest, such as increased wages, will come."

He also revealed the multilateral manpower

commission, of which he was a member, was trying to get an in-service training scheme going to upgrade the quality of the workforce.

Earlier the Transkei Development Corporation's development manager, Mr Ron Cox, revealed that there were 120 industrial options open for Transkei and that negotiations were underway.

"The negotiations are underway but these things don't bear fruit overnight. And these negotiations were underway even before the RSA incentives.

"Besides the ones we have at eZibeleni, we have another two for Butterworth but I cannot reveal these as the industrialists like to do that themselves. We also would not like to reveal them until they have signed on the dotted line because other national states may try to vie for them."

The industries being negotiated include two for figures such as R15 million each.

Mr Cox rejected the criticism that there was lack of development in Transkei and said it was a situation peculiar to all the regions.

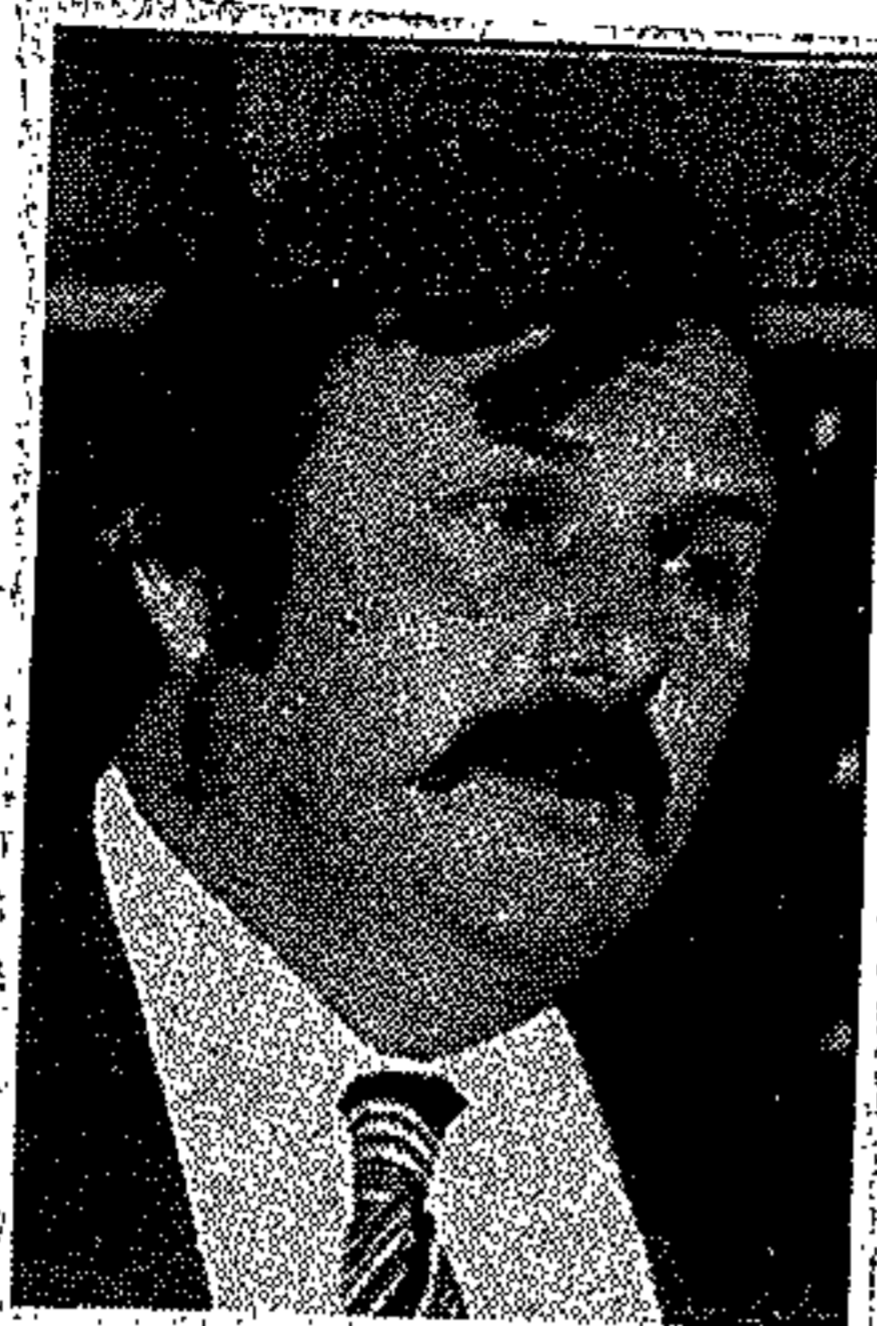
"I have often been asked to identify the constraints which have led to this situation but I have found this criticism is largely through a lack of new names coming into the area.

"There is considerable development when I look back at the past 18 months but it is largely development by expansion which is more profitable to the country and requires less funds."

Mr Mayekiso made a strong plea for all to pull together to project Butterworth while his town clerk, Mr C. P. Vanda, called for the history of uncertainty to be wiped out.

