

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL

1983

JANUARY — JUNE

D. Disbitch
**President
backs
Maseru
raid**

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UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday, for the first time, commended the attacks on ANC targets in Maseru last month by the South African Defence Force.

In his New Year message, President Matanzima said the discovery of "the plot by the forces of evil and darkness" to assassinate the leaders of Transkei during the Christmas festivities, "averted ghastly and atrocious acts of sabotage".

"We live to see how successful terroristic and revolutionary ways of attaining freedom will be. Transkei's policy has from time immemorial been and is still one of peaceful negotiations with the powers that be," he said.

The policy was a heritage which had developed into what Transkei was today and anyone who saw Transkei in 1963 should be impressed with the fast development which had taken place over the past 20 years, he said. — SAPA.

More messages, P7.

Acid factory to expand

103
D. D. D. D.
Jan. 1983

BUTTERWORTH — The only factory in the world making tartaric acid synthetically and the only one in the Southern Africa making malic acid also synthetically, is being expanded at a cost of R0,5 million.

The president of Transkei Chamber of Industries and the owner of Butakem Company, which manufactures the food acids, said yesterday that since his factory was established in 1974, the employment figures jumped from 74 to 175 Transkeians.

Mr Robert Fowlds said because of his factory's unique techniques the acids were being exported to places like the United Kingdom, Americas, Denmark, Austra-

lia, Italy, Germany, Israel, Spain, Portugal, Mauritius, Mozambique and Malawi. That created foreign exchange for Transkei, he said.

He said the factory was presently under expansion costing R0,5 million and hoped that it will be completed in June this year. The expansion will create an additional 35 work opportunities for Transkeians.

Mr Fowlds said the factory had embarked on job training because there were few Transkeians trained in chemical industry work and the factory had its own engineering section where all maintenance and construction of plant and equipment was carried out. — DDR

4/1/83

Some form

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Mangope in the Transkei

THE VISIT by the Bophuthatswana president, Chief Lucas Mangope, to Transkei has been shrouded in secrecy and government officials refused to comment on his whereabouts.

Chief Mangope flew into the country last Friday and was seen with members of the Transkei Security Police before being escorted from the K D Matanzima Airport to Port St Johns.

A district security police commander at the airport said the president, who visited friends and relatives in Cala and western Tembuland, was going to Port St Johns where he would spend the rest of the new year weekend before leaving for home this week.

The Deputy-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Siphon Mdledle, refused to reply to questions relating to the whereabouts of the Bophuthatswana leader yesterday, saying his visit

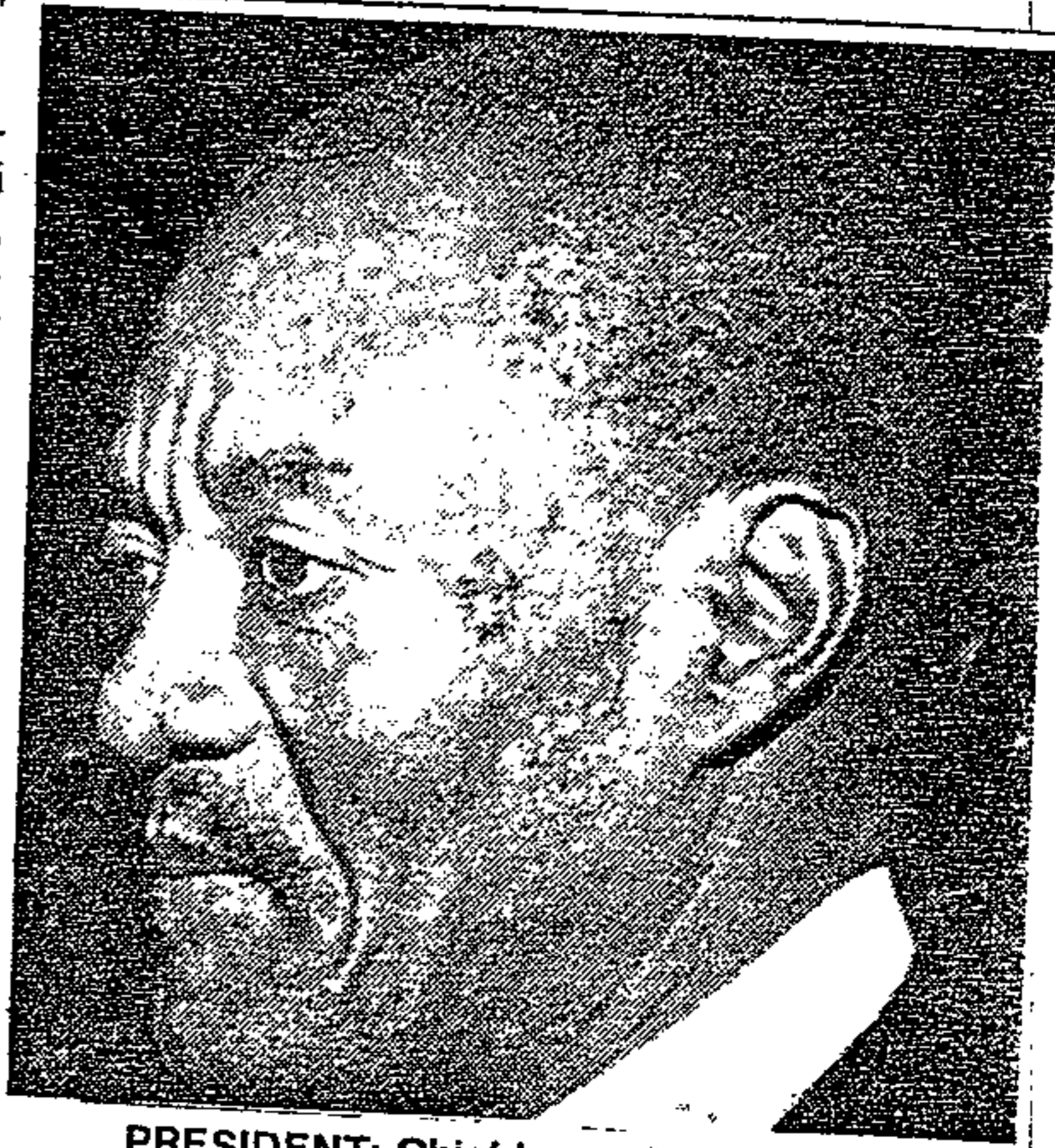
was being kept "strictly private".

Mr Mdledle said Chief Mangope had a right to be anywhere on his vacation and nobody had a right to question his whereabouts, adding: "Even the Queen of England can spend her vacation anywhere she likes and nobody has a right to demand to know her whereabouts."

He said Chief Mangope was in Transkei strictly privately and, "please leave other people to breathe and enjoy their private lives freely".

Earlier, the Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major-General J Mantutle, said in reply to enquiries: "We do not want to play about with the names of great men, they should always be left alone," and referred pressmen to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment. — Sapa.



PRESIDENT: Chief Lucas Mangope.

Dispatch
**Mangope visits
Transkei** 4/1/83 (103)

UMTATA — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is visiting Transkei.

He flew into the country last Friday and was seen with members of the Transkei security police before being escorted from K. D. Matanzima Airport to Port St Johns.

The Deputy-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Siphon Mledle, refused to reply to questions relating to the whereabouts of President Mangope yesterday, saying his visit was "strictly private."

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment. — SAPA.

Steel plant to start in June

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QUEENSTOWN — The R6-million steel pressing plant being established here will start production by the end of June.

A spokesman for the development consultants, Mr Adri Loots, said the industry — which will serve motor manufacturers — already has orders to cover it for the next two years.

Mr Loots, director of Jalc Holdings, said building on the Stateline Pressed Metal plant would resume on Monday. The earthworks had been completed and the plant, being erected by Jalc Construction, would be ready for production

by the end of May.

"We are rushing things a bit, but we have deadlines to meet for certain components," said Mr Loots.

The factory would serve mainly Eastern Cape motor manufacturers.

Meanwhile, the man behind the establishment of the steel press, Mr Russell Oliveto, an American, has arrived in South Africa.

Mr Loots said he would be in Queenstown on a full-time basis from February 1.

Stateline Pressed Metal, which, according to

Mr Loots, is the "biggest single development in the history of Queenstown, will employ about 100 workers in its first year of operation.

When in full production the plant is expected to use 24 000 tons of sheet steel a year and its eventual output will be worth some R100 million annually.

The cost of the land and buildings has been put at R3,5 million and the plant itself will cost more than R2,2 million.

Mr Loots said yesterday Mr Oliveto was in Johannesburg attending to permits to import machinery for the plant.

— DDR

103 ROOM.
State workers
11/11/83
roam streets

UMTATA. — President Kaiser Matanzima yesterday called on Transkei Government employees to devote themselves to duty and to stop "roaming the streets".

Chief Matanzima said he hoped the Prime Minister would "use his whip" to see that Cabinet Ministers stayed at their desks.

He said it was the duty of Ministers "to feel the pulse of the Government" and to know what to do if Government employees failed to do their jobs properly.

The President said whenever he went to town he met Transkei Government officials in the streets. — Sapa.

Tezapi hits out at SA police

UMTATA — Transkei's Deputy Minister of Police and Defence, Mr Dave Tezapi, has accused South African police in Queenstown of acting in a high-handed manner in detaining his son, Khanyiso, for two hours on Saturday, December 8.

But police denied in a statement that they had detained Mr K. Tezapi in a cell, or that they had acted other than in a correct manner.

Mr Tezapi said he had sent his son and daughter to shop in Queenstown for foodstuffs they needed to entertain guests at their Ezibeleni home.

Mr Tezapi said his son noticed police tailing him until he parked at a supermarket.

He said the police asked Khanyiso to accompany them to the police station, saying he did not have a driver's licence.

Despite his son's insistence that he did have a driver's licence, he was locked in the cells until his mother drove to the police station, Mr Tezapi said.

"He was released after an argument between my wife and the police," said Mr Tezapi.

Mr Tezapi said he wanted to know why his son was not given the normal specified period in which to produce his driver's licence.

"I am really sick and tired of the high-handed manner of some of the policemen in Queenstown," said Mr Tezapi.

He added: "On Decem-

ber 3 last year, I had my car searched at a roadblock near Queenstown, despite the fact that some of the police manning the roadblock knew who I was and were also known to me.

Mr Pezapi said that this was the final straw and he would not let the matter rest.

Major W. W. Brown, the police press liaison officer for the Border, said Mr K. Tezapi's car turned right into Cathcart Road, dangerously into the face of oncoming traffic.

The car was followed by police, who observed this, to Bushel Street, where they asked the driver to produce his driver's licence. He could not do so.

He was then asked by the police to follow them to the station. At the station, he supplied the police with a telephone number and his mother was contacted, Major Brown said.

"His mother came to the station and produced a learner's licence. At the time police stopped him, he was not in the company of a passenger with a driver's licence," Major Brown said.

"He was not detained in a cell and the police also asked him to produce a driver's licence within 21 days," he said.

Referring to Mr Tezapi's statement about a roadblock on December 3, 1982, Major Brown said that from 6 pm until 2 am on December 4, all vehicles were stopped, no matter who the occupants were, and searched. — DDR.

D. D. D. (circled)
6/1/83 (circled)
103 (circled)

D. Dispatch

Transkei lifts ban on Inkatha

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12/1/83

DURBAN — The Transkei government has lifted its ban on the Inkatha movement, according to a proclamation issued by the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Inkatha was banned in Transkei in 1979, along with a number of other political organisations which are still banned.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said in Ulundi yesterday he was pleased the ban had been lifted.

"It has bedevilled relations between us, which were delicate in any case," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that, on an official level, there had been no contact between KwaZulu and Transkei since the independence of the lat-

ter in 1976.

He said he had been surprised to hear, in November last year, that a delegation from Transkei wished to see him in Ulundi.

Talks had subsequently been held with the delegation, headed by the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

Sapa reports from Umtata that Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, would not confirm possible talks between members of Inkatha and officials of the Transkeian Government this week.

It is believed Mr Letlaka will lead the Transkei delegation in talks with Inkatha members in Umtata today. Mr Letlaka could not be contacted for comment. — DDC.

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D. Gispata
12/1/83

Transkeian politician on perjury charge

UMTATA — A member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Sigxinini Qotyiwe, appeared briefly before the Butterworth Chief Magistrate, Mr J. Erasmus, yesterday charged with perjury.

Mr Qotyiwe, an Engcobo farmer, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed until March 7 and Mr Qotyiwe was released on R200 bail.

His appearance was a sequel to the terrorism trial of Mr Ezra Sigwela, field worker of the

Transkei Council of Churches, Mr S. A. Xobololo, deputy leader of the DPP, and Mr Wilson Fanti, a Stutterheim taxi-operator.

The trio were alleged to have engaged in activities aimed at furthering the aims and objectives of the African National Congress.

Mr Qotyiwe, 40, was arrested by the Transkei Security Police after giving evidence for the state in the trial in the Butterworth Regional Court on December 10 last year. — SAPA.

(103) ROM 12/11/83

Ex-principal cleared of fraud

UMTATA. — A former Transkei school principal, Mr Tembinkosi Ndlondlwana, was acquitted yesterday on a fraud charge involving examination question papers.

Mr Ndlondlwana, 36, former principal of Magutywa Junior Secondary School, resigned and moved to South Africa, after the discovery of leaked examination papers

in various schools in Transkei in 1979.

He was subsequently taken back by Transkei police and was charged on two counts of fraud, one of which was withdrawn before the trial began in November last year. He pleaded not guilty.

The second count, on which evidence was led, alleged that he disclosed contents of

agricultural science test papers to candidates at his school prior to the examination date.

Mr Ndlondlwana was acquitted by Mr D B Muir after the prosecutor, Mr L W Mahlati, declined to proceed with the trial because of insufficient — or no — evidence incriminating him. — Sapa-AP.

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UMTATA — Six Inkatha officials held talks behind closed doors with Transkei officials here yesterday for more than two and a half hours. The subject of the meeting was kept secret.

The Inkatha delegation arrived here in the morning and were taken directly to the Prime Minister's office where talks continued until they were taken to lunch at a hotel.

Sapa reports that a joint statement released shortly before the KwaZulu officials left described the talks as

Transkei, KwaZulu hold secret talks

"constructive and cordial" and involving "matters of common interest."

The statement said both governments had agreed to meet again to discuss other aspects of the subjects considered yesterday.

Included in the KwaZulu delegation was Mr J. T. Ngubane, the secretary to the Chief

Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhomo who led the group. The Ministers of Health and Welfare, and Justice were also represented.

The Transkei delegation included the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Mtutuzeli

Lujabe, and the country's roving ambassador, Professor Mlahaleni Njisane.

During its visit, the KwaZulu delegation paid a courtesy call to the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The delegation's arrival followed earlier talks between officials of the Transkei government

led by Mr Letlaka, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Ulundi last year and the subsequent lifting of a three-year-old ban on the Inkatha movement in Transkei this week.

The talks are believed to be a culmination of President Kaiser Matanzima's support of the idea of a federal government which would include independent states, homeland governments and urban blacks. The idea was sparked off by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi. — DDR

Indians: we're ending apartheid

West Indian cricket team to South Africa forefront of the fight

cricket team is booked and could not get on the flight.

In London Mattis and Austin boarded a South African Airways flight due to arrive at Jan Smuts at 10.05 a.m. local time.

Other players are reported to have flown direct to Johannesburg from Miami after the party had been given a choice of routes to take.

Reports from Barbados said Sir Garfield Sobers, former West Indies skipper who now lives in Australia, will manage the tour with Albert Padmore of Barbados as his assistant.

West Indies cricket captain Clive Lloyd yesterday castigated his compatriots who have been named as members of the rebel team.

Lloyd said the men did not understand the damage they would be doing to cricket in the Third World and to those who were fighting against the injustices of apartheid.

He said they probably saw the opportunity as a "means of making a quick buck", and appealed to the players concerned to reconsider their positions.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the West Indies

Ciskei's first mixed marriage



Well-wishers surround Mr and Mrs Johnnie Carling outside the regional court building in Zwelitsha before their wedding yesterday.

Applause for newlweds

Massive industrial boost for Transkei

Finance Reporter

NEW industries worth almost R17 million were approved by the Transkei Development Corporation last year. And a further 90 applications involving investments of R60 million are in the pipeline.

Says Ron Cox, TDC development manager: "Nineteen new industries were approved in 1982 which will provide 3 000 new jobs and will be located evenly over the major development areas. Six will be established in Butterworth, seven in Ezibeleni and six in Umtata."

If all the other applications prove viable and the necessary development funds can be made available, a further R60 million be poured into the area this year.

Three of the applications alone represent an investment of R16,5 million and will provide 2 000 jobs.

Several industries from Taiwan are also involved in what appears to be a great industrial trek to Transkei. Among them are Sunson Electronics which manufactures a wide range of portable radios with tapedecks and Sankei Speakers who produce six car-speaker models.

Cox says the latest industrial growth point at Ezibeleni near Queenstown is developing on schedule. About 35 000 people are unemployed in that area, but this figure is expected to shrink significantly once the 100 ha development is completed.

Two industrialists have already started production at the complex, which is ideally situated for local as well as export markets being linked to the national East London-Johannesburg railway line, and the East London and Port Elizabeth harbours.

Studies are underway, too, by the Transkei Government to establish a new industrial growth point in eastern Pondoland specifically for agro-industrial projects which have not yet been fully exploited.

Cholera claims another two victims in Transkei

103 E. Post 17/1/83

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — There have been two deaths resulting from cholera and 90 confirmed cases of the disease in the Transkei this month.

This was disclosed today by the Deputy Secretary of Health for Transkei, Dr G Solleder, who said most of the cholera cases were in the district of Mqaduli and Umzimvubu near Port St John's.

She said her department had teams in these districts trying to combat cholera.

To help fight the disease, the Transkeian Government had gazetted a list of regulations governing certain activities.

"In terms of these regulations certain public gatherings cannot be held without permission," she said.

Forty confirmed cases of cholera and 309 suspected cases were admitted to Natal hospitals at the weekend.

Since August there have been 920 confirmed cases and 15 have died from the disease.

Nearly 800 patients have been treated for cholera in Natal and Kwazulu hospitals since the beginning of the year.

A spokesman for the Kwazulu Health Department said today that there was no doubt that there

were many more cholera victims in the rural areas who were either too sick or did not know to report to the health authorities.

Recent rains and high temperatures had spread the disease and he predicted that the incidence of cholera would increase dramatically next month.

He said the worst-hit areas were the rural areas south of Durban.

To combat the disease it had been decided to set up an emergency medical centre in the Umkomaas Valley, he said. This would assist cholera victims whose nearest hospitals, apart from the centre, were Maritzburg and Durban.

D. D. Shufu 18/1/83
Man, 50, dies of cholera

UMTATA — A 50-year-old man died of cholera at Zitulele Hospital in the district of Mqanduli, the Deputy Secretary (professional) of Health, Dr G. Solleder, said here yesterday.

The acting superintendent of the hospital, Dr B. J. Goodwin, said Mr Maxabiso Ngindoyi, from Sizindini administrative area, was admitted to the hospital on January 7 from Mapuzi clinic in a serious condition. He died a few hours later.

Dr Goodwin said about 17 members of Mr Ngindoyi's family were also treated and discharged.

Meanwhile Dr Solleder said there had been 47 new confirmed cholera cases between January 7 and 14.

Twenty-two were being treated at Isilimela hospital, 10 at St Barnabas and 15 at Zitulele.

Dr Solleder said the epidemic was not getting worse, thanks to the preventive measures that many people had taken.

The new cases come

after a short lull. Immediately before Christmas, 53 new confirmed cases were reported by the Department of Health.

The department was not slow to act as special cholera teams were dispatched to affected areas, mostly along the coast.

In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Health has been able to protect water sources in affected areas. — DDR.

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Transkei stock ⁽¹⁰³⁾ crisis ^{D. Dispatch} 18/1/83

UMTATA — Livestock in Transkei is in "very poor condition" because of the drought that has gripped the country, according to the Director of Veterinary Services, Dr C. Santos.

Dr Santos said the problem had been compounded by the fact that dipping tanks in rural areas had to be closed because of a lack of water. Ticks had also weakened stock.

In previous years, Dr Santos said, there had been enough grass for livestock to be in a satisfactory condition. But this season rain fell only at the end of October and in early November.

Transkei's maize crop is also threatened by the drought. A senior agricultural officer said even if the crop could recover from drought in some areas, the yield would be poor.

● Members of the South African Defence Force arrived here at the weekend to assist Transkei in drought relief operations.

● Good rains fell over much of the Transvaal, Free State and Northern Cape at the weekend, according to Sapa, and the Weather Bureau in Pretoria has forecast more rain and thunder-showers for virtually the whole country, except Namaqualand, the south-western Cape interior, the Cape Peninsula and the Cape coastal regions. — DDR.

See also P2

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why?

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Accused says his beard was pulled by Transkei Security Police

As a result of that message, Mr Xobololo went to Lesotho where Chief Sabata told him that he had handed Mr Steki Mshontana a sum of R1 000 for Mrs Kati's funeral expenses.

UMTATA — A regional court here heard yesterday that a 55-year-old man from Stutterheim was assaulted by Transkeian security policemen until he bled from both ears and nose during interrogation.

Mr Mzwandile Wilson Fanti was giving evidence in a case in which he, Mr Ezra Mvuyisi Sigwela, 42, a field worker of the Transkei Council of Churches, and Mr Alfred Siphitho Xobololo, 60, treasurer of the official opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, are charged under the terrorism section of the Transkei Public Security Act.

They have pleaded not guilty. According to the charge sheet, the men are alleged to have taken part in activities of the outlawed African National Congress or carried on activities in the direct interest of the ANC at various places in Transkei, including Engcobo, Sterkspruit and Umlata.

Mr Fanti told the court he was a part-time farmer and also a taxi owner at Stutterheim. He was also chairman of the recently formed Mgwali Residents Committee. Mr Fanti said the committee was formed because residents had been informed they would have to be resettled somewhere in Ciskei. The residents did not like the idea to be removed from the area, the court heard.

Mr Fanti said, as chairman, he called several meetings where the resettlement issue was discussed at length and he also sent memoranda to the South African Government.

The court heard that in June, 1981, Mr Fanti was detained for two months by the Ciskei security police although no charges were preferred against him.

Mr Fanti said he was detained by the South African Police on July 5 last and was kept in solitary confinement. He was allowed no access to legal representative nor could he be visited by his family, he said.

Mr Fanti told the court that he was later taken to the security police head offices in East London where he was interrogated. The South African security police handed him over to the Transkei Security Police, the court heard.

Mr Fanti told the magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, that in the hands of the Transkei Security Police, he did not have "an easy time."

He alleged that he was assaulted until his ears bled and that he was pulled by his beard until his chin bled.

Mr Bellington Sizani Mshontana, a state witness, had given him an envelope in which there was a note addressed to him and a second envelope. The note asked him to pass the second envelope to a certain Mgwashu.

Mr Fanti told the court that he had approached Mr Xobololo and asked him for advice on how the Mgwali people could resist the resettlement.

Mr Fanti said on a certain day he accompanied an old man and a young woman to Mr Mshontana's house. The man and the woman wanted to run away from Mgwali as they did not want to be moved to a new place they had not seen before.

Mr Fanti said Mr Mshontana advised them to go to the Transkei Council of Churches (TCC) where they could get some help.

Mr Fanti said he took both the man and the woman, whose names he could not remember, to the TCC offices. He discussed their fate with Mr Sigwela and later left.

Mr Fanti denied having taken part in the activities of the ANC.

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, Mr D. Mulder, Mr Fanti said he had reported the assault at Mganduli police station but was told that security police were feared by the prison warders there and nothing could be done about the assault.

He said he carried the falsified passport because Ciskei security police always followed him and he did not want them to know he had been to Lesotho. He used the false passport to go to Lesotho, he said.

Mr Xobololo said he received a message from the former leader of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Paramount Chief Dalindyebo Sabata, now in Lesotho.

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Mr Xobololo said when he came from Lesotho, he confronted Mr Steki Mshontana about the money and also accused him of having stolen the money. He said Mr Mshontana gave him only R400 of the R1 000.

Mr Xobololo said he was not assaulted while in detention but had been threatened with assault should he not admit certain allegations put against him.

The case continues today.

(103) (187) ROM 20/11/83

Transkei, Kwazulu join hands 'to fight apartheid'

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. — Whatever political differences might have developed between KwaZulu and Transkei, there was an urgent need for the two areas to unite and fight apartheid while some black states were independent and others were not.

This was said in Tongaat near Durban yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, during an historic meeting with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, President of Transkei.

It was the first meeting between the two black leaders since March, 1975, when they both met in Pretoria at the invitation of the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

The leaders issued a joint statement after the talks, reiterating their commitment to black unity as a strategy towards the liberation of all the peoples of South Africa.

They agreed to embark on a joint search for a formula to promote such unity.

Yesterday's talks were seen as highly significant by political observers.

The relationship between KwaZulu and Transkei soured after Transkei accepted independence, but in November last year the territory sent a top-level delegation to Ulundi

to discuss, inter alia, the concept of a federal solution for South Africa involving the independent homelands, the self-governing regions and the urban blacks.

Last week a senior Inkatha delegation held talks in Umtata with President Matanzima and further discussions, involving the two leaders personally, were arranged. The talks were facilitated when Transkei lifted a ban on the Inkatha movement.

The head of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said yesterday the meeting was an indication that blacks did not want to be left out of the constitutional proposals.

And he forecast that the Government's constitutional arrangement could result in increased militancy in black quarters.

He said it was naive of the Labour Party leadership and the constitutional committee of the South African Indian Council to think that they could enter the tricameral Parliament with objectives totally opposed to those of the ruling National Party and then break down NP resistance.

Coloured and Indians had never had an opportunity to gain political experience and insight and consequently could not make mature judgements, he believed.

Chiefs pledge unity at historic meeting

Onslaught on apartheid

African Affairs Correspondent

103
Mercury
20/1/83

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, in a historic meeting with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima at Tongaat yesterday, said that KwaZulu and Transkei should form a united front to fight apartheid.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu said whatever political differences might have developed between KwaZulu and Transkei, there was an urgent need for the two areas to unite to fight apartheid while some black States were independent and others not.

It was the first meeting between the two black

leaders since March, 1975, when they met in Pretoria at the invitation of the then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

The leaders issued a joint statement after the talks, reiterating their commitment to black unity as a strategy towards the liberation of all the peoples of South Africa.

Privilege

They agreed to embark on a joint search for a formula to promote such unity.

President Matanzima and Chief Buthelezi said

the meeting had been held because the leaders realised that blacks in South Africa had been excluded from the decision-making process for generations.

They said there was a need to create a united front against political discrimination and that white domination and privilege thrived on continued black disunity.

Yesterday's talks were seen as highly significant by political observers.

The relationship between KwaZulu and the Transkei soured after Transkei accepted independence, but in November last year the territory sent a top-level delegation to Ulundi to discuss, inter alia, the concept of a federal solution for South Africa, involving the independent homelands, the self-governing regions and the urban blacks.

The concept was first enunciated by Chief Buthelezi in the early 70s and was taken up again by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

Last week a senior Inkatha delegation held talks in Umtata with President Matanzima and further discussions, involving the two leaders personally, were arranged.

The recent lifting of a ban on the Inkatha movement by Transkei paved the way for the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi told President Matanzima that a united demand for a non-racial federal solution could lead to a practical reality.

'Encounter good for

S A' says Matanzima

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Government should be happy that the leaders of Transkei and KwaZulu were meeting as friends, the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Speaking at Virginia Airport in Durban after his arrival from Umtata, President Matanzima was reluctant to say before the meeting what the two politicians would be discussing.

But he maintained that the meeting was good for South Africa.

There was no response from the Office of the Prime Minister in Cape

Town following a request for a comment from Mr P W Botha.

The talks, a sequel to recent links between Ulundi and Umtata after years of estrangement, were conducted at a secret rendezvous in Tongaat.

The meeting was at the invitation of President Matanzima who also suggested a half-way house in Natal as a venue.

The KwaZulu leader and the Transkei President held their own talks while KwaZulu's Ministers of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, met Transkei Cabinet Ministers separately.

"Price" ?

Defence says witnesses threatened

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1983

threatened

There had been "gross" irregularities committed by the Transkei security police which included not only assaults on detainees but also suggestions to accomplices turned state witnesses what to say in their statements, the regional court heard here yesterday.

Mr R. C. Mailer, defending Mr Ezra Sigwele, Mr Wilson Fanti, Mr Alfred Xobololo, and Mr Alfred Xobololo, who are charged under the terrorism section of the Transkei Public Security Act, argued for his clients' acquittal because of the alleged irregularities.

The trio are alleged to have engaged in activities aimed at furthering the aims of the outlawed African National Congress between January 1981 and August last year.

They are also alleged to have conveyed people including an executive of the now defunct

Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Mlunisi "Steki" Mshonlana, to Lesotho.

Mr Mshonlana was one of two people warned as accomplices who gave evidence for their state while the trial was at Butterworth.

The charge against the men is that Mr Mshonlana was taken to Lesotho for indoctrination in matters pertaining to the ANC.

They are also alleged to have aided and advised those people to avoid official border posts between Transkei and Lesotho to enable them to proceed to Maseru. They are also alleged to have assisted, harboured or concealed people they knew were members, sympathisers or recruits of the ANC.

Other allegations include the indoctrination in Dushakel of people in matters pertaining to the ANC.

The court heard that Mr Mshonlana was introduced to a certain Mr Tolo by Mr James Kati — now serving a jail sent-

recruitment of persons to join the ANC. The men are further alleged to have sent and received messages, made payments of and arranged journeys and organising transport, obtaining necessary documents, and arranging liaison between members and sympathisers of the ANC.

The men pleaded not guilty on all counts. Evidence before the court was that Mr Mshonlana, a self confessed member of the ANC, was lectured on South African politics when he was being recruited to join the ANC in 1981.

The court heard that Mr Mshonlana was introduced to a certain Mr Tolo by Mr James Kati — now serving a jail sent-

ence for the activities of ANC — and that Mr Tolo recruited Mr Mshonlana to join the ANC.

Mr Mshonlana told the court that Mr Tolo lectured him on South African politics and elaborated on the aims and objectives of the ANC.

He alleged that later Mr Tolo escorted him across the borders into Lesotho by illegal routes. The court heard he was given R1 000 to pass on to Mr Xobololo. The money was for the funeral expenses for Mr Kati's wife and had been handed to him by the self-exiled former leader of the official Opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Dalinyebo Sabata — who was then in Lesotho.

recruited one person at a time.

Mr Mulder quoted extensively from a book written by an ANC expert on the organisations aims and objectives and from the judgment by Transkei Chief Justice Hefer when he sentenced Mr Kati for ANC activities recently.

Mr Mulder's argument was that there was no need for Mr Fanti to have a forged passport when going to Lesotho because he did not have to pass through Ciskei. Mr Fanti had told the court he had the passport that the Ciskei intelligence services should not know he had been to Lesotho where he had contacted a lawyer to find out if people who did not want to be moved to Ciskei could be accommodated.

Mr Mailer pointed out that the Ciskei police had jurisdiction over Mgwali, where Mr Fanti comes from.

He said this was clear from the fact that Mr Fanti had been detained for about six weeks by the Ciskei police following his activities as chairman of the Mgwali Residents Committee — which resisted the resettlement scheme.

Mr Mailer said both the accomplices who had given evidence had been under duress when they made statements to the police and had feared for their freedom. It was an irregularity for the police to induce the witness to say what they (the police) wanted the witnesses to say, Mr Mailer argued.

Mr Mailer said the question the court

"utterly confused" and unable to distinguish between truth and lies.

Mr Mailer said that had Mr Mshonlana declined to co-operate with the police, he would have lost his freedom and feared he would be assaulted.

Mr Mailer was countering the submissions by the prosecutor. Mr D. Mulder, who said the two accomplices who gave evidence for the state had corroborated each other. He said their evidence should be accepted by the court.

The magistrate, Mr R. Carlisle, asked Mr Mulder how he would overcome the problem of the witnesses contradicting themselves and each other.

Mr Mulder replied that the ANC did not recruit a rugby field but

should ask itself was whether the accused did know, when receiving the money from Paramount Chief Sabata, that they were furthering the aims of the ANC.

Mr Mailer further argued that the two state witnesses were confessed criminals, according to the law, and sought to implicate the accused. Under those circumstances their evidence should be rejected.

He said the state had failed to prove common

purpose between Mr Tolo and the accused and the evidence that had been presented to the court was "transparent concoction."

Mr Mailer argued that evidence before the court was that there had been no political discussion between the accused and the accomplices though they had spoken to one another for long periods.

Judgment is to be delivered tomorrow. — DDR

Transkei still to decide on strategy

103 African Affairs 21/1/83
Correspondent

Mercury
PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has not yet decided on the strategy to be adopted with other homeland governments and independent black States, following his unity talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu in Tongaat this week.

A spokesman for the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday the next step had not yet been worked out.

After their historic meeting on Wednesday, the two leaders reiterated their commitment to black unity as a strategy towards the liberation of all the peoples in South Africa.

They agreed to embark on a joint search for a formula to promote such unity.

The talks were initiated by President Matanzima and followed previous rounds of discussions in Ulundi and Umtata involving delegations from KwaZulu and Transkei.

A three-year ban on the Inkatha movement in Transkei was lifted to pave the way for the meeting between the two leaders.

3 found not guilty on terror charges

UMTATA — Three men charged under Transkei's Public Security Act were found not guilty in the regional court here yesterday.

Mr Ezra Sigwela, 42, Mr Wilson Fanti, 55, and Mr Alfred Xobololo, 60, were all found not guilty under the terrorism section of the act.

The men were alleged to have engaged in the activities aimed at furthering the aims of the outlawed African National Congress between January 1981 and August last year.

They were also alleged to have conveyed people to Lesotho and to have aided and advised people to avoid official border posts between Transkei and Lesotho to enable them to proceed to Maseru.

They were also alleged to have assisted, harboured or concealed people they knew were members, sympathisers or recruits of the ANC; to have indoctrinated people in Transkei in matters pertaining to the ANC; and to have recruited, encouraged and aided the recruitment of persons to join the ANC.

The men were further alleged to have sent and received messages, made payments and received money for arranging journeys and organising transport, obtained necessary documents and arranged liaison between members and sympathisers of the ANC.

They had pleaded not guilty to all the counts.

The magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, said the state had relied heavily on evidence by two accom-

plices-turned state witnesses.

He dwelt at length on the legal implications on evidence that has been given by an accomplice.

He said an accomplice could easily implicate the accused because he wanted to shield a friend or wanted his own freedom. He could give evidence favourable to the state to gratify the police and in turn hope he would get an indemnity from prosecution.

The first accomplice, Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, was currently under detention and professed not to know when he would be released.

That gave him a good reason to tamper with his evidence to suit the case of the state, he said.

Mr Mtshontana had said he was illiterate and had avoided committing himself, especially on dates. But it was clear throughout the time he gave evidence that he was politically aware.

Mr Carlisle said Mr Mtshontana was an organiser of the official opposition party in Transkei, the Democratic Progressive Party. At one stage, Mr Mtshontana had said there was some disquiet among members of the ruling party in Sterkspruit.

Mr Mtshontana had gone there and tried to take advantage of the situation and canvassed people to join his party.

That could not have been done by an ignorant person, the magistrate said.

He said the overriding impression he got from Mr Mtshontana was that

Mr Mtshontana was more concerned with saving his own skin than telling the truth. He was blatantly lying and frequently contradicted himself and sometimes pretended to have forgotten the sequel of event.

Mr Carlisle said the second accomplice who gave evidence, Mr Sizani Mtshontana, was not different from his cousin, the first accomplice.

Besides those two accomplices, the state had no other evidence to prove their case against the accused.

The magistrate said Mr Sizani Mtshontana was aggressive and refused to take the oath when he was called to the witness box. He used the chance to expound his political manifesto which was nearly that of Karl Marx.

Mr Mtshontana clearly did not recognise the independence of Transkei and other national states. He was evasive in answering questions.

Mr Carlisle said it was impossible to place reliance on the evidence of the accomplices.

None of the accomplices' evidence directly connected the accused with the ANC.

Mr Carlisle said the accused had given reasonable explanations about their actions which were not rebutted.

The magistrate found that the state had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the three men had committed the crime as set out on the charge sheet and acquitted them. — DDR.

Transkei
suspects
freed

(103) ROM
27/11/83

UMTATA. — Three men charged under Transkei's security legislation were told yesterday by an Umtata Regional Court magistrate, Mr I R Carlisle, that they were free men.

Mr Ezra Mvuyisi Sigwela, 42, a field-worker of the Transkei Council of Churches, Mr Wilson Mzwandile Fanti, 55, a Stutterheim taxi-operator, and Mr Alfred Sipiwo Xobololo, 60, deputy-leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, had pleaded not guilty to charges under Section 27 of the Transkei Public Security Act.

They were alleged to have engaged in activities aimed at furthering the objectives of the banned African National Congress, or to have acted in the direct or indirect interests of the ANC. — Sapa.

Matanzima calls for black federation

(103)
~~102~~
22/1/83
D. Dispatch

UMTATA — A federation of black states in South Africa that would include urban blacks was called for yesterday by Transkei's President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The goal of the proposed federal parliament was a majority government controlling the whole of South Africa, President Matanzima said in a radio broadcast.

The concept of a federal form of parliament involving all blacks was the sole aim of black leaders long before Transkei and other South African black states took independence, he said.

Speaking the day after a meeting with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, President Matanzima said:

"The Tongaat meeting between Chief Buthelezi and me is regarded as of a strictly private and

confidential nature but I can safely reveal that it involved the proposed federal concept."

He added: "Transkeians must understand clearly that as long as the Republic of South Africa is occupied by whites, we will never be free. Freedom in its true sense means all land free first."

As long as whites still occupied seven-eighths of the land and let blacks live in only one-eighth, "the land battle will never end."

President Matanzima said the federation proposals had been given impetus by South Africa's proposed new constitutional changes which excluded blacks but included whites, coloureds and Indians.

"We totally oppose this because South African land historically belongs to blacks, while whites merely arrived here as visitors. We blacks are now organis-

ing a meeting to discuss in principle the concept of black federation.

"We will see if we cannot form our own parliament as against the whites-Indians-coloureds so that the world can decide which of the two has the sole rights in this land.

"Without having put things right, there is no hope of peace in this country. We hope the whites will ultimately bear with us and agree to have all races get together in one parliament in which a majority government will be formed," President Matanzima said.

He had corresponded with various black leaders and suggested that Dr Cedric Pathudi — who had sparked the idea — first call a general meeting on a "free" soil, probably Transkei.

An initial step was to put the black house into order, he added. — SAPA.

Summit 'has not changed KwaZulu stand'

African Affairs 103
Correspondent

Mercury
27/1/85

THE fact that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, met President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei in Tongaat this week did not mean KwaZulu had shifted its stand in opposing independence for the region.

This was pointed out last night by Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of Inkatha, when he addressed a meeting of the movement's central committee in Ulundi.

He said the series of meetings Inkatha officials had held with their 'Transkeian brothers' would be shown in retrospect to have been extremely important in terms of the history of the struggle for black unity in South Africa.

Confined

Chief Buthelezi said the decision of the Labour Party to enter into negotiations with the Government regarding its constitutional proposals for whites, coloureds and Indians was a betrayal of the ideals for which the South African Black Alliance stood.

In terms of the Government's guidelines, Africans — who comprised more than 80 percent of the country's population — would be confined to 15 percent of the land and would have no say over the country's wealth and political development.

He said central committee members would have to decide this weekend what the stance of Inkatha should be towards the future of the alliance.

He recommended that the activity of the alliance be suspended for the time being, following the Labour Party decision.

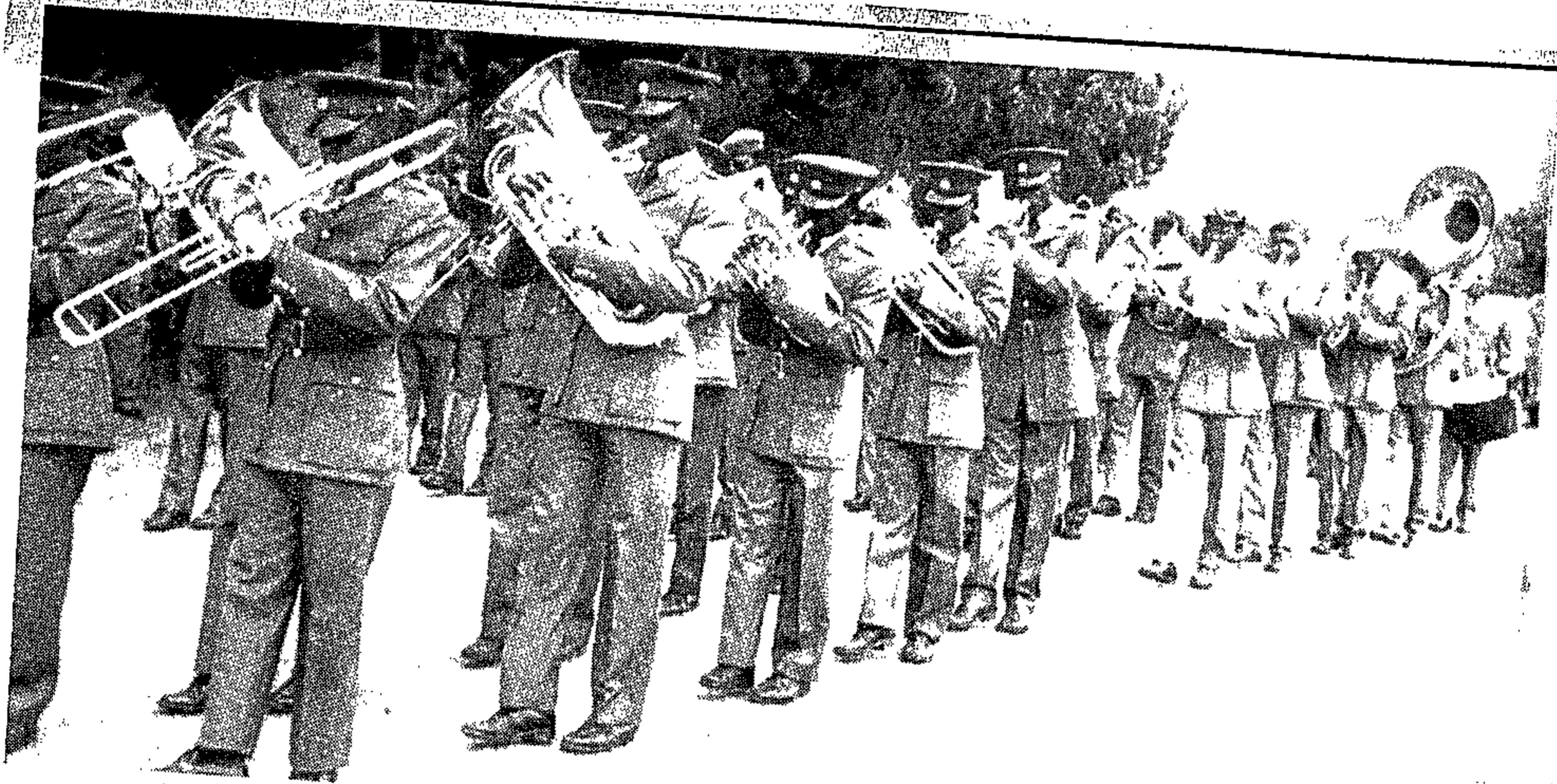
Yesterday President Matanzima called for a federation of black States in South Africa that would include urban blacks.

Majority

The Transkei President said his meeting with Chief Buthelezi involved the proposed federal concept.

He said the goal of the proposed federal parliament was a majority government controlling the whole of South Africa as against the Nationalist Government's scheme for whites, coloureds and Indians.

President Matanzima said he emphatically opposed the new constitutional changes which excluded blacks because South African land historically belonged to blacks.



Members of the Transkei Police Band (with caps) lead their Ciskei counterparts (with berets) in the parade to the graveyard.

Ciskei, Transkei march together

O. Dispath

103
24/1/83

LADY FRERE — Ciskei and Transkei Police marching together receiving orders from the same officer and blowing military music to the same tune in one parade?

Not on your life, you might say.

But it happened at Mhlanga, 50 km from here on Saturday when Sergeant Malixole Michael Mangena, 30, of the Ciskei Police was buried.

And to the police this was no big news, the

Chief Deputy Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier R. S. Mantanga, said.

"There has always been co-operation between the two forces."

"We buried Sgt Maliza, with full co-operation from Ciskei Police, in Peddie last year and I don't know why people think this is unusual."

But to many in the 1 000-odd mourners this was something unusual and Mrs Maud Mngxaso, of Mdantsane, had perhaps the most apt

comment on the feeling of many.

She said: "You have heard the old saying that a man's name follows him to the grave. His name was Malixole — Let there be peace — and in death he has made peace between Ciskei and Transkei."

Sgt Mangena died early this month when the vehicle he was driving left the road and overturned between Mount Ruth and Fort Jackson, near Mdantsane.

As a resident of Mhlanga in the Glen Grey district, excised from Ciskei to Transkei in 1975, he was a Transkeian.

The Ciskei Government was represented by Mr A. M. Tapa, Minister of Education, who spoke on the glory and honour of dying in pursuit of one's calling.

He said Sgt Mangena had died while pursuing people who were intent on destroying the nation in their selfish quest for money — dagga dealers.

Mr Tapa said the lot of the black policeman had improved over the years.

No longer was he promoted to sergeant for doing favours and running errands for his white superior.

"There were times when police vehicles used to run up and down in search of women's hankies but when they were called to places where blacks were killing each other we were told there were no vehicles," he said. — DDR.

~~112~~ (103) ~~107~~ D. Phatudi
25/1/83

Agreement on black federation reported

JOHANNESBURG — Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei had agreed in talks to approach the heads of state of Venda, Transkei and KwaZulu had agreed in principle to form a black federation in Southern Africa, according to SABC TV news last night.

It said the chief ministers of Venda and KwaZulu, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and President

Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei had agreed in talks to approach the leaders of independent states and other national states with a view to joining the federation.

Dr Phatudi was quoted as saying the three leaders had agreed to approach Southern African leaders, irrespective of race or colour, for confirmation of the desire for the proposed organisation.

They hoped to gain the support of organisations like the Committee of Ten, the South African Council of Churches and Indian leaders, Dr Phatudi said. — SAPA.

25/1/83

Black federation bid looks a non-starter

E. Post

103

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

WHILE the political scene in South Africa is being dominated by the debate on a constitutional structure for only 30% of the population, there have been some interesting developments in the background, concerning the future of the other 70% — the Africans.

An early announcement is expected from the Government on steps which are intended to further strengthen the urban black community's ties to the "homelands", but there is increasing evidence from non-independent homeland governments that they are seeking some form of broad agreement with which to confront Pretoria.

The Government's attitude is that urban blacks should be represented in new metropolitan authorities which would have a status higher than municipalities, while retaining their political links with the homelands.

These links have been created to a certain extent through the procedures whereby black people living in urban areas are put on the voting rolls for constituencies back in the homelands.

In many cases the allocation of voters has been done in an arbitrary fashion, with people slotted into areas they have never even visited.

This process has done little to enhance the already low level of interest by urban black communities in "homeland politics".

For the last few years Government think-tanks have been working on the

problem and come up with several ideas to tighten the link between "urban" and "homeland" blacks.

Ironically, the apartheid apologists accept the argument of black political leaders that it is illogical to divide South African blacks into "urban" and "homeland" — but give a twist to it.

While black political leaders use the claim to argue for black rights in a common South Africa, Pretoria's theorists use it to justify the linking of urban black political rights to the homelands.

One of the ideas raised was that urban-based blacks should be allowed to have direct representation in their homeland governments on the basis of urban constituencies.

This scheme drew little support from the homelands, who realised the effect a massive, urbanised and no doubt progressive electorate would have on the homeland body politic, dominated as it is by conservative, traditional leaders.

A second possibility — which could well be announced this session of Parliament — is that the various black ethnic groups in urban areas elect representatives who act, firstly, as local representatives of the homeland governments (conceivably with some executive powers) and, secondly, as an electoral college from which will be chosen representatives to the homeland assembly itself.

These representatives could be seated directly in the assembly or slotted in as some form of council of



Chief MATANZIMA
... into trap?

review over issues which directly affect urban-based blacks.

Whatever the final form of the structure, it is on the cards that a significant proportion of the community it is intended to serve will reject it. Surveys show that homeland politics of any sort hold little interest for the vast majority of urban blacks.

The second issue which has arisen concerns the creation of a broad front of "homeland" governments against Pretoria.

The idea is not new but was given added impetus last week by meetings between Transkei's Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Kwa-zulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi over the possibility of creating a federation of black states.

Chief Matanzima's intentions are clearly to establish a power bloc which could confront Pretoria and



Chief BUTHELEZI
... challenge

vie with it as the legitimate government of South Africa.

But observers believe he is in danger of falling into a trap. The basis of the Nationalist Government's policy has been that blacks must be excluded from the political process in common South Africa and to that end it has created homelands, given independence to some of them, proposed a Black Council as adjunct to the President's Council and punted the idea of a "constellation of states".

The Government will this year push ahead with its attempt to create the necessary secretariat and structures for a confederation of states involving South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

And there is strong speculation that the Government will also try this year try to set up a council of

black leaders representing the self-governing homelands to act parallel to the confederation and serve as a permanent debating forum for Pretoria and the non-independent homelands.

Although Transkei's intentions in creating a rival "federation" might well be to counter the Pretoria-sponsored confederation, it will have the same effect in the long-run of lumping the homelands together as a self-defined non-South African group.

And what is worse, it will be a group with ownership of 13% of the land area, irredeemably poor and hopelessly dependent on Pretoria's largesse.

Professor Robert Schrire, head of the University of Cape Town's Department of Political Studies, believes the time is inopportune for the Matanzima initiative, and he gives it little hope of success.

"It is not a little ironic that the man who did more than any other to break black South Africa's bargaining position is now attempting to create new bargaining structures from a very weak base," he said.

While there is a need for unified action of this sort, it cannot come from those parties who have taken the independence road.

It is these considerations which are causing such a cautious response from the leaders of other non-independent homelands. They see little point in running their heads into an apartheid noose of their own making when they have been battling for so long to escape the one being dangled by Pretoria.

emphasis on the program, for which paper may also be used.

- 4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

~~Dispatch~~ (103)
Matter of fact ^{27/1/83} (107/112)

JOHANNESBURG — In a Sapa report issued on January 24, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, was wrongly identified as Chief Minister of Venda.

In fact the President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mpephu, was not involved in talks with the leaders of Transkei and KwaZulu about the possible formation of a black federation in Southern Africa. — SAPA.



Mr M. N. Mazwana, MP for Umtata, third from right with TNIP officials before a rally at the Duncan Village Community Centre yesterday. From left, Mr A. Mtshotshisa, Mr Columbus Soga, Mr S. W. Mtintsilana, Mr G. Bodlani, the general secretary of the party and Mr T. Ramcwana.

TNIP save Duncan Village appeal

EAST LONDON — A Transkei Member of Parliament yesterday appealed to President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei to help in the fight for the retention of Duncan Village.

Mr M. N. Mazwana, MP for Umtata, was a guest speaker at the ruling Transkei National Independence Party political rally at the Duncan Village Community Centre.

Addressing the youth, Mr Mazwana said there was no need for them to wear T-shirts or indulge in sabotage, militancy, violence or Mkhonto weSizwe. Instead they should strive for freedom by peaceful means.

Mr Mangwana, the party's organiser in Umtata, told the gathering he envisaged a "Southern Azania" in the future, where blacks and whites would be united.

He told the gathering

that President Matanzima, of Transkei and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu had reached one compromise — "to shake hands" — a few days ago.

Mr Mazwana said the pattern of divide and rule was a prevalent course in South Africa and therefore coloureds and Indians had been included in the President's Council.

The blacks who were in the majority had been excluded because they were a threat in South Africa, Mr Mazwana said.

He made an example of black countries which were being ruled by their fellowmen, like Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe and others to show how "the true leaders of soil" could prove themselves capable. Mr Mazwana said the white ruling class in

South Africa had excluded blacks from the President's Council to protect the riches of this country. He said after the formation of the President's Council, Paramount Chief Matanzima and Chief Buthelezi decided that they should come together.

In order to fight for the rights of the black people in the urban areas and other places, independent homelands, national states and independent countries should come together and fight the "disease".

He said the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha and Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, had worked hand in hand in oppressing the black people.

"Our leaders, including Sebe could not come to rescue you by violent means", Mr Mazwana said.

Mr Mazwana also said the Transkei Government had decided to encourage the establishment of small industries through the Transkei Industrial Development Organisation (TRANSIDO).

Mr Mazwana told the gathering that a homeland was a mother country and that was where independent states came from. "But to listen to militant youths who wore T-shirts — that was nonsense," he said.

He said Transkei authorities were to investigate the kinds of T-shirts being worn by youths. Mr Mazwana said he hoped leaders like the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr N. Motlana, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, would share in the struggle.—DDR.

Industrialists show interest in Transkei

103 e. Post
1/2/83

A TOTAL of 19 new industries, representing a gross investment of R17 million, was approved for 1982 by the Transkei Development Corporation.

A further 90 applications involving investments worth R60 million were "currently being considered by the TDC", according to development manager Mr Ron Cox.

The new industries will provide 3 000 new job opportunities for Transkeian citizens and will be located evenly over the major development areas. Six will be established in Butterworth, seven at eZibeleni (near Queenstown) and six in Umtata.

"In addition the development division of the TDC is currently assessing 90 new applications from industrialists who want to come to Transkei. If all these prove viable and the necessary development funds can be made available, it will result in new investments of more than R60 million this year," Mr Cox said.

Three of these applicants alone represent an invest-

ment of R16,5 million and will provide 2 000 job opportunities.

Several Taiwanese industrialists are involved in the great trek to Transkei. Among them are Sunson Electronics (Pty) Ltd, a company manufacturing a new range of portable radios with tape decks for markets in Southern Africa and Sankei Speakers (Pty) Ltd, producing six different car speaker models.

Both companies are based in Umtata.

Mr Cox also announced that the development of Transkei's latest industrial growth point is on schedule.

Situated at eZibeleni, almost a suburb of Queenstown, the industrial area comprises some 100 ha of land.

Currently some 35 000 people in and near eZibeleni are unemployed. However, this figure is expected to shrink significantly once industrial development nears completion.

Two industrialists are already in production at eZibeleni. One is a clothing manufacturer and the other

an oriental/persian carpet manufacturer.

Formosa Enterprises (Pty) Ltd, a women's and men's garment manufacturing concern from Taiwan, was the first foreign investor to establish a factory at eZibeleni.

"Interest in eZibeleni is so great that the TDC had to apply for the doubling of available industrial land. The new industrial growth point is ideally placed for local as well as export markets, being linked to the East London/Johannesburg railway line and the East London harbour, as well as being close to the Port Elizabeth harbour," Mr Cox said.

The Transkei Government has announced that studies are under way to determine the feasibility of establishing a new industrial growth point in eastern Pondoland.

Mr Cox said this growth point may be closely linked to agro-industrial projects in the region. Pondoland has a wealth of agricultural potential which has not yet been exploited to its fullest.

50 killed in fighting

103
O. Dispatch
2/2/83

LUSIKISIKI — More than 50 people have been killed in faction fighting near here.

The Transkeian Army has been moved into the area and a joint operational headquarters with the police has been set up here.

The atmosphere remained tense here as a spokesman for St Elizabeth's Hospital confirmed that they had received 44 corpses.

An eyewitness, Mr F. Tshangana, said 51 corpses were brought here on Monday and a few more yesterday morning.

Yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, his secretary, Mr J. Zeka, the comman-

der of the Transkeian Army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General J. Mantule, flew to the area.

Mr Letlaka appealed to the people to remain calm and sounded a strong warning to law breakers to lay down their arms and to submit to the authorities.

He said the government was extremely concerned about the unrest which seemed to stem from stock theft, petty communal jealousies and group feuds.

General Reid-Daly said on his return that all seemed quiet and they seemed to have the situation under control.

Don't write off Transkei — prof

CAPE TIMES 3/2/83 103

Staff Reporter

TRANSKEI has been a victim of such "an overdose of caricaturistic reporting" that for this and other reasons "it is almost necessary for South Africans to demythologize it", according to Professor Wolfgang Thomas, author and academic, who has just completed a three-year term as head of the economics department of the country's university.

Professor Thomas, now head of the department of economics at the University of Western Cape, yesterday addressed the South African Institute of International Affairs on Transkei after six years of development.

He said the recent book "Render Unto Kaiser" by Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed "is exactly one of those publications which has probably about 78 percent correct facts, but one certainly doesn't wish it to be the only thing that presents the image of Transkei".

Projects

One of the factors which had contributed to shaping Transkei's image was the break in relations with South Africa from 1978 to 1980, Professor Thomas said, describing it as "probably the most harmful action in the past six years, as it lasted long enough to filter through to the ears of most of the (South African) businessmen. Many people in the economic sphere think Transkei is an easy rip-off area".

Although many prestige projects such as an international airport had been planned, they had fortunately not got off the ground.

The political situation had several aspects which, taken together, "might constitute a mosaic" of present-day Transkei:

- It is a *de facto* but not *de jure* one-party state;
- Chiefs dominated



Professor Wolfgang Thomas

Parliament, making things like land reform difficult;

● There was "a highly personalized" style of government which had disadvantages but sometimes helped to get things done;

● The civil service was almost entirely Transkeian up to the highest levels. Inevitably this was causing problems due to lack of formal training, in-service training and experience, aggravated by frequent transfers of personnel.

● Various non-Transkeian advisory groups were influential.

● Places like Umtata had a notable "genial multi-racial nature". There were very few whites in Transkei but the number of Rhodesians had "increased dramatically", so perhaps there would be more contact, but a stricter attitude towards Asians raised some questions whether "it is really multi-racial".

● There was no "mass mobilization" at grass-roots level. There was an urban elite but at a lower level the chiefs and headmen still wielded power. There were no trade unions and no students' organization nor youth movement of any real strength and the country was poorly served by newspapers.

On the other hand, "I think the government doesn't want (a mass mo-

bilization) because it is very much aware of the dangers. I think this is a major impediment to large-scale development".

Professor Thomas said Transkeian development was still dominated by "what one could call the recognition syndrome". He said Transkei's relations with South Africa had gone through five phases:

● An upsurge of black nationalism in 1976 and 1977;

● A more formal estrangement when Transkei severed relations with South Africa although "I think a lot of Transkeians didn't approve of it";

● The era up to 1980 of "dubious advisors and consultants" who claimed that international recognition and petrodollars were "just around the corner";

● The post-1980 *rapprochement* with South Africa; and

● The present state of affairs, in which "probably relations with South Africa are tense on specific issues but otherwise fairly normal".

Transkeians were "rather reluctant" to participate in South African multi-lateralist plans and "certainly (showed) no enthusiasm" for them.

Budget

Three million people — 10 percent of the "old" South African population — lived in Transkei, including temporarily absent migrant workers, and while consumer spending was "peanuts" compared to South Africa, it could be a lucrative market for firms operating on marginal profit figures because of the recession.

Directly or indirectly, South Africa contributed about 75 percent of the budget, and the country's interaction with the Republic was so strong that it was "nonsensical" to speak of purely Transkeian development.

52 Pondos killed in fighting

CAP-Times
4/2/83
103

LUSIKISIKI. — The bodies of 52 young Pondo tribesmen killed in an ambush by fellow Pondos while on their way to a village to try to retrieve stolen stock, were buried in shallow graves near here yesterday.

The ambush took place in the Mtambalala area on Saturday, when red-blanketed youths from the Lower Ntafufu and Mantusimi areas clashed.

The shallow mass graves were dug about a kilometre from the Port St Johns-Lusikisiki road on a hill overlooking a fruit vendor's stall.

The vendor, Mrs Makatula Mcinga, complained of the smell and said stray dogs had been found eating some of the corpses yesterday.

A police spokesman said three men had been arrested in connection with the incident. — Sapa

103

Uneasy peace in faction zone

ARGUS
4/2/83

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — An uneasy peace is being supervised by police camped in Lusikisiki in Transkei after a faction fight between about 800 warriors left more than 50 dead and hundreds wounded.

The clash took place at the weekend during a dispute over cattle.

Youths of the Lower Ntafufu and Mantusimi areas engaged in fierce fighting.

Police were rushed to the area, which is in the centre of the Transkei faction fight belt, and were today camped in Lusikisiki school grounds. But it is feared that the minute they leave, fighting will resume.

MACABRE

The situation became macabre after tribesmen were ordered to bury the dead in a graveyard near Port St Johns.

Mass graves dug by the tribesmen were not deep enough and the bodies were dug up by dogs.

Sent to rebury the bodies, the tribesmen had to fight off the dogs.

(103) RDM
52 die in
faction 4/2/83
fighting

LUSIKISIKI. — Over 50 young Pondo tribesmen have been massacred in an ambush by fellow Pondos in the Transkei. They were on their way to a village to retrieve stolen stock.

Fifty-two bodies were buried in shallow graves near Lusikisiki on Wednesday.

The ambush took place in the Mtambalala area on Saturday, when red-blanketed youths of the Lower Ntafufu and Mantusimi areas clashed.

A tribal authority, Mr Mbele Neeke, said a violent quarrel two weeks ago had started the trouble.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General J Mantutle, said three men had been arrested in connection with the killings. — Sapa.

See full preview on back page

HORROR

FIND

103
Sowetan
4/2/83

50 bodies dug up after ambush

THE BODIES of fifty-two young PONDOS were buried in shallow graves near Lusikisiki, Pondoland yesterday after a terrible massacre in which two factions clashed and fifty were killed.

About 50 young Pondo tribesmen has been massacred in an ambush by fellow Pondos, while on their way to retrieve stolen stock.

The ambush took place in the Mtambalala

area when red-blanketed youths of the Lower Mantusimi areas clashed.

The gruesome shallow graves were dug about a kilometre from the Port St Johns-Lusikisiki road on a hill overlooking a fruit vendor's stall.

Stray Dogs

The vendor, Mrs Makatula Mcinga, complained of the smell and said dogs kept going into the bush. Two stray dogs were found eating some of the corpses yesterday.

Mr Mcinga said the corpses were brought from the St Elizabeth Hospital in Lusikisiki on Tuesday and Wednesday in police trucks and local tribesmen were ordered to dig the graves.

The dead were placed side by side, wrapped only in blankets, and some of the graves had only a few centimetres of soil on top and some thorn-tree branches.

Two corpses had rib cages and backbones showing, after being savaged by stray dogs. The atmosphere in the area was one of sadness as only women and children could be seen around the kraals. All the surviving men had fled into the surrounding bush. Soldiers and policemen kept an around-the-clock watch over the area, but no arrests have yet been made. — Sapa.

Watchout Tembisa!

TEMBISA residents watch out! Next week we will be publishing a series of articles on what makes Tembisa people tick.

Our team of reporters will be roving around your area in our new series, "Spotlight".

It does not matter what interests you have, there will probably be something in this series for you.

So don't miss The SOWETAN next week. Who knows YOU may be in the papers!

War on Council
PAGE 3

INSIDE TODAY
Fixing old furniture
PAGE 10

Racing results
PAGE 17

YOU SUC BUS

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S 4643

million oil rig Actinia arrived at its destination 20 km north-east of Umlanga yesterday.

However, drilling was not expected to start until the middle of next week.

Mr. Mike Leibrandt, Soekor's public relations officer, said the rig, to be used on a long-term lease in South African waters, was due to have reached its destination by 2 pm on Thursday but was delayed by storms in the Mozambique Channel.

ile entries

urg Bureau

the 10th Midmar Mile, the l yesterday.

being limited to 750 swim-different ages and sexes.

, is open to all registered ols, universities. Entrants tails are available from the maritzburg.

ezi tells

ans of

on gap

Correspondent

ulu and president of Inkasaid in New York yesterday nment spent R1 169 on the and R91 on the education

Addressing a Lincoln Day dinner of the American Federation of Labour, Chief Buthelezi said this disparity in Government expenditure resulted from the exclusion of the black voter and his inability to influence Government at all levels.

Because of imbalances in the education system, only 10 percent of all blacks who wrote their final school examinations qualified for entrance to a university.

Chief Buthelezi forecast that the politics of despair might damage the foundations which movements such as Inkatha were trying to lay.

It was important, he said, that American trade unions should take up the cudgels with their own political administration on behalf of dispossessed blacks in South Africa.

Blacks were suffering a deep sense of shock and betrayal because of the statement by the U S State Department giving cautious endorsement to the decision of the Labour Party to enter into negotiations with Pretoria.

Cholera in D R

Three held in big faction fight probe

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

TRANSKEI police have arrested three people after a massive investigation in the Lusikisiki area where 52 tribesmen died in a faction fight at the weekend.

Col Stan Funani, Transkei's CID chief, said a large police force was in the area carrying out investigations and so far three people had been arrested.

He said the area was quiet but the police would remain there until the people responsible for the murders had been arrested.

He said trouble was expected within the next month or two as the tribes mobilised their forces to mount revenge attacks.

Col Funani would not say how many policemen were in the area but said it was a considerable force capable of dealing with any situation.

He said the police were not present when the fighting took place but were called in afterwards and helped to bury the bodies.

The faction fight is believed to have involved hundreds of Pondos armed with firearms, assegais and pangas.

Housing bid approved

Municipal Reporter

THE Cabinet has granted approval for Durban City Council to pay Ilco Homes R6 700 000, bailing it out of financial difficulties to ensure the completion of housing schemes in Phoenix and Newlands East.

In an unprecedented move, the council agreed in November last year that it would be preferable to prop the company up than to have to call for new tenders to complete the job.

In return Ilco has guaranteed that the contracts will be completed and that Ilco Homes will have no further claims on the council.

IN PORT

POINT SHEDS: A San Luis, A/B Rio Negro, B/C Tropic Dawn, D Dacebank, G Barge, L Lenio CH, N Good Sea, O El Conquistador, Q/P Chiara S, P Lonelill, Q Oregon, R World Amphion.

MAYDON WHARF: 2 Sea Tide, 3/4 Ostfriesland, 7 Ridge, 10 Franky, 11 Alpae Africa.

PIER No 1: 101 Begonia, 102 Arc Aelos, 103 Maritime Carrier, Van Triumph, 105 Boogabilla, 107 Neptune Islite.

CONTAINER TERMINAL: 203 Cape Hustler, 204 Pagnet.

BLUFF: 2 Stalo 2, Kildovan Venture, ISLAND VIEW: 2 Eland, 6 Chuabo. BUOYS: Chrysanthi G, Weather Nav, Sea Gull, S R J: Kowie.

ARRIVALS: Kolswaren, Riverbank, Gamtoos, Mimosa Trader, S A van der Stel.

DEPARTURES: Gouritz, San Luis, Neptune Islite, Dacebank.

Divorce orders

ORDERS of Divorce granted in the Supreme Court, Durban, this week were:

Vanithamoney Adimoolam Moodley (b Pillay) v Murugasen Moodley, Joseph Gonneau v Johanna Jacoba Gonneau (b Rossouw), Jennifer Biggs (b Shaw) v Hugh Anthony Biggs, Cuan Sidney McDonald v Kathryn McDonald (b Guest), Meridyth Joyce Hecht (b Pringle f Rheeder) v Henry John Hecht,

Philip Tom Kelly v Sandra Ann Kelly (b Fawcett), Bee Bee Noor Khan v Mahomed Hussain Khan, Beulah Linda Grobbelaar (f Strauss b Gildenhuys) v Hendrik Petrus Grobbelaar, Anna Valecia Blackman (b Marx) v Peter Roy Blackman, Christine Geurtruida Gibb (b Kort) v Gary William Gibb, Beryl Alice Goldman (b Quirk) v Albert Noel Goldman,

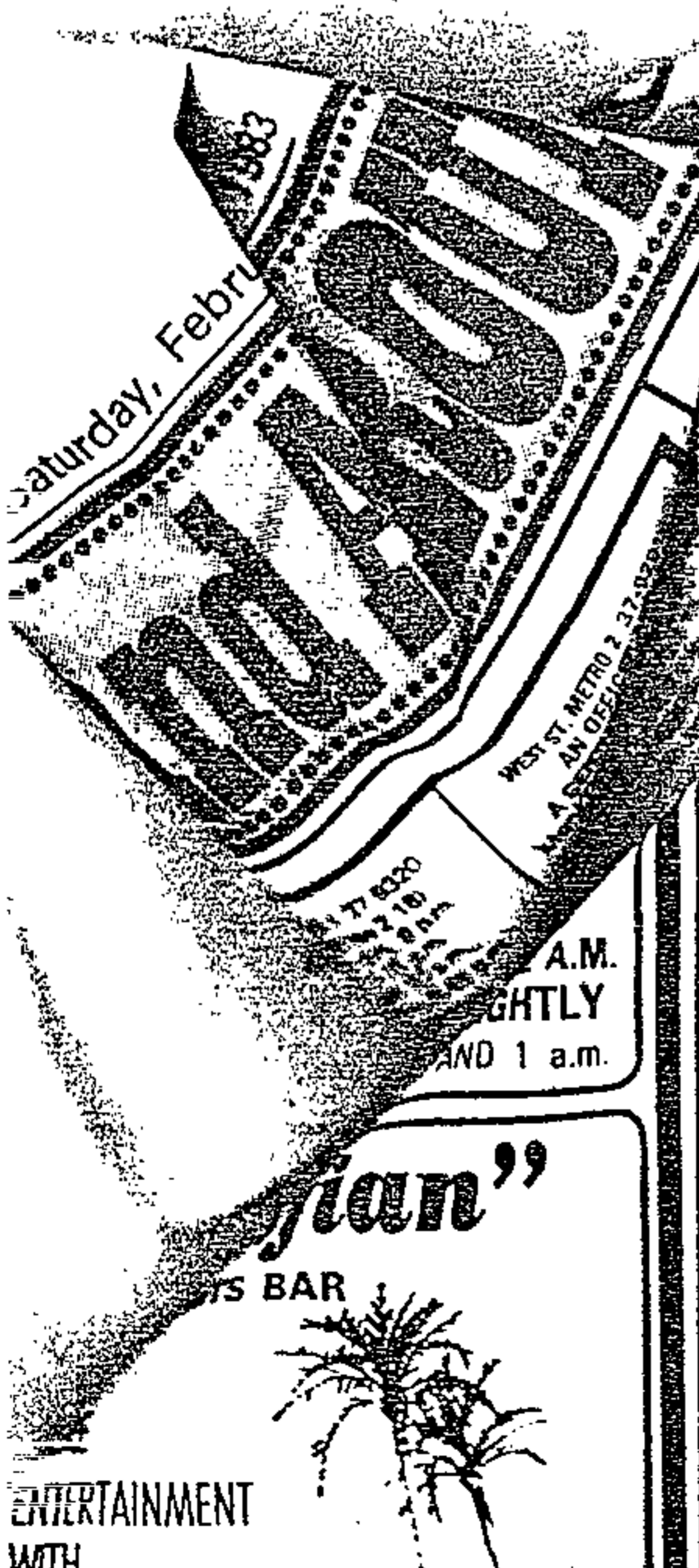
Robert Patrick Carter v Dorothy Joy Carter (b Bowen), Frank Dale v Elsie Bain Dale (b Inglis), Coalna Lee Fellows (b Elmore) v Errol Brian Fellows, David Edward Claude Davenport v Anna

Velayudum (b Govender) v Angamuthu Velayudum, Ailagamma v Thangaveloo, Narasimuloo v Lilla Subramoney, Anna-Maria Swanepoel (b van der Merwe) v David Daniel Joubert Swanepoel, Samuel Peter van Rensburg v Lucelle Duithenia van Rensburg (b Harmse),

Michael James Hall v Jeanne Margery Hall (b Corbett), Madhoparsad Madhoparsad v Yuthmathie Madhoparsad (b Bhagwandin), David Hughes Wainman Stead v Shirley Daphne Rhona Stead (b Stanford-Driver), Rosalind Blume Posel (b Spitz) v

Karl Posel, Theresa Nair (b Peters) v Perry Ramen Nair, Jayam Maistry (b Narayadoo) v Perumal Maistry,

Charmaine Beverley Girard-Hopwood (b Nel) v Graham Girard-Hopwood, Maria Freda Francis Lenton (b Oberholzer) v Bruce Howard Lenton, Harold Bernard Bouchier v Olga Sylvia Bouchier (b Pedlar), Ivan Malcolm Myburg v Patricia Patience Myburg (b Anderson), Munsamy v Muniammal, Patricia Eunice



Anglo African Factors. He said he had no idea how the false invoices came to be made out. This period received electric deny r more tha

Tribal clash in Transkei leaves a scar that will take a long time to heal

THE MUTI WAS WORKING



Uzanenvula Gabula, 12, points to the mass shallow grave where the Ntafufu tribesmen are buried

Outnumbered Matambalas slay 52 Ntafufus as thousands clash in bloody battle of School Hill after dance stabbings

NORMALLY a peaceful area of rolling green hills and sea views, Matambala School Hill in the Transkei, about 20 kilometres from Port St Johns, was transformed last Saturday into a bloody battlefield left strewn with 52 mutilated bodies.

A thousand Podos of two factions, the Matambalas and the Ntafufus, met armed with homemade shotguns, assegais, pangas, hatchets and knives, and inflicted a wound which will be remembered for generations.

Incredibly, while the Ntafufus outnumbered the Matambalas four to one, and also comman-



William Bokoda, Lusikisiki shop assistant with knives, pangas, and hatchets

deered the strategic position of the school hill, all 52 killed were Ntafufus.

Unbelievably, the incident which sparked off the tragedy was no more than a squabble at a dance attended by both factions.

When one faction accused members of the other of being too swan-

kily dressed, an argument ensued, and two Matambalas were stabbed.

Now Matambala School Hill resembles a conventional battleground with a strong contingent of Transkeian Police, supported by former Selous Scout Lt-Col Ron Reid-Daly's Special Task Force of the Transkeian Army.

Three people have been arrested and police expect more arrests once the protagonists come out of hiding.

A week after the battle the area is in a state of unease. Many tribesmen have not returned home and the kraals are deserted at night. The people will not sleep at home fearing reprisals.

Most of the 52 murdered at Matambala were taken to the mortuary at St Elizabeth's Hospital, Lusikisiki, but could not all be accommodated. Post mortems were hurriedly performed and then the bodies were returned to Ntafufu, where they now share a mass, shallow grave.

The battle of Matambala School Hill began the Saturday before last.

Matambalas were holding a party at the local store, which is near the school. Some of them decided later to go to a

Ntafufu party.

"All swanky guys from Matambala must get out," they were told by the Ntafufus.

A Matambala was stabbed and as another tried to intervene, he was also stabbed.

The next day the Matambalas held a meeting to discuss the stabbings. One hundred Matambalas decided to march to the Ntafufu area. There were no incidents and they returned.

The next day they did the same thing but still nothing happened.

The third day the Ntafufus marched towards the Matambala area but dispersed when challenged.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday they again marched right into Matambala and 800 took up position on Matambala School Hill.

That afternoon 200 Matambalas charged the Ntafufus. Shots were

fired by both sides and soon the outnumbered Matambalas began slaughtering Ntafufus.

We asked a group of Matambalas how they could win so easily when hopelessly outnumbered.

"Sebenza muti (The medicine was working)," they chorused.

The post mortems showed most of the 52 Ntafufus died from wounds inflicted by knives or hatchets. Some also had gunshot wounds.

The squabble at the dance may have provoked the battle but locals point to more deep-rooted problems and tensions.

They tell you they are suffering one of the worst droughts they remember and that the mines that used to take men away and give them work, no longer do so.

They sit and watch the crops that will not grow and wonder when they will work again.

By KEVIN DAVIE: Pictures by Morris Reddy

VILLAGERS RESIST RESETTLEMENT — REPORTS

CP Correspondent

UMTATA — The 53 Pondos massacred near Lusikisiki, whose corpses were found in shallow graves this week, are being reburied today amidst angry claims that Transkei soldiers, not rival factions, were responsible for the killings.

And while the Transkei government has denied responsibility and described the killings as deplorable, City Press has been told that the Transkei Army has been active in the area.

Independent sources say villagers around Lusikisiki have been resisting removals by Transkei authorities.

Violent clashes

When the army moved in to force them out, violent clashes erupted.

Even before the massacre, reports had begun to trickle out of the isolated Lusikisiki area that at least a dozen villagers had been shot dead in clashes with the army and many people were fleeing the area.

Villagers claimed they were being forced off their

To Page 2

KEI ARMY IS ACCUSED IN LUSIKISIKI MASSACRE

that the five-foot tall singer came on stage 'groggy'.

"She looked sick. I thought she might collapse," said Mr Michael Tswayi.

Geoff Burmeister, a spokesman for the promoters, told CP yesterday:

"Her booze and drugs led to..."

Lusikisiki

103 From Page 1 City Press 6/2/83
land to make way for a huge part government-owned farm.

Other reports suggest that the 52 men were killed by soldiers when they entered a "no-man's land" between two warring groups of villagers.

The scene of the massacre was visited by the head of the Transkei CID, Colonel Stanford Fulani, late this week.

The colonel said he had instructed the local chief to organise his men to re-bury the dead in deeper graves.

was busy with preparations for this week's "opening". He said he had not been told of the singer's departure.

ALL THE DRAMA OF THE TOP 8 FINAL Page 28

Death in

printed to co-incide with the West Indies cricket tour by the newly formed Sports Action Committee. A spokesman for the committee said this week they were a group of concerned sportsmen

protest T-shirts



Youths' quarrel led to faction fight deaths

LUSIKISIKI — An argument between youths from the two warring factions in Eastern Pondoland resulted in the bloody deaths of 54 tribesmen, tribal spokesmen said.

Now the spectre of revenge escalating the violence again haunts the area.

Interviewed at his tribal authority's headquarters, where he was installed on Friday in a ceremony attended by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, Chief Mthunzima Mdlishwa and his senior counsellors recalled the ambush that left scores of their women subjects widowed and children fatherless.

The chief said both factions were his subjects and the trouble had started at a concert in Mthafu where some boys quarrelled. Two

were injured and were taken to hospital.

"Trouble was simmering between these two factions and I sent one of my senior counsellors, Mr Hilgard Mleleiso, to go and talk to both factions to forget about the trouble.

"There were rumours about the clash coming and after I sent my counsellor, some people insisted that the fight would go on.

"I drove to the area and personally requested that people be pointed out who said the fight would go on. Three were pointed out and they were arrested, and handed over to the police.

"On Wednesday, February 2, Mambalala people came in their hundreds to raid the Mthafu people. Stock and personal possessions were taken. I appealed to the Mthafu people to let the police retrieve their stock and goods. The police retrieved some of the possessions but the stock had been slaughtered.

"Two days later the Mambalala raided again and stock and possessions were taken. Then the Mthafu people decided to retrieve their stock and goods themselves.

"They walked into an ambush at the Mambalala Junior Secondary School where the men were killed."

Asked whether there were not any more deep-seated antagonisms in view of the magnitude of the killings, the chief said there were none. He also said there had been no objections to his installation. — DDR.

Silent survivors are fearful and secretive

LUSIKISIKI — A strange and secretive society has emerged in the heart of eastern Pondoland following the brutal killings.

There is no sign of mourning for the 54 men laid to rest in what looks like a hastily cleared mass grave in the bush not far from where they were killed.

Nothing marks the graves of the fallen from the Mthafu area and chiefs and counsellors forbade us going to the men's resting place to take photographs because of custom.

In both the Mthafu and Mambalala area, life has swung back into the time-ignoring, pace typical of rural life.

As we snaked our way along the dirt roads between the two areas on the slopes of the mountainous region, one thing emerged: nobody is talking except the authorities.

Blank stares and the indicative shrug of the shoulders greet any inquiry and the conversation is ended curtly with

the word "andiyazi" — "I don't know."

Mambalala presents a strange picture: it is devoid of all able-bodied men. They are all presumed to have taken to the mountains. Only women, the elderly and children remain. An approach will be made today to the district commissioner on what assistance will be made to the widows and children of those killed in the faction fight.

Fear is evident. Overt confirmation came from a shopkeeper we had asked for directions. "Have you people been drinking," he asked when he heard we were wanting directions to the trouble area.

Another disconcerting report came from an army officer as we left the base camp with an armed police escort. "If you're not back by nightfall we'll know what happened and we will come and fetch you," he said.

The base is the only concrete evidence of the troubles. A makeshift

base at the Mambalala junior secondary school houses the men who take turns in trying to track down the culprits.

When not searching and fulfilling their professed pledge of reassurance to the populace, it is typical camp life for the men — braais, cards and lazing around with their rifles close at hand.

Inside one of the huts of the school, a detailed relief map with coloured pins dotting the troubled area, radio equipment, a typewriter and a huge table form the nerve centre of the camp where strategy is planned and contact is made with headquarters in Umtata.

Outside, the rolling hills and placid homesteads dotting the area belie the need for a show of arms.

But then the silent people inside the huts with their secretiveness and professed ignorance tells there is something deeper — despite the contrasts of military-like manoeuvres and tranquil tribal life. — DDR.



Chief Mthunzima Mdlishwa who was installed last week.



Army no way involved says Reid-Daly

LUSIKISIKI — Defence force members would have had to have been magicians if they were involved in the shooting of any faction fighters, the commander of the Transkeian army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, said at their operational headquarters here at the weekend.

The general was reacting to allegations from what he described "as mischievous rumour-mongers in Port St Johns" that the security forces were involved in the killings.

"We were only ordered into the area by the State President days ago."

General Reid-Daly said he was shocked at the magnitude of the effort to discredit the army and something would have to be done about it.

A senior counsellor of the Entweni tribal authority, Mr Michael Santy, said: "Soldiers were not there according to the reports we got."

Asked whether the majority of the dead had been killed by bullets or pangas and assegais, Mr Santy said: "It is difficult to say. Some of the victims were shot and then butchered."

Other army personnel said it was an old trick by the vanquished to allege that the army were involved.

"They have to cover up for the beating their men took so they put out the story that the army helped the opposition," a senior army officer said. — DDR.



Mr Santy, victims shot, then butchered

Arms trickling into eastern Pondoland

LUSIKISIKI — Arms including R1s, G3s and Greener shotgun repeaters — are trickling into the eastern Pondoland area according to senior military and police personnel at their base camp.

None of the R1 rifles and other sophisticated weaponry has been confiscated and the men are believed to have fled into the mountains with them.

Transkei Defence Force commander, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly said the use of automatic weapons by the fighters was part of the reason for people thinking the security forces were involved. Chief Mthunzima Mdlishwa said the

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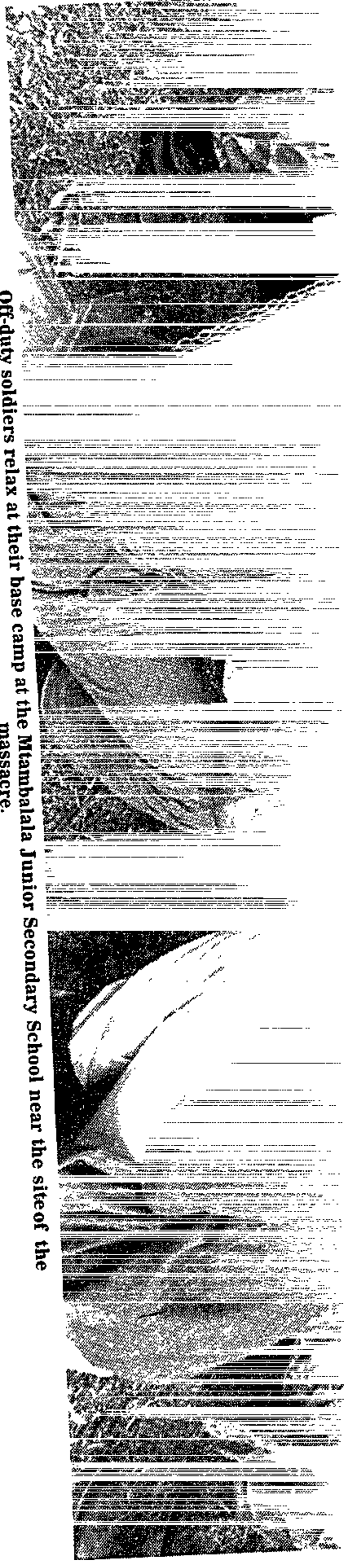
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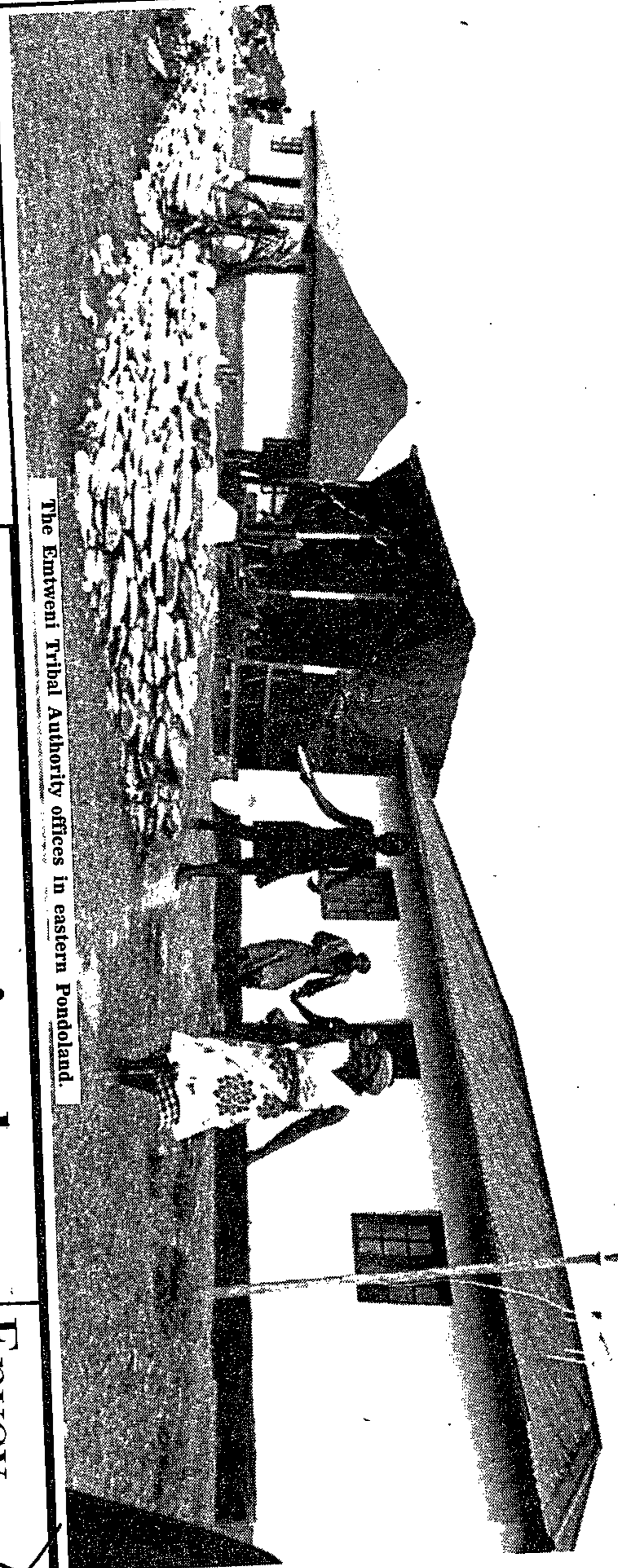
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Off-duty soldiers relax at their base camp at the Miambalala Junior Secondary School near the site of the massacre.



The Entwenti Tribal Authority offices in eastern Pondoland.

Civil servants' salary increases confirmed

CAPE TOWN.—The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, has alleged the fears of civil servants that they will not be getting any salary increases at all this year by confirming that normal increments will be paid. "Reports to the contrary have no basis," he said in a weekend statement.

Mr. De Klerk said that ranks in particular were being heavily hit by the rising cost of living, provision would be made specially for them in the job differentiation process.

Salary structures in the civil service had received the "urgent attention" of the government recently but, while there was appreciation for the workers' problems, the government had been confronted by the harsh realities of an economic recession.

The government had now devised a wage programme for the coming year. Normal increases

Envoy back in Harare

HARARE.—The Zimbabwe High Commissioner in London, Mr Robert Zwiinoira, who has been criticised for his unauthorised purchase of a R1.2 million residence, arrived here yesterday morning for what a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman described as "consultations" with the government.

The envoy was accused by a Zimbabwe parliamentary committee last week of a "catalogue of misdemeanours without parallel."

Mr Zwiinoira said in London earlier that while most African envoys lived in cheaper suburbs, his mansion was in walking distance from his office and his general overheads were far lower than suburban official residences with large grounds.—DDC.

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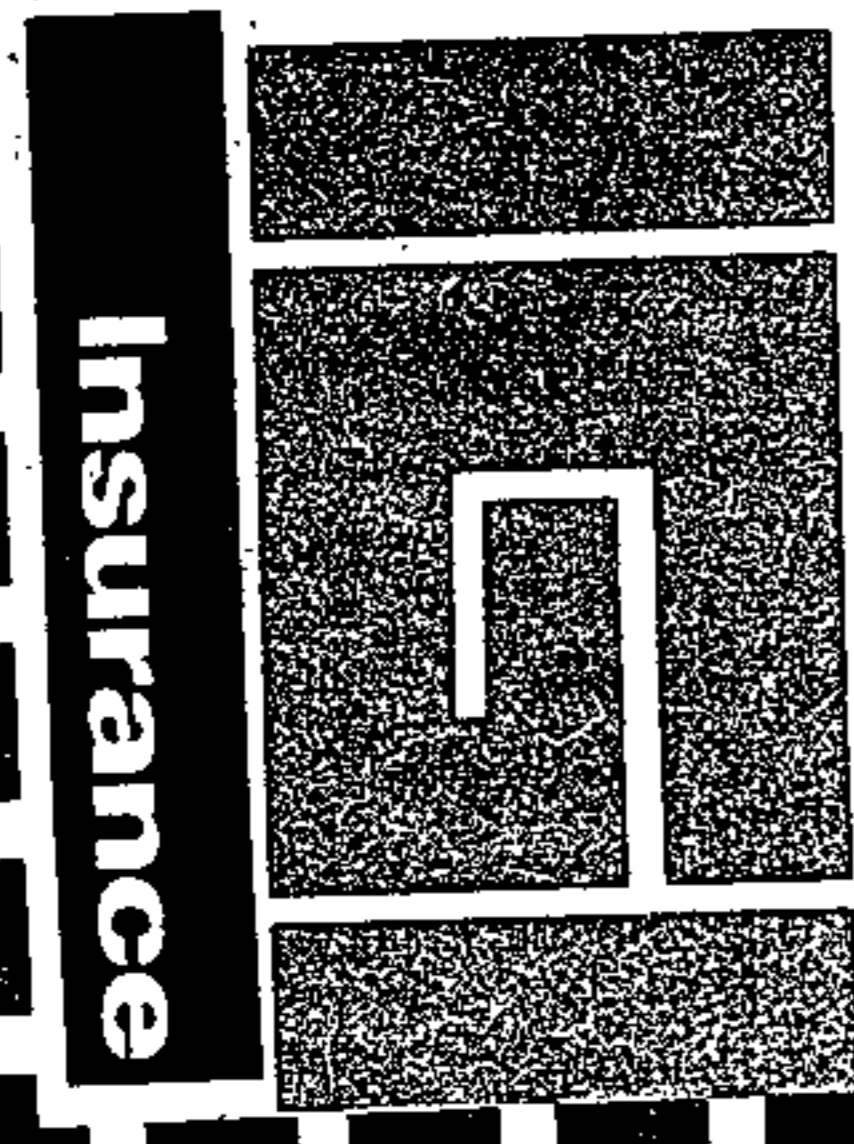
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Transkei

103
threat

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fighters

LUSIKISIKI—Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has warned that his Government would order bombs to be dropped into the dense forests of Eastern Pondoland to flush out faction fighters hiding there.

Chief Matanzima, speaking at the installation of Chief Mtetunzima, Mditshwa of the Emtweni Tribal Authority at the weekend, was commenting on the massacre of more than 50 Pondo tribesmen in an ambush over a week ago.

Police were still searching the dense bush for those involved in the faction fight.

Warning

Since the killings, only old men, women and children can be seen among the kraals. All able-bodied men have vanished.

The Prime Minister said his Government had decided not to bomb the forests in this case because first it wanted to warn the troublemakers.

'We will hunt these cowards in the forests, we will hunt them in the rivers and the mountains. These dastardly acts will not be countenanced by my Government,' he said.

Meanwhile, Chief Mditshwa has called on all those in hiding to come home so the matter can be thrashed out in the Tribal Authority Court. — (Sapa)

MONDAY

No move on ⁽¹⁰³⁾ peace talks ^{D. Disfath} in Pondoland ^{9/2/83}

LUSIKISIKI — Peace talks here between the two warring Pondo factions have failed to get off the ground while two armed men have been arrested.

This was confirmed yesterday by senior military and police personnel following reports from their joint operational base here to headquarters in Umtata.

A total of 50 tribesmen have been killed in fighting between factions from Mtambalala and Mntafufu and hundreds of men have fled into the mountainous region of eastern Pondoland.

At the weekend, the newly-installed chief of the Emtweni tribal authority, to whom both factions owe allegiance, said he would call both factions together on Tuesday to sort out the

matter. But yesterday, according to operational base intelligence reports, no meeting took place.

A senior army spokesman said: "We are still hoping there will be movement in the direction of talks and we realise the administrative period in these matters takes time."

"It will happen, but when we do not know."

He also confirmed that there was a "slight trickle" of people back from the mountains.

The spokesman could not associate this with the arrest of two armed men by a police patrol north of Lusikisiki.

One of the men was armed with a .410 shotgun and the other with a small homemade shotgun. — DDR

Police query death toll report figures

UMTATA — The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General J. Mantule, has queried reports that 54 people had died in the strife-torn area between Mtambalala and Mntafufu.

The newly installed chief of the area, Chief Mtetunzima Mditshwa,

told reporters 54 of his subjects had been killed.

General Mantule, who visited the area, said: "Only 46 people were killed in the actual faction fight according to our records. Another four were killed in a separate incident." — DDR.

Chief Mditshwa

EAST LONDON — Two Transkei people were incorrectly identified as a result of a transposition of captions to pictures accompanying reports on Monday on faction fighting in the Lusikisiki area of

The transposed caption appeared under photographs of Chief Mtetunza Mditshwa and Mr Michael Santy. —DDR



Chief Mtetunzima Mditshwa



Mr Michael Santy

(103) ~~2/10/83~~ 10/2/83
**Minister's wife
tells of assault**

JOHANNESBURG — The wife of Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mrs Pamela Letlaka, told the magistrate's court here yesterday that she was assaulted three times by a South African Railways employee.

She was giving evidence in the trial of two SAR employees, Mr Gert Petrus Slabbert, 38, and Mr Gerrit van Rooyen, 34, both of Volksrust, who are charged with assaulting her, Mrs Glenrose Mwanda and Mrs P. L. Koyana.

Mrs Letlaka said she had arrived at the Johannesburg Station at

5.45 pm on June 9, 1981 to catch a train to Transkei.

"We had looked for our names on the listings as we had booked first class but couldn't find them."

She said when they entered the first class carriage as their train was leaving at 6 pm, she was confronted by Mr Van Rooyen who demanded to know what they were doing.

"I was then assaulted three times by Mr Van Rooyen. The first time he grabbed the collar of my coat and shook me. Then he hit on the back of my neck when I went to pick up my ticket.

"My handbag fell to the ground and its contents spilled out including R4 000 in cash. The third attack came when he slapped me in the face with his open hand.

"He cut the bridge of my nose with this blow. I had already decided by this stage to leave the train."

The case was adjourned until tomorrow.

— DDC



OAU urged to give Transkei support

103

D.D. 11/2/83

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NOTE

1. The open letter to those who subscribe to the strategy of armed struggle gives a brief history of the evolution of the politics of protest and says: "The quality and nature of the outcome of confrontation cannot easily be predicted. Neither are we competent to judge its wisdom (e. or otherwise.)"
2. The article goes on: "We are concerned about the fact that some of our brothers, albeit well meaning and sincere, have lost so much contact with the political realities at home that they are turning on each other, indulging in acrimonious rhetoric, resulting in divisive politicking."
3. The article says: "We have never claimed to be paragons of perfection. No revolutionary-process is perfect. The historical conditions under which Transkei was born weigh heavily on present-day Transkei."

UMTATA — The Organisation of African Unity and the international community have been invited to debate Transkei's case for recognition, to visit Umtata to see what the country defends and then to draw appropriate conclusions.

The message is included in the journal, Transkei Today, which also contains an open letter to the ANC, PAC and their "fellow travellers" in which the country outlines its strategy for liberation.

In the message to the OAU, the article says: "We call on the OAU to rally behind this fledgling state, to accord moral and material support and free it from the stranglehold of white South African economic domination and political blackmail."

Defending Transkei's independence, the article said the hackneyed argument that Transkei was a creation of apartheid and her leaders prototypes of the proverbial Uncle Tom was sanctimonious sophistry and political expedient conveniently employed in the defence of a bankrupt political philosophy that had lost touch with reality.

Extending the invitation to visit Transkei, the article says: "We have never claimed to be paragons of perfection. No revolutionary-process is perfect. The historical conditions under which Transkei was born weigh heavily on present-day Transkei."

The letter discusses separate development at length and argues that although Transkei did not want it, it had to accept the reality of the Nationalist Government's determination and physical power to impose it on them.

South Africa's motives for granting the country independence should not be confused with the country's own motives for independence, the article argues, and says history is abundant with examples of political institutions which had been conceived by rulers to perpetuate oppression but was instead employed to further the cause of liberation.

Calling for an open debate on Transkei recognition, the open letter says: "We reaffirm our commitment to the total

liberation of the whole of South Africa and restate our stand as a liberated territory that it is not our intention to have any formal political association with South Africa while her society is based on white supremacy and oppression of the black masses. The degree of our success in our endeavour for self-determination under the most difficult circumstances will depend on the extent to which the OAU and UN are prepared to bolster our efforts.

"We put it on record that your goal and ours is a common one — the total liberation of South Africa, the establishment of a non-racial majority rule and the evolution of a free modern economic system devoid of all colonial trappings."

The open letter continues: "Your enemy is not Transkei, but white South Africa. To the extent that we have common objectives there is room for the exploration of a modus operandi that will facilitate the liberation effort of our people."

"Transkei liberated herself through non-violent means. We do not prescribe any methods for any organisation but we insist on recognition of the legitimacy and fruitfulness of our own methods."

"Transkei is not a national state or homeland of South Africa. She is a free non-racial, democratic sovereign state."

"Let our liberation and governing efforts be judged by the same tenets applicable to all member states of the OAU and UN."

Federation of Azanian republics proposed

UMTATA — The London-based publishers of Transkei Today have called on "all the enemies of white domination to combine their efforts to liberate South Africa and secure a stable, thriving, independent Azania."

Underscoring Transkei's role as a key political force in the liberation effort, Mbumba Publishers proposes the concept of Azanian republics which it says is based on historical realities.

The article goes on: "We are concerned about the fact that some of our brothers, albeit well meaning and sincere, have lost so much contact with the political realities at home that they are turning on each other, indulging in acrimonious rhetoric, resulting in divisive politicking."

"They are magnifying inter-group differences at the expense of recognising common interests and are consequently being eluded by the enemy target."

"The time has come for Azania to find practical solutions to practical problems. That solution must be sought in the concrete historical conditions of present-day Azania. Such an attempt does not attempt to wish away historical realities, but sees them for what they are and not as fetishes and fashion appropriate strategies and tactics to conduct the war to its ultimate objective."

"Millions of Africans live in the so-called homelands. The leaders of these territories have been placed there by history. The duty of revolutionaries is not to alienate them and force them into the ranks of the enemy."

"On the contrary, they must be won to the side of their people and the cause they are pursuing."

"It is with this consideration that the concept of a federation of Azanian republics is proposed."

cont →

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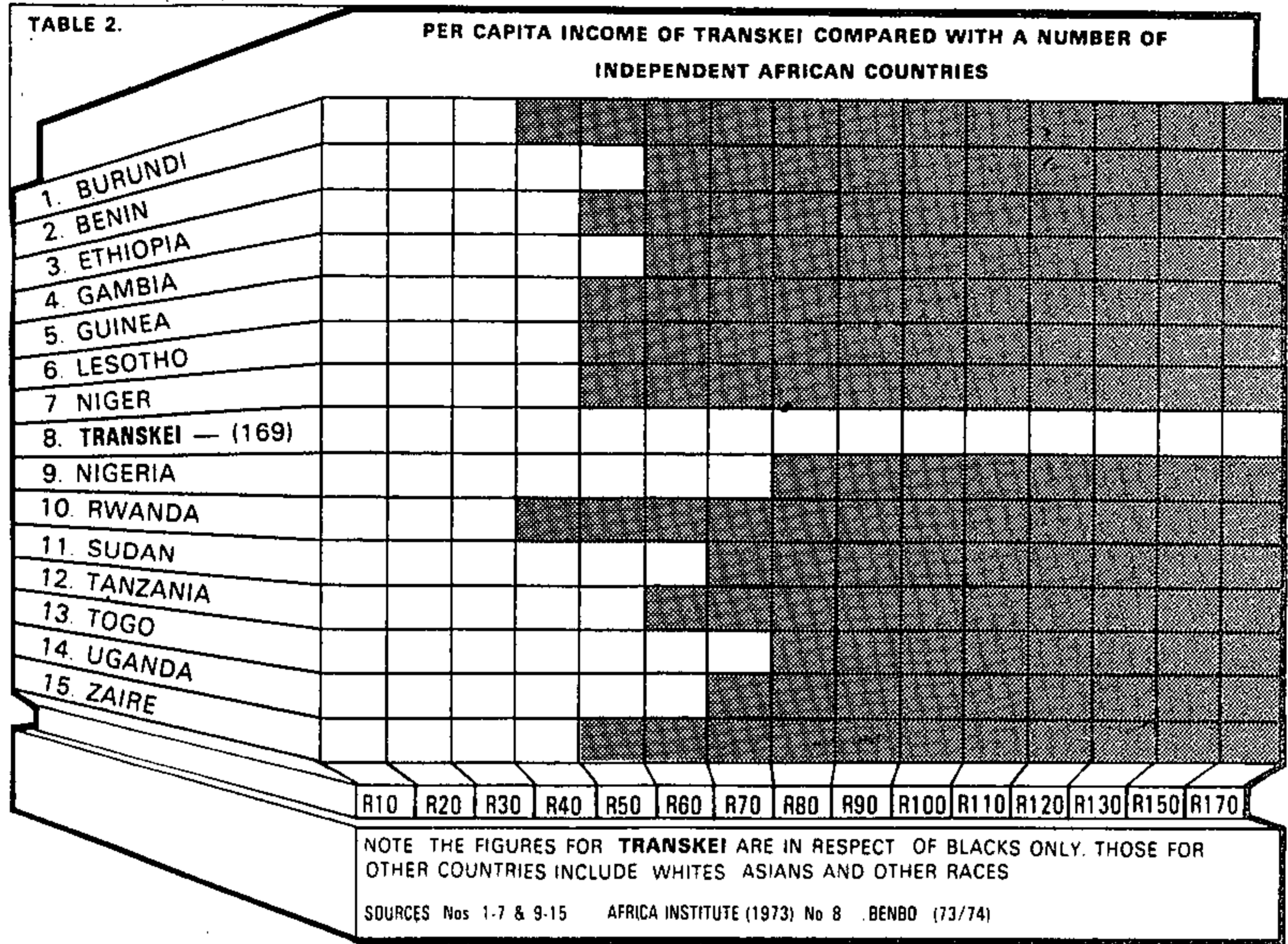
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1 D. Dipatch 5/12/83



One of the graphics that appeared in the journal.

was still economically independent on South Africa and that she opted for independence when the rest of South Africa was not free, the publishers said the argument was irrelevant and compared it with Ghana's independence in 1957.

"It is as mischievous and irrelevant as to say Ghana should not have taken independence from imperialist Britain, on whom she was still economically dependent when the rest of Africa was not yet free and without fighting a colonial war.

"We now have the advantage of hindsight to acknowledge that Ghana's attainment of independence was a historical watershed that set in motion an avalanche of decolonisation from the Sahara to the Kalahari, a movement that spilled over into the islands of the Indian Ocean.

"Africa had a platform from which she could advocate decolonisation and raise the banner of pan-Africanism. Even at that stage, the sages of African revolution recognised that Ghana would not be truly free while the rest of the continent remained in bondage.

"In the same vein Transkei does not accept her present frontiers as permanent. Nor is her concept of liberation and its echo confined to the physical limits of present-day Transkei. She recognises that the present frontiers fall far short of the historical domains previously inhabited by the Xhosa-speaking tribes.

"Having embraced the concept of African nationalism and pan-Africanism she lays claim to the rest of the vast stretches of white South Africa which were wrested from our brothers, with whom we are bound by common bonds of history and nationalism."

The article says Transkei is committed to the liquidation of White racist hegemony in Southern Africa and is as vulnerable to economic blackmail, political and military destabilisation by Pretoria as the front line states.

"Therefore Transkeian's concern is no less than theirs to ensure the curbing of racist provocateurs and the dissolution of the herrenvolk empire," the article says.

"We want to defeat the objects of separate development, which is meant to divide us and bring the so-called homelands together in an extended liberated zone, to constitute a progressive government based on the policies of the Azanian movement.

"Black unity and solidarity and commitment to all pervasive pan-Africanism are the foundation stones of the proposed unity.

"Our federation does not accept the present homeland boundaries. But it recognises their strategic importance as a base from which to liberate the rest of Azania.

"This to us is the meaning of the concept of federation," the article says.

Earlier, the article, under the heading "Seek ye first the political kingdom," the publishers reject questions on the credibility of the Transkei independence and says it was entitled to struggle for and to take her independence as her sister states of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

On the argument that Transkei took independence from apartheid South Africa, that she

(103)
case to ~~be~~
D. Dispatch
continue
in May
12/83

JOHANNESBURG —
The case against two
South African Rail-
ways employees charged
with assaulting the
Transkei's Minister of
Justice's wife and two
other women has been
postponed until May 2.

Mr. Gert Petrus Slab-
bert, 38, and Mr. Gerit-
van Rooyen, 34, both of
Volksrust are charged
with assaulting the
minister's wife, Mrs.
Pamela Letlaka, Mrs.
Precious Nozikhumbuzo
and Mrs. Glerose Mwan-
da by hitting them with
an open hand. — DDC.

(103) D. Dispatch
11/2/83
**Transkei bid
for recognition**

UMTATA — Transkei has made a bold new bid for international recognition, staking its claim to be "part of the liberation struggle."

The new move comes in the first volume of a high gloss quarterly journal published by the London-based Imbumba Publishers.

The journal, *Transkei Today*, which is printed in Austria, deals with current events, tendencies and developments in and around Transkei.

Articles make earnest appeals to the international community for recognition and aid to enable the six-year-old independent state to reduce its economic dependence on Pretoria.

It includes an open letter to the Organisation of African Unity, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist

Congress calling for an open debate on the question of recognition and puts forward Transkei as a potential catalyst "in the liberation effort in Southern Africa."

The journal considers the Xhosa split as a case of divide and rule and assesses its implications, while another article explains Transkei's historical land claims.

Speeches by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, are contained in the journal, which also has graphics illustrating how Transkei compares with other states which are members of the UN.

A section deals with Transkei's economy and its drive for agricultural production and industrial development.

See Page 11.

103 ~~103~~ ~~103~~ ¹⁰³ Hayward
Transkei citizens in East London 9 Feb. 1983
Q. Col. 43 -
*6. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any Transkei citizens are living in Duncan Village, East London, at present; if so,
- (2) whether it is the intention to move any such citizens to Ciskei; if so, what will be the status of Transkei citizens who do not wish to be moved to Ciskei?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. Those who do not want to move to Ciskei will remain Transkei citizens.

~~206~~ 103 Deportations *Thousands*
~~307~~ Q. 61. 105 11/2/83

53. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to Transkei in each month from September 1981 to December 1982;
- (2) whether any such (a) men, (b) women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, how many in each category?

Internal Security Act: detainees ^{11/2/83}
~~107~~ *H. Howard* 2. Col. 107-108
 87. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982;
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many, and (b) for what period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 26 persons.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Two.
- (b) One for 122 days and the other one for 121 days.

Persons died in detention

88. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons died in 1982 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Neil Hudson Aggett.

(c) (i) 27 November 1981.

(ii) From 1981.11.27 in terms of section 22 of Act 62 of 1966 and from 1981.12.11 in terms of section 6 (1) of Act 83 of 1967.

(d) 5 February 1982.

(e) Suicide.

11/2/83
H. Howard
Customs Union agreements
~~107~~ ~~108~~
 102. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What was the total amount which accrued to each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) foreign neighbouring states as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

In the 1982/3 financial year the following amounts have been paid as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic to:

(a) independent Black states:	
Transkei	R 98 078,000
Bophuthatswana	R 182 367,000
Venda	R 13 882,000
Ciskei	R 46 882,000
(b) foreign neighbouring states:	
Botswana	R 120 368,000
Lesotho	R 76 746,000
Swaziland	R 117 562,000

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr. K. M.—
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 Education and Training, 101.
 Foreign Affairs and Information, 63.

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Barnard, Mr. S. P.—
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R6m contract for Transkei University residences

103
12/2/83
E. Post

MURRAY & ROBERTS Construction (Transkei) has been awarded a R6,5-million contract to build residences on the campus of the University of Transkei in Umtata.

The company, a joint venture of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) and Murray and Roberts Ltd, undertakes all forms of construction work throughout Transkei.

"Average annual turnover is in the region of R10 million, but we are feeling the effects of the current economic recession and can therefore expect a drop to about R8 million for the financial year," says managing director Mr C D W Geraghty.

The contract at Transkei University will be completed within 21 months.

Accommodation will be provided for 400 students and a new dining hall will be built.

This contract will provide employment for about 200 people.

The company will also build an old-age home for

about 72 residents, at a cost of R1 million.

The money was made available as a direct donation from the Murray Trust to the Government of Transkei. This contract will be completed in 10 months and will provide 80 jobs.

Additional contracts include building six staff houses at Ikhwezi Lokusa Rehabilitation Centre at a cost of R620 000 and a new R340 000 telephone exchange in Butterworth.

"Currently in progress are 17 executive homes for the TDC costing R1,5 million, renovation work of R400 000 on Barclays Bank in Umtata, and a R750 000 contract for the construction of accommodation for Sisters of the Glen Avent Convent, with numerous smaller contracts underway," says Mr Geraghty.

Major projects completed in 1982 range from 11 executive houses in Fort Gale for R1,2 million and 25 cluster houses in Butterworth for R1,4 million, to a secondary school in Butterworth and extensions to the brewery in Umtata.

Murray & Roberts

12/2/83
**Faction fight —
30 arrested** (103)
D. Aspatch

UMTATA — More than 30 men have been arrested in connection with the Mtambalala and Mntafufu massacre near Lusikisiki two weeks ago.

Forty-six people died after two warring factions clashed last month.

Transkei's CID Chief, Colonel Stanford Funani said those arrested will appear soon in the Lusikisiki magistrate's court.

A day after the fighting, three people were detained for questioning "but this time a big number of men have been arrested" said Col Funani.

He said some were apprehended at houses in the area while others were picked up at hide-outs.

The Commander of Transkei Defence Force, Maj-Gen Ron Reid-Daly said 21 of the people had been arrested on Thursday. — DDR

Unite on land tenure issue, commerce urged

PORT EDWARD — The effect of the curbs of development through the land tenure system and the question of big white entrepreneurs moving into black areas were two key topics that emerged at the seminar at a holiday resort near here on how to stop the outflow of cash from the black areas.

The question of land tenure was raised by the director of small business advisory services, Mr Ian Hetherington, when he urged chambers of commerce to speak with a united voice against laws and regulations which inhibited development.

He said the chamber of commerce should recommend how the land tenure system should be changed.

The trick in dealing

with governments on this matter was to recommend solutions that enable them to pursue their own reasonable objectives while not making it impossible for businessmen to reach theirs.

He said there were many people in governments and public services who realised these laws were incompatible with economic growth.

"With things like restrictive and tedious licensing and zoning regulations, labour movement restrictions, the non-availability of freehold land and so on, I sometimes think it would be hard to devise a system — short of communism itself — more perfectly designed to restrict development than the one we have now."

Later the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, was questioned on land tenure in Transkei.

He admitted something was wrong with the system and said the chiefs and the people would have to be motivated on changes.

Mr Madikizela was also questioned on an aspect of his speech in which he said part of the strategy in curbing the

outflow of cash would be the introduction of chain stores with tripartite agreements which had maximum local shareholding.

The vice president of Tracor, Mr P V Mgodlwa, asked whether bringing the "giants" into the black areas would not be to the detriment of black entrepreneurs.

"It is for the chamber of commerce to reply to that, and when you answer, look at the consumer," Mr Madikizela said.

Opening the seminar, Mr R. Draper, of Asso-com said his organisation had always been extremely sympathetic to the emerging black community.

"This has always been on the basis that one economy, rather than several fragmented ones, is better for all. For a certain period it seems that positive discrimination in favour of emerging black entrepreneurial classes will be necessary."

During question time he said it was perfectly proper that — because of past restraints — the black community should be protected in their areas for some time. — DDR.

(103)

~~103~~

D. Draper 14/2/83

PORT EDWARD — A strategy of stimulating local business to reduce the outflow of cash had to include a changed — though not uncritical — attitude towards expatriate business partners and the ownership of property by non-Transkeians.

Business needs stimulation, says professor

This is the view of the head of department of economics at the University of the Western Cape, Professor Wolfgang Thomas.

"Without the latter step the critical housing and office shortage cannot be solved and without the former the capital expertise vacuum cannot be overcome," said Prof Thomas who earlier cited the lack of housing as a constraint on development.

"This is the way white Afrikaner entrepreneurs managed to outgrow English business domination and similar

steps are being used by coloured interests in the business sphere.

"Given the impressive and rapidly growing purchasing power of blacks — in particular Transkeians — I see no reasons why such an approach cannot be successful," he said.

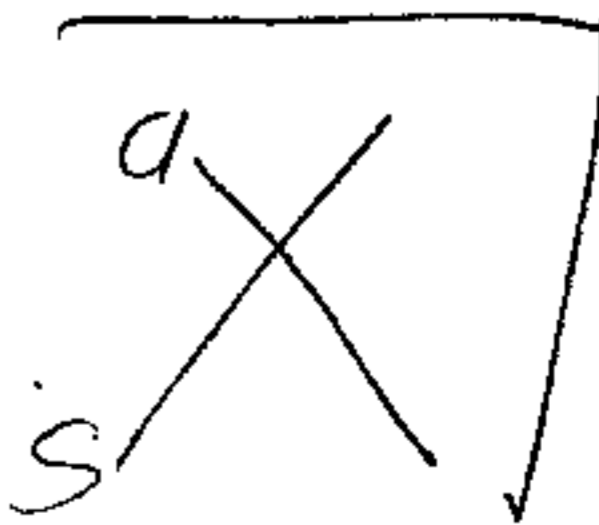
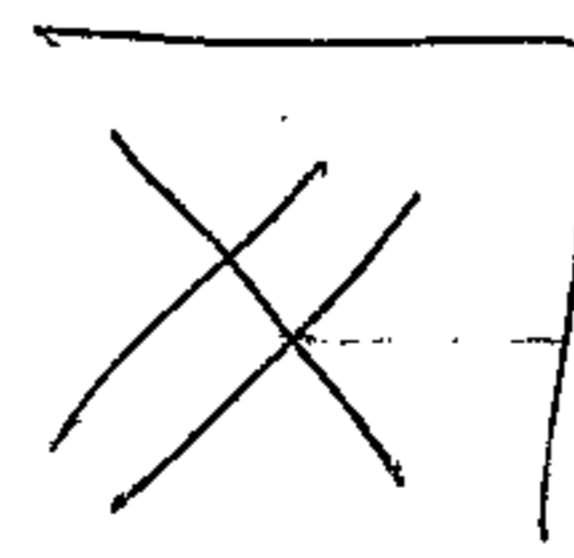
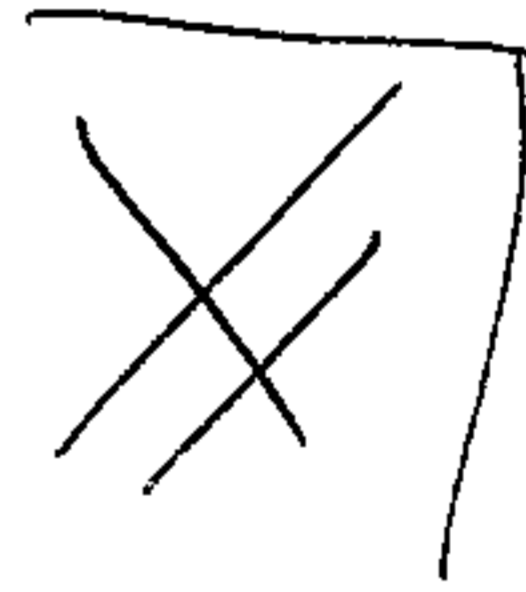
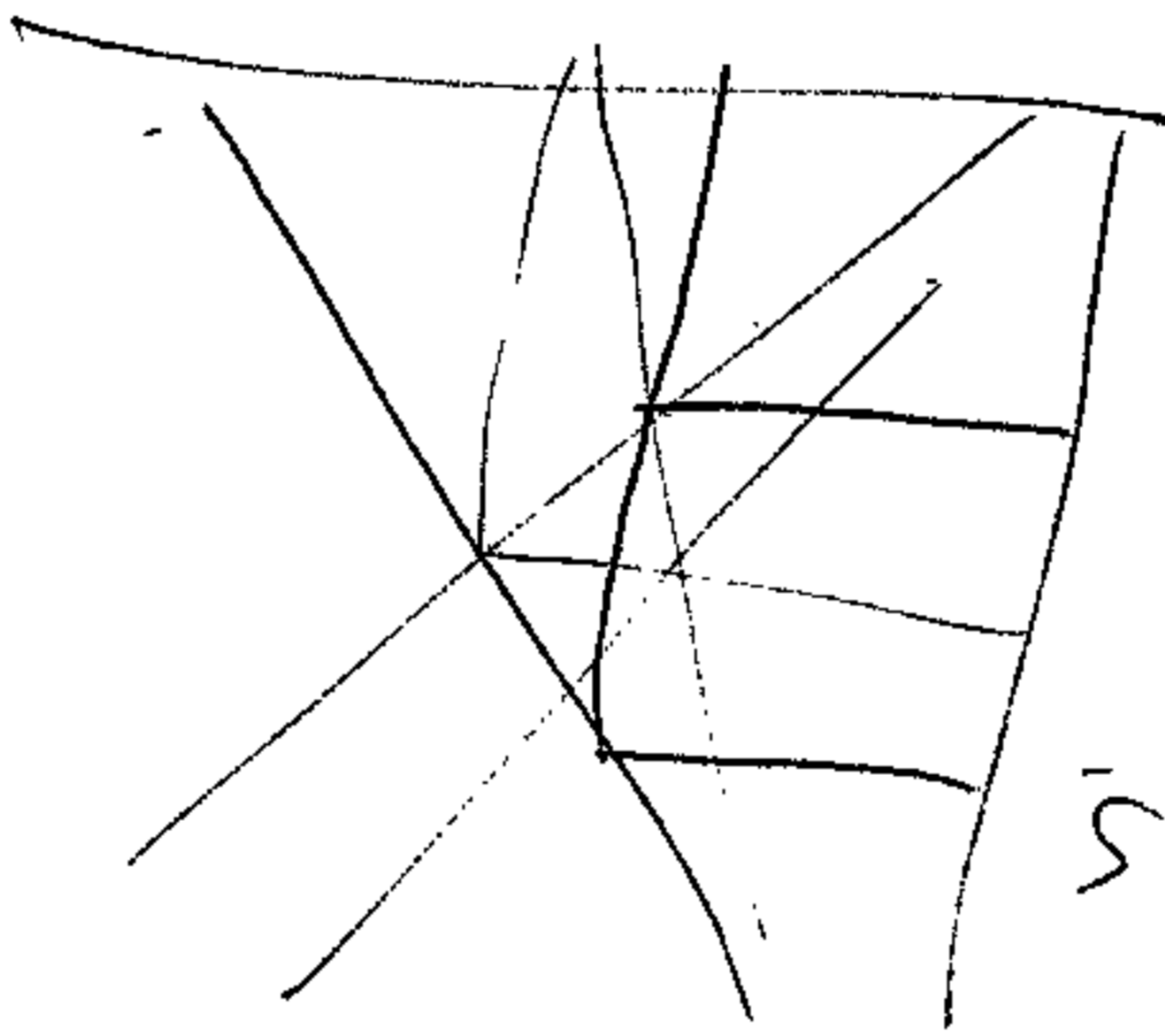
His solutions to curb the outflow revolved mainly around "jacking up" the local businesses and supporting local production with education helping the consumer.

Mr R. Draper of Asso-com, who opened the

seminar, made a strong plea for economic cooperation giving examples in history where it enhanced political deals.

He suggested Transkei should take from the outside what it could — but always with an eye open for the country's own interests.

"These interests are inextricably interwoven with the interests of the community in which you live and serve your community far better than the dead hand of state intervention," he said. — DDR



Tarr: cash outflow will be stemmed

PORT EDWARD — The regional development plan for Southern Africa would help stem the outflow of cash from the black areas, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, said at a seminar held here to discuss the problem.

Mr Tarr said it had been realised that economic development as well as industrial development in the black areas was the answer.

He emphasised that it had been made clear that regional development meant economic co-operation and at no time was it to affect the sovereignty of states. Mr Tarr said the regional development areas into which Ciskei and Transkei fell, received the highest incentives such as rail rebates, electricity, housing and interest subsidies as well as relocation costs.

Mr Tarr backed granting incentives to supporting industries and said it would help the economy considerably if local industrialists were also given incentives. As a development strategy, Mr Tarr said, it was essential that priority be given to those industries which would not be dependent on raw materials from the borders.

He said the Transkei Industries Board should

consider the effect each individual applicant would have on the economy.

Priority should be given to those who would have the least possible effect on the outflow of funds," he said.

"In Transkei, we have the situation that we produce 30 per cent of the food requirements and yet we have the potential to become a food-exporting country."

"I believe that the regional development plan can affect the outflow of funds from the black areas of South Africa.

Two other speakers warned on the incentives.

Prof Wolfgang Thomas said the incentives were far too high while Asso-com's Mr R. Draper said it should be remembered that with the incentives being granted, someone had to pay. Mr Draper said: "I have attended many functions in which happy businessmen have been heard exclaiming over the generosity of some of the incentives.

"It is perhaps too easily forgotten that someone has to pay for this

and the burden falls, in the main, on the metropolitan areas."

● At the seminar, the TDC was accused of using incentives on housing for the benefit of expatriates.

Mr T. Madiba, of a building society, questioned Mr Tarr, on why it was impossible for people to buy houses in two suburbs — Fort Gale and Southernwood — which were virtually owned by the corporation.

Addressing Mr Tarr, he said: "You say one of your functions is to house the industrialist and his staff. Why must the subsidy apply to them only?"

Mr Tarr replied that he agreed with Professor Wolfgang Thomas that housing was a constraint on development in Umtata and Butterworth. The corporation had invested R43,8 million in housing and 1 176 units were involved.

"The actual job of the corporation as far as housing is concerned is to provide houses for key personnel as well as our staff. That is what we get money for on our budget." — DDR.

103 ~~120~~ 124

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Boycott strategy can work, seminar told

PORT EDWARD — Black adaptation of Afrikaner strategy to gain economic ascendancy provoked lively discussion at a seminar at a holiday resort near here on how to curb the flow of cash from black areas.

Mr R. Tshabalala raised the question of using the Afrikaner history of "boycotts or selective buying", to promote the disadvantaged black businessman.

Economics Professor Wolfgang Thomas, said: "I've listened carefully to the various warnings about selective buying and boycotts. I understand the views of the chambers of commerce in South Africa. I served on them. Obviously we don't like boycotts and selective buying, but it has worked.

"I am fully committed to co-operation between white and black. But we must know if they are going to play tricks with us. We must at least be prepared.

"It is the same way as when the Afrikaner felt he was being exploited by the Jews and English. His first reaction for a long period was, No. We (Afrikaners) make our own burial societies, later called Sanlam, and we form our own newspaper groups.

"The second line of Afrikaner defence was to say, well maybe at government level we can work together. You know the history. Eventually Afrikaner and English mining houses joined forces and at the moment it is seen as an Afrikaner mining house."

Mr B. Draper, of Assocom, who opened the seminar, warned on boycotts and selective buying.

"The volume of goodwill that Assocom has for black commercial endeavours is almost boundless — but not quite. One thing that might draw heavily on the reservoirs of goodwill would be any thought that compulsion, taken in its broadest sense, might be utilised to bring about the economic effects that we all desire. There is far too much compulsion in this country already.

"Whatever it is that is needed to be done, it should rely on persuasion and the provision of an attractive commercial service in the black areas."

He said it would be much better if blacks freely and willingly chose to conduct their commercial activities where they lived, and also where they worked because they felt this was better for them and not because someone had forced them to it by varying combinations of pressure.

"Do not forget that blacks are becoming rapidly more mobile. Traffic projections in this country show that white per capita car ownership has more or less levelled off and is on a plateau and it is the black section of the community that will be, ever increasingly, the heavy purchasers of vehicles in the years to come.

"This is an excellent thing, to be welcomed by all, as it is evidence that

blacks will be taking their rightful place in the economically active community.

"However, it is not without problems and one of these is that your natural black market will, increasingly be able to shop where they please. The developed commercial community has seen a large portion of its market take off to the suburbs and has been forced to follow it there.

"The same flexibility will also be needed in planning your future courses of action, or your market will take to its cars and go elsewhere."

He said Assocom had always been extremely sympathetic to the emergent black economic community on the basis of one economy rather than fragmented ones which were not beneficial to all.

Mr Draper in his speech, also warned on strategies to keep black spending in its natural areas.

"You should bear in mind the dangers of relying on too small a base. These areas are, or at least ought to be, part of a very much larger whole. You will also need to consider in the black areas that you will be able to influence the direction in which the whole market moves, if they are part of the larger market.

"This is extremely important because, if you are not totally involved in the whole economy, you could well find policies being undertaken in the future that might be to your disadvantage." — DDR

Probe into black business

PORT EDWARD — The National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) will undertake in-depth studies to embark on a scheme to uplift and promote black businessmen.

This was decided at a two-day seminar on the outflow of cash from black areas.

After several papers and discussions in which the historical disadvantages of the black businessman were highlighted, nine resolutions

were taken — mostly dealing with how to help the businessmen to counteract the threat of the "white giants."

The resolutions — which a committee will implement — say Nafcoc believes in an indivisible economy based on the free enterprise system.

The recommendations call for:

Economic development and the evolution of a development strategy;

Protection for black

entrepreneurs and an in-depth study by Nafcoc on how blacks could become more meaningfully involved in the economy.

Consumer education to enlighten buyers about the plans and programmes of black businessmen;

Establishment of chains by black businessmen; and

Location of industrial projects in such a way that infrastructure should benefit the greater section of the population. — DDR.

D. Dispatch 16/2/83
Faction (103)

fights: 15 held

UMTATA — Another 11 men and four women have been arrested following the faction fights in Eastern Pondoland which left 50 people dead.

A police spokesman confirmed that another 15 people had been arrested following the arrest of 30 last week.

Two armed men had been arrested earlier.

A Transkei Defence Force spokesman said they had not had any new reports from the area between Mtambalala and Mntafufu.

A defence spokesman said they had sent men down to the area for an assessment and they would have a report tomorrow. — DDR.

Casino grows

EAST LONDON — Expansions costing R22 million are planned for the Wild Coast casino.

The expansions will provide an additional 80 bedrooms, an enlargement of the casino and conference facilities and more facilities for day-trippers. — DDR.

See page 4.

D. Dispathe 11/2/83

(103)

(03) Hansard Q. 61. 176
Debts of local authorities in Transkei

17/2/83

113. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Whether a decision has been reached on the representations made by the Transkei Municipal Association in connection with debts owing by local authorities in Transkei to the Public Debt Commissioners; if so, what was the (a) nature of and (b) reason for such decision?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

No, the matter is still under consideration.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Planting for independence

When it was first put together in April 1981, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) set its sights on having at least 20 collectivised farming units with more than 12 000 ha of land under the plough by the time of the 1984 harvest.

In fact, by the end of last year, some 7 000 ha was already being utilised in nine projects in various areas of the Transkei and, by the time of the 1983 crop, as much as 14 000 ha may have been included in the scheme.

And while at the outset Tracor's budget was limited to only a couple of million rands, with some additional funds coming through on a project-to-project basis, the organisation's annual expenditure now runs at around R20m.

The money flows in from the Transkei's own budget and from grants from SA authorities. Nevertheless, Tracor's aim is to have its balance sheet stand up on its own when it comes to raising additional funds from banks or from the SA Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation — despite an operating loss in the year to March 1982. Within the "collectivised" farming units, commercial projects are run on a profitable basis while Tracor also takes a management fee for work on maize cultivation.

Maize, of course, remains the mainstay of Transkei's agricultural effort. Self-sufficiency is the target, though there are few in Transkei who consider

the goal is attainable. Transkei's maize crop runs at around 140 000 t a year with a yield of only 500 kg or 0,5 t/ha. Though production obviously varies from year to year, this 140 000 t mark has not been significantly exceeded for a decade. Consumption is rising rapidly, and so therefore, are "imports" from SA. At present, as much as 90% of Transkei's food requirements are imported.

Tracor has been faced with a choice in its development strategy between what agricultural economists call "transformation" or "reformation." The former depends on the slow introduction of small amounts of capital to attain a gradual increase in production.

While transformation techniques are generally successful, and are carried out by way of agricultural extension policies in most developing countries, they bring about only a gradual increase in output. In some cases, they are barely sufficient to offset the deterioration of the land.

A policy of agricultural reformation, on the other hand, tends to bring about a much more rapid improvement in yields and production levels, but requires a much greater application of capital. In the past, this strategy has sometimes led to the initiation of rather grandiose and unsuitable schemes and, as a result, Tracor has had to attempt to integrate both development avenues with a co-operative group approach.

Taking this tack, according to MD Ken Humphrey, Tracor should be able to produce maize at a yield of 4 t/ha — at least eight times the traditional return. In this way, and with a medium-term target of 20 000 ha under maize by 1986, Tracor's projects could be adding 80 000 t/year to Transkei's normal 140 000 t annual maize production by that time.

Some of Tracor's projects are more capital-orientated, though the hope is for these to generate profit which can be reinvested "down the line." Later this year, for instance, the corporation will be opening an R8m broiler project at Ezibeleni. Transkei would also be well-suited to development of forestry projects, though the return on these would be much longer in coming. Citrus is another possibility.

Wastage

Before these, however, Tracor is likely to get more involved with setting up better storage and distribution systems for grain — there is considerable wastage caused by pests and diseases under the present traditional structure — as well as the possible introduction of a local miller. And, of course, Tracor's role as a financier will continue. The organisation has lent more than R500 000 to local farmers since its inception less than two years ago.

The persistence of the land tenure system in Transkei tends to place a restriction on the amount of land available for development, either for maize or for other projects. As a result, Tracor has recently begun to take greater advantage of traditional commonage areas normally attached to towns and villages.

At present, these areas are used to provide a meagre cash income for the local council from grazing. Tracor hopes to be able to utilise them more efficiently in the production of maize and beef, generating a larger income for other development. A start has been made in the Qumbu region with 400 ha available for crops, together with a dairy and feedlot under construction.


Transkei's gdp at present runs at around R1,5 billion a year, of which about half is comprised of remittances from Transkei's 450 000 SA-based workers. Of the remaining R750m, only about 30% is accounted for by agricultural output. Tracor's aim must be to increase this proportion significantly in an attempt to feed the population and boost Transkei's gross domestic product.



Transkei agriculture ... transformation or reformation?

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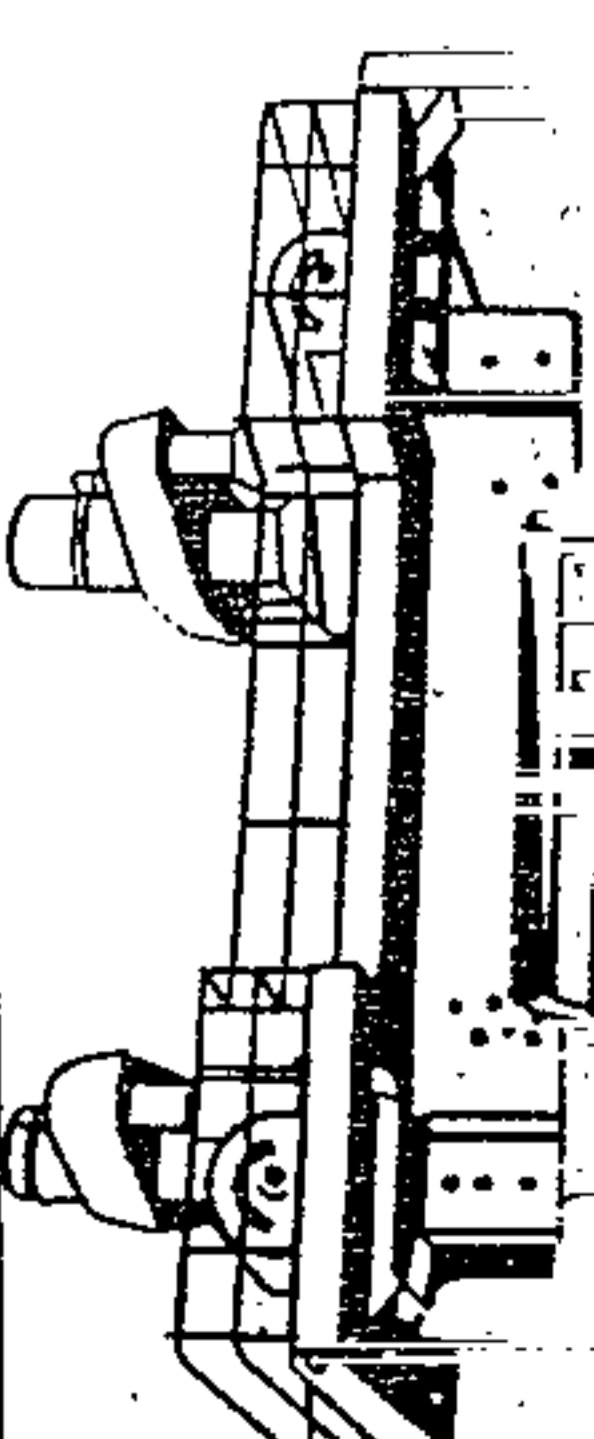


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BUSINESS

Recession for UK jobless

But British industry — pressed for cash — has shrunk. Manufacturing output is 17 per cent lower than four years ago. Car factories, steel plants and other heavy industry have shut down.

In this north-western England port, the heaviest blows were the shutdown of two plants — owned by the money-losing, State-owned British Leyland carmaker and by Dunlop tyres. These set off a chain of smaller shutdowns.

Left behind in Liverpool, whose population has fallen in the one-sixth to half a million in the past 10 years, are the unemployed. They range from middle-aged, semi-skilled workers to most of the 30 000 youngsters who leave the city's schools each summer with, at best, a year's reprieve from the welfare rolls through a State-funded job-creation programme.

officially almost 19 percent — 89 000 people seeing work and drawing welfare. That is well above the record national average of 13.3 percent. But city officials estimate Liverpool's real jobless figure is well over 20 percent.

In working-class districts, unemployment runs about 40 percent. For the young, it is almost total.

ROWS OVER MONEY
Sanderson, who has no skills, last worked as a store clerk. He now gets the equivalent of about R90 a week in welfare, and is exempted from paying rent on their three-bedroom row house. Normally, the subsidised rent would be R41 a week.

rowed last autumn for an abortive job-hunting trip by Sanderson to West Germany, where unemployment is now rising faster than in Britain.

As a casual labourer, his family would be worse off than it is now.

Average earnings for British male manual workers (women earn more than one-third less) are R220 a week. Sanderson estimates he would need R190 to match welfare.

19 new industries approved in Transkei

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation has approved 19 new industries which are being established in Transkei at an initial investment of nearly R17 million, says a report in the corporation's bi-monthly journal, Development Transkei.

The development manager of the TDC, Mr Ron Cox, says in the report this is proof of the spread of new industries in the country in 1982.

He says these new industries will provide nearly 3 000 new job opportunities for Transkeians. Last year the TDC received many applications from industrialists wishing to establish industries in the country.

2 die of cholera in Transkei

UMTATA — Two people in different districts in Transkei have died of cholera, the deputy secretary (professional) of health, Dr G. Solleder, said here yesterday.

One victim of the disease died at Zitulele hospital, in the district of Mqanduli, while an eight-year old boy died at Butterworth hospital. Both died last week, she said. — DDR.

103

Save ten 24/2/83

'Homelands' lure Swazi investors

~~103~~

103

~~103~~

MBABANE — Swaziland's economy, especially its young industrial sector, is facing competition from an unlikely quarter — South Africa's impoverished homelands.

At least one local manufacturing concern has transferred its operations to the Transkei, another has expanded into the Transkei and several other companies are believed to be considering making the move.

Previously Swaziland's plentiful labour supply, political stability, conservative economic policies and its proximity to the South African market made

the country a foreign investor's dream.

Economic observers believe that apart from the constant shortage of skilled local labour, two factors are responsible for the change in heart.

The first is the ever-present threat posed by the homelands in the form of low wages (Swaziland's minimum wages are considered high by Third World standards) and the lucrative investment incentives offered by South Africa.

The second is what some observers see as "careless" attempt by the Government to employ local workers in industry by refusing work permits to skilled expa-

triates.

"Foreign investors' confidence has definitely declined," an observer said.

"Since the King's death Government officials appear reluctant to issue or renew work permits where they feel local people can be trained for the job.

"They are trying to accelerate something that cannot be accelerated. Although investor confidence is not directly linked to the death of the King he may have been able to restrain reckless officials."

A refusal to renew the work permits of a number of skilled foreign

employees is widely believed to have been responsible for the decision by a carpet factory to move to the Transkei.

The move cost more than 80 local workers their jobs. These workers may now be forced to join the growing queue of redundant workers and unemployed school leavers.

In recent months nearly 2 500 workers — many of them construction labourers — have been laid off as the kingdom shoulders its share of the world recession.

In a recent statement, the Minister of Works, Power and Communication, Mr Victory Leibrandt, said Swaziland was entering a "very bleak period of unemployment".

Most observers agree the emphasis on academic rather than technical education is partly responsible for the high rate of unemployment.

"Fortunately, a move has been started to redirect the education system and reduce the academic content," an observer said.

The drought has worsened rural poverty as more than 50 000 Swazis are subsistence farmers.

103 ROY 24/2/85
**Terrorism charge against
Transkei woman dropped**

UMTATA. - Terrorism charges against a Transkei Government clerk Miss Nomthandazo Lusizi were withdrawn in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Miss Lusizi, 35, of Colosa, appeared last month with another former Transkei Government clerk and political refugee, Mr Vumankosi Ntinkinca, on charges under the

Transkei Public Security Act

She was charged under a section of the Act which prohibits the rendering of assistance to persons reasonably believed to be terrorists

The magistrate ordered a separation of trials last week and Mr Ntinkinca was committed for trial in the Supreme Court on various charges under the Act — Sapa

D. Dispatch 24/2/83 (103)

No price cut in Transkei

UMTATA — The price of petrol will not be cut in Transkei until negotiations with South Africa have taken place.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the secretary for the Department of Commerce, Industry and Trade, Mr B. Pukwana.

He was commenting on the announcement that

was to be cut by 1,6c a litre from Monday.

Mr Pukwana said: "We have not been consulted yet by South Africa. As members of the customs and excise union, we are normally informed."

"We only heard it on the news and, until we are contacted, no decision will be taken," he said. — DDR.

Transkei jobs: SA to fund plan

Cape Times 25/2/83

147
184
207

Labour Reporter

THE SOUTH African Government is to fund a special jobs programme in the Transkei in terms of which one out every four jobs created will go to a Western Cape black.

This was confirmed yesterday by the chief of development for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Deon Richter, who said the scheme would initially cost between three to four

million rands a year.

A joint statement issued by the governments of Transkei and South Africa said 4 000 new jobs would be created by the scheme, initiated by Mr George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei.

The statement said: "It is hoped that this programme will bring some measure of relief to the rising number of unemployed Transkeians in that country, as well as in South Africa."

Target date for the project is March 1 this year and the jobs will be "in the fields of the protection of soil and water resources, forestry and construction".

Mr Richter said that for every three local Transkeians employed, an unemployed Transkeian citizen from the Western Cape would be taken on.

He said the lack of an "effective, efficient administration is a real limiting factor".

Jobs for Western Cape blacks — virtually all of whom are regarded as citizens of Transkei or Ciskei — would be "synchronized" on the basis of jobs available and the "needs of people".

Mr Ken Andrew, PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said "every right-minded person would support any sensible scheme to promote development in underdeveloped areas".

"Squandering?"

However, he said: "If this scheme amounts to a further squandering of money in an attempt to achieve ideological ends and to provide a rationalization for forcing people back to the homelands, then it deserves to be condemned."

"South Africa is in reality one country — politically and economically — and the sooner we set about tackling the real challenges that face us and discard the ideological shackles that have hindered our development for so long, the better it will be for everybody."

D Dispatch 25/2/83

Refugees flee to Transkei

103

UMTATA — Transkei had established three refugee camps to cope with supporters of Mr Ntsu Mokhetle's Basuto Congress Party who are fleeing Lesotho police and army, it was confirmed yesterday.

A statement from Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs said international aid was being sought to cope with the problem.

A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross Society, Mr Ulf Hendriksen, visited the refugees this week at their camps in the Mount Fletcher and Maluti regions.

The Secretary-General of the Red Cross Society in Maseru, Mr J. Ncheke, said yesterday Mr Hendriksen was on leave at his home in Sweden but had travelled via Geneva where he reported his findings to the relief headquarters.

"We have no report on the matter as it is an international affair," he said.

Asked if he knew of the refugee problem, Mr Ncheke said it was outside his scope.

The statement from the Department of Foreign Affairs here said the unstable situation in Lesotho had resulted in a campaign of harassment of Mr Mokhetle's supporters.

"Individuals and families have been subjected to harassment which has taken the form of arrests, beatings and in some instances, homes have been burnt down.

"The Transkei Government has as a result granted numerous Lesotho citizens sanctuary. Until recently these refugees were able to live with relatives in Transkei.

"However, the flow of refugees has increased and about 150 are living in extreme conditions in the Maluti and Mount Fletcher districts.

"The Transkei Defence Force has assisted where possible but the increased flow is creating problems beyond the capacity of government agencies to handle and the International Red Cross has been asked to assist."

Three camps have been established at St Pauls, Queen's Mercy and Mount Fletcher.

The statement said because of the situation in Lesotho, the flow of refugees into Transkei was expected to continue.

A spokesman at military intelligence headquarters here said the security situation with the inflow was being monitored but they did not expect infiltration of insurgents.

"The camps have a mixture of old and young and I don't think we have that type of problem yet."

The solution contains two milligrams of nicotine — the

1004
ranskei (103)
26/5/83
policeman's
bail relaxed

UMTATA. — A Transkei police sergeant appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday charged with culpable homicide after the death of a corporal in the Transkei Defence Force.

Sgt Nimrod Siphambo of the Security Police, who originally faced charges of murder and attempted murder, had his bail conditions relaxed by the magistrate, Mr M Dzulane.

The charges arose from a looting incident at Ngangezwe township near Umtata which resulted in the death of lance-corporal Nxeko Mtirara, son of the paramount chief of the Tembus, Chief Iambilanga Mtirara.

The State alleged at the preparatory examination that Sgt Siphambo, 32, shot Cpl Mtirara in the back with an R-4 automatic rifle which resulted in his death on May 30 last year.

Sgt Siphambo, who was earlier ordered to report at the Sterkspruit police station twice a week as a condition of his R1 000 bail, had his bail reduced to R500 and will now report only twice a month. — Sapa.

Refugees' plight highlighted

103

UMTATA — A total of 102 refugees from Lesotho are living in appalling conditions with no sanitation or fresh water in two camps in Transkei, according to a report from the Transkei Red Cross Society.

The report dealt with visits to the camps at Maluti and Mount Fletcher which house supporters of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basuto Congress Party who have fled in the wake of severe harassment from the Lesotho police and army, according to reports.

They were given sanctuary by the Transkei Government and the defence force has been helping out with food and blankets.

Military sources said yesterday the matter had

now been handed over to the Director-General of Civil Defence, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

The general was not available for comment yesterday.

The Red Cross reported that there were 19 adults in the Maluti camp comprising eighting and bathe in a stream quite a distance from the flat.

There is only one homemade bed for their elder and leader, Mr Lipuo Mokhachane, 63, who is in poor health.

The rest sleep on the mud floor and have few blankets.

They use water from a nearby camp belonging to the Department of Works and Energy. They use this water for drinking and bath in a stream

quite a distance from the flat.

Toilet facilities are non-existent and before the army started supplying them with food, the people said they had not eaten for four days.

Ten tents borrowed from the police house at the 73 male refugees at the Mount Fletcher camp. Their ages range from 13 to 45.

They sleep on the mud floor seven or eight to a tent and have few blankets.

Their health is also poor with 24 of them suffering from complaints ranging from stomach to kidney ailments. They have two tribal doctors.

They have no sanitation facilities and water is obtained from a neighbouring stream. — DDR.

C. T. 28/2/83
**Kei army
leaves (103)
fight area**

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei defence force has withdrawn from the Luskisiki area — scene of bloody faction fighting which left 50 people dead late last month.

This was confirmed yesterday by the commander of the Transkei defence force, Major-General Ron Reid Daly.

The army set up a joint operations headquarters with police in the area after the clash between tribesmen from the Mtamabalala and Mntafufu area.

An army spokesman said the troops had been moved to an air strip more than 50km away. Hundreds of tribesmen hiding in the mountains had then started returning.

General Reid Daly also confirmed that before the army withdrew, soldiers and police had arrested scores of people — over and above the nearly 50 arrested since the outbreak of fighting.

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By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, will pay an official visit to East London next week.

This was announced yesterday by the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring.

Mr Spring also announced that Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe had agreed in principle to pay a similar visit to the city later this year.

He said invitations to the two neighbouring presidents had been issued two months ago.

This was in line with the City Council's policy of fostering close co-operation

Matanzima to pay official visit to EL

with its neighbours.

Mr Spring said President Matanzima would visit the city on Wednesday, March 9. President Matanzima and his entourage of 26 — including seven Cabinet Ministers — would arrive at the City Hall at 8am.

The party would breakfast at the City Hall before going on a tour of a motor assembly plant.

The guests would have

lunch at the Ann Bryant Art Gallery, where a tree-planting ceremony would be held. He and President Matanzima would plant trees.

Mr Spring said Transkei had donated the trees — palms indigenous only to East Pondoland — to the council.

After lunch the party would visit an electronics factory.

He said the visit would end with a civic banquet in a beachfront hotel that evening.

Mr Spring said no formal discussions would be held between the Transkeian delegation and the City Council.

"It will be a goodwill visit but we might use the opportunity to hold formal discussions about economic co-operation.

"We believe we are bound together in many ways and it is in our interest not only to maintain good relations but also to foster and improve them.

"The visit is in line with the council's view that we must co-operate in every way with Transkei and Ciskei."



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Business tells w four died

ON — A bus ed not guilty st London e's court a culpable arge involv- ent in which were killed ed.

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ON — Re- anned rugby ain and Ire- anskei team een denied

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writes from a spokes- he Ulster Irish Rug- d Mr Alex of the South by Board to say the plan had d's full

man added: they come ave a fine c submitted plication to by Football lin."

Fitzgerald, of the Irish "This appli- ot yet come committee. to meet next ." — DDR.

truck, driven by Mr S. Mabeye.

Mr Mabeye told the court that on June 22, 1982, he was driving along the Douglas Smit Highway. As he came round a bend he saw a bus approaching on the wrong side of the road.

Mr Mabeye said he tried to avoid the accident by driving toward the extreme left hand side of the road but could not as there was an electricity pole in the way. He said the bus then crashed into the right side of his truck. He got out of his truck to investigate and saw people lying on the road

next to the bus. He said that the side of the bus had been torn open.

Instead of calling the police, he said, he ran to his employer's home which was nearby. When he returned to the scene of the accident the police were already there, he said.

Mr Mabeye said he was carrying two passengers in the truck, neither of whom were seriously injured.

Mr Mdankile denied driving on the wrong side of the road.

The case was postponed until today — DDR



Like all keen gardeners after overnight rain, Mr C. S. Whitehorn, of Beach Road, Nahoon, was busy tending his plants yesterday.

EAST LONDON — As the city goes Italian this week, it is evident that the delights that country has to offer extend to more than spaghetti and ice-cream.

Miss Marguerite van Deventer, the city librarian, explained that the idea for the week stemmed from the Friends of the Library committee, which includes the honorary Italian vice-consul to East London, Mrs Marina Marchetti.

Miss Van Deventer said that Mrs Marchetti had worked hard in putting together the programme of events and that the week could be viewed as a celebration of the Italian way of life and an inter-cultural exchange.

City celebrates the Italian way of life

Cabinet ¹⁰³ to study ¹⁰³ refugee ¹⁰³ report ¹⁰³ ABW leader cal- for rightist acco-

UMTATA — The Transkeian cabinet is to receive a report on the situation of the Lesotho refugees.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Director of Civil Defence, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

Gen Ngceba completed the report yesterday in which he outlined the situation of the 150 refugees said to be supporters of Mr Ntsu Mokhetle's Basuto Congress Party who have fled alleged harassment from the Lesotho police and army.

General Ngceba, who toured the three refugee camps in the Maluti and Mount Fletcher areas, said: "The situation is really bad up there. They are living in appalling conditions and we are trying to help on humanitarian grounds."

"It constitutes a multi-faceted problem that requires the co-ordination of all the government departments"

Drug charge: case postponed

EAST LONDON — The case in which Mrs Doreen Daphne Nel, 57, appeared on a charge of dealing in prohibited substances and an alternative charge of possessing 81 Purata tablets and 44 Tryptonal capsules has been postponed until today. — DDR.

PRETORIA — All is not well in the fevered air of right-wing politics in South Africa.

During his address in the city hall here last night the leader of the extremist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, pushed his point home when he reprimanded the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party for not being able to "find each other" before the coming by-elections.

During the emotional meeting, Mr Terre'Blanche urged the two parties to strike an accord: "Are our differences really bigger than your differences with Indians and coloureds."

Mr Terre'Blanche stopped short of replying to a statement by the HNP leader last week that HNP/AWB membership was still precluded because of "AWB talk of an alternative to the political process — that alternative can only be violence," Mr Marais said.

But last night Mr Terre'Blanche told his supporters — numbering about 2 000 which was at three times as many people who attended Mr Marais' meeting in the same hall last week — that AWB would only resort to violence if the government capitulated.

At the outset of the meeting Mr Terre'Blanche was ushered into the hall by a phalanx of "stormtroopers" — the AWB's helmeted supporters who wore black jackboots. — DDC.

In camera trial newsmen resume

JOHANNESBURG — The trial in camera of two Saan editors and a senior reporter, charged with revealing details of National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles, resumed in the regional court here yesterday.

Due to a ruling by the presiding official, Mr J. van Dam, who is president of the Transvaal regional court, none of the proceedings may be published.

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times and Mr Eugene Hugo, Rand Daily Mail investigations editor, are

charged with wrongfully and unlawfully traversing the Protection of Information Act, alternatively the Official Secrets Act.

It is alleged that the two Saan newspapers published information about the abortive Seychelles coup in which prejudiced security or interests of the state.

Similar charges against the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper port, have been pending pending the outcome of the case at Saan.

The case is expected to continue through the week. — SAPA

On Saturday, a group of young dancers from Port Elizabeth will cover a part of E. Street to pound pavement with the rhythmic tarantella accompanied by the strains of the East London Municipal Band.

A selection of Italian goods are on display at the library and a number of hotels and restaurants have also their menus an Italian flavour. — DDR



Army MOVES OUT

103
D. M. P. M. M.
28/2/83

UMTATA — The Transkei Defence Force has withdrawn from the Lusikisiki area — scene of bloody faction fighting which left 50 people dead late last month.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Commander of the Transkeian Defence Force, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly.

The army set up a joint operations headquarters with the police in the area following the clash between tribesmen from the Mtambalala and Mntafufu areas between Lusikisiki and Port St Johns.

It was also confirmed yesterday that before leaving the area finally, the army had been asked to remove their presence from the Mtambalala junior secondary school.

"The request came from the chief in the area, Chief Mditshwa. He said the men were afraid to return because of our presence and we moved the base to an air strip in Lusikisiki over 50 km away," Gen Reid-Daly said.

General Reid-Daly also confirmed that before the army withdrew, a joint operation by two army companies and about 200 policemen was conducted.

This resulted in scores of people being arrested.

Five factory-made 12-bore shotguns and three home-made pistols were also recovered. — DDR.

2/2/83 A. Dimpfel (103)

President Matanzima to visit E London

EAST LONDON — a press conference yesterday by East London's mayor, Mr Errol Spring.

President Matanzima, accompanied by an entourage of 26 including seven cabinet ministers, will arrive on Wednesday, March 9.

"This first ever visit is proof of the good relations which exist be-

tween the citizens of East London and Transkei and will not only cement these relations but result in closer co-operation between us," Mr Spring said.

He said there were no plans for formal discussions during the visits of the two Presidents, "but we will use the opportunity to have discussions."

President Matanzima will have breakfast at the city hall and then tour the Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) factory on West Bank.

Before lunch at the Ann Bryant Art Gallery, President Matanzima and Mr Spring will each plant a palm tree in the gallery grounds.

After lunch, the digni-

ties will tour Tek Industries at Wilsona before returning to a civic banquet in the evening.

Mr Spring said the Transkei President would be accompanied by the ministers of commerce, transport, local government, works and energy, telecommunication, education and foreign affairs.

Also in the entourage would be the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, chairman of the Public Service Commission, the Mayor of Umtata and the President's wife and daughter.

"We must co-operate in every way with Transkei and Ciskei."

"We believe we are bound together in many ways and it is in the interests of us all. We

He said the invitations to the two Presidents were sent simultaneously about two months ago.

DDR

Squatter told State not at fault

Apr 2/3/83 (103) 968
CAPE TOWN — A Langa Commissioner told a KTC squatter who pleaded guilty to being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission that she was not the responsibility of the South African Government.

Mrs Patricia Papiyana (33) was told this by Mr W Fourie after she had said in mitigation that there was no food in Transkei for her two young children. A doctor had told her they were suffering from TB.

She was sentenced to a fine of R60 (or 60 days) conditionally suspended for a year.

As her children played on the floor of the court room, Mrs Papiyana said she earned R40 a month and that her husband had deserted her eight months ago.

Mrs Papiyana must leave the Peninsula within the next two weeks if she cannot obtain permission from the administration board to stay.

More than 50 KTC squatters, including 35 women, most of whom were holding babies, appeared in the court yesterday. They were among the 242 squatters arrested at the KTC camp on Friday.

Although charges of failing to produce the necessary documentation on demand were withdrawn, fines of nearly R1 000 were paid.

Representatives from the British Consulate, West German Government, community groups, the Black Sash and clergymen were in the court. — Sapa.

(103) ~~(103)~~ ~~(103)~~ ~~(103)~~
Export credit to
D. Rispata 3/3/83.
Transkei, Ciskei

JOHANNESBURG — The increasing industrial and agricultural development in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei has created a demand for medium-term credit for capital goods to be delivered to these countries.

The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation says as these countries are considered export markets, prospective contractors supplying capital goods to them can obtain export credit provided they hold a credit insurance policy issued by Credit Guarantee.

In order to meet the demand for export credit insurance, Credit Guarantee has developed a system whereby speedy decisions can be given on contracts in-

volving small amounts. A decision should not take longer than two or three weeks.

The credit periods which will be considered under this scheme are: Contract value R50 000 — R100 000 — 2 year credit term; contract value R100 000 — R200 000 — 3 year credit term; contract value R200 000 — R300 000 — 4 year credit term.

As is the case with other projects that qualify for export credit insurance, it would be a condition that the buyer pays a minimum of 15 per cent by the time delivery is made.

Contracts of less than R50 000 will not qualify for the credit terms exceeding 180 days. — DDC.



FLASHBACK to January when Chief Matanzima met Chief Buthelezi.

'Why mistake...'

Transkei leader regrets 'parting' with S A

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, believes he made a mistake by taking 'independence' from South Africa, according to the latest issue of the weekly newsletter, Southern Africa Report.

It says President Matanzima expressed his 'disillusionment' with Pretoria-style independence to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when the two men met for talks at Tongaat in Natal on January 19.

Details of the conversation were reported to have been revealed by Chief Buthelezi in private conversation during his trip to the United States last month.

According to the newsletter, President Matanzima warmly praised Chief Buthelezi for not accepting independence.

He reportedly 'realised the mistake he had made' and, like Chief Buthelezi, saw the future of Transkei within the framework of one South Africa.

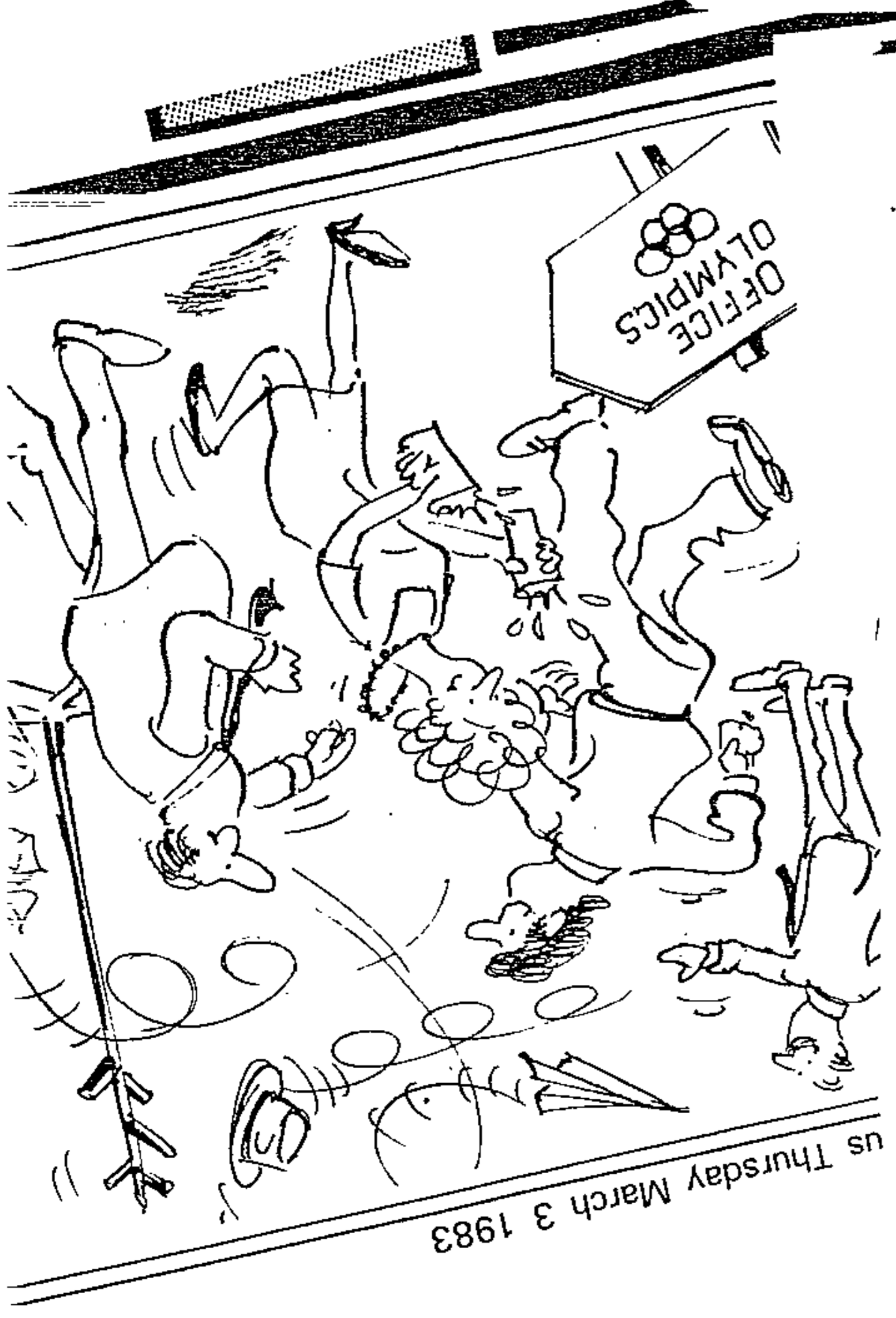
In a statement after the Tongaat meeting

the two leaders committed themselves to black unity as a strategy towards the liberation of all South Africans.

Southern Africa Report said of the latest meeting: 'Having taken independence there is little Matanzima can do about altering Transkei's present status, but his participation in a black unity pact with Buthelezi gives him an opportunity of regaining credibility with blacks without having to admit his mistake.'

Neither leader could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Mercury
D. A. [unclear]
2/17/83
103



us Thursday March 3 1983

Transkei 'no' to deal on squatters

ARGUS 3/3/83
 (103) (107) (107) (207)

Argus Correspondent
 DURBAN. — South Africa has tried to persuade Transkei to take back 1 000 Western Cape squatters by attempting to link repatriation with a multi-million-rand Transkeian employment project, it has been disclosed.

After two years of negotiations with South Africa over the employment project, a delegation from South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department had dropped the squatter bombshell.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said today he rejected linking the repatriation of squatters with the employment project, which is designed to create 12 000 jobs over three years with a total of R18-million in aid from South Africa.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had rejected out of hand the linking of squatter repatriation with the employment project at top-level talks with South Africa in Cape Town two weeks ago.

TEMPORARY JOBS

The three-year project is designed to create 4 000 temporary jobs a year.

GOING AHEAD

But, he said, the project would go ahead, and Transkei had agreed to recruit small groups of unemployed Transkeians squatting in the Western Cape if South Africa created jobs for them in Transkei.

"We decided to embark on afforestation of our country, and most of the jobs will be in that field. We also have a big problem of soil reclamation. Irrigation dams will be constructed, as well as canals," Chief George said.

Self-rule was a ^{2/3/82} (103) mistake Mr Kaiser

Political Reporter

THE President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, believes he made a mistake by taking "independence" from South Africa, according to the latest issue of the weekly newsletter, Southern Africa Report.

An article in the newsletter says President Matanzima expressed his "disillusionment" with Pretoria-style independence to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when the two men met for talks at Tongaat in Natal on January 19.

Details of the conversation were reported to have been revealed by Chief Buthelezi in private conversation during his trip to the United States last month.

According to the newsletter, President Matanzima warmly praised Chief Buthelezi for not accepting independence. He reportedly "realised the mistake he had made" and, like Chief Buthelezi, saw the future of Transkei within the framework of one South Africa.

In a statement after the Tongaat meeting the two leaders committed themselves to black unity as a strategy towards the liberation of all South Africans. Southern Africa Report said President Matanzima's participation in the black unity pact with Chief Buthelezi gave him an opportunity to regain credibility with blacks "without having to admit his mistake".

Neither leader could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Tarr: agriculture also needs incentives

D. Dispatch 4/3/83 (103)

EAST LONDON — A call for the provision of incentives for development to be extended to agriculture was made by the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, at the Border/Transkei/Ciskei seminar on regional development here yesterday.

Mr Tarr, who spoke on development in Transkei, said the independent and autonomous black states of Southern Africa had 23 per cent of the agricultural potential of the area at their disposal but produced six per cent of the yield.

It was estimated that 30 to 50 per cent of arable land was not utilised.

"In Transkei we have the situation that we produce 30 per cent of the food requirements when we do not have a drought and yet we have the potential to become a food exporting country," Mr Tarr said.

He conceded there was a problem with the tribal system of land tenure and a statement was often made "if everything belongs to everybody, nothing belongs to anybody".

He called for a formu-

la which would amend the tribal system and thus provide for more private land tenure without "excessively disrupting the traditional social structure of the black man."

Analysing the effect of the latest incentives on development in Transkei, Mr Tarr said the Transkei Industries Board had approved 22 projects and 12 expansions of existing projects between April 1 and December 31, 1982.

"The job opportunities to be created by these approvals are: new projects, 5 765 and expansions, 567, a total of 6 332."

Before the new concessions — announced last year — came into effect, 60 industries had been established in five years with a total job creation of 11 200.

Last year's jobs had been created at a cost of R6 950 each, far below what it cost to create a job opportunity in the metropolitan areas, Mr Tarr said.

Lower figures had been obtained in creating job opportunities in some of the new factories in Transkei, he added.

On problems created

by lack of supporting service industries, Mr Tarr said: "I believe that if we are sincere in our development of our national states, and particularly the creation of job opportunities in the countries we must see that the incentives are granted to this very important branch of industry."

Mr Tarr also called for a change to the Road Transportation Act of South Africa in order to make it possible for Transkeian trucks to carry goods across the border to take full advantage of the 60 per cent rebate.

The problem at present was that the Road Transportation Act of South Africa only permitted travelling across the border by trucks from non-independent states, Mr Tarr said.

"We have the situation that our industrialists are not able to benefit from this particular concession."

He advocated the granting of incentives to people who established industries in the country as they achieved the same objective of creating more job opportunities and improving the quality of life. — DDR

Casino nets govt R2,5m

EAST LONDON — Within a year the government of Transkei had reaped R2,5 million from the Wild Coast hotel at Mzamba, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, said at the seminar.

Mr Tarr was passing a remark on the advan-

tages of developing the tourist potential of the region.

He said the gross income from the hotel and casino for 1982 was R25 million, of which R2,5 million went straight into Transkei coffers.

Apart from this the other benefit had been the provision of 1 220

jobs for people who lived in the area.

They had been trained and were now a thriving community in an area in which there had been nothing, Mr Tarr said. — DDR

More seminar reports, page 10

4/3/83

Regret at self-rule report is denied

103

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr M. Lujabe, yesterday ruled out as "unlikely" a report that the State President of Transkei had expressed his regret at having accepted independence.

The report in the weekly newsletter, South Africa Report which was carried in some South African newspapers yesterday, said President Matanzima had expressed his "disillusionment" with Pretoria-style independence to KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi when they met.

Details of the conversation were reported to have been revealed by Chief Buthelezi in private conversation during his trip to the United States last month.

According to the newsletter, President Matanzima had warmly praised Chief Buthelezi for not accepting independence and had said he saw the future of

Transkei within the framework of one South Africa.

Yesterday the State President's office referred all inquiries about the story to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Lujabe said: "I am not aware of the President making this statement and I don't think it is likely that he could have made a statement like that."

"At no time has the President expressed regret at accepting independence."

"Transkei's independence has always been realised as the culmination of the struggle of the Transkeians to be emancipated. This has been the realisation."

"So far as I am concerned, I doubt the credibility of this statement. I am fully aware of the fact that the President had talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in which we were not involved . . . but at the meeting where we sat

together, he did not make any statement of this nature."

Asked whether there could be any question of disillusionment with independence, Mr Lujabe said: "I don't think there could ever be a question of disillusionment."

Questioned on whether, if there may not be disillusionment with the concept of independence but about subsequent events in which promises made before independence were not kept, Mr Lujabe said: "I am not aware of promises that have not been met."

"Issues that are still pending, are still being negotiated. An example of this would be the question of land. Negotiations are still continuing because the land we claimed has not yet been released from South Africa."

Mr Lujabe admitted that there were occasions when South Africa acted in a manner of-

which Transkei did not approve.

"This generally relates to the treatment of our people in South Africa. When South Africa does not differentiate between people from a foreign state, we feel they have failed to draw a line. In Transkei we have no discriminatory laws but when our people go to South Africa, they are subjected to South Africa's discriminatory laws."

"That matter is also being negotiated."

Mr Lujabe said there would always be a problem as long as South Africa had discriminatory laws against blacks.

"This is not a difficulty peculiar only to Transkei. This is a peculiarity to all the black states neighbouring South Africa."

● The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was not prepared to comment yesterday DDC.

Taiwan electronics thrive in Transkei

D. Dispatch

103

4/3/83

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Caroline Hung, secretary of Sankei Speakers, with two of the vast range of motor car speakers manufactured at the Umtata factory.

UMTATA — Two new Taiwanese companies — the latest in a string of businesses to settle in Transkei from the Republic of China — have started producing an interesting range of radios and speakers for markets in Southern Africa.

Sunson Electronics (Pty) Limited based in Umtata is about to launch new portable radios with FM/AM/SW and self-contained cassette tape decks with built-in condenser microphones and factory supplied earphones for distribution throughout Southern Africa.

The factory, established at an initial cost of R1,9-million, has ensured 40 new job opportunities for Transkeians which will rise to more than 200 in the near future.

Sankei Speakers (Pty) Limited, specialising in high quality car radio speakers, is expanding its range and will produce no less than 20 different car radio speaker models this year.

The company started producing late last year and has made inroads into the South African market with its six initial models ranging from one and two-way speakers to three-way and

dual cone speakers. Sales to date have been most encouraging.

The company also manufactures ordinary loudspeakers and home studio loudspeakers.

The managing director of Sunson Electronics, Mr Peter F. A. Huang, said he was satisfied with the quick manner in which the Transkeian labour employed managed to train in the assembly of sophisticated electronic equipment.

A spokesman for Sankei Speakers, which employs eighty female Transkeians, said the fact that the entire speaker production for the first three months had been sold out was a clear indication of the quality of workmanship. Allied to this is a sophisticated quality control and inspection system introduced and supervised by skilled Chinese technicians. — DDC.

Major price changes

NEW HIGHS

M and F	1 350	1 300
Un & Lnd	1 425	1 400
Snersh....	1 375	1 350
Everite....	725	700
Chmserve	615	610
SWA Fish	535	505
SAAN.....	1 750	1 700
— DDC.		

Butakem Transkei acid plant extension provides 40 new jobs

By Stan Kennedy

Butakem, a major manufacturer of food acids at Butterworth in the Transkei, has completed a R375 000 extension to its malic acid plant.

The expansion has increased production of malic acid by 50 percent and created 40 jobs.

At the same time, it has made Southern Africa independent of imports of malic acid and for most of its requirements for citric acid.

All raw materials used in the process — maleic anhydride, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and hydrochloric acid — are produced locally.

Butakem is the only plant in the world successfully to manufacture tartaric acid synthetically. The only available tartaric acid was previously derived as a by-product of the wine industry from Italy, Spain and Argentina.

After spending R500 000 on research, development, design and tooling, Henred Fruehauf's new Bathtub tipper trailer has gone into full production.

Chief engineer Mr Tony Ricci says the company has totally re-engineered the conventional tipper, and the design will be used on all the end-tip semi-trailers in the company's range.

As part of a R4-million factory expansion pro-

gramme, the trailer plant — the largest in Africa — is to be increased by 50 percent to 15 800 sq m.

Extensions to the ASEA cable factory at Rosslyn, which are nearing completion, have incorporated a cable-making process that has not been used before.

The basic difference of the technique is that, from the insulated core stage, cables are made in a tandem process.

They are laid up, given a talc dusting before the PVC bedding is extruded, armouring is then applied, a PVC outer sheath extruded overall, and automatic testing to SABS requirements is achieved — all in a continuous operation.

Local authorities lose millions of rands a year repairing roads damaged by overloaded commercial vehicles.

Modcorp of Johannesburg is marketing a portable device, called the Loadmeter, which can check vehicle loads at the roadside.

It is recognised for legal purposes in all provinces and is able to check payloads within minutes at a fraction of the cost of weighbridge installations.

UMTATA — A Transkei national rugby side is in Britain on a two-week tour.

This has been confirmed here by the Minister of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni.

He confirmed the 30-strong touring party had slipped out of the country earlier this week and would play four matches — including one against the Welsh side, Llanelli, which toured South Africa two years ago.

Commenting on an earlier statement by the secretary of his department, Mr I. D. Sawula, that it was a cultural tour, Mr Mlonyeni said:

"Rugby may be the main item on their itinerary but it must be remembered that culture is also an integral part of my portfolio.

"In that sense there is also a lot of cultural exchange that will take place. Our men will learn from the British about their culture and they will learn about ours.

"It is our belief that such contact promotes better understanding," Mr Mlonyeni said.

In an interview before the team left, Mr M. Steto, manager of the team, said they were aware of the type of reception they could expect since they were from an unrecognised country.

"Our strategy is to ignore any opposition there in the belief that it will blow over soon," he said.

Coach on the tour is a former Rhodes University coach and rugby administrator, Nielan Locke. The team also has a doctor-player, Umtata based Dr Jeff Huber.

The captain of the side is a former Border wing and flank, James Bryden. Also in the side is a former Border hooker, Willie de Coning.

The team play their first match in London today against Richmond.

After the match the touring party will be at Twickenham for the England-Scotland international.

Their next match on Wednesday will be against Wyggestonians in Leicester from where they proceed to Newcastle to play Percy Park.

Their final match is against Llanelli and they will also be taken on a tour of the famous Cardiff Arms Park.

Culture AND rugby



JAMES BRYDEN . . .
captain.

The tour will also take in the usual tourist attractions such as the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and a trip down the River Thames to Greenwich.

During the tour the team will also have a training session with former Welsh and British Lions flyhalf Phil Bennett. — DDR.

The team

The Transkei team is:

Manager: Mr M. Steto, Coach: Nielan Locke, Doctor: Jeff Huber, Captain: James Bryden.

Hookers: Willie de Coning and Ntsikelelo Dlawja, Front rankers: Mpetsheni Sdunguli, Godfrey Gwexa (vice-captain) and Peter Rigney, Locks: Glen Budd, Neil Plumstead, Flanks: James Bryden, Vuyani Kona and Theo Webber.

Scrum halves: Mnyamana Mqikele and Gibson Mgeiko, Flyhalves: Doc Bayman and Michael Thabangeng, Centres: Jeff Huber, Amos Gxalaka and Walker Mzizi, Wings: George Witbooi and Thabela Ngxawi, Fullback: F. Fadana.

Liaison officer: Neil Harrison.

Transkei team in Britain

Handwritten notes:
7/3/83
D. D. R. (with a scribble)
103 (circled)

Matanzima 'has shown no regret'

103
20/11

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, has said he doubted the credibility of a statement attributed to President Kaiser Matanzima expressing regret at having accepted independence from South Africa.

Mr Lujabe was commenting on a report in an American weekly newsletter, South Africa Report, which said Chief Matanzima had expressed his "disillusionment" with Pretoria-style independence when he met Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister.

The newsletter said Chief Buthelezi revealed this during his recent visit to the US.

Mr Lujabe has said it was unlikely that Chief Matanzima could have made the statement as at no time had the President expressed regret at accepting independence.

"Transkei's independence has always been realised as the culmination of the struggle of the Transkeians to be emancipated.

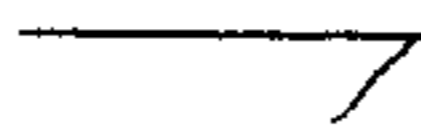
"I doubt the credibility of this statement. I am fully aware of the fact that the President had talks with Chief Buthelezi in which we were not involved, but at the meeting where we sat together, he did not make any statement of this nature," he said.

— Sapa.

11

adequate but

Some confusion



Examples of local movements are the S.A. Breweries, S.A. Airways

S.A. Airways.

Factors of production available to him.

Transkei team foils

London demos

Stines 6/3/83 (103) (2)

CARLOADS of anti-South African demonstrators scoured London yesterday for the venue of a rugby match which was due to be played by a controversial touring Transkei team.

A political storm is brewing over the visit, which began this week when the players slipped into Britain.

The 30-strong team, roughly 60 percent white and 40 percent black, were due to play their first game in Richmond early yesterday.

But a hastily put together demo arrived at the local ground to find no one around.

A spokesman for the anti-apartheid movement said: "We had a few people at Richmond early this morning, but there was no one else there."

"It looks as if they moved the venue to keep the game

RAY JOSEPH
London

secret, or else they cancelled it.

"We have had people looking for them all over, but no one has found anything so far."

He said they had been given an itinerary of the team's games and would mount demonstrations at all of them.

Although the team announced it would only play four games, informed sources said they would play at least three more, two in

Northern Ireland and the other in Eire.

A spokesman for the Ulster branch of the Irish Rugby Union said Mr Alex Kellerman, of the South African Rugby Board, had written to him and said that the tour plan had the full approval of the SARB.

No comment

Mr Kellerman, who is in London for the annual meeting of the International Rugby Board, could not be contacted for comment.

SARB president and vice-president Dr Danie Craven

and Professor Fritz Eloff, who are also in London, could not be contacted.

The English Rugby Union confirmed they had received correspondence about the team, but declined to comment further.

Sources claimed that the SARB had asked for permission for the Transkei team to play a number of well-known teams in England.

A Home Office spokesman said Britain did not recognise Transkei and people from there could be refused entry to Britain unless they had proper travel documents.

This means that the team must have either entered Britain on South African passports or else been provided with special travel documents which are occasionally issued where Britain does not recognise a specific passport.

These documents are valid only for a specified period.

'Cultural'

When news of the tour first leaked out in Transkei, the Secretary for Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Id Sawula, said the visit was "cultural".

But later the department's Minister, Mr Hubert Mlonzeni, said:

"While rugby is the main reason for the tour, there will also be a lot of cultural exchange and I believe that the contact created by this will promote better understanding between Britain and Transkei."

The team's manager, Mr M Steto, said — before they departed — that the team was aware of the type of reception it would receive and they expected demonstrations.

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Transkei tour baffles UK rugby chiefs

From Alan Robinson, the Star Bureau

LONDON — South African rugby boss Dr Danie Craven is maintaining a monumental silence over the most controversial rugby tour of Britain since the Barbarians came here in 1979.

While rugby's officialdom in England, Wales and Ireland seethed with speculation and anger over the current Transkei visit, Dr Craven refused point-blank to discuss the tour.

And the 30-strong touring party, which left South Africa on Thursday and has already played its first match, has gone into hiding to avoid demonstrations.

The Transkei team, with nine white players and 18 blacks and led by former Border wing James Bryden, played their first match against a Richmond team at Old Deer Park on Saturday morning. The club notice-board announced that there was a match, but it was scheduled to be against a West of Scotland side.

Match schedule

The team is now scheduled to play Wyggestonians at Leicester on Wednesday, Percy Park at Newcastle on Saturday, and the famous Welsh club Llanelli on March 16. There are also rumours that they will play at least one match in Ireland before returning to South Africa on March 19.

Anti-apartheid campaigners here are furious at what they describe as "a flagrant and conniving breach of the Gleneagles Agreement."

Mr Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, has arranged to meet the shadow Minister of Sport, Mr Denis Howell, and several left-wing Labour Party MPs today.

"We want this matter raised in the House of Commons," Mr Ramsamy said. "Britain is quite clearly going out of its way to give comfort and succour to South African sport."

"We are going to throw the book at them now," Mr Ramsamy said.

Union men detained by Kei police

SP24
103
8/3/83

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Mr Simon Wayene, East London chairman of the General Workers' Union, and a union member are thought to have been detained by Ciskei police.

A union spokesman said Mr Wayene and Mr Pensile Deshe were detained in Mdantsane today. It is not known if they were released later.

Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, could not be contacted.

The homes of Mr Wayene and branch secretary Mr David Thandani were searched by police yesterday.

The union spokesman said that minutes of the union's national meetings, T-shirts and member cards were removed.

Mr Deshe was also

questioned by police at his home after being removed from a bus in Mdantsane. Police confiscated documents and T-shirts, the spokesman said.

Yesterday Mr Thandani hit out at Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, claiming its "agents" were trying to intimidate union members.

"I would like to say to the CCIS agents that they should stop terrorising and harassing workers simply because they belong to trade unions. Workers have the right to join trade unions."

General Sebe said yesterday that his men were not taking action against specific trade unions. "My men ... are circumventing any subversive tendency brought about by any organisation."

More meetings held in Ulundi

103

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Mercury

8/3/83

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Two private meetings have been held here in the past month to pursue the question of black unity in the face of the Government's constitutional proposals for whites, coloureds and Indians.

This was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

In his policy speech, Chief Buthelezi said the first meeting, involving representatives of KwaZulu and other non-independent so-called homelands, was held while he was overseas.

The second was held at Ulundi last weekend, he said.

The two meetings were a sequel to

previous meetings between himself and Chief Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei, as well as with Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, to discuss black unity.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been criticised from various quarters in Africa for meeting President Matanzima at Tongaat in January.

These critics had claimed the KwaZulu leader should not have 'contaminated' himself by associating with President Matanzima who, they said, had lost credibility in Africa.

Chief Buthelezi defended his meeting with the Transkei Head of State on the grounds that in spite of the fact that he had accepted independence from Pretoria, President Matanzima was still his 'brother'.

Kei players

given UK passports

103

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By Alan Robinson
The Star Bureau

8/2/83

LONDON — The touring Transkei rugby players are travelling on special British documents endorsed with tourist visas.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office says because Britain does not recognise Transkei passports, it issued its own documents. They would have been applied for in South Africa and referred to Britain for approval.

"We understood that they would play rugby but that was later in the day," the spokesman said yesterday.

Officially a team of 30 black and white rugby players left Johannesburg on Thursday night for a four-match tour of England and Wales.

Today they play Cumbria County championships Aspatria in the small town of that name about 30km from Carlisle.

The first match of the tour was on Sunday when Transkei went down 12-20 to Worthing at Horsham in Surrey.

After today's match the tourists travel to Northern Ireland a game tomorrow against Omagh and against Enniskillen on Monday. Their final fixture is against the South Wales club Penycraig on March 17.

Transkei rejects aid plan

Own Correspondent
9/3/82

CAPE TOWN — Transkei has rejected attempts by South Africa to link R18 million in aid for an employment project with the repatriation of 1 000 Western Cape squatters.

This has been revealed by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima — but he said his country had agreed to recruit small groups of unemployed Xhosa squatters if South Africa created jobs for them.

The R18 million project is designed to create 12 000 jobs over three years.

Mr Matanzima said the start of the jobs project had been delayed, but he expected it to get under way next month.

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UMTATA — Transkei has commended the British Government for allowing its multiracial rugby team to tour Britain, despite protests from anti-apartheid campaigners.

Rugby tour: Britain praised

D. Dispersa
9/7/83
103

The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, however, criticised Britain for contending that Transkei was a product of apartheid.

In an interview, Mr Lujabe said the British Government would be regarded as acting "most irregularly" had they refused the admission of the 30-man Transkei rugby squad.

"I would condemn such actions in the strongest of terms because deterring peaceful movement of people is something which cannot be condoned," he said.

However, Mr Lujabe

said Transkeians had always visited foreign countries despite protests and the latest issue was not new to them.

"On behalf of the Transkei Government I commend Britain and its Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, for this is the most reasonable thing they have done," he said, adding that the idea of "not giving Transkei any form of recognition" by admitting the team was irrelevant.

Elaborating on his condemnation of Britain's attitude towards apartheid with reference to Transkei, Mr Lujabe said Britain, just

like Transkei, condemned apartheid, but disapproved of Transkei's sovereignty contending that it was a product of apartheid.

"We have tried intensively to make it clear that Transkei has always been there as an independent entity long before apartheid was born, just as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland existed long ago.

"Because these were British colonies they were given protectorate status, but Transkei was forced into the Union of South Africa for political reasons," he said. — SAPA.

THURSDAY, 10 MARCH 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

103 Hansard Q. 61. 584-
Agreements with Transkei 586
9/3/83

214. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(a) What total amount will be paid by

585

THURSDAY, 10 MARCH 1983

586

South Africa to Transkei during the current financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how will such amount be made up?

financial year in terms of such project aid agreements.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (a) R411,0 million.
- (b) The budgeted amounts which will be paid to Transkei during the current financial year fall into four categories, namely:
- (1) An amount for budgetary assistance under programme 3: Development Aid and Co-operation of vote 10—R201,0m.
 - (2) Technical aid—R1,0m.
 - (3) Payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government:
 - (i) Payments based on an estimate of Transkei's pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks working in White areas—±R55,4m.
 - (ii) Payments of Transkei's share in the Customs Union pool—R98,1m.
 - (iii) Rand Monetary Area; estimated transfers—±R5,2m
 - (4) Like any other friendly nation, Transkei may apply for the financing of a certain project within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans that are repayable. According to estimates, an amount of R50,1 million will be paid in the 1982-83

Chief George slams Vorster⁽¹⁶³⁾

D. Dispatch 9/3/8

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister has criticised South Africa's former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, for remarks he made to students at the University of Pretoria.

Chief George Matanzima said Mr Vorster's remark that if blacks were included in the new constitutional dispensation

it would be the death knell for South Africa could not go unchallenged.

"It is too deplorable to go unchallenged," he said.

"One would have thought that Mr Vorster, having risen to the position of head of staff of South Africa, a self-proclaimed adherent to

the principles of Christian Western democracy, had, at this point in time, reconciliatory remarks to make.

"If the remarks in question do not engender racial hostility, nothing else does. Mr Vorster owes the whole civilised world an explanation.

Apartheid was a curse

and had made South Africa a "polecat" in world affairs, Chief George said.

In his speech, Mr Vorster said that he had set the ball of co-operation with blacks rolling but he had emphasised to them that co-operation had to be reached within the framework of apartheid. — DDR.

D. Onyiah 10/3/83 (103)

President, mayor hail friendship

EAST LONDON — President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei became the first black leader officially to visit a South African city at the invitation of the local authority when he visited here yesterday.

The mayor, Mr Errol Spring, described the visit as "historic in the life of East London, a day that no doubt will be recorded in the annals of our city."

President Matanzima said it was "unprecedented in the political life of South Africa. Never before has a State President been invited to a city."

At a glittering civic banquet in a beachfront hotel, Mr Spring pleaded for friendship and co-operation between the city and Transkei.

"I believe the long and happy association between your people and my people cries out for us to take the initiative and show the rest of South Africa how the different race groups of this country can live and work together.

"This is the Border. This is the frontier where Xhosas and whites first met more than 200 years ago. In this time we have lived together very successfully as friends and colleagues.

"This visit today is proof of this friendship and co-operation. We cannot live in isolation, our future and the future of our children are inextricably bound together."

Mr Spring pledged to commit the city to a goal of co-operation "to the mutual advantage of all our people."

He said President

Matanzima was a rare leader who had turned his dreams into reality.

In his reply, President Matanzima praised Mr Spring for his boldness in inviting him to the city and the city for its warm hospitality.

"The significance of our visit is to educate that conservative element in South Africa and Transkei, on both sides of the colour line, that political slogans, political obsessions, political lunatics and ideologies, are a feature of medieval times.

"Everyone should admit that commerce and industry, transport, health and the rest require close co-operation."

"When it comes to matters of bread and butter, we should forget about politics. You can't eat politics."

"South Africa is a multiracial society that all its riches should be enjoyed by all."

The President said his eyes had been opened by the work being done by young black men and women in East London's factories.

Their work, he said, could no longer be described as "unskilled". It was highly skilled.

"We have got to live together whether we like it or not and we have got to find solutions that will solve our difficult problems."

He said Mr Spring would go down in history "as a man who discarded all prejudices to find solutions for the men and women of this region." — DDR

Looking after East London's treasure . . .

EAST LONDON — From the formal salute of the East London Commando and drums of Selborne College's cadet band to the gay ululations of factory workers, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei was welcomed warmly to the city yesterday.

It was his first ever official visit to a South African city at the invitation of a local authority, and it was a roaring success.

From the moment he and his entourage of 29 arrived at the red carpeted city hall steps shortly after 8am, President Matanzima was the city's treasure, and the city fathers looked after him.

The parade ground precision of the EL Commando was matched with precision organisation at Car Distributors Assembly and Tek Corporation electronics.

The city's two major industries were determined that the Transkei head of state was going to get royal treatment, and they gave it to him.

At CDA, President Matanzima was taken through the company's training centre and sections of the motor car assembly line.

At the training centre, a young apprentice, Mr Vuyani Ngwabane, who achieved a remarkable 99 per cent pass in all four of his subjects, presented the President with a model truck.

In the factory, workers sang traditional greetings and he was shown a R64 000 luxury coupe, the flagship of the Mercedes-Benz range of cars, being assembled.

Lunch for the touring Transkei dignitaries was held at the elegant Ann Bryant Art Gallery.

In the grounds, President Matanzima and the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, planted two palm trees to symbolise the growing friendship between the city and Transkei.

The tour of Tek Corporation was marked by loud and enthusiastic welcomes by workers.

The chairman of the company's workers' committee, Mr Christopher Nyovane, soon captured the President from the senior executives and took him on a personal tour.

Every few steps, Mr Nyovane would shout out "Daliwonga" and crowds of workers would shout back "amado-da".

The reception so moved the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, that a whole production line was shut down while he praised the workers and management.

In the evening, the president was lauded at a civic banquet.

The smiling President thanked everyone at the banquet for what he called the "unparalleled warm hospitality" of East London.

"What has been done today," he said, "will never be stopped. It will go on and on."

Councillors and municipal officials agreed that the value of the President's visit could not be measured.

The goodwill generated, they said, was priceless.

It was a day as perfect as the warm, cloudless weather.

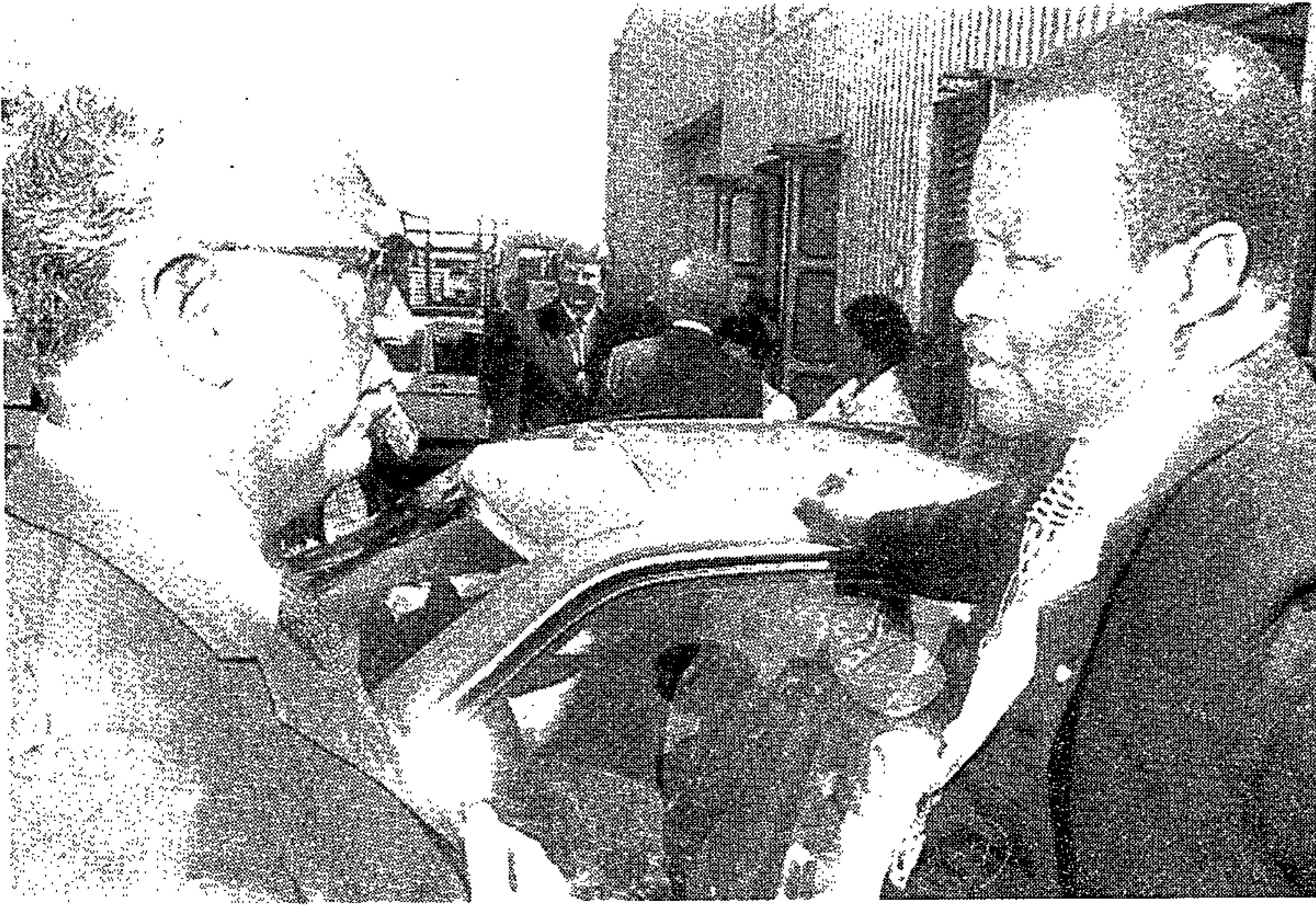
Report — MIKE CHANDLER

Pictures — GARY HORLOR



President Matanzima receives a silver tray bearing East London's crest from Mr Spring at the banquet last night. In front is the Mayor of Umtata, Mr Ignatius Mdelekeza.

Transkei President tours East London



CDA's managing director, Mr Leo Borman, chats to President Matanzima during the President's visit to a motor assembly works.



CDA training centre's top apprentice student, Mr Vuyani Ngwabane, who got 99 per cent for all four subjects he studied, presents President Kaiser Matanzima with a truck model he made.



Planting a ceremonial palm tree at the Ann Bryant art gallery, President Matanzima gets down to some spade work. The mayor, Mr Spring, looks on.



Miss Xoliswa Matanzima, President Matanzima's daughter, was part of the Transkei delegation.

Enjoying a pleasant moment on his visit to CDA, President Matanzima gets into the driving seat of a R64 000 luxury coupé that even has an automatic "arm" to help with the seat belt.



Mr Christopher Nyovane, works committee chairman at Tek Corporation, leads President Matanzima through the electronics factory.



Workers at Tek sing out a warm welcome to President Matanzima.

UMTATA — Transkei has rejected any attempt to link the repatriation of 1 000 squatters with aid from South Africa for a multi-million rand job-creating scheme in the country.

This was confirmed here by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Transkei had motivated a scheme to South Africa to alleviate the jobless situation in the country estimated at 150 000 and had asked for R13,6 million aid to create 7 000 jobs over two years.

Chief George said he rejected any attempts to link squatters to the scheme and explained Transkei's stand:

"The question of our

people in the Western Cape is a problem to us because South Africa had in the past decided to take busloads and dump them in Transkei. We do not want to be a party to that.

"We feel our people go to the Western Cape because they want to work. So we insist that South Africa must create work opportunities in Transkei so that if any people should be repatriated at any time, they would

find work."

He said Transkei would undertake to take the people back providing work opportunities were available.

Chief George condemned the demolition of shacks at the KTC camp near Guguletu and said Transkei would never be party to that.

In a separate interview, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said creat-

D. Dimphele 10/3/83 (108) (166)

Transkei: don't link job aid, repatriation

ing job opportunities in Transkei was not done to solve the squatter problem of the Western Cape.

"The squatter problem is South Africa's baby and was caused by their lack of foresight and their laws," Mr Lujabe said.

Mr Lujabe said when enough jobs had been created for the unemployed in Transkei, Transkeians who left the country in search of work could not be barred from coming back and getting work.

"It must be made clear that the question of job opportunities in Transkei is not one of encouraging South Africa to drive away people they call squatters." — DDR.

D. Dispatel 11/3/83

(103)



Paton: South Africa needs a common nationalism

UMTATA — A common South African nationalism had to be found, author and political figure, Dr Alan Paton said here last night.

Delivering a public lecture at the University of Transkei on South Africa's political future, the 80-year-old former Liberal Party member said:

"I am not in general attracted by nationalism, but a South African nationalism would not be characterised by the arrogance and aggressiveness and exclusivity of so many nationalisms for one simple reason — it could only come into being because of a realisation that we South Africans share a common humanity and a common land."

However he felt compelled to sound a solemn note: If we never realised this South African nationalism, if we never learned to accept one another because of our common humanity and because of the love of

our common land, then we were going to destroy one another, Dr Paton said.

Dr Paton said the pursuit of this nationalism was made a criminal offence in 1968 with the Prohibition of Political Interference Act which prohibited mixed political parties and caused the folding of the Liberal Party.

The whole President's Council should go to prison in terms of this act, he said.

"Circumstances alter cases. What was totally offensive to PW and his party in 1968 has become in great measure acceptable. What was criminal and offensive 15 years ago is now desirable and legal."

Dr Paton rejected the new constitutional dispensation and said Africans had been omitted because whites feared them.

Mr Botha and his party evaded the greatest of all problems — the parti-

icipation of African people in real government.

"And as long as he evades it, his hopes for a just and peaceful future for our country, which I believe to be sincere and honest, will come to nothing."

Dr Paton said a call for a national convention would be heard again and again as long as people hoped for a just and peaceful solution, but he warned it would not be a nice and orderly convention like the well behaved affair of 1908-1909 when the four white provinces desired union for sound practical reasons.