— DDR

cont ↓



MR EDDIE PAGE, member of new committee.



MR RON COX, TDC development manager.

## Butterworth ward system revealed

BUTTERWORTH — Butterworth — with the emphasis on stability and progress — is geared to avert a debacle as the one in 1979 when the Transkeian State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had to dissolve the town council because of internal wrangling.

This was revealed at the meeting here yesterday between civic, commercial, industrial and judicial leaders to project the town by the town clerk, Mr C. P. Vanda.

"The history of uncertainty over the past four years is well known and I would like all to regard that turbulent history as a thing of the past," Mr Vanda said when he outlined how the council would avert a similar situation.

"My council has decided that Butterworth be divided into wards and that the ward system be carried out on the basis of valuation. The main reason for the division according to valuation is

because of the very unpleasant past history of municipal elections and the fear that irresponsible elements will gain control of the council and mismanage the town's affairs to the extent where chaos will prevail to the detriment of commerce, industry and all inhabitants of the town.

"A large percentage of Msobomvu inhabitants have not reached the educational development to enable them to understand that citizenship does not only confer privileges but also imposes responsibilities with the result that unscrupulous candidates could sway them with promises which cannot be kept after the election with resultant mass dissatisfaction, which could result in demonstrations and strikes to the detriment of the community."

He said the municipal area had been divided into five wards and urged all to come forward to play their civic roles for the good of the town.—DDR

# New industry boom for Butterworth

DAILY  
DISP  
11/12/81

103

**BUTTERWORTH** — Butterworth, the once sleepy hollow that burgeoned into Transkei's industrial giant over a decade, is set for a second phase industrial take-off.

The take-off following the announcement of new incentives at the Good Hope conference will be over and above a fine sophisticated infrastructure which can cater for another 10 years of investment as it stands today.

The industrial development of the town that blossomed largely from an area that was previously a golf course, rugby field and landing strip where considerable small antelope once roamed, has taken place in three phases thus far.

The year 1971 saw the first traces of development at what is today the Zitulele industrial area with the opening of the Transkei Textiles and Plastics factory which was followed by a brewing and

milling operation. The population then was a mere 3 000, of which about 850 were whites, mostly comprising small businessmen, traders, professional men, bankers, policemen, civil servants and others.

With the coming of Transkei independence in 1976, there was a fairly dramatic upsurge in industrial activity with the population booming to 22 000 and finally to 30 000 by 1981.

And with independence came the Africanisation of the town with its more multiracial character.

In tandem with the population boom was the industrial boom: by 1976 there were 22 factories (with about 10 still to open their doors) and three TDC projects.

By 1981, 45 TDC projects were established under the agency system and a further three TDC projects. The total number of Transkeians employed in these undertakings is 7 000.

The injections of finance for infrastructure, factory buildings, housing and loans to industrialists were also phenomenal.

The amounts spent on infrastructure are as follows: R2 million at Zitulele; R3,4 million in Ibeka and R3 million in residential areas.

A further R13,5 million has been invested in housing in Butterworth which does not include the amounts spent on housing in Msobomvu.

To attract the industries large sums had also been invested in factory buildings. By 1976 an amount of R13,1 million had been spent and by 1981, R25,2 million.

The amount invested in loans to industrialists shows similar growth: R10,5 million by 1976 and R23,1 million by 1981.

—DDR

JAKY JIS 11/12/81 (103)

**BUTTERWORTH** — The Butterworth Town Council is to raise a R1,25 million loan for "a frontal attack on this mammoth problem of housing".

This was revealed by the town clerk, Mr C P Vanda, at the meeting here yesterday where he also announced the council had decided to stop the sale of sub-economic houses.

"We have stopped the sale of these houses in the interest of the factory workers who were not able to buy these houses," Mr Vanda said. "Since 1977 when these houses were for sale, 96 people bought. And we found that of these 96, 86 were professional people. So these houses, set up specifically for the factory workers, were not being bought by them and professional people were the only ones benefiting. They could have bought

## Council to raise R1,25m housing loan

other houses on their salaries."

Mr Vanda also outlined the problem of rents in these houses because they were occupied by professional people.

"The rents are extremely low. Rents for similar houses in Umtata are about R27 a month against R12 a month in Butterworth. Of course we should not lose sight of the fact that those houses are occupied by civil servants and factory workers who earn

more.

"In Butterworth the plight of the workers is particularly distressing, so much so that it paralyses the will to increase rentals, yet there are nurses, teachers, doctors, managers and representatives of various organisations who are earning in excess of R500 and in some cases R1 000 a month who occupy them.

"These people should be buying houses at Vulli Valley or be made to pay more so that we could use

the money to build more houses."

Pleading the case for the workers, Mr Vanda asked: "What do we do here. Do we ask the factories, shops and companies to increase wages so that the council can increase rents? Or do we bring about a variable system of rents or leave the situation as it is?"

Mr Vanda said he would appreciate guidance on what the council could do in this dilemma.