He said a national convention had to be called because no white prime minister, however intermittently benevolent, could do it on his own.

"Nor can he do it with a percentage (how great one cannot forecast) of Indian and coloured supporters.

"I cannot give a bright and cheerful view of the future. You can't undo

conquest with the same ease as you made it. You can't climb out of a morass with clean and shining countenance."

Dr Paton said the daunting and seemingly impossible task was to create a true national interest and that could not be done until "we create or are in the process of creating a new South African nationalism."

"I came here to talk to you about the future but the truth is I know only one thing about it. Young men and young women, it is on your side. I hope it will be on the side of all the other young men and women of this country.

"I hope that together you will be able to build a society more just, more honourable, more humane than the one you are living in. — DDR.

Transkeian's rise from clerk to entrepreneur

UMTATA — The Transkei Hotel here, built and previously owned by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), has been handed over to a group of Transkeian businessmen who have formed a new company, Transkei Hotels (Pty) Limited.

The company acquired the hotel with a loan of

R475 000,00 from the TDC. Mr Dendy Edwards, executive manager, investments of the TDC, is chairman of the new company and Mr Agrippa Mayaba, managing director. The hotel has an annual turnover of more than R2 million.

Mr Mayaba is today one of Transkei's leading businessmen. He

attributes his success to the aid and assistance and training which he received from the TDC.

Twelve years ago he worked for the then Xhosa Development Corporation in Umtata as an accountant clerk for R315 a month. He became an accountant after taking a correspondence course and received further training from the TDC.

In 1971 he obtained his first loan of R23 000,00 from the TDC to acquire the Mt Frere Bakery.

He soon paid off his loan and obtained further loans to acquire the Umzimvubu Hotels, Mt Frere, as well as Umzimvubu Garages, Mt Frere. He named these companies Umzimvubu after the river that flows through Mt Frere.

During the past 12 years he has borrowed nearly half a million rands from the TDC to establish his various businesses. Today he is involved as a director, shareholder or owner of various business concerns in Transkei with an annual turnover of nearly R20 million.

He is also a director of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, the Transkei National Transport Corporation and a past director of the TDC. For three years he was president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce. — DDC.



MR A. MAYABA, managing director of Transkei Hotels (Pty) Limited.

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103 P. Dimpak 15/3/83

Churches told: fight injustice

UMTATA — The church could not afford to fight for peace and close its eyes to the gross injustices that militate against peace, the chairman of the Transkei Council of Churches, the Reverend Sam Ngcobo, said in his annual report yesterday.

Developing a theme of peace and justice which he addressed to churches, governments, businessmen and the ordinary man in the street, Mr Ngcobo sketched the daily realities of the world where he said there were gross injustices, inequalities, exploitations and mass destruction of life, human dignity and values.

He said the council operated mainly in the context of Transkei and

asked whether the country was free from these maladies.

"It may be argued that the two-category social system of the white supremacists has contributed or even caused these maladies and scourges. But what have we done as blacks and as churches to remedy the situation?"

"Are the rich not getting richer and poor getting poorer in our day and age?"

Although detention without trial was a common occurrence, the Transkei Council of Churches could not accept it as normal, Mr Ngcobo said.

"To deprive a man of his freedom on the grounds of suspicion is a terrible violation of

man's freedom and dignity," Mr Ngcobo said when he paid tribute to the council's field worker, Mr Ezra Sigwela.

Mr Sigwela was detained for seven months and was found not guilty in January this year on charges under the Public Security Act.

Mr Ngcobo said the church would be doing a great disservice to the authorities and powers-that-be if it accepted detention without trial as normal.

He said Mr Sigwela had been with the council a long time and his dedication to duty remained an example to emulate.

The TCC has given thousands of rands relief to the dependants of

political prisoners as well as those released from Robben Island.

According to the report by the chairman of the division of special church concerns, Mrs N. Mahlangu:

A total of 177 families are receiving monthly grants totalling R11 600 a month; and detainees' and prison release grants of R450 each for a year have been given. Prison release funds have totalled R6 000 — mostly for 12 prisoners released from Robben Island last year after 20 years.

She said bursaries totalling R10 000 had been granted to junior secondary and senior secondary pupils and teacher trainees this year. — DDR.

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National states: citizenship
Hansard Q. 601.681 16/3/83
10. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has been approached by the Governments of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Venda, (c) Transkei and (d) Ciskei with a view to opening negotiations regarding citizenship; if so, what was the (i) nature of, and (ii) response of the South African Government, to such approaches in each case;
- (2) whether any such negotiations have taken place; if so, (a) with which states and (b) what was the outcome of the negotiations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) (a) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) Yes.
(d) No.
(i) and (ii) The approaches and exchange of ideas were of an exploratory nature and it would therefore be inappropriate to furnish any details at this stage.
- (2) Falls away.

Drought hits Tracor plans

UMTATA — Many agricultural schemes carried out by the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) had been hampered by drought, the managing director, Mr Ken Humphrey, said here yesterday.

When Tracor was put together in April 1981 it started helping local farmers on a small scale

Mr Humphrey said the corporation started with 200 hectares for the harvest season of 1981/2 growing to 6 000 ha in 1982/3. It was expected the scheme will increase to 11 000 ha for the 1983/4 harvest season.

Mr Humphrey explained that the corporation did not own the land. It was owned by local people.

At harvest time, Tracor retains a portion of the maize to cover their input costs while the rest is left to the farmer to see what best to do with his crop, Mr Humphrey said.

Maize remains the mainstay of Transkei's agricultural effort but as ill luck would have it, the hampered schemes during the drought were the maize projects. — DDR.

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Black states: consulates
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*13. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:
18/3/83

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FRIDAY, 18 M

- (1) Where in the Republic are there consulates of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei at present;
- (2) whether there are any consulates of the Republic in these countries; if so, where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Besides Embassies and other categories of representation:
Transkei—East London.
Bophuthatswana—Potchefstroom, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Vryburg and Tembisa.
Venda—None.
Ciskei—Cape Town.
- (2) No, but there are South African Embassies in all four of the countries mentioned.

Team hailed as envoys

Rugby chief in BBC debate

UMTATA — An excited but luckless Transkei national rugby side flew into K. D. Matanzima Airport to a low key reception at the weekend.

A sprinkling of wives, girl friends and family met the 30-strong party who were officially welcomed on behalf of the government by the Deputy Secretary for the Department of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Peter Madasa.

Mr Madasa hailed the team as ambassadors who had carried the message of Transkei Sport to the shores of Europe.

"Given the political climate, nobody would have been so naive as to believe you would not have opposition to the tour. Opposition is quite healthy.

"But what is of prime importance is that you have put the message across despite such inhibiting constraints and unwarranted criticism, sometimes even from our own black brothers."

Mr Madasa said the battle for recognition had just begun and called on South Africa to tell the world that Transkei was a separate entity and not part of South Africa.

"They must not talk in two tongues and must make this point quite clear," Mr Madasa said. He called on Britain to give Transkei the recognition she deserved.

"If politics won't succeed in endeavours to have Transkei accepted by the international world, then our boys have at least succeeded in dividing the British people about Transkei," Mr Madasa said.

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Rugby Union said he had an eyeball to eyeball confrontation with the anti-apartheid movement in which he "set the record straight"

Captain Zolisa Lavisa said he had debated the country's right to be in Britain in a BBC television programme with the secretary of the movement in Wales, Mr Hanif Bhamjee.

"Mr Bhamjee's main contention and objection was that we were travelling on South African passports. Of course that was totally incorrect and I showed him my passport and visa.

"It then became apparent he had been under the wrong impression about us and he did not have much to say after that.

"He did emphasise

that we should know that Transkei was not accepted as an independent entity.

"I agreed and told him that was why we were touring the country to put our case across to let the authorities judge for themselves."

Captain Lavisa said the team had not been verbally abused by the AAM and the only time slogans were shouted at them was before their match in Wales. The 30-odd demonstrators called them "puppets", "stooges" and "sell-outs".

There were two other demonstrations against them, according to Captain Lavisa. At one demonstration there were only five demos with slogans condemning apartheid in sport and at the other there were only two.

Captain Lavisa re-

jected the allegation that they had travelled secretly and that was why the demonstrators failed to track them down.

"I have some of the posters here with me advertising our matches. They stated clearly that we were the national side from Transkei and they were pasted in prominent positions all over the town," Captain Lavisa said.

The manager of the side, Mr M. Steto, said he had not had a chance to speak to any of the demos but he thought they had been corrected adequately by Captain Lavisa.

"The fears and obstacles we foresaw before the tour did not materialise and everywhere we went, we were given a sincere, friendly welcome," he said. — DDR

Drought aid for Ciskei and Transkei

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21/3/83 E. Post

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The drought-plagued independent homelands will also be given relief help from Pretoria, along with the white farmers and the governments of the self-governing homelands.

The Transkei has been granted R6,75 million in aid under the emergency relief fund and the Ciskei R7,05 million. The relief becomes effective from the end of this month.

Bophuthatswana has negotiated a loan of R9,6 million which became operative last December, repayable at 5%. Venda has applied for an undisclosed amount and this is under consideration.

All the applications have been made in terms of existing agreements.

Confirmation by a Department of Foreign Affairs official of the drought relief comes after wide-ranging announcements by the Prime Minister and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, of aid intended to stave off a pending collapse of the country's agricultural financing system because of the drought.

Mr Botha opened the Central Agricultural Show in Bloemfontein by announcing pending changes to the law to allow the Land Bank to give loans to farmers equivalent to the total value of their farms, not just 80% of the value as at present.

Farmers will also be allowed to consolidate their debts with co-ops and other institutions and repay them over 22 years, with some farmers being relieved of their interest obligations for the first two years.

Yesterday Dr Koornhof announced a R20 million relief programme for Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwaqwa, Kwandebele and Kangwane which will provide 22 150 eight-month jobs at a wage of R46 a month.

Drought relief will also be administered through the provision of clean drinking water, creation of rural agricultural job opportunities, provision of protective foodstuffs, financial assistance to black small farmers and selective feeding of stock.

The governments of the self-governing states originally asked for R24 million in aid.

A total of nearly 130 000

cattle have reportedly died in the homelands and some people are said to have been out of work for three years.

The announcements follow an in-depth study by the Jakobs Committee on agricultural financing which apparently warned the Government that soaring debts by farmers and their co-operatives were threatening to collapse the agricultural financing structure.

A figure for the total costs to the Government of the new relief measures is not available but it is certain to be high and is likely to affect other priorities such as housing, education and training.

Opposition spokesmen on agriculture have welcomed the move to help hard-pressed farmers.

The PFP's chief spokesman, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said the measures would go a long way towards helping the farming community survive one of the worst natural disasters this century.

The NRP's chief spokesman, Mr Ralph Hardingham, said the agricultural sector would benefit.

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Bikitsha regrets MP's attack

UMTATA — The minister of Health and Chief of the Amaziz tribe in the Butterworth, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said yesterday he regretted the attack on businessmen by the MP for Umtata, Mr P. M. Ntloko.

He was commenting on Mr Ntloko's attack on black businessmen in Butterworth who did not attend the launching of the regional advisory committee for Area D on Monday.

Mr Ntloko had said he was disappointed by their absence. Only white businessmen from

the factories had attended.

Mr Ntloko had appealed for co-operation from all in the development of the country and said he could not understand the businessmen's failure to attend as they were the most important people in view of service to the community.

Dr Bikitsha said: "It is regretted that the MP for Umtata has felt it incumbent upon himself to express his disappointment at the absence of the black businessmen

in the press before ascertaining the cause for the apparent disinterest.

"I shall leave it to others who are more competent to explain the reason for that.

"It is suffice to point out to the MP that it is accepted practice in civilised society to await an appropriate invitation before thrusting oneself upon the tender hospitality of a host.

"Regrettably these are niceties of courteous behaviour which are largely ignored by certain

sections of Southern African society.

"I should further inform the complainant that it was due to my personal intervention at the highest level that the newly elected chairman of the advisory committee, Mr Robert Fowlds, was invited to attend.

"The black businessmen of Butterworth are extremely conscious of their role in the development of Transkei and have never shirked their duty."

Dr Bikitsha did not elaborate. — DDR.

Lesotho raid wasn't ours, says Transkei

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SPECULATION that the Transkei was involved in the weekend attack on Lesotho police barracks near the Ongeluksnek border post was rejected yesterday by Colonel Z Mtirara, of the Transkei Defence Force.

Lesotho initially claimed the attack had been led by a "Major Mckensie", who it described as a white South African. Pretoria has denied the attack was launched from South African territory.

Three factors fuelled speculation yesterday that the attack on the police barracks near Ongeluksnek might have involved the Transkei.

- The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, told a South African newspaper: "More and more attacks will come from bantustans." His statement inferred that the weekend attack might have come from South Africa's nominally independent black territories.

- Transkei shares a border with Lesotho and Transkei territory is close to the border post at Ongeluksnek.

- A Major McKenzie, believed to be a former Rhodesian, serves in the Transkei Defence Force, which is commanded by Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, one-time commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Col Mtirara confirmed yesterday that there was a Major McKenzie in the Transkei Defence Force.

He added: "Major McKenzie was inside the Transkei at the weekend. If he was going outside he would have let me know as second-in-command of the Transkei Defence Force."

Neither Gen Reid-Daly, who is away on leave, nor the Transkei Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Relations between Transkei and Lesotho have been strained since Transkei accepted independence from Pretoria in 1976. Transkei has a Sotho-speaking minority of 100 000.

Soon after Transkei's independence, Lesotho alleged that the border between the two territories had been closed as part of a manoeuvre to force Lesotho to recognise Transkei's independence.

In 1981, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei accused Lesotho of harbouring Transkeian refugees who planned attacks against Transkei and warned: "Transkei will hit back with all the might at its disposal."

President Matanzima was apparently referring to the presence in Lesotho of his arch-rival, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who fled Transkei in 1981 and later threw in his lot with the African National Congress.

More recently, refugees from Lesotho have fled to Transkei, where they have been accommodated in camps under the supervision of the Transkei Defence Force.

Most are militant members of the Basuto-land Congress Party, whose armed wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, is seeking the overthrow of the Lesotho Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

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R22m expansion at Wild Coast casino Programme details

UMTATA — Details of the ambitious R22 million expansion to the Holiday Inns Casino on the Wild Coast were announced at the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg yesterday.

The announcement speech by the managing director of the Holiday Inns group, Mr Nigel Matthews, was released to the Daily Dispatch here.

The announcement made by Mr Matthews at the opening of the Transkeian pavilion at the show is to create numerous job opportunities above the 1 000-strong workforce at the complex at present.

The additions to the R32 million project launched in 1981, is being financed by Mzamba Development Ltd.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) owns 54 per cent and Holiday Inns the remaining 46 per cent.

Mr Matthews said in his announcement that their partnership with the TDC had proved a highly successful and profitable venture.

"Our occupancy rate in the first full year of operation has been outstanding and fully justifies this ambitious expansion," he said.

Holiday Inns marketing director, Mr Stewart Banner, said: "We were the first group in Southern Africa to be involved in casinos. Our experience in their operation has enabled us to market the Wild Coast project successfully."

He said apart from providing additional bedrooms, the expansions would greatly improve facilities for day visitors.

The managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, said the venture's success story was a further indication of the confidence investors had in Transkei and of the investment opportunities that existed in the country.

In his speech at the opening of the pavilion, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, also refer-

red to the "success story of the venture."

Divulging some of the facts and figures to boost his claim of the tourism potential in Transkei, Mr Madikizela said: "This holiday mansion was opened in December 1981. Its total investment to date is R32 mil-

lion. It employs 1 000 Transkeians and has paid R2 million in tax to the government.

"So far 500 000 people in 200 000 cars have visited it.

"Allow me to hail this as one of Transkei's tourist success stories." — DDR.

UMTATA — the main features of the R22 million expansion programme at the Holiday Inn and Casino on the Wild Coast announced at the Rand Easter Show yesterday are;

- An additional 75 bedrooms to the present 191 rooms which have had an 80 per cent occupancy rate since it opened.

- A Las Vegas-type show theatre where up to 300 patrons will be

able to dine and watch leading international artists.

- New conference facilities for 500 people to add to the existing Daluwonga Centre which can cater for 300 people.

- A restaurant/coffee shop with a terrace overlooking the sea.

- An additional entertainment bar which will feature live music.

- Four new shops to

add to the existing four shops and a bank already in the complex.

- A playroom for children of all ages which will include a nursery under trained supervision.

- An additional entrance to the casino.

Work has started on the project and some of the facilities will be ready by Christmas. — DDR.

Transkei tax cut by 10 per cent

D. O. Opatla
21/3/83
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UMTATA — Tax on salaries in Transkei has been cut by 10 per cent.

Provisional taxpayers are also to benefit from the 10 per cent cut in general tax which will cost the state R2,2 million.

The windfall — expected to ease the burden of industrialists trying to attract skilled personnel — came in the Taxation Amendment Bill piloted through all its stages in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba.

Two other bills passed through all stages at the special session of the National Assembly yesterday: the Additional Appropriation Bill for R78 204 500 to tide the state over the financial year which ends today as well as the Part Appropriation Bill for a sum not exceeding R50 million out of the revenue fund.

Piloting the Tax Amendment, Mr Qaba

said besides lowering general tax by 10 per cent, it also raised the threshold of the exempt income from R1 829,99 to R2 520 a year.

Outlining the reasons for the move, Mr Qaba said Transkei had adopted the Taxation Act of South Africa at independence and the act did not provide for income tax rebates.

"The main reason for this of course was the fact that most taxpayers then earned low incomes. If rebates were to be allowed it would result in non-payment of taxes.

"After independence most Transkeians in the public as well as in the private sector started to feel the tax pinch because they were elevated to managerial posts and therefore earning higher incomes.

"There are many other economic sectors which are affected by this kind of system. I may quote the industrialists who cannot attract skilled personnel because their personal income tax is relatively high.

"It must be borne in mind that our high tax rate is accompanied by

high inflation. These factors are seen to be contributing to the relatively slow economic growth as well as the standard of living in the country.

"It is felt the reduction will put the country on a competitive level compared with its neighbours."

Mr Qaba said the increase in GST from four to six per cent at the beginning of this year had enabled him to lower the tax.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, said GST was the most cruel tax in the land and called for a more even spread of tax reduction that would also benefit people working the land in the rural areas. — DDR.

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New black area near Plain

Cape Times
3/13/63

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced yesterday that a new high-density black township is to be established near Mitchell's Plain. Plans for the scheme also include the possibility of sectional title being offered in the area — the first time the government has been prepared to offer home-ownership to black people in the Western Cape.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that funds would be made available for the new residential area to be started as soon as possible. The new township is to be in the Drift Sands-Swartklip area to the east of Mitchell's Plain. Dr Koornhof gave no idea of the projected size of the new area. He said, however, that new black housing would be concentrated there.

Population densities of existing black areas in the Peninsula would therefore be frozen and no "filling in" between them would be permitted. This included Mfuleni, near Kuils River, and Kaya Mandi, near Stellenbosch.

His announcement came in reply to a question from the Nationalist MP for Tygervallei, Mr Alex van Breda. Dr Koornhof said government guidelines included a significant improvement in job opportunities in Transkei, Cape and the Eastern Cape to counter an uncontrolled influx to the Peninsula.

He also repeated the government's intention of maintaining the Western Cape as a white and coloured labour preference area and confirmed the importance of developing the hinterland as the coloured community. The scheme would stimulate "orderly and voluntary settlement" of black people in the Drift Sands-Swartklip area through an emphasis on community development. Special emphasis would be placed on high-density accommodation because of the limited land left for residential development in the Peninsula, Dr Koornhof said.

French code could block rugby tour to S A

PARIS—A code of conduct restricting sporting links with South Africa, which could block the Tricolors rugby tour, has been prepared by the French Sports Ministry.

Sports Ministry spokesman Andre Llanes said yesterday that letters outlining Government policy would soon be sent to all amateur sports federations in the country.

Details of the code are still confidential, but two French sports papers specialising in rugby, Midi Olympique and L'Equipe, reported yesterday that they considered the tour to be in grave doubt.

Mr Albert Ferrasse, the president of the French Rugby Federation who has stubbornly resisted pressure to call off the tour, said he could not comment until he had received the code by letter. 'We just cannot decide anything until we can see what is in that letter,' said Mr Ferrasse, who conceded that he would have to abide by a Cabinet ruling on the tour.

However, until the status of the ruling is known, Mr Ferrasse is understood to believe there might be loopholes which could allow the tour in June to go ahead.

But if the French Sports Ministry has decided to take a hard line, it will have little trouble enforcing a ban on sports links with South Africa.

Amateur sports benefit valuably from grants and tax exemptions, and rugby is one of very few sports in contact with South Africa.

A blanket ban on amateur sports contacts appears to be regarded by the socialist Government as the best way to get round the situation without appearing to single out rugby for special treatment.

Midi Olympique lashed out at what it called 'Government hypocrisy' which tolerated commercial and industrial contact with

Clare Estate pupils to move school

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 200 pupils from a State-aided school in Clare Estate will be moved to other schools after its closure today.

Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, yesterday confirmed that the P P Chetty School in Tagore Place would be shut down from today.

Older pupils from the school would be bused to schools in Sea Cow Lake — 7 km away — while the younger ones would be accommodated at the Clareville School in Clare Estate, he said.

Both the Chetty and Clareville State-aided schools had been threatened with closure last week because the annual State grant-in-aid of R9 a child was inadequate.

R1 246 rental

However, after negotiations between the Clare Estate Indian Education Board, owners of the two schools, and the Department of Community Development, it was agreed to retain the Clareville School and shut down the other.

The department has leased the Clareville School at a monthly rent of R1 246.

Mr R P Moodley, chair-

S A 'welcome to inspect site of Ongeluksnek attack'

MASERU—South Africa was welcome to inspect the site of an attack at Ongeluksnek allegedly carried out by dissidents operating from South African soil, Lesotho's Foreign Minister said yesterday.

Mr E R Sekhonyana was quoted by SABC radio news as telling a Press conference here that South Africa appeared to believe Lesotho had concocted the story of

the weekend attack. But he said it had taken place and South Africa was welcome to carry out an inspection in loco.

Lesotho's chief concern was the use of the Republic as a springboard for attacks against the kingdom, he said.

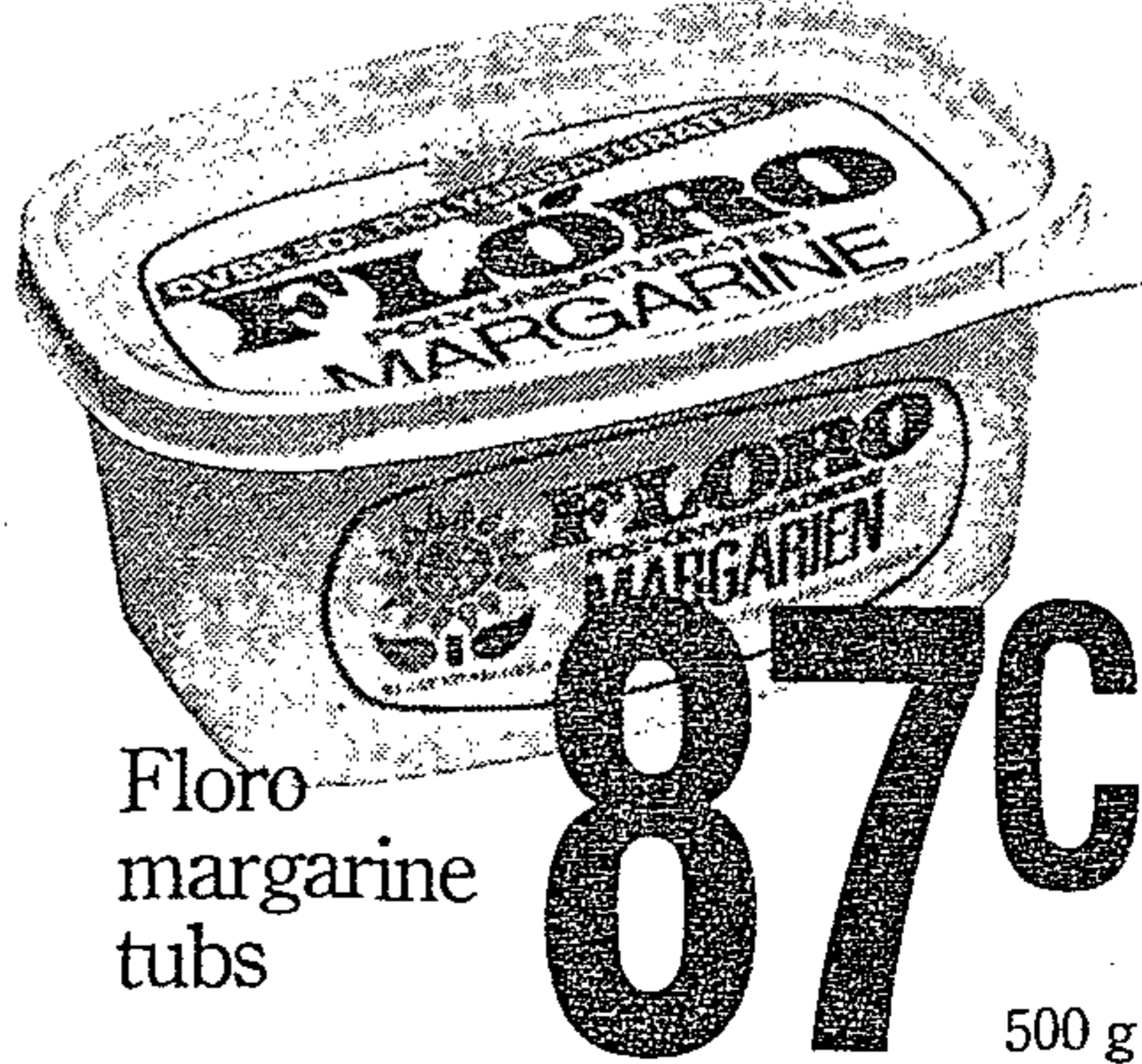
'South Africa should take responsibility for attacks launched from her soil as much as

Lesotho will take responsibility for attacks made on South Africa from her soil.

'Lesotho has made representations to the South African Foreign Ministry about the attacks, but the answers received have been of a stereotype nature, indicating South Africa was not responsible for dissidents in Lesotho.' — (Sapa)



Fro you



Floro margarine tubs

500 g

Homaco biscuits

Yellow B marie biscuits

Yellow B assorted biscuits

Bakers butter

76c



Car company studies Transkei

UMTATA — A member of the board of management of a German motor assembly plant, Dr Helmut Schafer is undertaking a feasibility study of Transkei for a possible investment.

Munich-based Dr Schafer, of BMW was entertained here at a function attended by three cabinet ministers and Transkei Development Corporation officials.

The Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha said at the function,

Transkei was thrilled that BMW saw fit to visit Transkei.

Dr Bikitsha said Germans should not be afraid to invest in Transkei as the country had a stable government based on religion, education and chieftainship.

"I can also assure an unlimited work-force, admittedly untrained. We invite you to look at the spaciousness of our country."

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UMTATA — Apartheid was a greater threat to peace and stability than communism, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

In a wide-ranging address to the national congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief George reiterated his country's commitment "to the South African liberation endeavour."

"We resent being drawn into the defence of apartheid by various ruses under the pretext that we are protecting our heritage," he said, and added that his government was opposed to "that inhuman retarding, stunting and deforming system of apartheid."

Underlining his country's commitment to help shape a political dispensation that would be acceptable to "the majority of the oppressed," Chief George said justification of Transkeian independence was no longer "topical polemics."

"World attention now focuses on whether this liberated enclave is put to the service of the South African liberation endeavour or to the reinforcement and justification of apartheid and separate development, with which we have no truck."

"Our commitment to the liberation of the oppressed blacks and

our unequivocal denunciation of apartheid have never been in doubt.

"We have repeatedly offered to join hands with all opponents of apartheid on a non-violent basis to rid this land of the universally condemned racist scourge," the Prime Minister said.

**By
MATTHEW
MOONIEYA**

Differences with certain political pundits and opinion makers were not based on fundamental objectives but in the methods and tactics of attaining goals.

The Prime Minister said no single organisation could claim the sole right to speak for the millions of oppressed in South Africa.

"Nor can it credit itself with the exclusive wisdom and know-how to shape the political destiny of these millions."

"Least of all, no organisations can hope to lead a struggle of people they least understand from the ivory towers of distant international capitals."

Chief George said it was not his intention to

dwell on contentious issues and make capital of the various "polemic pin-pricks and differences" that had plagued liberation movements for decades.

"My task is to draw attention to our common objectives and operational areas of agreement, to maximise the previous unity which is the key to our success in the liberation struggle."

"I irrevocably and unambiguously associate myself with the efforts being made to find a lasting unity that can carry the freedom struggle its conclusive end," Chief George said.

The Prime Minister also:

- Called the new political dispensation "a retrogressive step intended to buttress the privileged group;"

- Called on delegates to join the current talks aimed at black unity;

- Told delegates to brace themselves for the convening of a national convention of all South Africans who embraced the ideals of non-racial democracy "where we can together plan a new South Africa of peace and prosperity."

MORE REPORTS P2

Apartheid to peace

Greater menace
than communism,
says Matanzima

threat

D. Dipatla 13/4/83

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MURRAY SAID YESTERDAY

Leaders have peace duty ¹⁰³ chief ^{E. Post 13/4/83}

UMTATA — The leaders of Southern Africa had an inescapable duty to find peaceful solutions for the region's social ills, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata today.

In his address at the opening of the fourth session of the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said Transkei had a "fund of goodwill" towards the welfare of Southern Africa and sought to co-operate in identifying and solving the

problems of the area.

No nation was too small to be heard, nor were the superpowers too powerful to listen to the "voice of reason". No "one-sided inputs" would bring about a viable dispensation for all the peoples of the region.

Referring to the "Winds of change" speech by former British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan, Chief Matanzima said the concept of change had again strongly surfaced in the South African political spectrum.

"There is a change of style in dealing with matters that are likely to cause friction.

"Change or reform has become a real issue in the South African political arena. The extent thereof and its pace is being debated earnestly, if not endlessly, between academics of all colours, between the South African Government and the business sector, and also between the leaders of the national states and the independent states on the one hand, and the South African Government on the

other."

"Against this background, the efforts by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to achieve racial reconciliation must be seen as deserving of encouragement. "While constructive debate is healthy, malicious mudslinging is hardly the formula for the resolution of the problems of mankind. Transkei has chosen the path of constructive engagement in preference to boycotts and frivolous claims of self-righteousness," he said. — Sapa

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Hendam Q. 61.961 -
Hendam-Dungella area 962

13/4/83

522. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the Hendam-Dungella area adjoining Transkei is to be consolidated into Transkei; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

It is accepted that the hon. member is referring to Farms No. 283 and 284 in the District of Queenstown (Hendam and Dugela). The farms have already been acquired by the S.A. Development Trust

13 APRIL 1983

962

but it has not yet been added to Transkei.
The Commission for Co-operation and Development submitted certain proposals in connection with the said two farms to the Government which proposals are presently being considered.

PM attacks SA attitudes to Transkei

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, attacked the South African government yesterday when he focused on relations between the two countries.

He told the national congress of the ruling Transkeian National Independence Party: "It would be a grave political folly and a sad naïveté to think the Nationalist government ever intended to create an economically and politically viable independent Transkei as a model to inspire deep-seated aspirations for freedom among the blacks within South Africa.

Chief George said his country was at variance with Pretoria's designs and their inhuman apartheid laws.

"We totally reject a system which strives to arrogate permanently 87 per cent of the best land to 20 per cent of a privileged caste and overcrowding the remaining meagre impoverished patches with 87 per cent of the total population."

He appealed to delegates to commit themselves to the universal objective of establishing

a non-racial democratic South Africa in which love of the fellowmen, happiness and security could be guaranteed where the fundamental freedoms of speech, movement and association and the right to education, health and the national wealth were enshrined in a bill of rights.

"I do believe there is a fund of goodwill among all the races of South Africa, among the various communities of the world, that will persuade the doubters and fence-sitters and those afflicted with fear and greed, conceit and megalomania to lend an ear to this plea to accord all South Africans, irrespective of colour, race or creed an opportunity to constitute an alternative government that will be based on the universalistic fundamental rights." — DDR.

TNIP has new chairman

UMTATA — The acting paramount chief of Western Transkei, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, was yesterday elected the TNIP's national chairman.

Chief Matanzima got 176 votes as against 146 for Miss Stella Sigcau, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

The party's past chairman, Chief D. D. P. Ndame, is ill. There was no indication to the congress that he would stand for elections.

Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima retained the position of national leader.

The Deputy Minister of Health, Mr Kolisile Nota, was returned unopposed as the party's treasurer and Mr G. Bodlani as secretary-general.

The new executive member is Mr G. Makaula, who is assistant secretary. — DDR

Party backs call for black talks

UMTATA — The TNIP congress yesterday gave President Kaiser Matanzima and the government their full support towards initiating talks with leaders of other national states and homelands, including accredited leaders in the urban areas.

Presenting the motion on behalf of his Cofimvaba constituency, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letlaka said: "The TNIP gives full and enthusiastic support to the calling of a convention, as soon as possible, of all blacks oppressed and exploited in South Africa.

Motivating his motion, Mr Letlaka said nobody doubted that whites were oppressors and exploiters, and also foreigners in Africa.

"They have now gone to the extent of organising immigrants to help them to oppress a black person," said Mr Letlaka.

"Africa is looking up at you," he said. Chief George Matanzima said Dr Cedric Phahudi's call for black unity last year had been "echoed and crystallised" by President Matanzima and "conceptualised and congealed into a comprehensive concept in discussion held between our president and Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi and other black leaders in various discussion forums."

Chief George said the political reality of the South African situation was that a constitutional pattern existed in which there were independent and non-independent self-governing states, as well as civil, political, business and religious organisations all subscribing to a democratic South African ideal, whatever the political rationale of their existence.

A further reality was that these governments and organisations commanded broadly-based constituencies and enjoyed grassroots support of millions of black South Africans. Without their support and involvement there could be no successful liberation effort, he added. — DDR.

Postal theft worries delegates

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was asked yesterday to investigate the loss, theft and delay of money orders sent to Transkei from South Africa.

The call was put forward at the TNIP congress in a motion from the Nqamakwe constituency.

"We have problems at the post offices which mainly involved theft," the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Stella Sigcau, said

in reply. A motion from the East London delegation called on the government to investigate difficulties experienced by Ciskei-born children trying to get jobs in Ciskei because their parents were

Transkeians and had no Ciskei citizenship cards. The TNIP's general secretary, Mr Gibson Bodlani, told the congress there was tremendous respect throughout the country for the TNIP. — DDR.

CUT OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE

TRANSKEI AIRWAYS

Murder hearing

PO worker duped out of R500 000



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Enjoy the Original Paarl Perlé — it's the nicest way to add sparkle to any occasion.

RLE
WINES.

144/83
 D. D. D.

Matanzima welcomes SA Development Bank

UMTATA — Transkei was looking forward to the stimulus the Southern African Development Bank would provide and was endeavouring to meet its R10 million commitment to the bank the President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

The President outlined some of the functions of the bank as promoting economic development in its broadest sense, to increase productivity and thus raise the standard of life of the people in the less-developed areas of the Southern African economic region which were included in the bank's membership.

The President said the Transkei Development Corporation had had another extremely successful year, not only in the commercial field where the corporation had again been totally committed to the policy

of handing over commercial enterprises to Transkeians, but also in the industrial field which had seen unprecedented interest in Transkei by prospective industrialists.

"The announcement of the new incentives to industrialists has made our country an area of opportunity unparalleled anywhere else in the world."

From April 1, 1982 to December 31, 1982, 22 new projects were approved together with 12 expansions of existing projects. The job opportunities created by these totalled 16 332, and were being created in labour intensive industries.

The corporation had expended R400 000 on infrastructure in the third growth point, Ezibeleni, and the plans for 1983 included further expenditure of R3.3 million for infrastructure to develop it.

"Over the past year, 19

new industries have been established, six in Umtata, six in Butterworth and seven in Ezibeleni.

Transkei's educational base should be broadened to counteract the acute shortage of skilled manpower, the President said.

He praised the University of Transkei as a beacon of light destined to play a vital role as an agent for development.

But the President warned: "The role of a university in a developing country has been examined and re-examined. There appears to be substantial agreement that no useful purpose would be served through the mere importation of ideas, structures and curricula from the metropolitan countries without adaptation — DDR.

Youths guilty of housebreaking

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane youths were found guilty in the magistrate's court here of housebreaking with intent to steal, after they broke into an East London shop.

Mr Mandlenkosi Mtshwana, 18, and a youth of 17, both of NU 1, Mdantsane pleaded guilty to the charge. The plea was later changed by the court to one of not guilty.

They both admitted entering the shop at about 12.45 am on March

27, this year, with the intention of stealing.

Mr E. Aufrichtig, the owner of the shop, said he received a call from a burglar alarm company at 1 am on that morning.

Mr Aufrichtig and a member of the burglar alarm company went to the shop. When they opened the door they found the two youths inside the building and subsequently arrested them.

The case was postponed to April 29 for sentence — DDR.

Man dies in hit and run

EAST LONDON — An unknown man was killed on the John Vorster bridge here in a hit and run accident on Tuesday night.

Warrant Officer W. J. Roberson of the accident branch of the police here, said the accident happened at 10 pm.

He said there had been no eye-witnesses, and the vehicle had not been traced.

He asked members of the public who may have information about the accident to contact him at 32720 extension 25. —DDR.

Kirsh stalls action

JOHANNESBURG — Kirsh Industries, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and Dawnlaan Beleggings have agreed to call off further legal action in the dispute over Kirsh's takeover of Checkers Stores.

An announcement by the three parties yesterday said the JSE and the Kirsh companies have agreed to withdraw their appeals, and Dawnlaan has agreed not to enforce any rights it had under Mr Justice Goldstone's decision in the Rand Supreme Court on April 30, 1982.

Included in the announcement is a statement by Kirsh that it is about to institute proceedings against Griffon Holdings — the former holding company of Checkers.

The action is being taken to recover a "substantial" part of the R15 a share paid for the troubled retailing chain. — DDC.

Rhodes man honoured

EAST LONDON — Professor R. C. Beuthin, head of the Department of Law at Rhodes University, will be awarded a Doctor of Laws (LID) degree by the University of Natal at Pietermaritzburg on Saturday.

The degree, given for

Drought hit Transkei R100m

D. M. Dipakula
14/4/83
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~~B. B. B. B.~~
General

UMTATA — Transkei could lose about R100 million worth of stock because of the drought, the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Opening Parliament yesterday, President Matanzima said livestock deaths were expected to reach their peak from June to September.

"Our pastures have deteriorated due to prevailing drought and stock losses have been recorded in many districts. The main causes of stock losses are lack of drinking water, lack of grass and tick-borne diseases which cannot be effectively controlled because many dipping tanks are unable to operate as there is no water to fill the tanks," he said.

"There is no growth in the veld and farmers are already grazing their stock in the arable areas."

and there will be no winter fodder this year."

Lack of rain had caused the level of water in the country's storage dams to drop alarmingly. Underground water was dropping, and natural springs and boreholes were drying up.

"The time has come for every citizen of the country to be conscious of measures to conserve water.

"If the drought persists for another year, the country's hydro-electric schemes and irrigation schemes may be in danger of being curtailed because of the shortage of water to generate power and for irrigation. The available water would have to be conserved for domestic consumption."

The President said should rain fall before May, farmers were advised to seek the advice of agricultural officers on alternative crops that could be planted during the winter season.

"During the 1982 season, the Department of Agriculture launched an ambitious scheme to make the Transkei self-sufficient in staple foods

on phase three of the five-phase drought relief programme. Phase three is a 50 per cent subsidy on the stock feed loan from the government.

Mr Smart said the drought was in a critical stage and cattle were in a poor condition.

Because of the drought many farmers had been unable to grow cereal crops to use as feed for the coming winter and therefore had serious problems to face, Mr Smart said.

He said if these farmers hoped to cope with the limited supply of fodder they would have to cut down on their livestock.

The drought in the Hogsback area had caused a fire hazard, the assistant forester, Mr I. Garrett, said yesterday.

He said the veld in the area was extremely dry, and four farms had already been made available to farmers for emergency grazing.

The South African Defence Force would shortly start carting water for animals to farms in the area, Mr Garrett said.

He said the veld was overgrazed, and very few veld flowers had



President Kaiser Matanzima takes the salute at the opening of Parliament yesterday.

PW's efforts deserve backing — Matanzima

DD Difatch
14/4/83
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UMTATA — The efforts of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to achieve racial reconciliation must be seen as deserving encouragement, said the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Opening the fourth session of the second Legislative Assembly here yesterday, he said change or reform had become a real issue in the South African political arena.

"The extent, as well as

its pace, is being debated between academics of all colours, between the South African Government and the business sector".

He said it was also debated between the leaders of national and independent states on the one hand and the South African Government on the other hand.

The President said there was a change of style in dealing with matters that were likely to cause friction and an increasing emphasis was being placed on prior consultation.

cious mudslinging is hardly the formula for the resolution of the problems of mankind. Transkei has chosen the path of constructive engagement in preference to boycotts and frivolous claims of self-righteousness."

The President referred to the influx of refugees from Lesotho into Transkei and said it highlighted the interdependence of mankind.

"It will be of interest to see whether the International Committee of the Red Cross, as the universal benefactor,

From MATTHEW MOONIEYA

"Transkei recognises the inescapable duty that history has imposed on her leaders and those of Southern Africa to find peaceful solutions for Southern Africa's social and political ills.

"No one-sided inputs will bring about a popular and viable dispensation for all the peoples of the region.

"Transkei still has a fund of goodwill towards the welfare of Southern Africa and seeks to cooperate in identifying options for the solution of problems in the area. No nation is too small to be heard, nor are the super powers too powerful to listen to the voice of reason.

President Matanzima said the challenges that faced the sub-continent in the 1980s were different from those of the 1940s. There were prospects of real war on the South West African and Angolan borders and at the same time the region was in the throes of deep economic recession.

"While constructive debate is healthy, mali-

will be forthcoming with the aid which Transkei has sought to alleviate the plight of those people who satisfy the internationally accepted criteria for classification as refugees or whether that body will remain indifferent to this humane gesture from Transkei."

Transkei was confining her role to providing asylum to people in need on humanitarian grounds in accordance with the norms set forth in the Geneva Convention.

The President said Transkei's sovereignty and separate existence as a state had found its way into the records of history in a subtle manner.

"My country's independence has meant what independence means for people everywhere. There is a new pride and confidence in a Transkeian nation that is managing its own affairs and is working towards the fulfilment of its own aspirations.

"The recent tour by a rugby team from Transkei to the British Isles has not only vindicated Transkei's status as a separate independent state, but has accorded a victory to sport over political bigotry," he said. — DDR

See also P2.

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Black unity is in sight

Homeland leaders will push PW for power sharing in SA

By STAN MAHER

HOMELAND leaders are on the threshold of forming a federation of states through which they will be able to speak to South Africa "with one voice," Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima said this week.

"We hope to hold a conference very soon," he told me in an interview in Umtata. "It will soon be a reality."

And he made it clear the object was to force Mr PW Botha to the conference table to talk about power-sharing with South Africa's blacks.

"Black unity might lead to a national convention of all South Africans who embrace the ideals of non-racial democracy," the Chief said.

"Transkei could not work with South Africa until a understanding was reached on the crucial issue of what Mr PW Botha was prepared to offer South African blacks," he said.

"Whether or not South Africa offers them something through the new reforms, power sharing will have to come, one way or another."

The Transkei's unequivocal position on the issue will be emphasised next week, when a motion calling for a national convention of all South African blacks will be tabled in the National Assembly in Umtata.

It calls for their full democratic participation in South African political, economic and social life.

"It is our firm belief that the greatest threat to peace and stability in the region is not communism but apartheid," Chief Matanzima said. "We cannot be associated with a system which ascribes to communism all opposition to a universally condemned political philosophy."

Yet it is clear that Transkei strives uneasily to keep its balance between Pretoria and the ANC. It subscribes to neither philosophy. It claims to be committed to the liberation of black South Africans; it also rejects violence. At the same time it deals pragmatically with Pretoria while rejecting apartheid.

"The ANC are not our colleagues in the liberation struggle," Chief Matanzima said. "They believe in violence — we don't. They haven't asked us to help them. It's a struggle for leadership. They know that they are outside the country and that we influence the majority of people here."

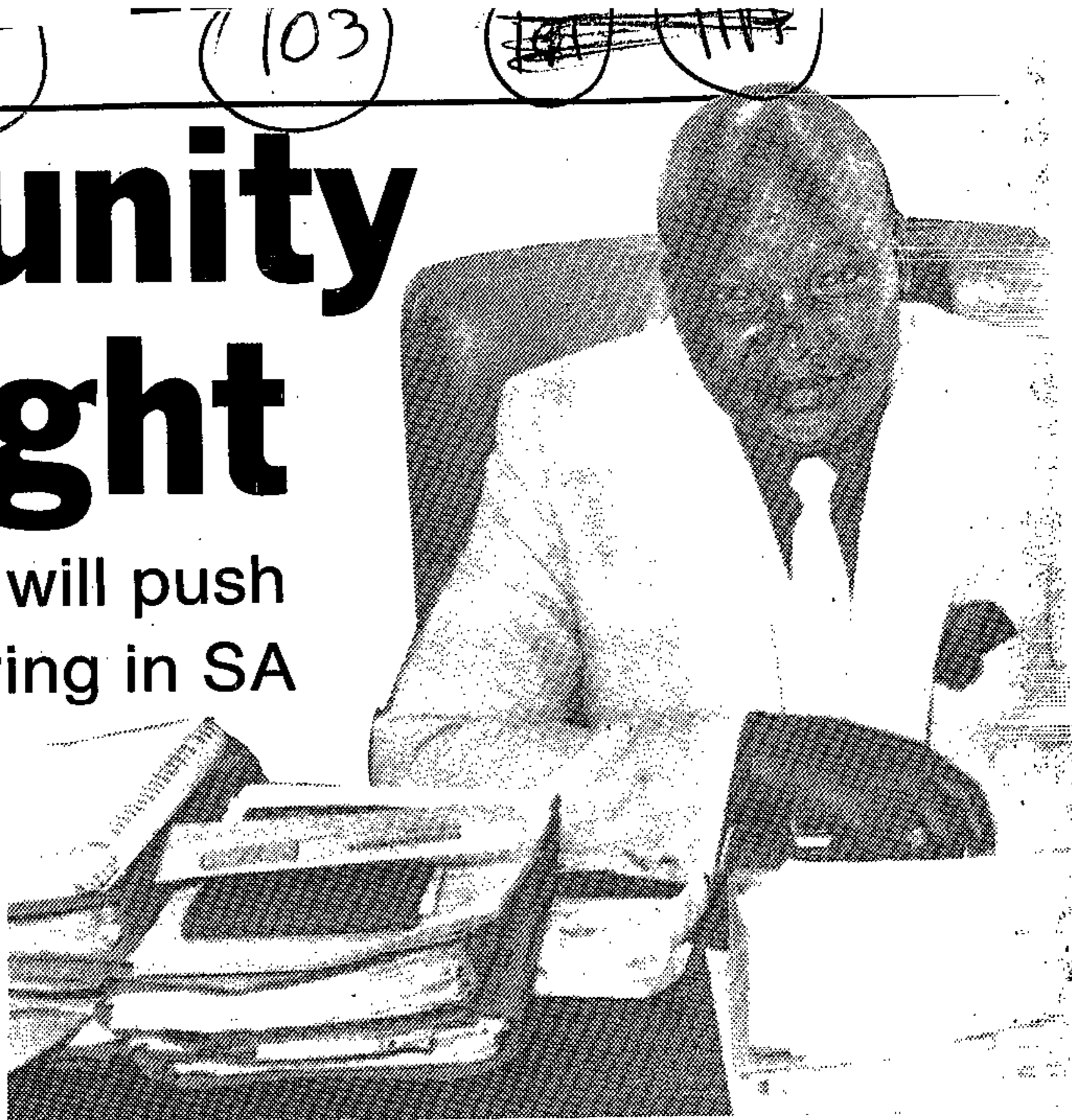
He said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's fears of assassination at the hands of the ANC were valid, following the recent discovery of arms caches in Ulundi.

"We all have that fear. The ANC has the same approach as the communists. If you don't agree with them you can become a target. You are an enemy."

The Transkei premier said he did not regret taking independence because "the advantages outweigh the disadvantages."

"One of the most important benefits is that we have been able to decide on our own fiscal policies. As a result we now have more than 70 industries. At least some of our people can now earn their living here."

"If you walk around Umtata you see a lot of businesses run and owned by black men. That couldn't happen before."



□ CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA... the greatest threat to peace and stability in the region is not communism but apartheid

"There are no pass raids. In fact, that has acted to our detriment because a lot of undesirable elements have come across the border from South Africa.

"But it is in education that we have really made strides," Chief Matanzima said. "We threw out the old system of Bantu education and now have a much better quality of education.

"The Transkei is one country that has taken education seriously. More than half the students at Fort Hare come from here. That's in addition to the more than 2 000 students at our own university.

"But it is impossible for us to find work for all our matriculants. Our people have become much more sophisticated. They cannot be expected to go to the mines and the farms. They want semi-white collar jobs.

"The political philosophy of the Nationalist Government is, to some extent, responsible for this. They allocated the Western Cape to coloured labour and they are trying by all means to stop black people from going there. Hence you have squatters.

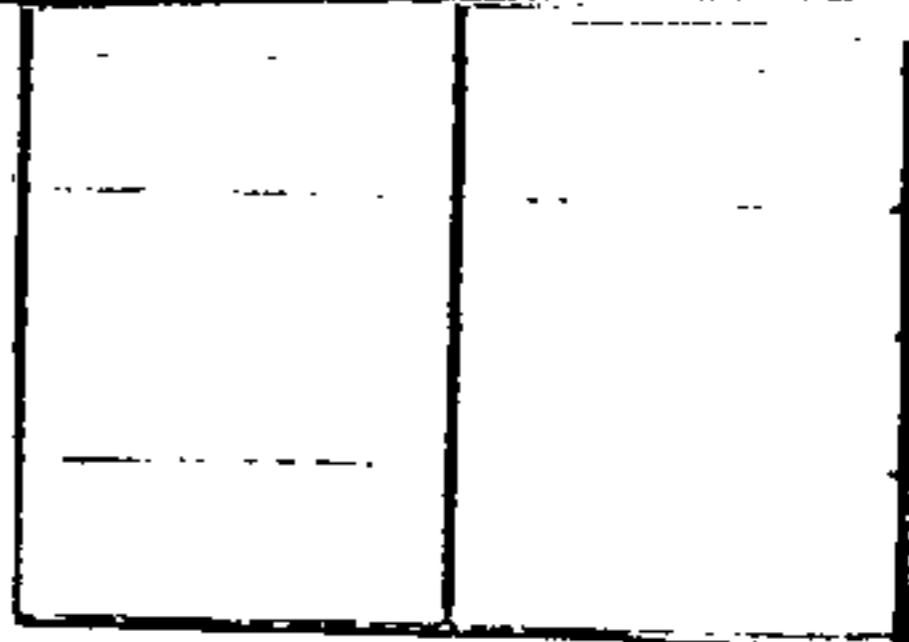
"We are educating people for work but our people are prevented from working."

Chief Matanzima recalled: "It was the late Dr Verwoerd who said that bantu education had a certain purpose, because the old missionary education promised blacks green pastures which were never meant for them and when they didn't get these pastures they became rebellious."

The effect is still true today. Politically independent, broadening its educational base, the Transkei still cannot offer jobs to all its citizens except by pointing to the industrialised areas of a neighbour whose policies it despises. The fact points to the complete interdependence of the states in the region.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was trying to balance industry and agriculture "to avoid the evils of one-sided development."

Six years of independence have not brought freedom from problems but they have brought increased self-respect. As one black man put it: "We have our pride back."



It is this new-found confidence that has led to the federation of states now being mooted. And one of its first goals is to force the South African Government to recognise the aspirations among its own urban black people. "Power sharing has to come," said Chief Matanzima. "If it does not come one way it will come another."

Unitra food strike ends 103

UMTATA — The University of Transkei's 488 hostel students are taking meals in their dining halls again after a brief strike over the quality and

quantity of food served there.

The students, who had boycotted dining halls since breakfast on Thursday, resumed meals on Saturday

morning.

University authorities were not available for comment yesterday but students confirmed they were eating in the hostel again.

D. Disford 18 APR 1983

Timber mission back 103

EAST LONDON — A four-man delegation from the Transkei Development Corporation returned yesterday after a 14-day visit to Europe.

The delegation, headed by Mr Sizwe Manona, deputy managing director of the TDC, was aimed at furthering Transkei's timber industry.

Mr Klaus Kuhn, managing director of Kei Timbers, Mr Koos Roelofse, manager of the timber division of the TDC, and Mr Johan Vogel, secretary and legal advisor of the TDC

were the other members. They visited Germany, Finland and Switzerland.

Mr Manona said the visit had been successful in three main areas: "We have updated our knowledge of the latest developments in the timber industry in Europe and Scandinavia.

"We have negotiated an export contract for Kei Timbers to the value of R500 000 for the export of block board to West Germany and have investigated the possibility of using timber in housing and furniture as

well as discussing technology for add-on value products."

Mr Manona said they were looking at developing labour intensive projects in particular.

He said the delegation had been well received and there had been no political problems.

"we spoke to some of the most important people in timber and found a lot of interest in Transkei and a willingness to do business with us.

"Major benefits to Transkei are likely to result from the trip," he said. — DDR

19 APR 1983

Over-spending criticised

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D. Dispatch

UMTATA — A phenomenal R21 million unauthorised expenditure could imply a marked decline in work performance since independence, the Auditor-General, Mr J. Maqubela, said in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

is a plan and exceeding provisions in the plan may not be made without the sanction of the National Assembly.

"As this tendency has escalated, it must be considered to imply there is a weakening of financial control."

He said the decline over six years was manifested by incorrect returns and statements submitted to his office and a decline in internal checks and controls which, if not checked, might encourage corruption.

On statements not reaching his office in time, Mr Maqubela said: "Despite the fact that two resolutions were adopted by the National Assembly, the situation does not appear to have been brought under control."

Mr Maqubela said in most instances the R21,916,328 unauthorised expenditure could be attributed to flouting of Treasury rules and rendering statements out of the statutory time period.

"If this situation is allowed to go unchecked, I foresee a time when I will be unable to submit my report to the Assembly as laid down in the Exchequer and Audit Act. This will render negatory the constitutional control of the National Assembly over state finances." — DDR.

"Some accounting officers are oblivious of the fact that the budget

20 APR 1983

103 D. D. D. D. D.

Transkei helped Nat strategy — Mda

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government was accused yesterday of being party to the National Party plan to deprive blacks of their birthright.

The accusation came from the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, who also accused the government of:

- Abusing security laws;
- Adopting imbalanced development programmes favouring western Transkei;
- Driving a wedge between chiefs and their subjects by packing the National Assembly with chiefs; and
- Lacking proper control over tractors throughout the country which were to help farmers in the lands.

Several government speakers later accused Mr Mda of not giving constructive criticism or alternative policies for the government.

Delivering his motion of no confidence, Mr Mda praised the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, for his acknowledgment that South Africa was not serious about Transkei independence.

Mr Mda said: "Transkei failed to heed the warning of splitting the black forces but rather embraced the tactics of the Afrikaner Nationalist — ruthlessly suppressing any form of opposition as being communist-inspired or outright treasonable."

He accused the government of taking blacks in South Africa to the dilemma where they be-

came foreigners in the land of their birth and allowed the Nationalists time to gang up with coloureds and Indians.

Sigcau pleads for Xhosa unity

UMTATA — A divided Xhosa "house" would never achieve much and Transkeians should endeavour to bring the two houses together, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Miss Stella Sigcau, said yesterday.

Miss Sigcau said during the no-confidence debate, that the architects of separate development knew how to break the strength of Xhosas by dividing them.

She said it was the moment of truth for South Africa to say whether she supported and believed in the independent states.

"Will the time never come when we will be able to recognise the divisive devices purported to uplift us to development when in fact they are intended to deprive us of our birthright in our fatherland?"

On the abuse of security laws, Mr Mda said the government had taken a leaf out of the National Party book and incited fear in the people.

"Our brothers and sisters should have a saying there. It is an undeniable fact our government never cherished a belief in apartheid."

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, said Transkei was trying to amalgamate with Ciskei because they were all one Xhosa unit.

He also said the government was encouraging development in western Transkei to the detriment of eastern Transkei and that the regional development plan hatched by South Africa

only affected a few areas in Transkei.

Section 29 of the Constitution Act provided for 50-50 per cent chiefs and elected members of the National Assembly but the government was packing the assembly with chiefs, driving a wedge between chiefs and their subjects, he said.

Chief Ngangomhlaba, who is acting Paramount Chief of Western Tembuland, claimed there were disparities in pay between Ciskei and Transkei political leaders.

"We see their tricks. We'll follow the Matanzimas until we get true freedom."

Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima said the South African Government paid Ciskei well to resist amalgamation with Transkei.

He was commenting on a reference by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, to unity between the two Xhosa "houses" and pointed out the anomalies between Transkei and Ciskei Government Ministers.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for "crystallising" Dr Cedric Phatudi's quest for black unity talks, and called for a national convention.

He compared the Ciskei Minister's R45 000 a year to the Transkeians' R34 000 a year.

"A Ciskei minister is paid for not co-operating with us. We are not to blame."

"Even Venda and Bophuthatswana ministers are paid well so that there is no black unity."

He rejected the accusation that the government favoured development in western Transkei and cited the tea project of eastern Pondoland as an example.

He said it was "unfortunate" the Prime Minister came from the area Mr Mda had referred to, but said there was nothing wrong with having two Matanzimas at the head of government.

The chief whip, Mr G. Nojikele, said next year Mr Mda should be advised on how to pilot a no-confidence motion.

— DDR

— DDR

— DDR

— DDR

E. Port
Copter to
21/4/83
assist (103)

Tesco 

surveys

THE Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation (Tescor), has bought a R95 000 helicopter to assist in surveying mountainous terrain in which part of a proposed R14-million expansion programme is envisaged.

The three-year programme to introduce electricity to areas currently relying on diesel-generated power will involve the laying of some 300 kilometres of power lines — much of it in remote and mountainous areas.

Consequently the corporation has invested in a Bell 47 three-seater helicopter "which will save months of surveying and speed up operations considerably," says Mr Steve Collins, chief executive officer of Tescor.

In addition to the survey work the helicopter will be used for transporting engineers and technicians to Transkei's three hydro-power stations and other power distribution points in outlying areas during breakdowns; and also for routine inspection of power lines.

Tescor is also currently in the process of constructing a R5-million power line to Port St Johns, the Magwa tea estate and Lusikisiki and engineers will now be able to survey the construction from the air.

Mr Collins said the helicopter will also be available for charter — for which there is a big demand in Transkei.

By
**MATTHEW
MOONIEYA**

D. V. Spatun

(103) 21 APR 1983

Mda under fire

UMTATA — It was dangerous to suggest that Transkei should retrace its path and go back to the pre-independence days, the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, said yesterday.

"Would you like to go back to signs such as 'Natives and dogs not allowed?' he asked the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda,

during the no-confidence debate.

Other MPs also attacked Mr Mda for his no-confidence speech — delivered on Tuesday — and accused him of coming ill-prepared.

They also urged him to join the ruling party benches.

Mr Mazwana said: "One would have thought a man of his calibre would for a

while close his eyes and imagine the catastrophe of such a situation when the serpent of apartheid crosses the borders and shows its head.

"Would he tolerate again being driven away from bars and having his liquor in the toilets; told that by 9 pm he must vacate all urban areas and crouch in the so-called locations set aside for Bantus; use separate post offices and vacate all high posts which were reserved for whites in the land of our birth; return to Verwoerd's type of education which prepared him for being serviceable to the white man's labour demands; condone the pass laws and advocate the arrest and shooting of people who protest?"

"Is this what he says we must return to?" Mr Mazwana asked.

Mr Mazwana said South Africa's constitutional reforms sought to ensure perpetual slavery for blacks but the black man was dynamic in his advance to challenge the supremacy of the white man.

"We dare not retreat as you suggest but must continue to advance shouting 'Imbumba' as a sign that ours is not a tribal call but a global convocation of all blacks to fight the white menace," Mr Mazwana said.

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(103) D. D. D. D.

Veteran MP notes govt conciliation

UMTATA — A former Speaker of the House and veteran politician, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, took MPs on a trip down memory lane yesterday during the no-confidence debate to show how the government had accepted its former political enemies and had given them high posts in the government.

"There is no other country or government that would have done such a thing for its former political foes," the 76-year-old MP for Tsolo said as he took the MPs back 20 years to incidents on the steps of the National Assembly that remained indelible on his mind.

During the early days of self-rule some of these men spat venom and uttered nasty expressions.

"A particular incident

comes to mind that happened on December 11, 1963. After the election all the successful candidates were summoned to Umtata to elect a Chief Minister, cabinet and a chairman of the House.

"When that was done, the elated gentlemen were taking photos outside on the steps of the assembly. I was standing in close proximity outside on the steps of the assembly. I was standing in close proximity to some opposition members who had unfortunately lost.

"There were three of them close to me, talking among themselves saying: 'Are these the things elected to form a government? We will make them sit up.'

"You know how you tell a man you will make him sit up in Xhosa," he said to roars of laughter



MR MABANDLA

from the House.

"One of these men came from Tsomo, one from Butterworth and the third from Nqamakwe. They were bitter but even after these ugly things they said, they were taken up

by our magnanimous leaders.

"I would not have spoken about this had I not been asked by members to give a resumé of some of my experiences in the House."

Addressing the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, Mr Mabandla said: "I sympathise with Mr Mda. He was in that group but was not present at that moment. He was with his colleagues from Alexandria township, Fordsbury and Benoni who wanted this country to remain stagnant and for us to convert to previous conditions where magistrates ruled the country and chiefs and headmen were merely toys."

Mr Mabandla also related how members from Johannesburg had paraded the streets before the election, rode

around the town preceded by drum majorettes but ended up losing the election.

"A big political battle ensued until a number of members in the opposition dwindled, and dwindled and dwindled until now we only have two in the opposition.

"I hope they too will be wiped out in the next election," Mr Mabandla said and promised Mr Mda there was nothing shameful in coming back to his party.

"I know he left the ruling party in 1973 and joined the Progressive Democratic Party under threat. It was not voluntarily because they were told if they did not join 'they would sit up'."

Across the floor Mr Mda gave a broad smile and shook his head. — DDR.

UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, accused the leader of the Opposition yesterday of trying to balkanise the country with the insinuation that the government was pursuing an imbalanced development policy favouring the western areas of Transkei.

He told the no-confidence debate the insinuation had diminished the rational stature of Mr Sizakele Mda and it was unbelievable

Minister defends development policy

that the opposition leader failed to realise that national development in any country was considered in its totality and development projects embarked on according to a development strategy.

"An attempt at balkanisation spells a high measure of immaturity in outlook.

MATTHEW MOONIEYA reports from the Transkei National Assembly.

"The honourable leader should have realised that development projects should always be relevant to each particular area in which they are undertaken and should proceed progressively in accordance with the order of priorities."

"It is also worth noting that in the development of certain localities in the country, a great onus rests on the people of the area to approach the government with recommendations to assist in the formulation of the national development programme. This demands initiative from the locals."

Mr Lujabe also criticise Mr Mda's reference to the House being packed with chiefs and said the stability in the coun-

try resulted from the people showing their allegiance to their traditional leaders.

"Proof of such stability is demonstrated by the large number of industrialists who seek to invest in our country.

"At present the Transkei Development Corporation finds difficulty in coping with the number of prospective investors in Transkei. This is a feather in the cap of the Transkeian Government."

The Reverend Dhlamini, of Umzimkulu told the no-confidence debate Transkei was the only independent black state which got the capital it had chosen.

"Ciskei chose King William's Town and Queenstown successively but they got Bisho, said Mr Dhlamini who also recalled that the former State President,

Mr John Vorster, had said no other black state would get the same independence conditions as Transkei.

"How can you not have confidence in such an influential government," Mr Dhlamini asked Mr Mda and listed all the requests his area had made and how the government had met them.

"I say thank you to the government from the people of my constituency," he said.

Mr N. Nkosiyanane, of Mqanduli, said he did not believe in a one-party state and what was happening in Harare was to be regretted.

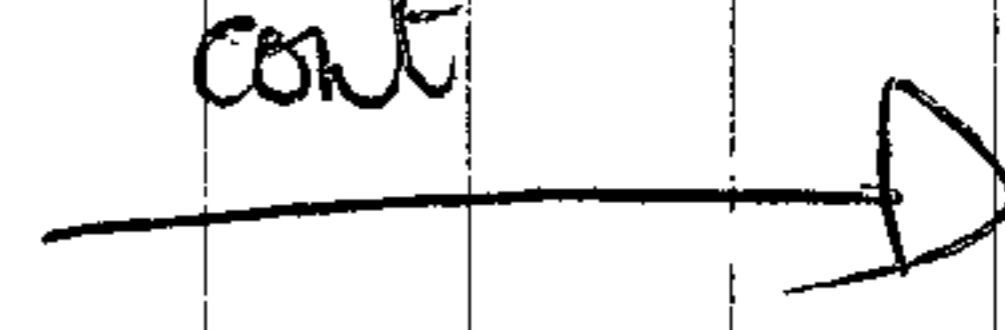
"Let them take Transkei as an example. We want freedom for all Africans as far apart as Cairo and Ghana.

"We ask God to abolish apartheid."

Mr T. Maduleni, of Libode, said the no-confidence motion was a waste of time and they should rather have discussed ways and means to fight the drought.

He urged Mr Mda to look at the many things the government had achieved and pointed to the phenomenal growth of Umtata and Butterworth.

cont



ANC 'active' in T'kei

UMTATA — The banned African National Congress was using the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) as its agent, and through it the ANC had created a number of cells in many Transkeian towns and villages, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who was speaking in the no-con-

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fidence debate in the National Assembly, said supporters of the DPP were also fellow-travellers or supporters of the ANC.

He urged the leader of the party, Mr Caledon Mda, to dissociate himself from some of the statements of his followers.

"Does the Leader of the Opposition subscribe to these views?" Chief Matanzima asked.

Chief Matanzima quoted from a Xhosa weekly newspaper, Inkwenkwezi.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr S A Xobololo, was reported as saying the youth of Transkei should not be taught the gospels of St Matthew and other evangelists, but the philosophies of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Bishop Dennis Hurley and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

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Matanzima opposition is ANC tool

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23 APR 1963

UMTATA — The Prime Minister yesterday launched a stinging attack on the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and accused it of being used as an agency of the banned African National Congress.

Chief George Matanzima said the ANC had formed cells in villages and towns in Transkei and he threatened to name members of the opposition who espoused the violence of the liberation movement.

The Prime Minister also made it clear Transkei did not differ with the goals of the ANC, but merely with the methods adopted.

"We believe in non-violence while they believe in violence," the Prime Minister said.

He accused the leader of the opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, of not being "manly enough" to denounce the members of his party who espoused violence.

The Prime Minister singled out the deputy leader of the DPP, Mr Alfred Xobololo, for particular attack, accusing him of being "un-Christian".

He cited a Xhosa newspaper report in which Mr Xobololo was quoted as saying:

"The time has now come for our children to be taught to know everything about the gospel according to Nelson Mandela, Bishop Dennis Hurley, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Xobololo of being taught the gospel according to St Matthew — a man who belongs to a clan totally unknown to us."

The Prime Minister told Mr Mda that Mr Xobololo had said in his statement that if they preached the word of God, they were not preaching the truth.

"Xobololo is knocking at the door of the jail and if he is put in today, tomorrow there will be a hue and cry."

In his reply, Mr Mda said any attempt to gain control of his party by another organisation

would have to be done through him.

"I am the person matters will be referred to. I am not responsible — nor shall I ever be responsible — for individual tendencies of members toward criminal intentions or waywardness.

The Prime Minister interjected on a point of order that he had put a pointed question to Mr Mda.

"I asked you either to associate or dissociate yourself with what your deputy leader said about Christianity or the doctrines of the ANC."

Mr Mda replied: "I thought the Prime Minister had made adequate remarks in this direction when he referred to the fact that he knew me as a Christian gentleman and as a Methodist Church of Southern Africa lay preacher.

"I therefore have no truck with ungodly statements from anybody whatsoever."

The Prime Minister also dealt at length with the question of security, which he said was a sensitive area and that there was not a single country in the world that did not have security laws.

"To be fashionable people revolt at the very mention of the word security. This makes them feel advocates of justice and human rights," he said in reference to Mr Mda's accusation that the government had abused security laws.

"Security laws of any country are meant to suit the particular circumstances of that country. The ordinary man welcomes security legislation when it protects him. As soon as it touches him he shouts a loud condemnation of this as a violation of his human rights but without consideration for the interests of the state.

"I am prepared to admit that no security system is perfect, either in fully meeting its purpose or its interpretation and application.

See also P2

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D. Dispatch 23 APR 1967 (103)

Transkei fell for trick Mda

UMTATA — Transkei had fallen for the Broederbond trick of sacrificing a few towns and villages in return for the acceptance of independence, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, said yesterday.

Replying to the Prime Minister's speech in the no-confidence debate, Mr Mda said: "The prospect — to the sophisticated few — of getting rich by the acquisition of the properties sacrificed put paid to any realisation that this whole benevolent exercise was nothing other than the policy whereby the whites arrogated to themselves the ownership of 87 per cent of South Africa."

Mr Mda referred to what he called certain quarters in the liberation movements who did not want to get involved in homeland politics because of its divisive nature.

"The basis of their scepticism lay in the real fear of being devoured by the very dragon which they sought to annihilate — the dragon of division — divided nationalisms which would result in the subjugation of the blacks in South Africa by the Nationalist Herrenvolk."

The prime minister accused the Leader of the Opposition of sinking to the lowest level of political chicanery by alleging development was

concentrated in the western areas of Transkei

Chief George Matanzima was replying to Mr Mda's no-confidence motion in which he said major irrigation schemes were sited in the western area and that the government was not pursuing development of the eastern areas as energetically as it did the western areas.

Quoting from a booklet, The Promotion of Industrial Development and an Element of Co-ordinated Strategy for Southern Africa, Chief Matanzima said incentives had been granted to all the areas.

The question of what constituted citizenship

was debated in the Assembly when Chief George replied to the motion of no-confidence.

"Take the black people in South Africa. Are the black people not foreigners in South Africa? Once you are not a citizen of a country, you are a foreigner. And the black people of South Africa have no citizenship."

The Prime Minister, said in order to be a citizen of a country there were three factors that counted: the person

must be an enrolled voter; the person must be capable of being elected and the person must be able to own freehold land. — DDR.

Justice bills read

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By MATTHEW MOONIEYA

UMTATA — Two bills affecting courts in Transkei — the Chiefs Courts and Supreme Court Bills — passed through their second reading in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said it had been necessary to incorporate the provisions of the bill to bring it in line with the Regional Authority Courts Act.

Mr Letlaka said the existing procedures followed in tribal courts had stood the test of time and were in accordance with traditional law and custom and had been retained in the bill.

The only new matter introduced in the bill was that appellant against a decision of a chiefs court may choose to lodge his appeal to the district magistrate or to the regional authority court.

The bill makes provision for certain offences and penalties. Present legislation only covered the obstruction of a tribal messenger in the execution of his duty.

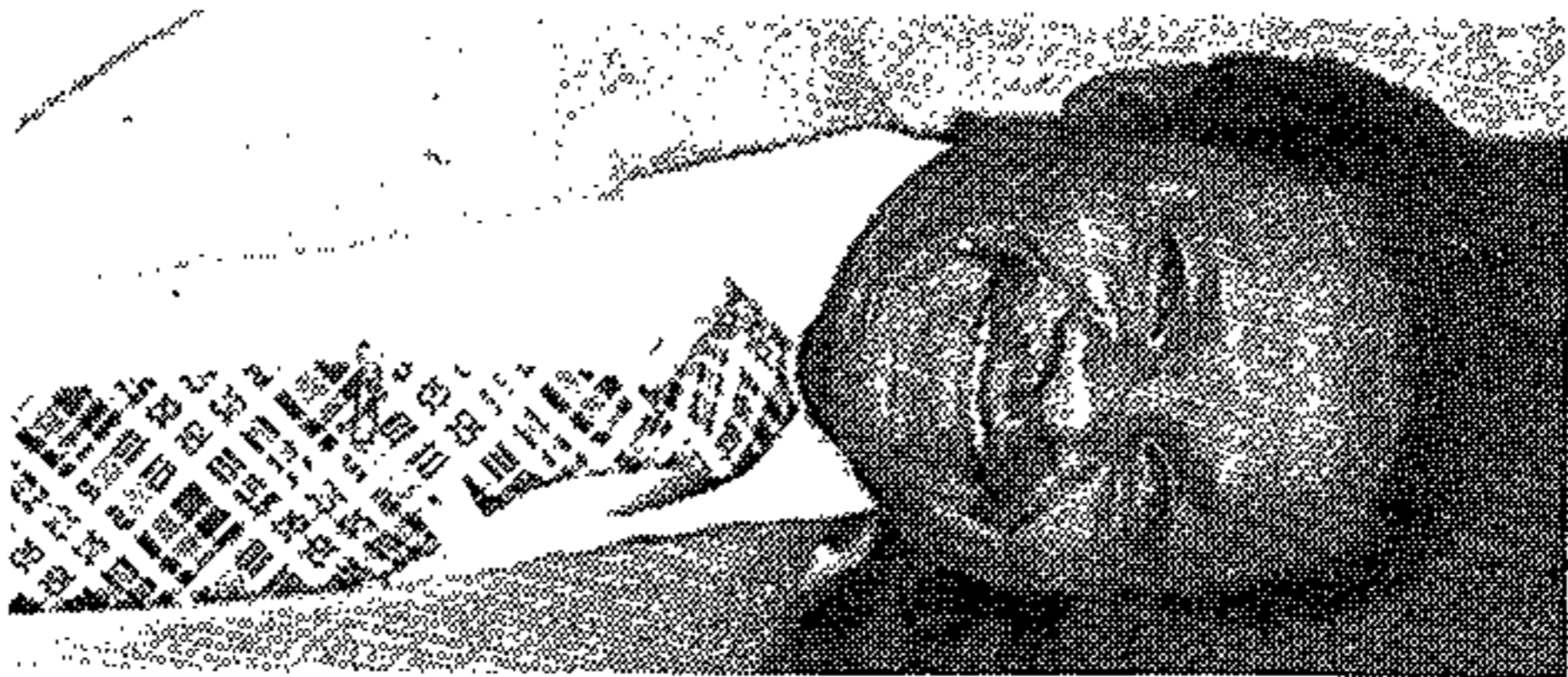
"It is considered necessary that for specific provision to be made to cover cases of contempt of court such as when a person willfully insults a chief or members of the court or interrupts the proceedings while the court is holding a sitting, or a person, who after being personally warned to attend a sitting of the court fails to do so without a good excuse," Mr Letlaka said.

There had been increasing complaints that a person against whom a judgment had been given in the chiefs court deliberately disposed of his executable property to avoid satisfaction of the judgment debt.

When the messenger arrived to give effect to the judgment, it was found there was nothing to attach.

"It is a well-known fact that before the case, the judgment debtor owned livestock. This practice defeats the course of justice and cannot be allowed to continue. Provision has thus been made for such malpractice to be a serious offence."

The new Supreme



MR LETLAKA

Court bill repeals the 1959 South African Supreme Court Act and the 1973 proclamation which Mr Letlaka said gave rise to uncertainty when their provisions had to be interpreted.

"Our Supreme Court as presently constituted consists of a chief justice, two judges of

appeal and two puisne judges.

"When there is a sitting of the appellate division one of the judges of the general division sits as an acting judge of appeal, as the appeal court must consist of at least three judges.

"Now no judge may sit at the hearing of an appeal against a judgment given in a case heard before him.

Accordingly, if an appeal to the full bench of the general division were permissible in Transkei (as it apparently is in terms of the 1959 act) and a further appeal was lodged from the full bench decision to the appellate division, all three judges of the general division would be disqualified from sitting as judges of appeal and the appellate division would be unable to function.

"The bill accordingly makes no provision for an appeal to be lodged to a full bench of the general division. The general division will deal with appeals from the lower courts and the appellate division will hear all appeals from the general division," Mr Letlaka said. — DDR.

UMTATA — Transkeian workers in the Butterworth area have complained to MPs about under-payment and ill-treatment by employers.

This was confirmed here yesterday by Mr P. M. Ntloko, one of seven MPs who met 400 workers at a meeting held to meet voters.

Other MPs at the meeting were Mr T. Komsana, Mr N. Soyato, Mr T. Mndai, Mr M. Matutu, Mrs M. Kondlo and Mrs N. Silo.

Among other complaints raised at the meeting were that employers were creating liaison committees to serve their own interests and not those of the workers.

MPs meet workers

"There was also a strong feeling at the meeting that relations between whites and blacks did not conform with the requirements of a non-racial country.

Mr Ntloko said there had also been complaints against the manner in which municipal councillors in Butterworth were elected without involving the residents. As a result the councillors did not function but other activities performed their duties as dictators.

Resolutions had to be written to the Butterworth MPs for submission to the National Assembly for consideration.

Other matters dealt with were:

- Improved social benefits and the improvement of salaries for civil servants;
- Transkei's agricultural development and the supply of tractors for ploughing and the assistance rendered by the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, Acat and others;
- Industrial development and the encouragement of big and small urban and rural industries encouraging people to show their talents in manufacturing articles for sale and for use.

— DDR.

Appeal to write off debt

UMTATA — The MP for Kwabacha, Mr Bill Dabula, has appealed to the government to write off the approximately R3 million debt of Transkeian farmers because of the drought.

He said it was a well known fact that the drought was going to cause hunger and starvation and that the farmers would not be able to absorb their losses.

"The drought is so severe that water is being carted and sold to people," he said.

It is just a couple of million and the

government will be in a better position to absorb it. The people are starving and it is still a long time off before they get their next crop.

Mr Dabula's motion that the debt be written off is to be discussed by the authorities.

Another motion by Mr T. Madulini for Transkeians to be given preference in top posts has been referred to the caucus while another by Mr M. Mndai on rural roads will be dealt with during the vote of the Minister of Works and Energy. — DDR

Detainee discharged

27 APR 1983

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UMTATA — A senior partner with a firm of attorneys here, Mr A. T. Sangoni, said yesterday his client, a political detainee, Mr Vumankosi Ntikinca, was discharged yesterday from the Umtata General Hospital.

Mr Ntikinca has been on a hunger strike for the last 16 days at Wel-

lington prison where he is being held.

Mr Sangoni said he was kept in hospital for three days on a drip

Neither the Commissioner of Prisons Maj-Gen A. C. Salukazana nor the chief of the security police Brigadier Leonard S. Kawe were available for comment yesterday — DDR

27 APR 1983

Reform bill contemptible — Letlaka

DAILY DISPATCH

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UMTATA — South Africa's constitutional dispensation should be unreservedly rejected with the contempt it deserved, the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday when he piloted his motion calling for a national convention.

Mr Letlaka also warned Indians and coloureds that all Africa as well as the democratic and freedom-loving world expected them to reject the subtle and ingenious apartheid plot and refuse to abandon their black compatriots.

After sketching a detailed history in which he said blacks were progressively sucked into the "ceaseless and violent whirlwind of conflicts in defence of their land and their right to exist as a people," Mr Letlaka made an impassioned plea to South Africa to "save us from Vietnam-type suffering."

"Save the world the agony of having to go through it all again. There is still time but it is getting too late. We have reached the 11th hour," Mr Letlaka said as he warned Mr P. W. Botha that the rabid social injustice his system bred led directly to communism and violence.

"Those who have become frustrated, deprived and depraved by the system say communism cannot be worse than the present state of affairs. They say let us give it a try.

"We advise white South Africans to join all other South Africans — black, Indian and coloured — in a single free and democratic country



MR LETLAKA



MR BOTHA

where the noxious barriers of race, colour, culture and creed will no longer be used as flimsy and dastardly excuses for domination and exploitation of any section of the population by others."

Referring to the new dispensation as a "sinister dispensation whether intended or by default," Mr Letlaka said:

"We in Transkei are under no illusion whatsoever. We know that so long as the African in South Africa continues to be humiliated, degraded, discriminated against and exploited, our freedom and sovereignty is incomplete and meaningless. We reject as shameful fraud the so-called political dispensation fostered by apartheid and separate development which excludes the majority of the people of South Africa solely on the grounds that they are black.

"We look with disdain and contempt at a so-called political dispensation which compounds insult with in-

jury by seeking to exclude the indigenous aborigines and natives of the country by forming a racist cartel of immigrant sections of the population and their accretions, all of which form a minority."

Mr Letlaka recalled the valiant stand of our forefathers who never took this flagrant assault on our nationhood lying down: the Xhosas' nine wars, the Sothos who retreated in the mountain fortresses, the Zulus at Blood River, the Tswanas who laid down their lives for their fatherland, the dead of Langa and Sharpeville, of Soweto, of Mapetla, of Steve Biko and countless other patriots who died in prisons, gallows, and detentions.

"Their voices are now rising in a shrill chorus saying: 'enough'.

"Transkei is saying to South Africa: 'The clouds are gathering on the horizon of this sub-continent, the storm is about to break. Be sensible, take cover under the shield of freedom for all and democracy in the whole of South Africa'." — DDR

MP: Aim for union of all black states

UMTATA — The national convention should be ultimately aimed at a Black United States of Southern Africa, the MP for Cacadu, Mr E. T. Katshunungwa, said yesterday when he spoke on a motion calling for a national convention.

He said the convention should articulate the spirit of African nationalism and that it must be a clarion call to all — those in the rural areas, independent states, self governing states and the urban areas.

"What we should aim at is a federal parliament of all black states," he said and rejected white talk of a commonwealth of Southern Afri-

can States "as they know we have no part in the wealth of the land."

"There are many problems facing us as a black nation and our black problems require black solutions," Mr Katshunungwa said.

Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, MP for Engcobo, said it was time to wake up and search for a solution to restore the dignity of blacks.

"Black status has been changed to that of a mere economic commodity," said Mr Komsana who claimed whites were scared of black numbers and were boosting theirs with whites from Zimbabwe.

"White former Rhodesians are given high

posts while blacks in South Africa are denied access to the economic growth of the country."

Mrs D. Maitwane, of Qumbu, said the convention should be called to warn whites that South Africa belonged to all its peoples.

"Men have come and gone, pleading all the way for peaceful changes, some have died, some are detained, some have left the country for fear of harassment.

"Today we see the white man challenged by our youth who feel we are too soft and slow to put a stop to this practice of making us second class citizens. — DDR.

Ministers back call for a convention

UMTATA — Three senior cabinet ministers yesterday threw their weight behind the call for a national convention which they said would lead to a federal solution to Southern Africa's problems.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Stella Sigcau, urged whites to "listen before people lose their tempers." The Minister of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, said the time for black endurance was over while the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, called for a federal government with federal units on a regional and not an ethnic basis.

"Our division by white South Africa into ethnic groups is expressly and notoriously meant to consolidate that wicked policy of the South Africa

Government of divide and rule," Mr Qaba said.

Transkei was using its independence as a strong base to "liberate our brothers from political destitution."

"We must look for a power-sharing formula and make certain that a negotiating table for such power-sharing is equally balanced in terms of power advantages. Black South Africa needs to generate far more power advantages than it enjoys presently," he said.

"It suits South Africa very well that Transkei must not amalgamate with Ciskei because there will be certain losses to them."

Miss Sigcau warned "our fellow sufferers, the Indians and coloureds" of the "carrot of the President's Council." — DDR.

Dispute over venue

UMTATA — Speakers in yesterday's motion calling for a national convention were not unanimous on a venue.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Zaba, said it would be expedient to have Transkei as a venue.

"Then nobody will victimise anybody for exposing the truth."

Mr R. Matutu, of Butterworth said: "To enable all South Africans who fled the persecution of apartheid to attend the convention should be held outside SA where they will not be victims of the South African Police. I suggest Swaziland and I think Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will not object since the land dispute between South Africa and KwaZulu is settled."

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, suggested that the convention be held in Ezibeleni. — DDR.

... told by the ...

D. DISPATCH

Letlaka urged to lift ban on ANC

27 APR 1985

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UMTATA — Transkei should lift the bans on banned organisations to enable them to attend a national convention.

This call was made in the National Assembly here yesterday after the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, piloted his motion calling for a national convention of all the oppressed people of South Africa.

Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, MP for Engcobo, said he hoped Mr Letlaka would see fit to lift the ban on certain organisations so that they could attend.

Mr R. Matutu of Butterworth, said the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist

Congress should be invited "no matter how much we differ with them".

"It is the Nationalist government who forced these organisations to resort to violence," said Mr Matutu, who quoted Sir Winston Churchill's fight-or-perish speech.

The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, called on influential urban black leaders such as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Ntatho Motlana to come forward and join the convention "and give respect to the sacrifice of leaders such as (Steve) Biko, (Griffiths) Mxenge and Saul Mkhize".

See also P12

Statements on ANC withdrawn

28/4/83
(103) Mercury

UMTATA—Two Government members in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday withdrew statements they made on Tuesday calling on the Transkei Minister of Justice to lift the ban on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and other banned organisations to enable them to attend a national convention of blacks.

Mr Tamsanqa Komsana and Mr Richmond Matutu made the call during the debate on a motion by the Justice Minister, Mr T T Letlaka, seeking to have a national convention of all oppressed people of South Africa.

Mr Komsana said he hoped Mr Letlaka would see fit to lift the ban on certain organisations so that they could attend.

Mr Matutu said it was

the Nationalist Government of South Africa who had forced the ANC and PAC to resort to violence. These organisations, he said, should be invited 'no matter how much we differ from them'.

Winding up the debate on his motion Mr Letlaka said the time had come for the black people to show they were capable of developing strategies to upset the whites' plans of perpetuating their domination over blacks.

'Because of this call for a national convention all the leaders of other black states and the international community will be encouraged by the way the people of Transkei were prepared to stand up.

'One might wonder why we come out openly to express ourselves against South Africa's policy of apartheid. It is because we are connected with the black people of South Africa by virtue of our common history,' he said.

— (Sapa)

Assembly adopts convention motion

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28 APR 1983
D. DISPATCH

UMTATA — A motion calling for a convention of all oppressed people of South Africa, moved by the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr T. Letlaka, was unanimously adopted at the end of a two-day debate in the National Assembly here yesterday.

Supporting the motion, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said the South African economy was as dependent on blacks as it was on white know-how.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela called on those who would be involved in the convention to use the platform without fear.

"This is a call to find one another," Mr Madikizela said. "When we were locked up for pass offences, we found one another in the cells."

Mr Letlaka thanked Members of Parliament for their support. "It shows clearly the support you give to President Matanzima!"

Mr Letlaka said people would wonder why

Transkei came out openly for the call of this nature. "It is because we are of blood relatives of people in South Africa."

Mr Letlaka referred to South Africa's move towards the so-called new dispensation as a conspiracy against blacks of South Africa."

The MP for Engcobo, Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, yesterday withdrew a motion calling on the Transkei Government to lift the ban on certain organisations so they could attend the proposed convention talks.

Mr R. Matutu, of Butterworth, had said that the PAC and ANC should also be invited "no mat-

ter how much we differ with them."

Addressing the Assembly yesterday, Mr Komsana said: "In view of information I received about the ANC, I wish to withdraw the call I made to Mr Letlaka that he lifts the ban on the ANC."

Mr Matutu told the Assembly he wished to correct any impression that he supported the lifting of the ban on the ANC.

"All I said was that the ANC should be invited for talks for the proposed convention. I know that the ANC is a banned organisation in Transkei," he said. — DDR.

29 APR 1987 D. DISPATCH

Licence, postal tariffs raised (103)

UMTATA — Wide-ranging increases in postal tariffs and the cost of motor vehicle licences later this year were announced in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Miss Stella Sigcau, announced tariff increases ranging between 15 and 20 per cent.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, announced hefty increases according to fares of motor vehicles — some up by nearly 50 per cent.

Tabling the revised schedule of tariffs, Miss Sigcau said Transkei had to follow the increases introduced in South Africa on April 1 as provided in the bilateral agreements.

The increases are expected to boost postal tariff income by R1,5 million for the year.

● The Minister of Transport, Mr Arm-

strong Jonas, told the Assembly Transkei was contemplating drastic action to cut its road deaths.

He was replying to complaints directed at his department during stages of the Road Traffic Amendment Bill.

Members complained of:

● The code to test people for drivers licences and the attitude of officials.

● Animals on the road, and drunken driving.

Mr Jonas said several of the matters raised would be dealt with in his policy speech but there seemed to be consensus about some of them.

On the code to test people, Mr Jonas said: "Almost every speaker had something to say about this so there must be something wrong."

On the question of testing people, he said they would have to study what pertained in South Africa. — DDR

aid, project aid as well as contributions in respect of incentives for the establishment of industries, bread subsidies and the secondment of personnel.

Further financial transfers to the TBVC countries are made in terms of commitments resulting from agreements such as the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Area. Such amounts are however these states' own income and cannot be regarded as assistance by the RSA.

The present extent of development aid to the independent states is not sufficient to obtain the desired results in terms of economic development and the creation of job opportunities. In view of the difficult economic and financial conditions at present, this is, however, the best that can be achieved.

The inadequate creation of job opportunities in the TBVC and self-governing national states has serious implications for the whole Southern Africa region, specifically also for the RSA. In this connection I need only refer to squatter problems in various parts of the country. Within the limits of the available resources, the Government constantly gives attention to measures to promote the economic development of these states in the interest of the RSA.

For written reply

29/4/83

~~101~~ 103 ~~105~~

Black states: amounts to be spent ~~107~~ 109

Harwood Q. 61. 116/2 ~~113~~

349. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

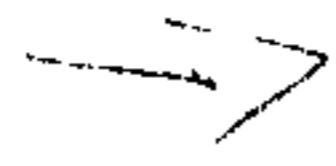
What are the total amounts to be spent by the State in respect of the current financial year in each of the independent Black states which formerly formed part of the Republic?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Most of the assistance to the independent Black states is by means of transfer of funds as opposed to direct spending in these countries. There are isolated cases of direct spending by other Departments in terms of agreements with these countries but it is only possible to furnish the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in this regard. The budgeted expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information for the 1982-'83 financial year in the different countries was as follows:

- (a) Transkei R262.3 million
- (b) Bophuthatswana ... R 94.9 million
- (c) Venda R 98.1 million
- (d) Ciskei R205.1 million

These amounts represent budgetary assistance, statutory allocations, technical



Men deny assault on Transkei VIP's wife

By Piana Macleod
South African

Transport Services workers yesterday denied assaulting the wife of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mrs Pamela Letlaka, when she entered a "whites only" train coach.

Mr Gert Petrus Slabbert (38) and Mr Gerrit Thomas van Rooyen (35), both of Vrystaat Street, Volksrust, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

They are charged with assaulting Mrs Letlaka and two friends, Mrs Precious Nozikhumbuzo and Mrs Glenrose Mwanda, on June 9, 1981.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Slabbert, a conductor, said the train was about to leave when an excited woman demanded his name and number, saying he had assaulted her. He did not have the time to question her about this.

Mr van Rooyen, a ticket inspector, said he politely asked Mrs Letlaka and her companions to leave the "whites only" coach after people had complained to him.

He said he saw a colleague, Mr Vosloo, assaulting them as they left the coach and told him: "Vossie, don't hit the people." Vosloo, who was not on duty that day, had since been convicted of assault.

At a previous hearing Mrs Letlaka told the court Mr van Rooyen hit her with his fists and open hands.

The magistrate, Mr C A Alcock, postponed the case to May 25 for judgment.

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Court told of train assault

By Fiona Macleod

The wife of the Transkei Minister of Justice was assaulted by two South African Transport Services employees when she entered a "whites only" coach at the Johannesburg station, a city magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr John Khaka, who accompanied Mrs Pamela Letlaka and two friends to the station, described the alleged assault at the trial of Mr Gert Petrus Slabbert (38) and Mr Gerrit van Rooyen (35), both of Vrystraat Street, Volksrust.

He said he accompanied them to their compartment when a conductor and another man pushed him and said: "We will kill the kafirs."

Mr Khaka said the conductor hit him with an open hand on the back of his head. "Another conductor came and Mrs Letlaka told him she had a first-class ticket. He threw the ticket on the ground and grabbed her jacket."

Mr Khaka said he left as the conductor started shaking Mrs Letlaka. When he returned, the conductor was hitting her. She was fighting back.

The trial continues today.



Mr Gerrit Slabbert (left) and Mr Gerrit van Rooyen who are charged with assaulting Mrs Pamela Letlaka, the wife of the Transkei Minister of Justice.

"I managed to stop them and we ran off the train," he said. Mr Slabbert and Mr van Rooyen have pleaded not guilty to assaulting Mrs Letlaka, Mrs Precious Nozikumbuzo and Mrs Glenrose Mwandona on June 9 1981.

The trial continues today. Mr C.A. Alcock, is on the Bench, Mr N. Triantafyllidis is prosecuting and Mr I. Greyling, instructed by the State Attorney, is appearing for the two men.

Fitzburg

AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

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D-DISPATCH

Only two security detentions — report

MAY 1983

UMTATA — Only two people were detained under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act last year, according to a Department of Police report tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday.

This section authorises any commissioned police officer to detain for interrogation anyone he believes has committed or intends committing any offence, until the detainee has replied satisfactorily to questions.

The report, tabled by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity Minister of Police, said the two detainees were:

- Mr Simon Temba Kubukeli of the Tsen-giwe administrative area in the Cala district. He was held from October 10 to November 30 last year in connection with activities of the banned African National Congress.

- Mr Oscar Tembinkosi

Ntombela, of Sobantu village, Pietermaritzburg, was held from August 9 to November 30 last year, also in connection with ANC activities.

According to the report, no one was prohibited from attending illegal gatherings, no meetings applied for were prohibited, and police had not needed to disperse anyone from gatherings last year.

The report also said no publications were banned last year. — SAPA.

aded guilty yesterday stealing from his place of employment. Mr David de Villiers, Lumner Road, stole Exide car batteries worth R120 from CDA. The magistrate, Mr A. said before imposing sentence he would take into consideration

nature. However he would also view the fact that Mr Nel had abused a position of trust. Mr De Villiers was sentenced to R120 or six days imprisonment and a further 60 days imprisonment suspended for three years. — DDR

possible future use. Claiming a medical break-through an Australian Research team said a woman is in her 14th week of pregnancy with an embryo that had been frozen for four months before being implanted in her.

Transkei traders plagued by theft

103
D-N. WATCH
K4

Woman injured

EAST LONDON — A woman was taken to hospital after the vehicle in which she was travelling was involved in a collision with another vehicle in Pearce Street last night. The woman, whose name was not available, sustained bruises. Seven other people —

four men and two children in one vehicle and a woman travelling with the injured woman in another — escaped injury. The vehicle in which the men and the children were travelling overturned and landed on its side at the roadside. — DDR

EAST LONDON — Traders in the Transkei's Willowvale district were living in fear because of a spate of robberies and stockthefts, the latest robbery victim said.

Mrs Phillis Meggersee, 62, was robbed of R100 by an unarmed robber.

Mrs Meggersee, who has been trading in the area for more than 40 years, said a man entered the shop while she was alone and helped himself to money in the till.

She shouted to her daughter, Miss Julia Meggersee, who was in the kitchen. The man fled in a bakkie.

She fired a shot from her rifle as he fled.

Mrs Meggersee said the police had arrested a man.

Her husband, Mr Chris Meggersee, 65, was strangled in the shop in 1980 by two men who got away with R400.

The culprits were arrested. One was hanged while his co-

accused was jailed, Mrs Meggersee said.

Two months after her husband's death, her younger daughter, Miss T. Meggersee, 24, was robbed of R100 at knife point.

Mrs Meggersee said a year later she had shot dead an alleged stock-thief.

She said that once, after a window was broken, her daughter had to run a kilometre to

the police station, in a night dress, to raise an alarm.

Mrs Meggersee said the traders in the area had discussed the possibility of applying for mobile radios to enable them to call for help quickly.

Mrs Meggersee said each and every night a sheep was stolen from her. No arrests had been made in these cases, she said. — DDR

Attended fair

"Last year the weather was perfect and this year it was even better," said.

By organising the fair at the beginning of May they ran the risk of getting into the colder time of the year but had been fortunate so far.

Although his club did not make much more profit than last year all-holders had a far more successful day this time. He said the helicopter

booked for rides was used throughout the day, 170 babies were entered for the baby contest and the fun-run and beer garden were well supported.

"Going round the stalls, which was what I did, visiting all stalls, I did not get a single group of sellers who were not happy about what they made from their sales," Mr De Wet said.

All said they would be back next year. — DDR

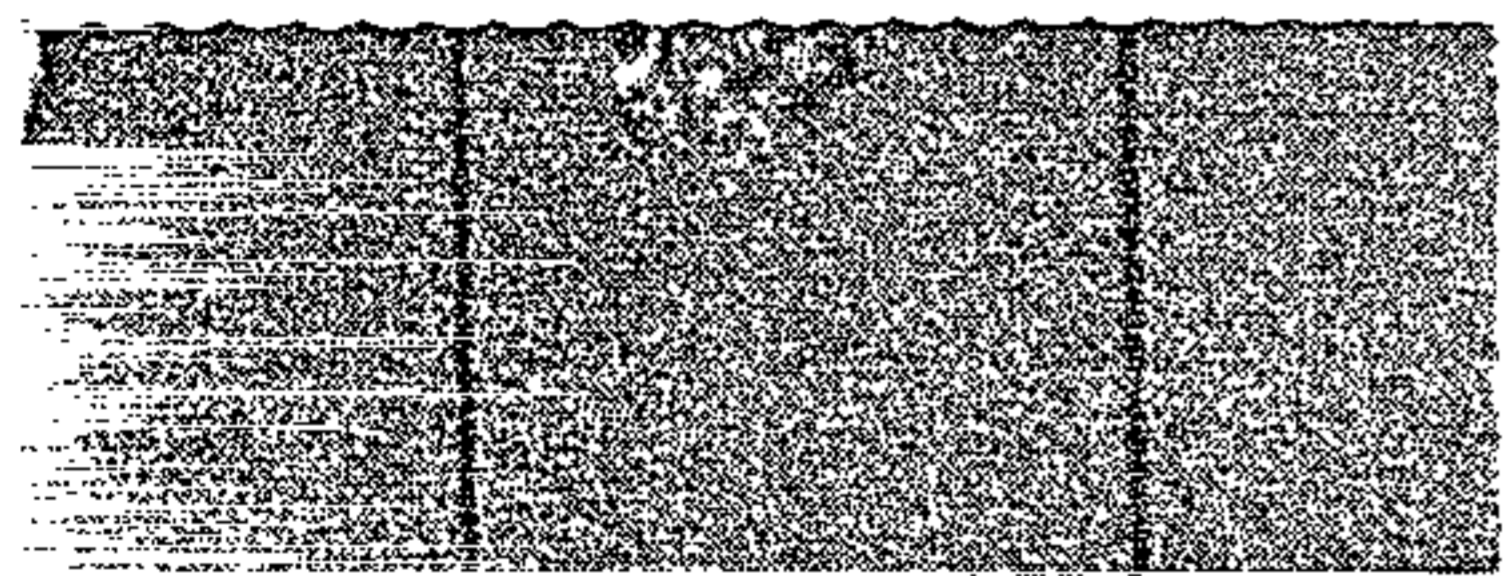
Theft: SA blamed

LONDON — Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement said yesterday that its headquarters here had been burgled over the weekend and it blamed South Africa.

The thieves took address books, notebooks and files on such issues as alleged breaches of the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa, the group's general-secretary, Mr Michael Terry, said.

"We have no doubt that it was the South Africans because there is valuable equipment (electric typewriters) in the office which was not touched at all," he added.

Mr Terry said his organisation had asked the Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, for an urgent meeting to discuss the implications of the latest break-in. — SAPA-RNS.



General Sebe confirmed he had been instructed

BISHO — The Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday he was mobilising his forces to move onto farms in the Seymour district to impound all white farmers' cattle grazing on them.

Seymour farm Ciskei mob!

103
D-N. WATCH
K4

ities this week showed the man identified by them as Peter Benjamin Schoeman, 36, on the national television service and claimed he had been captured near the day the SADF said deny that this man was ever or still is a member of the SADF. We at his alleged insti-

page 6
See pages 4 & 5
page 15
at Newmarket

Transkei entitled ⁽¹⁰³⁾ to more tax — chief

DISPATCH 4 MAY 1983

UMTATA — Transkei should become a member of the Customs Union of which South Africa is the major partner, as at present she cannot press for more customs dues from South Africa, Parliament heard there this week.

ment Bill, said there was great concern because "we believe Transkei is entitled to more than what she is getting."

Transkei should become a member of the Customs Union, made up of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and

Swaziland, so that she could have a fair share of the customs dues.

The chief said that at present there was no way in which Transkei could dispute the amount she was receiving from South Africa. — SAPA.

Chief Dumiasani Gwadosi, of Ngqeleni, speaking during the second reading of the Customs and Excise Amend-

sued to him; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what kind of work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) According to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs a temporary permit was issued to Lt. Bomba on 5 November 1981 to sojourn in the Republic. This permit was valid until 5 May 1982 and was subsequently extended to 4 February 1983. No further applications for the extension of the validity of this permit or for any other permit were received and no other permit was issued.

(3) The Department of Internal Affairs has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

(4) (a) and (b) The temporary permit issued on 5 November 1981 authorized him to take up employment with the South African Defence Force.

Howard B. 1187
1189
 *14. Mr. A. B. WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian families were on the waiting list for accommodation in the Johannesburg area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to provide additional housing for (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians in such areas; if not, why not; if so, what steps in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Although both the department and local authorities keep waiting lists to serve as a register of home-seekers that qualify for National Housing, it is not possible to draw any meaning-

ful conclusions from the sum total of applications on such waiting lists as to the extent of demand for housing owing to the duplication and obsolescence of applications, personal preferences, incompleteness of particulars and a host of other reasons.

(2) The whole question of housing needs and shortages, are closely linked to the new policy directives announced by me in terms of which as part of a comprehensive housing strategy it has been determined that state funds in future will be made available only for the provision of infrastructure to ensure an adequate supply of building sites, and for the provision of housing to the very lowest income group, the aged and other welfare cases, whilst greater involvement by the private sector in the housing process, especially by the individual himself, his employer and utility companies will be purposefully pursued and actively promoted. Where the Government with the limited means at its disposal will in future accept responsibility for only a portion of the housing needs, local authorities have been requested to revise projects that have already been planned, as well as to bring planning to provide in existing housing needs in line with the guide lines given above.

A large number of building sites in the Johannesburg area are at present available for Coloureds as well as Indians.

Johannesburg: accommodation

*15. Mr. A. B. WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any alternative accommodation is available at present for (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians evicted from White areas in Johannesburg; if so, (i) where and (ii) for how many families in each case; if not,

(2) whether he will give the necessary permission for Coloured and Indian

families currently residing in White areas in Johannesburg to remain in such areas until housing becomes available in their own group areas; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Department of Community Development accepts responsibility for the resettlement of Coloured and Indian families which, as a result of the application of the Group Areas Act, 1966, have become disqualified to continue living in White group areas of Johannesburg. No such families have been evicted.

(2) It is customary to afford sympathetic consideration to the granting of permits, where necessary, to Coloured and Indian families occupying premises lawfully, but I cannot see my way clear to condoning unlawful occupation and in such cases the law must take its normal course.

Supply of water

*16. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) Whether his Department has any contingency plans to maintain the supply of water in the event of the present drought continuing into 1984; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such plans;

(2) whether he intends to give attention to the (a) implementation and (b) engineering of a national water grid system along the lines of the electrical grid system; if not, why not;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to augment the water supply to the Vaal Dam; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how long will it take to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) Should it later in the year appear that the rainfall during the second half of the year is insufficient to relieve the drought, priorities will have to be re-determined in the light of the water supplies still available at that time, whereafter further emergency plans will be considered and implemented.

(2) (a) and (b) On account of the long distances over which water would have to be conveyed, the high temperatures with resultant high evaporation losses and the topography of the country, a general national water grid system is unpractical. Wherever it can be justified, such link systems are built e.g. the Tugela-Vaal, the Usutu-Vaal and the Usutu-Komati Government Water Schemes. Where possible provision is even made in the design that alternative water sources can be utilized in the system.

(3) Yes, (a) and (b) Studies and investigations to further augment the Vaal Dam have been in progress for several years. These entail possible schemes to import water from Lesotho, Natal and the Orange River. The target date for implementation of one of these schemes is at present 1992.

*17. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Whether the Government has entered into negotiations with (a) Transkei, (b) Lesotho and (c) any other neighbouring states with a view to importing water from them; if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(a)(b) and (c) Yes. South Africa has already been involved for some time in negotiations with Lesotho in connection with the proposed Lesotho Highlands Water Project. This project combines the supply of water from the highlands of Lesotho to the Republic of South Africa with

the generation of hydro-electric power for Lesotho and will be of mutual advantage to both countries.

The hon. the Minister also had discussions as recently as 30 April 1983 on the proposed project with my opposite number from Lesotho and that country's Minister of Water, Energy and Mining. At these discussions the importance of the project was re-affirmed and it was agreed that the feasibility study should proceed as expeditiously as possible. It is expected to be completed in approximately 18 months. If the feasibility study should indicate that the scheme can be realized, agreements will still have to be reached on certain other aspects which will be embodied in an inter-governmental agreement.

Views have also on occasion been exchanged with Transkei in the Permanent Water Commission on the possible supply of water to South Africa.

It may be of interest to note that South Africa has on a number of occasions had discussions with certain other neighbouring countries on the best utilization of water from rivers of common interest. The most recent example is the talks which resulted in an agreement being signed during February 1983 between South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland in terms of which a technical committee was created to make recommendations about the optimum utilization of water from rivers common to the three countries.

The Government has for years already been concerned about the water supply problems of South Africa and goes out of its way to obtain and utilize all possible additional sources. Since a number of these sources are not within our territory, or some of them are not exclusively within our territory, complex negotiations with neighbouring states are required to ensure that agreements which are in the interest of both South Africa and the relevant neighbouring state are reached.

Mr. W. V. RAW: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he tell us what attention has been given and what guarantees have been obtained to ensure that what happened to the Ruacana or Cabora Bassa schemes

cannot be repeated in any new scheme in which we get involved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, certainly this Government has learnt from events in the past and from the occurrences in connection with the schemes mentioned by the hon. member, and these facts are foremost in the thoughts of those people who conduct negotiations on behalf of the Republic of South Africa.

*18. Mr. P. G. SOAL.—Environment Affairs and Fisheries—Reply standing over.

(91)

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E. Post
7/5/83

Killing on road: soldiers charged

UMTATA — Two members of the Transkei Defence Force are appearing in the Supreme Court in Umtata charged with murder.

Lieutenant Ndaba Mtirara, the son of Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, and Corporal Mayibuye Mditshwa pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice H Davies to the killing of Mr Dugard Ngceba, the brother of the former Transkeian Commissioner of Police.

Mrs Albertina Mhlana, a teacher, told the court Lt Mtirara fired three shots at the car in which she, her husband, two women and Mr Ngceba were travelling from Umtata to Ngangelizwe township.

She said the two soldiers and the occupants of her husband's car had quarrelled after the soldiers had stopped the other car from passing.

The soldiers followed Mrs Mhlana's car. At an intersection, the soldiers' car stopped and the driver, whom Mrs Mhlana thought to be Lt Mtirara, stepped out with a revolver.

Mr Ngceba drove faster until he stopped near the gate of his home, Mrs Mhlana testified.

The green car pulled up behind them and the driver stepped out again. A shot rang out and Mrs Mhlana hid in the car as more shots were fired.

She told the court that at one stage, she saw the driver of the green car chasing Mr Ngceba and firing more shots at him.

The trial continues on Monday. — Sapa

7 MAY 1983

Sigcau says unity can fight racism

103

STERKSPRUIT — Blacks were urged here yesterday to sink their petty political differences and march as one big black force in fighting racism "so that our children can know what it is to be free."

The call came from the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Miss Stella Sigcau, when she opened an extension to the post office here

"We in Transkei feel committed to the cause of the black man to fight for a better deal in life and we want to use this year of communication to make the world know of our commitment to the liberation of the oppressed blacks and our total denunciation of apartheid and all it entails.

"The unity call is made to blacks at this

stage because they are the ones who have suffered humiliation and oppression, they are the ones who feel the pinch — thus they are the most suited to put the Southern Africa House in order.

In Transkei we have successfully dismantled apartheid but the bulk of our brothers and sisters stay across our borders and as opponents of apartheid ourselves, we are more than ready to join hands with all opponents of apartheid on a non-violent basis to rid this beautiful land of this universally racist scourge."

"My personal interpretation is that of peoples of the world trying to reach one another for better understanding, irrespective of political, social and economic barriers." — DDR.

Survey shows HSL levels in homelands

S. Post
7/5/83

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DETAILED research into the bare minimum incomes required by families in Ciskei and Transkei reveals poverty levels of R133,91 and R129,44 a month respectively.

The study, conducted by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research under Professor Johann Potgieter, at the request of the Chamber of Mines, provides a valuable insight to the basic needs of the families left at home when migrant workers obtain employment.

These household subsistence levels (HSLs) are substantially lower than the HSLs calculated for the two major metropolitan areas of the Eastern Cape, Port Elizabeth (R263,52), and East London (R254,93).

However, this is accounted for by the fact that allowance has been made for the free food and accommodation provided by the mines, and also the fact

that — in accordance with international practice — allowance is made for "home production" by the migrant worker's family.

Titled *The Cost of Basic Needs of the Migrant Worker and his Family in the National States of Bophuthatswana, Kwa-zulu, Transkei and Ciskei*, the UPE survey was presented to the Chamber of Mines in November last year and has just been released to the general public with the Chamber's blessing.

In a preamble to the main findings, Prof Potgieter explains the traditional approach adopted by his institute for the past 10 years in surveying the HSL of urban centres throughout the country.

The calculation refers, he points out, "to an estimate of the theoretical income needed by an individual household if it is to maintain a defined minimum

level of health and decency in the short term.

"It is calculated at the lowest retail cost of a budget of necessities of adequate quality, comprising the total food, clothing, fuel, lighting and washing and cleansing materials required for each person, together with the fuel, lighting and cleansing materials needed by the household as a whole, the cost of rent and of workers' transport."

For comparative purposes the calculation is made for a hypothetical "average" family of six persons.

Prof Potgieter emphasises that the HSL is limited to the "short-term satisfaction of basic physiological need".

Specifically excluded is everything but the absolute bare necessities of day-to-day existence — which rules out medical expenses, education, savings, hire purchase, holidays, reading material, entertainment,



By Louis Beckerling
Business Editor

applied in the urban tests.

For instance, as cheese is not freely available in the homeland areas an extra allowance was made in the theoretical food basket for eggs; as houses were generally speaking small only half the allowance was made for lighting requirements; a similar 50% reduction was made in allowance for cleansing materials and no allowance was made for such items as stove polish.

The centres in Transkei and Ciskei that were then surveyed were:

● Transkei: Bizana, Lusikisiki, Ngqeleni/Umtata, and Idutywa.

● Ciskei: Alice and Keiskammahook/Middledrift.

Prof Potgieter adds the observation in his preamble that the subsistence level that his researchers then calculated "could be used as a guide for employers of large numbers of migrant labour in order to compare the wages they pay to what is regarded as the cost of the basic needs of their employees and families.

"In this context the responsible employer has a social obligation towards the wellbeing of his employees."

For details of the institute's findings, consult the table which appears with this article.

recreation, insurance, purchases and replacement of household equipment, and incidental transport.

In translating the survey from an urban to a rural environment in which a household head was presumed at work on the mines, certain adjustments were made to the usual survey method.

Thus in the case of the head of the household no allowance was made for: food, since full board was presumed provided; fuel or light; transport; or rent. Furthermore, only half the clothing allowance was made as clothing is provided by the mines.

Certain minor adjustments were also made to other measuring standards

TABLE 3: THE HOUSEHOLD SUBSISTENCE LEVEL FOR SURVEYED AREAS, JUNE 1982

Area	Weighted average	Food	Lighting	Clothing	Transport	Other
TRANSKEI:						
Bizana	R133,24	R3,00	R2,50	R138,74	R13,87	R124,87
Lusikisiki	R141,10	R3,00	R2,50	R146,60	R14,66	R131,94
Ngqeleni	R135,86	R3,00	R5,00	R143,86	R14,39	R129,47
Idutywa	R141,25	R3,00	R2,25	R146,50	R14,65	R131,85
Weighted average						R129,44
CISKEI:						
Keiskammahook	R146,19	R2,00	R2,00	R150,19	R15,02	R135,17
Alice	R143,66	R2,00	R2,00	R147,66	R14,77	R132,89
Weighted average						R133,91

Transkei must move fast ^{(103) 20M} ^{1/5/83} prof

UMTATA. — As Transkeian blacks were late economic starters they would have to move fast to catch up with other national groups in Southern Africa, the vice-principal of the University of Transkei, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, said in Umtata yesterday.

Addressing the 10th annual congress of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, he said it would take many years, possibly generations, to achieve this.

"But I believe with hard work, dedication and perseverance the goals can be achieved," he said.

In his address entitled "Multinational corporations as a vehicle for industrialisation — pitfalls and challenges", Prof Nkuhlu, an

economist, said this was a significant topic in Southern Africa because industrialisation strategies that were in force in independent states were conceived by the representatives of the Government of South Africa.

"The objectives were those of the Republic of South Africa, therefore there is no reason to assume that the strategies necessarily conform to the objectives of the new national states," he said.

Arguing that only less-skilled people were required to run a shop or operate a factory, he said: "In a country with virtually no technically trained people there was no alternative but to recruit multinational corporations that could bring skilled people from abroad."

However, said Prof Nkuhlu, in most cases less developed countries with abundant unskilled labour remained unattractive to the multinational corporations for economic and political reasons.

This was why they often had to attract the corporations by offering special concessions for incentives like corporate tax holidays and subsidised services like housing.

The most important advantages that accrued from such concessions were: reduction of unemployment, introduction of local nationals to technology and skills, improvement in balance of payment and reduction of government deficit as a result of

increase in corporate tax revenues.

Referring to the role of these corporations in the Transkei, the professor said it was not accurate to classify the foreign corporations that operated locally on an agency basis as multinational corporations.

The South African representatives set the policies for recruiting these corporations and their primary goal was to create job opportunities locally to reduce the flow of blacks to South African metropolitan areas.

But an examination of the agency system led one to believe that these corporations were designed to fulfil the role of multinational corporations in the less developed regions of Southern Africa.

D. O. SVARH (103)

Goodbye to Pig St

SSHOAG

May 1983.

UMTATA — Streets named after animals in Xhosa are having unfortunate connotations here.

Now the city council is to review the names of streets in the Northcrest township following intervention of the mayor, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza.

Motivating a review of the street names, Mr Mdlekeza said: "To convey the idea in English, how would any city councillor like to live in 'skunk', 'polecat' or 'bushpig' street?"

These are some of the names in Northcrest.

Mr Mdlekeza said his attention to the street names had been drawn by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who had suggested that the streets rather be named after prominent Transkeians.

Mr Mdlekeza said the established policy of the city council on street names had been elaborated on several times and suggested the streets be named after prominent Transkeian historical figures.

Examples are Hintsa Street, Kreli Street and Ngangelizwe Street.

Mr Mdlekeza said this would accommodate the Prime Minister's wish within the confines of council's established policy. — DDC.

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at the Czechoslovak embassy. Mr Antonin Chlum. was quoted as saying that he had "heard of deaths" but could not give any firm information.

This is the second time the Unita leadership has given the newspaper an exclusive report on the captives.

In the last communique, the paper threatened to blow up all the captives if Angolan Government troops mounted a rescue operation.

The embassy here has so far established that 21 of the Czech captives are children, most of them barely three years old.

Industry policy questioned (103)

UMTATA — Transkei's industrialisation policies were at cross purposes with accelerated economic growth and did not reduce dependence on South Africa, the vice-principal of the University of Transkei, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, said here.

In a keynote address at the annual meeting of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce at the weekend, which flew in the face of the Good Hope Conference-conceived regional development plan, Prof

Nkuhlu asked: "Why increase economic dependence after political independence?"

Prof Nkuhlu outlined the role of multinational companies in lesser-developed countries and used what he called the agency system as an equivalent of the multinationals in the less-developed regions of Southern Africa

"The present system is based on concessions to industrialists that are so expensive that none of

the newly-independent states would be able to finance them out of locally generated revenues.

"Is this not a multiplication of potential points to conflict?"

"The industrialists contribute nothing to the economy because expenditure on wages is claimable from the government.

"Real development is encouraged when industries which have to use local raw materials, locally produced components and local service inputs or develop further industries using their products are preferred."

Prof Nkuhlu said the need to give preference to linkage-creating industries might have been overlooked when the objectives of attracting foreign industries were narrowly defined, as was the case in South Africa.

He warned that the South African-contrived decentralisation policies which focused on creating jobs for unskilled labour "are to say the least unwise."

"It is for Transkei to determine whether what is being paid for industrialisation under the 'agency' system is a fair price for expected benefits.

"In determining the cost we have to take into account that over 50 per cent of the capital required to start each factory comes from the government.

"The costs borne by the government take effect from year one or before, whereas some companies never become liable for corporate tax. The salaries that are supposed to increase demand for other goods produced in Transkei are to a large extent spent on imports from South Africa." — DDR.



Russian tanker held in port

SUNDSVALL (Sweden) — A Soviet tanker was held in port yesterday as the Swedish navy continued searching for suspected Soviet submarines in the bay of this North-eastern coast city.

Mt Auseklis, a 4 976-ton tanker which was piloted through a mine field into port to unload methanol from Libya, was barred from leaving yesterday afternoon apparently because of search activities in the bay.

The navy's search command was deciding on a case-to-case basis whether to allow commercial vessels in and out of the area. The command was exercising an emergency law from World War II.

The law banned non-resident civilians from visiting some islands and stopped all sea and aerial traffic in the bay in order not to disturb sub hunters and to avoid possible casualties among civilians, defence

staff officials explained. The measure was taken after reporters watched from close range on Saturday what was presumed to be the biggest depth charge attack in Swedish post-war history on alien submarines.

There was still no word yesterday from the navy on what effects, if any, the blasts had.

Military sources and witnesses said 14 depth charges were dumped into the water within two and a half hours in attempts to force up the intruder. — SAPA-AP

China to try hijackers

Korea said six hijacked airliner should be returned to China as soon as possible.

At China's request there would be a slight delay in the repatriation of the navigator and the radio operator who were

Constable killed in SWA

WINDHOEK — A young police constable, Mr Nico Swiegers, 20, died on Saturday afternoon in a contact with Swapo insurgents at Ongulumbashi in central Ovambo.

Girls from the film Octopussy pose in real life in front of a huge billboard of Roger Moore's latest 007 movie on the opening night of the Cannes International Film Festival.

Robbers terrorise bank hostages

Woman of dagga

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village woman was found not guilty in the magistrate's court here of dealing in and possessing 26 kg of dagga.

Miss Doris Dayimani, 47, of Dunga Street, was arrested on January 10 after the police had found dagga in her home.

Miss Dayimani said in her defence that the dagga had been planted by

Test case for pass book convictions

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A case, which could have far-reaching consequences in determining whether citizens of the independent black states can be convicted of pass law offences, came before the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

The case was referred by the Port Elizabeth commissioner who questioned whether four men, convicted and fined for not being in possession of their reference books, could be prosecuted if they were Ciskeian citizens.

Mr Justice Mullins and Mr Justice Jennett reserved decision on whether to hear the review after pointing out that the original charge-sheets made no mention of the accused being Xhosa or Ciskeian citizens.

Mr Justice Mullins asked whether "very important and far-reaching matters" could be decided on the inadequate information before the court.

"We are not trying to avoid the issue, but we are not seeking to argue matters purely on aca-

demie grounds."

Mr Richard Quinn, who will argue against the convictions if the case is reviewed, said charge-sheet copies he had received indicated the accused were Xhosa. The Transkei and Ciskei Acts indicated all Xhosas were citizens of one of these states, he said.

There had to be considerable doubt whether a citizen of a sovereign independent state like Ciskei could be convicted of a pass law offence, he said, and even if he could be convicted, different considerations applied to South African black citizens and independent homeland citizens.

Mr Quinn submitted that in cases of unrepresented black people appearing before the commissioner, he should determine their language and citizenship and record pleas of not guilty on their behalf.

The accused, who were fined up to R10 in February, are Ntso Kolomngamisa, Patrick Njokweni, Wilson Booi and Sipiwo Mahlulo.

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city Press
9/5/83

Transkei signs away almost R22m

CP Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Ciskei used unauthorised funds to pay for its first independence celebrations.

And Transkei government departments

spent an astonishing R21,9 million last year without permission.

These startling disclosures have come in the current sessions of the Transkei and Ciskei assemblies.

Transkei's Auditor-

General, Mr J Maqubela, has lashed out at the "marked decline" in work performance since independence in 1976.

He even predicted that it would be impossible to do audit of government expenditure if the trend continued.

In nearby Ciskei, essential "unforeseen services" were covered by "presidential warrants".

Ciskei's Minister of Finance, Chief M E T Malefane, told the Ciskei's National Assembly that the presidential warrants were necessary because the unforeseen services had either been left out or inadequately provided for in the 1982 budget. Among them was the cost of the homeland's first independence celebrations.

Mr Maqubela said most of the R21 916 328 in unauthorised expenditure could be attributed to flouting of treasury rules. It indicated a weakening of financial control.

SAIC to tackle Transkei over minister's 'anti-Indian' jibe

Mercury
Mercury Reporter 16/5/83

THE South African Indian Council is to lodge a strong protest with the President of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, over anti-Indian remarks allegedly made after a wrestling match at an hotel on the Wild Coast recently.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the SAIC's executive chairman, told the Mercury yesterday he was 'extremely upset' at 'the insults and abuse' hurled at Indians by Transkei's Foreign Minister Mtutulezi Lujabe soon after the fight between Tiger Singh and Wayne Bridges.

The tournament, attended mainly by Indians, turned into a free-for-all when bottles and other objects were hurled on to the stage and fans grappled with each other hurl-

ing abuse at wrestling officials.

It was at this stage that the Foreign Minister got angry and threatened to have the Indians ordered out of the homeland.

Mr Lujabe could not be reached for comment yesterday, but he has been reported as saying that he was disgusted with the behaviour of the Indian spectators at the tournament.

'As wrestling is supposed to be a top-notch affair with fighters of international repute it is my duty to express my disapproval of their unruly behaviour,' he was quoted as saying.

Unprintable

Mr Rajbansi said yesterday: 'Mr Lujabe appeared to be in a trance. His arrogant behaviour and anti-Indian feeling gave me the impression that he does not know what happens at a wrestling match.

'I did indicate to him that I do not condone throwing bottles into a wrestling ring, but his insult to the Indian community has upset many fans.

'He suggested that all Indians must be sent across the border into Natal. Quite a lot of what he uttered is unprintable. A foreign minister is supposed to be a diplomat and not allow his anger to take the better of him.

'Long after the wrestling match he continued his anti-Indian stance at the hotel which was quite embarrassing to the Indians who are its chief patrons.'

CAPE TIMES 16/5/83 103
Kaiser Matanzima
calls for resistance

NQAMAKWE. — Future black political leaders would intensify the "struggle for liberation" from passive detente to military confrontation, the State President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend.

The ensuing confrontation would ruin South Africa, the chief said.

He was speaking at a memorial ceremony at Mtwaku to commemorate vows made by the Fingo people nearly 150 years ago near Peddie.

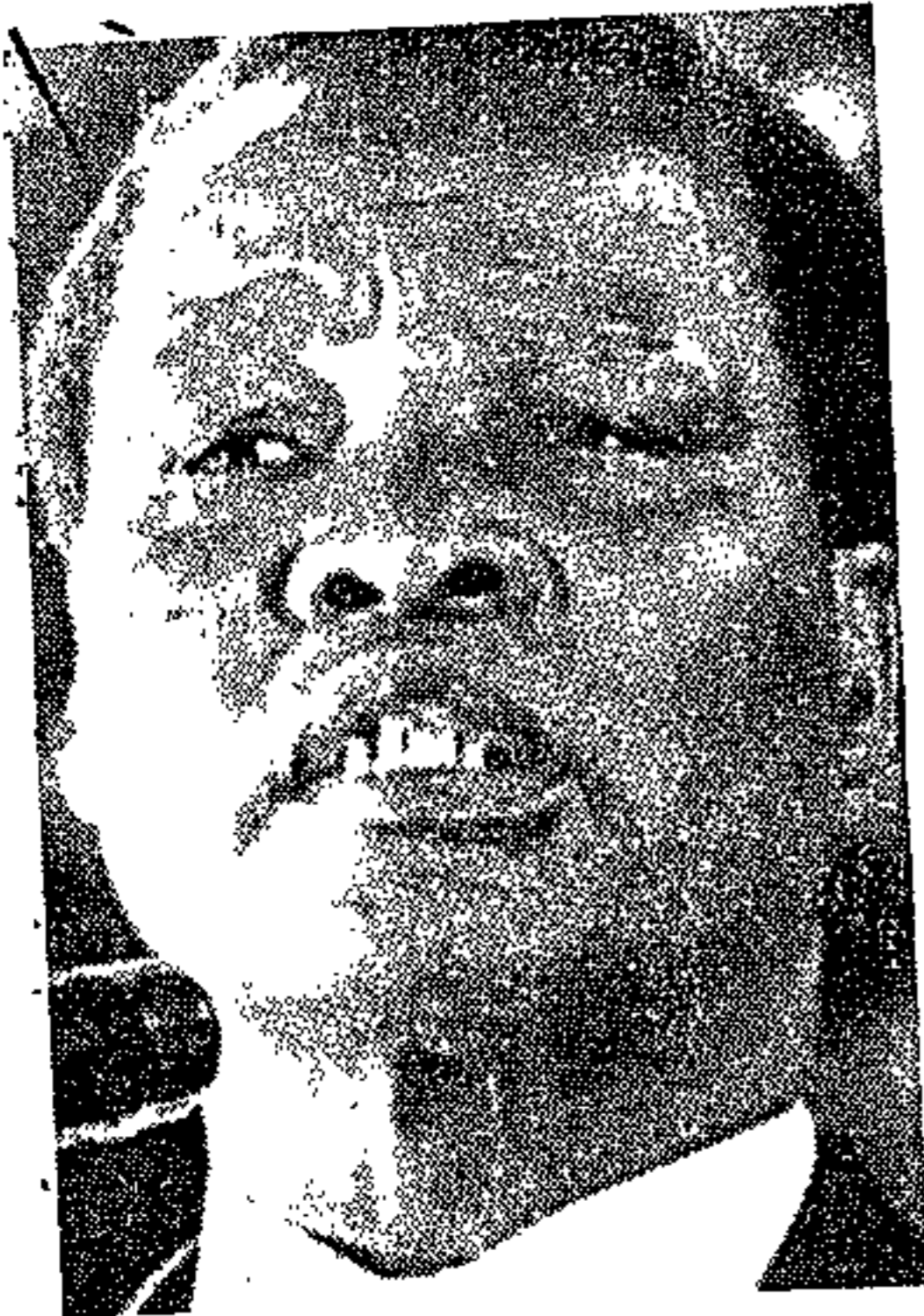
They vowed to worship God, to educate their children and to obey the government in power.

President Matanzima said no section of the South African people could say that it would win a revolution. It was therefore best to work for change and the destruction of apartheid.

"Until blacks and whites live together as equals, there will never be peace in South Africa."

"Our political successors" would "intensify the struggle for liberation", he said.

He asked "our youth" to continue "passive resistance against apartheid legislation" until the day came for "the active struggle". — Sapa



Chief Matanzima ... military conflict looms

Matanzima says that 'the struggle will ruin us all ...'

16 MAY 1983

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NQAMAKWE — Future black political leaders would intensify the "struggle for liberation" from passive detente to military confrontation, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in this Transkei town at the weekend.

The ensuing confrontation would lead South Africa to ruin, the chief said.

He was speaking at a memorial ceremony at Mtwaku to commemorate vows made by

the Fingo people nearly 150 years ago near Peddie in neighbouring Ciskei.

They vowed to worship God, to educate their children and to be obedient to the government in power.

President Matanzima said no section of the South African people could say that it would win a revolution.

"It is therefore wise leadership to work towards change and strive for the destruction

of the abhorrent apartheid laws.

"Until blacks and whites live together as equals there will never be peace in South Africa. The international powers will be drawn into the struggle and the outcome will be death to us all.

"I implore our youth to start where we will leave off and continue with passive resistance against apartheid legislation until the day of reckoning comes." — Sapa.

Court for

103 E. Post
3 after

11/5/83
cell death

UMTATA — Three Transkeian policemen were due to appear in the Supreme Court here today on charges of culpable homicide and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm after the death in custody last year of a murder suspect.

Mr Godfrey Mceba Magaxeni, 31, Mr Lizo Lennox Nongogo, 25, and Mr Vusimzi Desmond Mngudo, 26, are charged with killing Mr Adolphus Asiya Tetyana after allegedly striking him with sjamboks on March 10, 1982, in the Idutywa police cells.

The three counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm relate to alleged assaults at Idutywa on March 9 and 10 last year on three men. — Sapa

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longer be necessary."

Mr Foulds said much had been said about the small amount of company tax being paid but it should be realised that industry in Transkei was still very young

"In South Africa they are drawing on many industries which have been established for over 100 years. At the beginning of industrial development numerous companies incurred trading losses through the lack of the necessary infrastructure and the lack of the skilled labour force.

"Also investment allowances and the extra depreciation allowed enabled certain companies to build up tax losses which are still being worked off." — DDR

in fined shellfish

pleaded guilty before Mr E. Schon.

The women said they found the shellfish on the rocks at the Orient Beach on May 15

According to law a person is allowed 50 mussels and 25 periwinkles at a time.

The women were fined R50 or 50 days' imprisonment for possessing mussels, while Mrs Mayekwa was also fined R25 or 25 days' imprisonment for having 100 periwinkles. — DDR

EL gets twin city in Far East

EAST LONDON — At a city council action committee meeting last night, it was agreed to let East London become a twin with the city of Keelung in the Republic of China.

The manager of a Transkei knitting company, Mr A. Ou, approached the Mayor, Mr Errol Spring, with the idea.

Keelung is a commercial port and a fishing harbour and covers land of 132.3 square km.

It has an abundant rainfall, rich mineral deposits and a population of 300 000. Keelung and East London are similar in many respects including population and size. — DDR

Council says no to wall

EAST LONDON — The city council here has agreed to the petition by 226 Rosemount and Greenfield residents against a six foot wall being built.

Grand Prix Motors proposed to lease land in Jan Smuts Avenue and build a long six foot high wall which would house towing vehicles.

The petitioners felt that this wall would be unattractive and would lower the value of their properties. — DDR

President hits at Fort Hare authorities

UMTATA — The State President of Transkei has criticised Fort Hare University authorities for arranging their graduation ceremony during the winter vacation.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima also criticised Ciskeians for not attending the memorial ceremony at Mtwaku in Ngamakwe to commemorate the vow Fingoes made more than 150 years ago.

President Matanzima was speaking at the ceremony at the weekend to commemorate the vows Fingoes made to educate their children, to worship God and to be obedient to the government in power.

On the Fort Hare issue, President Matanzima said: "The Fingo people played a significant part in the establishment of Fort Hare, the most important institution of learning in black Africa.

"It is inconceivable to learn that the graduation ceremony of our successful candidates at Fort Hare this year will be conducted when the body of students have left for their winter vacation.

"Never in the history of university education have authorities shown so much selfishness and inconsideration of the real objects of a graduation ceremony — an unpardonable sign of a breakdown due to mismanagement of the affairs of the oppressed by the oppressors

"For whom is a graduation ceremony held? Is it not for the inspiration and encouragement to those who are still in the process of learning?

"Suppose the graduates all decide to graduate in absentia in protest against this diabolical and high-handed action?

"The establishment of the most reputed institutions of learning, Healdtown and Lovedale, received the full support of black Africa. Judgment on their closure will be delivered by posterity"

At the beginning of his speech, President Matanzima said he noticed "our brethren from Ciskei are not here.

"If it is the decision of the Ciskei people that they should not come to occasions of this nature in Transkei affecting matters pertaining to the whole region of Southern Africa, I am afraid they are out of step with the times and will find themselves completely out of step."

The president implored those present "to implore your bretheren across the Kei to come to such meetings" — DDR

CT base for Border agent

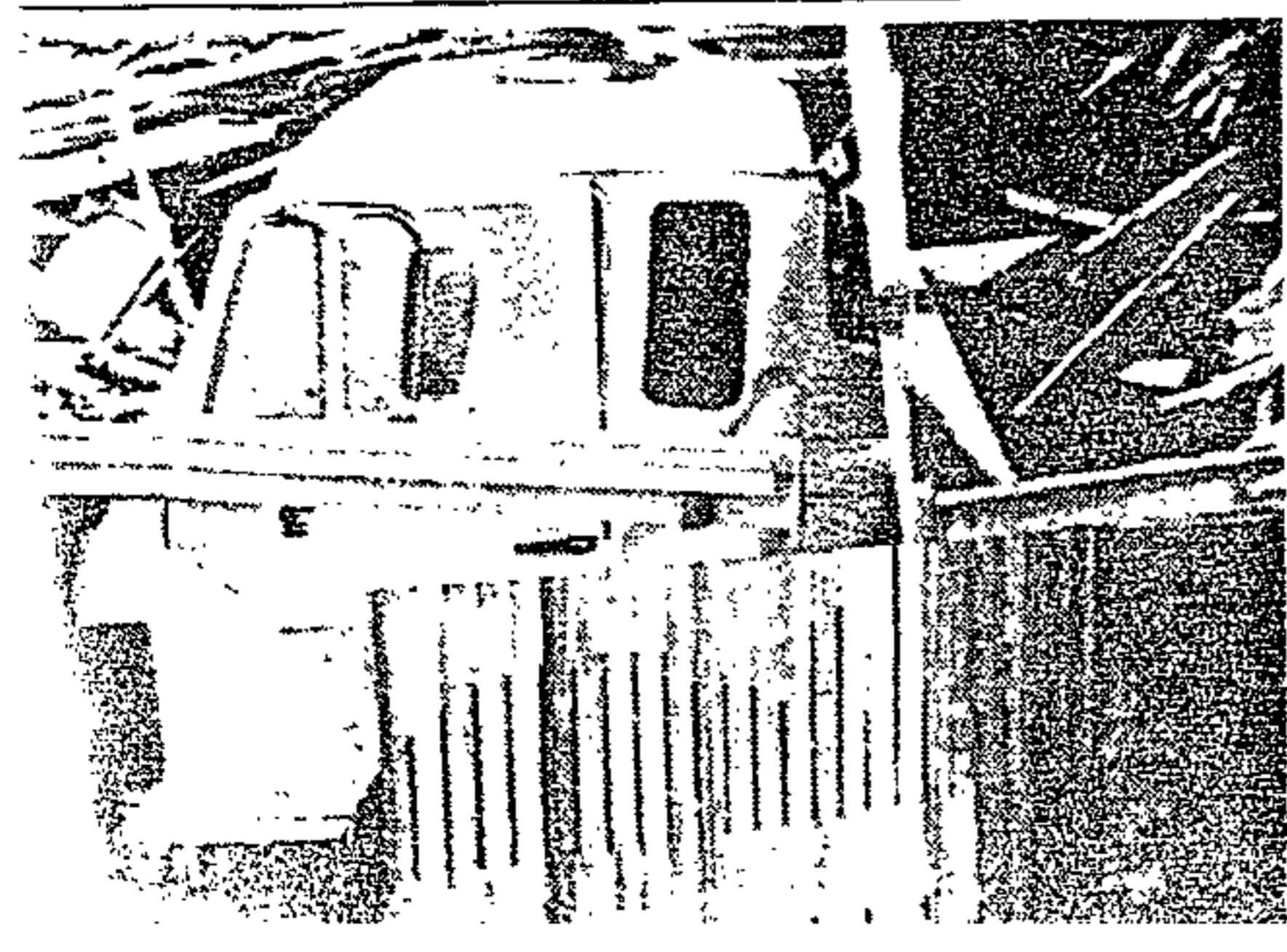
EAST LONDON — The Border-Ciskei area will not lose out when Mrs Rosemary Steinfeldt, the woman who has gained nationwide publicity for bringing overseas visitors to South Africa, moves to Cape Town.

This assurance was given by Mrs Steinfeldt.

Explaining her reason for the move, Mrs Steinfeldt said: "My scheme is to encourage businessmen and industrialists — not just tourists — to come to South Africa and stay in private homes where they can



MRS STEINFELDT from Cape Town because that was where



(a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Venda, (c) Ciskei and (d) Transkei are resident within the borders of the Republic of South Africa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) to (d) According to the 1980 census the following number of members of the Black community indicated during May 1980 that they were citizens of the countries mentioned below and that they were, at that time, resident in the RSA:

Bophuthatswana—716 320.

Venda—147 220.

Transkei—890 860.

Ciskei—No official figures available in respect of the Republic of Ciskei but it is estimated that approximately 500 000 Ciskei Citizens are employed and resident in the R.S.A.

Grahamstown: unemployed persons

805. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) males and (b) females were unemployed in the Black townships of Grahamstown as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

It is not possible to give details of unemployment figures in the Black township of Grahamstown. In terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 the functions of the Black Labour bureaux in the White areas of the RSA are the responsibility of the Department of Manpower.

Port Alfred: unemployed persons

806. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) males and (b) females

Handwritten: 754. Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development: How many citizens of the Republic of
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(103) D. Dispatch
17/5/83

Spread development burden — Foulds

BUTTERWORTH — The Transkei Chamber of Industries has been urged to encourage industrial development in Transkei which has need of it as a developing country.

The call came from the outgoing president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Foulds, who called for the burden of development to be spread among industrialists.

Emphasising the importance of industrial development and incentives, Mr Foulds said: "Industry provides a means of local manufacture which saves on foreign exchange and imports and brings to the country revenue from the export of finished goods with local added value.

"Industry provides relatively stable job opportunities, particu-



MR HUGH COLLIER, the new president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries.

larly during times of severe drought as we are experiencing now. I do not know of one industry that has been adversely affected because of this.

"The presence of industry in a country demands the improvement of certain infrastructures such as communications, water, electricity and roads

which would probably be neglected without the need being created. This has an important rub-off on the local population."

Referring to the decentralisation incentives, he said they were not unique in Transkei where they were used as a means to attract industrial development. They were offered in other developing countries

"It is hoped that in years to come when Transkei can offer other indirect incentives such as the stable labour force we already have, low priced electricity based on hydro-electrical schemes, locally grown agricultural raw materials, a skilled and productive labour force with high work ethics and national pride that these monetary incentives will no

longer be necessary."

Mr Foulds said much had been said about the small amount of company tax being paid but it should be realised that industry in Transkei was still very young.

"In South Africa they are drawing on many industries which have been established for over 100 years. At the beginning of industrial development numerous companies incurred trading losses through the lack of the necessary infrastructure and the lack of the skilled labour force.

"Also investment allowances and the extra depreciation allowed enabled certain companies to build up tax losses which are still being worked off." — DDR

MP's speech criticised

BUTTERWORTH — The outgoing president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries Mr Robert Foulds, said he resented the attack in Parliament on foreigners from the Far East.

He was referring to a statement in Parliament during the debate on the Transkeian Unemployment Insurance Act Bill by the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana.

Mr Mazwana called for "a check on this unbridled rush by foreigners from the East whose chief aim is not to provide dignified labour, but to exploit a nation who are latecomers to the machinations of an industrial revolution which invaded Europe centuries ago.

Mr Foulds said: "I personally have been to countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong and

South Korea and can verify that the only reason that these countries have become economic miracles, competing most effectively with Western European countries, is due to their highly dedicated and productive labour force who have an extremely high work ethic and whose basic wage is not more than the average paid in Transkei now.

"In Transkei, our local raw materials are labour, the hydro electricity potential and timber — of which I will rate labour as the most important."

Mr Foulds said while the necessary skills of the local labour force was being built up, it was still essential to bring in key personnel for the training and management of certain projects. — DDR.

UMTATA — The word compassion had lost its meaning when used by people such as Mr Franko Maritz with reference to the so-called squatters, the MP for Tsolo, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr Maritz, a former managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation and now chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board on the KTC squatters.

Mr Maritz had said he had great compassion for the squatters but they had to go because they were breaking the law.

"Transkeians who saw the picture of Mr Maritz

D, Dispatch 18/5/83

MP hits out at Maritz

on Monday in the Daily Dispatch must have been assured that words have lost their meaning.

"When a man of his stature says he has compassion but the squatters must go, then the word compassion, which means sympathy and mercy, is meaningless to him," said Mr Mabandla,

a former Speaker of the National Assembly.

He said Mr Maritz had enjoyed privileges and comforts commensurate with his position while in Transkei and was now chasing around people from that same land.

Mr Mabandla said people from Poland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe were allowed to come to South Africa and settle where they pleased.

"Nobody will deny that some of these people are refugees but others are ordinary immigrants who claim that they are skilled artisans when they know absolutely nothing, like some who have drifted into Transkei with no money and no skills. — DDR.

Membership				Year
Total	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
				1970
100				1971
95				1972
				1973
				1974
				1975
				1976
				1977
				1978
				1979
				1980

D. D. Dimpfel
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Timber: call to increase goods range

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation had a good example of exploitation of the natural resources and linkages with the timber industry, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), Mr Sonny Tarr, said.

"We of the corporation are involved in the most important natural resource — timber — to which we are fully committed.

"We do not believe only sawn boards must be exported from our country. We must establish every possible manufacturing operation for the added value of our timber such as furniture, doors, windows, veneers and laminated beams and whatever product can be manufactured from timber.

"I mention here products that can be manufactured by our Transkeian entrepreneurs," Mr Tarr said.

Mr Tarr also used the timber industry to reply to a question from the director of the Institute of Management and Development Studies, Mr Chris Tapscott, on the survival rate of industries which had come to Transkei.

Mr Tapscott said: "I have an unsubstantiated feeling that there are industries coming here which are not particularly vigorous and perhaps cannot make it in other places. They come here for the protection they get from the incentives and over a period of time some of them do not make it and collapse.

"Are we not nurturing the reveral of a laissez faire economy with a more protected economy?"

Mr Tarr replied: "This is obviously one of the criticisms that have always been levelled at the type of industry that has come here.

"Let us be perfectly honest and say that when Transkei was first established as a region to bring in industry, I believe all authorities

in South Africa, with SA Paper and Pulp Industries (Sappi) as a shareholder.

"When the timber industry took a dip five years ago, Sappi published a write-off of R1 million for their Transkei investment. The only body that was left to keep this operation going which employs something like 856 people was the corporation.

"We committed ourselves to this because we were using a natural resource and people's jobs were at stake. So we pumped money in. that operation had a loss at one stage of R2,5 million. It was a failure but some six weeks ago, that same industry handed over a cheque to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue in company tax of R900 000.

"That is a failure that has become a success."

Mr Tarr said when the corporation's men do a market and feasibility study, they do not take into consideration the concession to be paid out.

"That industry must prove before we put it before our board that it can stand on its own feet. Obviously there are losses made in the beginning. But every time we do a feasibility study there is a question I ask at every board meeting I attend: 'Gentleman, I am not interested in your end figure or your bottom line figure if it includes the incentives. I am only interested in the figure of profitability prior to the concession.'

Mr Tarr said they had had a couple of failures and mentioned two foreign textile industries which had come to Transkei.

"Both came at exactly the same time and the same amount of research was put into them. They were both international with expertise, and market studies proved that both could succeed.

"The one was a disaster, the other an unbelievable success. I tried to analyse why.

- x 1) Black Amalgamated Workers Union
- x 2) Black Allied Shop Workers Union
- x 3) Black Allied Tran
- 4) Black Allied Muni
- 5) Black Allied Rubb
- 6) Black Allied Mea
- 7) Black Allied Iro
- 8) Black Allied Bu
- Workers Union

Affiliated Unions

Membership: 1981= 51

Registration: NO (R)

Founded: 1972

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secretary:

Address: P.O. Box 242 2940 Newcast

Year	African
1980	..
1979	20 000
1978	..
1977	..
1976	6 000
1975	2 700
1974	2 700
1973	
1972	
1971	
1970	

BLACK

↓
Lms

- Electrical Workers
- Air Railway Workers
- Sugar Cane Workers Union
- Mines & Tunnel Workers
- Chemical & Petroleum
- Nurses Union
- Teachers Union

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..	
20 000	
..	
..	
6 000	*
2 700	*
2 700	+
Total	

were desperate to bring industries and they brought them without looking at the cost benefit.

"In spite of this we have not had a great rate of failure. Let us take timber for example, and here I can quite openly quote a figure because it was in the press some years ago.

"Let's take Singisa Forest Products. It was established by the Hans Merensky operation, a top timber organisation

I believe the answer lay in the three m's: Management, market and money. The one was prepared to put a far higher proportion of his own funds into the operation. This was saved by the successful one taking over the other. Here again we have a failure. Again, because of the assistance of the corporation, we were able to save it.

"I really don't know of any complete failure of industries that have come here." — DDR.

Transkei's incentives greater — Tarr

UMTATA — The question of Transkei's ability to compete with other areas in the regional development area known as Region D was raised at the employment workshop.

Replying to the question, the TDC's MD, Mr. Sonny Tarr, said: "Our three growth points fall into the same region as East London and Queenstown but the incentives offered to those places are much lower than ours.

"Where we are subsidised to the tune of 95 per cent of the wage bill, they get 80 per cent; we have a 60 per cent railage rebate whereas they have only 40 per cent; where we have an 80 per cent subsidy on the market related interest rate, they have 60 per cent.

"So there is a great difference between us and the other places in Region D."

Mr Tarr said East London had a disadvantage compared with Mdantsane, the same as Queenstown had a disadvantage to Ezibeleni.

"Look at Ezibeleni as our growth point. We have a situation just outside Queenstown in the South African area where there is the growth point of Queendustria. Just across is Ezibeleni situated in Transkei. The two growth points are adjacent to each other but our incentives are greater." — DDR.

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Jobs: Tarr hits back at critics

UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Sonny Tarr, waded into critics yesterday for their attack on Transkei's incentives, on foreign industrialists and the cost of creating jobs in industry.

Calling for total cooperation by all the development agencies in Transkei for job creation and a specified strategy for development, Mr. Tarr rejected:

- Claims that the incentives were more beneficial to the industrialist who took out more than he brought into the country;

- That some industrialists were capitalising on the incentives and were merely out to make "a quick buck"; and

- That the R90 million invested to create 13 000 job opportunities at a cost of R6 967 a job opportunity was too high.

Mr. Tarr admitted that mistakes had been made in the past in that not sufficient thought had been given to the market, to raw materials to be used and the cost benefit to Transkei.

"Transkei is a young, undeveloped country with typical Third World problems. I believe it is

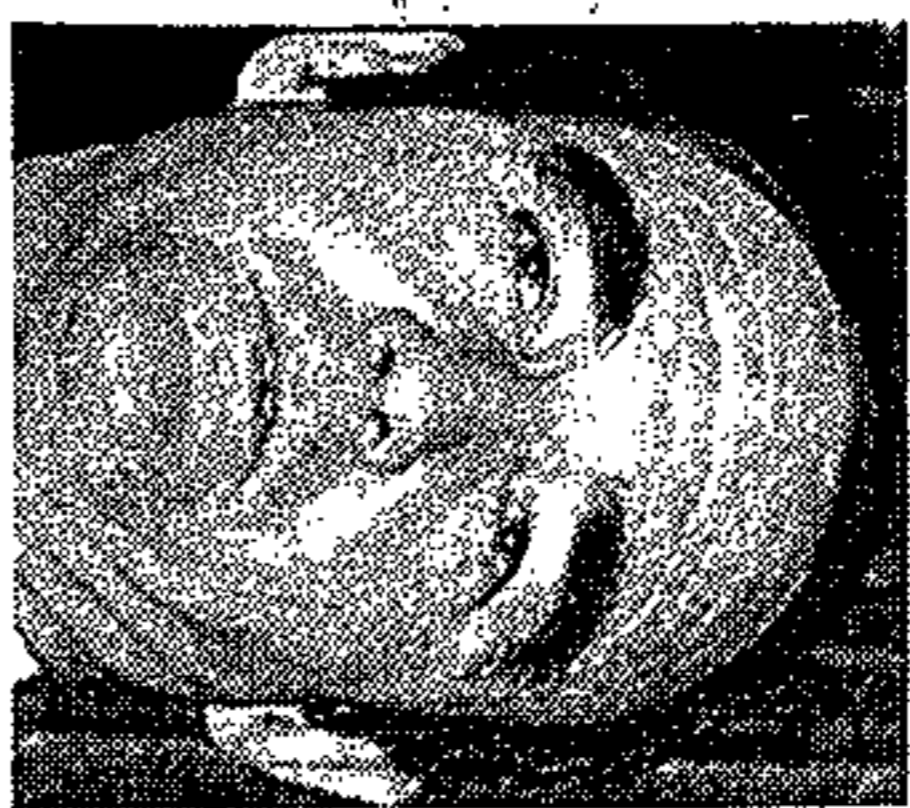
not the time to be critical of what has taken place in the past. Let us rather be positive about the future. If we have made mistakes let us openly admit that we have. But let us be totally constructive and rather plan for the future."

Mr. Tarr said the corporation was not scared of criticism, provided it was based on known and proven facts.

On the incentives being too generous and the industrialist not making any contribution, Mr. Tarr said the incentives had rendered Transkei an area of opportunity unparalleled anywhere in Southern Africa.

"It has also provided the machinery to harness private capital and therefore relieve corporations such as the TDC and therefore the government of the burden of financing industrial development.

"These incentives were announced after



MR TARR

joint discussions between the governments of independent states and South Africa and therefore we of the corporation accept the granting of these concessions as part of the government policy of our country.

"Unfortunately, as the corporation is involved in the establishment of industries and has been totally committed to this task since its inception, we stand as the scapegoat in Transkei for criticism to be levelled at us."

Defending industrial-

job opportunity of R9 507.

"I wish to stress the contribution made by industrialists. In 1976 when the Xhosa Development Corporation was split into the CNDC and the TDC, there were only 35 industries in Transkei. Today, seven years later, there are over 90 industries and we must also take a very important fact into consideration, and that is that there have been expansions of basically all the existing industries. This shows the commitment of the industrialist and the confidence he has in our country."

Mr. Tarr extracted figures from balance sheets to show how industrialists' investment had benefited the country with their own investment matching investment by the TDC.

He also called for incentives to be granted to local people to establish industries "because after all, they are achieving exactly the same objectives of job creation and the improvement of the quality of life."

Mr. Tarr emphasised that job creation could not be done by industry alone and had to involve all the development agencies. — DDR

Job creation to meet Transkei's growing unemployment, estimated at 150 000, is one of the most crucial problems facing the country.

The problem is compounded by the 30 000 people entering the labour market annually to project Transkei's workforce at about two million by the turn of the century.

There has been major debate on the country's ability to pro-

vide the jobs. There has also been criticism of the programme of the agencies established for this purpose.

It was against this background that the Institute of Management and Development Studies organised a workshop yesterday on employment at the University of Transkei. It was attended by senior management and government personnel. MATTHEW MOONIEYA reports.

Extent of agricultural problems outlined

UMTATA — Agriculture was not on a sound footing in Transkei although it had 23 per cent of the production potential in Southern Africa, Mr. Jim Ellis-Jones of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, said.

"That we are only producing six per cent of that potential shows the extent of the problem," he said in reply to questions about the potential of agriculture to create jobs.

To maximise the linkages was what everybody was aiming at and it was the ideal situation, he said.

Mr. Ellis-Jones said if

the constraints on agriculture were looked at and understood, solutions could be found.

"On the physical side, the resources that are available have been overstated. Take rainfall. The rainfall maps figures are taken from the forestry areas. This gives the wrong figures for the other areas if read from the map.

"If we look at the soils there are some very good soils and some very bad soil also. The effective depth of some of the soil is less than 20 cm.

"The extremely serious drought we have been faced with this

year has resulted in a disastrous situation. Many millions of rands have been lost. The biggest loss however, is that the confidence of the people we are trying to assist has been eroded.

"These are physical problems. We also have social problems. The land is limited and there is overpopulation in so far as people are demanding the right of access to the land. There is absolute poverty in many parts of the rural areas. There is the question of migrant labour."

Mr. Ellis-Jones said there was also the economic factor of agriculture because of the high costs of inputs.

He said the government was aware of the constraints on agriculture and was working towards rectifying the situation but there were big problems to sort out.

Cont ↓

The country did not have the personnel and there were not enough training facilities. This would have to be priority number one.

Beside the bleak picture, there were major initiatives in the pipeline such as sugar in North-East Pondoland. — DDR.

Quality our goal — Nkuhlu

UMTATA — The University of Transkei was actively interested in the quality of Transkei's manpower and saw its role in the development of human resources, the vice principal, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, said yesterday when he opened the workshop.

He warned that the university could create expectations among its products who could later find they could not get jobs.

"With these expectations, unfortunately, we are not directly responsible for providing the job opportunities. It is the private sector, the corporations and government who have to fulfil these expectations.

"This is why it is so important we share ideas with the users of our products. We want to make sure whatever we produce is what the market wants."

Prof Nkuhlu said it was not possible at all times to have a global view of development in Transkei. It was not always possible to look at the effect of any possible action and how it would affect Transkei.

It became possible at times only to focus attention on specific aspects.

"Like today we focus on a worthwhile purpose of job creation in the manufacturing industry. It is vitally important to us and the people of this country."

The professor said his idea of economic development was when the quality of life had progressed and this was measured by the Gross National Product.

"But if we look only at such an index, we may get a wrong picture. We have to look at other factors, such as mortality rates because unequal distribution of incomes won't give a correct picture from the GNP.

"There are several other factors to be looked at when assessing economic development," he said and warned that development should not be looked at only in terms of the urban areas of Transkei, but also the rural areas. — DDR

Speaker: grow, process pines

UMTATA — The homelands and independent states should seek to reverse outflows through agribusiness which was bound to attract other industries and commerce through the multiplier effect and linkages, agricultural engineer, Mr Albert Haak, said.

He used the pineapple growing areas between the Keiskamma River and the Fish River in Ciskei to show how this could be done.

Pines were at present going to East London and Port Elizabeth for processing and export and for the lucrative fruit juice industry which require 144 million litres for the South African market.

"We have a massive market and available raw materials. It is easy to see that industry is going to be attracted to the area. The only thing is that we do not have incentives here," he said.

Mr Haak said the idea was to reverse the outflow to East London and Port Elizabeth, and bring the pines to a central point in Ciskei for processing and so add value to the country.

"I am sure there are similar pine growing areas in Transkei where the same could be done."

Mr Haak used development of sugar estates in

KwaZulu to give an example of agribusiness where 2 500 jobs had been created at a cost of R10 million which worked out at R4 400 a job.

Dealing with the simulation of micro-economics through development of resources of manpower, land and raw materials, Mr Haak said he had a curious example in a national state that did not exploit raw materials.

"This firm imports frozen meat from the Rand, grinds it up and processes it and then exports it back to South Africa. This is a curious situation not to attempt to use the local raw materials.

Mr Haak said agribusiness increased the output and the quantity from agricultural areas. It rested on a high quality product. This stimulated local service industry and infrastructural development.

"It uplifts the general standard of the area where a hospital, school and police station would now be needed.

"It also provides a market. From the rural area comes the raw material — food and clothing material — and from industry comes the completed goods. This increases internal money flow — and not across the borders." — DDR

(103) D. Dipakulu 20/5/83

tsation to open its

1981 - Affiliates to T membership to all race 1980 - Receives permits

Casino row not racist says Lujabe

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, yesterday rejected allegations that his attitude towards people from Natal during an incident at the Wild Coast Casino had racial overtones.



MR LUJABE

"I was greatly annoyed by disgraceful hooliganism at the international wrestling match and it had nothing to do with the fact that the majority of the people were Indians," Mr Lujabe said.

He was reacting to reports from Natal that he had told a group of Indians — including the chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, to get out of Transkei.

Yesterday Mr Lujabe recalled the incident in which he said people were trying to misrepresent him.

"I was invited to the wrestling match and was seated near the ringside to watch the main bout between this Briton and an Indian named Tiger Singh.

"During the main bout I don't know whether the people from Durban were upset by a refereeing decision or whether they were unhappy things were not going right for their man. Suddenly there was a spurt of bottle throwing.

"After the announcer called for order, it stopped but was later followed by a second and third spurt. This really annoyed me because I felt here was an international event on Transkeian soil which was being disrupted by despicable behaviour that would tarnish the name of my country.

"I then got up and addressed myself to this man — I don't know if he was the chairman of the Indian Council but he was near the ring. I told him one would expect

responsible people like him to try to stop such incidents.

"I told him my feelings but I did not say anybody should get out of Transkei. It was certainly not a racial issue although the bottle throwing came from a section of the crowd."

Mr Lujabe said he could not understand why people would want to ascribe racial attitudes to him.

"I have a clean record on human relations which transcends race. That is why I am minister of Foreign Affairs.

"I would have been annoyed by such behaviour irrespective of the race of the perpetrators.

"I don't know how they can accuse me of that type of attitude to Indians. At Lovedale and Fort Hare, my most intimate fellow students with whom I shared rooms were the Amrahs, Chettys and Singhs.

"They're making a big mistake if they confuse my anti-hooliganism stand with racism." — DDR

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secretary:

2017

Braamfontein

Address: P.O. Box 31

011) 469 077

≠	550
≠	550
≠	500
*	503
*	503
*	433
+	433
	Total

Year	African	Asian	Membership
1980			
1979			
1978			
1977			
1976			
1975			
1974			
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			

S.A. THEATRE U

103 D. Sawulla
25/5/83

R6,7m drought aid launched

UMTATA — Transkei's R6,7 million drought programme has been launched with social workers placed in the country's 28 districts.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the secretary for the Department of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr I. D. Sawulla.

Drought relief involves the provision of water supplies as well as food for indigent people who have been identified by the social workers.

The social workers are being assisted by district commissioners and district co-ordinators.

"We are not accepting applications for drought

relief although deserving cases can be identified and brought to the attention of the social worker.

"Aid will only be disbursed on the assessment of the social worker," Mr Sawulla said.

He said there would be no bulk distribution of food.

"The identified cases will be given food vouchers to purchase special foods from local stores.

"The vouchers will entitle them only to these special foods — liquor, tobacco and sweets will not be allowed.

"Distribution of foods such as Pro-Nutro will be done from hospitals

and clinics."

Mr Sawulla said five special units at head office were helping in the programme which came under the overall jurisdiction of the Director General of Civil Defence, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

Asked whether the R6,7 million was going to be sufficient, Mr Sawulla said: "I would not like to venture a guess on that. Situations keep changing with the social workers reviewing the situation.

"In some places there are special employment projects and people are getting work and do not need the aid that desperately," he said. — DDR

26/5/81
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Railmen not guilty of assault

Two South African Transport Services employees were found not guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of assaulting Mrs Pamela Letlaka, the wife of the Transkei Minister of Justice, when she entered a "whites only" coach at a city station.

Mr Gert Petrus Slabbert (38) and Mr Gerrit Thomas van Rooyen (35), both of Vrystaat Street, Volksrust, were charged with assaulting Mrs Letlaka and two friends when they boarded a Maritzburg-bound first-class coach on June 9, 1981.

They pleaded not guilty to hitting the women with their fists and open hands.

The magistrate, Mr C A Alcock, said the State evidence was contradictory and could not be reliably true.

Evidence by a man who accompanied the women that Mr Slabbert had said "we will kill the kaffirs" was a malicious lie, he said.

May 1983 D. Nisipatu (83)

UMTATA — The cholera epidemic had adapted to the drought conditions in Transkei, the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said here yesterday.

Cholera has adapted to Transkei drought

Opening the first multilateral technical committee on health and welfare, Dr Bikitsha also criticised Division of Health services on racial grounds.

On the cholera situation, he said his ministry had thought they had the situation under control but some unexpected twists in the epidemiology of the disease were noticed.

"We noticed the persistent appearance of new cases when we had believed we had controlled the disease. After all, there was no rain to wash faecal deposits on the veld into the rivers and dams.

"Yet although there was no water to wash hands after defecation and no green vegetation to use as toilet paper, suddenly the disease be-

gan to spread by contact.

"Handshaking, especially after the funerals of cholera victims or at the end of Holy Communion services, became a health hazard.

"The disease had changed its character and had adapted to the drought."

Calling for an end to racial approaches to health services, Dr Bikitsha said: "after all we

say about regional development, the development bank, constellation, even ignoring the national boundaries, why then do we persist in compartmentalising health services?

"Why do we continue to train doctors, paramedicals and nurses in different schools for different ethnic groups when we are committed to fighting the same

enemy — disease? Do we really have to dissipate the scarce resources of the nursing profession by creating separate examination boards to issue different but similar certificates?

"Are we really honest and dedicated to the concept of adequate and compatible health standards or are we just mouthing these platitudes?"

He said the independent and national states did not have the funds to correct earlier mistakes of South Africa and called for meticulous planning and care in the disposal of industrial effluent. — DDR.

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TWO FREED OF ASSAULT

TWO EMPLOYEES of the South African Transport Services (Sats) were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of assaulting three women, including the wife of Transkei's Minister of Justice.

The magistrate, Mr C A Alcock, discharged Mr Gert Slabbert (38), and Mr Gerrit van Rooyen (35), both of Volksrust, after finding that there was contradictory evidence in the State's case.

Both had pleaded not guilty.

The State had alleged that they assaulted Mrs Pamela Letlaka, wife of Transkei's Justice Minister and Mrs Precious Nozi and Mrs Glenrose Mwanda in the Trans-Natal train to Umtata on June 9, 1981.

Mrs Letlaka told the court that on arrival at the station they had been unable to find a passenger's lift on the platform and consequently boarded the 'first class' compartment. A white man who saw them shouted: "Dont you know where blacks go?"

She said that Mr van Rooyen, who had been wearing a guard's uniform, had displayed a "hostile" attitude toward her. He grabbed her by her clothes, assaulted her and threw her train ticket onto the platform. As a result of the assault, her nose bled and she sustained bruises on her back.

She lost a gold wristwatch valued at R2 000 and R4 000 in cash. She was to have used the money to buy air tickets to Britain for herself and her daughter.

Another State witness, Mr John Chaka, who had accompanied the three women, testified that he was also assaulted after the alleged assault on the women. During the incident the words "we will kill kaffirs" were used.

In acquitting the two men, the magistrate, said State witnesses gave conflicting accounts of what happened that day. He said it was untrue that the accused assaulted anyone, nor was the word kaffir used. The court was satisfied that the defence evidence was not contradictory, he said.

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Jowlefer 26/5/83

21/5/83

Bikitsha: health care a priority

UMTATA — Transkei was making provision not to be caught flat-footed in a devastating drought, the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said in an interview yesterday.

He was asked to elaborate on his assessment that cholera had adapted to the drought and was being transmitted by contact instead of water.

"We thought we had the situation under control but the cholera is being spread by handshakes. Because of the lack of water to wash, the possibility for such transference is even greater," he said.

Dr Bikitsha said cholera would have been beaten were it not for the drought.

"We have less than 20 cases and we thought we had it beaten. At some stages there were only five."

His department was out to promote primary health care.

"We carried out a relentless vaccination campaign against



DR BIKITSHA

measles. That is why we have no measles and we are rooting out TB."

His department was out in the rural areas fighting the source and not only the problem.

He said Transkei had neglected basics before the drought such as tapping its underground water supply.

"But we do not want to be caught napping again. The government has

brought in engineers from overseas to help us in solving the problem.

"I mean it is all very well giving drought relief aid but we must look more deeply at the problem and see how we can make arrangements to tide us over a drought."

Dr Bikitsha said concentrating on aid was like concentrating on curative medicine and neglecting preventive medicine.

Dr Bikitsha also pointed out that in his speech this week at the first multilateral committee on health and welfare, he did not attack South Africa.

"What I said was the independent national states will not have the funds necessary to correct earlier mistakes in the way South Africa had found money to reclaim and landscape the unsightly goldfield dumps produced by the mining industry.

"I was actually commending South Africa as the dumps were not caused by them but foreign capital," he said. — DDR.

Ciskei and Transkei resist SA's repatriation efforts

Battle lines drawn over dumping of thousands

By Anthony Duigan

South Africa is locked in battle with Transkei and Ciskei over attempts to push thousands of blacks into the two states when unemployment in these areas is a major crisis.

Earlier this month the Ciskei Government refused to allow South Africa to move more people into the territory until further notice, effectively stopping the controversial removal of blacks from East London's Duncan Village.

The Rev Willie Xaba, Ciskei's Vice-President, said South Africa had been told to stop moving people into Ciskei until the housing shortage in Mdantsane (the largest township inside the territory) had been sorted out.

Thousands of people are presently waiting, without jobs or services, to be moved into Ciskei, which has been resisting the resettlement until better arrangements are made to set up housing and services for them, a Ciskei spokesman told The Star.

In Transkei officials have reacted angrily to attempts by the South African Government to tie the repatriation of Western Cape squatters to an employment project designed to give work to some of the 200 000 unemployed in the territory.

The dispute between South Africa and Transkei broke out in January when the South African Government made it clear that a special South African-funded employment project for 4 000 jobless Transkeians was to include 1 000 Western Cape squatters.

According to Transkei officials, the Special Employment Action Project (SEAP) was originally envisaged as a scheme to offer short-term employment to 7 500 jobless inside the territory. However South African aid was trimmed to provide funds for only 4 000 jobs.

Repatriation

"Repatriation of so-called Transkei squatters was not part of the initial discussions with the RSA and if this is how the South African Government wants to play things, I feel the R3 million which the scheme will cost this year would be better used on one of 100 other projects we have on the planning boards," a senior Transkei official said.

Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said the outflow of people from Transkei was a symptom of the unemployment situation in the area and the SEAP was a chance to make provision for the Western Cape squatters as well as those inside Transkei.

"The fact is that South Africa is faced with people being in the RSA on an illegal basis. We want to handle this in co-operation with our neighbours," he said.

About 2 500 people — all from inside Transkei — are already employed by the SEAP and discussions between the two governments over the repatriation issue are continuing.

● See Page 7 of the World section.

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Country warned of loss of black elite

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P.O. SPARNA 116/83

UMTATA — Transkeian authorities were warned yesterday that the country would lose its young black educated elite if the present system of key positions being filled by expatriates continued.

The warning came from the secretary of the Transkeian National Building Society, Mr John Madiba, who said he finished off work with the society yesterday after resigning because his upward mobility in the firm had been curtailed.

The managing director of the society, Mr Willem van den Bosch, refused to comment because "I do not feel we must wash our dirty linen in public."

"If anyone else feels they would like to air their views in the press, they are free to do so," he said.

The deputy chairman of the society's board of directors, Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu, said he had learnt of Mr Madiba's resignation for the first time on Sunday.

"Mr Madiba has not discussed the matter with me so I'm not in a position to comment," Prof Nkuhlu said.

He said the matter would be discussed at a board meeting in two weeks' time.

Mr Madiba, who graduated from Fort Hare

University with a B Comm degree cum laude in 1980, said he had been recruited by the society last year.

"I was told on being recruited that I was being groomed for the managing director's post. But when our managing director retired, I was not given the post," said the 33-year-old former private secretary to Ciskei's president, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Mr Madiba said he had a degree, which was a passport to a financial institution such as the society and questioned why posts should be denied to indigenous people who had the necessary qualifications.

"I am told I do not have the necessary experience. But how are we Transkeians ever going to get that experience if we are not exposed to it?"

"The authorities must take note of this situation. I am not the only young Transkeian who has the necessary qualifications and is being denied access to the posts. There are several around and something must be done about it."

"I am not only venting anger — I'm just being honest for the good of our country which is going to lose the young black educated elite. I am voicing the opinion of the educated youth of

Transkei," said the father of two who has left for East London to try to organise alternate employment.

Viedgesville-born Mr Madiba matriculated in 1968 and worked for 10 years both for the Ciskei and Transkei government before he went to Fort Hare.

"I worked hard for my qualifications but look what is happening to us now. I gave the society one month's notice but the managing director gave me 24 hours to leave. That just shows I was not wanted."

Mr Madiba said if it was felt that he could not run the society because of lack of experience, he could have been given a consultant.

"This is a black-run country but we are not getting the full benefit of our economic cake. Expatriates get lavish benefits such as a free house and car. I had to pay for my house and my car myself."

"I am extremely annoyed about this situation and I'm not being too idealistic. We speak of curbing the outflow of cash from the country. If we want to do that, the authorities will have to take a good look at the situation."

Mr Madiba said he had no firm job offers yet.

"I'm just in the market as a job seeker now." — DDR.

Call for SA to retain Ft Hare

1/6/83 6.01.589771

UMTATA — The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, has given notice of a motion in the National Assembly to request the South African Government not to hand over the University of Fort Hare to the Ciskeian Government.

Mr Mazwana said yesterday in view of South Africa's determination to go ahead



Mr Mazwana

with handover, Pretoria must be respectfully asked to retain Fort Hare as an independent university under the control of the Department of National Education, as well as ownership of the buildings.

He asked that South Africa be requested to adhere to a unanimous motion passed in the Transkeian National Assembly on Fort Hare ownership. — DDR.

Biker dies in crash

EAST LONDON — An unidentified man died in a motor cycle crash on the Douglas Smit highway on Sunday.

Other details were not available

"We feel that we are developing fast and satisfactorily on our own," he said.

"If this had to come we would certainly go to the ratepayers and get their views on it.

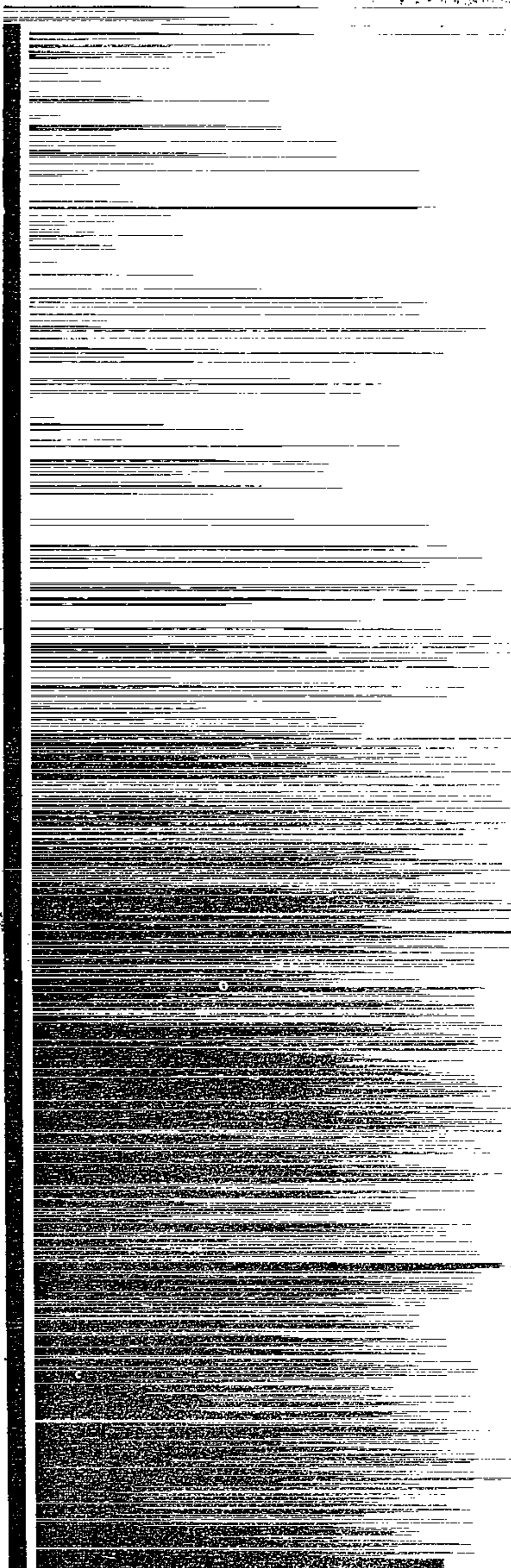
"But I must add that we feel ratepayers in Beacon Bay are fortunate to have their town developing at the rate we are going now. There is a terrific demand for development in this town and we are perhaps developing faster than ever before," he said.

"absolutely essential" if the city was to go ahead.

"They will add to inflation but we have got to accept them if we expect the city to go ahead," Mr Allison said.

The increases announced were:

- A 5,4 per cent increase in rates income;
 - A one and a half per cent increase in the electricity surcharge, from 13,5 to 15 per cent; and
 - An increase in the water tariff from 24c to 28c.
- DDR.



~~2/6/83~~ (103)

SA sowing seeds of disunity — Mazwana

D. DISPATCH 2/6/83

UMTATA — South Africa was sowing seeds of disunity between the two sister Xhosa states by its intention to hand over the University of Fort Hare to Ciskei, the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Piloting his motion for South Africa to retain control of one of Africa's oldest institutions of learning, Mr Mazwana questioned Ciskei's ability to handle the university and called on professionals all over the world to urge South Africa not to go ahead with the hand-over.

Mr Mazwana called for Fort Hare to be controlled by private organisations with a charter from South Africa and asked why the university should subject itself to the "clutches of a small, underdeveloped, self-assertive and staggeringly poor state like Ciskei which was doomed to perpetual economic dependence."

He said Transkei had a legitimate claim to Fort

Hare but in recognition of the claim by various bodies, Transkei had undertaken to build its own university.

"Why does Ciskei not do the same?" he asked.

Mr Mazwana said the hand over of the university would prove beyond doubt that South Africa's intentions were never to see a united Xhosa nation and was a perfect demonstration of its vendetta against Fort Hare that had produced leaders who had made the machine of domination by whites in some African states backfire.

Mr Mazwana asked what evidence there was that Ciskei had any material contribution in the maintenance of Fort Hare.

"Is it not proper to consult Transkei, the Anglican Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Church of Scotland and the trustees before South Africa makes its unilateral decision," he asked.

"What an irreparable loss it will be of this

great heritage, a heritage that has taken decades to build to its present captivating perfection and beauty."

Mr Mazwana urged Ciskei not to rush forward to suck blood out of Fort Hare like leeches.

He said Transkei must never give up demanding its rightful claim and urged all those who passed through the gates of Fort Hare to preserve the place of learning that had moulded their destinies.

"This is a call to all professionals and academics in Southern Africa and abroad to help us persuade the South African Government to see reason in our call.

"It is a call to all those who have a vision and ambition that one day a member of his family will benefit from the existence and preservation of Fort Hare.

"It is a call to leaders scattered everywhere in Southern Africa to remember their Fort Hare of old. — DDR

Budget tops R627m

From **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**

UMTATA — A R627,5 million budget was tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba.

Projecting his budget against the conservative

fiscal policy adopted in South Africa to which he said his country was inextricably bound, Mr Qaba offered a mixed bag of growth and cut-backs underpinned by an urgent call "to cut our coat according to our cloth."

On the positive side,

there was an increase from the internally generated revenue from R129 million last year to R189 million with most of the departmental votes up.

Mr Qaba warned, however, that although the money flows show a modest increase, there was likely to be somewhat less economic activity in real terms.

He did not expect Transkei to be hit by the effects of the recession as badly as South Africa, as the country did have the continuance of internal growth arising from the ongoing major capital projects funded by loans from South Africa.

But Mr Qaba was not happy with Transkei's slice of the Customs Union Excise bill and the annual budgetary aid

grant from South Africa which had gone up a mere R0,5 million.

He praised the team that worked on the increase of the Excise and Customs Union bill which went up R50 million to R135 million.

"Both motions are to be followed up this year and particularly in the case of the budgetary aid we will be looking for a fare more realistic appraisal of the rand value of the benefits to the South African economy of the migrant workers and accordingly some more realistic and appropriate basis for the calculation of the amount," he said.

He said the many years when no real benefit was received for the area must also be

borne in mind.

The minister also announced concerted efforts to mobilise internal funds and warned Transkeians that the development bank for regional and industrial co-operation could not be regarded as a substitute for their own efforts to achieve economic viability for Transkei.

There were no pay increases announced except for undisclosed amounts for headmen and nurses. No further tax increases were included for the man in the street who will only be affected in curbed expenditure by the government departments where the increases are said not to be real if taken against an estimated 17 per cent inflation rate.

76183 DISPATCH

Ciskei slams MP's bid for Fort Hare

ZWELITSHA — The public relations section of the Department of Foreign Affairs has reacted to a Transkei MP's call to South Africa to retain control of the University of Fort Hare, instead of handing it to Ciskei.

In a press release it said statements by Mr Mike Mazwana in the Transkei Assembly were "full of fabrication and devoid of any logic" and should be treated with the "contempt they deserve."

"The ill-informed Mr Mazwana should be

ashamed to reveal his ignorance.

"Let him be advised to go back and read his history books; perhaps he will learn something about boundaries on which he can base a better claim. One would have expected him to base his claim on areas falling within geographical boundaries of Transkei which up to now have not been included in the Transkei Republic."

The statement said Mr Mazwana should have known that Transkei's

acceptance of independence meant the forfeiture of any claim to the university since it fell outside the political boundaries of his country to say the least of the situation of Fort Hare. After Transkei independence there was no option but to resort to the establishment of the University of Transkei.

"Ciskei has clearly stated its rightful claim to Fort Hare which is included in the package for the political boundaries of Ciskei," the statement said. — DDR.

103

3/6/83 D, D, (103)

Central bank wanted

UMTATA — A call was made in the Assembly yesterday for a central Bank of Transkei to curb money flowing out of the country to SA through commercial banks.

The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, also called for Transkei to have its own currency which could be called "keis" instead of rands.

Earlier the leader of the opposition, Mr Sizakela Mda, was criticised from the government benches when he said Transkei would never have its own currency.

Mr Mazwana said the commercial banks in Transkei — Barclays and Standard — exported a million rands a week to SA and there was no benefit to Transkei.

Mr Mazwana said their

money was mainly used in South Africa where long-term loans were made available to the whites of that country.

"If we had our own central bank it would be of help, not only to our national building society, but it would subject the banks to its own policy by deciding that only 40 per cent of their money must go to their country.

"This would force them to offer long-term loans in order to create new funds for themselves annually."

Mr Mazwana also referred to the banks when he spoke on attempts to trap the R200 million "loose" money in Transkei.

"This money could be harnessed the way Lesotho and Malawi are

doing it. Migrant workers can be made to draw their money at home at the banks.

"This again will not work well unless we have our own central bank. The South African banks based in Transkei must be controlled. They will carry all the interest to SA."

The MP for Butterworth, Mr R. Matutu, said there were great advantages that would accrue from a central bank but it was practically impossible for Transkei unless the International Monetary Fund recognised Transkei.

Mr Mazwana said the gloomy picture painted of the economy could be corrected if Transkei had its own currency. — DDR.

Mda queries bank plan

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakela Mda, has queried the operation of the Development Bank as well as regional development and co-operation.

Replying to the budget debate, he called on the minister to tell the House of the share capitalising of the bank with special reference to shareholding rights and the decisive voting machinery envisaged.

"There should be little doubt that South Africa — the parent partner — will naturally have more proportional shareholding rights but what safeguards, if any, are provided to protect the interests of the junior

partners against the domineering and belligerent South Africa?"

Mr Mda said while he appreciated regional co-operation and development would create much-needed job opportunities, he queried whether it was the old border industry system.

"The government should be alert lest what sounds like a noble idea should in practice turn out to be nothing more than the border industries concept," Mr Mda warned and referred to an unnamed factory which was supposed to have been sited at Ezibeleni but was taken instead to Queenstown.

"This is proof that the concept is nothing more

than border industries.

"I appeal to the Minister to find out where development projects will be established in relation to Transkei. We don't like to be part of the philosophy of South Africa and be accused of being in on things like migratory labour.

"We must see to it that the development projects are in Transkei."

On the question of taxation, Mr Mda accused the Minister of giving with the one hand and taking with the other.

He welcomed the 10 per cent personal tax reduction but pointed to the increase in GST which he said was the cruellest tax of all. — DDR.

103

D. D. SMITH

3/6/53

Transkei opens lease rights to industrialists

UMTATA — A major land tenure concession to industrialists for housing was announced by the Transkeian Government yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, who appealed to the private sector to get involved in housing schemes.

Chief Ndabankulu said expatriate companies had always complained about land tenure and it had been decided to give them land on long lease.

"As far back as five years ago, the cabinet instructed my department to negotiate with entrepreneurs in the private sector for the develop-

ment of housing schemes for sale to the public.

"Up to now only one or two developers have undertaken housing schemes where the houses have been paid for by the government and sold by the department to eligible buyers.

"The government's ability to take such housing schemes is limited and in any case, it is not advisable for government to act as an estate agent since this is properly a function of the private sector.

"It has been decided therefore, that land should be made available to developers on long lease to give them sufficient security to enable them to develop housing," Chief Ndabankulu said.

He said would-be entrepreneurs had had the excuse in the past that non-Transkeians and companies were restricted from ownership of land except by special permit from the department.

"Now the length of lease will be varied to meet the needs of each particular scheme but will be long enough to enable the entrepreneur to develop the necessary infrastructure, build the houses and sell to the public who will be granted freehold title by the government."

Chief Ndabankulu said the government regretted that the private sector had not involved itself in the past in the development of housing schemes as was the case in other parts of the world. — DDR.

New ^{3/6/83} DD. (103)

penalties for road offences

JOHANNESBURG — Punishing new penalties — fines up to R3 000 — for contraventions of Transvaal's road traffic ordinance are to be imposed from April next year in an effort to slow down the rising toll of road deaths and accidents.

Some of the new maximum penalties for which the current maximum fine is R200, include:

- Passing on blind rises or corners; driving under the influence of liquor — R2 000 or two years' imprisonment.
 - Irregularities associated with the issue of roadworthy certificates, learners' licences, drivers' licences and certificates of fitness or discs; exceeding speed limits, removal of vehicles after an accident, unlawful registration numbers — R1 000 or a year's imprisonment or both.
 - For "more serious" contraventions, for example "hit-and-run" accidents — R3 000 or three years or both.
 - "Less serious" contraventions — R500 or six months or both.
 - Reckless driving — R2 000 or two years' imprisonment or both; negligent driving — R1 000 or a year or both.
- DDC.

Tracoc welcomes new tax relief

UMTATA — The Transkei Chamber of Commerce yesterday welcomed the tax relief on companies and on people earning less than R2 520 a year.

The chamber's general secretary, Mr Archie Nkonyeni, said the relief was most welcome.

"One hopes that the government will continue using taxation as a means of regulating the tempo of economic growth as well as a tool for the attainment of the national objectives," Mr Nkonyeni said.

He also welcomed the idea of a uniform personal income tax throughout Southern Africa which the Minister of Finance said in his speech was being considered.

The R17 million on posts and telecommunications represented only three per cent of the total budget.

"If one takes into account the great need for opening up the country to facilitate the flow of trade, one is compelled to wish for more expenditure on the development of an effective communication network."

Mr Nkonyeni said the budget reflected the sad terms of Transkei's continued economic dependence on South Africa. — DDC.

3/6/83 D. DISPARZA X

It's homestead, not kraal — Koyana (103)

UMTATA — The Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Transkei, Prof Digby Koyana, has praised the use of the word "homestead" instead of "kraal" in Transkei courts.

He was referring to Chief Justice Hefer's reference to a "homestead" in a divorce case.

"It brought instant warmth and sunshine to my heart and really made my day," said Prof Koyana who has just completed a two-year research project on the judicial procession in customary courts which will be published soon.

Prof Koyana said use of the word kraal, kraal-site and kraal head with reference to homesteads, homestead allotments and heads of homes had always depressed him.

"This plainly reflects

the frame of mind of the colonists of the 1880s.

"What is so similar between a cattle kraal and a small stock kraal on the one hand, and a homestead on the other hand as to make the English rendering of the establishments the same?

"Is it being suggested that the beautiful homes, which the people build at much cost all over the rural areas and which they keep so spotlessly clean and use for entertaining guests on social occasions and with pride on occasions of bereavement, are just no better than the stock kraals?" Prof Koyana asked.

Prof Koyana said the last time he had heard of the use of the proper terminology was in 1918.

"Thereafter the forces of humiliation, degrada-

tion and indifference appear to have successfully clubbed together and such terminology came to be rarely used, if ever."

Prof Koyana said he was hopeful the correct terminology would continue to be adopted throughout Transkei in particular, and the whole of Southern Africa in general, with the final result being on the following lines:

Komkhulu — great place (not chief's kraal); Umzi, Inxiwa — home, homestead (not kraal or kraal-site); Umnini-Mzi — owner of the home, head of the homestead, paterfamilias (not kraal head); ubuhlantu — kraal; unbuhlanti beenkomo — cattle kraal; unbuhlanti beegusha/bokhwe — small stock kraal. — DDR.

TDC welcomes land tenure concessions

6/6/83 D. Dispatch (103)

UMTATA — Mr "Sonny" Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation has welcomed the land tenure concessions to industrialists for housing announced on Friday by the Transkei Government Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Mr Ndabankulu.

Land is to be made available to developers in Transkei on long-lease to enable housing projects to be developed by non-Transkeians and expatriate companies.

"We see this move by

the Transkei Government as a major and dramatic step forward. This move will assist in relieving us of the burden of financing housing. This concession ties in with the machinery which is being provided by new incentives where, even if an indus-

trialists obtains finance from financial institutions and co-shareholders, fifty per cent of the working capital required by the industry is subsidised to the extent of eighty per cent of the market-related rate of interest," said Mr Tarr.

D. D. D. 1/16/83

Booi: drought is shattering ⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA — The devastating drought — the worst in living memory — had been a shattering setback to his department, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Booi, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech, Mr Booi told how his department was battling:

- To save livestock in the desperate conditions as well as the control of animal diseases transmitted to man;
- To provide water in the wake of falling dam

levels; and

- To protect and conserve natural resources in the face of little co-operation from the people with serious overstocking and illegal demarcation of sites.

Mr Booi said 60 000 ha of land had been ploughed for basic staple food from which high yields had been expected. The drought had ruined all the crops.

The minister announced a new credit scheme for farmers to tide them over the critical period — DDR.

PM calls for politics of negotiation

*D. Dispathe
7/6/83*

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, made a call yesterday for the politics of negotiation to solve Southern Africa's problems which were taking on new dimensions.

In his policy speech on his vote in the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, Chief George praised the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for his statement that there was no turning back on reform and for emerging from the recent by-elections with enhanced stature.

He also castigated the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party for their "dark age politics".

He said the destiny of South Africa did not lie in the hands of white exclusiveness or frivo-

lous calls for a government based on black majority rule.

The continued exclusion of blacks from the President's Council continued to be an impediment to fruitful political interaction between the different race groups, he said.

The Prime Minister said that the current talks between Transkei and other independent and national states should not be seen as furtherance of ethnic politics.

"It is the beginning of dialogue that will cut across ethnic and racial barriers in Southern Africa."

Replying to the debate on his R4 418 000 vote, Chief George lashed out on the land question which he said has still not been settled. —DDR.

D. DISPATCH
Brokers warned to register *(103)*

UMTATA — Insurance brokers not registered in Transkei were warned yesterday they faced legal action if caught.

The warning came from the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba,

who said the keenness of the 33 registered insurance companies in Transkei should be appreciated as it promoted competition.

But it was perturbing to find that some brokers ignored the require-

ments to register.

“I wish to advise these brokers exploiting Transkei and earning lucrative commissions which cannot be taxed that my department will not hesitate to take legal action.” — DDR.

June 1983

103 South African Citizenship Act
8/6/83 Q. 61. 1498 - 1500
Llewellyn

*5. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether he intends to apply the provisions of section 17 of the South African Citizenship Act, No. 44 of 1949, to persons residing in Transkei once that country has been independent for seven years; if not.
- (2) whether he will amend the section concerned in so far as it relates to citizens residing in the independent Black states; if so, what is the nature of the amendment envisaged;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

+The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1) and (3) Section 17 of the South African Citizenship Act, No. 44 of 1949 does not apply to persons who are South African citizens by birth, but only to persons who became South African citizens by registration or naturalization, who reside outside the Republic for a continuous period of more than seven years. In terms of the said section such persons will lose their South African citizenship unless they are excluded from the operation of that section for one or other of the reasons specified in section 17(1)(a) to (e). The question of application of the said section by the Minister of Internal Affairs, only arises with regard to the granting of exemptions in terms of subsections (5) and (6) of that section. I will consider all applications for exemption on merit.



- (2) No amendment of the section is envisaged.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he say whether it is his opinion that a visit, for example, from Transkei to East London for an hour or two, would be sufficient during that period of seven years to ensure that the person concerned does not lose his South African citizenship?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not regard question time in Parliament as the time to express opinions but as the time to give facts. I have given the hon. member the relevant facts. If he wants an opinion, he should raise the matter in debate.

+Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply and in view of the serious consequences of forfeiting citizenship, does the hon. the Minister or his department envisage at any stage to inform persons who are thus effected beforehand about what can happen to their citizenship?

+The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity given by the question to give publicity to this risk. I said in my reply that the section provides for an exemption procedure. Persons who value their citizenship highly are enabled by way of an application to obtain exemption and to retain their citizenship. Any such application will be considered on merit. I should also like to point out that the section even provides for a class of persons to be exempted. If it is proved that there is a need for a class of persons to be considered for exemption, such an application will also be considered on merit.

+Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he would not concede that in terms of Electoral Act regulations which were before the House, special provision can be made for such persons. For the purposes the delimitation of electoral divisions provision has to be made for where these people can vote. Is that not sufficient indication for the hon. the Minister that those persons should perhaps be exempted as a class from this arrange-

ment? Should they not at least be informed so that they could make that choice on the basis of proper information?

+The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the section concerned grants seven years' grace to persons living outside the borders of the Republic. There is therefore enough time for people to decide whether they want to accept the citizenship of the country in which they are going to live or whether they want to retain their South African citizenship, in which case there are procedures which enable them to do so. The fact that the Electoral Acts make provision for such persons to vote is to my mind a logical provision which has been included in the electoral laws, firstly, because there are people who as born South African citizens, retain their South African citizenship permanently and do not lose it after seven years, and secondly, because persons can live outside the borders of the Republic for a long period, namely seven years, and during that period remain registerable as voters of the Republic and as such can exercise the right to vote. There is nothing sinister about this. We do not want to deprive anybody who wants to remain a citizen of south Africa, of his citizenship. The legal procedures have been created and we shall welcome it if we receive such applications. We shall consider them on merit.

Business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No. 42(3).

Agricultural officers are underpaid — MP

103
9-Dispatch
8/4/83

UMTATA — A call was made in the National Assembly here yesterday by Mr. M. A. Dlangamandla, MP for Herschel, for improved salaries of agricultural officers as they were playing a very important role.

"Agricultural officers should be highly paid people in the civil service because agriculture is our gold and diamonds. So let us encourage them to work even harder," Mr. Dlangamandla said.

Mr. Dlangamandla called on the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. E. Z. Booie, to see to it that there were planners in his department so that it could be as well equipped as the Department of Education.

"If we produce enough food we can be recognised by other countries. If Pretoria cannot assist us to develop Transkei, then let us do it ourselves."

Mr. T. D. Madulini, MP for Libode urged the department to harness water from the pouring slopes at Bencuti near Shawbury. "This water running into the sea could be used for consumption," said Mr. Madulini.

MP for Nqeleni, Chief Vikiinduku Ndamase, made an urgent call for white agricultural officers to be replaced by black Transkeians if there were no signs of their significance in their jobs.

Chief Ndamase said the problem was that these seconded officials or so-called experts were not handling their black employees well.

Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, MP for Lusikisiki said there were cases of some officials who were juniors, but who were given senior positions in Transkei. "You can't be groomed by such a person," he said.

Chief Sigcau said there was undue enrichment and claimed there was something wrong with the administration section of the Department of Agriculture.

Pressed to elaborate, Chief Sigcau declined.

Mr. Booie, replying to his policy speech, said the reason why some agricultural officers were leaving his department was because they were not earning enough money. — DDR.

NEAT BOOK

575

9/6/83

(103)

Tracor shows R1/2m loss

D. M. P. A. H.

UMTATA — The operations of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) had resulted in a net loss of R525 000 for the year, the Auditor-General, Mr J. Maqubela, said in a report tabled in Parliament.

Mr Maqubela prefaced the first report on Tracor since it was established two years ago with an outline of the tasks and problems of the corporation.

"The task of Tracor in revolutionising the agricultural methods of people with roots deep in the past was like cleaning the Augean Stables.

"Cognisance must be taken of the difficulties encountered in breaking traditional ties in order to foster rapid development in Transkei. It is therefore against this background that the performance of Tracor should be viewed."

Tracor was incorpo-

rated on January 1, 1981 with a share capital of 1 000 shares of R1 each. The corporation is empowered subject to certain laws, to inaugurate, plan, finance, promote and carry out agricultural and forestry development projects and activities throughout Transkei, particularly in:

- The provision of agricultural technical services to farmers, agricultural co-operative and agricultural undertakings;
- Research into utilisation of land for agricultural or forestry purposes.
- The improvement of the quality of agricultural and forest produce, grading in accordance with international standards, distribution and marketing within and outside Transkei and processing the produce.

Mr Maqubela reported under several headings as follows: Quantative

control of crops: He did not consider there was adequate liaison between the technical and accounting staff on the actual crops in the field. The accounting staff should be informed of types of crops, anticipated yields and variations of all crops planted.

This would enable the administration to monitor the costs and proceeds from crops more effectively.

Registration forms for tractors and motor vehicles: He was unable to inspect all registration forms for tractors and management had informed him that it was an ongoing process to obtain such documentation and to deal with queries arising.

Credit control — Nkondwane: Credit was being given to people with long outstanding balances.

Lusikisiki decorticators — scrapping of boiler: He was unable to see authorisation for scrapping a boiler. He recommended that for projects, fixed assets disposed of should be authorised by responsible officials.

Maize schemes (phase one): Tracor had appointed managing agents in October, 1981. This policy had been assisted by means of a loan granted to the government by South Africa for maize development in five specified areas: Mhlopekazi, Cofimvaba, Umgazi Valley and Zalu.

The loan provided for funds of R1 600 000 which was to be drawn down when expenditure was incurred. — DDR.

Cape Town 9/6/83 (103)

Threat to SA citizens in Transkei

Political Staff

THE PFP urged the government yesterday to amend a law in terms of which certain categories of South African citizens living in Transkei could be deprived of their citizenship later this year.

The appeal followed an assurance by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, that the government would consider on merit exemption application by people who stand to lose their SA citizenship after October 26, when Transkei celebrates the seventh anniversary of its independence.

South African citizens by registration or naturalization who reside outside the Republic for longer than seven years lose their citizenship in terms of a clause in the South African

Citizenship Act.

The act, however, provides exemption for a number of categories of residents and also empowers the Minister of Internal Affairs to extend the citizenship of affected residents.

Mr De Klerk, in reply to questions tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central), yesterday said the government did not envisage an amendment of the act, which in time could deprive residents of Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei of their SA citizenship.

The government did not wish to deny any South African his citizenship and would welcome applications for exemption, which would be treated on merit.

He pointed out that the law did not apply to South African citizens by birth, but

only to citizens by registration and naturalization who resided outside the Republic for a continuous period of more than seven years.

Mr Malcomess in a statement later said it was unacceptable that people living in these countries in time would only retain their SA citizenship by "grace and favour" of the minister.

There were bound to be people living in these independent states who did not realize they would lose their SA citizenship after residing in these countries for seven years.

Replying to supplementary questions in the House, Mr De Klerk said the relevant clause in the act also made provision for the exemption of a whole category of people.

"If it can be proved that a demand exists for the exemption of a category or people, such an application will be considered on merit," he said.

Mr De Klerk welcomed the opportunity Mr Malcomess's question created for giving publicity to the "risk" contained in the act for certain categories of citizens living in the independent black states.

The act provides exemption for South African citizens who reside outside the Republic when:

● In service of the government.

● A representative or employee of a person or organization resident in the Republic.

● He or she is the wife or minor child of a person employed in this capacity — granted exemption by the minister.

Increase not the true position, says minister

UMTATA — A close examination of the education budget showed a 14 per cent increase in last year's expenditure but that was not the correct position, the Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said yesterday.

"It must be remembered that the inflation rate is 16 per cent and 14 per cent is no rise at all but has merely narrowed the inflation gap by two per cent.

"It is therefore logical to conclude that there has been no increase whatsoever but instead the value of the amount available this year is less than the value of the amount available last year," the minister said.

How the money will be spent:

Salaries, wages, allowances..... R113 296 000

Subsistence and transport.....	700 000
Postal and telephone services.....	100 000
Printing, advertisements and publications	186 000
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	183 000
Supplies and service.....	7 000 000
Bursaries.....	1 136 000
Assistance to state-aided and special schoo	646 000
Assistance to schools for handicapped.....	345 000
Subsidies to state-aided hostels.....	110 000
Grants to Transkei.....	200 000
Examination expenses.....	1 100 000
Maintenance of national libraries.....	35 000
Capital projects at Ultra.....	5 680 000
TOTAL.....	R138 717 000.