He also said the council was not happy with the policing of the town although they appreciated the fact that senior police were being brought into the area.

Mr Vanda concluded that the situation in Butterworth had never been as good and it offered a healthy climate for big investments. The infrastructure and labour were there. — DDR

# Ciskei bans Transkei Ministers

REC 5 24/12/81  
103 104

Argus Bureau  
EAST LONDON. — Two Transkei Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister were prevented from attending a funeral in Ciskei by policemen at a roadblock this weekend.

The Minister of Transport, Chief D D P Ndama, the Minister of Education, Mr S Qaba, and the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr C S Mvambo, were en-route to the funeral of Miss Gertrude Mdlele in the Alice district.

The Ministers were stopped by Ciskei policemen near Dimbaza and told to go back.

The convoy of three cars had intended meeting the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, near Hogsback and driving together to the funeral.

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Chief Matanzima had not attended the funeral. The President was not available for comment.

The incident follows a telex on Friday from Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs to Transkei stating that Chief Kaiser Matanzima would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei.

Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs notified Ciskei on Thursday that the President would be attending the funeral.

Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Lent Magoma, replied that the President would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei as he had stated openly that he did not recognise Ciskei's independence.

Tensions between the two Xhosa-speaking nations escalated during Ciskei's independence celebrations which were boycotted by Transkei.

The Matanzima regime stated at the time that Transkei would not recognise Ciskei's independence as they regarded Transkei to be the true leaders of the Xhosa.

President Lennox Sebe is opposed to amalgamation with Transkei.

President Sebe could not be contacted for comment.

NOTE: Do not execute more than one implied collection in a run. The second and subsequent @XQT statements will always execute the absolute element created on the first implied collection.

core and executed.

# Transkei curb on Ciskei migrants

ARGUS 17/12/81 (103)

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Ciskeians who continued to enter Transkei illegally would be arrested, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Lujabe, said today.

More than 20 Ciskeians appeared in court in Umtata yesterday, charged with entering the country illegally and more are appearing in court today.

The Ciskeians were found guilty but were cautioned and discharged as they had not entered Transkei to cause trouble, the magistrate said.

They had entered near Queenstown and were en route to a faith healer at Cancele.

#### 'DELICATE'

Mr Lujabe said it was 'unfortunate' that the incident had occurred as matters between Ciskei and Transkei were delicate.

Foreigners who entered Transkei at points where there were no border posts had to report to the nearest immigration office or police station or they would be breaking the law by entering the country illegally, he said.

Mr Lujabe denied that the arrests were related to Transkei opposition to Ciskei's independence or to President Matanzima being refused permission to travel through Ciskei to a funeral last weekend.

#### NO PACT

'Independent states have agreements outlining the movement of foreign citizens in each country. To the best of my knowledge no such agreement exists between Transkei and Ciskei.

Before Ciskei's independence Ciskeians entering Transkei were regarded as South African citizens and were treated according to the agreement we have with South Africa.

Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Lent Macoma, said there was nothing unusual in people who had entered a country illegally being detained.



# Ciskeians held in Transkei

*ONE TIME*  
*103*

UMTATA. — Ciskeians entering Transkei through areas where there are no border posts are being arrested for illegal entry.

This emerged here yesterday when 23 people from Ciskei appeared in court on charges of illegal entry.

The magistrate, Mr C E Schutte, found them guilty. They were cautioned and discharged.

The people had entered Transkei through the Queenstown area and Mr Schutte said it was clear they had not entered the country to cause trouble. They were on their way in a Ciskei bus to a renowned faith healer at Cancele, Mrs Flora Luhlolo, better known as Ma-Radebe.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman confirmed that a "substantial" number of Ciskeians were still being held and would appear in court today on charges of illegal entry.

The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Mqoma, was not available for comment yesterday and the commander-general for state security in Ciskei, Major Charles Sebe, said: "I cannot comment on that. I am not a politician. That is a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs."

The arrests came as relations between Ciskei and Transkei soured further following the ban on the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from attending the funeral of Miss Gertrude Mdledle in Upper Ncera in the Alice district.

The Ciskei Government said later that it took the action because according to intelligence reports the State President wanted to enter Ciskei with soldiers.

is encountered. (C) TNAME/VERSION(C) ced by omitting the filename referencing a file by name except for the following, which is encountered. (C) TNAME/VERSION(C) ced by omitting the filename referencing a file by name

A = Process only ab  
R = Process only re  
S = Process only sy  
C = Do not exit thr  
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Options and their meanings  
apply as for any other cont  
and giving only the element  
The temporary program file  
QUALIFIER\*FILENAME(F) //  
where NAME-1, NAME-N ar  
@COMMAND, OPTIONS NAME  
3.2 STATEMENT FORMAT AND I  
the next command is not di  
FURPUR will continue to re  
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cessor will be loaded into  
When the Operating System

In addition to the control statements previously described, there is a set of commands which are recognized as calls to the File Utility Routine and Program File Utility Routine (FURPUR).

### 3.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## FILE UTILITY ROUTINES

### SECTION 3