Mr Bubu gave a breakdown of the schools as follows with the number of pupils in brackets:

Junior primary 148 (392 482), senior primary 1 046 (227 245), junior secondary 1 271 (118 242), senior secondary 119 (46 203), teacher training 9 (2 114), vocational industrial 4 (270) and two special schools (Efata 400 and Ikwezi Lokusa 206).

There were 15 566 teachers in Transkei.

Gwadiso queries army recruiting

UMTATA — The MP for Ngqeleni, Chief Dumisani Gwadiso, yesterday called for an explanation on the methods of recruiting advisers to the Transkeian Defence Force.

During the debate on the defence vote, Chief Gwadiso levelled several questions at the defence force — including one about a member who drowned during training.

Chief Gwadiso asked: "Does the recruiting of advisers depend on the present commander; "Are they being recruited according to TDF requirements; "Has there been a council or a committee to look into recruiting; and "If recruiting is done according to TDF requirements are they

mustered according to their qualifications?"

Chief Gwadiso said he was not just asking because he was inquisitive but because of the following reasons: "Some time last year one of the soldiers drowned during training. Beside press reports, there had been no report tabled on the matter; "There had been a sudden increase in unauthorised expenditure compared to previous years and since the advisers took over.

"Can the minister tell this House who authorises TDF payments or purchases? Is it the advisers or Transkeians or both? If it is Transkeians, why are these advisers letting everything loose?"

The Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha said Transkei had only one choice: to fight to defend her liberty.

He said Transkei's defence expenditure was only two per cent of the total budget compared to 48 per cent of the US and USSR, 21 per cent of the Nato countries, 16 per cent of SA, Israel and China, while the so-called Third World countries apportioned 15 per cent of their budget.

"We declared our independence and must

had in mind. "Any country that will mete out friendship to Transkei."

He named Austria which had been selling tractors to Transkei.

Chief Gwadiso warned that Transkei should try to prevent what had happened when the South Africans left. They had left without any Transkeians having been trained.

The MP for Butterworth, Mr R. Matutu, called for defence bonds to finance the operation of the army.

He said the national security of the state was regarded by many countries in the world as priority number one.

"Party politics and destructive criticism is something a nation cannot benefit from and afford when it is directed at the strategy and military actions of the defence force."

He said in the annual report of the force it was stated that unscrupulous dealers had cheated the country by selling old worn-out weapons from Portugal and Israel. — DDR.

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D. Dipakal 19/6/83

ks, notes, pieces of paper y be brought into the examination room candidates are so instructed. ates are not to communicate with other ates or with any person except the invi- of an answer book is to be torn out. ver books must be handed to the com- ner or to an invigilator before leaving the ation. end to possible exclusion from the

Chief Gwadiso said they had got reports in the press early this year that TDF was training certain officers for command posts. "We appreciate this move and would like to see that happening as soon as possible without any delays. "What we would like to see at this stage is on-job training either here or elsewhere because Transkei was not recognised by the world." The deputy Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi, asked Chief Gwadiso not to be vague as it made it difficult for him to reply. He asked the chief what other countries he

this step we pronounced our freedom and freedom is not freedom unless protected by perpetual vigilance. "In 1980 worldwide military expenditure averaged \$19 300 on each soldier compared with public expenditure on education of \$380 a schoolchild." Chief Gwadiso said they had got reports in the press early this year that TDF was training certain officers for command posts. "We appreciate this move and would like to see that happening as soon as possible without any delays. "What we would like to see at this stage is on-job training either here or elsewhere because Transkei was not recognised by the world." The deputy Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi, asked Chief Gwadiso not to be vague as it made it difficult for him to reply. He asked the chief what other countries he

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21 held in protest against hangings

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The main security gate at students in the early hours broken at the

ALICE — Twenty-one students were detained at the University of Fort Hare in the early hours of yesterday morning after a demonstration against the hanging of three members of the African National Congress.

This was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe.

Students said there was a "total boycott of classes" yesterday in protest against the hanging of Mr Thelle Simon Moegeane, Mr Jerry Semano Mosoloi and Mr Marcus Thabo Motaung.

And later yesterday, representatives from the University's Athletics Union and its Central Cultural Committee said they met with the rector, Professor J. Lamprecht, to discuss the detention of their colleagues.

Prof Lamprecht was not available for comment last night.

Students spoken to yesterday said the detained students had been taken from their hostel rooms about half-an-hour after the demonstration at the university entrance, in which one car was overturned and the campus security office was stoned.

They said 2 000 students were involved in the demonstration. This was disputed yesterday by the university's public relations officer, Mr N. Holliday, who said 400 students had been involved.

In a statement, Mr Holliday said the "mob" of students had "broken a few windows" after overturning the car and "stoned several others".

Mr Holliday also said he was "unaware" of a boycott of classes.

"As far as I know things are normal," he said.

Lecturers spoken to said they had not given any classes yesterday.

Students said male students had marched to the security gate in the early hours of the morning and were confronted by a group of security guards.

Students said stones had been thrown at the campus security officers, who had then fled. The male students marched to the women's hostels, from where they moved back to the security gate.

Police arrived soon afterwards, they said, and the group dispersed. About half an hour later, police visited the hostels and detained 21 students.

General Sebe said last night that Ciskei's attorney-general would receive information on the detentions today and make a decision "soon" on whether to prosecute.

In Umtata a memorial service was held at the University of Transkei last night for the three executed African National Congress men.

A message condemning the execution on behalf of the SRC was read at the well-attended meeting.

Charges under the Internal Security Act are being drawn up by police against 23 people arrested in Durban yesterday after police stopped a march of about 200 students and workers protesting against the hanging of the three ANC terrorists.

In another protest demonstration at the University of Zululand at Ngoye on Wednesday night about 700 students went on the rampage and caused about R50 000 damage on the campus.

They set a police vehicle alight, broke into the campus tuckshop and shattered numerous windows with stones. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

In the Durban protest march police also confiscated banner slogans made up of the colours of the banned ANC when they stopped the procession and ordered the marchers, who were singing and chanting slogans, to disperse.

The arrested people were taken to C. R. Swart Square police headquarters and were later released after being questioned.

In London, nine people appeared before Bow Street magistrates following the 24-hour demonstration outside the South African Embassy on Wednesday night.

Steve and Amandla Kitson, whose father David is serving a 20-year sentence for treason in Pretoria Central Prison, were among the group charged with obstructing police and using threatening behaviour. Their cases were postponed to June 30.

Anti-apartheid activists gathered in several European capitals yesterday to pay tribute to the three dead men. There was a memorial service at a church near the South African Embassy.

The British Government, one of many which appealed to South African authorities to grant clemency, had no further comment yesterday.

The Dutch Government condemned the hangings, and in a statement from The Hague said:

"We deeply regret that these executions were carried out and we fear that they will escalate the chain of violence in South Africa," Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Bert Wildenburg said. — DDR-DDC.

Unitra medical faculty proposed

UMTATA — A medical faculty at the University of Transkei and a course leading to a diploma in agriculture were still being investigated, the Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech, the minister said negotiations for a loan abroad to build a central complex and a didactic centre were still underway.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Bubu underscored the importance of agricultural science because a priority of his department was socio-economic development in the rural areas.

He said agricultural science was being offered by schools as an optional subject.

Mr Bubu also praised special schools — Ikwezi Lokusa, Tembisa and Kanyisa as well as Efata School for the Deaf and Blind and said Ikwezi led Southern African states in that it was the largest and most modern school for the physically handicapped.

On the University of Transkei, Mr Bubu dealt with the phenomenal growth in student population to total 1 826 (1 144 part-time and 682 full-time), as well as the increase in graduands which reached 100 this year.

He said 29 academics had been recruited, some "giants" in their fields while 13 staff members had resigned.

"But an encouraging factor is that academics

throughout the world are keen to come to Unitra," he said.

On the university's building programme, the minister said there had been a delay in building residences but these were expected to be ready by October, 1984.

Accommodation for staff members was short but flats and houses were being built in Southernwood and Fort Gale.

Construction of an in-service training centre had been delayed but work would start soon while the construction of the sports fields are also expected to be completed soon.

Mr Bubu said the contributions of the Institute for Management and Development Studies and Educational



MR BUBU

Research Bureau made the future look bright.

"The introduction of an honours degree course in development planning with a strong bias on rural development had bolstered the emphasis on educational and economic strategies.

"In this way good grounding had been prepared for the years ahead." — DDR

T'kei adapting its own system — Bubu

UMTATA — The destiny of Transkei was being shaped in the classroom and it was a challenge to his department, the Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech on his R138 717 000 vote in the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, the minister said Transkei was adapting its own educational system but the problems were being tackled piecemeal because of the financial implications involved.

Mr Bubu referred to prophets of doom who had predicted Transkei's Senior Certificate would be inferior and said it was being accepted as an entrance qualification to all universities and was internationally recognised.

Mr Bubu highlighted the problems in the country's 2 600 schools which catered for a total

of 787 749 pupils as the shortage of classrooms and the pupil/teacher ratio.

Mr Bubu also highlighted his department's desire to upgrade teacher qualifications but warned teachers studying part-time at the University of Transkei that the concession would be withdrawn if they studied at the expense of their pupils.

His department had decided to limit the number of courses teachers could take to two because of the abuse.

Mr Bubu said decentralisation of junior secondary schools to the extent that each administrative area had its own junior secondary school was the target of his department.

Senior secondary schools had suffered a brain drain because of promotions and only 41 new secondary schools

had been established as a result.

Because school fees had gone up to R60 a quarter and would go up to R125 next year, his department had been compelled to open new senior secondary schools to meet the needy parents half-way in their financial plight.

"No Transkeian child should be deprived of the golden opportunity of schooling because of a financial predicament at home," he said.

Mr Bubu dealt with the phenomenal growth in student population at the University of Transkei and said a working committee was still investigating the establishment of a medical faculty as well as offering a course for a diploma in agriculture.

The university was still negotiating for a loan abroad for a central complex as well as a didactic centre. — DDR.

Studies must not clash with work, teachers told

UMTATA — The country's 15 566 teachers were warned yesterday that their private studies should not interfere with their work in the classroom.

The warning came from the Minister of Education, Mr H. Bubu, who said teachers, attempts to better their qualifications would benefit the country.

"In the same breath the department would like to voice its concern that some teachers have abused this golden opportunity by studying at the expense of the children or students.

"For this reason the department has been forced to limit all teachers to two courses a year. All circuit inspec-

tors have been instructed to check their respective circuits if this is done.

"The aim is to strike the balance between learning and teaching.

"If this concession is further abused the department will have no other option but to decree a discontinuation of part-time study by teachers at Unitra."

Mr Bubu also outlined how the standard of teacher training and efficiency were being upgraded through higher entry qualification and in-service training.

Matric or senior certificate was the minimum entry qualification for teacher training colleges and the duration of training was now three years.

The academic enrichment has been further raised by the inclusion of four first-year degree courses in the curriculum.

The University of Transkei did not provide correspondence courses to cater for the far flung colleges and the University of South Africa had to be resorted to.

Students for the four degree courses had been selected from Maluti Teacher Training College, Cicira, Butterworth and Clarkbury.

"The remaining students in the four colleges and those in the other five teacher-training colleges are to be enriched to the level of the four first-year degree courses. These remaining five colleges are to furnish their libraries with lectures.

"Those students who had matric exemption can, after passing the first year degree courses, proceed with their second year and third year degree studies, while those who have a senior certificate

will do their four degree courses NDP (not for degree purposes)"

Mr Bubu said a total of 250 students had been registered by Unisa.

On in-service training, Mr Bubu said his department subscribed to the view that conventional initial training could not adequately prepare a teacher for a lifetime of service and that a teacher needed regular updating and refresher experience.

"It has been established that teachers start teaching late in the year and that even then they are governed by uncertainty and lack of confidence. Hence a programme of in-service training before schools reopen in January and July. Particularly for std

9 and 10 teachers are set at these times to minimise the extent to which teachers are delayed from classroom teaching."

Mr Bubu said four officers from his department had successfully studied educational and curriculum planning at the University College of Cardiff.

Six more had been sent to follow the same programme and three more will go for further studies in September.

"By the end of the year my department will have 10 officers exposed to international influence."

His department had also employed an international educational consultant whose work was encouraging. — DDR

58,4 pc failed matric, minister tells house

UMTATA — There was a 58,4 per cent failure rate among matriculants last year, according to the Minister of Education's policy speech.

Of the 8 354 who sat for the examinations, 4 876 failed.

A total of 686 (8,21 per cent) obtained exemptions while 2 788 (33,37 per cent) got senior certificates.

Of the 23 296 pupils who sat for Std 8, 13 248 passed or 57 per cent. A total of 10 048 failed.

Mr Bubu called for increased active involvement by parents in school affairs and said it helped children to perform better.

He said the school

psychological service had not been able to function properly because it was understaffed.

The purpose of the service was to assist the child in finding his own direction and to orientate him to greater stability and insight through guidance and counselling.

Mr Bubu said growth and expansion of pre-schools had been curtailed because of the financial climate.

The condition of government, tribal and mission hostels attached to senior secondary schools had not improved.

"It is, however, pleas-

ing to know that the malady is curable. Government hostels which have been tailing both the tribal and mission hostels in the amounts charged as boarding fees have now had their fees raised to a round figure of R60 a quarter.

"My department is aware that without proper hostels which have to be replicas of good homes, all educational endeavours are doomed to fail."

The minister said decentralisation had been recommended in the inspectorate division. The country would now be divided into five inspection regions each under a chief inspector. — DDR.

Fuel (103)
depot
losses
noted

June 1983

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation-run bulk fuel depot has recorded stock losses amounting to R64 000, according to Mr J. Maqubela, the Auditor-General's report.

"Goods received vouchers were not issued for goods received and order forms were not issued for all purchases."

In the rest of his report on the industrial, loans and property divisions, Mr Maqubela reported inadequate internal control and accounting systems except for the property division — responsible for the corporation's R82 million properties where the control and administration had improved substantially since his previous audit.

Teachers are 'half-baked'

UMTATA. — The system of Bantu Education brought about by the South African Government had produced half-baked teachers who, in turn, produced half-baked children, the Transkei Deputy Minister of Health, Mr K G Nota, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Nota, speaking in the debate on the education vote in the National Assembly, commended the introduction of a Transkei education system by the Government.

However, he highlighted certain practical problems. Teachers who specialised in certain subjects, he said, could not teach other subjects and he recommended that teacher-training be given so that teachers would be able to teach all subjects.

Mr Nota said agricultural courses should be improved, as agriculture was the sole means of production of food in the country.

As chairman of the Transkei land committee negotiating for more land from South

Africa, Mr Nota said if land was not properly utilised, the South African Government would see no reason for giving more land to Transkei.

"In our negotiations for more land, these boers sometimes ask what we want to do with the land while large stretches of land remained uncultivated in Transkei," he said.

Turning his attention to religious educational establishments, Mr Nota said it was time the Transkei Government considered taking over all missionary schools because conditions in hostels there were deteriorating.

He said school principals were often in conflict with the ministers of religion in charge of the missionary hostels. These clashes resulted in bad results by the pupils.

Students living in the missionary hostels complained of low quality food and exorbitant fees. These complaints led to strikes, he said.

— Sapa.

Drought may start surge to the cities

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Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impooverished Ciskeians and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in this area, Mr George Reynolds, echoed the stern warning by Mr Errol Moorcraft, PFP MP for Albany, in Parliament this week.

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

Accelerated

"We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared," Mr Koch said.

"I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at."

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdantsane in Ciskei, on East London's doorstep.

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr Koch.

Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably."

Mr Moorcraft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereniging area.

Squatter camp

It was difficult to measure the degree of migration, but the Western Cape squatter camp populations were probably increased by the drought.

The Langa courts there were already working flat out to deal with the prosecutions for illegal entry into the area.

"One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand. There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities."

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be scared to provide work for those from other areas.

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available.

All 'mod cons' for this beat

Weekend Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Jackie, East London's Ne American brown be could be having a ho warming party in October.

Construction of a new R70 000 enclosure the Queens Park 2 here is due to begin July 4. It is expected be completed within three months.

Although the R70 cash target has been after a R50 000 donation from Somerset West lionaire Laureen Wyk, donations in k are still being sought.

Mr Donald Card, chairman of the Save Our Bear fund, said among the materials needed were about 10 bricks and a particular type of piping.



Feet on the beat — that's 'Tiny' Strydom

By BRUCE HOPWOOD

Weekend Argus Reporter

WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even

"All the skollies knew who I was. They used to call me the 'oubaas van jare,'" he says.

It is not surprising that he can't recall any pleasant situations or ever being in fear of his while walking his beat. Just over 2 m tall, this

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Drought may start surge to the cities

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It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

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Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably."

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WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even after 36 years' duty at Caledon Square, Warrant Officer Strydom still prefers a foot to a motorbike.

"All the skollies knew when me the 'oubaas van jare'." It is not surprising that pleasant situations of ever while walking his beat. Junior police boxer strikes a darkened avenue.



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Hands off Fort Hare, Transkei MP is told

By BENITO PHILLIPS

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs is at loggerheads with a Transkei MP on the question of the handing-over of the Fort Hare University.

Mr Mike Mazwana, MP for Umtata, demanded in the Transkei Legislative Assembly that South Africa should refuse to hand over the university to the Ciskei.

He said Pretoria must be asked to retain Fort Hare as an independent university under the control of the Department of Education.

Scathing

In response, the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ciskei issued a scathing statement saying Mr Mazwana's remarks were "devoid of any logic and should be treated with contempt".

The Department accused Mr Mazwana of being ill-informed "and should be ashamed to reveal his ignorance".

"Let him go back and read his history books, perhaps he will learn something about boundaries."

Rightful

"He should have known that Transkei's acceptance of independence meant forfeiture of any claim to the university since it fell outside the political boundaries of his country," the statement said.

"Ciskei has clearly stated its rightful claim to Fort Hare which is included in the package for political boundaries of Ciskei," the statement said.

CP Correspondent

UMTATA — In spite of the recession, the Transkei Cabinet bought itself new cars last year — at R25 582 each.

President Kaiser Matanzima and his brother George, the Prime Minister, went even better. Their cars cost R28 771 each.

Altogether, the cars for the President, the Prime Minister, Ministers and deputy Ministers cost R518 219.

The Cabinet's spending spree was disclosed in the Transkei Parliament when the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, replied to

Transkei spends R $\frac{1}{2}$ m on cars for ministers

(103)
city
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a question.

He said 18 German-made cars were bought for the Ministers and deputy Ministers, two bigger versions of the same type for the President and Prime Minister and a small version, costing

R16 954, for the Ambassador.

One of the two opposition MPs, Chief Twentymen Sigcau, asked how the government could talk about financial deficits while at the same time it spent unnecessarily.



Case for
more aid
— Qaba (3)

UMTATA — Transkei is to put a strong case for increased budgetary aid from South Africa, according to the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba.

Outlining Transkei's disenchantment with what it received this year and which economists were saying was a decrease in real terms, Mr Qaba said the country firmly believed it had an unarguable case of a right to more funds.

The matter would be placed on the agenda of the next multilateral committee dealing with finance and economic development.

"We believe that a more realistic basis for estimation of what is Transkei's right will be found in establishing the total value of the output of our migrant labour force in the South African economy. This is in terms of quantified rands and calling for an appropriate proportion of this to be funded to us."

Mr Qaba also believed Transkei is entitled to a larger share of compensation for rand currency circulation. —

DDR

SA aid package assists Transkei health scheme

UMTATA — Agreement had been reached on R17.5 million project aid from South Africa over four years, the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, announced yesterday.

“As Transkei has to contribute 20 per cent of the overall total to meet the agreement conditions, this means that projects to the value of almost R22 million can materialise within this period,” he told the National Assembly in the policy speech on his R73 577 000 vote.

Dr Bikitsha announced several projects for which the

money would be used:

Twenty-five clinics would be built in various districts to bring health close to the people and to achieve the 10 000 per clinic quota aim which was in line with international standards;

R6,2 million earmarked to upgrade inadequate facilities in district hospitals including an X-ray dept and ward block at All Saints;

New out-patients at Taylor Bequest (Mount Fletcher) Mary Teresa (Mount Frere) Nessie Knight (Sulenkama) St Elizabeth (Lusikisiki) and Butterworth Hospital;

A maternity unit at Butterworth and a children's ward at Nessie Knight;

R3,2 million earmarked for a hospital at Cofimvaba which had to be abandoned in the 60s because of inadequate water;

The re-location of St Lucy's Hospital at Tsolo — one of the oldest mission hospitals in South Africa;

Closing down of Mkambati Hospital and building two wards at Greenville for tuberculosis patients.

Earlier Dr Bikitsha outlined the achievements and goals of his Department.

“As major projects can frequently not be completed within a period of a year, the first part of the programme stretches over two years.

“It is hoped that some of the projects will be completed during this financial year, that the construction of others

will start and that the detailed planning of further projects will come to finality.”

He had some good news but not all the projects outlined in 1982 had materialised.

Three clinics — at Bizana, Lusikisiki and Tabankulu — and another at Mganduli had been established. Three former church buildings at Mganduli, Libode and Mount Fletcher districts had been bought and converted into clinics.

Two wards for the accommodation of 100 medical and surgical patients had been built though not completed at St Elizabeths and would relieve congestion at the hospital where 86 beds had a daily average of 400 in-patients.

At Umzimkulu, a small unit of seven cells had been built to accommodate a psychiatric unit. — DDR.

Water supply key to health — Bikitsha

UMTATA — Transkei had contained the cholera epidemic to 581 cases and seven deaths since its outbreak in January, 1982, the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said yesterday.

But he warned his department had only managed to protect 121 springs in 10 districts of the country.

“I one thinks of all the thousands of springs all over Transkei this is only a fraction of the overall task.”

Water shortages were retarding progress and had to be brought from distant sources.

He appealed to the Minister of Agriculture to make rural water supplies a priority in his department.

Tribal authorities should do their utmost to motivate communities to protect springs and municipalities need not be reminded of their duty to supply sufficient safe water.

“Sanitation and water are cornerstones of healthy living,” he said and urged members to persuade people to build toilets.

“I regret to state that the nation's response to this plea is far from satisfactory. Indeed, it is desperately poor,” Dr Bikitsha said and reminded members a law had been enacted that every household should have a toilet.

On immunisation, Dr Bikitsha said although immunisations were carried out daily at residential and mobile clinics, it had been found that a large number of children under five had not been immunised against measles, polio, whooping cough and diphtheria and tetanus.

“As a result these diseases still infect many, killing some.”

Extended immunisation campaigns had been undertaken and would be repeated as often as necessary. — DDR.

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DD
15/6/1988

Transkei jobs reserved for whites, says Mndai

UMTATA — Some white industrialists still practised job reservation in free independent Transkei, the MP for Nqamakwe, Mr M. T. Mndai, said yesterday.

Speaking in the vote of the Department of Interior, he said when irregularities were pointed out by MPs to these industrialists, these "selfish and greedy industrialists" labelled them irresponsible and vote-catchers.

He referred to a statement recently by the outgoing president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds, who had accused some people of irresponsible statements about industry in Butterworth.

Mr Mndai accused him of wanting to indoctrinate his successor "on the line to follow when oppressing Transkeians.

"The minister also mentioned good relations at home between employer and employees but I want to say these relations are not good because the employees are not satisfied."

He said they were only complacent because of their loyalty to the government and if an inquiry were conducted, the percentage of dissatisfaction would be found.

Liaison committees at some firms were just dummy bodies and when members of committees aired their views, they were labelled instigators and were sacked.

"They are told indus-

trialists are only here to uplift the standard of our poor country and to them it is a sacrifice to be here.

"But it must be remembered these firms are here with big concessions and make big profits."

Mr Mndai said at one firm — APB in Butterworth — there was discrimination not only between blacks and whites, but between South African blacks and Transkeians.

He said women worked shifts and had to walk home at 3 am "while the white boss uses company transport to get home".

Mr Mndai said there were still firms not registered under the Workman's Compensation Act and this resulted in employees suffering.

"I know a case where an employee was driving his employer's van and had been involved in an accident in which he lost his arm.

"This was about two years ago but the employer is avoiding payment. This attitude gives suspicion that the company is not registered.

"There is yet another pathetic case where a deaf and dumb employee employed by Murray and Roberts fell from a scaffold during the erection of the Botha Sigcau building in 1976.

"The claim by the parent of this poor soul was turned down on the grounds that it could not be established that the mother was dependent on the deceased. There was not a cent compensation paid on his life."

Mr Mndai also questioned applications for citizenship by expatriates. He wondered whether they had dual citizenship.

"Some people merely applied for convenience such as getting businesses," he said and urged that they should be made to surrender their other citizenship before they could get Transkeian citizenship.

The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, attacked the Wage Board for stipulating special minimum wages for Transkeians which were much lower than that in SA.

"I'll give an example of the building industry. In SA they get R1.01 while in Transkei the rate is 34c an hour. It is the same with domestics. In South Africa they get R120 a month and in Transkei R40."

Mr Mazwana also attacked officials in the department and said he was not even on speaking terms with some.

He referred to a strike at a bakery when the officials refused to mediate and the 300 workers were arrested.

"All it needed was for the workers to be enlightened about a bonus. Thanks to the co-operation of the police I could explain and the matter was settled."

Mr R. V. Manshule of Matatiele called on the department to see to it that there were sufficient polling booths in South Africa during the election.

He said during the last election, 6 000 voters at Modderfontein could not cast their votes because

they were not allowed in to Tembisa where the booths were. The same thing happened in Point in Durban where voters had to go to Umlazi or Umbogintwini.

Mr S. Dalisile, of Mqanduli, said R98 000 in taxpayers money was lost in his district and nobody had been charged yet.

"The culprits must be brought to book. This incident does not encourage people to pay their taxes," he said.

He called for assistance for his own district commissioner, who he said, was a model who worked overtime and showed tremendous interest in his job.

Mr M. L. Malgas, of Gatyana, said the Wage Board must investigate minimum wages paid.

He was also an employer and paid according to the stipulated wage. He said the board should even scrutinise employers who were sitting in the National Assembly.

"You will see some law breakers even in this Assembly," he said.

Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, of Engcobo, called for equal recruitment of workers for jobs in SA from all over South Africa.

He said there were 357 000 people registered in SA and if this was divided among the 28 districts, it came to 12 753 a district.

"There cannot be 12 000 workers from the Engcobo district. There must be an equitable distribution," he said. — DDR.

Call for strict control over medical students

UMTATA — Stricter control on medical students studying on Transkeian Government bursaries would have to be exercised to ensure they served their country, the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said yesterday.

Outlining the staff situation in his department, Dr Bikitsha said it was still a matter of concern and disappointment that so few doctors served their country.

Dr Bikitsha said 124 of the 201 posts had been filled and recruiting overseas continued.

Lately doctors from Uganda, Ghana and Kenya had shown interest but only a few had taken up posts.

There was a shortage of qualified nurses despite salary parity with

neighbouring states which would come into effect at the end of this month, retrospective from June last year.

Recruiting nurses had been difficult because of an accommodation shortage and training facilities continued to be upgraded.

Because of the growing demand on limited numbers of doctors, doctors had to delegate duties to specially trained nurses.

"Our people must learn to accept that they cannot insist on always seeing a doctor and they are likely to find that a nurse may devote more time and attention to their problems than an overworked doctor would.

Dealing with the para-

medical field, Dr Bikitsha said laboratory facilities had just been created at the Butterworth Hospital and facilities at several other hospitals would be improved.

There were 11 qualified medical technicians and 19 posts had been vacant.

There was a serious manpower shortage in the pharmaceutical services and this had been aggravated by four pharmacists, including three Transkeians, leaving the service. The remaining eight were only able to cover the services at the central medical store and at four hospitals. The other hospitals had to rely on dispensary assistance, supervised by medical and nursing staff.

"This situation is obviously very unsatis-

factory. It is hoped that improvement in salaries and career structure will attract more candidates," the minister said.

Dr Bikitsha said his department was busy finalising preparations for a one-year course for health assistants who would play an important role in view of the shortage of health inspectors.

The introduction of the course was a breakthrough and had the approval of the Transkei Medical Council. Health assistant would have to register with the council.

The health education division of his department was a crucial one and health educators were in the forefront of disease prevention.

DDR

convicted of high treason and terrorism.

● Page 7, World section

Dream band!

Johnny Clegg, the white leader of ace band Juluka, is about to see a dream come true. The group is becoming a hit in London and is set to negotiate an American tour in August.

● See Tonight! section

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TEL: 633 9111

R30-m boost for Transkei defence force

By Anthony Duigan

Transkei has been given a huge cash injection from South Africa to build up the counter-insurgency effectiveness of its small defence force.

The transfer of about R30 million to Transkei for strengthening its defence capabilities happened recently, according to sources in the black State's Government.

This boost for the Transkei forces, which are being trained by former Rhodesian Selous Scout officers under command of Lieutenant-General Ron Reid-Daly, follows a visit to Transkei last year by several senior South African Defence Force officers.

The territory's defence force chiefs have recently expressed their concern about the growing incidence of what they believe to be politically-motivated violence in the rural areas of Transkei.

According to sources in Um-tata, the Transkei army believes there is a significant level of political agitation among unemployed rural youths.

The Star's Foreign News Service

NAIROBI — British tourist Mr Bernard Sullman saved his companions' lives after their Kenya safari bus was ambushed by robbers.

In the fusillade another British holidaymaker was killed and the busdriver shot in the face.

Mr Sullman (52) from Hatch End in Middlesex was the hero of the day. He leaned over the driving seat, pushed the driver's leg down on the accelerator and steered with his other hand until they shook off their attackers.

Their minibus carrying six passengers was the last of three returning with package tourists to Nairobi after a week's visit to the Masai Mara game reserve 30 km north west of the Kenyan capital.

All three buses were fired on but the last one in the convoy was worst hit.

Mr Everard Smith (53), a senior executive of Standard Telephone and Cables, was shot in the head and died instantly. His wife, Audrey, escaped unhurt.

Last night in Nairobi Mr Sullman talked of the attack.

He said: "A couple of men were standing in the middle of the road. I saw one of them had what appeared to be a rifle."

"I shouted to my wife to get down. There was one bang, more like a crack, and something hit me on the head. I must have blacked out for a few seconds."

Then he saw Mr Smith slumped in his seat, blood running from his head. "At the same time I saw the driver was hit."



Ambush here Mr Sullman saved his companions' lives after their Kenya safari bus was ambushed by robbers.

"I couldn't still clinging leaned over, accelerator left hand."

As soon as tackers Mr Sullman from the first to Nairobi.

Police say one of the robbers be responsible.

Kenya bans all SA-stamped passports

The Star's Foreign News Service

NAIROBI — Travellers from South Africa, of whatever nationality, will no longer be allowed into Kenya, Mr JK Mutua, Kenya's principal immigration officer, has announced.

No explanation has been given for the ban, which follows 11 days of chaos and confusion at Nairobi international

airport where would-be entrants to Kenya, mainly tourists, have been turned away, held at the airport and subjected to other harrassments when found to have South African stamps in their passports.

Until this month only South African passport holders had been banned from entering Kenya, and many exceptions to this rule had been made for participants in international conferences.

Tour operators ban will a tourist in country's earners, say

They say Americans through flights or circuit wh South Africa

GRANADA — Human remains excavated from a site north east of this Spanish city may prove to be among the oldest found in Europe, scientists said yesterday. Tests on the "Orce man" — named after a nearby village — have shown that the bones may

Human remains the oldest yet?

HAMBURG — West Germans are still the world's heaviest beer drinkers. Their consumption increased to 147.8 litres a head last year — 0.6 percent more than in 1981. Second place goes to the beer drinkers of Czechoslovakia, followed by East Germany and Australia. — Reuter.

West Germans down more beer

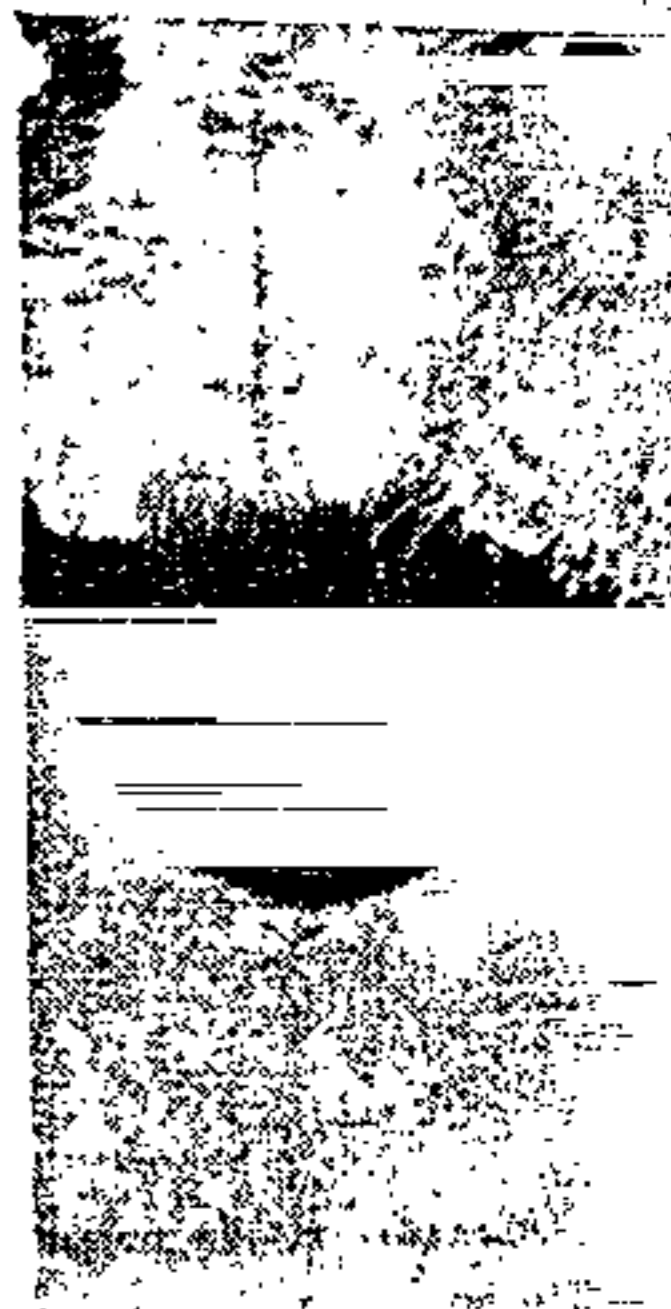
Representatives and 12 in the Senate joined Republicans in approving initial funds last month for work on the missile. — Reuter.

The day of protest, the second in just over a month and organized by trade unions to demonstrate opposition to the govern-

Interior Minister General Enrique Montero said 58 people had been arrested during the day.

Eye-witnesses said several people were also detained during the clashes while thousands more were stranded in the city by a cut in bus services.

main street and injuring many police charging crowds in the ment ended here yesterday with against Chile's military govern-



Letlaka: respect the law

MATTHEW MOONIEYA reports from the Transkei National Assembly

Minister: messengers of court cause complaints

UMTATA — Transkeian law was undergoing an evolutionary process to bring it in line with the circumstances of independence, the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday.

Delivering the policy speech on his vote, Mr Letlaka said he was proud of his department's contribution to the maintenance of law and order but it should be remembered that normal justice was only obtainable if there was respect for the law.

"The occasional and senseless killings through faction fights and beliefs in witchcraft in certain parts of Trans-

kei show, to the embarrassment of the nation, that in certain levels of our society the sense of justice between man and man remains an unfulfilled aspiration of the state.

"The problem facing our country or the world community in general is not so much the number and the nature of laws which are made in Parliament but respect for the law."

Mr Letlaka said the government realised that in its approach to the role of law in society, it must adopt an attitude which had its roots in the society's past but which was dynamic and realistic in the present and aimed at a new and progressive future.

"My department is establishing regional authority courts and our traditional leaders are for the first time granted effective power over their subjects which had been denied them for almost 100 years of white men's rule in Transkei.

"These courts will soon operate in all those regions where basic facilities, which lend themselves to the proper decorum and dignity of a court, exist.



MR LETLAKA

witnesses for court proceedings."

He said the office of the Government Attorney continued to expand and was dealing with a number of serious cases, some of which involved action instituted in overseas courts.

"These cases could raise very interesting points on international law which will test the attitude of foreign courts on the international status of Transkei in the eyes of the law as compared with world wide political hypocrisy on the same issue.

"However, even with the latter, law has demonstrably shown that where it speaks its word is supreme.

"For example, hostile international organisations like Amnesty International, which previously shunned any direct dealings with Transkei on queries affecting administration of justice, have since realised that to qualify for a reply, they must deal directly with the Transkeian Government on matters affecting our courts." — DDR

"In the interests of the Transkeian people it is proposed to approach these states, where appropriate, for conclusion of agreements on extradition, reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders and obtaining evidence from

cessitated reciprocal arrangements between Transkei and these states to ensure the smooth running of the wheels of justice.

"The interests of the Transkeian people it is proposed to approach these states, where appropriate, for conclusion of agreements on extradition, reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders and obtaining evidence from

UMTATA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, warned yesterday he would not allow anybody who was part of the judicial machinery of the court to make a mockery of the administration of justice.

Mr Letlaka was outlining the staff situation in his department and said he was disturbed by the number of complaints by attorneys outside and inside Transkei on the generally unsatisfactory services rendered by messengers of the court.

He pointed out that the messengers of the court were not government employees and the department had limited power over them.

"One of the main problems in appointing messengers of the court is that very few capable persons seem to be interested in these positions. The situation is so serious that the department is considering all the available alterna-

tives open to it on this matter.

"The department's displeasure on the unsatisfactory state of affairs has been brought to the attention of the messengers concerned."

He said it was proposed to hold crash courses for messengers this year.

Mr Letlaka said 15 people were sentenced to death and although there were slightly fewer criminal trials in the Supreme Court compared with the previous year, the hours spent by Supreme Court remained much the same.

As a result of the general increase in the volume of work in the Supreme Courts, judges had remained under constant pressure throughout the year.

He said it was gratifying to note that the spate of resignations by senior officers had been arrested last year with the improvement of the programme with greater vigour," he said.

To achieve this a number of officers had been granted bursaries to study law. The number had increased from 15 to 20.

His department had also established a legal training branch out of concern for the maintenance of high judicial standards which was being threatened by a shortage of qualified men. — DDR.

They could buy back
a decrease in the
of open market operations
The bond he issues
Then goes along to

could result in more
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Airways' Loss / Now R3,3m — report

UMTATA — Transkei Airways had a cumulative loss of R3 336 199, the Auditor-General, Mr J. Magubela, reported to Parliament yesterday when the annual report on the Airways was tabled.

Mr Magubela said: "It is public knowledge that airlines, particularly in developing countries, run at a loss, but such losses are usually considered in the light of cost-benefit analysis which tends to justify them in consideration of other socio-economic factors which may not necessarily be of direct pecuniary nature."

"Taking into account inflationary factors, every effort must be taken to budget and plan for break-even point."

Mr Magubela noted with great concern the fact that an expatriate accountant was employed on a part-time basis for the period of January 1981 to August 1982 and for the whole period, he enjoyed a full salary which was approved.

"I am informed that his actual attendance was two or three days a fortnight and that he did additional work in Durban."

"I am also informed that for a short period an additional accounts clerk was engaged as management felt that there was justification for an additional unit."

Mr Magubela said one of the cardinal objectives of the Government of Transkei was the creation of avenues of employment for Transkeians.

"It is my considered opinion that public interest would be better served by appointing a qualified Transkeian to undertake the present incumbent of the post of accountant as soon as possible."

Mr Magubela said he noted some weaknesses in the maintenance of stocks but there were some problems regarding these because South African Airways apparently was responsible for the corporation's aircraft and had physical control over spare parts and related stocks, while the corporation had financial responsibility and final account ability over the same stocks.

"It is my considered opinion that SAA should be asked to account for all stock purchased, used and on hand at regular intervals."

"During the year a sum of R7 500 representing stock was written off."

Mr Magubela said he was not satisfied with the way cheques and salaries were handled. But most of the issues he had brought to the attention of the board and management had been corrected.

The corporation operated a scheduled passenger service (including freight) between Umtata and Johannesburg and air charter services based at Umtata Airport and Rand Airport.

There appeared to have been a drop in the number of flights from 986 in 1980 to almost half.

"This drop may be attributed to the acquisition of a bigger aircraft. The number of passengers have dropped since 1980 from 9 422 to 8 546 in 1982. The traffic record appears to be satisfactory for a small air-line."

Four aircraft having a book value of R4 120 430 were owned and three of these had operated during the year.

"In February 1981, the Britten Norma Islander crashed and has not been operational up to the date of this report," Mr Magubela reported.

"According to my information the value of the aircraft is still at least equal to its book value of R138 276."

"Lack of decision on the part of the board and the management on the fate of this aircraft has resulted in a loss of income to the corporation."

"If the amount of R138 276 had been invested with financial institutions for a fixed two-year term, the yield on maturity would have increased the resources of the corporation."

The corporation had bought an additional aircraft second-hand from Kenya for R100 000.

Mr Magubela said the decision to buy the aircraft was made by the board of the corporation but he felt such a significant item should have been cleared by the Minister of Commerce and Finance before the transaction was finalised. — DDR.

Bikitsha says hospital food is appalling

UMTATA — Catering in Transkei hospitals is appalling. This was the view of the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha when he replied to his policy speech in the National Assembly yesterday.

"I have never seen such good food being maltreated. They drowned the food in water and later put it on the plate in a most unappetising way for a patient. It's definitely not well-cooked," said Dr Bikitsha.

He told the House that the University of Transkei had an industrial kitchen with modern kitchen equipment which was capable of preparing meals for 30 000 people a day.

He said he was suggesting the hospital should buy the already-wrapped food and store it. All that would be left would be to warm up the food required at the time, rather than lots of food being thrown away.

"There we are going to have nutritious food and the type of food ordered by the doctor for the patient," Dr Bikitsha said.

He said in Scotland there was one national kitchen for all the hospitals.

He said his department was also working on that idea.



DR BIKITSHA

On the question of fly-by-night doctors on the borders of Transkei and South Africa, Dr Bikitsha said they should be reported to the police, Transkei's Medical Association and the Department of the Interior.

On the frequent changing of departmental secretaries, Dr Bikitsha said it was because of the rules and regulations governing the departments that there should be such changes.

"For that matter, I am the sixth minister in this department since Transkei obtained self-government to this present day," he said.

Dr Bikitsha said he regretted to discuss the sudden resignation of top Transkeian gynaecologist, Dr G. T. Mayosi from the Transkei Government. He was now in Ciskei.

Dr Bikitsha warned members to be careful in making statements about expatriate doctors because what they had heard or had been saying was not true.

During the last two days in the Assembly, the question of local and expatriate doctors had dominated, with some members asking why expatriate doctors were being paid more than Transkeian doctors when they had similar qualifications.

Dr Bikitsha said expatriate doctors' salaries were the same as those of Transkeian doctors but they differed slightly because of the inducement perks.

He said the question of 12 months' probation for expatriate doctors, raised by members, was welcomed by his department.

"But better still, if we can have agents abroad to screen these doctors on our behalf before coming to Transkei. As a matter of fact we are working on that," he said.

Dr Bikitsha said: "It is said he who fights and runs away lives to fight again."

He revealed that in 1974 he wrote a memo to the then Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima pointing out the inequity of doctors in Transkei and when he returned to Transkei after a spell in Ciskei he found that the problem was still simmering.

Dr Bikitsha said money was not the only cause of Transkeian doctors leaving the country. Insecurity was also to blame.

"How long should Transkei go on training doctors and nurses for neighbouring states" he asked.

Dr Bikitsha said some Transkeian doctors declined to serve in the hospital because of the lack of equipment.

Dr Bikitsha urged members of the Assembly to appoint a Parliamentary committee to inquire into matters such as promotions in the nursing section and also to inquire into other facets of the nursing fraternity.

Dr Bikitsha said through the nursing association he learned that the department lost 68 well-trained nurses. — DDR.

DD 16/6/83

PH

Mayor: closer EL-Transkei ties needed ^{D.DISPATCH} ^{16/6/83} (103)

UMTATA — Regional co-operation was needed in order to make maximum use of the decentralisation objectives, the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring said yesterday.

Mr Spring was opening the Transkei Development Corporation's Misty Mount Training Centre near Umtata.

"There is no doubt that the economy of our region had not kept pace over the past two decades with the rest of South Africa," Mr Spring said.

The two major reasons were that the area had not been able to compete effectively with the other established industrial areas in South Africa and that there had been too much fragmentation of effort and not enough co-operation within the region itself.

"I believe that the new decentralisation proposals which afford us the top priority for development with the highest package of incentives, puts us into a position where we should be able to compete effectively with the other areas for industrial development provided we get our house in order. By that I mean that we in this region can no longer afford the luxury of working in isolation from each other and indeed competing with each other for the limited opportunities available to us."

Mr Spring said.

"East London and Transkei are an economic entity and the sooner we recognise this fact and get together to exploit the resources of the region to our mutual benefit, the sooner we are going to succeed in our development objectives."

Examples he gave were Transkei's strong flowing rivers with their potential for hydro-electricity generation and irrigation, which enhanced their great agricultural potential and human resources and East London's modern infrastructure and the most efficient harbour in Southern Africa.

"These are but a few examples of where we could co-operate to our mutual benefit."

He said that South Africa had to provide a minimum of 1 000 new jobs every working day up to the turn of the century. "South Africa's problem with unemployment is that while it has a vast pool of unskilled labour, it is desperately short of trained people."

"In this present economic climate when we are licking our wounds in a downturn but at the same time preparing ourselves for the next upswing in our economy, the opening of this Training Centre at Misty Mount could not have come at a more appropriate time," Mr Spring said. — DDR

vided for the unemployed on a 'piece-work' basis and they are paid according to their labour.

Work being done includes building and repairing dams in anticipation of rain; instituting such soil conservation measures as constructing earth banks, as well as clearing silt and repairing roads. — DDR.

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Victims' fund at R53 000

JOHANNESBURG — The State President's Fund for victims of terrorism has reached R53 242 since it was established three weeks ago.

But according to a spokesman from Volkskas, the bank where the account has been opened, the donations up to now have only been small ones.

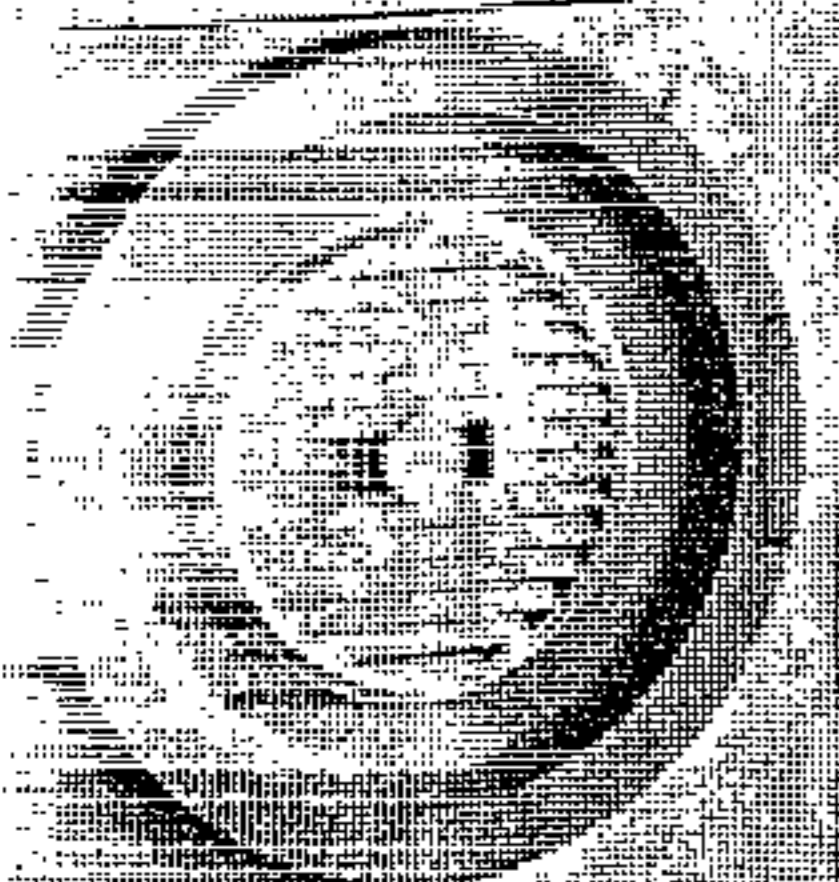
"The response has been good and on an average we are receiving about R3 000 to R4 000 a day," the spokesman said.

The big donations that have been promised have not yet been deposited," he said.

The fund will render financial help to the victims and dependants of the victims in regard to medical assistance; rehabilitation; emergency aid in respect of daily necessities of life; relief to widows and their dependants without sufficient financial means and education assistance. — DDC.

Rowe report: Lloyd to get damages

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Five-year plan drawn up to beat postal facilities backlog

UMTATA — The Department of Posts and Telecommunications had drawn up a five-year plan to overcome the serious backlog of facilities in Transkei, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunication, Miss Stella Sigcau, said yesterday.

The plan was expected to come into operation next year and had been presented to the National Planning Committee, Miss Sigcau said in the policy speech of her department in which she listed problems such as a serious staff brain drain, lack of buildings and accommodation, lack of accommodation for key personnel from SA, a telephone waiting list which had gone up in rural areas from 1080 to 1830 and in urban areas from 1480 to 1980 and inconveniences to subscribers.

Miss Sigcau said her department's services were a key pin in all the fields of development in Transkei and it was experiencing teething problems like in all developing countries.

"My department con-

tinues to contribute towards the improvement of the quality of life of the people of Transkei through the establishment of satellite post offices particularly in rural areas. With this in mind it was envisaged that my department would recruit a total of 370 personnel in various categories.

"I must admit that this figure is too low compared to the original estimate," she said.

She said her department was still bogged down by an acute shortage of highly qualified technical personnel and because SA was continually hamstrung by the same problem, Pretoria was recalling its personnel under this category without immediate replacements.

She said with the salary scales for technicians they would continue to be a scarce commodity.

She said "money talks" and with Transkei's salary scales, technicians would continue to be a scarce commodity.

Miss Sigcau said her department had to swallow the bill of losing trained personnel to other countries because of better salaries.

"We shall keep on training for others and be perpetually dependent on South Africa for personnel. Since 1981, the salary structure of technicians has been the subject of protracted negotiations with the Public Service Commission and no finality has so far been reached and the exodus continues unabated."

Miss Sigcau said an agreement had been reached between SA and Transkei in terms of which Pretoria would give Transkei as many volunteers as needed provided Transkei offered them suitable accommodation. The same applied to contract workers.

Because of the shortage of accommodation, SA had informed her department in no uncertain terms that when a house was made available its number and street should be furnished in writing. Other-

wise SA could not supply any more seconded officials.

"This house must understand that we cannot maintain, let alone run, a reliable telephone system nor have well-trained personnel without key people."

Her head office also operated in cramped conditions and it impaired productivity.

On telecommunications, Miss Sigcau said despite the progress in her department, their efforts had been thwarted by the insatiable demand which could not be met because of the drainage of technical staff.

The technical staff was also less mobile because of transport problems.

On postal services, Miss Sigcau said it was unfortunate the department had been compelled to increase tariffs to bring it in line with South African rates.

Miss Sigcau said her department was also faced with the problems of wrong delivery of postal items and money orders which she attri-

buted to the use of travel documents as a means of identification.

She said since independence, the national identity reference book had fallen into disuse in Transkei.

"Since then all Transkeians were issued with travel documents as substitutes.

"The easy manner in which the public obtain such documents is the direct cause of numerous cases of fraud."

Miss Sigcau said philatelic material from Transkei in major countries of the world had introduced "this new country of the world." — DDR.

Bribery, corruption taking place in courts, says Diko

UMTATA — Allegations of bribery and corruption among prosecutors and magistrates were made here yesterday in the National Assembly.

The allegations came from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, during the debate on the justice vote.

Mr Diko listed an area in which an influential businessman had been arrested and had been found not guilty despite the magistrate saying he was convinced the man was guilty.

"The prosecutor folded his arms," Mr Diko said. "If the magistrate was convinced the man was guilty, why did he not convict him?"

"I urge the department to look closely why prosecutors are subjected to bribery. I know there is corruption and bribery and I ask the honourable minister and his department to stamp it out as it is a bad reflection on the good name of Transkei."

Mr Diko urged magistrates and prosecutors to stop their nonsense in the name of patriotism. They could not be allowed to drink in she-beens.

"They must do justice to and not disgrace Transkei in front of the whole world," he said.

In his reply, the Minis-



MR DIKO

ter of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka said he hoped the regional courts would not be used to ride rough-shod over the time-worn principles of justice.

"I trust they are going to dispense justice as in the magistrates courts," he said.

Mr Letlaka also agreed with earlier speakers that judicial officers had to receive better salaries otherwise the department would continue to have problems.

On the question of public prosecutors, he said the problem was that his department was saddled with the situation where these men had no legal training and did not know right from wrong. He said corruption possibly stem-

med from their ignorance.

"Perhaps they do not know what is expected of them," he said.

Earlier the MP for Butterworth, Mr R. Matutu, called for black judges to be appointed in Transkei.

"The department should consider the appointment of Transkeian advocates as judges, especially those with experience such as Professor Koyana, Mr J. Renene and Mr G. L. Kakana.

"If Zimbabwe and the other African states can have their own judges I cannot see any earthly reason why Transkei cannot have its own," he said.

He said white magistrates and judges should be encouraged to stay as their contribution to the legal system was highly appreciated.

Mr Matutu also raised the question of the 15 death sentences passed in Transkei last year.

He was not against capital punishment but he queried whether the death sentence was a deterrent or remedy to the international problem of crime.

He asked whether life imprisonment would not be more appropriate as it gave the person a chance to repent and re-

form.

"I don't say it is justifiable to kill. It is not for me to decide," he said.

Two MPS queried the question of liquor licences and easy access to liquor.

Chief S. Dalisile queried the issuing of liquor licences and said that the nation would fall into destruction if they were granted lavishly. — DDR

Ban reference withdrawn

UMTATA — Opposition MP Chief Twentyman Sigcau withdrew a remark in the National Assembly yesterday that he had been told by a policeman that because of instructions from Umtata by the justice and police departments, opposition meetings were banned.

He withdrew the remark following opposition from the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, who insisted that the chief should name the policeman as no such in-

struction had been given.

"Neither I personally, nor my department, had issued such an instruction. This is a serious allegation and cuts across the democratic constitution of our country," Mr Letlaka said.

Chief Sigcau refused to name the policeman as he said they had been told several times in the House to name people.

Mr Letlaka asked that Chief Sigcau undertake to report the matter to

the police, but he refused.

The Minister then appealed to the chairman of the House privilege of the House could not cover such accusations which could not go unchallenged. He asked that either Chief Sigcau name the policeman or withdrew the statement.

Chief Sigcau replied: "I withdraw my statement. My implication is that we should see that justice is done." — DDR

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S. Post 17/6/83

SA, Ciskei meet 'in spirit of cordiality'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Ciskei and South Africa have met "in a spirit of cordiality", but so far there has been no information from either side about the recent problem areas that have arisen between the two Governments.

In a Press statement after the talks yesterday, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs gave no information about issues dealt with during the meeting.

But it is certain that the recent refusal by Ciskei to accept any more resettlement from Duncan Village in East London to Mdantsane on Ciskei land would have featured prominently.

In reply to a question in Parliament last month, the Minister of Co-operation and

Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, confirmed that Ciskei had made representations about this matter through diplomatic channels.

"The resettlement of these people is taking place in terms of an existing bilateral agreement between South Africa and Ciskei," Dr Koornhof said.

To accede to Ciskei's request about resettlements, he said, this agreement would first have to be altered.

Other areas of tension have involved farming land on Ciskei's borders.

The President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was in a Cabinet meeting today and could not be reached for comment.

The South Africans have declined to elaborate on yesterday's bland statement.

D. DISPATCH
Jail for PAC man

18/6/23
UMTATA — The court had to beware of becoming involved in emotional arguments about banned organisations, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Hefer, said yesterday when he sentenced a terror trial accused to an effective four years in prison.

Mr Lawrence Vumankosi Ntikinca, 25, was found guilty on the main count of having taken part directly or indirectly in the activities of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

He was also found guilty on the alternate counts of possession of a firearm and 13 rounds of ammunition without a licence and of theft of nine blank Transkeian travel documents and two official stamps from the offices of the Butterworth district commissioner.

Granting leave to appeal, the chief justice said it was a difficult matter to consider as he had "to sit in judgment on my own judgment."

Mr Justice Hefer sentenced Mr Ntikinca to

four years on the count on the PAC and theft, six months for possession of the firearm and ammunition and 18 months on the count of theft of the Transkeian travel documents and stamps.

The chief justice said passing sentence in this type of case was difficult for several reasons.

Firstly the very act in terms of which the accused is charged and convicted contains a number of offences varying from petty to serious. To say a man participated in activities of an unlawful organisation does not exactly say what he did.

"Another reason it is not an easy matter is that these so-called political cases are in themselves emotional.

"The result is that there are people in Transkei clamouring for heavy sentences. Others are clamouring for lighter sentences and go to the extent of saying the unlawful organisations should be unbanned.

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"The court must be careful not to become party to any emotional arguments and against siding with any party."

The court must take into account what the accused tried to do and the fact that he did not succeed.

It also had to be taken into account that what he did not reach the stage of violence.

Pleading in mitigation earlier, Mr Justice Poswa said Mr Ntikinca's personal circumstances should be taken into account.

As a result of his eight months in detention, he had sustained injuries. The court could not be unmindful of his suffering.

During his arrest, he made no attempt to use the firearm.

Earlier Mr Justice Hefer said he felt it was unjustified to order an inquiry into the police assaults as there was a civil case pending.

"It is far better to let the civil action take its course," he said. — DDR

Lujabe: land is ^{18/6/83} not negotiable

DISPATCH

UMTATA — Transkei's land restoration principle was not negotiable and there was no ground for South Africa's tardiness in transferring the whole of East Griqualand and Maclear, Elliot and Indwe regions, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtu-tuzeli Lujabe said yesterday.

"It is in the interests of good neighbourliness for her to finalise the land question.

"I do not believe the Government of South Africa will wilfully sour mutual relations by withholding what is rightfully ours.

"South Africa's reluctance to return our land has been a sore spot in our relations ever since we attained independence."

PE folk flock to Bisho for an evening

By SIMON BLOCH

EVERY evening after work a small convoy of private cars leaves Port Elizabeth for Bisho, near King William's Town, site of Southern Africa's newest homeland casino.

There the occupants play the tables until the casino closes at 2am and then they drive back home again in time for work next day.

They are a diverse bunch. Sometimes two attorneys ride along — rubbing shoulders with an electrician, an insurance man, a computer salesman, two middle-management motor company men, an estate agent and a hairdresser, among others.

The drive takes them 2½ hours each way and costs them less than a tankful of fuel.

To them, the spin of a wheel and the call of a number between 1 and 36 is irresistible.

One Port Elizabeth man who made a small killing at roulette last week said it was the best entertainment he had had this side of Durban.

"I had a hell of a time. I didn't really go with the intention of gambling big stakes, but lady luck was on my side. I took R100 with me and came home with substantially more." He didn't want his name in the paper.

Another man who went for the night, Mr Thomas van As, said he thought the casino was great.

"It's very well organised and the atmosphere is good. The croupiers are very professional and friendly and everyone seemed to be having a good time."

He said he didn't pay any covert charge when he entered the casino and, as he was leaving, a manager called him aside and filled in a complimentary ticket with his name on it.

"I'm definitely going to take advantage of it. In fact, I'm going up again tonight," he said.

The first casinos established within reach of South Africans were in the late 1960s in Swaziland.

Then came Maseru and when the demand clearly showed the profitability of running a casino, Southern Sun Hotels splurged out and created Sun City.

Hordes of people from the Reef and Pretoria flock there for a taste of the fun and excitement which is verboten in this country.

With so much South African money pouring into the casinos — and out again to South African-based companies — would it not make more sense to have casinos in South Africa, thus cutting travelling costs and allowing the Government to take a tax cut?

Port Elizabeth's Director of Publicity, Miss Cynthia van

der Mescht, said the exodus to her being felt by local tourism.

"A casino at a beachfront hotel shot in the arm for the city," she

"Instead of the money being spent here. There would be people to places like Sun City. It Ciskei."

The main stumbling block at opposition of the Afrikaners church

Ds H J de Vos, of the NG K Weekend Post the church regards forms of gambling, as sin. Even implemented initially by the Government for the Defence Force, had been

"The Bonus Bond scheme, which

Join forces to save E Cape, says Rubbin

Weekend Post Reporter

ALL representative bodies in Port Elizabeth should join forces to save the Eastern Cape, says the president of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Solly Rubbin.

Expressing alarm at the results of the lack of Government incentives in the Eastern Cape, he

says the lack of incentives was having on the economy, security and well-being of the region.

"Do we have the guts to stand up and fight for the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage complex?" he asked.

"I believe Port Elizabeth is worth fighting for and I sincerely believe there is something we can do

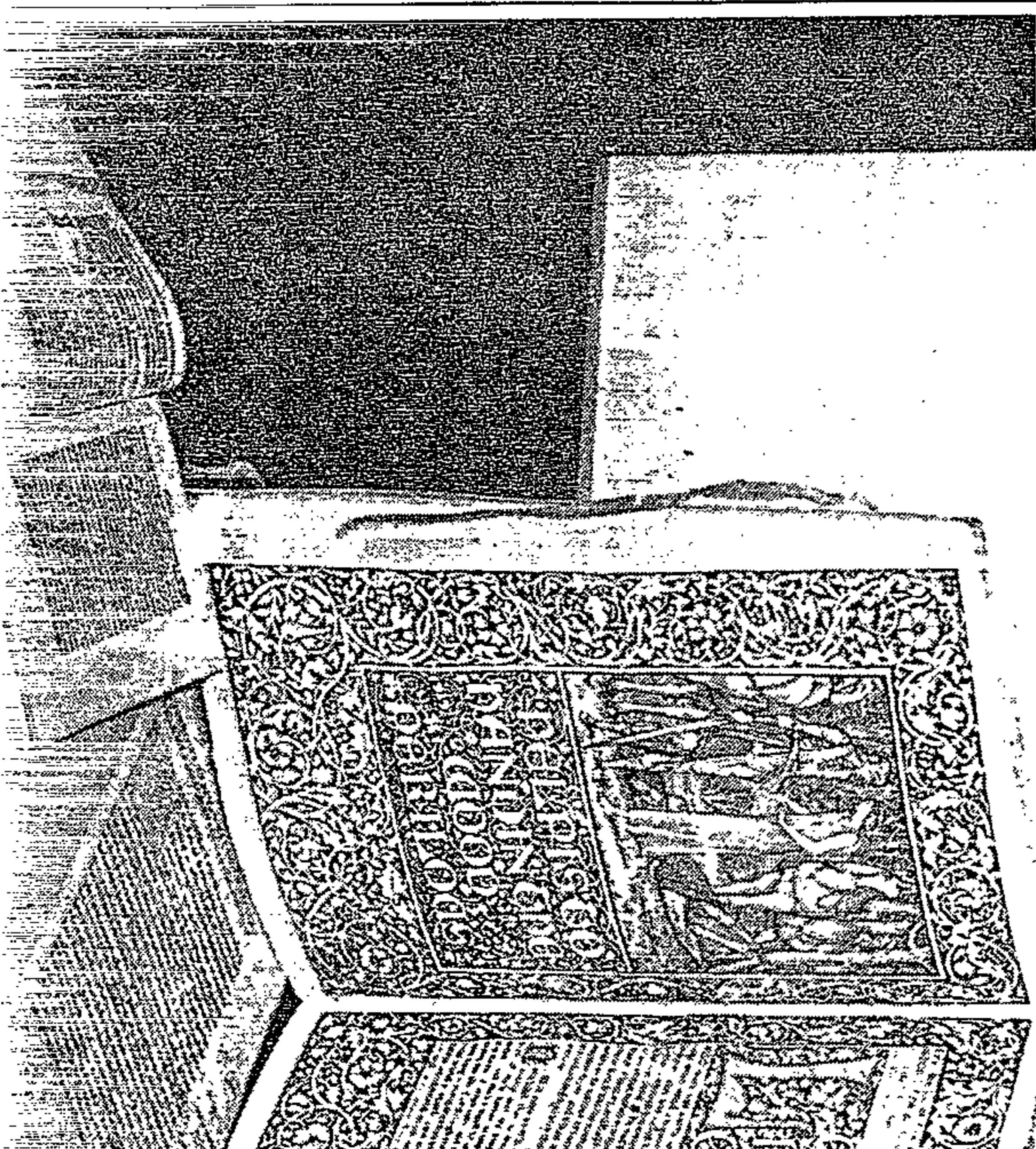
Mr Rubbin was supporting the call by the managing director of General Motors South African, Mr Lou Wilking, for Government assistance to attract and stimulate growth in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Wilking said last weekend that the lack of Government incentives was

try needs, except those incentives we must now go and get for ourselves.

"We have excellent and plentiful labour, we have cheap and reliable electricity and we have a guaranteed supply of water while the rest of the country is suffering from the effects of a terrible drought."

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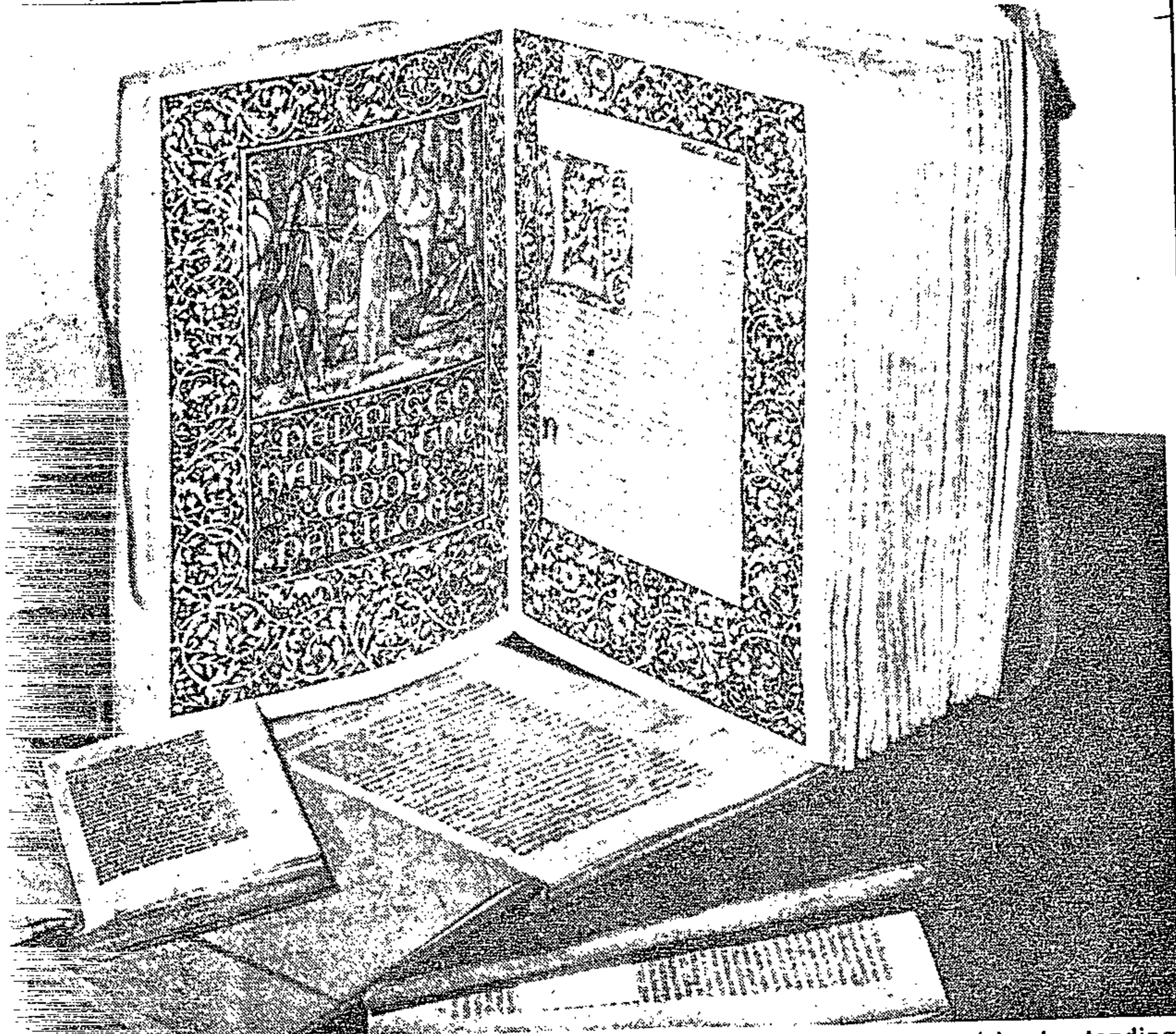
an evening's gambling

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...vantage of it. In fact, I'm
 within reach of South Afri-
 -waziland.
 ...the demand clearly
 ...a casino, Southern Sun
 ...Sun City.
 ...Pretoria flock there
 ...which is *verboden* in
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 ...to have casinos in South
 ...costs and allowing the
 ...Publicity, Miss Cynthia van

der Mescht, said the exodus to homelands attractions was being felt by local tourism.
 "A casino at a beachfront hotel would be a tremendous shot in the arm for the city," she said.
 "Instead of the money being spent in other centres, it would be spent here. There wouldn't be such an exodus of people to places like Sun City, the Wild Coast casino and Ciskei."
 The main stumbling block appears to be the strong opposition of the Afrikaans churches.
 Ds H J de Vos, of the NG Kerk in Humewood, told Weekend Post the church regarded casinos, like any other forms of gambling, as sin. Even the Bonus Bond scheme, implemented initially by the Government to raise funds for the Defence Force, had been opposed by the NG Kerk.
 "The Bonus Bond scheme, which is a lottery, is a sin,"

said Mr De Vos, "and that goes for horse racing as well."
 One leading political observer said it was only the NG Kerk's standpoint on the matter which prevented the Government changing its attitude.
 "The Government managed to clear its conscience by maintaining the bonds were to be for the defence of the country."
 "It would be difficult for the Government to abolish horse racing in South Africa because horse racing was established in South Africa long before the Nationalists came to power.
 "The only reason they allow casinos to be established in the homelands is that their claim that the homelands are totally independent would be destroyed if they didn't," he said.



...of rare books damaged by damp at Port Elizabeth's main library. The opened book, standing, is a Press William Morris book — with illustrations by the famous English painter Burne-Jones. The books lying to the left are examples of books made in the 14th, 15th and 16th Century. The book lying to the right is a manuscript (pounded calf-hide) on which is inscribed an ancient musical score. The works pictured show signs of mildew and some have been spoiled by fishmoths.

Feast of top tennis on TV

By STAN GRAY
 SPORTS fans are in for a feast of top tennis on the box from next week, with extensive SATV coverage of Wimbledon every day for a fortnight except next Thursday.
 Both the men's and women's singles finals will be screened "live".
 Coverage of the All-England tennis championships will start on Monday with 50 minutes of highlights of the opening day from 9.10.
 On Tuesday, *Sportfokus* will feature Wimbledon from 7 to 7.30.
 There will be two sessions on Wednesday, the first at 8.14 and the second at 10.40.
 On Friday the coverage will be from 7 to 7.30 in the *Sportsview* slot, and *Sport '83* on Saturday will stay with the tennis for two hours from 3.30.
 The pattern for the following week will be similar, except that there will be additional tennis from 3 on Wednesday and another special relay at the same time on Thursday.
 There will be two broadcasts on the Friday — from 3 and again at 7.
 The climax will come at the weekend, starting with live coverage of the women's singles final from 3 on the Saturday.
 As women's finals seldom develop into marathon matches and are contested

Spate of flu mainly strikes younger children

89 E. Post 18/6/83

COLD weather has brought a spate of Bangkok flu to Cape Town.
 Virologists in Cape Town
 This had kept the numbers down.
 A pharmacist said there had been an increase in flu
 was not a notifiable disease the exact number of cases could not be determined.
 "Union High School in Graaff Reinet has experi-
 struck those in the lower standards," he said.
 Mr Burrell said some pupils, who lived nearby, had to be sent home to take the

Get-rich-quick Kaisers

CP Correspondent

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city Press

17/6/83

Matanzima gets

a higher

salary

than PW

Botha

ed in the Transkeian Parliament by Prime Minister Matanzima, he stressed the difficult times the homeland's

economy was in.

"I have already referred to the gravity of the financial situation.

"In these circumstances, honourable members should not be seen to be in a quest for self-enrichment but should be seen to be committed to the upliftment of all the people of Transkei," he said.

With their newly-acquired German-built cars, which cost a total of R518 219, the Transkei Cabinet is certainly a fine example of Chief George's call.



President Matanzima ... R75 000 a year.

CAPE TOWN

Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima has become the highest paid politician in South Africa.

He is to be paid R75 000 a year from July 1.

His old salary was R41 500 a year.

His new salary is nearly R15 000 higher than that paid to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha will earn R60 234 during the 1983/84 financial year.

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, is also earning less than President Matanzima. His salary is R62 796

a year. Venda's president, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, was the highest paid homeland leader with R48 700 a year.

But under the Transkei's latest salary increases even Prime Minister George Matanzima, with R54 000 a year, will be getting more than him.

Chief George Matanzima used to earn R37 720, but his 43,2 percent increase puts him into the top league.

Ministers in the Transkei will now earn R40 000 a year (up R5 200), deputy Ministers R36 000 and MPs R8 400.

When the salary increases were announced

21/9/83

D-DISPATCH

R13 000 invested illegally — report

UMTATA — Two ex-mayors of Transkeian towns illegally invested R13 000 of town councils' money in a Lesotho-based scheme.

This emerged from the auditor-general's report on municipalities tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Mr J. Maqubela's report covering three years dealt with several irregularities in 18 of the country's 28 municipalities.

Irregularities ranging from monies not being banked to monies disappearing were reported by Mr Maqubela who expressed deep misgivings "about the administrative decadence that has set in in some of our municipalities" and warned:

"If no concerted efforts are made to stem this downward trend in our municipal administration, most of our towns will end up as relics of what once existed in the history of Transkei."

He ascribed the situation to councillors' lack of perception of the im-

portance of their duties and lack of control and checks on town clerks and their staff which resulted in misappropriation.

"This provides the best climate for the municipal employee who desires to use the municipal system for his own ends."

Other reasons for the situation included a lackadaisical approach in collecting revenue and a lack of probity of municipal staff which could be ascribed to low salaries.

Mr Maqubela said it was distressing to note that despite all the efforts of the government, it was found that in the majority of the towns, even the basic books of account, minutes of meetings and general correspondence were kept in such a poor state that it was impossible to audit or do accounting work without an extensive search for successive minutes of meetings, expenditure vouchers, bank statements and tenders.

In certain cases some

of the documents could not be found at all

Mr Maqubela cited two municipalities on which he could not report:

He was unable to report for the years 1979 and 1980 on Umzimkulu because of the manner in which the books of account were found.

"The delay in reporting has also been aggravated by the fact that the town clerk went on leave on the arrival of the auditors and only resumed duties after they had left for head office."

He could not report on Tsolo during 1978 and 1979 where there was an apparent cash shortage of R6 136,80 which was detected by the council but when reported to the police, they could not fix responsibility since more than one officer was engaged in the collections.

The Tsolo records for 1978-1980 had been destroyed by fire and no audit could be carried out. — DDR.

Full report, P7

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Municipalities ignoring rules

He said in three municipalities, the minutes were not signed by the mayor or chairman after a council meeting.

Minister: a problem with maintenance

UMTATA — The Transkei Road Transportation Corporation operations culminated in a net loss of only R84 172 during which 16.5 million passengers were transported over 8.9 million kilometres in 230 buses.

16.5 million passengers transported

transported

A management agreement was entered into between the Transkei Road Transport Corporation and the Corporation for Economic Development which undertook to manage the affairs of the corporation on behalf of the Government of Transkei, the only shareholder in the corporation.

The corporation had so far trained 12 Transkeians as diesel mechanics, trained all drivers locally, held courses for inspectors and supervisors staff and given on-the-job training in all disciplines. — DDR.

UMTATA — Several municipalities were not complying with statutory requirements and town clerks failed in even basic accounting work and preparation of financial statements, according to a report tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

The Auditor-General, Mr J. Maqubela, reported that this was putting an added financial burden on these municipalities through special fees for non-audit work.

In 1980 alone, the audit fee together with the special audit fee totalled R41 401,08 for 15 municipalities.

Mr Maqubela gave a summary of non-compliance with statutory requirements as follows:

- One municipality did not use receipts as prescribed.
- Two municipalities did not issue receipts for cheques received.
- A total of two municipalities did not keep receipt books in safe custody.
- Six municipalities did not deposit monies daily.
- In one municipality, vouchers were not certified by the responsible officers or passed for payment.
- Three municipalities did not make payments by cheque for amounts over R5.
- A total of 13 municipalities did not maintain record of stock and stores detailing purchase and issues.
- In one municipality, payments were not properly vouched and supported by necessary acquittances and certificates.
- Two municipalities did not maintain books of account to record council's assets, liabilities and financial transactions.
- In four municipalities, council departed from the estimates of expenditure adopted by it or exceeded the total amount of the estimates.
- In 10 municipalities, councils could not establish a revolving fund.
- One municipality did not rate immovable property.
- A total of 10 municipalities did not take court action to recover monies owing.
- Three municipalities raised loans without special resolution or without ministerial approval.
- One municipality did not obtain ministerial approval for alienation of immovable property vested in the municipality.
- One municipality did not publish tender notices for contracts.
- One municipality did not grant bursary loan as stipulated.
- In one municipality a pound book was not kept by the poundmaster.
- Cheques for eight municipalities were not duty free in terms of the Stamps Duty Act. — DDR.

Report details loss of public funds

UMTATA — The report tabled in Parliament yesterday by the auditor-general, Mr J. Maqubela, detailed irregularities and loss of public funds in 18 municipalities.

The report on the 18 municipalities covered a period of three years and included:

Butterworth: Misappropriation, under-banking, shortages in cash and irresponsible and unsatisfactory situations were reported on pay sheets and wage registers.

These included:

Two receipt books that could not be found.

Two cases of misappropriation of funds were found in connection with Msobomvu hostel rents. One official was fined R110 in court and in the second case only R425,50 had been traced after 425 receipts

An amount of R931,50 was stolen from the locked cabinet at Msobomvu of R1 578 was detected and recovered from the responsible official.

Surprise checks found the cashier short of R10,42 as well as a discrepancy of R44,90 in the petty cash. Both amounts had been made good.

In 1980 an underbanking of R69,17 was detected and up to the date of the report had not been settled.

It had been found that wages for a labourer had been drawn after he received from Cala. No receipt was loaned to the Cala Municipality and was never returned while neither it or its value of R13,20 recovered from Cala. No receipted yet.

Coffmaba — A receipt book was loaned to the Cala Municipality and was never returned while neither it or its value of R13,20 recovered from Cala. No receipted yet.

Ellidokale — There was an apparent discrepancy of R1 286,67 between the cash book, receipts and explanation had not been received from the council.

Lady Frere — In 1978, the council bought a sheep for R35 as a donation to a road gang but the act made no provision for such donations and the money was recovered from the council.

Umtata — There was apparently no control to ensure that wage payments were made only to municipal employees at authorised wage rates.

had been fraudulently removed. A total of R2 443,75 receipts could not be traced and council said the insurers had paid them and that the official had been arrested. They had not heard the outcome of his case.

Gala — An illegal investment of revolving fund monies by the mayor and town clerk in a Lesotho scheme. Surcharge action had been taken against them but at the time of writing the report, there was no news of its recovery.

Umtata — The remaining nine airstrips were licensed and serviceable. Mr Jonas said and drew attention to the strips to deliver essentials and medical services in times of a disaster or an emergency.

When signing the wage cheque, signatories apparently did not agree the amount of the cheque with the net amount of the wage sheet. This weakness was aggravated by the fact that the person writing out the wage cheque also drew in making up wage packets. The wage cheque could thus be made out for an amount exceeding the net wage and the cash subsequently misappropriated.

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MR JONAS

Department, seven in Finance, 10 in Foreign Affairs, 160 in Health, nine in Interior, 10 in Justice, nine in Commerce, 208 in Police, 75 in Posts and Telegraphs, 15 in Prisons, three in the Public Service Commission, 16 in Transport and 15 in Works and Energy.

A total of 639 accidents had been reported the previous year and the increase was attributed in part to the corresponding increase in the number of vehicles.

Of the 650 reported, 186 were due to recklessness and negligence.

Dealing with the cost of maintenance work at commercial garages, Mr Jonas said, "It is easy to imagine the terrific amount involved to cover the costs. By way of explanation it is possible that any department could be invoiced for 11 hours just for removing and replacing the motor of a heavy vehicle."

Of the 650 reported, 186 were due to recklessness and negligence.

Of the 650 reported, 186 were due to recklessness and negligence.

Mr Jonas said training facilities would also curbed through the effect savings. He called for a driving school for civil servants if funds permitted to eradicate the high accident rate.

A breakdown of 54 departments was warned were: two in the Prime Minister's department, 103 in agriculture and forestry, five in the auditor-general's office, eight in the Education

Department, seven in Finance, 10 in Foreign Affairs, 160 in Health, nine in Interior, 10 in Justice, nine in Commerce, 208 in Police, 75 in Posts and Telegraphs, 15 in Prisons, three in the Public Service Commission, 16 in Transport and 15 in Works and Energy.

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DD 21 June 1983

MP: UN should study Transkei's liberation

UMTATA — The United Nations and Organisation of African Unity should study the situation and manner in which Transkeians liberated themselves from white rule, the MP for Engcobo, Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, said in the foreign affairs debate yesterday.

"We saw no other way and when we were free of the evils of apartheid, we expected to be recognised," Mr Komsana said.

He asked the UN and OAU to consider why South Africa could remain a member of the world body with her bad track record.

With the Russians and Chinese moving into Lesotho, he wondered whether Transkeians would one day be called to fight as they had been called in the world wars.

"And if we are called on the question is are we going to fight to defend apartheid?"

"South Africa has created enemies throughout the world because of apartheid and we are made to suffer for it," he said.

The MP for Umzimkulu, Mr W. T. Nomvalo, asked how the OAU could call Transkeian independence fraudulent when over three million people had been liberated from white rule.

He said if Transkei was not being recognised because of its dependence on South Africa, it was a factless argument.

"There is not a single country in Africa not dependent on South Africa. This was why the South African Prime Minister could say the whole of Africa was dying and the only ray of hope was South Africa."

"Not one African state denied that statement."

Mr Nomvalo also questioned Transkei's attitude to the refugees from Lesotho who he said were feeling the Jonathan rule.

He asked whether the Russians and Far Eastern countries in Lesotho

would not try to recapture the refugees. He also wanted to know if terrorists could not come into Transkei posing as refugees.

Transkei was not recognised and there was no hope of getting aid for the refugees from the UN agencies. He questioned whether Transkei could cater for the refugees.

The MP for Butterworth, Mr Mzwandile Matututu, said Transkei did not regret the non-violent road to independence although no country recognised Transkei.

He called for effective measures and even legal action to prevent maltreatment of Transkeians in South Africa and said it was strange that men like Mr Franko Maritz and Mr J. H. T. Mills were now busy chasing Transkeians out of South Africa.

South Africa should be taken up for breaking agreements with Transkei on matters such as removing Transkeians to Ciskei. Transkeians were supposed to enjoy the same rights as all foreigners in South Africa.

The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, said South Africa's manipulation of Transkeian independence ensured dependence on Pretoria.

He said that once the African states fought a common cause with Transkei.

"We stood side by side with them and sat in conference to plan and effect the liberation of the black man. Men like Prof Z. K. Matthews, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, Tennyson Makiwane and others were the brains of these liberation forums."

"The winds of change are still blowing down the African continent. They have ripped up trees in Zimbabwe and the advent toward the southern tip of the continent is being heralded by the unnoticed movement of the trees of Transkei."

Mrs Silo of Engcobo said it should be made clear to South Africa

that maltreatment of Transkeian nationals was becoming unbearable while Chieftainess Mary Moshoeshe said the government should see to it that freedom meant freedom for all blacks, including those in South Africa. — DDR

CAPK TAB 2/6/83

Court told plight of squatters

Staff Reporter

THE decentralization policy of the South African Government had failed in Transkei because the local industries could not absorb the large labour force, an Athlone magistrate was told yesterday.

Mr Iraj Abedian, a lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, was speaking at the trial of seven men accused of illegal squatting and being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours.

The men, Zitshonisile Mgbisa, 26, Mr Mgobozi Andries Nqwkiso, 29, Mr Alfred Qayi, 57, Mr Milion Mati, 50, Mr Sydney Ngqola, 44, William Malala, 45, and Mr Skelo Eliot Jajini, all pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr Sydney Ngqola also pleaded not guilty to a further charge of failing to produce his reference book on demand.

Mr Abedian said he had done a thesis on the national accounts of Transkei and had lived there for 14 months.

He said the men were mainly migrant workers and an estimated 70 per cent of Transkei men were working in South Africa. The labour recruitment policy of

South Africa automatically affected most of the Transkei workforce, he said.

"As there were no major industrial or mining industries more pressure was put on people to migrate to other centres legally or otherwise. An additional national phenomenon was the drought," he said.

Mr Abedian said the two major Transkei industrial sectors, Butterworth and Umtata, were a result of the decentralization policy of the South African Government.

The policy failed because the industrial centres could not absorb the large Transkei labour force. There were neither raw material or skilled labour in Transkei to establish large industries.

"The Peninsula has an attraction because of the higher wages paid. Even if a person could get a job in Transkei he could expect to earn an average of R65 per month compared to about R200 in South Africa.

"People would rather violate the law to survive and it is an accepted fact that an individual would forego being near relatives if they have a chance to work," Mr Abedian said.

The trial continues today.

Mr A P Kotze was the magistrate. Mr A C Venter appeared for the State. Mr P J Berthold appeared for all the men.

103

Letlaka: prisoners rehabilitated

D. DISPATCH
02/6/83

UMTATA — The emphasis on Transkei's prison service is rehabilitation of inmates, according to the policy speech of the Department of Prisons.

Delivering the policy speech on his vote yesterday, Mr Tsepo Letlaka outlined how his department hoped to return rehabilitated and reformed inmates to society who would lead respectable and industrious lives.

The prison population in Transkei was up: There were 39 077 people admitted to the country's 24 prisons last year of which 31 340 were awaiting trial prisoners and 7 737 sentenced prisoners.

Last year there were 30 956 awaiting trial

prisoners with 6 501 sentenced prisoners.

"This reflects an increase of 384 awaiting trial prisoners and 1 236 sentenced prisoners.

Mr Letlaka said in essence, the treatment of prisoners entailed the reconditioning of bad habits and characteristics and conditioning of good habits and behaviour.

"This amounts to a policy aimed at development of self-discipline without which imprisonment would be meaningless.

"My department is aware it is this inability to accept discipline which is the cause of many people coming into conflict with the orderly rules of com-

munity.

Prisoners were being trained for proficiency certificates in trades such as building and his department was negotiating with the Department of Interior to issue these certificates to both prison staff and prisoners who passed the prescribed tests of the Transkei Apprenticeship Act.

Adult education and religious rehabilitation were also seen and 50 prisoners sat for examinations of which 37 passed and were issued with diplomas.

Six prisoners wrote Std 10, 13 were examined for various diplomas and one who enrolled for university was released from prison be-

fore the examination and arrangements were made for him to sit for examinations in another centre of his choice.

The Bible had also gained a great deal of popularity among inmates for use in private devotional reading.

Social work services played a prominent role in social rehabilitation. A total of 7 856 diagnostic interviews were conducted during the year with a total of 532 group sessions at both Umtata and Lusikisiki Prisons.

After-care service was provided by the Transkei Institute of Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Ticro).

Dealing with staff matters, Mr Letlaka said the 1 209 members had proved inadequate to administer and control inmates in the country's 24 prisons.

"The public service commission is reviewing this for possible expansion and the establishment of prison commands."

Training personnel was intensified and 252 men and 18 women underwent basic training courses locally.

Lack of college facilities compelled them to rely on South African expertise and this reliance would remain so for long because the National Planning Committee did not accord priority to a training college despite their repeated motivations.

There was also intense and praiseworthy personnel development in striving for academic achievement.

A total of 82 men and seven women were promoted. — DDR.

DD
22/6/83

Accountability motion passed

UMTATA — The Sessional Committee on Public Accounts has been empowered to take verbal evidence on the accounts of statutory bodies in Transkei.

The move follows a unanimous motion in the National Assembly yesterday piloted by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, which amends the Exchequer and Audit Act.

Previously, the power to take verbal evidence on the report of the auditor-general was confined to government departments where secretaries are the chief accounting officers and had to give verbal evidence to the committee.

The amendment will bring statutory bodies such as corporations and municipalities under stricter financial accountability. The Minister of Finance moved that the amendment covered the reports already tabled this session and that they stood referred to the sessional committee.

Several MPS launched attacks on the corporations.

Chief O. O. Mapasa, of Cofimvaba, referred to the R3,3 million Transkei Airways loss and said the amendment opened the way for an investigation that would make people accountable.

"This R3,3 million could go a long way to support the people of Transkei so it must be accounted for," he said.

The MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, referred to the "flowery report of the Transkei Development Corporation which turned out to be a ruse".

"The report reflected a progressive TDC but our auditor-general gave us his own report and we were surprised to find TDC in fact had losses. They took cash recently given to them to liquidate their debts.

"Now the sessional committee will be able to call them to account for this."

Mr Mazwana appealed to the government to place Transkeians with interests in the country in top positions instead of people who could run to South Africa when questioned.

Chief E. Ndamase, of Libode, said his heart ached when he thought about the TDC.

"The whole system is devilish and it must be exposed. In years to come South Africa will withdraw its subsidies because of misappropriation."

Chief Dumisana Gwadiso, of Ngqeleni, said officials caught out on what approximated to economic sabotage should be summarily dismissed.

No clemency should be shown as it encouraged others to commit the same offence. Unauthorised expenditure grew out of leniency.

Chief Gwadiso said certain officials of the TDC had enriched themselves and opened their own businesses. When they were found out, they left Transkei.

Members also called for school funds to be investigated and Mr Mazwana said at one senior secondary school R27,000 was missing.

Chief Mapasa said enemies were created when investigations were called into school funds.

The deputy Minister of Health, Mr G. Nota, said he was overjoyed by the whole amendment as it made everyone now accountable to the sessional committee. — DDR.

Magistrate

CAP. Times 22/6/83

calls Transkei 'wretched'

Staff Reporter

THE situation in Transkei was wretched but it did not justify breaking the laws of South Africa, an Athlone magistrate said yesterday as he sentenced seven men for squatting at KTC.

Six men, Zitshonisile Mgibisa, 26, Mgobozi Andries Ngwikiso, 29, William Mati, 50, Sydney Ngqola, 44, William Malala, 39, and Skelo Eliot Jajini, 45, were sentenced to a total of R100 (or 100 days) each for illegal squatting and being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours.

The entire sentence was suspended on condition that they were not convicted of a similar offence and that they leave the Peninsula by July 15.

A seventh man, Alfred Qayi, 57, was acquitted of being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours. He was cautioned and discharged for illegal squatting.

Particulars in his reference book indicated he had worked for the same employer for 19 years.

"In the light of the Rikhoto judgment it appears as if he qualifies to live in the Peninsula," the magistrate, Mr A P Kotze, said.

All the men pleaded not guilty to the charges and raised necessity as their defence.

Passing judgment, Mr Kotze said: "Conditions in Transkei are bad and wretched but they cannot be classified as a state of emergency. No one testified that they approached the Transkei Government for assistance. The court is not satisfied that they did everything in their power."

Passing sentence Mr Kotze said: "The court has listened to the evidence and has sympathy with you who do not have any family left in your places of birth. The court cannot even give you advice but will impose a sentence which will prevent you from finding yourself in a similar position."

Mr A C Venter appeared for the State. Mr P J Berthold appeared for all the men.

'ANC, PAC want to oust Transkei Govt' says Chief

103
Mercury
23/6/83

UMTATA—The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday warned his country to prepare for an increase in terrorist activity.

Chief Matanzima, who is also Minister of Police, said in his policy speech on the police vote in the National Assembly that it

had become clear the main threat of African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress terrorism emanated from neighbouring Lesotho.

He said both the ANC and PAC were intent on creating internal unrest with the aim of eventually toppling the Transkei

Government.

Their activities covered the whole of Southern Africa and they were supported morally and logistically by all the communist countries, the Organisation of African Unity and a number of Western countries, Chief Matanzima said.

Their numbers were growing, their training abroad was becoming more intensive and sophisticated, and they had a considerable amount of military equipment at their disposal, he added.

'Considerable information has been gained and it is clearly evident the main ANC and PAC threat emanates from our neighbouring country, Lesotho, which has allowed terrorists to use it as a staging point to enter Transkei and South Africa to commit acts of sabotage.'

Giving figures on the detention of political suspects, Chief Matanzima said that, of 41 people held last year, five had been convicted, 35 had been released and only one was still in detention.

— (Sapa)

D. DISPATCH
23/6/83

Heavy burden on police — 103 Chief George

UMTATA — The population explosion and industrialisation had caused an escalation in crime but the police had managed to suppress it, the Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief George said the security of the State should not be underestimated and there was a heavy burden on the 2 241 men in the police force.

He pointed to the faction fights in Eastern Pondoland which "were quelled in a praiseworthy manner".

"The circumstances involved in that disaster were clear proof that there is a need for more police manpower, which of course, requires additional expenditure for the expansion of the police structure.

He thanked the Department of Defence for their contribution in tracking down the culprits in the faction fights.

The Prime Minister said there were 12 expatriates on a three-year contract in the force and their main task was to train members who would ultimately take over the training programmes.

Due to the devotion of his team and the police college personnel, the courses had been a success.

The Prime Minister tabulated the training programme success as follows: 22 on a CID refresher course; 50 on a

security course; 53 on a commanders' course; 148 on in-service training; 12 on a public prosecutors course; 32 on a sergeants refresher course; seven on radio communication; 16 on stock theft; two on dog handling and 319 on basic training of constables.

Chief George said the problem of accommodation had compelled his department to resort to the South African Police for aid in respect of certain specialised courses like criminology and counter-insurgency.

Detailing crime statistics, the Prime Minister showed there had been a sudden drop in armed robbery cases which was ascribed to the devotion and thorough work done by members of the Murder and Robbery Squad.

There were 208 armed robbery cases in 1981 compared with 18 in 1982 which showed a decrease of 190 in a year.

"During the same year, 18 cases of armed robbery were reported, 23 people were convicted in the Supreme Court and 16 were sentenced to death." — DDR.

Plane crashes

TORONTO — A DC-3 cargo plane crashed onto a runway at the Toronto International Airport yesterday and caught fire. Police said both crew members were killed. — SAPA-AP.

10/10/83

Court told of migrant incomes

CHL Times 27/6/83
307 103 1000 2010 206

Staff Reporter

THE total income of Transkei, which includes money from the South African Government, was less than four percent of the income generated by migrant workers, an Athlone magistrate was told yesterday.

This was said by Mr Iraj Abedian, a lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town in the trial of six KTC squatters — four women and two men.

Total employed

Jackson Makisi, 41, Nosandile Dlephu, 25, Daisy Nomulana, 56, Vuyezwa Stuli, 32, Eunice Mcqatsa, 23, and Thoblea Caswell Makapela, all pleaded not guilty to illegally squatting at the KTC camp and to being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours.

Mr Abedian said Transkei's subsistence economy could employ 140 000 workers and had 60 000 informal sector employees. The rest of the people depended on the South African economy.

Of the estimated 1 million strong labour force, 400 000 people were registered legal migrant workers, and 200 000

were either unemployed or illegal migrants.

About 13 000 people were employed by the Transkei Government as casual labour. Of this total, about 6 000 would be employed for the whole of the year.

The alternative to government employment was the informal sector which at present employs about 60 000 people. The reason Butterworth and Umtata could not provide an informal sector was because trade was saturated, Mr Abedian said.

People with no skills could not move to other parts of the country because of prevailing tribal traditions. If people left their districts for a long time they would find it difficult to return.

Asked by the prosecutor, Mr A C Venter, what the role of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) was, Mr Abedian replied it was limited to the establishment of industries, with a preference for local industries.

There was little scope for the establishment of local industries.

Asked by Mr Venter if people starved, Mr Abedian said the situation was different to that in other parts of Africa because the possibility of illegal migration to South Africa always existed. "If people grow destitute they will violate the law", he said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr A P Kotze is the magistrate. Mr J van Gend appears for all the accused.

Matanzima accuses Lesotho

~~8/11~~
103
~~4/6/83~~
D. DISPATCH
23/6/83

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, accused Lesotho yesterday of allowing its territory to be used as a staging point for ANC and PAC terrorists to enter South Africa and Transkei.

Delivering the police vote policy speech, he said it was clear the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress threat emanated from Lesotho.

The Prime Minister also said Lesotho was being used as a recruit holding centre for youths who had volunteered to undergo military training.

Chief George said the ANC and PAC were intent on creating internal unrest with the aim of removing the government.

But Transkei's Security Police had uncovered a number of ANC cells within the country and a number of arrests had been made.

"Considerable information has been obtained," he said and revealed that there was only one person in detention at present.

Of a total of 41 detentions, five were convicted and 35 released.

There was insufficient evidence for those released to stand trial, he said.

Chief George warned Transkeians that although peace and tranquility had prevailed during the year, they should prepare themselves to meet increased terror activity.

But there was no need for alarm and dependency.

Chief George said the activities of these organisations were not confined to Transkei, but the whole of southern

Africa and they were well supported both morally and logistically by the communist countries, the Organisation of African Unity and a number of Western countries.

"Their numbers are increasing at a steady rate and their training abroad is becoming more sophisticated and intensive.

They have considerable military equipment."

It was unfortunate that most people visualised a terrorist as a person with a gun and a bomb. There were other subtle methods.

"The initial onslaught comes from many directions and it is only during the final stages of their so-called revolutionary programme that they resort to a full scale military confrontation.

"Their prime objective is to obtain the support of the people, especially the youth. They not only resort to murder and intimidation to achieve this but also penetrate innocent organisations such as universities, schools, churches and trade unions to subtly indoctrinate the people and create anti-government feelings.

"The people are then incited to strike, riot, boycott and generally create internal unrest."

Fortunately the security police were aware of their tactics and were training and preparing to meet their threat, Chief George said. — DDR.

Plan to
get ⁽¹⁰³⁾ E. Post
money
back ^{25/6/83}

UMTATA — Transkei civil servants convicted of embezzling government funds could be reinstated in their jobs so that the money could be recovered through salary deductions, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the National Assembly yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was replying to questions by the Transkei opposition leader, Mr Caledon Mda, during the debate on the vote of the Public Service Commission.

On the question of punishment of unmarried female civil servants who fell pregnant, the Prime Minister said the punitive measures were not applied in the case of widows and divorced women. — Sapa

Transkei to spend R96m on clothing

(103)
D. Rispach
28/6/83

UMTATA — Inflation has outstripped budgetary increases, indicating negative growth, but Transkei entrepreneurs must take advantage of public sector spending to cushion the effects, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said.

He said in his policy speech that R96 million would be spent on clothing and R12,08 million on food by the government departments as well as R24,45 million in the construction industry.

“Transkei entrepreneurs must take advantage of these dis-

bursements.”

Mr Madikizela indicated that an action programme would be announced soon to stem the outflow of cash from the country which is estimated at R500 million a year.

“We must make a bold bid for a lion's share of this expenditure which will further be boosted by private sector spending.” His department would give special attention to this and he appealed to all departments and the Tender Board to regard the national budget as a development too.

“The Customs Union does not obstruct en-

dogamous development, it promotes it through the protection of infant industries.

“Negotiations are advanced in the clothing area and announcements will be made soon.

“Another area receiving close attention is the construction industry. Transkei contractors must be assisted to take their share of the estimated R24,45 million expenditure. It is only through developing local skills and participation that real development and not statistical growth can take place.

— DDR.

99

Transkei aims at industrial balance

103

UMTATA — Transkei's industrialisation programme is designed to correct lop-sided progress between town and country.

This was outlined yesterday by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela in his policy speech.

Dubbed a policy of "walking on two legs", Mr Madikizela committed the country to continue its efforts to attract big industries to its growth points while correcting imbalances with small-scale industries.

Small-scale industries qualify for incentives. The Transkei Development Corporation would get R22 million to achieve this object while the department would spend a further R9 million.

Of his R69.52 million vote, 96,4 per cent will be used for commercial

and industrial purposes, 2,3 per cent for administrative and development overheads and 1,3 per cent on rural development.

"It stands to reason that over the next five years our investment in commercial and industrial services should decline as more use is made of open market loans and the private financial institutions. The government cannot carry on subsidising private profits and losses indefinitely.

Mr Madikizela said his department was continuously reviewing its policies on small-scale industries which advocated a policy of independent industrialisation which had the following characteristics:

The domestic market was paramount;

The industrial sector should contain a wide range of industries (in-

cluding capital goods industries);

The industrial effort should be domestically financed (although actual control is more important than ownership);

There should be independent technological development consisting of the ability and the opportunity to copy, develop and adapt or at least choose technology suitable to the country's resources.

The minister said through this drive they hoped to have a mix of large-scale and small-scale production, heavy industry and light industry and between capital-intensive and labour-intensive techniques.

Development bias in favour of urban areas would be rooted out and rural development nurtured to foster self-reliance, self help and self-improvement. — DDR.

Transkei seeks more SA aid

703

UMTATA — Transkei is to ask South Africa for millions of rands more in aid.

This emerged from a white paper tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, which outlined the country's R1 650 million aid claims and its socio-economic development plan over the next five years.

The 58-page white paper makes the claim that in 1981, Transkeian migrant workers contributed R600 million to the internal revenue of South Africa.

Their contribution to South Africa's gross domestic product for that year was estimated at R3 000 million.

Chief George said in a speech delivered with the white paper that most of the social costs, as well as the adminis-

trative costs of the families of the migrants who were forced to remain behind, fell on Transkei.

He said seven years after independence the most productive part of Transkei's male labour force — a total of 420 000 in mid-1983 — was still employed in South Africa and it was necessary to negotiate an acceptable basis to transfer some of the internal revenue generated by the migrants to Transkei.

The white paper also shows that South Africa's aid to Transkei has declined in real terms since independence by nearly R200 million and the projected capital expenditure will rise only 20 per cent in real terms over the next five years as compared to the previous five years.

The white paper — which outlines Transkei's development

priorities and related public sector expenditure over the next five years — is divided into three parts:

The first reviews the development priorities for the 1980s and gives particular attention to the overriding objective of employment creation;

The second outlines capital expenditure of the public sector for the next five years estimated at R1 650 million and the revenue; and

The third part concludes with general recommendations which are linked with the en-

visaged five-year plan which will be released later this year.

The plan outlines:

- How Transkei arrived at the calculations which underlines its claim to more budgetary aid;
 - Suggests major structural changes to the country's economy to dovetail with the emphasis on job creation; and
 - Gives a detailed breakdown on where the R1 650 million will go over the next five years.
- DDR.

103 D. Dispatch 30/6/83

Town's councillors challenged to resign

UMTATA — Butterworth councillors were challenged in Parliament yesterday that if they sold a plot of ground in town to a certain company which had councillors as directors, they should resign their seats and fight an election.

The challenge came from the town's MP, Mr Mzwandile Matutu, who waved a letter during the local government debate which he said was from "a company of certain rich individuals" who had offered R25 000 for the town's bowling green.

"Do they deny some of the directors of this company are councillors? Is this fair?"

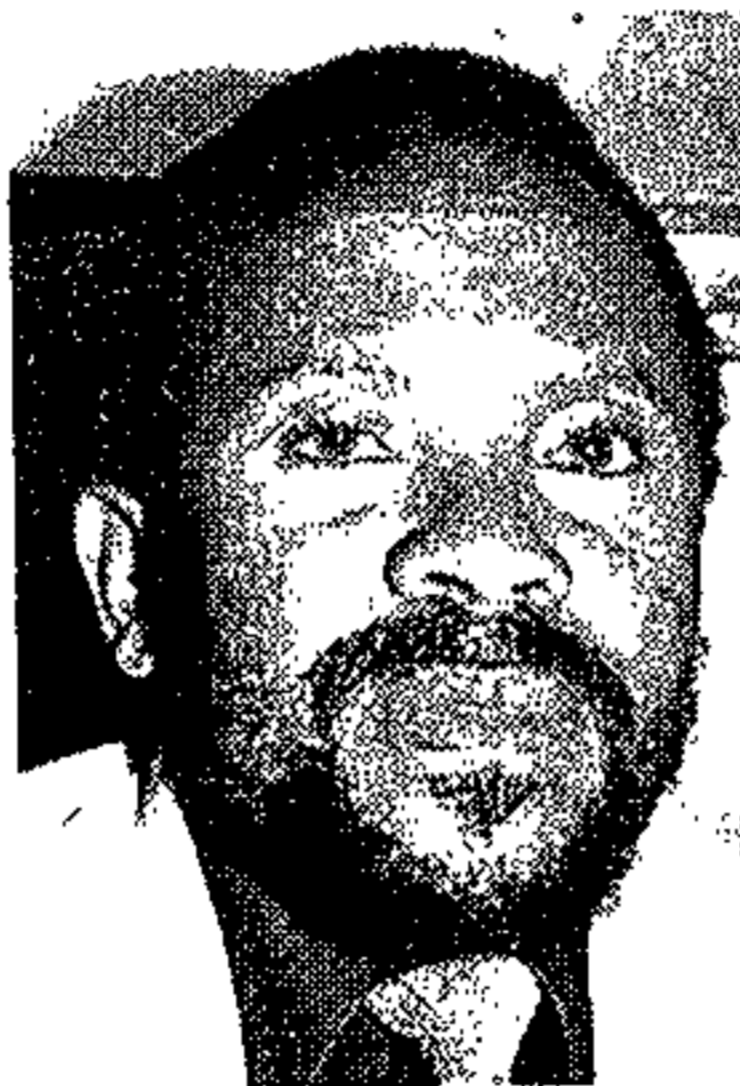
The MP for Nqamakwe, Mr M. T. Mndai, accused municipalities such as Butterworth of selling land without first advertising.

"What is worse is that the councillors sell the

land among themselves. Some municipalities go to the extent of attempting to sell whole streets, close them and convert them into business sites. And for the information of the house, they sell these streets among themselves."

He asked to what extent municipalities were autonomous and wanted to know why an Indian employed on contract as town treasurer in Butterworth became town clerk when his contract expired. He got the post of several highly qualified Transkeians who had applied for the post.

Mr Matutu referred to greater Butterworth



MR MATUTU

where he said apartheid was still practised.

He claimed in this way municipal wards were loaded and non-Transkeians had greater

representation on the council.

"The majority of blacks live in the townships which has only been allocated two seats while the white areas were allocated a number of seats."

He said the people of Butterworth would never agree to the inclusion of administrative areas such as Zazulwana, Toboshana and Zagwityi into the greater Butterworth area.

"If the town council wants to expand its boundaries to accommodate industries, to provide houses for workers and people who live in the area, I wholeheartedly sup-

port

them. "But I do this on condition that they claim or apply for the farms adjacent to the town which are allocated to caretakers who use them for unknown purposes and of no benefit to the people of Butterworth."

He said some of the caretakers were councillors.

"They can easily release them for the good of Butterworth."

Mr Mndai called on the Minister to look into the matter of the caretakers who in some cases took care of more than one farm under false pretences.

"They should be farmers and go along with the suggestion that land should be controlled by your department alone. The Department of Agriculture is also responsible for the confusion and the chaos in the allocation of farms." — DDR.

Investment of R2 000 million to create 65 300 jobs in one year is impressive by any standards — which is no doubt the impression Dr Piet Koorhof meant to convey this week when he announced the homelands' jobs scheme. But there are several questions about what happens between totting up work opportunities on paper, actual jobs created and the development of the homelands, reports ANTHONY DUGAN.

BUSINESS GOES TO THE GOVT'S GOLD

20/6/83 Star

Transkei needs more aid from SA

By Anthony Dugan

Transkei is to look for hundreds of millions of rands more aid from South Africa each year in an effort to overcome its crippling high unemployment level.

This emerged in a policy speech to the Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Introducing the White Paper on development strategy for the next five years, Chief Matanzima said two-thirds of Transkei's male labour force, about 400 000, were migrants working in South Africa.

This number was unlikely to increase at anything like the annual increment of 27 000 entering the labour market.

"Therefore a concentrated effort is needed to create employment and income in Transkei to avoid large-scale unemployment," he added.

The total investment envisaged in this package was about R2 000 million, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, said. It includes the estimated investment by businessmen, loans by the Government and the cost of putting up factories.

In other words, a cost of more than R30 000 a job compared with about R17 000 it cost the Corporation for Economic Development to create a job in the homelands during the last financial year.

All told 65 342 jobs will be created if all those who have applied to the Decentralisation Board are approved and finally go into production, board

The system of budgetary support from South Africa which comprises R250 million in the current financial year would continue for years to come and Transkei was now working on a more realistic basis for negotiating this support.

"It is Transkei's view that RSA budget support should be based on the contribution which Transkei migrants are making to the RSA economy and internal revenue in South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

"In the White Paper it is pointed out that the contribution of migrant labourers to the Gross Domestic Product in RSA may be valued at R3 000 million a year. Of this, some R600 million went into internal revenue in RSA."

The total economic development cost proposed by Transkei over the next five years is R1 650 million at 1983/84 prices, most of which will have to come from RSA.

The new incentives offered businessmen to set up in decentralised areas had been responsible for the rush of applications, Mr de Beer said.

"It is difficult to say just how many of these firms will actually set up business." In 1981/82 355 applications with a capacity for nearly 29 000 jobs were approved by his board.

The applicants were still being processed so the final number of jobs available was not yet known.

Most of the 777 applications being processed are for white

deconcentration areas. Less than a quarter — 185 factories — are for the homelands (independent homelands are not included in the R2000 million scheme), Mr de Beer said.

Many industrialists applying for the homelands have centred on Isithebe (KwaZulu) — 105, Phuthaditjhaba (QwaQwa) — 32 and Seshogo (Lebowa) — 20.

A debate has begun in some homeland circles about the real efficacy of the Government's incentive scheme. In Transkei 60 manufacturing concerns employing about

12 000 workers have been set up. At 1983 prices, the public sector investment in factory buildings, loans and incentives to those firms amounted to R300 million or R25 000 a job. Investment from the firms has accounted for only one third of the total investment.

"The annual cost of subsidising foreign firms operating in Transkei is about R15 000 or R1 000 a worker," a Transkei official said. "Half this cost is borne by Transkei and the other half by the RSA."

With the generous incentives being offered there was no shortage of potential investors now but it was questionable whether the cash grants paid to those firms was really the answer to long-term development.

In many cases all the firm contributed to Transkei was the wages — often appallingly low — which could be taxed and no value was added to the economy.

"We have begun questioning whether we should not rather be spending more money on our own small business sector — there are 4 000 small, backyard manufacturers giving jobs to 6 000 people and contributing six percent of the demand for consumer goods — rather than on incentives to firms with no real roots in Transkei," the official said.

103

'Demand aid', squatters told

CAPE TIMES 30/6/83

103

Staff Reporter

A WYNBERG magistrate, sentencing seven men yesterday for illegal squatting at KTC on May 17, said the "outstanding characteristic" of the cases was that "no-one confronted the Transkei Government with demands as they do here".

Goodman Paka Mesani, 31, Shadrack Tobile, 31, Agripper Maqana, 28, Wakuani Ntloko, 30, Lennox Bacai, 29, Gladwell Mtsike Wane, 62, and Mazwi Lucas Mpetstleni, 35, who had all pleaded guilty, were each fined a total of R100 (or 100 days) on illegal squatting charges and for remaining in the Peninsula for over 72 hours.

The sentences were suspended for two years on condition that they are not again convicted of squatting and that they leave the Peninsula by July 15.

Miss I Broodryk, for all the men, said they had come to look for work to avoid starving.

The magistrate, Mr A P Kotze, said the court always took the personal circumstances of the accused into account.

"The court is aware that many of you have no family in Transkei.

"The court finds it interesting that many of you have been back to Transkei, and it appears that if you cannot find work you return to the Peninsula. No-one blames you for looking for deliverance but you must not break a country's laws in the process.

"None of you have approached the Transkei authorities for assistance and the court must urge you to try that way before you break the law."

Mr A C Venter appeared for the State.

HOMELANDS — TRANSKEI GENERAL

1983

• JULY — DEC.

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Matanzima: Development 'no alternative' to jobs in SA

1/7/83
CME Links #103

Political Staff

CURRENT efforts to step up the economic development of the independent homelands should not be seen as an alternative to the employment of many blacks in South Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday at the City launching of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Consultations in the manpower field would have to include pressing issues such as a loosening rather than a tightening of influx control

measures.

Addressing the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other top government officials at the ceremony at the Civic Centre, Chief Matanzima warned that economic progress could easily be undone if reform in South Africa "neglects to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of all its people, including those blacks who are permanently resident in the urban areas ..."

● Signing of the articles of agreement of the Development Bank of Southern Africa was a logical and essential step at this stage of the evolution of development co-operation in Southern Africa, Mr Botha said.

Describing the signing as "an historic occasion", Mr Botha said it represented the culmination of an intensive process of planning and negotiation which started at the time of the Carlton Conference in

November 1979, when the idea of establishing a development bank was first broached at government level by himself and others.

"It also represents the start of a new phase in co-operation on economic development between Southern African States. He said that in preparing the ground for the Development Bank much was learned from the experience with development banks elsewhere in the world.

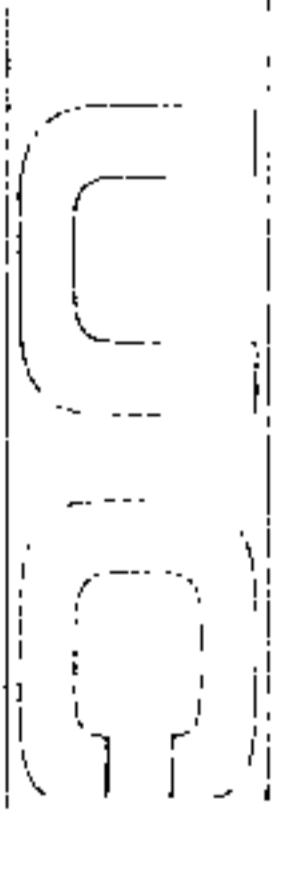
respects the uniqueness of Southern Africa had to be taken specifically into account, and this meant that models developed elsewhere could not simply be taken over without substantial adjustments. "In particular, the close historical, geographic and functional interdependence between the States which are to participate in the development of Southern Africa, had to be reflected in the structure and procedures designed for this institution."

multilateral institution with the Republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as original members. Other independent States in Southern Africa might also become members, while the self-governing non-independent national States would participate as constituent parts of the South African Republic, according to a press statement issued at the signing ceremony by the participating heads of government of the

bank's articles of agreement. The bank would support economic development mainly by granting loans and providing technical assistance and training. ● The bank was a challenge and a promising experiment towards furthering the economic development of Southern Africa, said the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who was unanimously elected president of the council of governors of the bank. Speaking at the press

conference after the signing ceremony, he said he had every confidence in the bank achieving its goal of promoting healthy economic development in Southern Africa. Mr Horwood said the Development Bank would open formally on September 1 this year. ● The President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the decision not to establish the headquarters of the Development Bank of Southern Africa in one of the four independent

black States. He said that by basing the bank in Johannesburg, a "golden" opportunity to promote it as a truly multilateral, continental institution to the rest of the world "sadly" had been sacrificed to conventional interests. Speaking at the official establishment of the bank, Chief Sebe said the inauguration of the bank would have made a significant impact on the international political arena. While the bank might still fulfil this purpose and achieve these objectives, a golden opportunity had been lost through not siting its headquarters in an independent State. — Political Staff and Sapa



107
~~107~~
**Explosives
found**

0. Dispatch
2/7/83
UMTATA — A small cache of ammunition and commercial explosives has been found hidden near here.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Chief of the Security Police, Brig L. Kawe.

The ammunition and explosives were found hidden in a cave at Second Falls.

"We are still investigating the matter and I cannot give any more details at this stage. We will release our findings later," Brig Kawe said.
— DDR.

(103) O. D. D. Mator 2/7/83
Soldier fined

UMTATA — An officer in the Transkei Defence Force who shot a father of six was fined R2 000 (or six months) for culpable homicide yesterday.

Lieutenant Ndaba Mtirara was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment suspended for five years on condition he paid R21 000, at the rate of R350 a month as compensation to the deceased's widow until June 1988.

Lieutenant Mtirara had pleaded not guilty to

murder arising from the shooting incident in which Mr Dugard Ngceba sustained a bullet wound at Ikhwezi township near Umtata on May 30 last year.

Before passing sentence, Mr Justice Davies said the killing was not premeditated. He considered the fact that Lieutenant Mtirara was humiliated by the deceased who swore at him, slapped him, and challenged him to a fight, and the fact that the accused was drunk.
— SAPA.

Butterworth council denies allegations

103

BUTTERWORTH — The town council here has denied several allegations made against it in Parliament by the town's MP, Mr Mzwandile Matutu, and the MP for Nqamakwe, Mr M. T. Mndai.

On an allegation by Mr Matutu about the sale of the old bowling green to a private company which had councillors as directors, the council said:

"Although the council had received an application from a company offering to purchase the bowling green site for a sum of R25 000, the council has not taken any resolution to sell to this

company, as has been claimed.

The council said the allegation of councillors being directors of the company was not true.

Dealing with an allegation by Mr Matutu that the delimitation of municipal wards favoured whites in the

election, the council said there were six Transkeians and four non-Transkeians serving on the council.

"With the approval of the department of Local Government and Land Tenure, the council delineated Butterworth into five wards according to the rateable valuations of areas instead of using a basis of the number of residents in each areas."

The council also replied to an allegation by Mr Mndai that land had been sold without being advertised and that an Indian had been appointed town clerk ahead of qualified

Transkeians who had applied for the post.

"There is apparently no need for advertising the sale of properties in the Msobomvu township as the department of Local Government and Land Tenure empowered the council to negotiate the sale of properties in the township," the council said.

"The Council appointed Mr P. Kanaye to the post of town clerk for the remainder of his contract, which expires in February, 1984, as none of the Transkeian applicants for the post had suitable experience in a town clerk's department." — DDR.

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DOES TIME END OR BEGIN HERE?

In the heart of the homeland



Life in the rural areas continues at an unhurried pace

By DI PAICE

AFRICAN time is like a ripple in the water. From the city centre it washes out in bigger and slower circles, until in the rural areas it disappears. In the Transkei time has stopped.

It is impossible to prepare yourself for the change as you hive off from Durban with camera and racing city mind to find rural Africa. From Port Shepstone the N2 takes you 270km to Umtata. In the distance the hills are suitably scattered with huts, but from your vantage point on the tarred road nothing much seems to be happening.

It is only after you have shot south of Umtata and taken the turnoff at Viedgesville to Mqanduli that you start approaching the edge of the ripple. The first warning sign is the road. The car slows down to a crawl on the corrugated gravel and time begins to elongate.

Now, since there is nothing else to do, nowhere to be in a hurry because the only thing waiting is the end of the road, life begins to meander into the path. And so much life!

In the Transkei you do not drive from one village to the next. Across the hills and down to the sea the huts spread like a rash of measles. Where do the people in these hundreds upon hundreds of homes come from, and where do they go?

Certainly not to the office. Not to the yacht club or the cinema or squash courts. The

A new world opens up once you leave the worn circuit of the city

land between the homes is yellow and rolling, innocent of anything but the huts and its grass covering. So much blue sky arches above that you feel dwarfed. It is an elemental landscape.

A whole new world has opened up and suddenly you find yourself plunged into ignorance. Everything that could be accounted for in the worn circuit of the city streets is turned upside down, everything learned about the world in schools and modern homes is challenged.

Even the clothes are different. Blankets in the Transkei do the job of fold and drape in a way that couturiers have never dreamed of. Women move slowly on bare feet, weighed down, one imagines, by the broad hoops of beads around their ankles.

They glide under the swathes of wool with a grace born of long habit and confidence in their environment.

They smoke pipes: long-stemmed, deep-bowled affairs, each hand carved. Belches of smoke billow from the bowls and drift away placidly behind them.

Watching them with the patience that has been forced by the discovery of the end of time, you get an inkling of where they come from and where they go.

Where trees grow, they go and collect wood. It's not simply a matter of popping down to the store for a bag of

charcoal. Washing is done in the valleys where the rivers run, away from the huts. And maize is painstakingly ground into meal in rough-hewn mortars. A trip to the shops must be a full-day venture, maybe more for those who have to walk many kilometres to the bus routes.

You are going slowly enough now to take in the details, and miraculously the land comes alive. What had seemed grey and blurred around the edges comes into focus.

Red aloes flame in quadrangles planted in front of the homesteads. White ochre on the faces of the women reflects the sun, and tiny bead patterns on their skirts beneath the blankets glitter. The huts are adorned with wide stripes of pale green and white.

There are not many men about. Part of the reality of this time capsule is that the men have to go to the urban areas to work. But those who are there, strolling down the road or gathering in clusters, carry walking sticks.

Not that carrying a stick is such an extraordinary thing to do. It only becomes extraordinary when every male, young or old, strong or infirm, carries one. And the women don't.

The questions come crowding back. Why do the men carry sticks, why are the huts all the same size and why are they daubed that way with those

colours? Why do the women smoke pipes — and such different pipes — when all the older women you know don't?

With the questions, the feeling of ignorance and naivety come back. All these things may seem extraordinary. But everyone is doing them. They are the ordinary things. It is you who is extraordinary.

It is almost a relief when a fork in the road about 65km and three hours from the turnoff takes you down to the coast where the huts thin out and disappear. At Hole in the Wall you can sit on a hilltop and gaze out at a line of rock in the sea where waves bounce through a gap in the middle. You can try and organize your thoughts, or just stop thinking, before returning to the fork and heading for Coffee Bay with its campsite and two comfortable huts.

It is evening and people are on the move, walking in groups down the road, congregating in front of the rondavels. It has reached a stage of fascination where you would like to join them, to find out what they are talking about — although it is probably only the same things that people everywhere always talk about at the end of the day.

But you can never be sure. When you leave that part of the Transkei you don't really feel sure about anything any more. You are not even sure of whether that is where time stops, or where it begins.

103
D. Dispatch
4/7/83

Demand for factory unit

EAST LONDON — A small industry complex established in Umtata by the Transkei Small Industry Development Organisation (Transido) will be opened officially on July 6, the general manager of Transido, Mr M.K.C. Jackson, said in an interview.

Many of the 24 factory flatlet units making up the complex were already in operation, being used for small industrial activities including tank-making, wood-working, dress-making and craft work, Mr Jackson said.

He said applications for the factory flatlets were more than 100 per cent over-subscribed — an indication, he said, of a strong demand for this particular type of factory unit.

The official opening of the complex will be conducted by Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima. — DDR

Mlonyeni plea for unity

D. Dispatch 103
4/7/87

ELLIOTDALE — The Minister of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Hubert Mlonyeni, made a strong plea here at the weekend for Xhosa unity.

The Minister also criticised Ciskei's Vice-President, The Rev W. Xaba, for his claim that Ciskei's borders extended to the Bashee river.

Mr Mlonyeni told the Gcaleka region meeting: "I've a duty to remind you all here that the land of our forefathers extends to the banks of the Fish and let nobody quibble about this. Let

us not be misled by the white men's creations, only to divide us, and set up the children of Phalo one against the other. Why should we allow that?

"The land you are standing on today is part and parcel of the soil that has been eroded down the riverbed of the Fish River. It bears the blood and bones of our forefathers. That is why you find the rich farming strip of land from East London to Queenstown. Who is the man to deny that Phalo begot three brothers Gcaleka, Rarabe and Langa, who

today have forgotten their birthright through the skilful machinations of the whitemen?

"Hence one hears such utterances and claims that the so-called Ciskei's borders extend to the Bashee River, emanating from King William's Town."

The Minister said the discords had been created by the abominable policy of apartheid. He said the discords should be transformed to form the basis of harmonious comradeship born out of common lineage.

Mr Mlonyeni said he mentioned Phalo be-

cause "I wish to remind my brothers and friends across the Kei that we are all brothers in this part of the world."

He said whites had devised new strategies to hoodwink blacks and referred to the fallacies of the President's Council.

"Today the white man seeks to identify himself with the Indian of India and the Coloured of the land of nowhere and their venue is our mother Africa. Don't you observe these tactics of An aged chameleon? Beware of the Ides of March Caesar was warned.

"How long will it take to wise the likes of Rev Xaba to beware of the Ides of March. How long will it take you to know we have to stand together?"

He said Transkei must assume the initiative it had been bestowed as senior politician and senior brother and unite its people. — DDR.

CAP TIPS 5/7/83

Squatters starve in Transkei

103 104

Staff Reporter

that they leave by July 21.

SEVEN squatters came to the Peninsula to seek work because they faced starvation in Transkei and had nowhere else to go, a Wynberg magistrate heard yesterday.

This was claimed in the trial of Zolile Khupiso, 20, Alice Manyebese, 31, Mankazana Nqatolo, 46, Nomabliana Nana, 27, Grace Frans, 24, Monica Nlangala, 27, and Eveline Nele, 28, who all pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal squatting.

They were fined R50 (or 50 days) each, but the magistrate suspended the sentences conditionally for two years.

Five of the accused were also fined R50 (or 50 days) each on an additional charge of remaining in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours. The sentence was suspended for two years on condition

The remaining two women, Alice Manyebese and Monica Nlangala, were acquitted on a similar charge.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr A P Kotze, said the court was aware of the very poor conditions in Transkei.

"But there has been evidence that the Administration Board cannot cope with supplying legal residents with houses and it is common knowledge that by coming to the Peninsula you are jeopardizing their chances," he said.

"It became clear in past cases that none of the people approached the Transkei Government for help."

Mr A C Venter appeared for the State and Mrs M Kursten for all the accused.

5/7/83 (103) (103) (103) D. Aspatch

Development: Transkei hosts Ciskei, SA

PRETORIA — Representatives of Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa met yesterday in Umtata in the forum provided by the Regional Liaison Committee for Region D (Transkei, Ciskei and RSA — Eastern Cape) to initiate discussions aimed at coordinating regional development issues which transcend international boundaries.

The meeting, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Department of Foreign Affairs, hosted by Transkei, identified priority areas of common interest.

Attention was given to establishing working groups on agriculture, tourism, water resources and electricity as well as ways of presenting to industrialists and investors the potential of the region.

The meeting was characterised "by enthusiasm and a mutual wish to cooperate".

The ambassadors of the RSA in Umtata and Bisho, Dr P. Bodenstein and Mr M. E. Botha, and Mr T. W. Mda of the embassy of Ciskei, Pretoria, attended as observers. — DDC.

MPs hit back at town council

103
D. Despatch
6/7/83

UMTATA — Two MPs have hit back at the Butterworth town council and rejected its replies to allegations they made in parliament.

In a statement Butterworth MP, Mr Mzwandile Matutu, and Nqamakwe MP, Mr M. T. Mndai rejected the council's replies on:

The proposed sale of the old bowling green to a company in which councillors allegedly served as directors;

The sale of other land to councillors while other Transkeians were refused land;

The appointment of an Indian expatriate as town clerk over qualified Transkeians.

Mr Matutu warned industrialist and councillor Mr Robert Fowlds he could be heading for political confrontation with elected legislators.

"This gentlemen is on record as labelling MPs as irresponsible men whose main objective appears to be vote-catching," he said.

"As an industrialist I have no quarrel with him, but if he involves himself in political utterances against MPs, he must expect no mercy

from us."

On the sale of the bowling green, Mr Matutu said the fact the council admitted the request it had made to the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure on the directive for the procedure to follow on the sale of the site confirmed his statement.

"It is also strange that the council denied that councillors are directors of this private company," he said.

"Is it the procedure of the council to check the list of the names of a company which applies for land or any other business before it considers the application before it?"

Mr Matutu asked whether council would deny that a councillor had been asked to excuse himself but that he had refused.

On the denial of racism in the delimitation for municipal wards, Mr Matutu said if council denied there was discrimination, they would nominate black candidates to test the white voters' reaction.

The council had no mandate from the ratepayers to use rateable

valuations for delimitation purposes and not numbers of residents.

"Residents who stay in the townships are no different to the expatriates who occupy subsidised houses in extension six and seven.

"Therefore if by rateable valuations the council means people who pay rates, expatriates are not ratepayers.

"In the last voters' roll there were 35 000 residents, of which only 2 000 were white. A total of 33 000 were Transkeians who mostly stay in the townships and together pay a monthly rent amounting to about R72 000."

Mr Mndai said the council was making things worse by denying the allegations on the appointment of an Indian as town clerk and also concerning the sale of municipal land to some of the councillors.

He said council would answer to the public at the September elections.

Mr Mndai said the posts of town clerk and assistant town clerk became vacant in April, 1982. Many Transkeians mostly graduates and ex-

perienced people, applied for the posts.

He said Butterworth residents were shocked to learn of the appointment of an Indian and MPs were flooded with calls from Transkeians wanting an explanation of government policy on the employment of Transkeians.

Mr Mndai said the appointment disregarded government policy to Africanise the government and semi-government departments where possible.

"I repeat that there still are qualified Transkeians for the post of town clerk," he said.

"How can a man who holds a degree and a law diploma, including administrative and constitutional law, be said not to qualify for the post of town clerk? How can the post be given to an expatriate who apparently holds not a single degree?"

Mr Mndai said: "Sites 2357, 2358, 2359-2360 and 2361 at Msobomvu, were intended to be sold to councillors but some Butterworth residents petitioned the government and the sale was stopped." — DDR.

Parliament for all—Matanzima

UMTATA — The final phase in political development would be a non-racial Parliament in Cape Town, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in a radio broadcast monitored by the Daily Dispatch bureau here.

In a short but wide-ranging address on his return to office after a six-week sick leave in which the president underwent medical treatment in Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein, he:

- Gave a brief outline of his political aims against the background of his acceptance of independence;
- Pledged that Transkei would never become a one-party state in his lifetime or have an executive president;
- Slammed some English language newspapers for their comments on the salary increment he had received.

The President said that while he was recuperating, news had come to him that the cabinet had decided to give a salary increment.

"It came as a surprise to me. In my whole life I have never squealed as it has always been my objective to serve my people without financial gain.

"But certain English newspapers say Matanzima is going to be rich.

"Why Matanzima? It has come to my knowledge the increase was made because of high salaries of my counterparts in other countries. It is still not equal to some of them. Some of these countries are even smaller than Fingoland."

The President recalled how he had earned 25 pounds a quarter for 18 years after he had completed university and now that he was at the end of his political career, leftist papers were talking about what he received for his family to live on.

The paramount chief said the attacks were borne out of hatred for his country and because of the different line he took for liberating his people.

"These small-minded

people don't know my thinking. Transkeians have tasted freedom and what it means to be freed.

"My action put the whole of South Africa in a situation they never anticipated. If I did not take that action there would have been bloodshed.

"Instead of thanking me they throw stones. Our last phase is a non-racial Parliament in Cape Town when we will all be there."

The President said he must retire but for as long as he lived, Transkei would not be a one-party state and there would be no Executive President.

"In spite of being one family, we come from different mothers. By that I mean we come from different tribes. Only the state president can keep us together."

The President also referred to the warm reception he had received that made it feel like it was the first time he was being welcomed to Umtata. — DDR.

103 P-Dispatch
6/7/83

Matanzima: no one-party state for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei would not be a one-party state as long as he lived, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It will be a retrogressive step for Transkei to have a life president. Transkeians like to have their constitution respected despite our emulation of the British system."

"The State President is a figure-head and I hope Transkei never moves away from that."

Many colleagues have asked me why the State President does not have executive powers.

"In spite of being one family, we come from different mothers." By that I mean we come from different tribes. Only the State President can keep us together.

President Matanzima was speaking on his return to office after six weeks sick leave during which he underwent medical treatment in Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein. — DDR.

Full report P4

103 RUM
16/7/83

I won't be head for life — Kaiser

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has rejected the President-for-Life option favoured by two of his fellow Presidents of South Africa's nominally independent territories.

In an address to Transkei Cabinet Ministers and government officials at his palace on his return to office after six weeks' sick leave, he told them he did not envisage a life President for Transkei.

His decision is in contrast with those of President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda and President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, who were made President-for-life in May and June respectively.

In Venda the opposition Venda Independence Party (VIP) strongly opposed the move and is considering whether it should disband in protest.

The VIP is the only viable opposition party in the designated "black homeland". It won a majority of the elected seats in both the 1973 and 1978 elections and even today, four years after independence, still controls more than half of the 42 elected seats.

The Ciskei National Assembly consists entirely of members of President Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party and no opposition was offered to the move to make him life President.

In his address in Umtata President Matanzima also turned down the idea of making Transkei a one-party state by formally forbidding opposition parties and of converting Transkei's theoretically ceremonial Presidency into an executive Presidency.

But Transkei is virtually a *de facto* one-party state in that all but two of the 150 seats are held by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, although it remains a multi-party state in theory.

In addition President Matanzima is known to exercise a high degree of political control in practice, in spite of his theoretically apolitical role.

President Matanzima went on to defend the recent decision to raise his salary to R75 000 a year as from July 1, to give him the biggest salary cheque of all politicians in South Africa.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, receives an annual salary of R60 324, but when allowances are added his total remuneration is R89 340. It is not known what allowances are paid to President Matanzima.

Mr Botha's quoted salary does not take account of the as yet undisclosed salary increases in the pipeline for members of the South African Parliament.

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, receives a straight annual salary of R62 796.

Defending his increase, President Matanzima said it was unfair to typify it with phrases like "striking it rich". When he first became Chief Minister in 1963 his annual salary was a mere R4 000, he said.

103

No Ciskei Transkei drought deaths

EAST LONDON — The drought has apparently not claimed any lives in Transkei and Ciskei as yet.

D. Dispatch 7/7/83
The Secretary of the Department of Health in Transkei, Mr M. Titus, yesterday said it was difficult to determine whether starvation-related deaths had occurred as result of the drought in the territory.

"The drought is a remote cause of malnutrition, but one cannot directly attribute such deaths to drought conditions," he said.

Asked whether an increase in malnutrition admissions had been recorded at hospitals in Transkei, Mr Titus said: "Our hospitals are always full or even over capacity and this is not only a consequence of the drought."

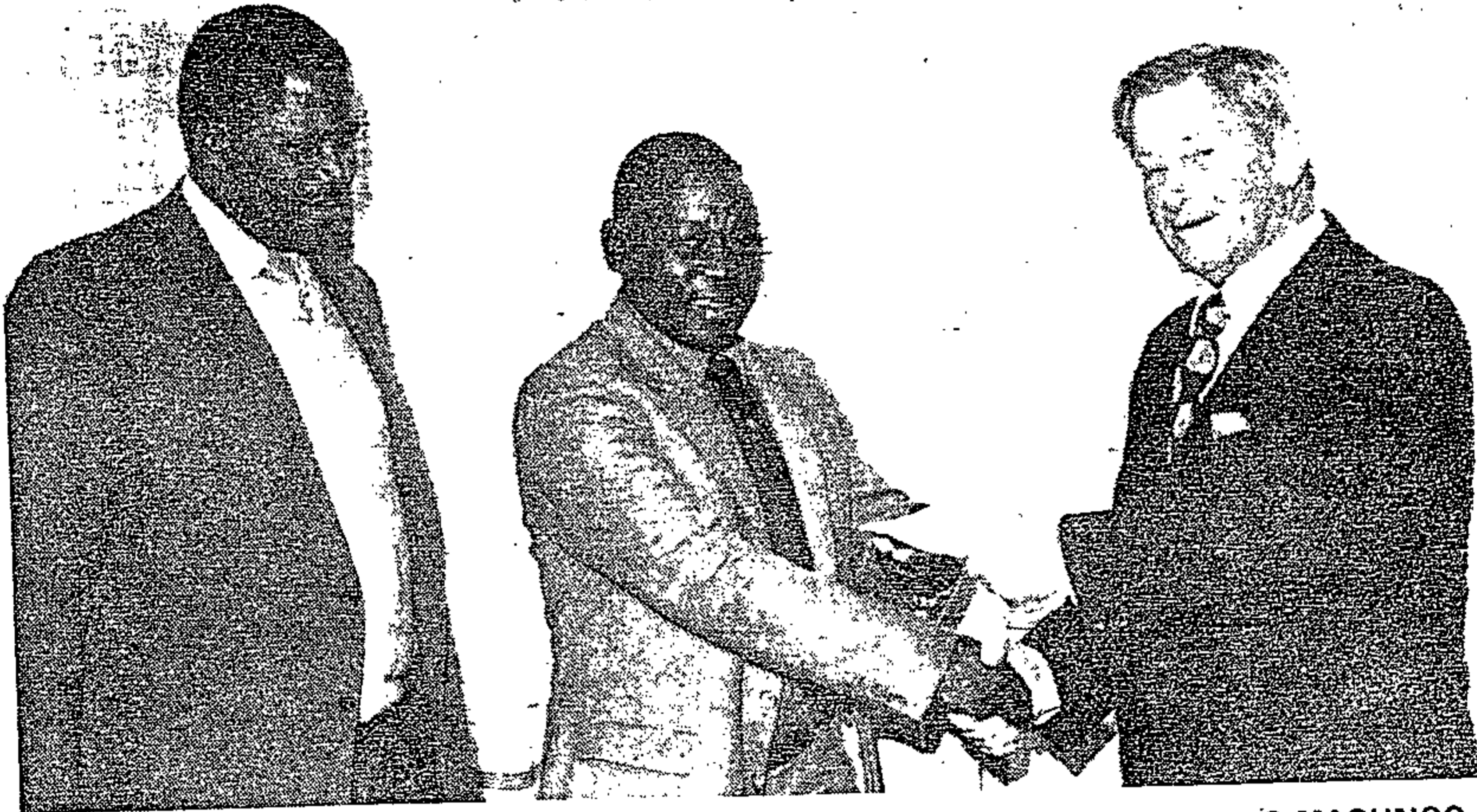
It was widely predicted earlier this year that the drought would claim lives in both Ciskei and Transkei during winter.

Meanwhile, Ciskei's director of planning, Mr Gary Godden, was yesterday reported as saying that no starvation-related deaths had occurred in Ciskei.

He said: "We cannot allow that to happen — R750 000 has been devoted to feeding destitute families."

Mr Godden added that water distribution was becoming a problem. "Just getting clear drinking water to the people is proving difficult." —
DDR.

and Shipping



SA Wool Board member Mr J EGGERS (right) presents a R10 000 cheque to Mr G MAQUNGO, Transkei's Director of Agriculture. With them is Chief M A B DUMALISILE, the Transkeian Consul in Port Elizabeth.

~~SA Wool Board~~ R10 000 gift for Transkei wool industry

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60

THE SA Wool Board has donated R10 000 towards the development of the wool industry in Transkei.

At a recent function in the Wool Board offices in

Port Elizabeth, board member Mr J Eggers handed the R10 000 cheque to Mr G Maqungo, Transkei's Director of Agriculture and Forestry.

The money, he said, had been donated "for the furthering of the wool industry in Transkei by inter alia erecting collective shearing sheds and the training

of wool extension officers". During the past season a total of 3.5 million kilograms of greasy wool, worth R4.1 million, was produced in Transkei.

103 E Post 7/7/83

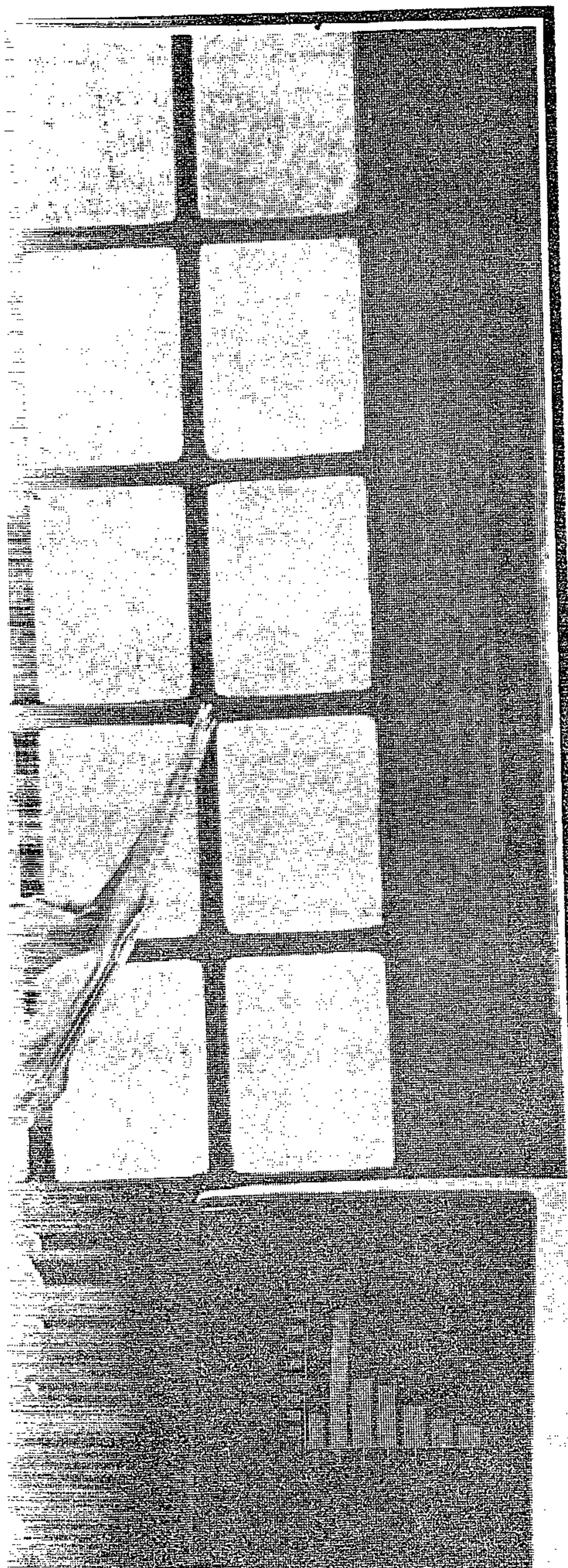
(103) *Ab. P. Ogata*
Nyanda
prince
born *8/7/33*

UMTATA — A boy has been born in Swaziland to the wife of Chief Makaziwe Myuzo, the eldest son and heir to Paramount Chief Tutor Nyangilizwe Ndamase of Western Pondoland.

The baby prince has been called Ndamase Ka Ndamase and is seventh in line to the founder of the Nyanda kingdom, Ndamase.

Chief Makaziwe's wife, the Princess of Swaziland, returned to her people for her first delivery. She is reported to be well. — DDR.

Rawson, who receives straight As at school, hopes to have his column in 100 newspapers by 1984.



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102/201 8/7/83
Transkei's new Chief Justice

MR JUSTICE Tobias Herzog van Reenen has been appointed Chief Justice of Transkei from August 1.

He will replace Mr Justice

Johannes Francois Hefer, who has been appointed an acting judge in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. — Sapa.

METRO MAIL

Help for motorists as holiday rush begins

REACT, the citizen band radio organisation, will be on the lookout today to help motorists in trouble as the July holiday rush to the coast begins. React, in association with the South African Red Cross, will man checkpoints throughout the Transvaal, while aircraft will patrol the Witwatersrand area today and tomorrow afternoon.

Heaps of

THE Johannesburg holiday children at various times are: CENTRAL 10.30am; LINDI BARDY EAST, dog day, 3pm; MELVILLE. A VIEW, story time, things that go, make a puppet King Neptune, time, 11am.

Horticultural meeting

THE Transvaal Horticultural Society's monthly meeting will be held at Room 75, Johannesburg City Central Public Library, at 8 o'clock tonight. There will be a film show featuring Ruth Stout's garden. All are welcome and admission is free.

RAU res

RAND Afrikaar nation results & notice boards mailed today.

Peep at life on the farm

A MINI farmyard complete with animals has been re-created in the Lower Mall, Hyde Park Corner shopping centre, for today and tomorrow. The Sandton SPCA will also present an educational programme and answer children's questions.

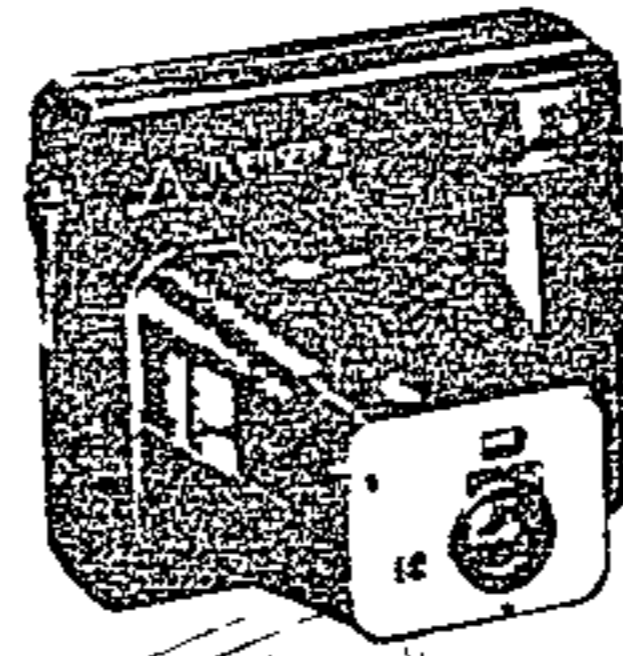
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July holic Winners

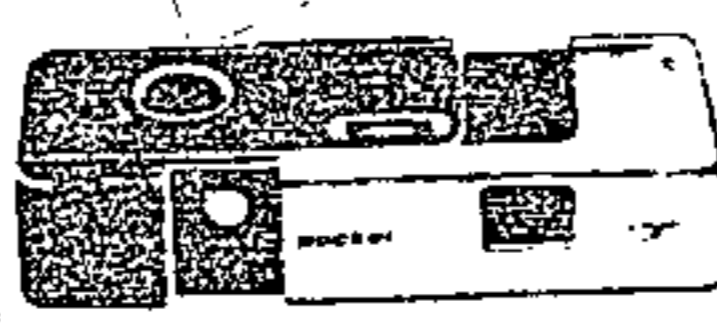
Kodamatic PLEASER II INSTANT CAMERAS

- Built-in grip handle
- No focusing required
- Uses flipflash for flash pictures



Kodak EKSTRALITE 400 CAMERA OUTFITS

- With built-in coil handle, wrist strap
- Fixed focus 16.8/ mm lens
- Integrated electro flash
- Large bright viewfinder



MINI POCKET CAMERAS

- Easy cartridge film loading
- Sensor shutter release avoids vibration
- Accepts top flash for night photography
- Complete with strap and free film

2488 Dion's Low Price



Vivitar EF 35 COMPACT CAMERA

- "Point 'n shoot" for perfect 35 mm pictures
- Compact lightweight camera with fixed focus
- Built-in electronic flash
- Body cover locks all

5988 Dion's Low Price

Konica C35 EFP CAMERAS

- Automatic exposure
- Built-in electronic flash
- 35 mm quality print or slides
- Optical glass lens

AS BUNTON MUNDEL & BLAKE 17408

Bank closure riles

EAST LONDON — Indwe farmers and businessmen are disgruntled because the Standard Bank branch in the town is going to stop operating on a full time basis.

The Standard Bank branch is the only bank operating full time there. Another bank runs a part time agency in the town.

Mr Derek Ashall, the bank's operations manager for the Border area, said it was not profitable operating full time in the town as many customers had been lost when farmlands were in-

corporated into the Transkei.

He said the branch would be downgraded to an agency level, opening mornings only three times a week, from October 14.

Mr Ashall said most of the present branch's staff would be transferred to the bank's Dordrecht branch.

Indwe's mayor, Mr Neil Hillhouse, said the bank's decision was "a blow to farmers and businessmen in the area.

"We will not take this lying down and will go

further if we can," said Mr Hillhouse, who has asked the bank to reconsider its decision.

Farmer Mr Bill Burgess said he would have to drive an extra 30 km to do his banking in Dordrecht on days when he needed to bank when the proposed agency was closed.

"That's out," declared Mr Burgess, "we cannot do our business in Dordrecht."

Garage owner Mr Johnny Fields said he would be "greatly inconvenienced" by the bank's decision.

UMTATA — Transkei was a non-racial state and Members of Parliament had a duty to protect the decorum of the house by refraining from racial slurs, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said here yesterday.

Speaking during the closing of the fourth session of the second National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said the government was committed to good administration and was not obsessed with the colour of people who were serving the country.

The Prime Minister said the phasing out of the expatriates in favour of Transkeian citizens would be done on merit and in an orderly manner.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei aspired to the creation of a just society in Southern Africa, a society that would be free from hatred, fear and racial prejudice.

"While the trend in the modern world is to lay emphasis on industrialisation, sight should not be lost of the fact that agriculture remains a very important facet of the Transkeian economy.

"I am still optimistic that the prevailing drought is a passing phase and that, therefore, with a firm agricultural base and commitment to rural development the influx of our people to South Africa's urban areas, where they are subjected to the indignities of the influx control system, could be harnessed," Chief Matanzima said.

He said views had been put forward from a cross section of the membership of the House as to how best the available resources could be stretched to satisfy the country's diverse human needs.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was being ravaged by a serious drought and industrialists were playing an important role by opening employment avenues for Transkeians.

Matanzima: stop racial slurs

D. DISPATCH
12/7/83 (103)



CHIEF MATANZIMA

Appealing to Members of Parliament to stop racial slurs and attacks on industrialists, Chief Matanzima said: "Honourable members have a duty, moreover, to protect the decorum of this House by refraining from racial slurs.

"In other words, I am putting it solemnly to the members of this House that actions speak louder than words and it is the duty of all the honourable members to transform the words that have been uttered in this House into action during the forthcoming recess without criticising other people," he said.

Chief Matanzima said there could be no doubt that a thriving and expanding economic base was as much a fundamental requirement for Transkei as it was for the rest of Southern Africa.

"History abounds with examples of the relatively small beginnings of the modern industrialised nations. Transkei's participation in the regional development issues should therefore be seen as an endeavour to attain economic self-sufficiency for the country," said Chief Matanzima.

He also said the minister of Local Government and Land Tenure had painted a sorry picture about the lethargy of municipal councillors in Transkei.

It was a sad reflection that legislation had to be piloted whereby a municipal council might be dissolved on grounds of indolence and that its place might be taken by an appointed commissioner.

In his closing address of the current parliamentary session, Chief George said he mentioned municipalities in particular because of the mud-slinging and racist remarks which were made in the House about the employment of a white chief municipal traffic officer as well as a white town clerk and deputy town clerk for the City of Umtata.

He said insinuations had also been cast on the employment of white managers for Transkei's coastal hotels.

Chief George said that the once popular hotel at Umtata Mouth could not, now that it was managed by a Transkeian, boast any degree of patronage by tourists. "It's dirty," he added.

"Of the 28 municipalities in Transkei to date, how many can boast a sound financial and administrative footing?

"Is it not our black town councillors in Cala and Lady Frere who diverted municipal funds to the get-rich-quick scheme in Lesotho?

"What is the attitude of the honourable members to these irregularities and losses? Do honourable members have ideal substitutes for the industrialists whom they are criticising so vehemently?" — DDR.

(103) 1001
12/7/83
**No racism here,
says Matanzima**

UMTATA. — Transkei wanted to create a just society in Southern Africa which would be free from hatred, fear and racial prejudice, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the fourth session of the second Transkei National Assembly, he said South Africa, as an example of the principles of Christian Western civilisation, should provide leadership in that respect.

He said Transkei, as a non-racial state, was committed to good administration and was not obsessed with the colour of people who served it.

He said the phasing out of expatriates in favour of Transkeian citizens would be done on merit.

Condemning attacks made on the government and municipalities for employing expatriates, Chief Matanzima said MPs were duty-bound to protect the dignity of the Assembly by refraining from racial slurs.

"I am mentioning municipalities in particular because of the mud-slinging and racist remarks which were made in this house about the employment of a white chief

municipal traffic officer as well as a white town clerk and his deputy in Umtata," he said.

"Insinuations were also cast on the employment of white managers for Transkei's coastal hotels."

He asked how many municipalities in the 28 districts of Transkei had a sound financial administrative footing and whether MPs were aware that two Transkeian municipalities diverted funds to a get-rich-quick scheme in Lesotho.

"What is the attitude of the honourable members to these irregularities and losses? Do you have ideal substitutes for industrialists whom you are criticising so vehemently?" he asked.

He asked MPs if they were aware that a once popular hotel at the Umtata River mouth no longer attracted many tourists since it was taken over by a Transkeian manager. "It is dirty," he said.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was ravaged by a serious drought and industrialists were playing an important role in opening up employment avenues for Transkeians. — Sapa.

I'll work for new SA — Matanzima

103 2204 14/7/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

IN A dramatic switch in attitude President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has pledged himself to "work ceaselessly for the establishment of a greater South Africa" and thus to reintegrate Transkei into South Africa.

President Matanzima was one of six black leaders who signed a declaration of intent after a low-profile meeting near Johannesburg on Monday. He was the only leader from a nominally independent territory to sign the declaration.

His co-signatories were Chief Gatscha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Dr Cedric Phahudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Msanwisi of

Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

The declaration committed all six leaders to work for the "reunification of those whom apartheid divides" and for a "greater South Africa based on nonracialism and democracy".

The 1976 Status of Transkei Act, under which Transkei was granted independence, separates Transkei Xhosas from fellow blacks in South Africa by depriving them of South African nationality and by making them nationals of Transkei.

It is an apartheid law in two fundamental senses: it was passed by the National Party-controlled SA Parliament and it is integral to the grand apartheid aim of creating a South Africa without black South African nationals.

By signing the declaration President Matanzima appears to have contravened Transkei's 1977 Public Security Act, which makes it a treasonable offence to advocate that Transkei form part of another country.

The Act has been a crucial factor in the demise of opposition parties in Transkei, most of which opposed independence but were prevented by it from propagating their policies.

Penalties range from five years imprisonment to death.

Since the beginning of the year President Matanzima has sought to bring an end to his isolation from black leaders in general and Chief Buthelezi in particular.

To that end he lifted the ban imposed on Inkatha in Transkei and held discussions with

Chief Buthelezi and later with several leaders at a "summit" in the Eastern Transvaal.

The new declaration of intent is clearly a response in part to Pretoria's proposed three-chamber parliament from which blacks will be excluded.

The six leaders committed themselves to marshalling all their resources to rejecting the "destiny prescribed for us by the white minority" and to dismantling its "oppressive institutions".

"In recognition of the diverse political and constitutional positions in which we have been placed by the policies of fragmentation (we shall) transform them into weapons for our liberation and use them in the interests of our common objectives," they said.

course was still smouldering yesterday but
and golf is back to normal at the club.

Prisoners
and
ICE — Detectives
George swooped on
in Knysna on
Friday night and
staged an allegedly
dangerous escapee
he was having a

to other members of
gang of four who
ped from a George
on on Wednesday
been re-arrested in
na shortly before. A
ce hunt is still on for
fourth escapee.

**Too Late
Classification**

Deaths

PONSELLE Daniel Peter
passed away peacefully on 15
1983. Dearly missed by wife,
daughters, grandchildren
and mother-in-law.

**11 km road
tarred**

PORT ST JOHNS — The
tarring of some of the
roads in Transkei would
serve as an attraction to
tourists and promote the
economy of the country.

The Prime Minister of
Transkei, Chief George
Matanzima, officially
opened an 11 kilometre
tarred road between Dangwana and
Tombo, halfway to Port
St Johns.

The Prime Minister
said everybody who had
an interest in Port St
Johns knew how tire-
some it used to be to
drive on a corrugated
dusty and muddy road
but that was going to be a
thing of the past. — DDR

cars while the South parliamentary

Unitra head resumes office

UMTATA — The principal
of the University of
Transkei, Professor B.
van der Merwe, has re-
sumed office after a
near-fatal accident from
which he emerged with
what he calls "a second
chance in life".

Exactly 203 days ago,
Prof Van Der Merwe was
checking a blocked gutter
on the roof of his
Gonubie home when he
slipped.

He fractured his spine,
broke his left elbow and
right ankle and crushed
both his wrists.

In an interview in his
office yesterday, the
principal said he was fit
and well although he
was on crutches

"It is far better than
the initial prognosis
which confined me to a
wheelchair for life."

Prof Van Der Merwe
ascribes his recovery to
two things.

"The good neigh-
bourliness of my col-
leagues and friends who
were so kind and sincere
to me in one of the dar-
kest hours of my life.

"The second point is
that this encouragement
and good neighbourli-
ness knew no race or
sex."

The principal was vi-
sited in hospital by the
State President, Para-
mount Chief Kaiser
Matanzima, and the
Prime Minister, Chief
George Matanzima.

Prof Van Der Merwe
said his rehabilitation
took a long time because
his wrists could not take
the weight of his body.

The university affairs
were handled extremely
well in his absence and
he expressed apprecia-
tion for the good work
done.

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**WELLER STANDARD
SOLDERING
GUN**

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★ Built-in Gun Rest Feature

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Quickly and Simply

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CABINET**

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magnetic catch
★ Open and concealed
shelving
★ All fittings included

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PORTABLE
No 3
GAS
CYLINDER**

R21,89



Part of the large crowd at the Expo exhibition at the City Hall last night watching a fashion show.

Crowds at Expo

EAST LONDON — The
Expo exhibition has
been a resounding suc-
cess with more than 10
000 people attending
throughout the week. Mr
Tom Haylock, organiser
of the show said last
night.

will be chosen from 10
finalists at a luncheon
today.

There will be a parade
by the finalists along Ox-
ford Street this morning.
— DDR —

"We expect more than
5 000 people to attend
today then the Pineap-
ple Queen is crowned.
We could have sold the
stalls three times over.
Next year we will be
looking for the biggest
venue in East London to
stage the exhibition," he
said.

The Pineapple Queen

**State of
emergency
renewed**

UMTATA — The state of
emergency under the
Transkei Security Act of

SHIPS

EAST LONDON — In port last
night: Consuelo Star at F.
Arrived yesterday Nil.
Sailed yesterday Nil
Due today, Elgaren from PE
to K corner, Xenia from Durban
to G.

PORT ELIZABETH — In port
last night: Cape Hustler, Werder-
tor.

CAPE TOWN — In port last
night: Teshio Maru, Zuiho Maru,
SA Alphen, Fotini, Margaret
Lykes, Koho Maru 12, A Gelos
Tslentis, Seisho Maru 35, ETP
Maru 101, Pardelhas, Pndoland,
Jasaliki, Transflora, Osa Tiger,
Norfolk Service, Azgad 111,
Ribadeo, Kolen, Harvest, Aries,
Pacific, Kuo Zong 3, Shin Hwei, Si
Tai, Si Yuan 1, Custos, Cable
Restorer, Fujisei Maru 15,
Meisho Maru 105, Africana,
Kowie, SA Waterberg, Sierra
Lopez, Big Orange

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Nafcoc against white trade in black areas

D. O. SPATZ 18/7/83

103

UMTATA — The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) is against the establishment of white-owned chain stores in the black areas.

Speaking at a report-back meeting from Nafcoc's annual conference held in Cape Town a week ago, Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc) president, Mr A. N. Gadi told a gathering of more than 200 businessmen that Nafcoc's argument was that blacks were not allowed to trade in white areas and why should whites be permitted to do so in black areas.

"The Whites' position will only be considered the day they first allow blacks to trade in the heart of any town or city in South Africa," Mr Gadi said.

He said he was thrilled to see black businessmen showing tremendous interest in taking part in the nationwide problem of drought.

"We must be seen to be responsible people," he urged.

Mr Gadi paid tribute to Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsoenyane who was recently awarded a doctorate degree in

Commerce and also paid another tribute to Tracoc member, Professor Digby S. Koyana who obtained a MA degree from the University of Fort Hare recently.

"It is hoped that, if all goes well, on September 17, this year a congratulatory function, will be held at Port St Johns in an attempt to raise funds for Tracoc.

On the home front, Mr Gadi said the feelings of business people were not taken into consideration and they were not consulted at all.

"As a chamber we must seek our rights and this will help us in the near future. The department must inform us of whatever they (Department of Planning, Commerce and Industry) propose doing or erecting in respective areas," he said.

He said he was very proud to be a Transkeian. "You made me feel so elevated to be your president at the conference. Throughout the conference hall whenever I looked around I saw a Transkeian.

Of the five awards by Nafcoc, Tracoc romped home in 3 awards: a membership drive award which increased

from 219 to 418; an Afri-bank award for a net of R2 500 000 fixed deposits; and an education award.

Tracoc's secretary, Mr Archie Nkonyeni said Tracoc membership had grown tremendously and he wondered what would happen during the months to come.

He said some people treated the chamber as a means of entertainment.

Mr Nkonyeni remarked that even in Cape Town there were a lot of people from Tracoc, more than one would see at the meetings back home.

"If that is the way people want to run Tracoc, let's close down, chaps," Mr Nkonyeni said.

He said activities at branch level were dead and only at the executive level was their action.

Thanking the executive, on behalf of the delegates, Prof Koyana said the executive members were the vision of the business world of Transkei without which, business functions would perish.

Where Nafcoc was involved there was no flandering. "You are there for your sakes not for ours," said Prof Koyana. — DDR.

Transkei's Washington-based ambassador-at-large, Leslie Masimini, does not quite fit the definition of a diplomat.

A lone voice in a world of non-recognition, he plods the portals of power trying to sell what he admits is a difficult commodity: Transkei.

Besides practising diplomacy in an unusual manner, Leslie Masimini is the embodiment of a strange converging of political ideologies:

● Pan Africanist Congress activist in the active days of black protest politics.

● Robben Island prisoner in 1960

● An exile in 1963 tramping the capitals of the world preaching the PAC struggle, and Transkeian ambassador-at-large by 1976.

How did the parting of ways with the politics of confrontation come?

"There has not really been a parting of ways," says Mr. Masimini. "And my friends in the liberation struggle will not challenge me on that."

"I have a record as a freedom fighter which cannot be disputed. I left South Africa as a political refugee and preached the PAC struggle in Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Algeria, Tunisia, Cairo and finally South America and the West Indies."

"The ANC and PAC

Even Americans know now

there is a place

Like Transkei

world's conscience with a genuine case for recognition.

"You may say we have not had considerable success, but we have had a measure of it considering the negative platform from which we started," he said.

"Normally the mother country usually sets up the newly-independent country. In our case we were introduced by South Africa — a malignant and hated country. We had no alternative. Historically we were not part of South Africa but we were bound to that country."

"When we became independent we did not have an acceptable mother country. We had only South Africa and everybody said we were mere pawns. We suffered tremendously for this and were further grounded by that OAU

By MATTHEW MOONEYA, Daily Dispatch bureau, Umtata.

resolution on non-recognition."

But Leslie Masimini has hope. His diplomatic sales package revolves largely around the strategy that Transkei's independence is not complete until every black man is liberated in South Africa and that Transkei must be used in the total destruction of apartheid.

"I have had many opportunities to put over my case and I am in the fortunate position that my offices are in the same building as the National Press Club, of which I am a member," he said.

"Anybody who is anybody always speaks at the press club and I am always there. Nobody can object because I am

a member. I have been able to put our case over in three official addresses and make friends in the diplomatic community to make our voice heard. I have made many friends here and although we do not have de jure recognition, we enjoy de facto recognition from many countries."

"Some of them voted on the non-recognition motion without knowing our case. Even Americans know now that somewhere there is a place like Transkei. They accept our country's passports and recently 12 women from Transkei attended a world women's conference."

"My wife, Barbara (I re-named her Nonk-

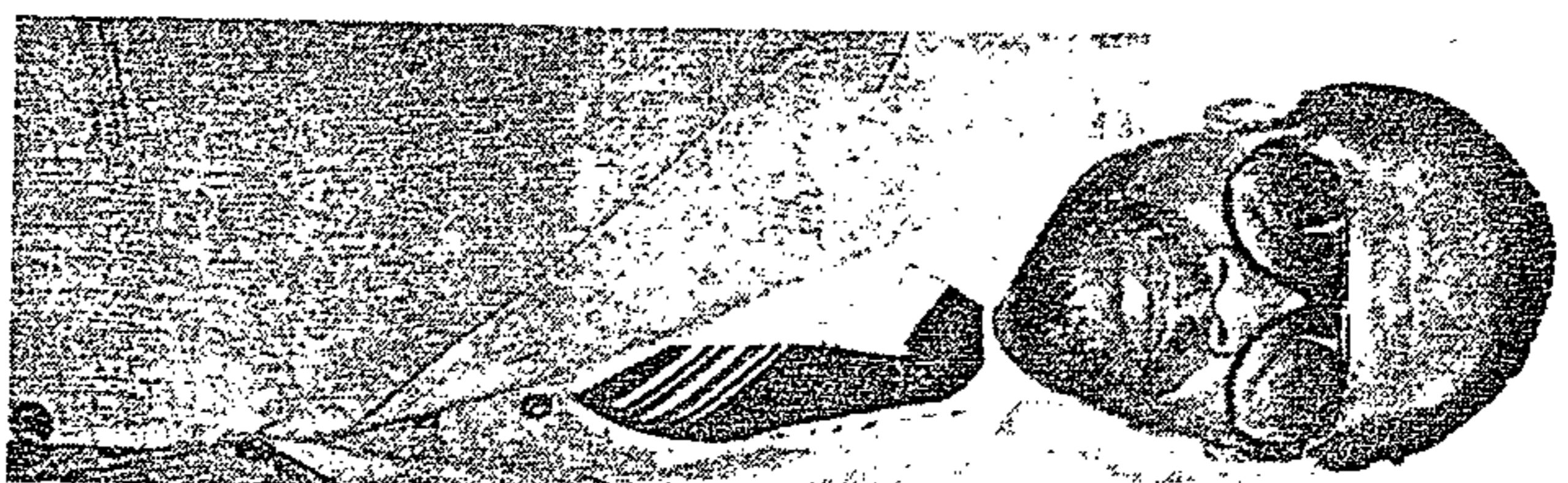
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Mr Leslie Masimini, Transkei's Washington-based ambassador-at-large.

in politics and govern- ment) Leslie Masimini says he assaults the

"I can point to the fact only that Chief Gatscha Buthelezi was also critical of us at one stage. Today he realises the value of black unity and sees a role for Transkei in the liberation struggle."

Preaching a philosophy now of Transkei's historical claim to independence, its integral part as an instrument in the liberation struggle and a resilience not to be daunted in the face of international rebuff, Leslie Masimini sees himself as a salesman.

From a downtown office in Washington with a staff of four, the father of five children (he met his clinical psychologist wife at the University of West Indies where he graduated

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Even Americans know now

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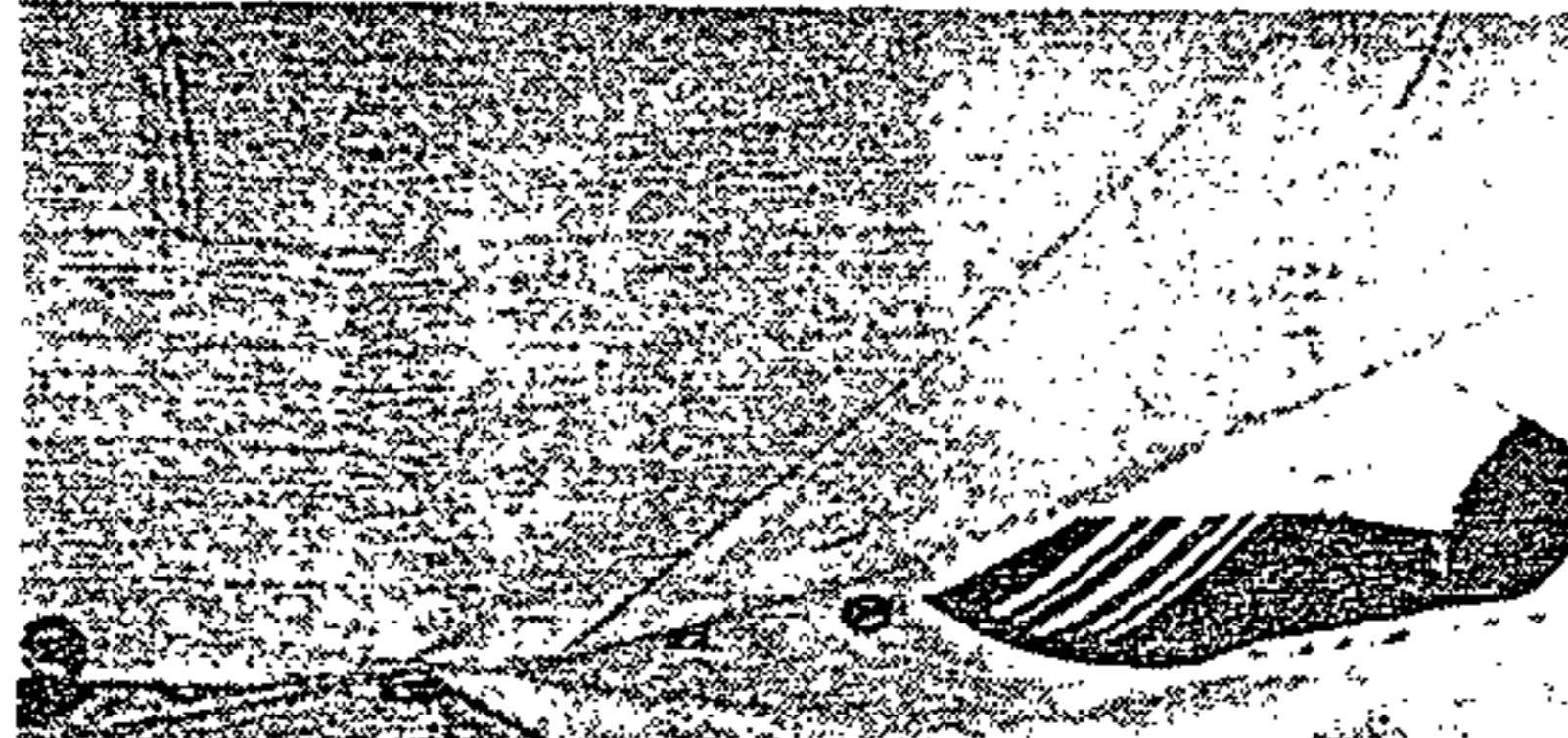
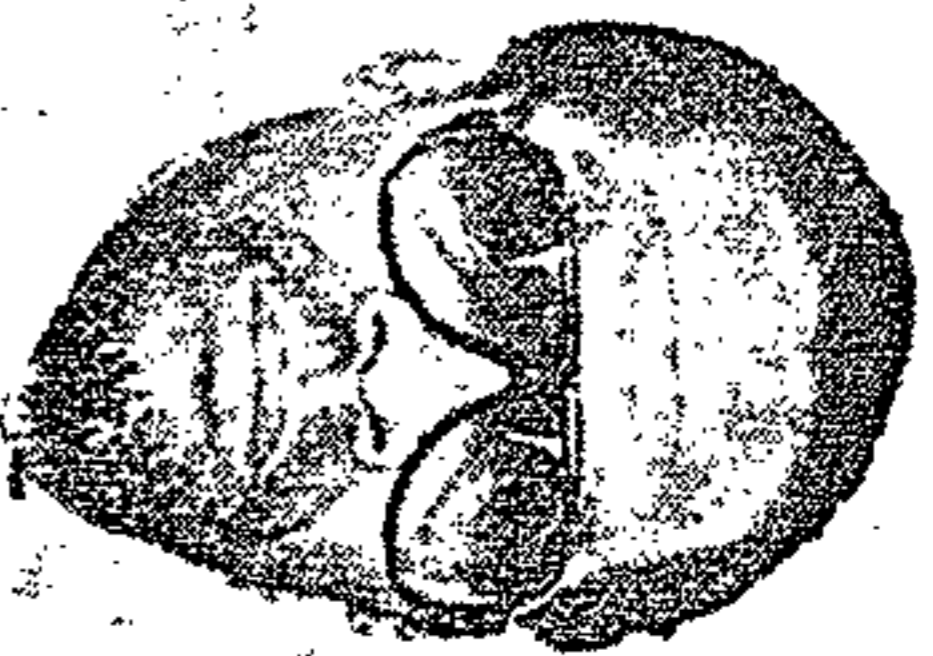
are not my enemies. We have an understanding in the wide world. We have the same goals but our strategies differ. I joined Transkei to be an instrument in dissolving the system."

Asked about the ANC representative at the UN, Mr John Makatini, who launched a scathing attack last year on Transkei for not being part of the liberation struggle, Mr Masimini said: "I know John well. We were together in Algeria."

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"My wife, Barbara (I re-named her Nonk-

Journalists have also been Leslie Masimini's target, although he says lack of feedback from home keeps Transkei off the news media wires.

"This is one claim I can make," he said. "The press was hostile at independence but today I have many friends in the press. If you have journalists as friends in the hurry-burly world of international politics, you have few enemies."

Money is his greatest drawback in mounting a vigorous diplomatic offensive which he is certain will pay dividends.

"American politics is moulded by pressure groups," he said. "You have to inject your input into these pressure

groups. They late decisions and fight your case for you. But it means getting where the action is and this costs money. It means flying to party conventions, attending seminars and business conferences and the different functions of the pressure groups to put your case

"On an annual budget of R150 000 this cannot be done and I am considerably constrained. There is a lot I can do by quiet diplomacy, which I am sure will pay dividends."

Leslie Masimini has returned to his Washington base after consultation and report back in Transkei armed with an instrument he said would make his job easier.

"The black federal concept gives me greater diplomatic manoeuvrability," he said. "A united black voice will go a long way in making the world realise and appreciate our position."

"I am excited about this as it will give us great mileage as opposed to South Africa's new dispensation, which is a futile attempt. The black man is the crux of the matter in South Africa and leaving him out of the dispensation was a way of making sure it never will work."

6 die of typhoid in Transkei

(103)

~~103~~
D. NISPATCA

22/7/83

QUMBU — A typhoid fever outbreak in the district here has claimed six lives.

A total of 43 cases have been referred to the Nessie Knight Hospital at Sulekama over a two-month period.

This was confirmed by the superintendent, De Helmut Amit.

Ten people — four children, two men and four women — are in isolation at the hospital but their condition has improved and they are waiting to be discharged.

Dr Amit refused to name the dead but confirmed that four were from two families from Tsilitwa — a nearby village with a population of about 1 000 — which was the worst-hit area.

The other two victims were from Qwetlana, near Mount Frere and Shawbury.

Dr Amit said everything was being done to control the situation but he was up against some problems, the worst being the poor infrastructure.

The Department of Health has rushed water into the area and yesterday new water tanks were seen at strategic points in Tsilitwa.

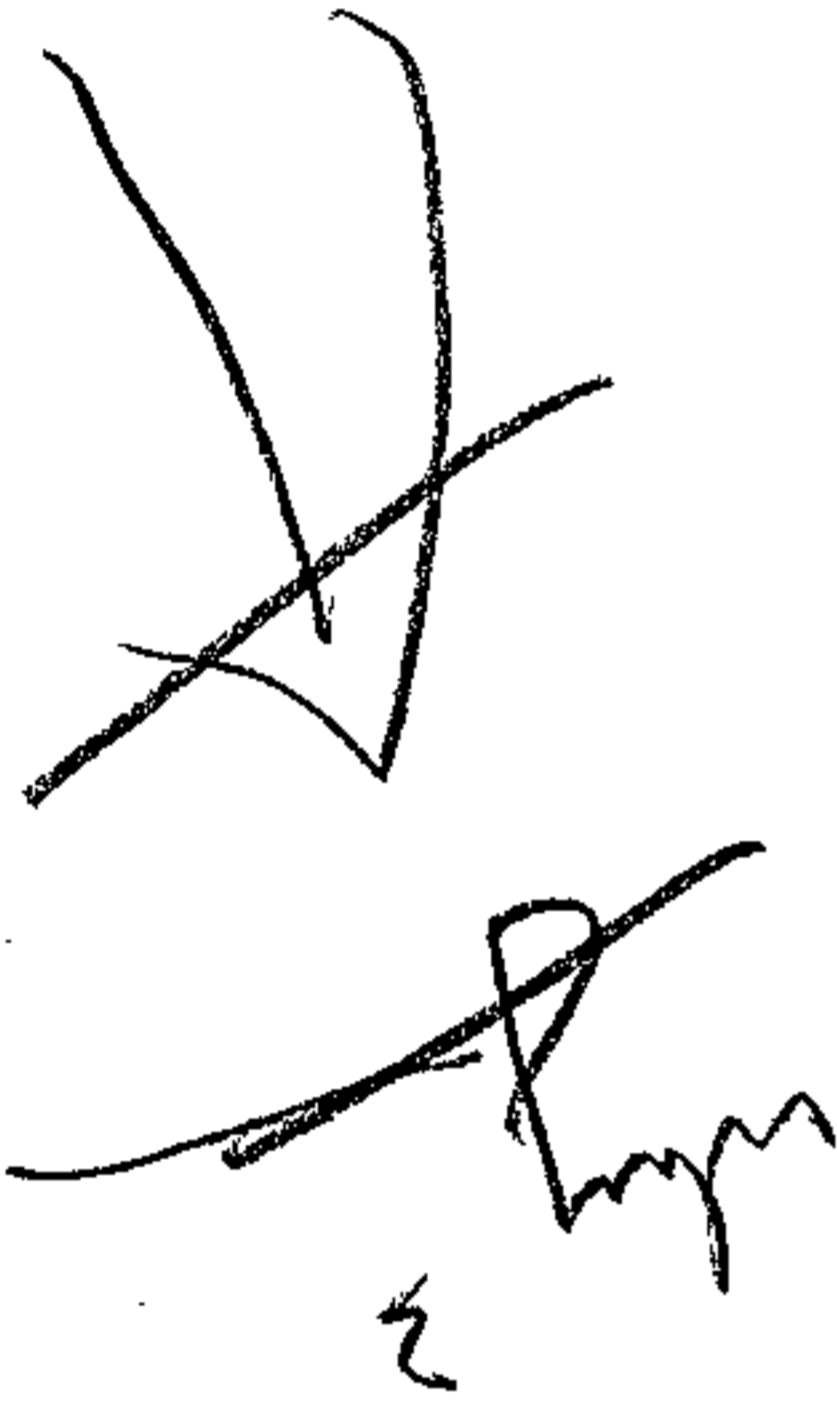
Dr Amit said: "The first course of action was

to provide additional water to enhance personal hygiene.

"The provision of good clean water for drinking was essential. Springs are also being chlorinated and we are appealing to people in the affected areas to boil drinking water."

Besides the problem of catering for a wide area, they were also up against superstition and religious resistance to the campaign to stem the outbreak.

Dr Amit confirmed that there were enough anti-biotics available to treat disease. — DDR.



Six die from typhoid

Mali Correspondent

UMTATA. — A typhoid outbreak in the Transkei district of Tsolo has claimed the lives of two women and four men.

Over the past two months a total of 48 cases of the disease that killed more soldiers than did bullets in the 19th Century, have been referred to the 240-bed Nettle Knight Hospital at Sulenkamae.

This was confirmed by the superintendent, Dr Helmut Amit.

Dr Amit said everything was being done to control the situation, but the hospital suffered from a poor infrastructure.

The Department of Health has carted water to the area, and yesterday new water tanks were installed in Tsilitwa.

"We are appealing to people in the affected areas to make sure to boil drinking water," Dr Amit said.

Besides catering for a wide area, the authorities were up against superstition and religious resistance.

There was opposition from one church to Westernised medicine, while in another case a sub-headman did not want a spring to be treated because of superstition. He had since been ordered to co-operate by the chief.

Dr Amit said the hospital had enough anti-biotics to fight the disease, which exhibits symptoms such as headaches, fever, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation, weakness and dehydration.

Health officials were contemplating a door-to-door health education campaign to collect stools to try to weed out carriers.

Some patients were affected without knowing it, and their symptoms were so mild they escaped detection.

Deaths which might have occurred without being referred to the hospital were ruled out by the coffin-maker at Sulenkama, Mr Ncedisi Mvuvu, who said there had been no increase in demand for coffins.

He was still selling approximately 50 a month.

Police ⁽¹⁰³⁾ accused ⁽¹⁰³⁾ after ^{EDM} man ^{23/7/83} dies

UMTATA. — The defence counsel for three Transkei policemen appearing in the Transkei Supreme Court on a charge of killing a murder suspect during interrogation said the accused were caught up in a chaotic situation involving over 100 other policemen.

Mr Peter Rowan, for the defence, said on Thursday the three accused were used as scapegoats for the events that took place in the Idutywa police station last year.

Evidence in court showed that 15 to 20 policemen took part in the interrogation of four suspects, who were allegedly assaulted with sjamboks, resulting in the death of one man.

Mr Adolphus Tetyana died from sepsis and shock on March 15, 1982, five days after the assault. Medical evidence showed he had received 53 blows on his buttocks and thighs.

The accused are Constable Godfrey Nceba Magaxeni, 31, Constable Lennox Lizo Nongogo, 25, and Sergeant Desmond Vusumzi Mgugudo, 26.

They are alleged to have caused the death of Mr Tetyana and are also charged with three counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr Rowan said there were a number of officers in the background giving contradictory instructions and all this contributed to a chaotic situation.

Asking for their acquittal on the culpable homicide count, he said the deceased had not died as a direct result of the whipping, but from sepsis and shock. — Sapa.

A POLICE sergeant told the Um-tata Supreme Court he and another policeman had been instructed to do a "panel-beating" job on a murder suspect who later died.

Sergeant Mteteleli Tshona was giving evidence this week for the defence in the case against three policemen charged with culpable homicide after the death of Mr Adolphus Tetyana, in police custody.

Constables Godfrey Nceba Magaxeni, 31, Lennox Lizo Mongogo, 25, and sergeant Desmond Mgugudo, 26, have pleaded not guilty to the charge.

They allegedly assaulted Mr Tetyana

with sjamboks and struck two of his brothers, Mr Hemming Tetyana and Mr Mziwebango Tetyana, and another man, Mr Mdeliseni Cyia, with sjamboks, causing serious injuries.

Const Nongogo told the court 15 policemen took turns to assault Mr Adolphus Tetyana. He denied taking part.

In his evidence, sergeant Tshona said sergeant Mgugudo

also knew of the "panel-beating" instructions. Sergeant Mgugudo and two other policemen had gone to fetch the deceased from the Willowlale police tells to bring him to the Idutywa Police

Station.

Under cross-examination, he said he knew the deceased would be assaulted at Idutywa and that the assault was unlawful.

Sergeant Mgugudo said in his evidence that he saw Mr Tetyana seated on a bench "dripping with sweat and breathing heavily".

He said he had witnessed the assault on Mr Cyia.

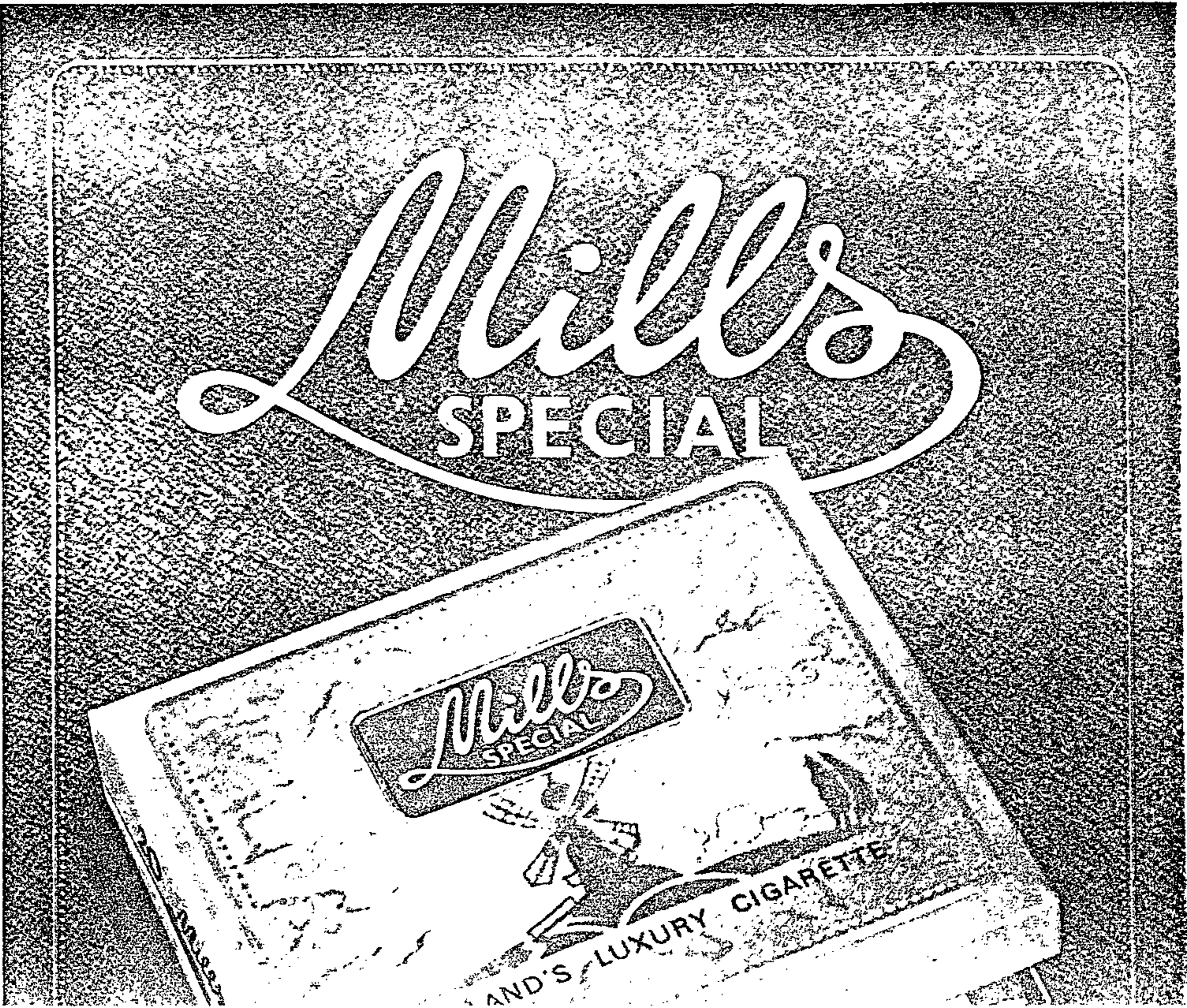
COPS TOLD: 'PANEL-BEAT PRISONER'

Court hears of suspect's sjambok death

City Press
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24/7/83

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Butterworth's major drive

BUTTERWORTH — The Town Council here has undertaken a major drive to create an atmosphere conducive to promote the projected industrial take-off expected from the regional development plan.

This emerged from an interview here with the Town Clerk, Mr Prem Kanaye and the Town Engineer, Mr Eddie Hall.

Major works on the drawing board include:

● Upgrading the sewerage system at a cost of R3 million;

● Extension to the water works at a cost of R750 000.

● A programme for training Transkeians;

● Erection of a modern bus station linked to the railway station to cater for the approximate 8 000 commuters daily at a cost of about R700 000;

● Housing schemes to

cater for the 3 500 people on the waiting list and for the expected inflow with the industrial take-off.

The town already boasts:

● An adequate water supply from the weir on the Gcuwa River which despite the drought is 90 per cent full. There is also enough water in the Xlinga Dam in reserve to last four years;

● A good electricity supply with an addition-

al supply scheduled to come on stream next April through the hydroelectric scheme at Colleywobbles;

● A good tarred road network with the long-term project of tarring the roads at Msombomvu at a possible cost of R1 million.

Dealing with the sewerage system, Mr Hall said it had to be upgraded to deal with industrial effluent.

"We have got to mix the domestic sewer and industrial effluent to strike a happy mix.

"A consulting chemist is investigating the matter at present and will report to Council soon."

He said industrialists went to great expense to pre-treat effluent and the Council intended to overcome the problem by providing all the necessary infrastructure.

He said the three-quarter million rand purification works would have to be carried out to cater for expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new ones.

Mr Kanaye said there were hardly any sites left in town for commercial or residential purposes and this was why Council saw the need for the incorporation of the greater Butterworth area.

At a cost of R112 000 from their revolving fund, Council are financing 40 units to house the 100 families squatting in atrocious conditions at the Baca camp near Msombomvu.

Mr Hall said a survey was taken as Council could not close their eyes to the plight of the people who were living in sub-human conditions in make-shift shelters without running water or toilet facilities.

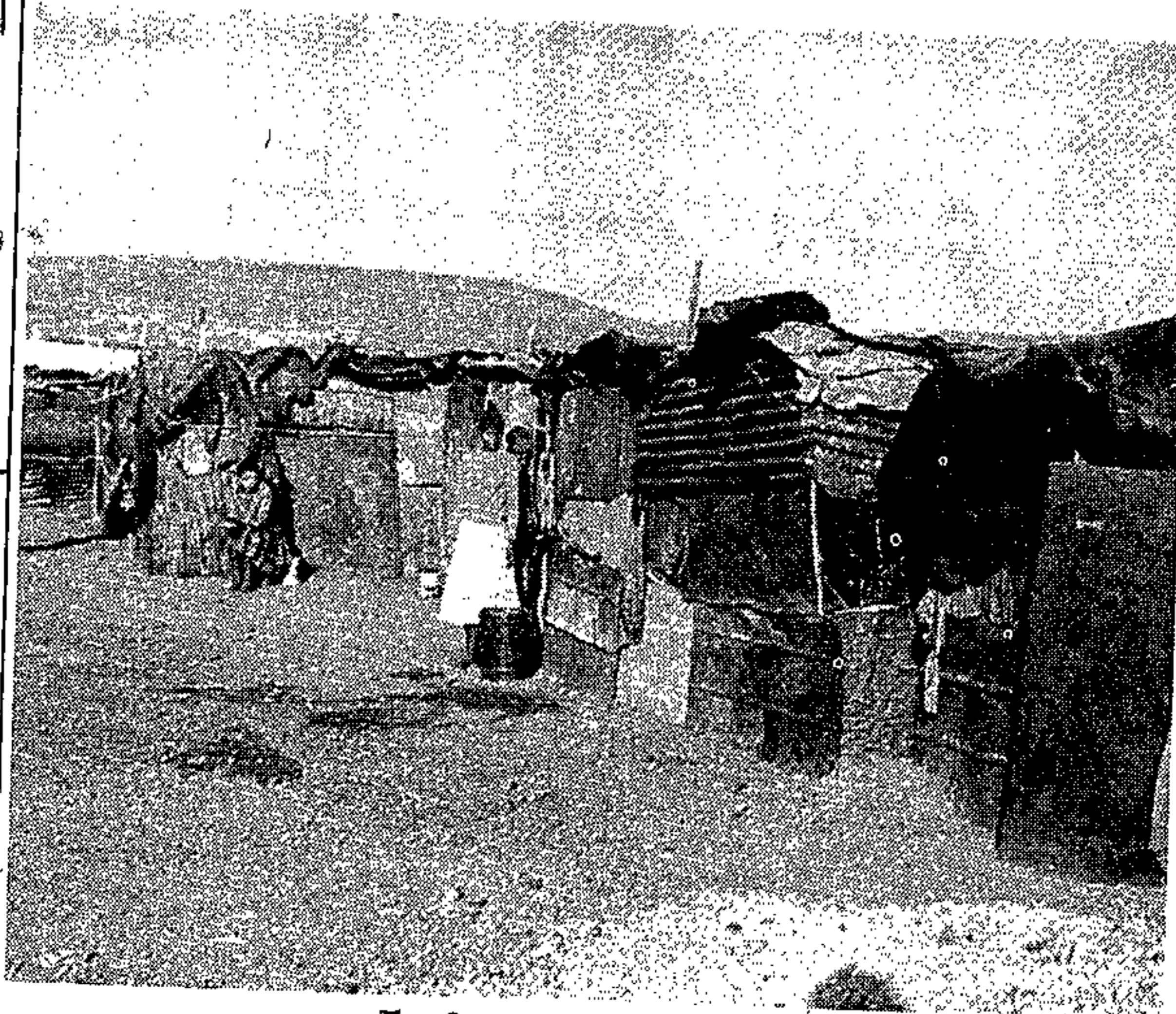
"It was a sure recipe for disease and anti-social behaviour so we took a survey which showed most of the men were labourers and had come to the town in the normal process of industrialisation."

The municipality decided to buy 40 K-huts costing R2 240 per unit which comprises two fairly large rooms.

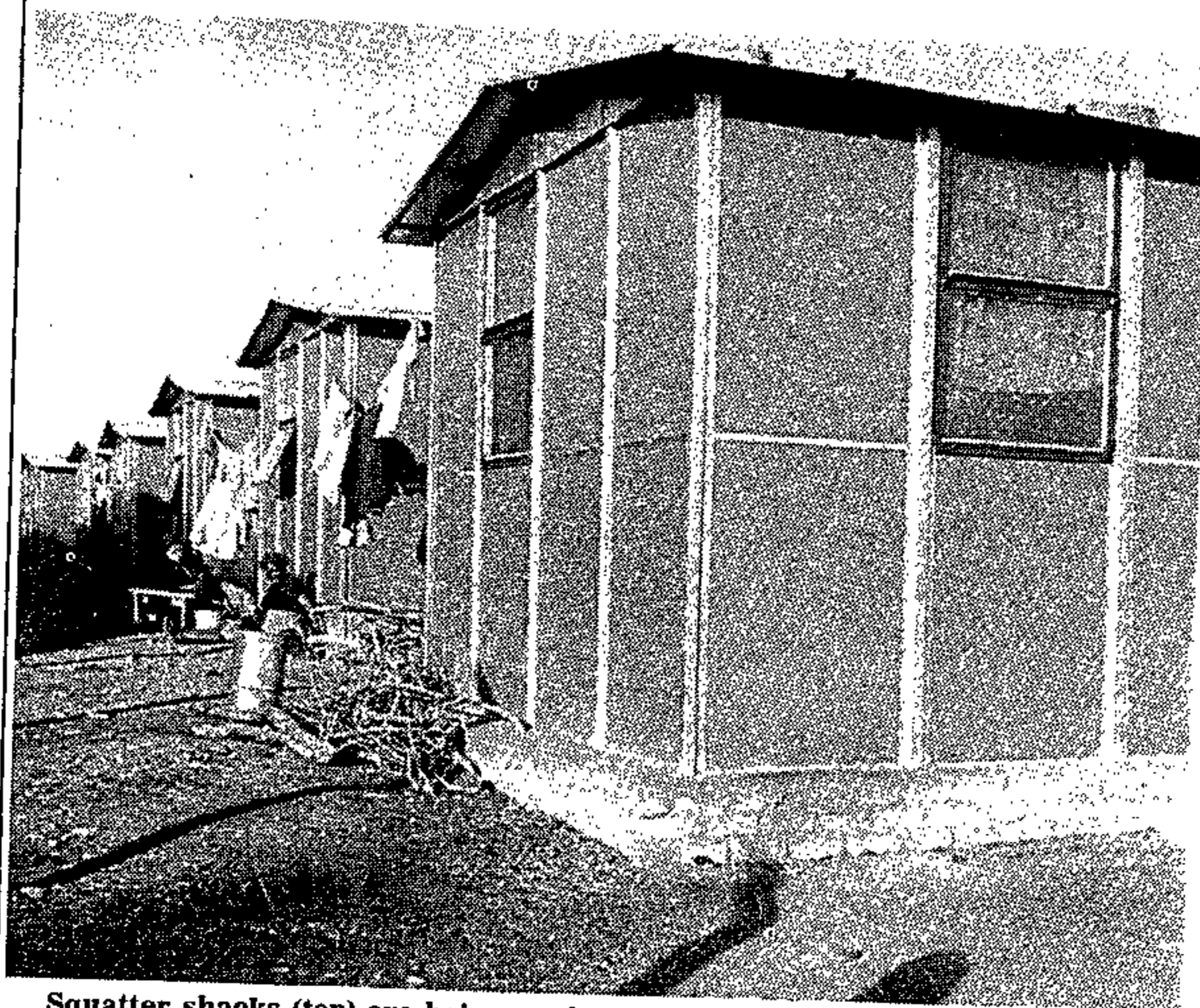
Several of the metal structures have already been erected at the camp and occupants are to pay R15 a month rent.

— DDR.

From this . . .



. . . to this



Squalter shacks (top) are being replaced with the smart new prefabricated houses (above) in Butterworth's R112 000 housing scheme for squatters.

CAPE Times 25/7/83

★Tf

Drought in Transkei the worst in memory

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Cattle deaths have spiralled and the water situation is critical in most areas of Transkei as the worst drought in memory tightens its grip.

Cattle deaths and the water situation tell the story, as the inter-government drought relief committee continues its efforts to distribute food vouchers to the 300 most needy families in the worst-hit districts.

Cattle deaths were up 145 percent for the past three months against the same period last year. A total of 46 232 head of cattle have died (including disease deaths), against 18 836 last year.

Surface-level water has dried up in most instances, underground levels are subsiding rapidly and dam levels are dropping.

The deputy director of veterinary services, Dr E Besharati, warned that if the situation did not improve by September, two-thirds of the national herd — comprising a million cattle, 1,5-million sheep and nearly a million goats — would be in a chronic state of malnutrition.

Dr Besharati said the occasional rains during the past months had not helped the deterioration of pasture and the lack of drinking water for livestock.

The grazing situation was very disappointing throughout Transkei, although the situation in mountainous and coastal areas was not as bad.

"Many livestock were saved from starvation as the farmers allowed their stock to graze in their unrecovered maize fields. Such a situation is not expected in the coming months, and with the dry winter wind and frost, a complete deterioration of remaining grass and a consequently high cattle death rate is expected if no provision for winter feeding is made," said Dr Besharati.

Some of the R6,7-million drought aid from South Africa would be used for livestock feed.

Mr A Shaker, speaking on behalf of the office of the Secretary for the Department of Agriculture, said the water level at many windmills was "below the fetch point".

However, the department was now equipped to deliver water to areas which were completely dry and had no source.

27/7/83 (103)

2 executed
O. DISPATCH
UMTATA — Two men who had been sentenced to death for murder and robbery in the Supreme Court here last year were hanged in the Umtata Prison at the weekend.

They were Mr Goloza Sophazi, 27, and Mr Bekinkosi Zide, 23. —
DDR.

2.11.73
College probe complete

UMTATA — The three-man commission of inquiry into the Anglican Church's theological college here, St Bede's, has completed its mission and will report to the college council soon.

Lectures were halted at the college following reports of friction between students.

The Bishop of St John's who is also chairman of the council, Dr Godfrey Ashby, did not want to name the members of the commission but said they had been drawn from different parts of South Africa and had no ties with the college.

The council, supreme body of the provincial college, would decide on the commission's recommendations as soon as they were received.

The church-financed newspaper, Seek, had said there had been trouble between the local students and outsiders who were even called "terrorists". St Bede's has 42 students.

Seek said the outside students had been threatened that the Security Police would be called in.

Dr Ashby said the Transkeian Government knew nothing about what was an internal church matter and they were surprised to hear the allegation that the Security Police were to be called in.

He said the more outside interference there was in the matter, the less chance there was of resolving it. — DDR.

Only days after the bullet nearly blinded him, Bruce was back on duty, poking his inquisitive nose through a metal grille at the back of a police car, while his handler, Sergeant Christiaan de Klerk, patrolled the city.

Bruce was wounded while he was chasing three men. A shot was fired and the dog was wounded in the head. Two men were later arrested.

Sgt de Klerk rushed Bruce to a vet, who removed the bullet. It had narrowly missed optic nerves, which, if hit, could have blinded him.

Bruce, his eye still swollen and inflamed, was reluctant to have his picture taken by the Daily Dispatch. "He hates cameras," said Sgt De Klerk, as the photographer rapidly retreated when Bruce bared his teeth.

"He is very lucky to be alive and still have his eyesight," Sgt De Klerk said. "It's amazing how he got better so quickly."

Seven-year-old Bruce has made many arrests

years ago while stationed in King William's Town. He chased and caught a suspect after an 80-year-old woman was raped. The man was given the sentence," Sgt De said.

The other incident when Bruce chased and caught a stock thief wanted on 40 counts of stock theft. Before the shooting incident, he had never been injured in his life as a fighter.

Off duty, the dog spends a lot of time with his owner together. "He is affectionate," Sgt De Klerk said.

He often takes Bruce to his flat, with the approval of his woman wife, K. "She loves him," he said.

But the dog always turns to his kennel when Cambridge police try to get him to sleep. Bruce about another four months left as a patrol dog before he reaches retirement age.

"And then I am to buy him from the force and keep him as my pet. I don't want to be separated." — DD

Victims still in hospital

EAST LONDON — Two victims of Saturday's car crash in which East London national serviceman Richard McCracken, 19, of Vincent, died are still being treated at Frere Hospital.

The collision between a bakkie and a car occurred at the corner of Gate-

ly Street and St George's Road.

National serviceman Raymond Clark, 21, was in the truck. McCracken was killed and not the car, reported by police now "semi-conscious and improving". Frere spokesman.

Mr N. Bowden, Florida in the hospital, who was in the car and not the truck, is in a "satisfactory condition," said the hospital spokesman. — DD

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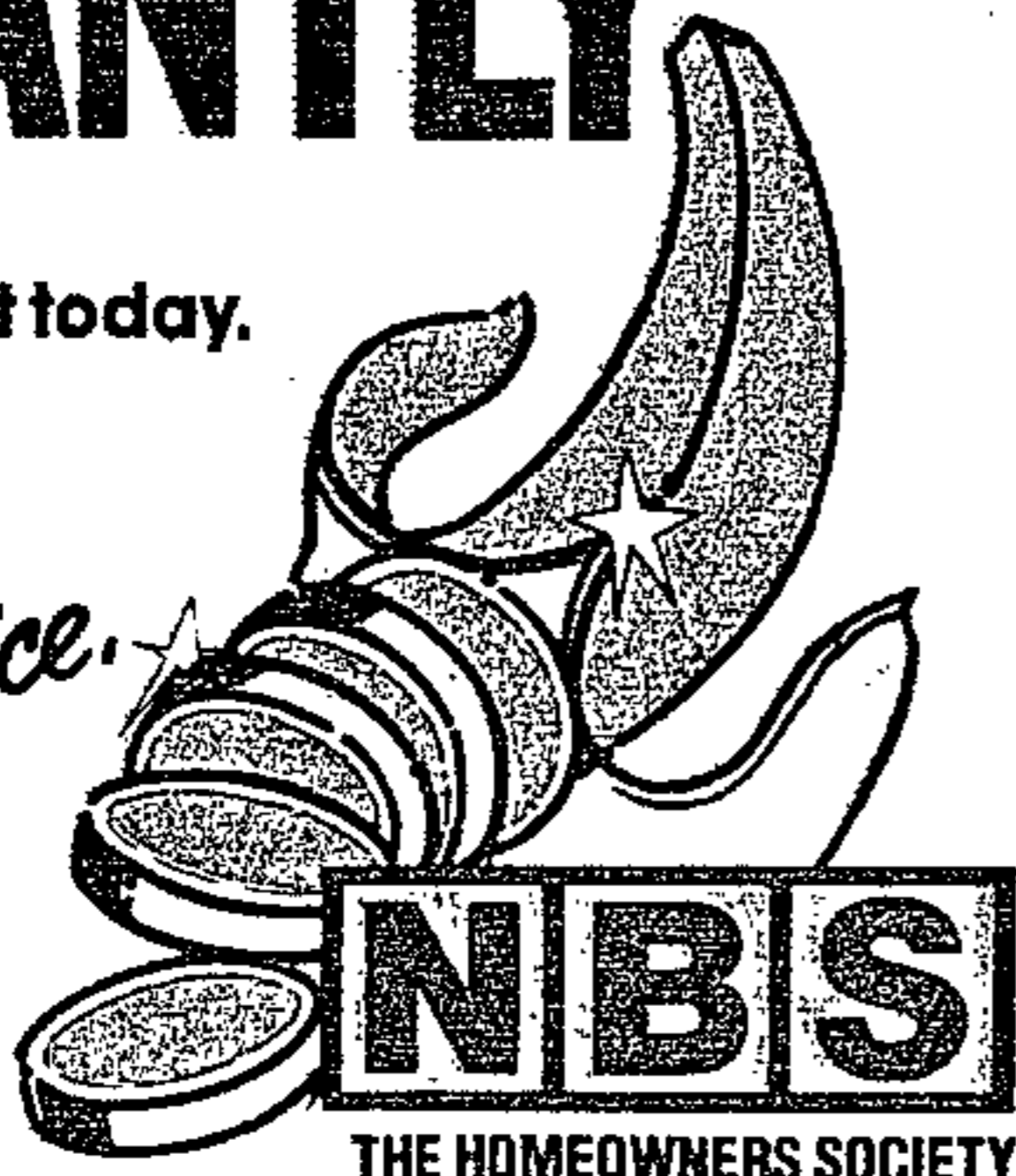
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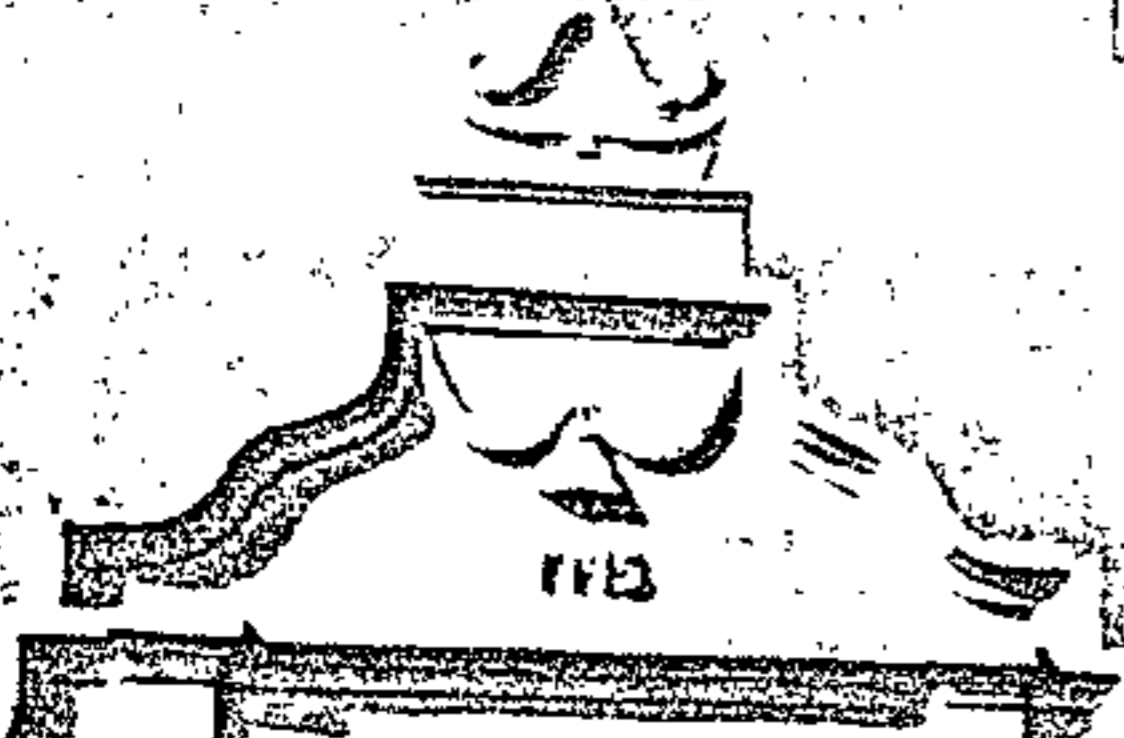
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103 ~~102~~ Matatiele ^{Mercury}
roadblock upsets ^{2/8/83}

town's traders

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A POLICE roadblock on the South African side of the Transkei/Matatiele border has drawn sharp criticism from businessmen in the East Griqualand town. Sotho citizens without travel documents trying to enter South Africa, were said to have been turned back at the roadblock yesterday.

Transkeians were warned that their documents had to be in order from today.

The president of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr L Brink, said last night the town's traders, who depended on customers from across the border, faced serious financial losses.

Up to 80 percent of Matatiele's labour force commuted from Transkei or Lesotho.

Mr Brink said pedestrians probably would find another way to cross the border.

South African citizens apparently were not being hindered.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that people entering South Africa at Matatiele had been warned to get their travel documents in order.

3(8(83)
**Mamma
mia, it's
Radio (03)
Transkei**

D. Dispatch
UMTATA — If you're down in Italy and wish to be greeted in a traditional Xhosa fashion, tune in.

Freakish air waves may just come your way and you will be tuned into Radio Transkei.

Proof that the station with a difference has been picked up in the boot-shaped land in the Mediterranean has been received here.

An independently owned and operated station, Radio Marilyn, has sent Radio Transkei engineering technician Ben Rault a detailed, graphically represented report on a news bulletin and talks beamed from Umtata.

The report to Mr Rault says it may be useful to him and the station in Casalecchio di Rino will be pleased for verification and other technical details.

Radio Marilyn is said to be operated by Italian music lovers and has been clearly named after Hollywood's one-time sex symbol, Marilyn Monroe.

A drawing of the late screen idol accompanies the station's letter head.

Yesterday Mr Rault explained: "Technically, such an occurrence is rare. This type of propagation on the FM band may have been due to debris left by a meteorite crashing into the earth's atmosphere or some satellite reflecting our broadcast back to earth.

"Naturally the technical department was very pleased to receive such a comprehensive report from Radio Marilyn whose staff had obviously gone to a lot of trouble to identify our station.

The report of reception identifies the country as South Africa and the station as Radio Transkei. Language is identified as Xhosa. — DDR.

Police roadblock near town angers Matatiele firms

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

BUSINESSMEN in Matatiele are angry over a police roadblock set up just outside the East Griqualand town where hundreds of Lesotho citizens without travel documents continue to be turned back. The town draws much of its business from Transkeians and Basotho who commute daily across the border, and according to one businessman interviewed yesterday the effect on the town has been 'catastrophic'.

The man, who asked not to be named, said a large contingent of police — many of them in camouflage uniforms — arrived in Matatiele unexpectedly about 10 days ago.

'Suddenly on Monday a roadblock was set up on the Maluti road just outside the town and we heard that Lesotho citizens who were not carrying travel documents or passports were being turned back. No one really knows what is going on. It's a mystery to us.

'The roadblock will kill the town in two weeks if the situation carries on as it is.'

He said a busload of Basotho had been turned back at the roadblock on Monday because their travel documents were not in order.

Transkeians too

Virtually all blacks working in Matatiele came from Maluti township in Transkei — about 12 kilometres outside the town. Transkeians have also been told to carry identity documents or passports when commuting to and from Matatiele.

Well-known Matatiele businessman Mr Vic Sorour told the Mercury yesterday there had been a marked drop in the number of blacks in the town since Monday.

'The town has been exceptionally quiet and business has definitely dropped. The situation could affect us badly soon.'

The president of the Matatiele Chamber of Commerce, Mr L Brink, said it was the first time he was aware that police had insisted on Transkeians having to carry identity documents to enter the town.

'People say business is very bad here at the moment. I am naturally very concerned at what is happening.'

Mr Brink said the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria had indicated that it would be meeting the Chamber of Commerce and Town Council to discuss the matter.

Meanwhile, South African Police have confirmed that 'restrictive measures' are being applied at South Africa's borders with Lesotho but have declined to give details.

D. Disputer 4/8/83

Butterworth bus plant ⁽¹⁰³⁾ closes ~~down~~ ⁽¹⁰³⁾

EAST LONDON. — One of the longest established industrial firms in Butterworth — Dorbyl Automotive Products — is to close because of the general downturn in the South African economy and lack of business from the Transkei Government.

The Dorbyl plant, which was set up in 1973, turned out up to 120 buses a year with a cash turn-over of just over R2,5 million.

The 180-odd technicians and other employees at the plant have been relocated in other jobs within the company and outside organisations.

The managing director of the firm, Mr Ian Cumming, said that his organisation was "extremely sorry" to close the But-

terworth factory.... "but we have been running it at a loss and carrying things for the past couple of years".

Mr Cumming said the two main reasons were the general downturn in the South African economy and lack of business from the Transkei Government.

Dorbyl established a structural steel plant in Butterworth in 1973 and switched to automotive production about four years ago.

The organisation has its main plant in Port Elizabeth and turns out an average of 900 buses a year.

The Butterworth factory is in the process of closing, and is expected to "shut up shop" by the end of the month. — DDR.

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MPC
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Pietermaritzburg
 Bureau

PROBLEMS caused by police roadblocks outside the East Griqualand town of Matatiele where Lesotho citizens without travel documents were being turned back, were likely to be ironed out soon, according to the NRP MPC for the area.

Mr Peter Miller told the Mercury yesterday the roadblocks, which were set up on Monday on the South African side of the Transkei border close to the town, had caused 'a lot of upset' among both businessmen and black traders from Lesotho.

Roadblocks such as those at Matatiele effectively amounted to an economic blockade, he said. 'People are very unhappy — and justifiably so because Matatiele is a very substantial trading town.'

Documents

Mr Miller said the Matatiele Chamber of Commerce had been in contact with the senior South African Police officer responsible 'and it would seem that pretty soon the matter will resolve itself once the regular travellers simply get their six-monthly visas in order'.

Until the setting up of the roadblocks, Lesotho citizens were entering South Africa without travel documents.

'There doesn't seem to be any problem at the Transkei border with Lesotho where they cross quite happily, but it is when they enter Natal that this matter is receiving attention.'

Interests

'They are only turning away people who do not comply with the requirements for crossing the border and are enforcing



WORKMEN complete the final weld on the steel and gunnite protective sleeve which will house the plastic pipe.

New pipeline will carry effluent out to sea

Mercury Reporter

A NEW pipeline designed to carry factory effluent about 1,6 km out to sea from the SA Tioxide factory at Umbogintwini on the upper South Coast, will be in operation by September.

The new pipeline is to

as soon as the new pipe is operational.

Mr James Summerville, the managing director of Tioxide, said the new pipeline would be capable of carrying a heavier load but would also be 'safer' as far as accidental pollution was concerned.

'The old pipeline was

'Divers carry out regular checks on the pipeline itself and water samples are continuously tested for toxic levels.'

The section of pipeline which ran overland from the factory was also subject to regular checks and parts of this were replaced 'from time to

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complete the final weld on the steel and gunnite sleeve which will house the plastic pipe.

Pipeline will effluent out to sea

as soon as the new pipe is operational.

Mr James Summerville, the managing director of Tioxide, said the new pipeline would be capable of carrying a heavier load but would also be 'safer' as far as accidental pollution was concerned.

'The old pipeline was never really a pollution threat, it was just getting a bit long in the tooth,' said Mr Summerville.

'The new pipeline will lessen still the possibility of pollution. Waste materials will be dispersed by the action of the sea and shouldn't do any harm.

'Divers carry out regular checks on the pipeline itself and water samples are continuously tested for toxic levels.'

The section of pipeline which ran overland from the factory was also subject to regular checks and parts of this were replaced 'from time to time'.

All that remained to be done before completion of the job was to slide the plastic pipeline through a protective steel and gunnite sleeve which was already positioned on the sea bed, Mr Summerville said.

Osborne will get new lease of life as medical centre

Municipal Reporter

THE Osborne Hotel on the Berea will be revamped into the first medical suites in South Africa to be sold on sectional title.

An application to build an 11-storey medical centre on the prime hectare

the East Griqualand town of Matatiele where Lesotho citizens without travel documents were being turned back, were likely to be ironed out soon, according to the NRP MPC for the area.

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'There doesn't seem to be any problem at the Transkei border with Lesotho where they cross quite happily, but it is when they enter Natal that this matter is receiving attention.'

Interests

'They are only turning away people who do not comply with the requirements for crossing the border and are enforcing a situation which in fact existed before.' He said *bone fide* visitors and businessmen would be able to enter into Matatiele freely provided they gave immediate attention to getting their six-month visas.

Police there were working on instructions from the Government and with the present situation in Lesotho the national interests were being placed before those of Matatiele, he said.

'One will understand that the South African authorities cannot allow a situation to continue where they just come and go as they please.'

Mr Miller said his sympathy from a businessman's point of view lay 'entirely with the Matatiele people'.

103 (103) RDM
5/8/83

Kei protests to SA over Matatiele roadblocks

UMTATA. — Transkei has sent a letter of protest to the South African Government about South African Police roadblocks outside Matatiele, which affected Transkeians living in nearby Maluti and working and shopping in Matatiele.

Roadblocks were reported to have been set up on Monday on the Maluti road, which leads to the Lesotho border, and Transkeians and Lesotho citizens who commute across the border daily, but were not carrying travel documents or

passports, were being turned back.

The Transkei Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr M Nkungu, confirmed that a letter had been sent to the South African Government through its embassy in Umtata, but said no reply had been received yet.

A former member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Louis Mshizana, said whites, with the exception of Transkeians, had not been searched at these roadblocks. — Sapa.

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Unity is strength, but
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"a people is united
bandoning its poli-
freedom and self-
termination, then
a people is united
political death."

The HNP's behaviour
in the recent by-
elections was an exam-
ple of opportunistic poli-
tical leadership that the
CP would have nothing
to do with

Dr Treurnicht said the
CP would hold talks with
the group of coloureds
who supported the idea
of the coloured "home-
land" and had asked to
meet the CP. — DDC.

Transkei minister sued by wife (103)

UMTATA — A civil ac-
tion in which Transkei's
Minister of Justice and
Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letla-
ka, is being sued by his
wife, Mrs Pamela Letla-
ka, for R1095 a month
maintenance, was
brought before the Chief
Justice, Mr Justice Van
Reenen, in the supreme
court here yesterday.

hands and abused her in
front of his official driv-
er, security-guard and
helpers at their common
home at Enkululekweni
ministerial complex on
May 12 this year.

Mrs Letlaka submitted
that the matter was of
great urgency in that she
was unable to provide
for herself the bare
necessities of life.

Mr Justice Van
Reenen reserved judg-
ment on the request for
an interim order. The
application for mainte-
nance was postponed to
December 9. — DDC.

In papers before court,
Mrs Letlaka alleged that
Mr Letlaka had, without
cause and justification,
assaulted her by
pushing her over and
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East London trumps

LONDON — East
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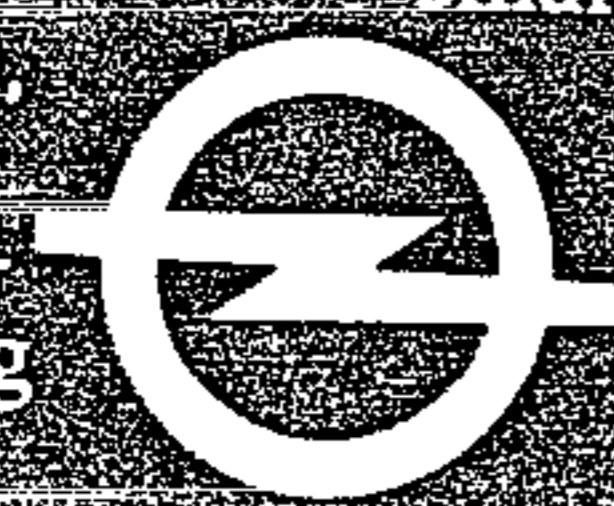
They managed to beat
47 couples in the nation-
al competition. Mr Max
Sapire of East London
and his partner Geoffrey
Sapire of Johannesburg
came second. — DDC

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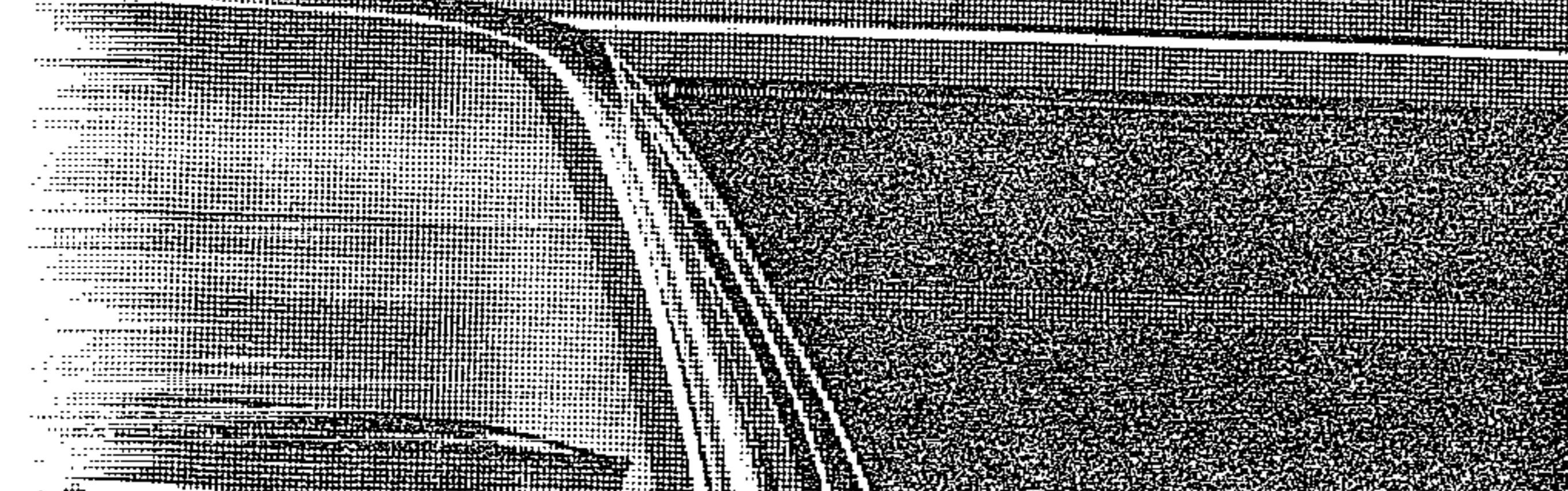
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Attacks by ILLA are coming from Transkei — claim

By John Kane-Berman

The Lesotho Liberation Army is increasingly using the Transkei as a springboard for its attempts to overthrow the Lesotho Government, say senior political and military officials in Lesotho.

The Lesotho Government believes that "intensification" of Transkei-based activity will enable South Africa to claim "innocence" of destabilisation efforts.

It will also put pressure on the Lesotho Government to hold talks with Transkei authorities to curb LLA attacks, so forcing Maseru into dealings with an "independent homeland", it claims.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, believes that if Lesotho was forced to recognise Transkei, then Morocco, the Ivory Coast

and Senegal would probably follow suit.

This in turn would be an opening for Western countries to do likewise.

These points emerged during briefings by the Lesotho Government to Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, who visited Maseru at the weekend.

The Lesotho Government claims that its Pretoria counterpart pooh-poohs its complaints about alleged South African backing for the LLA.

It is anxious to put its side of the story across to a wider audience.

In addition to being received by King Moshoeshoe II and briefed by Mr Sekhonyana, Chief Buthelezi and his colleagues were taken on an air inspection of almost the entire border between South Africa and the landlocked kingdom.

Diplomatic and military officials pointed out the major points of alleged crossings by LLA guerrillas into Lesotho, and also indicated a number of places on the South African side from which, they claimed,

the LLA had launched bazooka and mortar attacks.

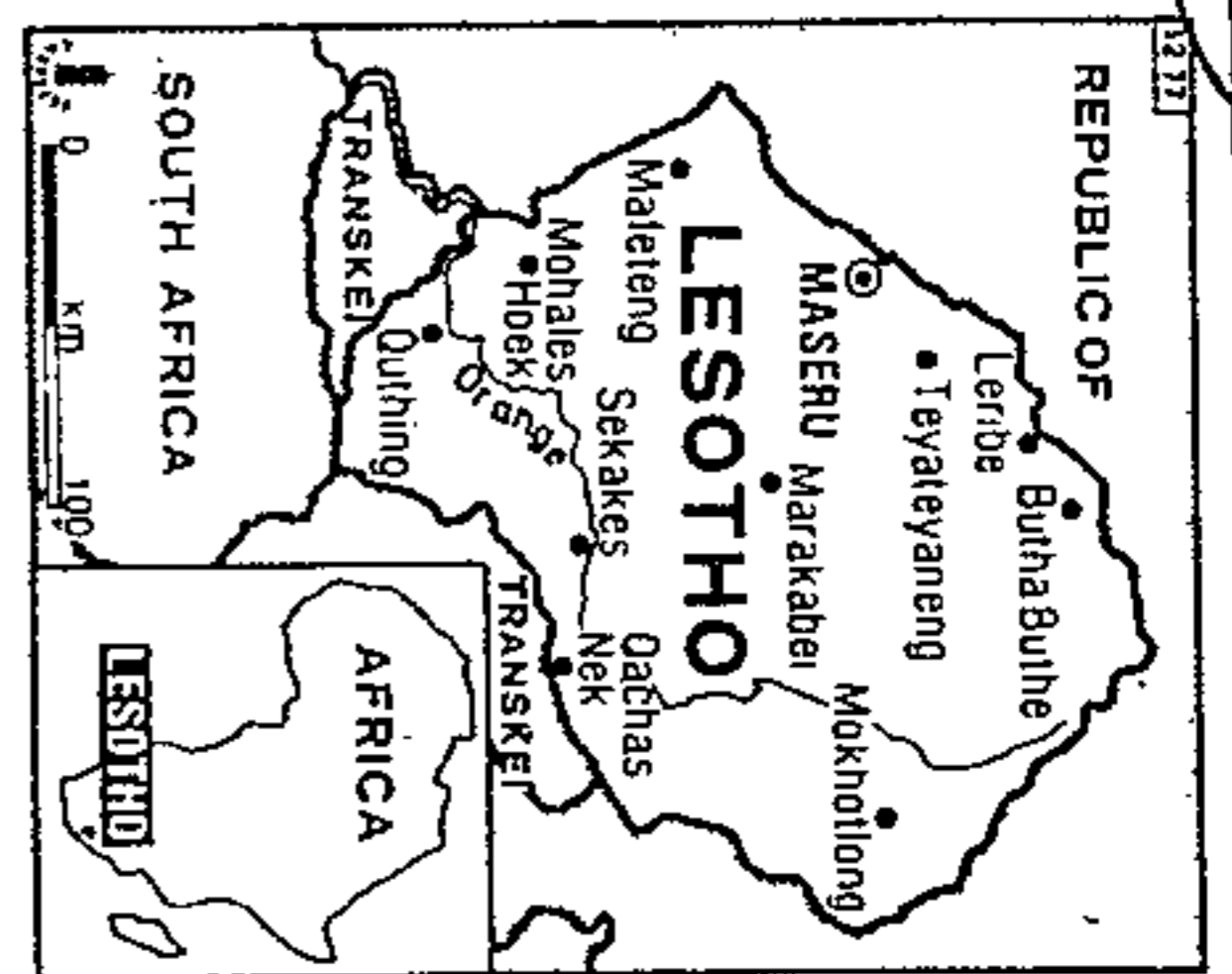
I was the only journalist given a seat in the small aircraft.

A colonel in Lesotho's paramilitary force said that most LLA attacks had been concentrated in the mountainous Butha Buthe district in the north of the country, the neighbouring South African "homeland" of Qwa Qwa being used as a springboard.

Since about March this year, however, LLA activity had been spreading to other parts of the country, including the Drakensberg area in the north-east and the eastern and south-eastern parts bordering the Transkei, he said.

Two LLA members captured recently by the Lesotho paramilitary forces said they had been trained by a Major Mackenzie — a former Selous scout — in Lusikisike, Transkei, and had then been brought by truck to points in South Africa close to the Lesotho border.

One of the two had died on the way to hospital after being



shot by government forces. The other was to be prosecuted, the colonel said.

After an attack on buses and oil tanks at Gachas Nek on the Transkei border at the end of June, all 30 LLA attackers escaped into the Transkei where they hid out on farms near Matatiele, the colonel said.

Pretoria has repeatedly scoffed at Lesotho's allegations that it was helping the LLA's destabilisation campaign.

Pretoria's stated view is that Chief Jonathan is making South Africa a scapegoat for internal political problems.

Despite Pretoria's dismissals of the Lesotho allegations, observers note that a non-aggression understanding, after Ministerial-level talks in June, contained an implicit undertaking by South Africa to curb the LLA in return for a clampdown by Maseru on the African National Congress.

A further article will deal with Lesotho's allegations of attempts to force it into the South African "constellation".

Incidents which led to fall-off in relations

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

It's been a year of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Maseru.

Here are some of the recent events which led to relations sinking to their lowest ebb in years:

● May 28: Reports of a South African security clampdown at borderposts on the Lesotho border following bomb blasts in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

● June 3: Lesotho and South Africa agree to do all in their power to prevent any subversive elements from attacking each other's territory.

● June 28: Lesotho protests to South Africa about two raids in the southern part of the black state. Lesotho claims attackers were armed insurgents from South Africa.

● July 2: Relations between the two countries become strained. South Africa announces that no further meetings between the country's respective Foreign Ministers will take place after Lesotho failed to send security representatives to meet a South African delegation in Bloemfontein.

● July 4: Lesotho claims "incontrovertible evidence" that SA is recruiting insurgents for the Lesotho Liberation Army and accuses SA of breaking the June 3 agreement. The SA Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, accuses Lesotho of making unfounded accusations to solicit foreign aid and to "prop up its unelected government against widespread internal starvation," he said.

Opposition leader wants ties with SA

By Sheryl Raine,

Continued from page 103

concerned

Opposition leader wants ties with SA

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The leader of Lesotho's official opposition would establish full diplomatic ties with South Africa, deny the African National Congress a foothold in Maseru, shut Communist embassies and allow Basotho exiles to return home if his United Democratic Party came to power.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club yesterday, Mr Charles Mofeli used the occasion to launch a little informal diplomacy of his own.

He said he would even welcome South African money to finance his party. He did not believe the South African Government was in a position to finance the party, but the UDP would welcome money from independent sources, he said.

Staunchly anti-Communist and against the use of violence to achieve political ends, Mr Mofeli has had a bumpy ride as

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho have reached a low ebb in recent months, deeply affecting the already poverty-stricken black state. SHERYL RAINE reports on how the leader of the official opposition in Lesotho would restructure the Government to benefit both countries.

leader of the official opposition in a country which has not had an election since 1970.

Leader of the United Democratic Party (UDP) since its inception, Mr Mofeli was admitted to the Interim National Assembly in 1973. He held the post of Minister in charge of Water, Energy and Mining from 1979 to 1981.

Last month, after an interview with SABC-TV in which he criticised Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, he was expelled from the Assembly. Mr Mofeli sketched a bleak

picture of Lesotho's economy and strained relations with South Africa.

Border security was maximal and less than 30 people could go to South Africa daily.

This made it virtually impossible for already hard-pressed Basotho to enter South Africa to shop and carry out their business.

"Unless the dark cloud of strained relations clears soon, foreign investment in my country will vanish and the Basotho will be economically marooned to perish from poverty and

starvation," he said.

He was deeply concerned about the ever-decreasing numbers of Basotho working on South African mines and appealed to the South African authorities to "have a change of heart and reverse the trend".

Diplomatic links with South Africa would help solve the common problem of cross-border guerilla attacks, he feels.

No dialogue had to date solved the problem and Mr Mofeli believed a programme of joint-action was needed to prevent mutual subversion.

His party has no links with the Lesotho Liberation Army — the armed wing of the exiled Basotho Congress Party — or the ANC.

Its use of violence is one of many reasons why the UDP rejects Communism and intends to restore diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

...une agreement... Mr Pik... Botha, accuses Lesotho of making unfounded accusations to solicit foreign aid and to "prop up its unelected government against widespread internal opposition".

● July 16: New border row over the arrest of a South African policeman in Lesotho, Warrant Officer D Sello, and the arrest by South Africa of Mr S Masalele of the Lesotho Paramilitary Police Force.

● July 19: Lesotho requests meetings with South Africa. Mr Pik Botha announces the intensification of border control measures owing to ANC pressures in Maseru.

● July 20: Large numbers of Basotho prevented from entering South Africa.

● July 28: Prisoner exchange of Warrant Officer Sello and Mr Masalele.

● August 4: Car bomb explodes in Maseru. Car had Bloemfontein registration plates.

● August 5: Lesotho blames "Boers" for car bomb and intensifies security on the Lesotho side of the border.

Transkei demands official's release

D. D. Dipakula 10/8/83

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UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs here, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, yesterday called on South Africa to secure the immediate release of Transkei's deputy consul, Mr Robert Ncokazi, who has been detained in Ciskei.

He also called on South Africa to call the Ciskei authorities to order and said his government viewed the un-called for shooting and killing of innocent peo-

ple with revulsion.

"I place my government's strongest objection to the situation in Mdantsane. Blame for what is going on there cannot be placed anywhere else except at the South African Government's doorstep."

Mr Lujabe said South Africa should see to it that Transkei's accredited representatives in South Africa were not molested in the execu-

tion of their duties.

"My government pointed out a long time ago to the South African authorities that people from one country working in South Africa cannot be expected to live in another country.

"Why people were moved from Duncan Village to stay in Mdantsane, a place under Ciskei, cannot be explained logically. The result is

that people are being killed when they attempt to get to their places of employment, among them Transkeians.

"The senseless loss of life in the Ciskei must be stopped immediately.

"People must be allowed to exercise their democratic right of choosing what they want to do without fear of intimidation and harassment by Ciskei authorities." — DDR.

D. Disputch 18/8/83 (103)

Former mayor found not guilty of fraud

UMTATA — A 61-year-old attorney and former Mayor of Lady Frere, Mr Michael Kelembe, was found not guilty and discharged on a fraud and theft charge, but found guilty of contravening a section of the municipal ordinance when he appeared before Mr R. Mickelsfield in the regional court here yesterday.

The passing of sentence was postponed for three years on condition that Mr Kelembe repaid R8 750 in monthly instalments of R250 for three months and thereafter R500 a month to the Lady Frere Municipality.

The court also found Mr Kelembe did not act fraudulently and made no false pretences on his behalf.

The state had alleged that Mr Kelembe stole R10 000 from the Lady Frere Municipality's "on call" account and paid it to the Lesotho "get-rich-quick" scheme of Mr J. Mokitimi (also known as Mr Mokoena).

Mr Kelembe had pleaded not guilty to the charges but later pleaded guilty to the contravention of Section 113 (1) of the municipal ordinance No 20 of 1974.

A former Mayor of Lady Frere, Mr Theophilus Prusente, who succeeded Mr Kelembe, said after he had discovered that R10 000 was missing from the municipal funds in the "on call" account, he raised the matter at the council meeting in April, 1980.

Mr Prusente said there had never been any discussion at council meetings about the Lesotho "get-rich-quick" scheme of Mr Mokoena.

"The first person to tell us that R10 000 from our funds had been invested in this scheme was Mr Kelembe," he said. "The money had been withdrawn from the 'on call' account. He gave an explanation about the matter at a later meeting," Mr Prusente added.

"Mr Kelembe said he had sent the money to Lesotho, but he had no authority to do so without the sanction of the town council.

"Mr Kelembe paid back R1 000, and then another R250, but there had been no further payment," Mr Prusente said.

A former Lady Frere Town Clerk, Mr Reginald Maneli, said Mr Kelembe had instructed him on January 9, 1980, to draw a cheque of R10 000 from the municipal retention money.

"I acted as co-signatory when all cheques were signed by the mayor. When I signed the cheque it had not been the resolution of the town council, but it was the instruction I received from the mayor. I carried out those instructions. In the presence of two councillors after Mr Kelembe had explained the money should be invested for the benefit of the council," Mr Maneli said.

He did not doubt Mr

Kelembe's explanation.

Cross questioned by Mr Kelembe, Mr Maneli said it was resolved at a council meeting that Mr Kelembe had not acted erroneously, but should pay back the R10 000.

Mr Maneli also told the court it was resolved at a council meeting that Mr Kelembe's action should not be reported to higher authorities.

Mr Kelembe, who conducted his own defence, said he firmly believed the Lady Frere town council stood to gain once he had invested the money in the Lesotho scheme.

"I thought if I had invested this R10 000 and got the R20 000, I would give my colleagues a surprise and this would be the benefit for our town.

"I did not draw the money for my personal use but it was being invested for the town council. I had dealings with Mr Mokoena and I had confidence in the scheme. — DDR

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Bus boycott blamed on agitators

EAST LONDON — Political agitators are believed to be largely responsible for the Mdantsane bus boycott, according to the managing director of the CTC organisation, Mr Hans Kaiser.

The head of the transport corporation, which operates 345 buses in the Ciskei and plays a vital role in transporting the bulk of East London's labour force to and from work, said: "I do not have concrete proof of political interference, but feel that there are ulterior motives behind the boycott... other than just the increase in fares."

He said at a press conference yesterday that his company had already lost several hundred thousand rands in fare earnings and in damage to vehicles caused by stone throwers.

"Agitators have been making use of the recent hike in fares to stir up trouble, but we will continue to operate our services and will not be subjected to outside

pressures," he said.

Mr. Kaiser explained that the CTC, which is the umbrella body of three bus companies, had gone through the routine channels of applying to the Road Transportation Board for permission to increase fares and had only done so after careful consideration.

"Operating costs had gone up enormously from 1979 to 1981 and we were running at a loss," he said.

He pointed out that the salary bill of the organisation's 1 315 black employees alone had gone up 87 per cent.

"We applied to increase the fares way back in 1981 and were given permission to push them up by 25 per cent.

"It was decided, however, to introduce the increase in two hikes — half in September 1982 and the other sometime in 1983," he said.

Mr Kaiser said his organisation had notified bodies like the Border Chamber of Indus-

tries, East London Chamber of Commerce, Mdantsane Town Council, Buffalo Flats Coloured Management Committee and Duncan Village Community Council.

"We even notified most of the big industrial firms and other major employers in the city... as well as having 100 000 pamphlets printed and distributed", he said.

Mr Kaiser said that the public accepted the first portion of the increase last September... "but trouble started when we introduced the second half of it last month."

"Gompo, which is our service which runs from Mdantsane, has been the only one affected by boycotters and that has had any trouble... the other two subsidiaries — Bisho and Hewu Transport — have not been affected", he said.

"This makes me think that there are ulterior motives to the whole boycott thing", he added.—DDR.

Courts free 208

MDANTSANE — Seven groups of people totalling 208 were found not guilty and discharged when they appeared in four courts on charges of breaking the curfew regulations proclaimed last week by President Lennox Sebe.

Some of the accused, whose cases were not completed, were remanded in custody when they could not pay R400 bail. Others were released on warning.

A group of 35 was acquitted by Mr F. Erasmus, who found that the evidence of a policeman, who said he had borrowed his brother's watch to record the times of arrests and had since returned it, was not credible. The court accepted the explanation of the accused that they were arrested outside the curfew hours.

Mr B. Gabada acquitted a group of 92 after an application for a discharge at the end of the state case. He said there was insufficient evidence by the state.

A group of seven were found not guilty by Mr G. M. Zamxaka after they claimed they had been arrested at 4.30 am.

Miss Bulelwa Nomjana successfully applied for the discharge of Mr Wilson Duna, after showing the court that a curfew permit had been granted to him.

In another court 35 people were found not guilty by Mr M. Ngoma who said the two state witnesses had contradicted themselves on vital issues.

A group of 30, including a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Leslie Xinwa, was acquitted by Mr Zamxaka. He found that the only police witness called was unsatisfactory and evasive. The police told the court he arrested the group at 3.15 am but later said it was between 2.35 and 3.15.

Mr Xinwa told the court he was arrested at 4.10 am.

Eight people, including a married couple, were acquitted after the state could not lead evidence because a police sergeant who was called to testify was absent.—DDR.

Fears deter

UMTATA — The Ciskei situation would affect the regional development programme in Area D which comprised the Border, Ciskei and Transkei.

This was stated here yesterday by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in response to a question.

"My government consists of highly educated people. It includes 95 per cent graduates and we all agree that anything adverse on our borders must affect us."

"We fear industrialists will be driven away from

Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei had objected to South Africa about the Ciskei situation because it did not recognise Ciskei, the State President said yesterday.

But Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima offered to help South Africa to bring peace to the area.

Asked what the first step would be to bring

Shooting victim to be buried

MDANTSANE — One of the five people shot dead by Ciskei police last week here, Mr Vukile Nuku Lawrence Cecane, 28, of Zone 8, will be buried this weekend.

He was educated at Whittlesea, Upper Hukuwa, where he was born. He passed standard eight at Freeman-tle and trained as a teacher at Dr W. B.

Rubusana Training College.

Mr Cecane was shot near Egerton station while on his way to work.

He is survived by his aunt, three sisters and four brothers.

In East London a memorial service for seven people who died during the Mdantsane unrest will be held in Duncan Village tonight.—DDR



MR CECANE

118 appear on tax charge

MDANTSANE — A total of 118 people appeared before Mr H. M. Qambela for failure to pay the Ciskei development tax.

The case against six people was withdrawn because they were Transkeians. Charges against a coloured man who had a coloured identity card and a man

who had proof of payment of the tax were also withdrawn.

The cases of the others were postponed until next week and they were given a chance to pay the tax.

Some claimed they had not paid because they were not employed

and others pleaded health reasons. Those who were in arrears because they were not working for health reasons were told to bring exemption certificates.

Mr M. M. R. Jeram and Mr V. Mankahla appeared for all of the accused.—DDR.

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Fears unrest may deter development

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This was stated here yesterday by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in response to a question.

"My government consists of highly educated people. It includes 95 per cent graduates and we all agree that anything adverse on our borders must affect us.

"We fear industrialists will be driven away from

the region because of the irresponsible behaviour of some people.

"We in Transkei are going to suffer through these people who have acted so irresponsibly."

The President said the detention of Transkei's deputy vice consul in East London, Mr Robert Ncokezi, was a deliberate attempt to humiliate Transkei.

"It was a matter that could have sparked trouble at any moment. Our Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs are attending to it."

He confirmed that he

had been informed officially that Mr Ncokeze had been released.

Asked about the bus boycott, President Matanzima said: "I have been in administration for 23 years. There have been complaints about salaries. That is a matter between the employer and employee.

"It is not for the government to interfere. In my own experience, nobody should interfere in trade union matters."

The President said the bus boycott was a matter to be solved between the commuters who were the employers of the bus owners. — DDR

Transkei leader offers help

UMTATA — Transkei had objected to South Africa about the Ciskei situation because it did not recognise Ciskei, the State President said yesterday.

But Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima offered to help South Africa to bring peace to the area.

Asked what the first step would be to bring

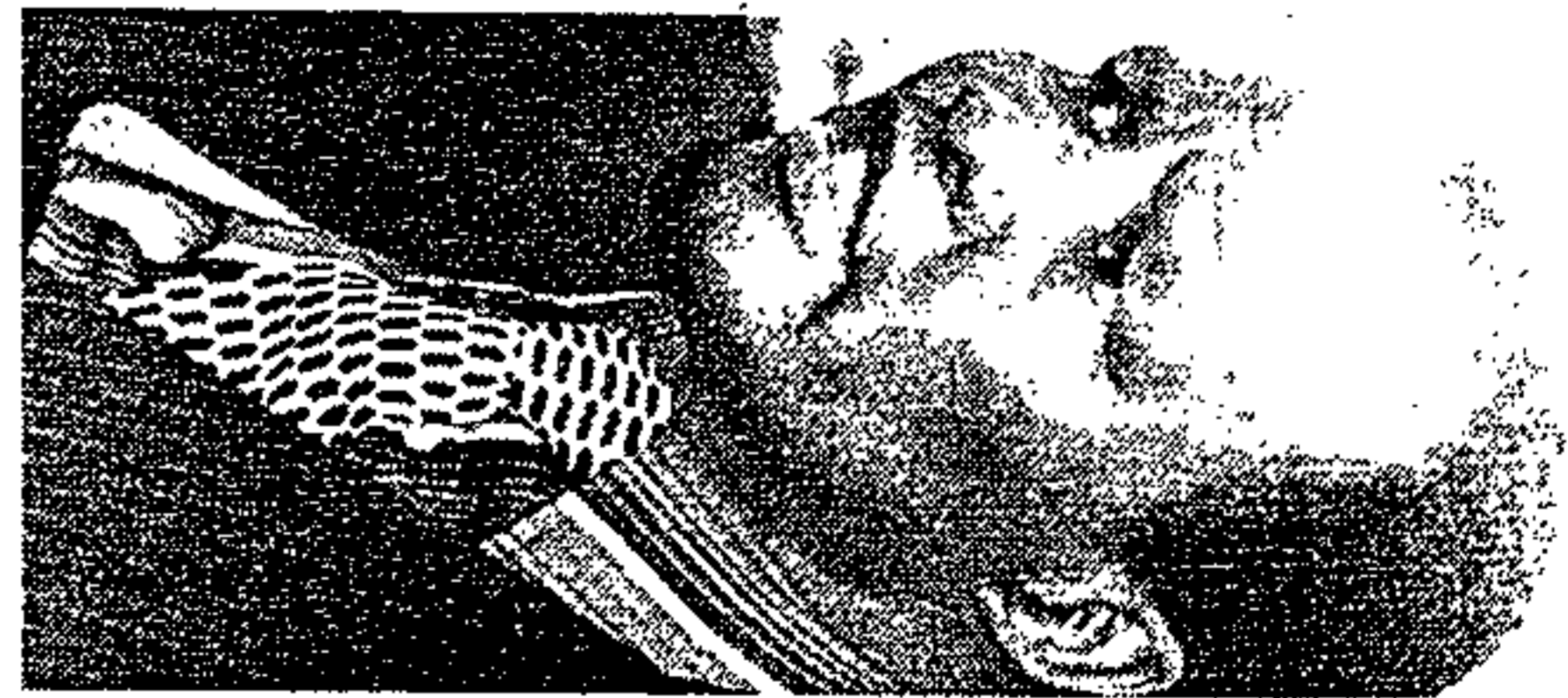
peace to Ciskei, President Matanzima said: "We leave that to Almighty God."

"I have advised South Africa on several occasions that I have always made it my duty that relations in Southern Africa should be normalised."

The President reiterated that South Africa was to blame for the situation.

"They divided the Xhosa nations despite our protestations. We foresaw this would happen and warned them.

"We are related by blood and marriage to those people across the river. Karabe, the Paramount Chief who should be ruling in Ciskei, is the brother of Gcaleka. They are both the sons of Paramount Chief Phalo of



PRESIDENT MATANZIMA... at yesterday's press conference.

Matanzima rules out life term

UMTATA — Life presidency or an active role in politics after his seven-year term ends was ruled out here yesterday by the State President.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima refused to be drawn on the fact that President Lennox Sebe had been made Life President but reiterated that this would never happen in Transkei.

"We accept the principles of democracy and no individuals can hope to entrench themselves in any position.

"In our constitution a President can be dismissed by Parliament if 21 members sign a petition and complain against him. The matter has to be discussed and, if Parliament decides so, the President can be deposed.

"In any event, that kind of matter should be put to the people in a referendum. The people must know that the government is making this proposition. No government can act without the direction of the people."

Asked about his retirement plans, President Matanzima said: "The constitution forces me to retire after seven years. I've been in politics for 23 years. I am the oldest statesman in Africa — with the exception of Dr Hastings Banda — who has served in an executive position for such a long time.

"I am not only senior in age — I am senior in politics and administration."

Asked what he intended doing when his term ended, President Matanzima said: "After retirement I will act in terms of the Transkei constitution which says all chiefs must be members of the National Assembly.

"But, as a paramount chief, my representative will take my place and I will not be active in politics."

Replying to a question on what would happen if the cabinet recalled him, the President said: "I will tell them: Sorry, gentlemen, but I have had my innings." — DDR

Thursday, August 11, 1983

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SA blamed for unrest

UMTATA — Transkei's President yesterday accused South Africa of being involved in the "horrifying" situation in Ciskei.

At a presidential palace press conference yesterday, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said:

- The situation in Ciskei was an act of God as retribution for wrongdoers;
- The bus boycott was a matter to be discussed between the commuters and the bus owners and nobody had the right to interfere in trade union

affairs;

- The irresponsible acts in Ciskei would affect industrialisation of the entire region;
- Transkei was watching the situation anxiously and her cards were on the negotiating table for amalgamation;
- The events in Ciskei would not affect the concept of a black federal parliament because no government could ob-

struct the wishes of the people;

- The arrest of Transkei's deputy consul general was a blatant act to humiliate the country.
- The president asked what type of democracy it was that would turn civilians and police loose to mow down innocent people.
- Pretoria, he said, was silent on the whole affair and Transkei was suspicious that South

Africa was behind it all.

"It is similar to the situation when I was stopped by South African soldiers from attending an ordinary funeral.

"I am very bitter about the way they treated me as Head of State. That showed they own Ciskei."

"The world should know South Africa is involved in this whole mysterious affair." the

President said and reiterated that Transkei would not recognise Ciskei's independence.

He said the underlying causes of the trouble would never be known until an impartial investigation was launched.

"We are still awaiting information on this affair."

"Anybody with a sense of responsibility should ask how it occurred that

a government should let loose civilians and police to assault innocent people trying to get transport to work."

The President said South Africa should be blamed for the whole affair because it had divided the Xhosa nation despite protests from Transkei.

The present declaration of a state of emergency should never have been an option.

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SA helps negotiate consul's release

EAST LONDON —

Negotiations between Ciskei and South Africa have resulted in the release of Transkei's deputy consul general, Mr Robert Ncokezi, who was detained on Friday when he visited Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane to check on Transkeians

injured in the Ciskei unrest.

A statement by Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon said the decision to release him followed "top-level" negotiations between Ciskei and South Africa.

"However, if the said gentleman, as a recognised official of an independent state, with full knowledge of channels of communication, had approached the relevant Ciskei authorities, the matter could have taken a different course," the statement said. — DDR.

Other reports, Pages 2, 11.

"I do not want to criticise another government but to me as an old man of 68 it is most deplorable for any government to take steps which infringe on the liberty of the people — particularly since government is entrusted with the care of all the people under its jurisdiction.

It was ridiculous to learn that people had been shot while attempting to board buses. "What kind of democracy is that?" President Matanzima asked.

ARGUS 11/8/83

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Ciskei frees Transkei consul

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Transkei's Vice Consul here, Mr Robert Ncokazi, has been released from detention in Ciskei after top-level negotiations between Ciskei and South Africa.

Mr Ncokazi was held under Ciskei security laws after he had visited

the Cecelia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane on Friday last week.

He went there to establish whether any Transkei citizens had been injured in connection with an on-going bus boycott here.

Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement yesterday that had Mr Ncokazi, "as a re-

cognised official of an independent State, with full knowledge of channels of communication, approached the relevant authorities, the matter could have taken a different course".

About 70 people are reported to be held under security legislation in Ciskei.



Official Saudi press agency reported. also ruled that the Australian boat's measure-

The council also agreed to resolve differences within Palestinian guerilla ranks, the statement said in a reference to fighting within Fatah, the PLO's biggest guerilla faction.

Meanwhile, in Lebanon British and Israeli troops, uncomfortable neighbours on a hillside behind Beirut, watched with field glasses yesterday as mortar bombs flew overhead and shells, rockets and machinegun fire echoed around the surrounding hills and valleys.

Christian and Druze private armies stepped up their mini civil war, exchanging at least 150 rounds of artillery or mortar fire and forcing the closure of Beirut international airport for the second successive day. — SAPA-RNS.

2nd tower suicide jump

PARIS — A man who committed suicide by leaping from a tower of Notre Dame Cathedral on Wednesday was in the second such incident since Sunday, police said.

The suicide was only the 24th recorded in the cathedral's 793-year history. The last one was on Sunday when a 24-year-old French woman jumped from the cathedral and killed a 29-year-old Canadian tourist in her fall. — SAPA-AP.

To freedom in cardboard box

MUNICH — Two prisoners awaiting trial, one of them for murder, escaped from a Munich jail yesterday packed inside cardboard boxes, police said.

D. Disparul Teacher loses case

UMTATA — An application by a dismissed Transkei teacher, Miss Judith Nonkululeko Ndandani, for reinstatement and payment of her salary by the Department of Education from October last year, was dismissed with costs in the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

Miss Ndandani, a part-time student at the university of Transkei, had sued the Transkei Department of Education, with the responsible Minister as respondent, for alleged ill treatment by the secretary and some principals, and for alleged frequent ill timed transfers.

She alleged that she was transferred to four schools within five months and as a result suffered headaches, frustration and mental fatigue.

The Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr Caleb Songca, said Miss Ndandani was discharged from the government service after she ignored an official transfer from Ndamase School in Ngqeleni, to Colosa High School in Idutywa, on September 14 last year.

She was found absent at Colosa High School while an inspection for absenteeism was carried out on October 8 last year and was discharged in accordance with Sub-section 2 (A) of Section 14 of the Education Act. — SAPA.

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Two women said they were abused by a policeman when he allegedly did not keep to the blocks had been continued. Efforts to contact Ciskei police officer, Major G. A. Ciskei, in connection with the checks were successful yesterday. DDR

There are a long queue and a man in a vehicle with a GCI registration number took his time perusing identity documents. Police were stopping the people at a road-block and manning the queue.

By 4:50 am police had mounted a checkpoint on the road to Mount Ruth but it was found out later that the main checkpoint was near a cause such matters did not fall within normal police duties. He promised to investigate and explain later.

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Torn up papers: Transkei to act

EAST LONDON —
Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs is to act on a claim by a Transkei citizen that Ciskei police tore up his travel documents at an Mdantsane roadblock.

The local Transkei consul, Mr D. W. Barnabas, said the issue was delicate and referred inquiries to his Umtata headquarters. The Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Umtata, Mr Siphon Mdledle, said the matter would be taken up at high level with South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Mzwandile Donald Mshumpela, of Zone 3, Mdantsane, said he boarded a taxi at 4.45 am on Wednesday. The taxi was stopped by Ciskei policemen who demanded their reference books, Ciskei citizenship cards, membership cards for the Ciskei National Independence Party and house occupation certificates.

Mr Mshumpela said those who had not paid the Ciskei development tax were arrested.

He said he told the police he was a Transkei citizen and produced documents issued to him in Centani in Transkei.

Mr Mshumpela said he was told his book was not valid in Ciskei. It was then torn up in front of him.

He said he was assaulted with sjamboks and ordered at rifle point to get into the van.

At the Mdantsane police station, they were ordered to strip to their underwear and were searched.

After the search they were told to dress and were released at noon, he said. They were not offered food.

Attempts to contact Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. L. Pityi, were unsuccessful yesterday. His office said he was at a meeting with the President, Chief L. L. Sebe. — DDR

Fraud charges dropped

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UMTATA — The office of the attorney-general has declined to proceed with charges against the ex-president of the breakaway United Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

The Rev Weston C. Zweni made several appearances in Flagstaff court on a R16 000 fraud charge and was granted R5 000 bail pending the attorney-general's decision. — DDR.

Transkei

Minister

is sued

by wife

S-Times
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Sunday Times Reporter
Umtata

TRANSKEI'S Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Tiiisetso Letlaka, is being sued by his wife Pamela for maintenance of R1 095 a month.

The action was heard by Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice van Reenen, in the Umtata Supreme Court this week.

Mrs Letlaka said her husband had without cause and justification assaulted her by pushing her over and hitting her with his open hand and abused her in front of his official driver, security guard and helpers at their ministerial residence in May.

She said Mr Letlaka then ordered her to leave their home. In the past Mr Letlaka had beaten her.

Left

As a result, she left their home, left clothing behind and has no place to stay. Mr Letlaka denied assaulting his wife.

He admitted, that as with all married couples, they had verbal quarrels, but denied using any physical violence.

Due to his wife's unjustified and unlawful desertion, she never had the opportunity of collecting her clothing.

He wanted her to return to their home.

The judge adjourned the hearing to December 9.

Home again

D. Dispatch 17/8/83
**Maintenance for
minister's wife** (63)

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letlaka was ordered by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, to pay R750 a month maintenance to his wife, Mrs Pamela Letlaka, in the Supreme Court, here yesterday.

The interim order is a sequel to an urgent application which was brought before the Supreme Court here last week by Mrs Letlaka asking the court to order her husband to pay her R1 095 a month maintenance.

Mr Justice Van Reenen also ordered that the matter between Mrs and Mr Letlaka be referred to trial on December 9, the affidavits to stand as pleadings, and that the costs of the application be referred

to the trial court for decision.

Mr Justice Van Reenen said it remained to consider Mrs Letlaka's claim for the interim use of a car.

In the papers before the court, Mrs Letlaka had alleged that Mr Letlaka had assaulted her and ordered her to leave their home, which she did.

In his replying papers, Mr Letlaka denied all the allegations by his wife and specifically that he had ever assaulted her or ordered her to leave their home.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Van Reenen said he was making no finding on the blameworthiness of the parties and that the usual consequences of the marriage must still persist. —
DDR

(1) (a) Eight

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Zipunzana (East London)	18 794	Community council (Duncan Village)	
Qumrha (Komga)	2 030	Community council	
Ginsberg (King William's Town)	8 352	Community council	
Keiroad	475	Liaison committee	
Keimouth (emergency camp)	553	Administration board	
Cumakala (Stutterheim)	5 208	Community council	
Katikati (Catchcart)	4 570	Community council	
Mlungisi (Queenstown)	33 070	Community council	

(2)	(a)	(b)
Zipunzana	3 822	Housing units
Ginsberg	136	Housing units
Cumakala	285	Housing units
Katikati	450	Housing units
Mlungisi	1 925	Housing units

(3)	(a)	(b)
Zipunzana	736	1 463
Qumrha	256	1
Ginsberg	0	726
Keiroad	52	0
Keimouth (emergency camp)	0	0
Cumakala	634	0
Katikati	327	102
Mlungisi	0	1 842

(4) (a) and (b) No rates are payable in any of the townships but the total amount received in each case for service charges and house rentals for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983 is:

	R
Zipunzana	508 094
Qumrha	34 466
Ginsberg	210 263
Keiroad	1 610
Keimouth (emergency camp)	3 524
Cumakala	30 717
Katikati	46 555
Mlungisi	357 427
	<hr/>
	1 192 656

NOTE: The figures reflected in respect of Zipunzana do not include those in respect of Duncan Village proper.

THURSDAY, 18 AUGUST 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard 18/8/83 Q.61.1904
Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Republic

1014. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black townships are administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei and (b) what is the (i) name, (ii) population and (iii) form of local government of each of these townships;
- (2) whether there is a housing shortage in any of these townships; if so, (a) in which townships and (b) what is the extent of the shortage in each case;
- (3) how many (a) privately owned and (b) rented homes are there in each of these townships;
- (4) what was the total amount received by each of these townships in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:



(Rissik), moved success that the president be elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the chamber. His name, Mr Frank le (Brakpan), substituted another defeated candidate for "own"

also proposed a "chamber of reference for the new Parliament"

PFP also wanted amended to provide for the election of speaker and Deputy Speaker by Parliament at a joint sitting of the chambers and not by appointment by the president.

proposal by the PFP for 10 blacks be added to the President's Council by the president was rejected by the National Party Conservative Party representatives, but supported by the New National Party leader, Dr. R. G. M. D. R. Raw.

PFP proposal that the constitution be deemed as amended for the purpose of the constitution rejected by a majority vote, but apparently the committee recommending in its report that the government further consider the constitutional position of the president and "other officials". — DDPR.

"Here my friend from Finland says near near,

UMTATA — The deputy medical superintendent at Umtata General Hospital, Dr M. Xaba-Mokoena, has criticised Transkei Airways for refusing to allow passengers on board flights if they do not arrive at the stipulated time for departure.

Yesterday the managing director of Transkei Airways, Mr Maurice Pike, outlined procedures to be followed and welcomed the opportunity to discuss the complaint with Dr Xaba-Mokoena.

"The processing of passengers at K. D. Matanzima Airport is handled in various stages by the authorities concerned, as well as airline staff.

"Although these checks are carried out by relevant government officers and not by airline employees, the pro-

Why airline can't take latecomers

D. D. D. D.

103
19/8/83

cess obviously takes time and requires a time limit to be adhered to. These checks are for the sake of passengers' safety only.

"The K. D. Matanzima Airport is classified as an international gateway and is handled as such, whereas flights out of East London are domestic, with the exception of one daily light aircraft service to Umtata.

"Another important difference is that with up to 16 flights daily out of East London, of which eight operate to Johannesburg (some via Kimberley or Bloemfontein) it is normally easier to exercise "standby" faci-

lities on the next available flight"

In a statement to the Daily Dispatch, Dr Xaba-Mokoena said:

"I had been on call all night but got up on time to be at the airport timeously. As I was about to be driven out, another call came from the hospital and I had to answer.

"As a result I got to the airport 30 minutes before the plane was due to depart. I was refused (with two others) permission to take off on the flight. We begged and tried to explain to unlistening ears.

"The result was a rushed car trip at break-

neck speed to East London after collecting my car at the hospital. After the incident one hates flying from our airport and rather chooses to fly from East London.

"I got there unbooked 20 minutes before the next flight, explained my ordeal and was put on their standby list in case there was space on the incoming flight, and indeed was called to the aircraft after it had landed."

Dr Xaba-Mokoena referred to the case in which two sisters were killed while on their way to the airport in East London and asked if such losses could be afforded.

Oppenheimer divorces wife

LONDON — Mr Anthony Oppenheimer, 45, son of Sir Phillip Oppenheimer, a director of Anglo American Corporation, divorced his wife, Penny, yesterday on grounds of her adultery with a British racehorse owner, Captain Fred Barker. — SAPA-AP



Anthony Newley and Andrea Marcovicci who take the leading roles in a new musical based on the life of Charlie Chaplin by Newley and Stanley Ralph Ross.

Bomb explodes in hospital

BEIRUT — A bomb tore through a Palestinian hospital near the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps here last night, wounding a number of people including two children, the state-run media reported.

Lebanese television said one of the wounded was in serious condition.

The bomb, planted on the first floor of the Akka Hospital, appeared to be the latest in a series of anti-Palestinian attacks in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

The hospital looked after many children left fatherless after last

September's massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps, blamed by eyewitnesses on Christian militiamen.

Poor Palestinians say there is a campaign of harassment against them, apparently aimed at encouraging them to leave Lebanon. — SAPA-RNS.

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Find out for yourself about advanced automotive safety by taking a new 7-Series BMW for a thorough test drive.



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- (1) Yes.
 - (a) From the Government of the Republic of Transkei and the Chambers of Industries and of Commerce in East London.
 - (b) 9 and 10 August 1983 from the Government of Transkei; 4 and 10 August 1983 from the Chambers.

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) and

- (3) (a) and (b) The Government of the Republic of Transkei has requested the South African Government to look after the interests of Transkeian citizens in the Republic of Ciskei, because the South African Government maintains diplomatic relations with the Republic of Ciskei.

Accordingly, on 11 August 1983, I communicated the representations which I had received from the Republic of Transkei to the Government of the Republic of Ciskei through diplomatic channels.

I followed up these communications with a personal visit to the Republic of Ciskei, where I had discussions with the President of that country and members of his Cabinet, on 15 August 1983.

Steps have been taken to inform the Chambers of Industries and of Commerce in East London.

- (c) Because of the confidential nature of the representations made to me by the Republic of Transkei as well as of the discussions which I had with the Government of the Republic of Ciskei, I do not consider it advisable to make the details known at present.

I might add that, during my discussions with the Republic of Ciskei on 15 August 1983, I also received representations from

*103 Hansard Q. 61.
Ciskei: representations/talks 1921
19/8/83*

*21. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received representations concerning the present situation in Ciskei; if so, (a) from whom and (b) when;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has held talks with the Ciskei authorities; if so, (a) when, (b) with whom and (c) what was the purport of the talks?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

that Government which I have forwarded for consideration to the respective private sector and government bodies which are involved therewith.

UGUST 1983

1916

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Yes.

- (a) As agreed between both the Transkei and RSA Governments, an amount of R800 000 will be earmarked for this purpose in the additional Transkei budget for 1983-84.
- (b) Because there is merit in the request from the Transkei Municipal Association that such debts, which arose prior to independence, be settled. The income basis for 1983-84 of Transkei is also of such a nature that there is room for provision to be made for the payment of such debts on behalf of the local authorities.

*13. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX.—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

Union Buildings: offices of members of Cabinet

*14. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Community Development:†

- (1) Whether any members of the Cabinet are still accommodated in offices in the Union Buildings;
- (2) whether any alterations or renovations to the office accommodation for members of the Cabinet in the Union Buildings are envisaged; if so, (a) why and (b) what (i) is the nature of these alterations or renovations and (ii) will be the cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The Hon. the Prime Minister, the hon. the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.
- (2) No alterations or repairs to the offices of the afore-mentioned Members of the Cabinet are envisaged. A

1917

FRIDAY, 19

need however exists for conference facilities and the necessary amenities. The provision of these facilities is receiving attention.

103 *Howard 19/8/83*
Transkei: debts owing by local authorities
Q. Col. 1915
*12. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 113 on 17 February 1983, a decision has yet been reached on the representations made by the Transkei Municipal Association in connection with debts owing by local authorities in Transkei to the Public Debt Commissioners; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature of and (b) reason for the decision?

THE TRANSKEI

Jobs and land

103

The drift to the cities, and uncertainty over SA's future migrant labour policies, are forcing Transkei to set job-creation as a priority for the independent homeland. A recently published White Paper on development priorities for the next five years suggests there should be a shift away from formal industry to the development of agriculture, and the informal sector.

In reshaping its development plans, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) faces a mammoth task. Transkei's population of 3,2m is expected to grow to 5m by the turn of the century. An estimated 30 000 workers enter the labour market each year. Currently about 420 000 Transkeians — about half the male labour force — are employed in SA. But the recession, the practice of replacing migrant with local labour, and rigid enforcement of influx control, are expected to keep ever more workseekers bottled up within the local economy.

The problem of job creation is being tackled on two fronts:

- More money is being directed into agriculture through the newly created Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor), an offshoot of the TDC; and
- In industry the emphasis is being placed on small business development and encouragement of entrepreneurs.

In three years, Tracor's budget, has grown from R2,6m to R20m. And projected expenditure on agriculture over the next five years is R234m — the highest after social services and infrastructure. Tracor manager, Jim Ellis-Cole, says highest priority will be given to the development of agriculture-based industries such as canning, milling and food processing. In addition, people will be encouraged to work the land through the provision of small irrigation schemes, loans to individuals, and the development of *masizakos* — or group farming operations.

"The primary objective," says Ellis-Cole, "is import substitution. At the moment the Transkei imports most of its food requirements even though it has the resources to supply its own internal needs."

Maize is a case in point. Transkei's normal production is approximately 140 000 t — less than half annual consumption. Tracor's intention is to use more modern production and capital-intensive techniques to develop high-potential maize producing areas to boost yields.

Ellis-Cole admits that total maize import substitution is a long way off. The main problems are the land tenure system which is geared towards small lot farming, and soils which are low in phosphates and potassium and high in aluminium toxicity. Even if the soils could be improved, the logistics and infrastructural costs required would be prohibitive. Probably the best

scope for job creation lies in the development of the small industrialist in tandem with increased agricultural development.

TDC head Sonny Tarr says that at the rate new workers are coming on to the market, it is impossible to create enough jobs in the formal sector. As a result, the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido) has been formed to assist emergent entrepreneurs. It operates as a subsidiary of the TDC on an annual budget of R500 000.

According to Tarr, since September 1981 Transido has assisted 400 small businessmen. It has built a complex of 50 mini-factories at Umtata to house a host of small industrialists such as metal workers, welders, carpenters, basket makers and weavers. He says the intention is to build similar factories in most centres to keep entrepreneurs in their own rural setting. An appropriate technology unit has also been set up to encourage industrialists to use natural resources such as wood, leather and

wool.

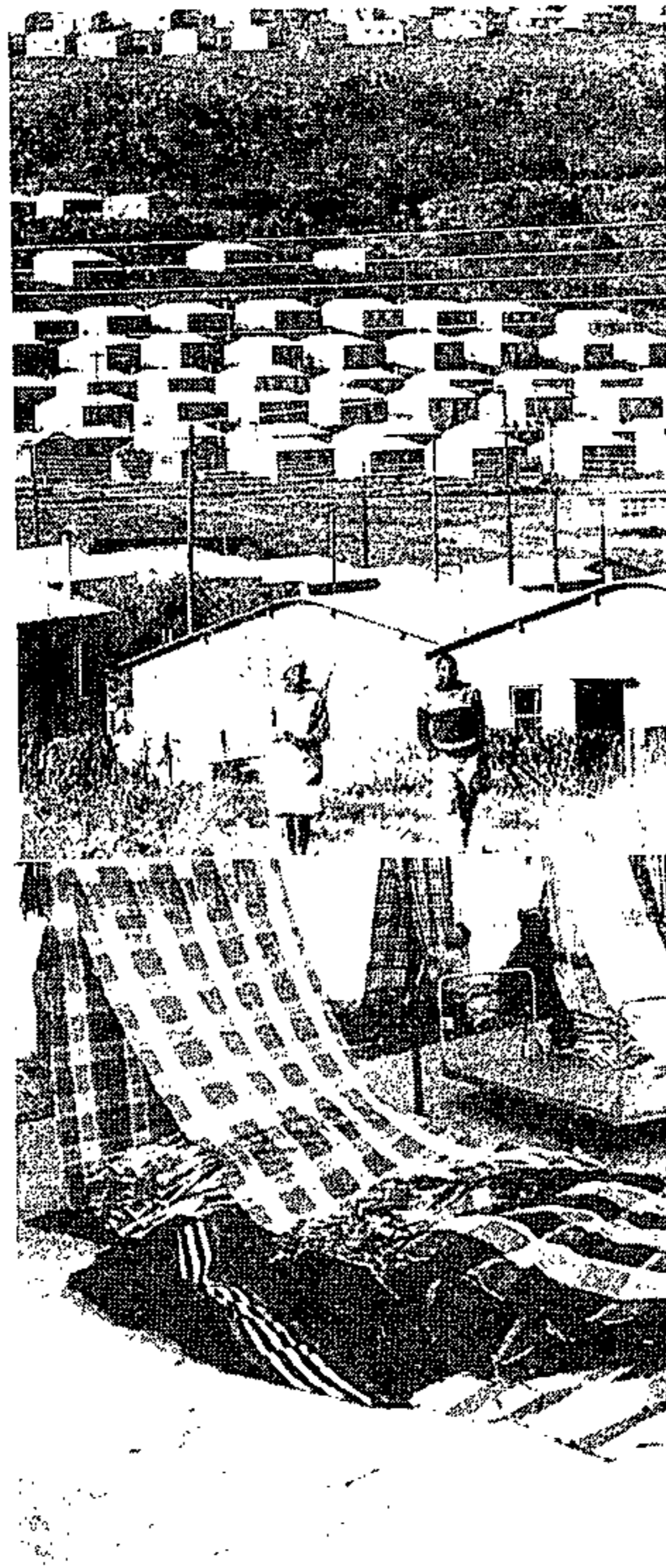
Tarr says formal industry is not being neglected entirely. Incentives offered to industrialists remain among the most attractive and a new growth point, Ezikeleni, is being established near the border with Queenstown. The timber industry is being expanded, too. In fact, a priority application to the new Southern African Development Bank is funding for a new afforestation programme.

The TDC estimates that the Transkei has a forestry potential of 300 000 ha. Annual afforestation of 10 000 ha is being planned over the next 25 years. SA, of course, is the prime market. To overcome the land tenure problem, and conflicts over grazing land, the landowners will become partners in the venture. They will receive a portion of the timber sales and the profits from sawmilling as well as a rental based on timber values until the trees are felled.

Once again, Tarr stresses, the intention is to keep the people on the land by providing work and an income in the rural areas. At the root of the policy shift seems to be fear of over-rapid urbanisation, which, no doubt, has been pushed by the drought.

Statistics produced by Tarr do present a somewhat disturbing picture. In 20 years Umtata has grown from a village of 7 000 to a town of 42 000. The growth of Butterworth has been even greater. In 12 years it has grown from 3 000 to 30 000. Fortunately, jobs have been provided through the rapid industrialisation of both centres.

Of the new development policy, Tarr says: "It won't stop urbanisation entirely, but it will act like blotting paper and stem the flow."



Transkei scenes ... can industry stem the tide?

died as the commanding generals gained an inch, a

showed my fathers view was totally wrong.

what this remarkable (if mistaken) man said and wrote

Shoppers harassed says Tezapi

EZIBELENI — The Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, has accused Queenstown police of harassing Transkei shoppers and urged them to refrain in the name of peace and good neighbourliness.

Mr Tezapi, MP for this area, said several people had reported at report-back meetings that they had been subjected to harassment by Queenstown police.

"People, especially from the Glen Grey district, had complained bitterly about the action of the Queenstown police.

"It is most regrettable that harassment around the Queenstown area has not stopped despite numerous statements about the negative attitude of the police there.

"I would like to warn Queenstown police authorities to stop making Transkeians objects on which to while away the time of police who have nothing else to do.

"These innocent people go solely to spend their money in Queenstown and this benefits the economy of the town. And this is the way they are treated — with a kick in the pants."

Mr Tezapi said people had been ordered off buses at roadblocks and asked for identity documents. Those without documents were herded into vans and taken to the police station where

they had to pay R10 fines for illegal entry.

"Why are our people being treated in this manner by people who are supposed to be protecting the public?

"But this attitude does not surprise me. Not very long ago I was personally subjected to such treatment. When I complained that it was a deliberate snub as the police knew me, they insisted that I open my boot.

"At the time the public relations officer for the police in the Border, Major Brown, issued a statement that police were carrying out their duties irrespective of who I was.

"This gave me the impression that if South Africa's Minister of Police came to Queenstown, he could have been subjected to the same treatment.

"What a statement from an officer in Major Brown's position."

Mr Tezapi said there was a criminal element in Mlungisi township where the Queenstown police could keep themselves busy and relieve themselves from any boredom.

"In the name of peace and good neighbourliness they must stop molesting and harassing our people," he said.

Major Brown, approached for comment, said the South African Police were considering Mr Tezapi's statement. — DDR.



Support for President Hissene Habre of Chad is shown by this old musician, carrying a portrait of the president, during the visit to Chad of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Libyans rolling south — Chad

N'DJAMENA — The Chadian government of President Hissene Habre yesterday claimed Libyan armoured columns were moving south in two directions from the northern rebel base of Faya-Largeau.

The Information Minister, Mr Mahamat Soumaila, said 100 Soviet-built M-62 and M-60 tanks had been transported to a new base about 80 km south of the northern oasis town.

He also said a number of Libyan armoured regiments had been spotted between Faya-Largeau, some 900 km north of N'Djamena, and the north-eastern town of Gada.

Mr Soumaila said the Soviet-built tanks had been moved on huge transporters to what he described as a new advance base and were poised for an attack on the government stronghold of Salal.

This is the most forward government position at the western end of a defence line set up after August 10 when Libyan-backed rebels took Faya-Largeau and forced President Habre's men to retreat from most of the north.

Some of the estimated 1200 French troops in Chad are based in Salal. They are officially designated instructors, but are allowed to defend themselves if attacked.

Meanwhile the United States have announced that it will pull its Awacs radar planes out of Sudan, saying they would not be needed "for the immediate future" in connection with the fighting in neighbouring Chad.

The two airborne warning and control system (Awacs) radar planes were sent to Sudan two weeks ago. — SAPA-AP.

Corporal shot in back — witness

UMTATA — Lance-Corporal Nxeko Zolile Mtirara, son of Tembu King, Paramount Chief Bambilanga Nxeko Mtirara, died of two bullet wounds in his back, a witness told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Appearing before Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Van Reenen, on a charge of murder, was Detective-Sergeant Sindisizwe Nimrod Sipambo, 33, of the Transkei Security Police. He pleaded not guilty.

Brigadier K. Mackay, head of the training advisory team of the Transkei Police Force, said Corporal Mtirara died after shots from a powerful R4 rifle had been fired at him in Ikwezi township, Umtata, on May 30 last year.

Two shots had hit Corporal Mtirara in the back.

Brigadier Mackay told the court it appeared as though Mr Mtirara was running from the car in

which he had travelled, as the bullets hit the rear windscreen of the car and then hit Mr Mtirara.

He said there had been other shooting earlier in the evening.

"The officials were worried about the Ikwezi shootings, especially where policemen had been using their guns. I got special instructions to investigate the matter from the Prime Minister and the Commissioner of the Transkei Police Force," he said.

Brigadier Mackay said he discovered when he investigated that only six bullets in the rifle had been used and 24 rounds had remained unused.

He said he found pieces of glass at the back of the car which looked as though they had been purposely placed there. He also saw pieces of broken glass embedded in Mr Mtirara's blood-soaked lumber jacket.

He said he discovered some of the bullets had hit the concrete on the side of the street. They did not find any spent bullets at the scene.

He said the accused did not make any statement to him nor did he tell him who his lawyers were.

Brigadier Mackay told the court Detective-Sergeant Sipambo belonged to the Special Unit of the Transkei Security Police and that was why he had been issued with such a powerful weapon. He said the R4 rifle was not issued to anyone, but the accused was an intelligent man.

Lieutenant Ndaba Mtirara, the deceased's brother, told the court he and his brother had gone to Sergeant Bodoza's home for a braai-leis on the day in question.

Lieutenant Mtirara who is also with the Transkei Defence Force said on their return, they saw a police van. There was a woman in the van, but he did not notice any other people.

Lieutenant Mtirara said he was later arrested and saw the accused who had physically handled him while being arrested. He did not know the accused but had seen him somewhere before. — DDR

Cats composer buys R2m theatre

LONDON — Cats composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has bought the Palace theatre, the home of British musicals, for about R2,16 million.

The composer of Jesus Christ Superstar, Cats and Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat failed in earlier bids to buy the Old Vic and Aldwych theatres.

He told a news conference in the Palace's bar yesterday that he planned to stage "the best in musicals, including my own" in the 93-year-old Palace.

But he stressed that the red-brick Victorian landmark in London's theatreland, currently showing his Song and Dance, was important architecturally.

"The joy for me is going to be to restore the building over the years and bring it back to what it used to be."

Jesus Christ Superstar, which he wrote with Tim Rice, ran at the Palace for a record eight years and two months. Evita and Cats also had long runs there before being transferred to Broadway.

The Palace, which seats 1 480, is one of London's biggest auditoriums. Lloyd Webber said he planned to open a musical workshop and present lunchtime classical recitals in the bar. — SAPA

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Cape Times
24/8/83

Court acts on bus inquiry

Supreme Court Reporter

AN INQUIRY by the National Transport Commission into the allocation of bus services to carry passengers between the Western Cape and Transkei was postponed, yesterday pending the outcome of an urgent application in the Supreme Court on or before October 3.

In an urgent application before Mr Acting Justice Berman in the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon, seven operators of bus services to Transkei asked the judge to restrain the NTC from proceeding with the inquiry.

'Prejudiced'

One of the bus operators, Mr B S Ndamase, who trades as Elite Bus Service, said in an affidavit: "At the commencement of the proceedings on August 23, it was pointed out to members of the Commission that the Minister of Transport had at no stage informed any of the interested parties of the reason for his belief that the existing transportation facilities required improvement. The operators were gravely prejudiced in the presentation of their representations to the Commission."

'Agreement'

The affidavit said the operators asked the Commission to allow the proceedings to be adjourned till the minister had given reasons for the convening of the Commission.

In the absence of a full disclosure by the minister, the bus operators would not know what evidence to call.

The affidavit said one reason why the minister directed the inquiry was to implement an agreement between South African Transport Services and Transkei Blue Line Bus Services (Pty) Ltd, in particular the proposal that Sats and Blue Line be granted the exclusive right to transport black passengers over the route.

This was clearly not in the public interest.

Leave to file

Mr Acting Justice Berman granted the chairman of the Commission, the Minister of Transport, Sats, Blue Line and the Ciskei Transport Corporation leave to file opposing affidavits before the launching of the application on October 3.

The matter of costs was to stand down.

Mr H Snitcher QC assisted by Mr A J Nelson, instructed by Olivier, De Nobrega and Fourie and Olivier, appeared for Mr B S Ndamase, trading as Elite Bus Service, Koncoshe Eagle Transport (Pty) Ltd, P N Bam trading as Broadway Transport and Services, Mr P P Motale, Mr Sedick Chilwan and Trans-Ciskei Transport (Pty) Ltd.

The NTC and the Minister of Transport were represented by Mr W J Burger SC, assisted by Mr J R Guitschi. Mr C B Prest represented Sats. They were instructed by the Deputy State Attorney. The other two respondents, Transkei Blue Line and Ciskei TC, were not represented.

KKWS 23/8/83

CITY

Schoeman 'conspiracy'

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, was party to an "unholy conspiracy" between the SA Transport Services and the white-controlled Transkei Blue Line Bus Services to exclude other bus operators from the route between the Western Cape, Ciskei and Transkei.

This was said today by Mr Harry Snitcher, QC, for Mr B S Ndamase, at the resumed hearing of the National Transport Commission's inquiry into the bus transport service along the route ordered by the Minister in May.

Application

An application by Mr Snitcher and several other legal representatives for private operators for the commission to adjourn so that the Minister could be asked to supply his reasons for believing that the service could be improved was refused by the commission chair-man, Mr H C van Zyl.

He said he had already indicated that the commission was investigating only the problems caused by "over-competition" by too many operators on the route and the desirability of placing the service under unified control.

But Mr van Zyl granted an adjournment until tomorrow morning to enable legal representatives of the parties to make urgent application to the Supreme Court for a review of the Minister's decision to set up the commission without giving reasons.

Referring to the contract between SATS and Blue Line, which the commission had yesterday ordered be disclosed to the other parties at the hearing, Mr Snitcher said its terms suggested that SATS and Blue Line wanted to "grab" all public permits for the route. "This is a disgraceful agreement for a public body such as SATS to have entered into," he told the commission.

August 1983

Transkei official detained

EAST LONDON — A Transkei vice-consul in East London, Mr Robert Ncokazi, 33, has been detained in Mdantsane by the Ciskei security police under the Ciskei security laws.

The head of Ciskei National Intelligence, Colonel Z. Makuzeni, said Mr Ncokazi was detained on Friday.

Mr N. Barnabas, senior Transkei consul, said Mr Ncokazi had gone to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital to check whether any Transkeians were injured or killed in the bus boycott unrest.

His car, with a diplomatic corps registration, was still in the Cecilia Makiwane parking lot yesterday afternoon.

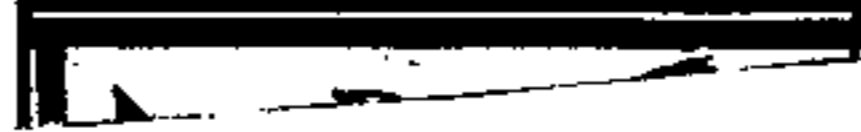
Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said the government was aware of the vice-consul's detention.

He said it had been established that one Transkeian was killed and another wounded in the Mdantsane disturbances. — DDR.



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D. N. Barnabas



**Policeman in
murder case**

25/8/83
(103) NOM
UMTATA. — A Transkei soldier was shot dead by bullets fired from a security policeman's rifle, the Umtata Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A Transkei Security Policeman, Sergeant Nimrod Siphambo, faces a murder charge arising from the death of Lance Corporal Nxeko Mtirara, son of Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, on May 30 last year.

— Sapa.

Umtata to drop fuel prices

D. On part
103

UMTATA — Transkei is to follow South Africa in reducing fuel prices from September 1.

This was confirmed here by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, who said he wished to associate himself with the noble idea of fighting the ever-increasing inflation rate.

"These measures will avert the prospect of higher unemployment, malnutrition and eventual starvation," he said.

Mr Madikizela appealed to Transkeian producers and distributors for the savings to filter through to consumers.

"It would be highly counter-productive to use all these savings for improving profit levels.

"While my department has no method of checking and enforcing that the consumers benefit, it knows fully well that the consumers' willingness to pay will have an effect on aggregate demand.

"This has serious implications for the outflow of cash with the attendant loss of the multiplier effects.

"I implore businessmen to act in the national interest," Mr Madikizela said. — DDR.

Soweto
26/8/82
103

Cops reassure student

A SELF-EXILED Transkeian, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, now studying at the University of Fort Hare, has been granted permission by Transkei's chief of security police to attend his mother's funeral in Um-

tata at the weekend. Mr Mtshontshi, a former president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Transkei, fled from Transkei in 1980 after a tip-off that he was to be banished from

Umtata to a remote area in Cala district. He said he had been given an assurance by the head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier L S Kawe, that he would not be arrested in Transkei. — Sapa.



FLASHB.

SCA raising gets

THE Soweto Civic Association fund-raising braai will be held on September 3 at the Y Centre.

The famous mission group Har...

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Transkei takes new look at trader protection

Fear of the little corner store - that usually intruded part of the community - dying with the entry of the business-gobbling large-retail chains is as old as these capital-intensive institutions themselves.

Long arguments have been put forward about the role of the small businessmen whose commercial world seems to shrink with the entry of the chains that cater for the full range of con-

sumer needs.

The question of cartels and monopolies and its effects on the consumers is being debated in South Africa now where seven major companies are said to control most of the commercial world.

Professor Stef Naude of the South African Competitions Board says competition has to be maintained and admits that economic concentration by a few has increased through-

takeovers and mergers.

These are the fears on which the Transkeian government's policy on the large retailers have been based.

Since independence Transkei has shielded small traders from what is often referred to as "unfair competition". But slowly such protection in a free market economy is being questioned.

An inkling of the new train of thought was given by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikezela, at a conference I attended at the Mzamba holiday resort.

Speaking on the question of trader protection, the Minister reminded traders that the government also had to look after the interests of the consumers and threw some light on the thinking about inviting in the large retail chains.

Now the government's thoughts have been quantified in a white paper on development priorities and public sector spending for 1983-1988.

The white paper says: "In view of the lack of capital and of modern management and business experience of all but a few Transkeians, there is a real danger that the operations of a completely free market economy would result in a greater part of the economy being owned by foreigners."

"At the same time it is recognised that outside investment is needed for the development of the Transkeian economy, particularly in the field of technical and management expertise.

"Here South African concerns in the wholesale and chain store business can have an important role to play in developing the business capacity of the commercial sector in Transkei."

"Government is, through the Transkei Development Corporation, exploring specific ways of bringing in such enterprises in the form of joint ventures to promote the development of commercial expertise in wholesaling and retailing."

"In the light of overall development priorities and the requirements for public sector funding of development in the non-commercial sectors of the economy, the government's financial commitment, through the TDC, to the commercial sector is to be reduced and spread more evenly, with the emphasis falling on after-care and training."

A director of several companies and corporations and a newly appointed alternate director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Mr Archie Nkonyeni, crystallises what he says is the reaction of those at the grass roots of the economy and those most adversely affected by big retail intrusion.

Mr Nkonyeni, a commerce graduate from the University of Cape Town, says, "The secretary of the

Should the large retail commercial firms be allowed to operate in black areas? Should black businessmen with their historically imposed limitations be pitted against the seven major companies which have virtually cornered the commercial market in South Africa through mergers and takeovers?"

The debate raging in South Africa about cartels and monopolies and their effects on consumers is entering the Transkei scene where government weighs its responsibility to protect consumers, against its measures of trader protection from "unfair competition" instituted since independence.

Transkei Chamber of Commerce, argues that: "Divisive racial policies have superimposed themselves on economic operations in clearly defined racial areas, despite Southern Africa having an undivided economy" and

The problem is not purely an economic one and in the final analysis the only lasting solution will be the restructuring of the socio-political order in Southern Africa.

"In the interim we can only formulate proposals which policy makers can use to base short-term strategies and plans on to lessen the upheaval that will accompany social transformation."

In his argument Mr Nkonyeni also takes an in-depth look into the structural and institutionalised hurdles in the path of black business entrepreneurship development, which, he says, has been ham-

pered by a plethora of laws which militate against it.

"But blacks have emerged as business persons in spite of various politically inspired legislative measures aimed at strangling their aspirations."

He contrasts the development of businessmen in the white areas and those in the black areas.

"The white areas have produced highly articulate retailers who have, with their expertise and stable funding, developed the large retail stores that have dominated the national scene for so long."

"Black areas have had to be content with a host of pedestrian businessmen operating from cramped shop sites, with no business know-how, little or no capital, no formal training or any form of preparation to operate effectively in a highly competitive market, but gifted with a will to succeed which has surprised even the most ardent critics."

"Let those who wish to go ahead and accuse the black retailer of lack of initiative or entrepreneurial innovativeness, but I defy any retailer of whatever experience to develop supermarket operations in the Black townships (with their peculiar and other legal constraints) in the manner and time frame in which our people have made this attempt."

Mr Nkonyeni points to where whites do not go through the rigmarole of

trying to get into black areas but merely set up shop on the borders and siphon off black trade.

"If we are looking forward to a peaceful Southern Africa in which business can enjoy the confidence it requires to operate unimpeded, we must look carefully at the need for redistributing the economic cake. And one of the means to achieve this is a more equitable distribution of business opportunities which, in the light of our past history, is not going to be possible unless we temporarily control free enterprise to make it truly free."

"If we believe that a black retailer has a role to play in the economy, then we should not embark on a course that is going to eliminate him from the scene."

"Black businessmen need not be apologetic about a 'discriminatory approach'. If we are going to move towards meaningful competition, something like Amer-

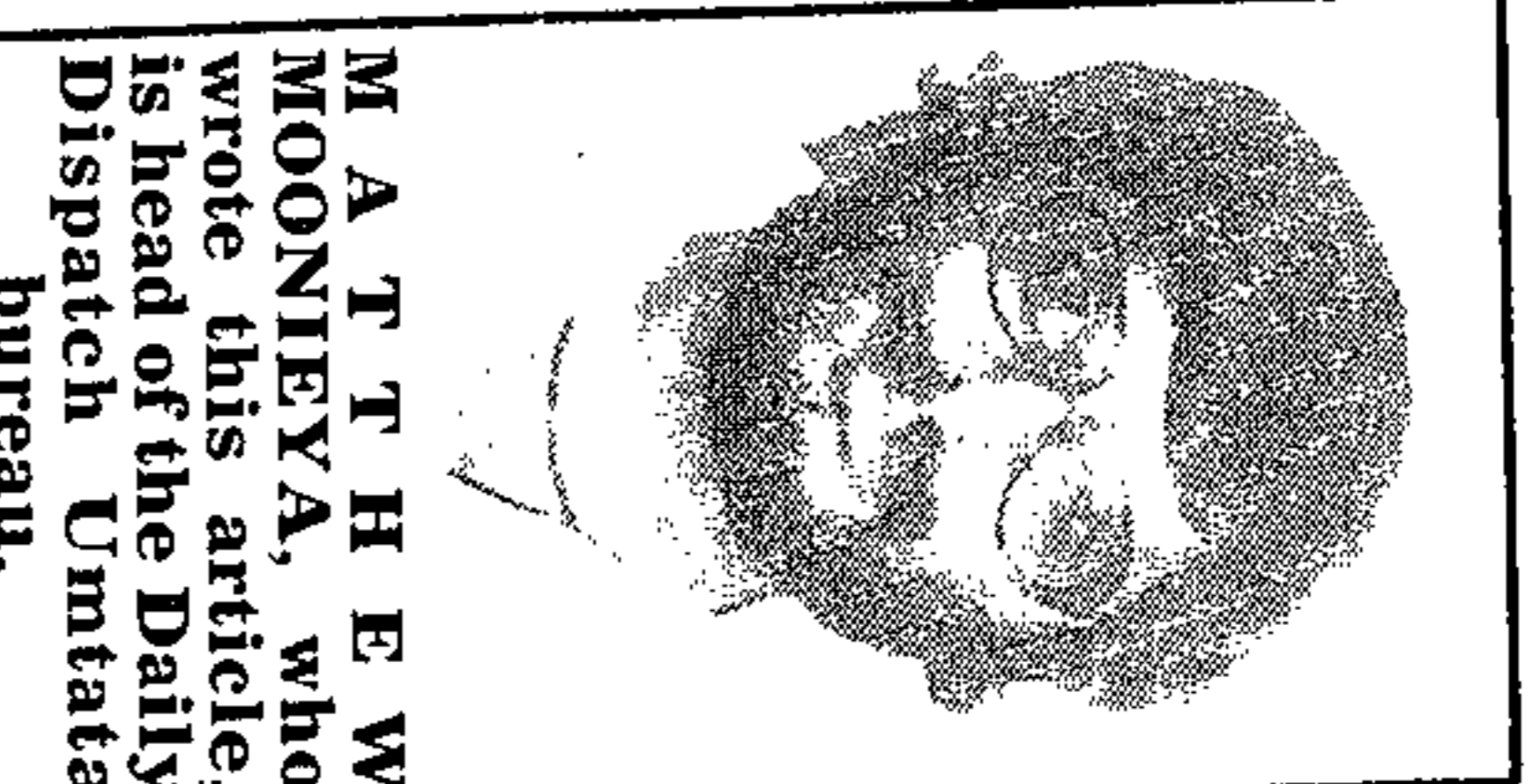
ica's affirmative action approach will be necessary to bring the underdog to a position where competition will not be one sided."

In conclusion Mr Nkonyeni says it must be made abundantly clear to white entrepreneurs who often pretend to be apolitical and enlightened that the black man in South Africa has been stripped of all means of bargaining with his white counterpart except in two areas: trade union power and purchasing power.

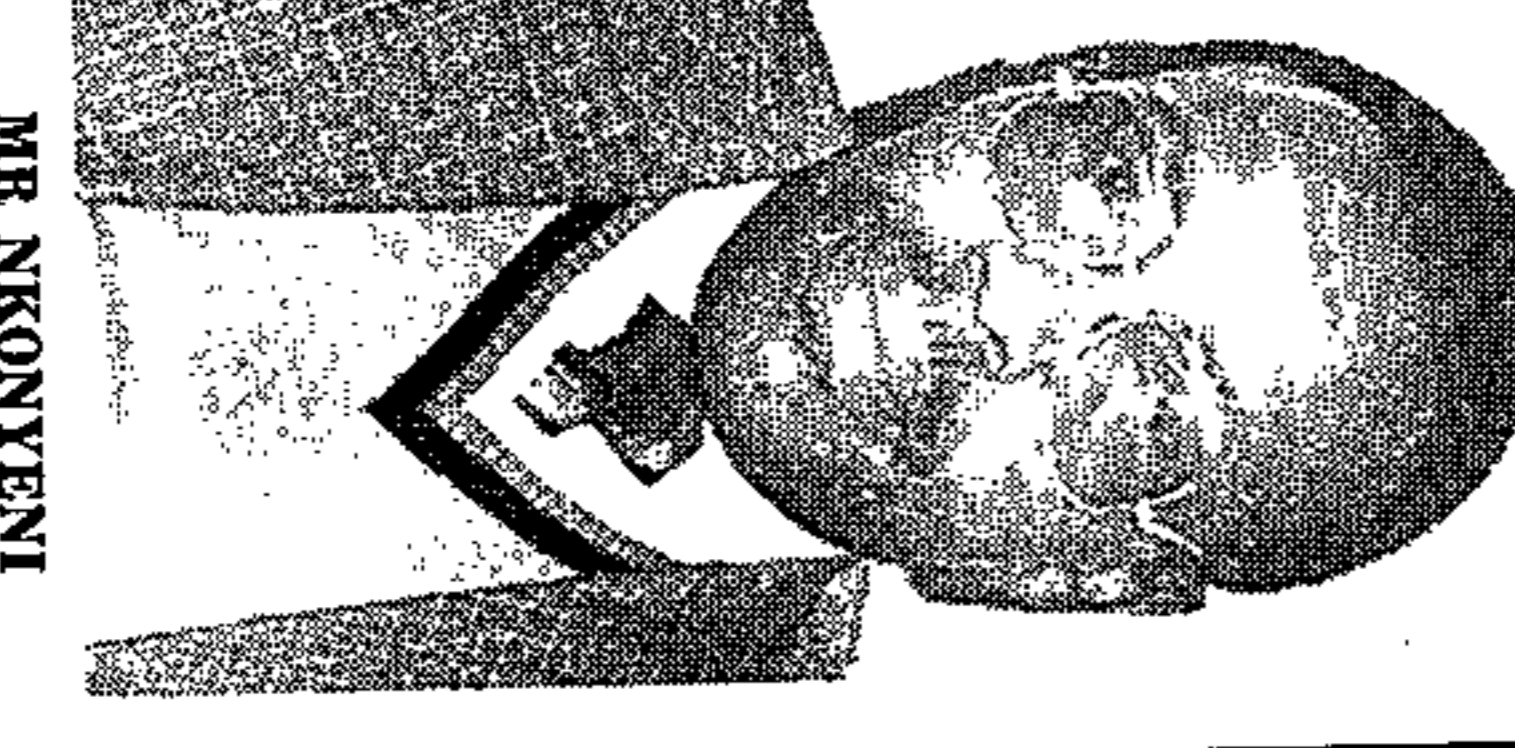
MR MADIKIZELA



M A T T H E W MOONIEYA, who wrote this article, is head of the Daily Dispatch Umtata bureau.



MR NKONYENI



the black-white market share. Projections are that black spending power will equal white spending power by 1985, but 90 per cent of the market will be captured by the white businessmen.

He also addresses himself to the arguments to justify white intrusion in black areas:

It is a component of the free enterprise system.

Material prosperity of the people, and better prices of chain stores.

Mr Nkonyeni cannot reconcile the profit-motive which retailers pursue on their entry into black area with a "Father Christmas" attitude, while he admits that prices can be better at the big chains largely because of economies of scale.

But argument on the free enterprise system is for him the unkindest of all and he quotes a representative of a large retail store as saying that cannot be party to the creation of an artificial monopoly in favour of other businesses whether big or small and that competition on the basis of quality and service is the only way to build up industry and the only way to meet the needs of the market place.

Mr Nkonyeni says: "This is a valid argument but one wishes it had also been used to attack the exclusion of blacks from the central business district. His company probably owes its size and position to the same protection it now wishes to denigrate."

He takes issue with black-white partnerships on the grounds that:

Whites enter the formal tripartite partnership largely for the profit motive which cannot be discarded after transfer of expertise to blacks.

The informal partnership appeals to the baser instincts in the small black trader of no work, no risk, no investment but a good return for use of his occupational and trading rights; and

The border chain where whites do not go through the rigmarole of

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Sport: Letlaka gives Transkei's views

MATTHEW MOONIEYA reports on yesterday's visit to Umtata by journalists who attended the SA Rugby Board's media congress.

UMTATA — The question of South Africa's commitment to non-racial sport came under the spotlight here yesterday when journalists to the international rugby conference fired questions at Transkeian ministers on how they assessed the commitment.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, was asked whether he felt the moves were sincere and whether he was aware that part of the new South African constitution entrenched apartheid in sport.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Letlaka underlined Transkei's belief that sporting ties built bridges of communication and understanding. "We, however, stand obdurately firm against all forms of racism as well as the pernicious effects of apartheid in sport, social, political and economic affairs. We are unyielding in the belief and from our his-

Replying to a question about South Africa's sincerity, Mr Letlaka said: "For proper integration to take place, it should start at school and club level up to provincial and national level.

"Certainly, picking up one or two players with doubtful records—doubtful because they have not competed against all players in the country—and putting them in the national team can hardly convince anybody that such change is not cosmetic."

Replying to the question on apartheid being entrenched in the new constitution, Mr Letlaka said that was the type of attitude Transkei could not support.

"We only encourage real and meaningful change. It is unfortunate South Africa put that kind in the constitution because the whole democratic community rejects it."

SA link: money aspect queried

UMTATA — Transkei would not allow the severing of ties with South Africa to be a precondition for acceptance into world sport, the president of the Transkei Rugby Union, Mr Hector Luwaca, said here.

Addressing journalists from the international rugby media conference, Mr Luwaca urged, however, that Transkei should not be seen as being part and parcel of South Africa.

"What happens in South African rugby does not concern us much since here we have already achieved what they are still fighting for. In Transkei, rugby is purely multi-racial and not multi-national."

Mr Luwaca said Transkei's resources would make it difficult for them to sever ties with South Africa. "We have, for instance, an agreement with the SARB that we be fitted into their itineraries whenever there is a tour-

ing side which measures up to our own standard. "If you were not aware, it is not a novelty that a country makes such a request—Zimbabwe did the same when they were still Rhodesia.

"All this, however, should not be interpreted to mean that we are part and parcel of South Africa—a big no.

"What attaches us to the South Africa is the financial assistance they are willing to give us. "For example: We have not paid a cent for your coming to this country. Our only hope is that our stand can perhaps make even the hardliners change their attitude towards the black man."

Mr Luwaca underlined his plea that non-recognition should not affect Transkei's participation in international rugby and urged the writers to take that message back to their countries. He said Transkei's



The president of the Transkei Rugby Union, Mr Hector Luwaca, left, and Mr Cecil Nolutshungu, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, greet Mr John Holmes, a member of the party of international sportswriters who visited Umtata yesterday.

Sigcu: don't let non-recognition condemn us

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Sports Council, Mr A. T. Sigcu, yesterday pleaded for Transkeian sportsmen not to be condemned by the world sporting fraternity because of political non-recognition.

"It is not time that we stopped indulging in international jingoism and politics of righteousness, but instead come to grips with the realities of life and look at the other man for what he is worth, not his race, colour, creed, political or social affiliations," he said.

He said the council boasted 23 affiliated clubs, but instead of codes that sportsmen existed in big numbers in Transkei, "and their out is that it would appear that if South Africa severed financial assistance to you, you would sever sporting ties with South Africa. It is tantamount to that."

Mr Lindi said, "One would have thought your association with South Africa as a neighbouring country was to enhance your standard. A person reading this document will say all that Transkei wants is money, whether they play rugby or not."



MR LINDI

Ministers quizzed on independence

UMTATA — Journalists attending the international rugby media conference quizzed Transkei cabinet ministers here yesterday on economic dependence on South Africa, the country's economic viability and on independence.

A journalist also asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, whether Transkei had had a referendum that had favoured independence.

Another asked him whether it was not a fact that Transkei was not economically viable because he had been told in Johannesburg that South Africa was pouring millions of rands into the country.

Replying to the question on a referendum, Mr Letlaka said: "History will show there was no referendum. From the Western point of view a referendum was a means of knowing whether all people supported a particular move but I don't recall any African state which became independent after having had a referendum.

"Had Transkei become a British protectorate like Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, we would have received our independence from Britain. Transkeians saw no reason why they should have turned their backs on independence from South Africa — a country where Transkeians did not enjoy any democratic rights."

On the question of economic dependence, Mr Letlaka said all countries were inter-dependent. "We depend on South Africa and in a way South Africa depends on us. That does not make any one more dependent.

"Lesotho is more dependent on South Africa. Swaziland even more. Perhaps even Mozambique. We know well they could not run their trains or operate their harbours without South Africa."

Mr Letlaka said he wished South Africa had poured billions into Transkei. He pointed out that all countries were dependent on their former colonial masters for aid at independence. "I therefore see no reason why our people should not turn to South Africa to ask for aid in the same way as British or French dependencies did from their mother countries."

Reason: timing unfortunate

DURBAN — Senior Daily Telegraph sportswriter John Reason — in South Africa to attend the South African Rugby Board media congress in Cape Town this week — said yesterday British journalists who had declined invitations to the congress had done so more for practical than political reasons.

"The problem was more one of this being holiday time in Britain," he said shortly after arriving here in advance of the main party of journalists from Umtata to take part in a radio programme last night. "August in Britain is holiday month and many journalists would go on holiday by the time the invitation arrived," he said. "So it would have been a case of Mrs Editor or Mrs Sportswriter not wanting to cancel her trip to the Greek Islands or wherever else the family had planned to go."

He sketched Transkei's history up to independence and said: "Today Transkei is totally independent politically and we are very proud of that independence but line many other African countries Transkei is economically dependent to a large degree on its neighbour, South Africa."

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, was unable to attend the conference because of other commitments, but his speech was circulated among the journalists.

In his speech Mr Tarr outlined development in Transkei and said the attitudes of the country's leader and its people were far more positive and determined than many of the other Third World countries. He sketched Transkei's history up to independence and said: "Today Transkei is totally independent politically and we are very proud of that independence but line many other African countries Transkei is economically dependent to a large degree on its neighbour, South Africa."

S. Times 28/8/83

No complaints as black diplomats take flats



Bellevue flats for Transkei diplomats

By BLAISE HOPKINSON

THE Transkei Government has paid R230 000 for a block of flats in a Johannesburg suburb where diplomats and their families will live.

The building, Dormax Court in Bellevue East, has six large flats and already two diplomats attached to the consulate in Johannesburg have moved in. A third flat is to be let to a tenant.

The Transkei Government owns numerous buildings across South Africa and Mr Velie Ntsubane, the Consul General, said these purchases are made with the knowledge of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Consulate already owns a residence in Upper Houghton, not far from the new building, and a house in Kempton Park.

"We tell the Department of Foreign Affairs that we are interested in properties in area A or B or C and they give us the go ahead to purchase," Mr Ntsubane said.

One resident of the quiet street where Dormax Court is situated said he "didn't mind a bit" that black diplomats would be living in the building.

Noise

The resident, who asked not to be named, said no-one in the street had lodged an objection.

Mr George Georgiadis, who lives next door to Dormax Court, said he didn't mind "as long as there is no noise".

Mr Anthony Michael, who lives across the street said the two black families which have already moved in were very good neighbours.

Mr Ntsubane said he did not foresee any objection to the fact that his government had bought the property.

"We have paid for it. It is ours and our diplomats will live there just like any other diplomats."

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1965. Wages and labour relationship between flats and the pattern

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Visas on the quiet

S. Express 28/8/8
Staff Reporter

PASSPORT holders from the four 'independent' homelands are quietly being allowed to travel overseas despite international refusal to recognise the territories.

The British, United States and Swiss embassies confirmed they had been granting 'loose page' visas to residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

A spokesman for the US embassy said if special arrangements were not made "we would be making the people victims of a system to which they are not party".

(103)
b. Disputch
30/8/83

4 convicted men executed in Umtata

UMTATA — Four prisoners were executed at the central prison here last Friday, according to a statement by the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

The four men — were Baas Mtito, 30, Nkomfela Bakabaka, 26, Sikwedi Ngwityi, 30, and Helele Tshotwana, 27.

All the executed persons had been convicted and sentenced to death in the Supreme Court, on May 4, last year, for murdering Gquzu Ntswempe and attempting to murder Nonikile Ntswempe at Qatywa administrative area of Elliotdale on February 22, last year. — DDR.

SA's secret message to Transkei on customs union

GABORONE — A secret message from South Africa to Transkei shows that Pretoria wants its Customs Union partners, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS), to contribute to "a more even distribution of economic development in the common customs area".

The message adds fuel to allegations that South Africa wants to use the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) to coax the BLS states into an accommodation with Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

This "accommodation" could be anything from the BLS countries joining Pretoria's new Southern African Development Bank to their allowing the TBVC states to join the SACU.

The BLS countries are flatly opposed to any such arrangement, but South Africa does have a potential lever: its refusal to grant them something they want very much — the elimination of the two-year delay in giving these states their shares of SACU revenues.

Though customs and excise duties are paid as soon as goods enter the SACU area, Pretoria staggers their disbursement to BLS states over two years.

The BLS countries resent the fact that during those two years:

- SA earns tens of millions of rands in interest on duties owed to BLS countries.

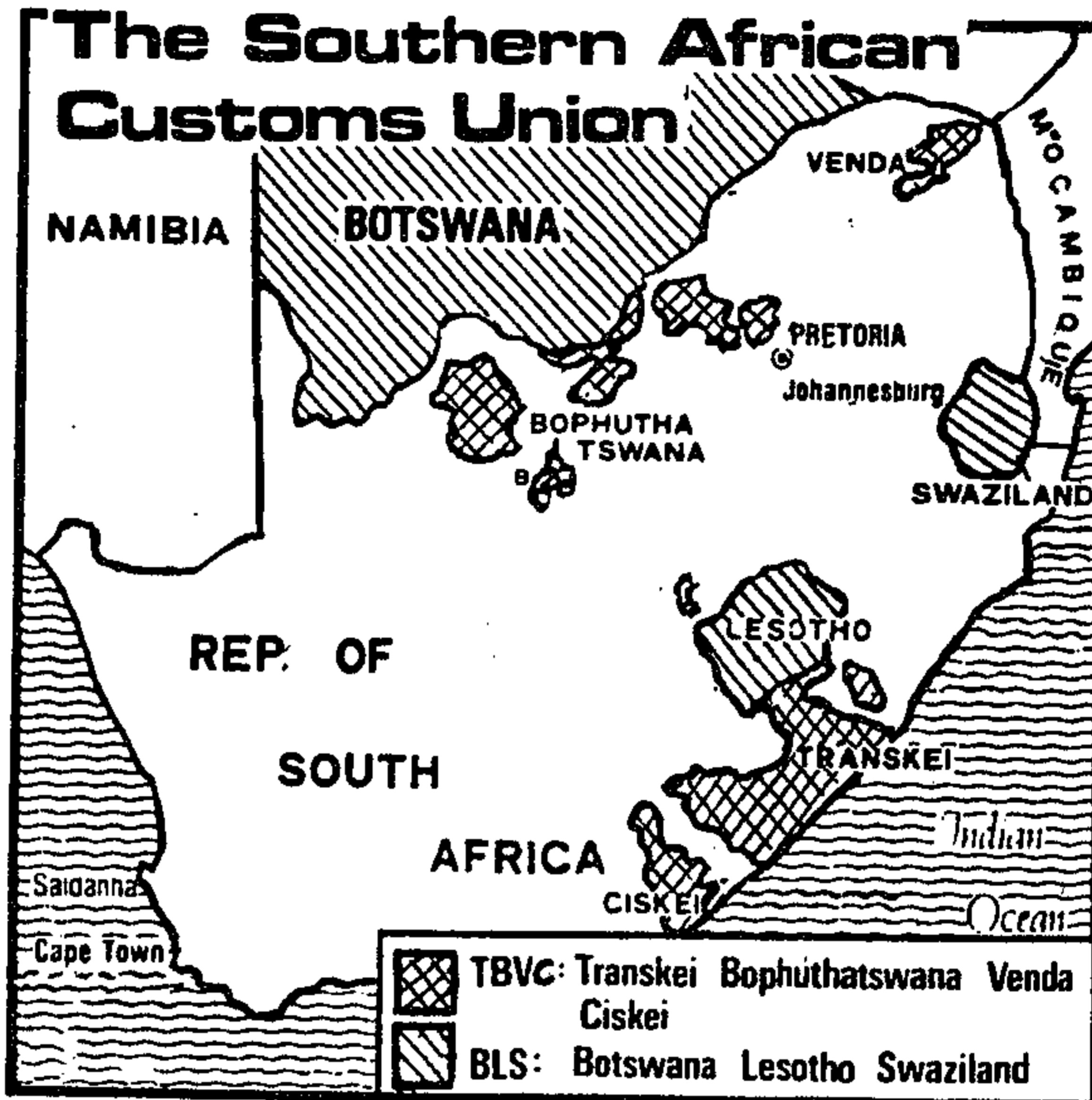
- Inflation erodes the value of what they eventually receive.

Because of the inequities in this delay the SACU members commissioned the all-party Customs Union Commission to work out a way of removing the time-lag.

Last year, after 18 months' negotiation, the commission proposed an amendment which:

- Made no change to the formula by which the revenues were shared among the four states.

Cont ↓



For the first time in the 73-year history of the Customs Union, Pretoria has rejected a change proposed by the all-party technical commission. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are said to feel "cheated". What is going on? What attitude will the South Africans take? JASPER MORTIMER of The Star's Foreign News Service spoke to sources in Gaborone, Maseru and Mbabane.

tives other than economic.

Dated October 11 1982, the message is a report-back to Transkei of what South Africa told the BLS representatives at Mbabane.

It notes that South Africa rejected the requested "revision" and implies an economic motive: South Africa has found there is a "sensitive balance" between the costs and benefits of its membership in SACU. (This implies Pretoria finds SACU only marginally beneficial.)

OBLIGATIONS

"In the light of changed and still changing circumstances in Southern Africa," the message reports South Africa as saying to the BLS states, "South Africa faces the necessity of reconsidering its increasing obligations in the context of the global structure of financial relationships between the states of South-

strategy."

Though Mr Botha did not give details his drift was unmistakable, for the remark was part of the speech in which he expounded his idea of a Confederation of South African States and announced the launch of the Southern African Development Bank.

The vital question is not what South Africa wants of the BLS countries but how far it is prepared to go to get what it wants.

So far, sources in Gaborone and Mbabane say, South Africa has been restrained.

"Obviously we know what South Africa would like us to do," said one BLS participant at SACU meetings, "but they have never come out and said it — perhaps because they know what the answer would be.

"South Africa has hinted we would do well to

become partners in the Southern African Development Bank, but has never put it formally."

Asked if South Africa might be stalling on the proposed amendment to squeeze the BLS countries into a framework including the TBVC states, a Gaborone source said they had not received any intimation from South Africa that this is the cause of their procrastination.

The source was quite aware of the various allegations, but said, "So far we have not had any such suggestion from South Africa — officially."

What is the cause of Pretoria's "procrastination" then?

"The only plausible reason for the delay is the depressed economic situation," the source replied.

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, of Natal University's economic research

unit, believes it is a simple matter of power.

Although the interest South Africa earns on the delay duties is insignificant in terms of the national budget "in terms of SACU, South Africa obviously thinks it is worth having", he says.

The professor, who is an expert on SACU, says Pretoria's refusal makes the BLS countries feel they are being "cheated". "The BLS do have a very good argument for getting their monies earlier, there's no doubt about that."

For the BLS countries the advantages of being in SACU are economic: SACU payouts provide 37 percent of Botswana's government revenue, 60 percent of Swaziland's and 71 percent of Lesotho's (1981/2 figures).

For BLS governments the disadvantages are political, the stigma of taking part in a convention with the apartheid-state. For South Africa the pros and cons are reversed.

According to the secret message, Pretoria finds the economic advantages marginal. South Africa probably would reap more money if it did not have to share revenues with three small neighbours in terms of a formula which raises their share by 42 percent.

Politically, SACU is important to Pretoria as a prize example of its ability to work with black-ruled states.

It seems likely that South Africa will hold out on the time-lag proposal for as long as it wishes. It will not give its reasons officially.

"There is no way the BLS will include the TBVC states in SACU," says Professor Maasdorp. "They simply won't agree to it."

The next SACU meeting is in Pretoria on September 16. If South Africa agrees to the amendment at this meeting the BLS states will not withdraw from SACU, says Professor Maasdorp, "but they won't let the issue die either".

● Enabled South Africa to pay the BLS countries, each quarter, their shares of the current year's revenues in terms of a projection of the year's total income. "There would be slight variations between projected and actual revenue, but they would be so minute as not to invalidate the mechanism," says a Gaborone source. "There would be adjustments to cater for the variations."

The BLS governments accepted the amendment and expected Pretoria to do so. After all, South Africa had taken part in the commission's work.

But at the next SACU meeting, in Mbabane in October last year, South Africa told the BLS states it would not implement the proposal.

The Ministry of Finance in Pretoria apparently balked at paying the estimated R200 million it would take to wipe out the backlog of debt to BLS states, and South Africa told them the economic climate was not propitious.

"Economic conditions have nothing to do with it," Lesotho's Finance Minister, Mr Khetla Rakhetla, said in an interview. "The South Africans are trustees of the SACU revenues and ought to honour justifiable requests for our monies. We paid those duties."

But a message sent from the South African embassy in Umtata to Transkei's Foreign Affairs shortly after the Mbabane meeting suggests Pretoria had mo-

The phrase "changing circumstances" is thought to refer to the coming of "independence" of the homelands. The sentence appears to mean South Africa now has to underwrite the TBVC states. Its financial relations with the BLS countries assume a lower priority. How much lower depends on how the word "reconsidering" is interpreted.

Pretoria, the message says, envisages SACU "making a larger contribution to a more even distribution of economic development in the common customs area."

The "more even" seems to imply smoothing out the differences between BLS countries on the one hand and TBVC states on the other, as if, by bringing both groups into a common framework, economic development in the region would be shared more equitably.

This quote suggests the reason why South Africa sent the message to Transkei: to assure Umtata it is campaigning on behalf of the TBVC states in SACU councils.

South Africa returned to the same theme a month later when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the TBVC "summit" in Pretoria: "We see the customs union not in isolation as a revenue-sharing arrangement but as part of a comprehensive regional

7118183
Defence Force: transport of commodities to
Transkei
*14. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked
the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any South African Defence Force (a) personnel and (b) vehicles have been used in connection with transporting (i) fodder, (ii) fertilizer and (iii) any other specified commodity from Queenstown to Transkei; if so,
- (2) (a) on what date or dates, (b) who authorized this transport, (c) how many loads were involved, (d) where were these commodities (i) loaded and (ii) off-loaded and (e) what was the total cost involved?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Defence):

2009

WEDNESDAY, :

- (1) Not as far as can be established.
- (2) Falls away.

A. D. Spatke 1/9/83

2 new ⁽¹⁰³⁾ Transkei bridges to open soon

UMTATA — Two new bridges that will facilitate the easy free flow of traffic through Transkei are nearing completion.

The bridges, across the Tina and Umzimvubu Rivers, will replace the present narrow gauge ones.

They will come into operation in October.

Resident engineer on the site, Mr Emmanuele Sardella said work was on schedule and opening of the bridges on the N2 would "give peace of mind to the motorists who frequently utilise the dangerous old bridges."

He said the last narrow gauge bridge on the Tsitsa River would be replaced soon with a new dual carriage way one.

"In this way the N2 will be a pleasure to drive between Kei bridge to Umzimvubu bridge" he said.— DDR.

tion facilities over the routes in question.

- (2) In terms of section 28(2) of the Road Transportation Act, 1977, read with regulation 19 of the Road Transportation Regulation, 1977, notice of the inquiry was published in the *Government Gazette* and Afrikaans and English newspapers circulating in Western Cape and in the Eastern Cape.
- (3) No, in view of the fact that the inquiry is *sub judice*.

Bus company: agreement

*13. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services have entered into an agreement with a bus company the name of which has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what are the terms of the agreement, (b) when (i) was it entered into and (ii) does it come into effect and (c) what is the name of the company concerned;
- (2) whether the agreement will have any effect on the rights of other bus operators using the routes involved; if so, what effect;
- (3) whether he was consulted prior to the agreement being concluded; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) To operate a co-ordinated passenger bus service on routes between the Republic of Transkei and the Western Cape.
 - (b) (i) 21 August 1983.
 - (ii) No date has been determined yet as this matter is still

Q. Col. 2033 (232) (236) X
 Transkei/Ciskei: bus transportation 2/9/83
 (103) (105) Hansard
 *12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the National Transport Commission has instituted an inquiry into factors affecting bus transportation between the Western Cape and (a) Transkei and (b) Ciskei; if so, why;
- (2) whether representatives of existing transport operators have been invited to give evidence at the inquiry; if not, why not; if so, which transport operators are involved;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, to bring about possible improvements in the transporta-

being investigated by the National Transport Commission.

- (c) Transkei Blue Line Bus Service (Pty) Ltd.
- (2) Unknown. This matter is still being investigated by the National Transport Commission.
- (3) No. Consultations of this nature fall under the managerial functions accorded the General Manager in terms of the South African Transport Services Act, 1981 (Act 65 of 1981).

Mr. K. M. ANDREW: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister to paragraph (2) of the question, is it not correct that when the agreement comes into effect, all operators other than SATS and the Transkei Blue Line Service will be unable to operate and will therefore be excluded?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that is the reason why there is an inquiry. We are afraid that we may create a monopoly and that is why we are investigating the whole matter. As soon as we are in receipt of the outcome of the inquiry, I shall come back to the hon. member.

Mr. K. M. ANDREW: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, can he tell the House why SATS entered into this agreement—I think the date given is August this year—when the inquiry was started in May? Why could SATS not wait until a recommendation was made?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that is a separate matter. The System Manager of SATS went into this business. I have asked them to come back to me as soon as they have the information. They are looking at the whole matter of the contract made between Blue Lines and the SATS.

Prisoner may keep beard (103) — COURT

A Dispatch 2/9/83

UMTATA — An interim order restraining the Minister and the Commissioner of Transkei Prisons from forcibly shaving the beard and cutting the hair of a former Robben Island prisoner, Charlton Mabulala Ntuli, has been granted by the Transkei Supreme Court here.

The order, which cites the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons and the head of the Umtata Prison as respondents, demands they show cause by September 22 why they should not be interdicted or stopped from threatening to shave Mr Ntuli's beard and hair, or molesting and abusing him for refusing to shave or cut his hair.

Mr Ntuli, 70, who served as a political prisoner on Robben Island from 1965-69, was convicted under the Public Security Act by the Umtata regional court and was jailed for five years in August last year. His sentence was later reduced on appeal to three years.

In his affidavit, Mr Ntuli said despite his medical history of reaction to hair-cutting, he has been forced by the prison authorities to do so, and was charged under the Prison Act for refusing to do so.

Last year he defended himself at a prison inquiry in which he was charged with disobeying a lawful order to shave and cut his hair, and as punishment, he had to stay in solitary confinement for a day.

Mr Ntuli said he last shaved at Robben Island in 1965.

He said in 1965, while serving as a political prisoner he was told by a Robben Island prison warden to shave, and he refused for health reasons. He told him he had a skin problem which developed blisters and swellings of all the areas affected by a haircut or shave. After that he was forced to shave. — SAPA

Deluxe diplomats

103 CP Correspondent City Press 4/9/83

SPANKING new homes for the diplomats of the three of the "independent" homelands are to be built in Pretoria - for a cool R1-million.

The houses are to be built for the diplomatic missions of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

The houses will be built in the

white area of Silverton by Overvaal Bou and Saal.

Overvaal has signed a R1-million contract with the South African Department of Public Works for the construction of the housing.

At that price, the diplomats should be happy - but it is not clear why the South African Government is building the new houses or why the diplomats have to be housed together.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

DO YOU know this man? His decomposed body was found in a trench between Mofolo North and Zone 10 Meadowlands last week.

Now police are appealing to anybody with information on how the body got to Meadowlands.

The unknown white man's body was discovered on August 25 and it was established he may have been dead for a week or

more.

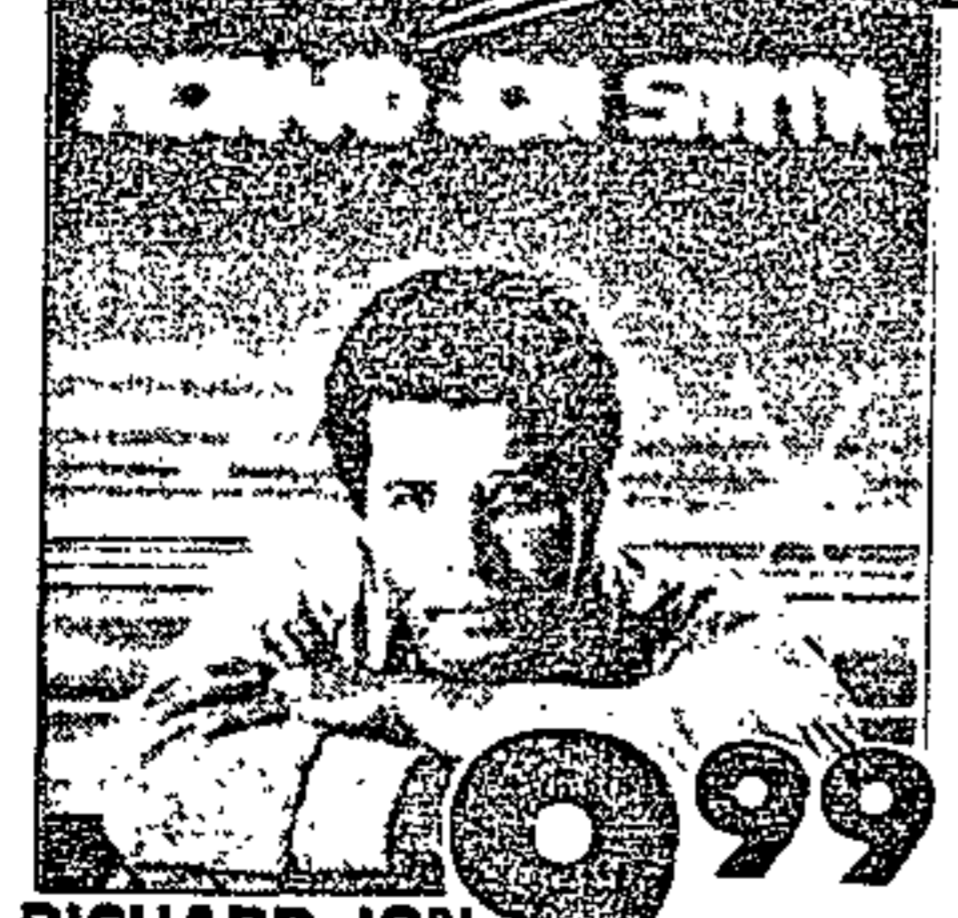
A post mortem conducted showed the cause of death was consistent with suffocation.

The body was found in a trench, dressed only in a white vest, underpants and socks.

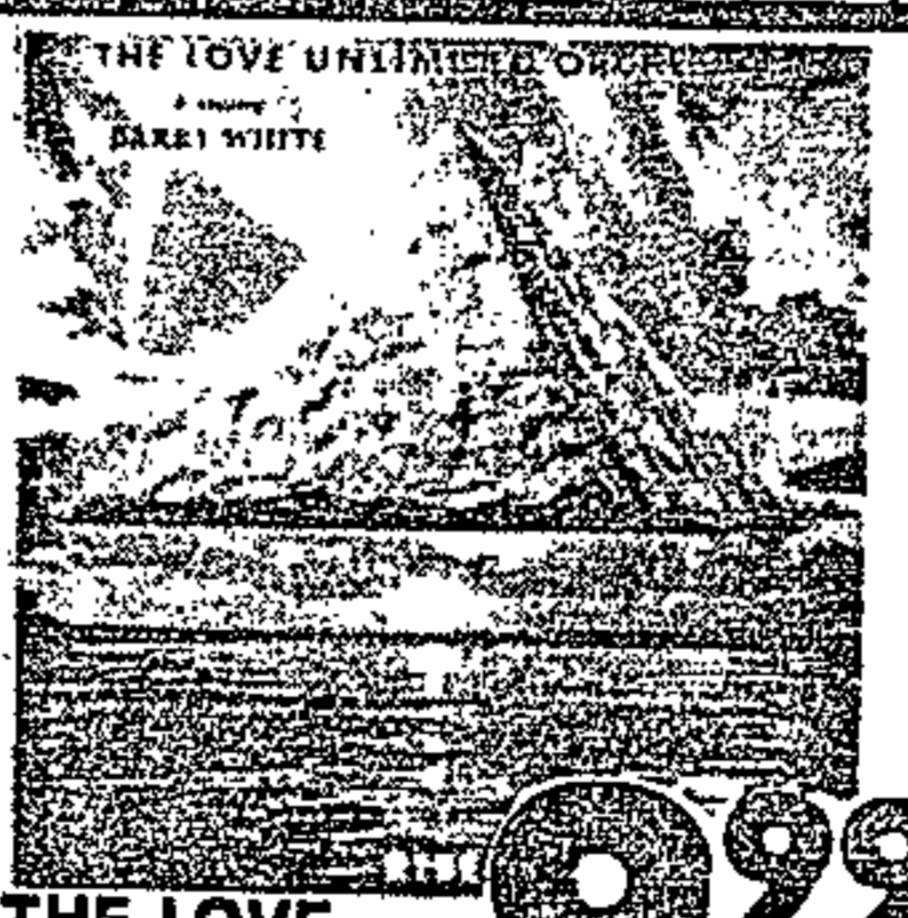
Anybody with information can phone Brigadier Viktor at 852-1902 or W/O Dempsey at 852-4522.



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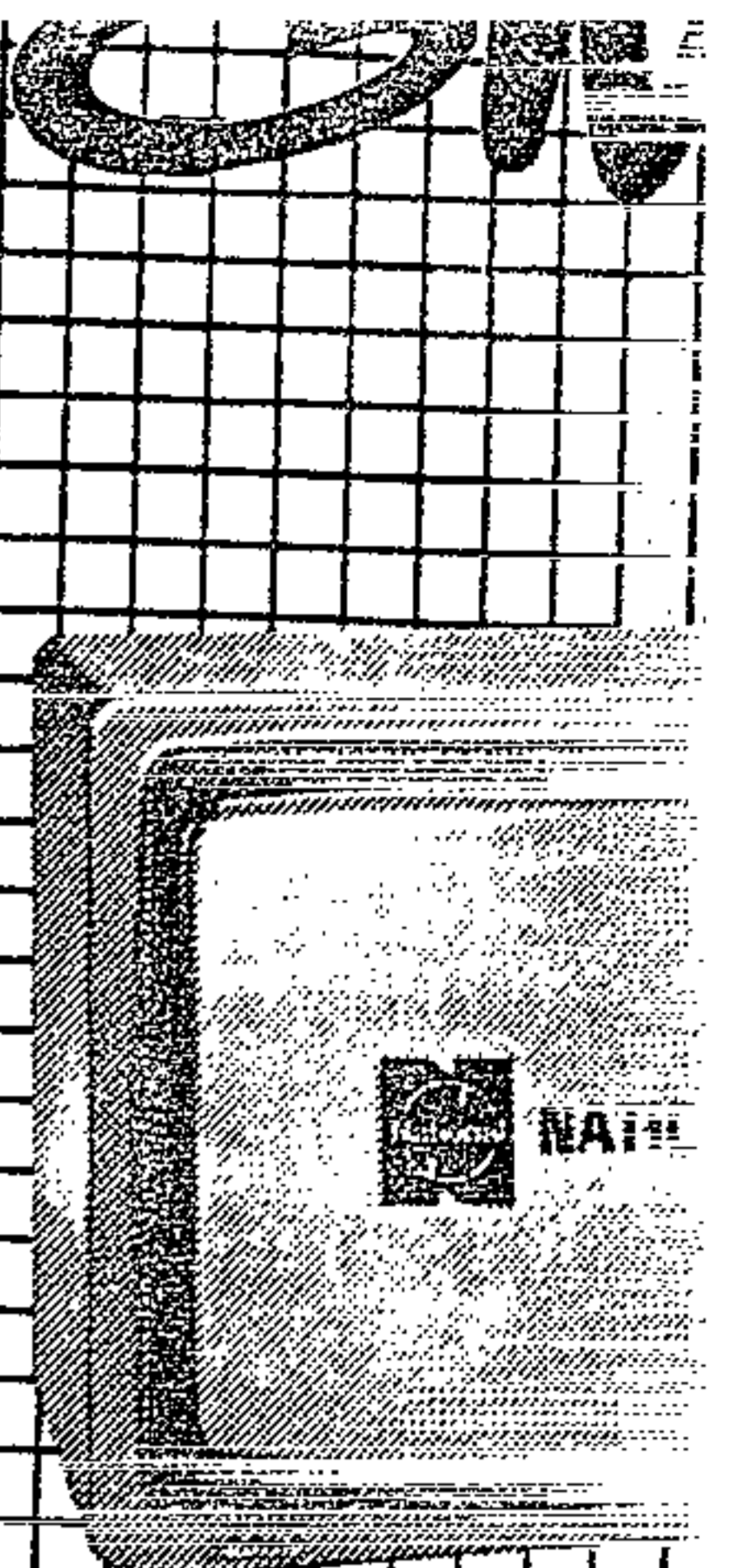


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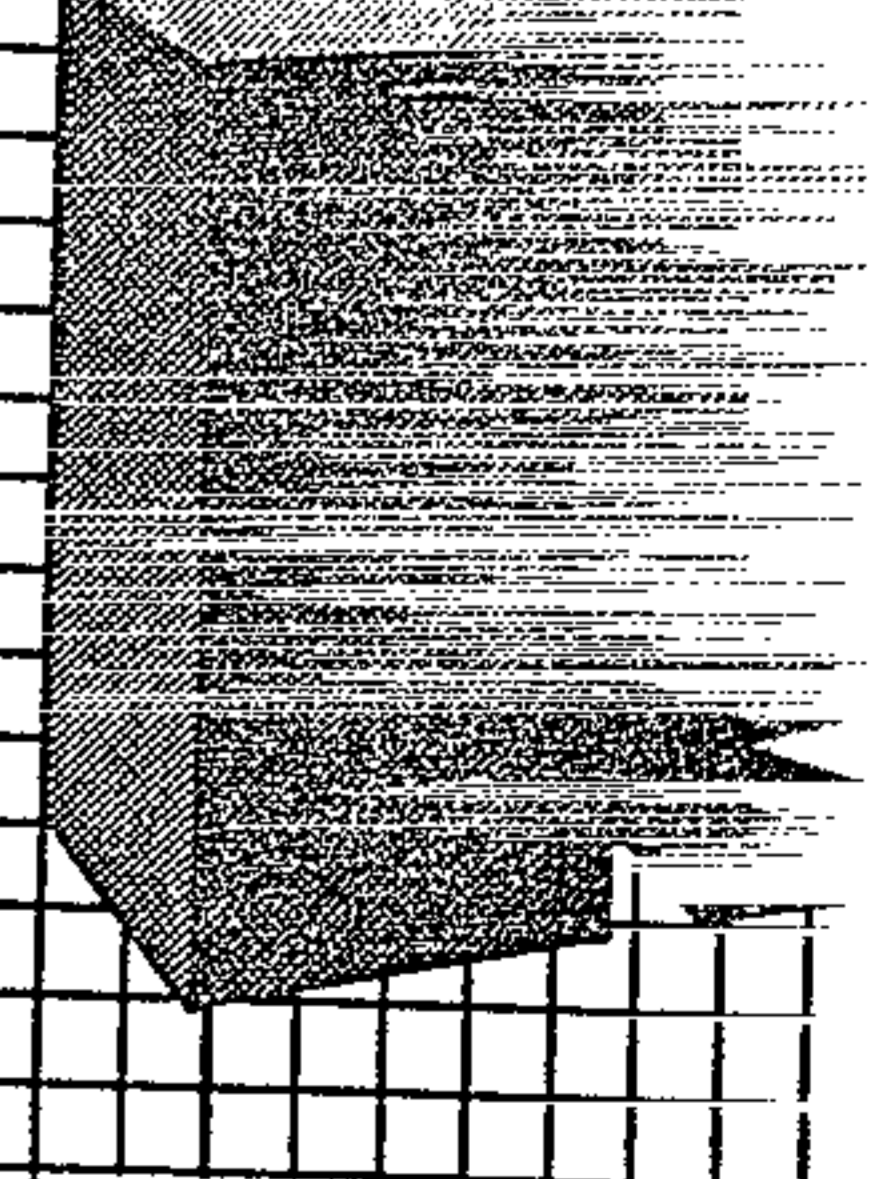
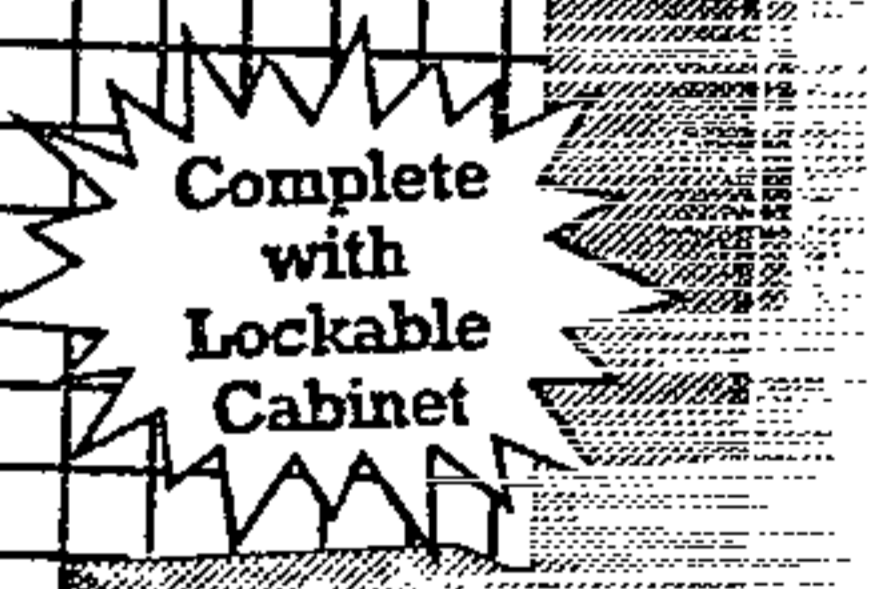
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Transkei plans its own tax-free Las Vegas

103 ~~2126~~ ~~292~~ S. Express 4/9/83

A MYSTERIOUS American businessman has for the past two years been secretly negotiating with the Transkei government for rights to establish a casino, banking and tax haven — described as 'Las Vegas and the Bahamas rolled into one' — on the Transkei coast.

Negotiations are apparently well advanced, and the Transkei government's go-ahead for the ambitious scheme — said to involve hundreds of millions of rands — is believed to be imminent.

The proposed scheme provides for at least three casinos, several banks and 200 spectacular sea-front mansions along a 15km strip of the Pondoland coast.

Only the small Mkambati game reserve separates the site from Holiday Inns' Wild Coast casino.

It has been established that a few senior members of the Transkei government, including President Kaiser Matanzima, were shown a

draft of the proposed agreement at least a year ago.

Negotiations were resumed two weeks ago when the American negotiator was invited to return to Umtata as the guest of the Transkei ministry of foreign affairs.

Informed sources in Transkei disclosed that the scheme was first mooted two years ago when a group of six black American businessmen were invited to Transkei by 'roving ambassador' in America, Mr M Masimani.

They were described as "well connected in business and political circles in Washington". Several government sources in Umtata claimed this week that the businessmen had come to Transkei "with an introduction from the Carter administration".

Main promoter of the casino and banking project has been identified as Mr Emmett Eaton Cash III, of Long Beach, California.

Report by MARTIN WELZ

Mr Cash's latest visit coincided with the announcement of the amalgamation of Southern Sun's and Holiday Inns' casino interests in Southern Africa in Mr Sol Kerzner's new gambling empire.

Besides casinos, banks and millionaire mansions, the scheme also provides for a floating harbour and an international airport.

The agreement does not indicate who is to finance the harbour and airport, but suggests that the scheme could

provide employment for 7 000 Transkeians.

"The scheme will require an investment of hundreds of millions (of rands). Before embarking on this major scheme, however, Mr Cash has undertaken to build a small hotel at Ezibeleni, President Matanzima's home village in the south," said one source.

A spokesman for the Transkei president's office said Mr Matanzima was not available to speak to the Press.

Mr Sol Kerzner, who two

weeks ago took over control of all Holiday Inns casinos in Southern Africa, flew to the Wild Coast Holiday Inn on Friday.

He said he was "totally unaware" that the Transkei government was negotiating with American interests for a new casino and banking centre right on his doorstep.

"I have never met or heard of Mr Cash and really can't comment on something I know nothing about," he said.

Mr Kerzner said he had been under the impression that Holiday Inns held the sole concession for casinos in Transkei, "but I don't know the facts."

Las Vegas

Plan for

Transkei

103

Post
5/9/83

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A mysterious American businessman has been secretly negotiating with the Transkei Government for rights to establish a costly casino, banking and tax haven complex on the Transkei coast.

The plan has been described as "Las Vegas and the Bahamas rolled into one".

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Official fears (103) arrest

in 10/2/1978
EAST LONDON — A Transkeian official fears he might be arrested by South African security police and handed over to the Ciskei security.

The urban representative of Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima and Western Tembuland chiefs in East London, Mr J. Matotie, said in a telephone interview from his Qamata home he was scared to travel through South Africa to get his pension in East London.

He said he was "haunted" by telephone calls from people he knew were members of the security police.

Mr Matotie said his fear had been strengthened by the detention of Transkei's deputy consul, Mr Robert Nco-kazi, by Ciskei authorities while he was at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane to see Transkeians injured in the bus boycott troubles.

Mr Matotie said a Transkei MP, Mr M. Thunungwa, had been detained by Ciskei police while at Hewu.

Mr Matotie said people had been arrested by South African security police and handed over to Ciskei security.

"This could happen to me," he said.

He said he had written to the chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr D. D. Makatala, asking that whatever happened to his house in Duncan Village, he should not be removed to Mdantsane but resettled at Ziphuzana section. — DDR

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Strong economics: Matanzima

D. D. D. 8/9/83

UMTATA — Transkei enjoyed a strong economic policy in the hands of "aborigines" as against the South African policy of white monopoly. President Kaiser Matanzima said.

Opening a R425 000 Qumbu hotel, he said independence in Africa became meaningless because of white monopoly

in commerce and industry.

But it was not in Transkei, a country with a clear-minded leadership.

He criticised the actions of those Transkeians who hired big cars and buses to make bulk purchases of goods in big South African cities, arguing that independ-

ence had brought trading rights to Transkeians

He said before independence the economy of Transkei was enjoyed by whites only.

He said whites wanted to return to Transkei with their chains of supermarkets and advised businessmen to establish companies to counteract the South African chain

stores.

He also warned against being tricked by financiers who offered shares in fictitious companies.

"Reject the assertion commonly made by our enemies that our standards are lower than those of whites — economic efficiency should be our goal," he said. — SAPA.

Aussie marries Xhosa graduate

BUTTERWORTH — An Australian teacher and a Xhosa university graduate have been married near here.

"It was love at first sight," said Graeme Fraar, 28, after his wedding to Bulelwa Ngcaba, also 28, at Ngxalati administrative area.

It was a traditional Xhosa wedding for Graeme and Bulelwa, who met last September.

Graeme is on a three-year teaching contract in Harare, Zimbabwe, which ends this year.

Bulelwa, a Unisa physiology and sociology graduate, is also employed by Zimbabwe's Education Department.

The couple sat in their chairs listening attentively to after-wedding speeches. Bulelwa interpreted some jokes, made in Xhosa.

After the speeches, the couple and guests retired to a mud hut where tables were laid out with refreshments.

Graeme is the second eldest in a family of four. Asked what his family reaction was towards his marrying a Xhosa girl, he said: "The ceremony has the full blessing of my parents and other relatives.

"My people would have expected me to marry a black woman — I am in Africa."

Matter of fact

EAST LONDON — Three entries in a list of local Supreme Court Orders published yesterday contained inaccuracies.

No judgment was granted in a matter involving an action by International Computers (SAPty) Ltd against Peter John Fishmer. The



The Australian teacher, Graeme Fraar, seen with his graduate bride, Bulelwa Ngcaba, during their traditional Xhosa wedding near Butterworth.

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Security laws tightened in Transkei

103
city Press
11/9/83



any offensive weapon or offensive material without the necessary authority, or organises meetings without the authority or knowledge of the headman of the area.

Another provision outlaws the possession of literature published by banned organisations.

Before, it was not an offence to have this literature unless it was also banned.

This means it is illegal to possess literature published by the South African Council of Churches, the Southern African Society of Journalists or Azapo, all of which were banned by the Transkei government in November 1979.

TRANSKEI has tightened up its already tough security laws.

President Kaiser Matanzima has signed the Public Security Amendment Act which brings in new restrictions requiring detainees to pay costs of any court application for their release.

The act also defines more narrowly the law against people "harbouring or aiding terrorists" and closes a

CP Correspondent:
PORT ELIZABETH

loophole in the Public Security Act dealing with the possession of banned literature.

When the bill was debated in the Transkei parliament, Justice Minister Tsepo Letlaka explained: "On numerous occasions the Supreme Court has

● KAISER MATANZIMA . . . tough new laws.

made an order of costs in favour of the state.

"Since the detainee never sanctioned the action, the state can only recover costs from the applicant.

"Experience has

shown that most applicants are men of straw."

A "terrorist" is defined in the new act as a person who commits "terroristic activities", has in his possession

Handwritten notes and signatures in cursive script, including the word 'SECRET' written vertically.

Kei ¹⁰³ stock ~~105~~ deaths top ^{ROM} 200 000 ^{12/9/83}

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. —

Drought-related stock deaths in Ciskei and Transkei this year have topped the 200 000 mark and agriculturists fear the current cold weather will push the toll considerably higher.

In Ciskei an estimated 50 000 sheep and goats have died, while the drought has claimed the lives of 40 000 larger stock out of a national herd of 220 000.

A co-ordinator of drought relief, Mr Gary Godden, said yesterday recent rains had had little effect on large areas of devastated land.

"The rains have given subsistence farmers an opportunity to plant vegetables but they can expect a harvest only towards the end of the year and will still need Government relief aid to see them through."

Mr Godden said if adequate summer rains did not fall, "we will have little hope for the future. We are praying for a good year, failing which we will be marooned".

He said a R7-million drought relief grant from the South African Government would be depleted by the end of October when Ciskei would have to look to her own limited financial resources.

Mr Godden said he has received no reports of starvation-related deaths.

In Transkei, which has a national herd of 1 600 000, up to 120 000 cattle deaths have been attributed to the drought.

The director of veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, said Transkeian stock owners had resorted to slaughtering their animals before they died.

Statistics for small stock deaths were not significant he said.

"Somehow they have managed to withstand the drought although they are very thin."

He appealed to Transkeian stock owners wishing to reduce their herds to contact stock sales officials in Umtata who have clients keen to purchase 10 000 head of cattle.

Dispatch 12/9/83

Transkei law called sexist

103

UMTATA — A leading Transkeian legal academic has labelled the country's Marriage Act as shocking and "extremely sexist."

University of Transkei law Professor Joe Renene was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report which said the act had removed the right of a wife to maintenance after a divorce.

The newspaper said by sheer coincidence the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, was ordered last month by the Supreme Court to pay R750 a month maintenance to his estranged wife, Pamela.

It said no notification of the impending change was received by the Transkei Law Society until it had been made final and published in the Government Gazette.

Prof Renene, 41, who has just returned from Harvard University with a master's degree in law, said the law was an injustice to women.

He took issue with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who was quoted as saying maintenance was a Western concept and that the new act was a return to tradition and

custom.

"We prefer the lobola system which gives a woman all the security she needs. If she leaves her husband she can go home — which is why the husband pays her father for her hand," the Prime Minister was quoted as saying.

Prof Rene said: "With all the respect to the Prime Minister, one must ask wither Transkei in this modern era?"

"This piece of legislation is uneven if certain people may build up powerful rhetoric to justify it. This is not justice to women and I maintain that justice in all its forms exists prior to any piece of legislation."

Prof Renene said the Transkei Law Society had always been privileged and honoured with a proposed copy of a bill for their comments.

"Our comments have not always been accepted but we have been consulted. In this case, it is strange and coincidental that the tradition, although only a privilege to us, has not been honoured."

— DDR

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Livestock cleared from Transkei roads

UMTATA — A Transkei special police and traffic department squad has rounded up about 925 cattle and horses and 488 sheep and goats on or near Transkei roads during the past two weeks.

The Transkei chief traffic control inspector, Mr S. Velele Kuse, announced here last night that this had been done in an attempt to stamp out road accidents.

Mr Kuse said owners whose stock had been impounded and loaded in government trucks along Transkei's roads, had paid heavy fines.

He warned all Transkeians to be careful in leaving or neglecting their stock on the country's roads.

"It must be definitely understood that many car accidents have been as a result of stray animals. We are not going to have any mercy on those who defy our warning, but we shall impound their stock, keep it at the government pound and the owners will have to pay heavily for their obstinacy. We really will not tolerate a situation

like this," Mr Kuse added.

"I also want to warn all motorists in the country that they must not think that the stock scourge and problem on our roads is over.

"They must exercise due care because we are dealing with the culprits.

"We are trying by all means to ensure that our roads are safe for all people who travel, more especially tourists who pour money into our coffers. These people and our general motorists should feel safe on our roads."

Mr Kuse also disclosed that his squad would now be vigilant on drunken drivers and those who drove negligently.

He said the police and traffic officers were going to conduct blood tests on the spot for all those who were found drunk while driving on the country's roads.

"We are sick and tired of this type of behaviour. We are not going to allow any car drivers to drink liquor while travelling on our roads.

"Those who think they can enjoy liquor by drinking behind the wheel will find themselves in big trouble. Most of the accidents are caused by stray animals and drunk drivers and this will have to stop," Mr Kuse said.

He also warned all motorists who travel on Transkei's wet country roads to exercise due care because the roads may be slippery. — DDR.

D. Dispatch
Umtata mercy dash 103

13/9/83

UMTATA — A technical manager of the Transkei Road Transport Corporation is in a satisfactory condition after being flown on a mercy flight to East London following an accident near here.

Mabeleni Dam near here.

He fractured several ribs and his lung was punctured. He also fractured an arm.

Mr Neil Cross, 35, was injured when he came off his motorcycle while on his way from a trout fishing competition at

Mr Cross was flown in a Transkei Development Corporation helicopter to Frere Hospital where a spokesman described his condition last night as fair. — DDR.

Politics student waits for police to return books

CALA — A student doing research for a Masters' degree in political philosophy here says his studies have been disrupted while he waits for the security police to go through books they removed during a raid early last month.

Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, a former Robben Island prisoner who runs a bookstore here, says he is hoping the books can be returned as soon as possible so that he can get on with his work.

Yesterday the head of the security police, Brig Leonard Kawe, said he appreciated Mr

Ntsebeza's difficulty but that he too had a duty to perform.

"These books are being studied by our publications committee and as soon as we get them back, they will be returned to him.

"I am following up the matter daily," Brig Kawe said.

Mr Ntsebeza said: "I am just worried how long it is going to take for this committee to read the books as I want to get on with my work.

"I explained to them how essential it was for me to have my books and I do hope I get them back immediately."

The books removed

from Mr Ntsebeza's home include: The Implications of Marxism-Leninism in Africa, Sartre and Marxism, the Meaning of Marxism, Modern Interpretations of Marx, Marxist Theories of Interpretation (a critical survey), Capital volume 3, the Trial of Beyers Naude: Christian Witness, the Rule of Law and the Ethics of Illegal Action.

Mr Ntsebeza also had several books removed from his bookshop where they had been on display.

These include: None but Ourselves by Julie Fredericks, Why we are

so Blest by Chinua Achebe, Ngugi Detained: A writers Prison diary by Chinua Achebe, the Children of Soweto, Cross Roads in Africa, Behind the War in Eritrea, Civil and Academic Freedom and Black Trade Unions in SA.

Six cassette tapes had also been removed.

Mr Ntsebeza said he had also written to the Minister of Police about the matter and that he had received a letter from the security police that the books would be returned as soon as the publications committee were through with them.

— DDC.

ee
1/8

Transkei GST issue cleared up

103
14/9/85

UMTATA — All capital goods imported into Transkei were subject to General Sales Tax, the Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr Joe Madikane, said here yesterday.

Other goods brought in were covered by the Customs and Excise Union and were not subject to direct GST in Transkei, he said.

Mr Madikane was asked to elucidate the confusion at the border post where people said they were asked to pay sales tax for goods bought in SA.

"It must have been a misunderstanding. People buying things like groceries had to produce them so that they can be included in the figures for customs and excise.

"It is not for them to pay GST on it when they have already paid GST in South Africa. My men were merely checking

for the Customs and Excise figures and not to charge them an additional GST," Mr Madikane said.

Capital goods include items such as office equipment, furniture, industrial equipment, building material and household equipment such as fridges and stoves bought free of GST in SA.

"These goods have to be declared at the border post and we send the consignee an account. This is also done if it is sent by rail or air as well.

"Goods sent through the post office are taxed by them."

Mr Madikane said people could not expect to bring in capital goods bought in South Africa which were not taxed because they were destined for a foreign country and still not pay the tax in Transkei.

"GST has to be paid either in South Africa or Transkei," he said.

Mr Madikane confirmed that his office was trying to tighten control as there were certain imbalances.

"Entrepreneurs in South Africa providing services in Transkei buy their materials in South Africa and because it is destined for Transkei, they do not pay tax.

"This results in these entrepreneurs being able to provide services cheaper than their Transkei counterparts who have to pay GST on the material they import to provide the same service.

"These are the type of situations we are trying to correct," Mr Madikane said and confirmed that his officers would be making spot checks from time to time. — DDC.

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Faction fight killings

103

Crime Reporter

15/9/83

TWO black women were killed and several huts were set on fire and gutted in an outburst of faction fighting in the Bashweni Ward near Harding.

The dead women are Mrs Kinathi Zungu, 50, and Mrs Fahazyni Zungu, 45. They died in a 2 a.m surprise raid on their kraal by about 20 men armed with stabbing spears and knobkerries on Tuesday.

... leaving the result

103

Affidavits: no evidence of skin disease

D. S. D. P. H. 15/9/83

UMTATA — There was no written medical proof a former Robben Island political prisoner, presently serving a three year jail sentence for terrorism in Transkei, had skin problems and reacted to shaving and haircutting, according to affidavits filed with the Transkei Supreme Court.

The affidavits were made by a number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Transkei Prison Department in a civil action brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons and the head of the Umtata Prison by Mr Charlton Mabulala Ntuli.

Mr Ntuli, 70, who served five years on Robben Island before being convicted under the Transkei Public Security Act last year, was recently granted an interim interdict restraining the three respondents either forcibly shaving him, forcibly cutting his hair, threatening to do both or molesting and abusing him for refusing to do so himself.

In his affidavit, Lieutenant T. N. Dunjwa said there was nothing in the official files to indicate Mr Ntuli had a medical history of skin problems.

Lieutenant Dunjwa said according to prisons regulations, any prisoner should be shaved or have his hair cut in the interests of personal cleanliness unless a medical doctor orders otherwise in writing.

Lieutenant Dunjwa said on August 16 and 17 last year, Mr Ntuli refused to shave or cut his hair. His excuse was that on one occasion in 1965 while serving on Robben Island, he was forced to shave and cut his hair. He became very ill and had to undergo specialist medical attention in Cape Town. Since then the authorities never dared to touch his beard or hair until he was discharged.

Lieutenant Dunjwa said Mr Ntuli was then referred to Dr A. T. Mtimkulu, the Umtata district surgeon, who described Mr Ntuli's reaction to shaving and haircutting as "improbable".

Lieutenant Dunjwa admitted that another medical practitioner, Dr A. C. Solombela, said it would be extremely detrimental to Mr Ntuli's health to forcibly shave and cut his hair.

Sergeant Pinkerton Nako said the evidence by Dr Solombela was unable to refute that of Dr Mtimkulu. — SAPA.

103 104 D. Disputa
**Dead miners from
Transkei, Ciskei** 15/9/03

DURBAN — The names of 39 more victims of Monday's mine disaster at Hlobane have been released. Thirteen of the men were from Ciskei and Transkei.

They are: Mr Edison Xola Kula, from Umtata, Mr Michael Mziwekhaya Sikwana, from Qumbu, Mr Vincent Thembinkosi Pangwa, from Mount Frere, Mr Vakele Bovela from Umtata, Mr Phakathi Bhakuza, from Lusikisiki, Mr Mzoli Kumalo, from Umtata,

Mr Sinxeke Kibilikile, from Butterworth, Mr Albert Mhlamvu, from Matatiele, Mr Cupuza Mshiyeni Memela, from Matatiele, and Mxolisi Siholo, from Lady Frere.

The Ciskei victims are: Mr Mawonga Nyalasa, Mr Sandile Hesi and Mr Wati Lungisani Fatlise, all of King William's Town.

Details of the remaining 22 deceased will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been informed. — DDC

Ghanaians call on president

(103)

Dispath
16/9/83

UMTATA — A delegation of the 27 Ghanaian professionals working in Transkei have paid a courtesy call on the State President here "to extend a hand of friendship to Transkei."

Addressing Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and other dignitaries at the presidential palace, Mr A. Degbor said "we have been planning this occasion fully conscious of the Ghanaian tradition that when a man moves from his ancestral home to sojourn in another traditional area, he must present himself to the chief and leader of that area. This tradition, we are aware, is a common tradition all over black Africa."

Mr Degbor recalled the contributions in several fields Ghana had made to other independent countries in Africa and that it was in this context they wanted Transkei to view the presence of Ghanaians here.

"We are here to invest in the enrichment of education."

He said the 27 Ghanaians were involved in education as science and mathematics teachers, teachers in agricultural science, teachers in technical and vocational teaching, administrators of technical education, lecturers and professors at the university and inspectors of health. — DDR.

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Third man is sentenced to ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ be hanged *D. D. Dipalwa*

16/9/83

LADYSMITH — A man was sentenced to death and another sentenced to 15 years imprisonment when they were convicted of murder and arson in the Supreme Court here last week.

Nquomfi Mtshali received the death sentence and Bonga Mabaso the prison sentence.

Last month the two men were convicted of attacking the Nqutu police station in which one policeman was killed and another injured.

In that appearance it was Mabaso who was sentenced to death and Mtshali who received 15 years imprisonment.

Also in that appearance was a third man, Mbhekiseni Ximba who was sentenced to death.

Leave the appeal against the death sentences was refused. Defence counsel are appealing to the Chief Justice of South Africa by way of petition.

The police station attack was allegedly committed to acquire weapons for faction fighters in the Nqutu district.

Mabaso and Mtshali's recent convictions were also connected with the faction fights.

Mtshali was described by Justice Broome as the ring-leader of the gang of accused.

The court heard how he had cut out the eye of his own clan's Induna after he had killed him.

Evidence was heard that over the past two or three years 26 people from one faction had been killed in the fights.

According to defence lawyer Mr D. Roder of Ladysmith there are three factions fighting in the Nqutu district.

The faction in which the deaths occurred is split, with half supporting the second faction and the other half supporting the third faction.

Mtshali was convicted for murdering the Induna of the split faction.

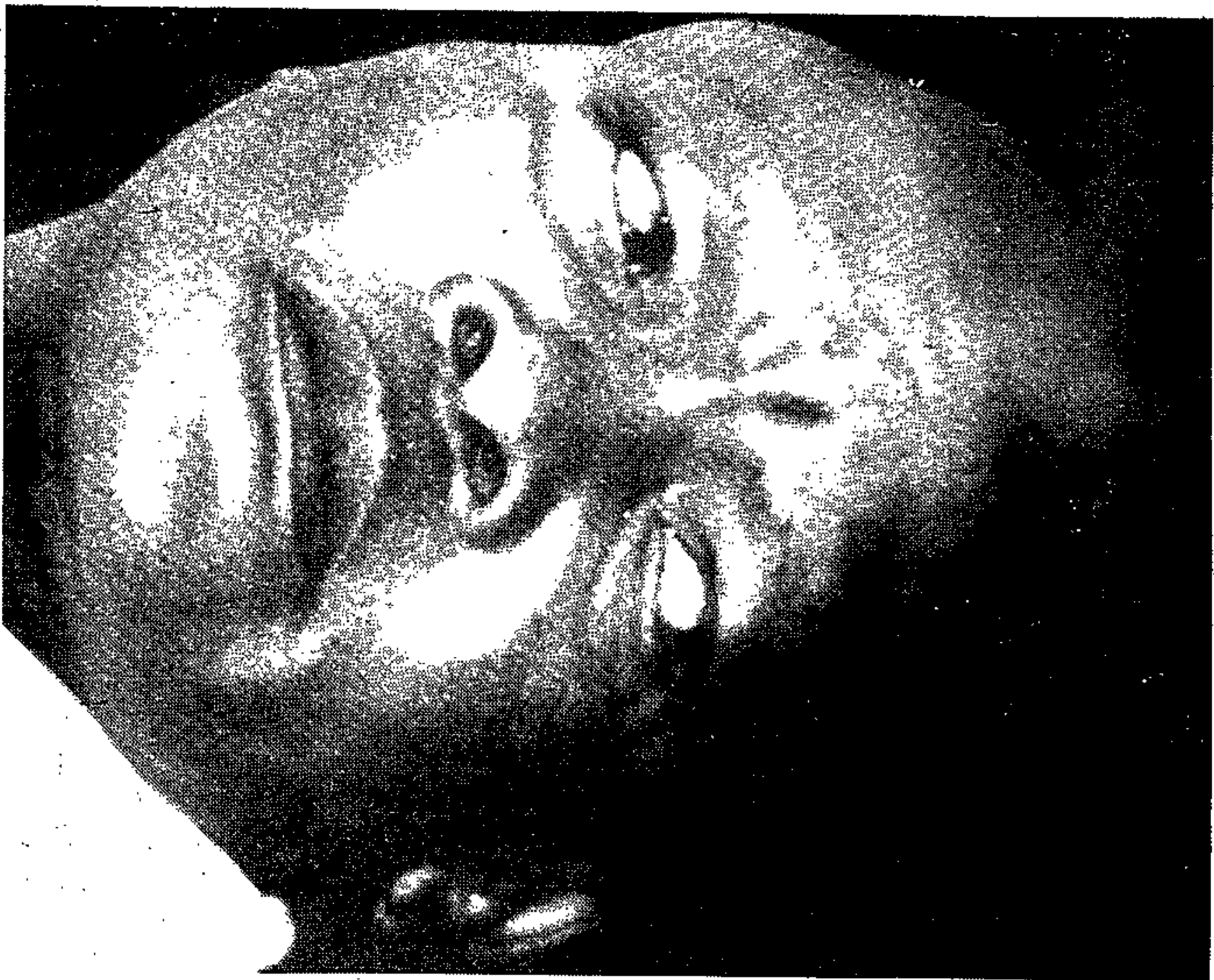
From the total of three death sentences imposed, 22 children will lose their fathers.

Mtshali had 10 children, Mabaso had seven and Ximba had five. — DDC

Sotheby's to go?

LONDON — The British Government has cleared the way for a wealthy American to buy Sotheby's the London-based auction house, after a takeover battle with two other US businessmen. — SAPARNS.

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WOMEN

(That's Matanzima Chauvinist Pig)

GEORGE MATANZIMA is a Male Chauvinist Pig!

That's the opinion of experts who commented on the latest amendment to the Transkei Marriage Act which prevents divorced women from claiming maintenance from their husbands.

But the Act came only a few weeks too late for Minister of Justice T T Letlaka who was recently ordered to pay his wife R750 a month in their divorce settlement.

Observers have described the Act as "T T's revenge" on Transkei women. Leading woman's

CP Reporters

Debra Mableisa said whoever developed the new legislation was definitely a "male chauvinist pig".

The tragedy is that in some of our banana republics laws are enacted to suit personal circumstances."

She said the new marriage law in the Transkei was an intensification of discrimination against women.

University of Transkei law professor Joe Renene described the

law as an injustice to women.

He said he had taken up the issue with Chief George and was told maintenance was a Western concept and that the new Act was a return to tradition and custom.

Chief George also told him the lobola system gave a woman all the security she needed. If she left her husband she could go home, the chief said.

This was why the husband paid her father for her hand.

Soweto playwright Gibson Kente said "This legislation is one-

sided — a bit irresponsible."

He said: "Chief George is thinking more for the man. It does make him a male chauvinist in a way."

Arguing that the Transkeian Prime Minister had ruled maintenance as a Western concept, Mr Kente — a divorcee himself — said if Chief George was going to set parallels between traditions and Western culture it was time he stepped down.

"If he wants to draw parallels let him go back to the kraal," he said.

103) 4/11/83
18/09/83

Head of St Bede's asked to resign

UMTATA — The principal of the Anglican Church Theological Seminary here, St Bede's College, has been asked to resign by the governing council.

But the Rev Wilberforce Nkopo says he will not resign until the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev Phillip Russel, institutes another commission of inquiry into upheavals at the college to substantiate allegations made against him in a previous inquiry held in camera.

"I will not do other people's dirty work and

resign. If they want me out they will have to dismiss me," said the defiant former Port Elizabeth cleric, who took over the post in 1981.

The Bishop of St John's Diocese here, Bishop Godfrey Ashby, who is ex-officio chairman of the college council, confirmed that Mr Nkopo had been asked to resign and that he had asked for another commission of inquiry.

He said it was likely the Archbishop would agree to another inquiry following the three-man inquiry instituted early in June.

Mr Nkopo meanwhile has outlined his side of the story of a rumpus on the campus at St Bede's which had resulted in some students leaving the campus before the term ended.

In a letter to the bishop, he said it was an open secret that the staff and clergy of the Diocese had objected to his appointment.

"I was told immediately I took the reins that members of the staff were motivating students to oppose and harass me. This quickly became apparent when college meetings be-

came nothing else but platforms on which attacks on the principal were made.

Mr Nkopo hit at the commission of inquiry.

"What has happened to Christian love and fair play," he asked. "What type of Christianity is this that condones saying things behind people's backs?"

The trouble at St Bede's surfaced late in June when some of the student body left the campus early.

The church-financed newspaper, Seek, first highlighted the trouble

when it said in a report that the students had gone home because of tension between two groups.

"Apparently at the centre of the problem is division between students from the local Diocese of St John's and those from other places.

According to Seek, 26 of the college's students went home after St John's students accused non-Transkeians and threatened to call in higher authorities — a reference which was understood as meaning the Transkeian Security Police. — DDC.

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D. Dispatch 19/9/83

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D. Dispatel
**Call to
halt SA
ventures**
*(103)
21/9/83*

UMTATA — The Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc) has called on the government to abandon intentions to invite white South African retail commercial firms to operate here.

The call emerged following a regional meeting of Tracoc here where several motions were passed on the government's intentions on South African entrepreneurs as outlined in a recent White Paper on development.

Tracoc asked that the idea be abandoned irrespective of whether or not the operations would be launched as joint ventures with the government or with anybody else.

The government White Paper said it was recognised that outside investment was needed for development of the Transkeian economy, particularly in the field of technical and management expertise. — DDR.

Liberty needs one win

NEWPORT — Skipper Dennis Conner of the defender, Liberty, out-sailed Australia II in light winds yesterday to put the United States within a single victory of retaining the America's Cup.

It was a striking turnaround for the Americans, whose hold on sailing's most prized trophy had seemed in doubt on Sunday after suffering the worst defeat by a US boat since 1871.

But Liberty obviously made some adjustments during Monday's lay day to overcome Australia II's previous superiority in winds similar to yesterday's 10-15 knot breeze.

The 43-second victory, which took just 3 hours, 29 minutes and 17 seconds, gave Liberty a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven series. — SAPA.



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103 120 M 22/9/83

Transkeians oppose SA firms

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Chamber of Commerce has made a strong call on the government to abandon plans to invite white South African retail commercial firms to operate there.

The call emerged from a regional meeting of Tracoc, where several motions were passed on the government's intentions on SA entrepreneurs as outlined in a recent white paper on development.

Tracoc asked that the idea be abandoned irrespective of whether the operations would be launched as joint ventures with the government or with anybody else.

The government white paper said it was recognised that outside investment was needed for development of the Transkeian economy.

It said in this respect, SA concerns in the wholesale chain store business could have an important role to play in developing the business capacity for Transkei's commercial sector.

It said the government was exploring ways of bringing in

such enterprises in the form of joint ventures to promote the development of commercial expertise in wholesaling and re-trading.

It is understood negotiations with a major supermarket chain are already at an advanced stage.

Motivating its call for such ventures to be halted immediately, Tracoc acknowledged its belief in free enterprise, but gave reasons for the possible imbalance in white-black entrepreneurial skills and called on Transkeians to come in on a supermarket venture the chamber was planning for Transkei.

The chamber said: "We acknowledge that in Southern Africa, the operation of free enterprise has been hampered by South Africa's racial policies.

"This has hampered the ability of black retailers to compete with their white counterparts. This (ability) has been nullified by laws which were specifically intended to exclude blacks from the mainstream of real

economic development.

"While reaffirming our belief in free enterprise and the need to provide for proper competition between all retailers, the chamber believes that some measure of protection should be extended towards black retailers to bring their standard of business expertise on a par with that of their white counterparts."

Tracoc called on the Transkei government to encourage the provision of a climate in which the upgrading of local business expertise could become a reality and to adopt a policy immediately to exclude white retail giants from the Transkei.

"We request that all economic, political and social organs of development join in initiating a campaign of educating Transkeians to support their own ventures in the interest of regional development."

The chamber rejected any suggestion or insinuation that blacks were unable to manage sophisticated supermarket ventures if given the necessary training and opportunity.

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Ex-Island attorney for Transkei

RDW
23/9/83
103

UMTATA. — A former Robben Island prisoner and Johannesburg attorney, Mr Joseph Bransby Vusani, whose name was struck off the roll of attorneys in 1971, has been re-admitted as an attorney in the Transkei Supreme Court.

Mr Vusani was convicted on three counts under the Terrorism Act and was sentenced to a total of 21 years' imprisonment, of which five years were suspended.

He was convicted and sentenced by the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa in Maritzburg for participating in terrorist activities.

Mr Vusani said that as a result of the conviction, failure to pay the annual subscription to the Transvaal Law Society, failure to notify the Law Society of his discontinued practice, and failure to report his conviction and sentence, he was struck off the roll of attorneys in 1973.

In his application, Mr Vusani disputed that his conviction in South Africa denied him the right to practise in the courts of the Transkei.

His conviction had suggested no failure on his part to pay allegiance to the Transkei.

Mr Vusani, who was already serving on Robben Island when his name was removed from the roll of attorneys, said: "I solemnly repeat that I have, in fact, not been guilty of an offence under the Terrorism Act."

He said he was jailed because he opposed the discriminatory policies of South Africa.

However, he said, he did not believe it was desirable or possible to alter these policies through violence.

"There is no ground why I should not attain the formal status of a practising attorney in Transkei," he said, adding that he wanted to make a constructive and meaningful contribution to the practice of law in Transkei.

Mr Vusani said that while serving on Robben Island, he enrolled with the University of South Africa for a degree in accounting sciences and obtained credits in 12 out of 16 courses. — Sapa.

Transkei priorities in roads to Wild Coast

103

UMTATA — The Secretary for Works and Energy, Mr V. K. Dube, has defended the Transkei Government's policy on tarring of roads to the Wild Coast, especially in relation to the development of the tourist traffic.

In response to comments in the Max Phillips column, Business Scene, on September 5, Mr Dube writes that as the official responsible for Transkei's roads he must applaud the comments on the tarring of roads to the Wild Coast, "as you say it would increase the tourist trade out of all recognition".

However, there are possible objections to the proposed roads, two of which relate to funding which is in short supply. Bridges cost a great deal of money, especially when crossing major rivers, and the Mbashe crosses the suggested route to Coffee Bay. Similarly, when a road is constructed from scratch it is very expensive.

Mr Dube says Transkei's approach to the problem has been to capitalise on existing



The road ahead for Transkei

assets "and accordingly we are pressing ahead as rapidly as possible with the surfacing of selected roads. You will be aware that the Port St Johns road was commenced under the CPA aegis, and we are moving ahead with this as rapidly as funds permit; however, as this is part of the RSA national route R61, it is done in conjunction with RSA.

"We have completed the section from Magusheni to Mzamba so it is possible to travel to the casino entirely on surfaced roads. Indeed we have noticed that SATS are now routing their vehicles along this route in preference to the Port Shepstone-Harding-Brooke's Nek route".

Surfacing on the Viedgesville-Coffee Bay

"Our programme for the immediate future, in this area of Transkei, includes the road Magusheni-Flagstaff-Lusikisiki, and Butterworth-Kentane with possible extensions to Wavecrest and Trennery's depending on funds.

Mr Dube concludes: "These roads, we believe, will serve the interests of our citizens in the rural areas as well as providing good access to the coast for tourists."

UMTATA — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, rejected the November 2 referendum yesterday as mere ramblings of the manner and degree of oppressing blacks.

Whites' policies not acceptable says President

NO FROM MATANZIMA

103
D. O. Opathe
27/9/83

Speaking at a press conference, the President said: "Blacks are used to listening to these apartheid philosophies whose objective is synchronised into one motive — oppression."

"No amount of change of colour will decive the blacks on the nature of the cloth. Whites seem to

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had his own parliament as it was in fact a "Bunga parliament under Mr Heunis' parliament".

● The Western world, especially America, should note that support for the South African Government's policies was support of oppression of blacks by whites.

By Matthew Moonieya

think they have the monopoly of wisdom and regard blacks as puppets who should accept any political doctrine, no matter how oppressive it is to them."

President Matanzima called on all blacks to unite, build their own parliament, adopt a policy of non-collaboration and finally occupy the six seats allotted to South Africa at the United Nations.

In a wide-ranging conference, President Matanzima said:

● Blacks, including those in the so-called homelands, would never accept any policies enunciated by whites.

● No black could be said to be free or independent as long as whites occupied 87 per cent of the land, as the independent states were not free countries but little areas of oppression as long as the biggest portions of their traditional land were occupied by whites.

● The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was misleading the world when he said

● The South African Police and Army were abetting atrocities in Ciskei.

The President said blacks should take no interest in the referendum which was to test the degree of oppression by whites with their puppets, the Indians and their children, the coloureds.

"Blacks will continue to struggle for liberation until freed in a revolution similar to that of America in 1866.

"Let the blacks build their own parliament and react in union against the oppression by foreign invaders of their legitimate land."

The President rejected the President's Council and said blacks did not wish to be members of "that white Bunga".

"This statement is made in desperation because of the South African Government's arrogance and degradation of blacks.

"Nobody has done more than I have to contribute to the stabilisation and peaceful life in South Africa, but I have been ridiculed, my countrymen humiliated, dejected and starved by deliberate withholding of our share of the customs union which should amount to hundreds of thousands of millions of rands and our share of indirect taxes.

"The liquor and tobacco and other taxable goods are mainly consumed by blacks and their share of taxation should not be less than R5 000 million.

Appealing for black unity, the President said: "Let us build our federal parliament on three departments only, so as not to confuse the issues in the struggle: finance (membership of

the IMF), defence (an army of more than a million men) and foreign affairs (fill the six South African seats at the UN)".

He also appealed to Africa to aid South African blacks if need be and to stop ridiculing them.

The President said these facts should be known by the black nation so that distortions made by white politicians should be rejected with the contempt they deserve. — DDP

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata)

More reports page 2

TBVC states not free — Matanzima

UMTATA — No black state was independent and no confederal or federal arrangement could be accepted as long as the land question remained unresolved, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at a press conference here yesterday.

Responding to a question on the South African government's argument that blacks had been excluded from the new political dispensation because their needs had been catered for, the president said:

"They have granted no independence to the black states as long as the land is still held by South Africa. There is no independence at all and we can only be independent when we occupy all our land."

Earlier in the press conference, the President said Zululand, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda and Lebowa were not free countries but little areas of oppression as long as the biggest portions of the traditional land was occupied exclusively by whites.

It was correct to say that he and other leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi were leading their people but they led people who lived on land occupied by South African whites, on farms and in the urban areas.

He gave as an example the Transkei-claimed areas of Maclear, Indwe, Elliot, East Griqualand and Harding which he said belonged to his people.

"Unless these areas should be given over to the real owners, there will never be a confederation or federation of blacks and whites in South Africa."

He said although the so-called TBVC states ruled portions of their hereditary land, they could not be regarded as free and should join in the struggle of all the oppressed blacks.

"Black people of South Africa should not be under any illusion. They have never been citizens of South Africa." He said they had always been regarded as the "child races of the white people."

The President said that since 1910, blacks had offered white South Africa a hand of friendship and loyalty but each time this had been interpreted as a sign of weakness and mental defectiveness.

"They have now decided to build a solid impregnable wall of unity... The enemy we know will strike back with all means at their disposal and one of these means is starving us. We are used and prepared for starvation. We shall defend our integrity and self respect." — DDR.

President slams SA forces in Mdantsane

UMTATA — President Kaiser Matanzima asked yesterday whether the South African police and army presence in Mdantsane was not analogous to the Cubans in Angola.

He accused the South African army and police at a press conference of abetting atrocities in Ciskei.

The president said: "The white government of South Africa has disrupted our family life as a Xhosa-speaking nation — made divisions aggressively opposing one another in fulfillment of its policy of di-

vide and rule to achieve our permanent subjugation.

"As a result, the Ciskei thugs are today slaughtering and raping young women. The South African army and police are abettors to such atrocities. They have done nothing to stop the murders.

"Many people in Mdantsane have been murdered brutally, buried secretly at midnight by the police and young girls criminally assaulted by the so-called vigilantes at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium.

"Where else have people been exposed to assaults, murders and raping of such a nature except the blacks of South Africa? How can any sensible people condone such behaviour? The police will not arrest anybody and they ignore complaints because they are involved in the criminal acts."

The President asked what South Africa was doing about these brutal

acts and called on black leaders to speak out and condemn South African policies.

"They should do this so that the world should not be misled and think that there is satisfaction and complacency."

President Matanzima said South Africa boasted of making grants to blacks for their development.

"Let them be reminded that 90 per cent of the South African treasury is made up of black money — all the direct and indirect taxes and their cheap labour. Blacks are entitled to 90 per cent of the treasury fund."

Later he said the black share of the customs union fund should amount to hundreds of thousands of millions of rands.

A police spokesman in Pretoria last night said the SAP had "no comment" to make on President Matanzima's remarks. — DDR.

R200m govt housing scheme

GEORGE — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, announced here last night that the government had approved the spending of R200 million to provide 12 000 homes to low and middle income whites.

Mr Botha officially opened the Cape National Party's congress with a public meeting where he announced the housing scheme.

Mr Botha said that in addition to other economic problems which the government had dealt with there remained the housing problem experienced mainly by young married whites and elderly people with low incomes.

This problem affected the middle and lower income groups and the government had decided to spend R200 million in an attempt to catch up on the backlog and bring some relief.

The money would be spent on the purchase of land and the creation of infrastructures, the building of core housing the supply of funds to local authorities to provide conventional low-cost housing and to make available more funds for the accommodation of the elderly.

Mr Botha also announced that a special conference to discuss a strategy against inflation would be called on November 28.

He said the government would meet representatives of the private sector to reach agreement on methods to fight inflation.

There had been some success in the past year as inflation dropped to around 12 per cent.

"Inflation remains too high and we must take steps," the Prime Minister said.

"The government is aware of the adverse effect this has on particular groups, but also on the economy of South

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Parliamentarians' visit postponed

(103) D. Dispath

Soccer teams' ban in Transkei condemned

UMTATA — Widespread anger here has greeted the ban on South African professional soccer teams from playing in Transkei.

Last week the office of the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) confirmed that National Professional Football League teams have been banned from playing friendly matches in Transkei.

The secretary, Mr Mike Matloane, said the ban had been instituted to stop middlemen from making money out of soccer.

He said money derived from soccer should be ploughed back into the game and not go into in-

dividuals' pockets.

The chairman of the Football Council of Transkei, Mr Joe Jordaan, agreed that the ban would affect the standard of soccer in Transkei which many pundits said had been improving since the professional sides met local sides.

But he said the ban did not actually mean that matches would stop, but was merely there for control and to ensure that the money derived from the games was ploughed back into soccer.

Soccer administrator, Mr I. Mdledle, said the ban was rather harsh on Transkei and "whatever the reason, they should

first have informed Focotra."

"This reminds me of what Sanfa did to us when we attained independence in 1976. They just ditched us without a word.

"I am sure this will have a marked effect on our football and the spectator will suffer," Mr Mdledle said.

A former Transkei cap and Bush Bucks ace, Mr Velile Sulani, said he was shocked and angered "by this outrageous act."

"Our boys have been benefiting from these games irrespective of who was responsible for bringing the matches."

A veteran defender of

28/2/83
Tembu Royals and former Transkei cap, Mr Linda Mlaka, said the players had benefited tremendously and he did not think promoters made big money from the matches.

"They had to pay for the flights and the guarantees for the professional sides," he said.

Bush Bucks coach and former goalkeeper, Mr Eric Saunders, said he was disappointed by the ban which had come just as Transkei soccer was about to take off.

He said hundreds of people were lured to the matches by the impressive standard and there was much disappointment about the ban. — DDC.

UMTATA — Transkei's Foreign Affairs and Information Minister, Mr M. Lujabe, claimed yesterday he had a list of some Transkeians who were victims of what he called the "callous murders which had been going on in Mdantsane".

Mr Lujabe said Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, should "get out of his cocoon" and see what was happening in his country.

Mr Lujabe was reacting to Mr Pityi's denial of murders, rapes and assaults in Mdantsane.

Mr Pityi should not deny incidents of which he knew nothing and which he had not investigated, Mr Lujabe said.

In a statement Mr Lujabe said it was no fabrication that Transkei nationals had been killed in Mdantsane while others had been wounded by Ciskeian police and the people whom the Sebe government termed "vigilantes".

Mr Pityi's denial followed an accusation by Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who said Ciskei had carried out atrocities, murders and rapes on innocent people in Mdantsane.

Mr Pityi also denied that South African soldiers and South African police had been operating in Mdantsane.

Mr Lujabe said he hoped Mr Pityi would note that the list he referred to named only some of the victims.

He said relatives were still searching for some of their people who had been missing since the beginning of the shootings and assaults on innocent people going to railway stations to board trains to work.

"Once Mr Pityi gets out of his cocoon he will realise that Ciskei ex-

tends beyond the precincts of his Zwelitsha residence and that Mdantsane is also part of Ciskei.

"If Mr Pityi accepts this but still pretends not to know of the atrocities taking place in Mdantsane, then he must be called upon to adjust his attitude towards the concept of human values if his country is to be saved from disaster.

"Mr Pityi has called on anybody to go to Mdantsane to point out the secret graves of people killed and buried, but he is, no doubt, fully aware that he has his vigilantes guarding such graves, so that anyone who ventures too near risks suffering the same fate as those killed and buried secretly," Mr Lujabe added.

**By
ROOSEVELT
FANI**

Mr Lujabe said Mr Pityi should realise that no one would willingly expose himself to such a hazardous visit, particularly when Mr Pityi himself had never had the courage to visit and study the situation in Mdantsane.

Mr Lujabe said it was shocking to note that Mr Pityi referred to the situation in Mdantsane as domestic.

"Indeed, only Mr Pityi knows what he means by domestic when incidents taking place in his country adversely affect nationals of another country.

"In his press state-

ment Mr Pityi insinuated that atrocities have taken place in the districts of Cala, Qamata and Queenstown in Transkei, but without specifying the nature of such atrocities.

"This insinuation can only be seen as a colossal effort by Mr Pityi to shroud the atrocities which have been taking place in Ciskei and we treat the allegations with the contempt they deserve."

Mr Lujabe said Transkei was ready to advance conclusive documentary evidence regarding the killings and criminal assaults suffered by Transkei nationals in Mdantsane and this would be given at the appropriate time.

"It should therefore be sufficient at this stage to say that ample documentary evidence is available from those who have been subjected to the atrocities."

Mr Lujabe submitted that the focus of President Matanzima's statement was not on the allegations with which Mr Pityi had taken issue, but on the political state of affairs in South Africa emanating from the governing elite's insensitivity to the aspirations and grievances of the black majority.

Mr Lujabe said this intransigence was inspired by a philosophy, the logical consequences of which were polarisation between black and white and antagonism and vitriol between friends.

It should have been understood, he said, that President Matanzima was gravely concerned about the constitutional proposals.

He saw the need for a closing of ranks between blacks who were being left out in the cold in this dispensation.

The recent events in Ciskei, he said, could not be divorced from the general political situation in South Africa.

"It is therefore hoped that an effort will be made by all concerned to dwell not on those issues that divide us but to highlight our common destinies and responsibilities.

"We have a duty to rid our common society of the negative sentiments and aspects of a divisive society whose deep-rooted cynicism clouds real issues and values.

that should be extolled if our future generations are to live in peace, happiness and security," Mr Lujabe said.

He advised Mr Pityi to view the whole question in the broad spectrum of seeking unity in rejecting the present constitution and what it stood for, in favour of black unity in Southern Africa in a black federal government.

Such a government would harness all black political thought and seek recognition in the Organisation for African Unity and the United Nations.

Victims of murder

Ciskei — Transkei row

29/9/83

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**Pityi: no
reply to
Lujabe**

O-Dispatch

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, declined to comment yesterday on a claim by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, that he had a list of victims of alleged atrocities in Ciskei.

He said Ciskei had made its point on Wednesday, when it denied claims of atrocities made by Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima.

Most of what Mr Lujabe said had nothing to do with President Matanzima's allegations and accusations levelled against Ciskei, he said.

— DDR

V. Nisfathe
**Bishop praises
principal** (103)
32/9/87

UMTATA — The problems at the Anglican Theological College here, St Bede's, were deep seated and went back a long time, Bishop Godfrey Ashby said here last night.

Delivering his charge before the three-day synod here which is being attended by 180 delegates from 53 parishes, the bishop said removal of one person or a group of people would not solve the problem and would only "heal lightly."

He was referring to the controversy at the college where the principal, the Rev Wilberforce Nkopo, had been asked by the college council to resign.

The request followed a commission of inquiry into the college where the 41-strong student body had been split and one group left the college before the last term ended to avoid physical violence, according to reports.

Mr Nkopo has refused to resign and has called for another commission of inquiry.

Bishop Ashby said the principal had many God-given gifts which had not been mentioned, such as the gift of faith, evangelism, teaching and as a pastor.

The bishop, chairman of the college council, called for a new vision of St Bede's to train ministers and said the prob-

lem at St Bede's went back to 1975 when the South Africa Government expelled the theological seminary from Alice.

"The principal of St Bede's at the time kindly allowed the students to be accommodated at St Bede's and there have been problems at the college ever since," he said and called for spiritual guidance to solve the problem.

His new vision of St Bede's saw the college as catering for training ministers for the rural areas as there were problems in bringing in students from the bright light areas to train at small colleges. — DDR.

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28 Matatiele farms handed to Transkei

UMTATA — A total of 28 farms and portions of farms in the Ongeluk area of Matatiele have been handed over to the Transkei government for incorporation.

This was announced here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief George said the handover was in terms of an agreement signed with South Africa in 1976 and praised Pretoria for honouring the undertakings.

He also called for the

handover without further delay of all the remaining farms in the area as well as those of Indwe, Elliot, Maclear and the rest of the Mount Currie district.

Chief George said all the land which historically belonged to Transkei and which had been the subject for negotiations so long, should be handed over without delay.

The land incorporated this week measures 9 171 ha and comprises 28 farms and portions of

farms ranging from 325 ha to 733 ha in extent.

The land will be incorporated into the Maluti district and in terms of government policy would be leased to successful applicants.

Chief George said the farms would be advertised in the office of the Maluti magistrate where applicants could obtain forms to lease the farms.

The applications must be submitted by the district commissioner to the regional authority for recommendation and

forwarded to the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure for consideration.

He said the farms would be leased to successful applicants for periods up to 10 years during which time the Department of Local Government would receive reports on the productivity of the leasees.

Final disposal of the farms would be by quitrent title to those farmers who have proved successful. — DDC.



CHIEF MATANZIMA

UMTATA — Traditional leaders in the homelands held sway over the rural masses and should not be alienated by being called "puppets", the magazine Transkei Today says.

The managing editor of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs publication, Mr Amos Somdaka, also takes issue with author Alan Paton for his address at the University of Transkei earlier this year in which he called for a broader South African nationalism.

Mr Somdaka said the traditional leaders who had been the nucleus of resistance in the past,

Chiefs control the masses says editor

were now called "puppets and stooges" of the South African government.

"These blunt accusations will not reverse the tide of history, nor will they bring about a new political configuration.

"Instead, those who persistently level such vituperative attacks at the traditional leaders increasingly alienate these leaders from the

broad nationalist liberation struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

There were many classes in South Africa and political pundits tended to ignore the presence of the mass of the African population in the rural area of South Africa.

"Do these masses constitute a working class? Is the struggle... a class struggle?" he asked.

He said foreign ideologies would have to be integrated with the specific characteristics of the struggle.

He said nearly half the black population in South Africa were in the homelands and were ruled by the traditional leaders.

"This brings the question: should traditional leaders be isolated from the national liberation struggle?"

Mr Somdaka said the South African authorities had evolved a

myriad of strategies to ensure continued political domination and also to reinforce control over the indigenous people.

Mr Somdaka said President Kaiser Matanzima had made a historic statement pledging to work for reintegration of his territory into a greater South Africa.

He said this was a profound challenge to apartheid and detonated the myth that independence for homelands was irreversible.

Mr Somdaka said the new constitutional proposals in South Africa demanded a united black front to counter the move and unity would not be achieved if the traditional leaders were alienated.

Taking issue with Dr Paton, Mr Somdaka wrote: "It is difficult to imagine how anyone could talk about apartheid without reference to morality and philoso-

phy. Apartheid is a political philosophy of fear and greed and its exponents justify it by reference to calvinistic theology.

"It is a bit of a humbug for a South African of European extraction to talk to indigenous Africans, especially Transkeian undergraduates, about apartheid without emphasising the immorality of the system."

Mr Somdaka referred to Dr Paton's statement on the division of land in South Africa where whites own 87 per cent and blacks owned 13 per cent and said: "Alan Paton displays the Anglo-Saxon warped sense of justice when he says he notes in passing that the 13 per cent was not all desert and 87 per cent not all pasture land either and that that was not the point of his argument.

"The point as far as Africans are concerned, is why has Paton found it necessary to mention it at all."

He called on Dr Paton to devote more time to lecturing whites in South Africa. — DDR

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata)

and Informal

(DSRG) RESEARCH GROUP

cont ↓

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5/10/83

Chiefs should rule — Joyi

UMTATA — Rule by pseudo-politicians and not the traditional leaders was the cause of trouble in black African states, Chief Z. Joyi, of the Baziya tribal authority near here, said.

Welcoming 16 Rotary exchange students from five different countries, Chief Joyi cited the case of Zimbabwe which he said was being run by a pseudo-politician, Mr Robert Mugabe.

He contrasted the rule of Mr Mugabe with that of Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

"Mr Mugabe is not a chief and not destined by God to look after his people. He is a graduate with six degrees, they say, and from the start of

his regime made six big mistakes, which forced Mr Joshua Nkomo to go into hiding for six months.

"Paramount Chief Matanzima has less degrees than Mr Mugabe but has more brains because he is a chief.

"He has ruled Transkei for more than 20 years with great success — a feat not attained by any leader south of the Equator. I am talking about a born chief and true traditional leader. Through him we are now free."

Chief Joyi, a school-teacher for 25 years, traced the history of Transkei from its annexation by Britain and said it had never been part of South Africa. — DDR.

(103) 12009 6/18/83
SA hands over 28 farms to Transkei

L DETAINEES AND PRISONERS

E MPETHA ACCUSED!

UMTATA. — A total of 28 farms measuring 9 171 hectares at Ongeluksnek in the Matatiele district, have been handed over to Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said the handing over, which took effect from October 1, was in terms of the September, 1976, agreements between Transkei and South Africa.

He said the farms would, in terms of Transkeian government policy, be advertised in the Maluti Magistrate's offices for lease for periods of up to 10 years.

During the period, the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure would receive reports on the productivity of the lessees.

Chief Matanzima commended the South African Government for keeping faith in Transkei and honouring "the solemn undertakings" made in 1976.

He, however, called for the immediate handover of the remaining farms in the districts of Indwe, Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie, and all land that historically belonged to Transkei which had been the subject of negotiations. — Sapa.



SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!
March 6 marked the second anniversary of the start of the marathon trial of veteran trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha and 18 other people on charges of 'terrorism' and alternatively, murder, following their alleged involvement in certain incidents sparked off by the 1980 bus boycotts. They still these people sit at Pollsmoor Prison. They were originally detained in August 1980 and the case began 7 months later. Oscar Mpetha, 74, and the 17 others who still stand accused, have already sat an effective sentence of two-and-a-half years. Yet their spirit and unity remains as strong as ever. Their case continues on March 28 in the Cape Town Supreme Court. It is important that people attend the trial as often as possible to once again show our support for the accused.

Transkeian killed in mine fire

JOHANNESBURG — Rescuers were yesterday hampered by high temperatures in their search for five missing mineworkers who are presumed dead after a fire swept through the 64th level of the Vaal Reefs gold mine, near Orkney, killing another five workers.

Two of the dead men

are from Lesotho, two from Mozambique and one from Transkei. Three of the men who are missing are from Transkei, one from Mozambique and one from Lesotho.

The flames had been dampened down on the level yesterday morning although the fire was

still smouldering

The blaze which started at 9 am on Wednesday in an intake airway at the number 4 shaft of the mine's west division, spread rapidly after being ignited because of the large amount of air being drawn in by the airway.

It moved rapidly towards weight construc-

D. newspaper 7/10/83
tion workers who were attaching pipes to the timber sets on that level and another two men who were working on the cooling plant.

Proto teams were sent down immediately and worked on a rotation basis to put out the fire and attempt rescuing the men.

The teams found the bodies of the cooling plant attendants and three of the construction workers including the team leader.

The proto teams of six men each yesterday afternoon were making slow progress in their search for the missing five men who are presumed dead. — DDC.

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Laying it on the line... Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima outlines some homeland truths to City Press reporter MONO BADELA.

HOMELAND LEADERS RAP CITY PRESS

BOTH City Press and the Sowetan were slammed by six homeland leaders for their "scurrilous attack" on Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima, who last week advocated an all-black parliament as a counter to the new South African constitution.

The two newspapers criticised President Matanzima for his idea, describing it in editorials as least expected from a man who helped the South African Government launch the homeland system some 10 years ago.

The homeland leaders attended "unity talks" in Johannesburg this week and, in a special resolution, said the editorials were a "scurrilous and unprovoked attack."

The resolution said if these newspapers were on the side of the forces for black unity, "any attempt at political reunification... would be applauded and encouraged, instead of condemned."

OUT, DAMNED TROUBLESPOT!

TRANSKEI has formally called on the SA Government to take back Mdantsane from Ciskei.

This was revealed to City Press this week by Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima who attended unit talks with several homeland leaders in Johannesburg.

Chief George said: "We do not want Mdantsane to be part of Transkei. All we say is it is high time South

Put Mdantsane back in SA

BY MONO BADELA

Africa takes the township back. It's the only way to solve the crisis."

Mdantsane is estimated to be the second largest black urban area in the country after

Soweto, and has been rocked by violence over the past three months because of a bus boycott.

Chief George also slammed the continuing wave of repression against Mdantsane residents by the Sebe Government.

His call for the return of Mdantsane to South Africa follows recent appeals for the move by embattled residents of the township.

An Mdantsane businessman told City Press there was talk in Mdantsane of the township being taken away from Ciskei. "This has just been general talk, but

now it seems it is official. It is definitely a good thing to move in the right direction."

Duma Barnabas, who heads the Transkei consular staff in East London, told City Press there were more Transkeians living in Mdantsane than Ciskeians.

"The ratio is about 60 to 40," he said.

When repression and shooting in Mdantsane was at its height, a top member of the consular staff, Robert Ncokez, was detained by the Ciskei Security Police while checking on victims of police shooting at Cecilia Makwane Hospital.

Mr Barnabas said a number of the people shot by the Ciskei police were Transkeians.

HOMELAND LEADERS CAST A NO VOTE

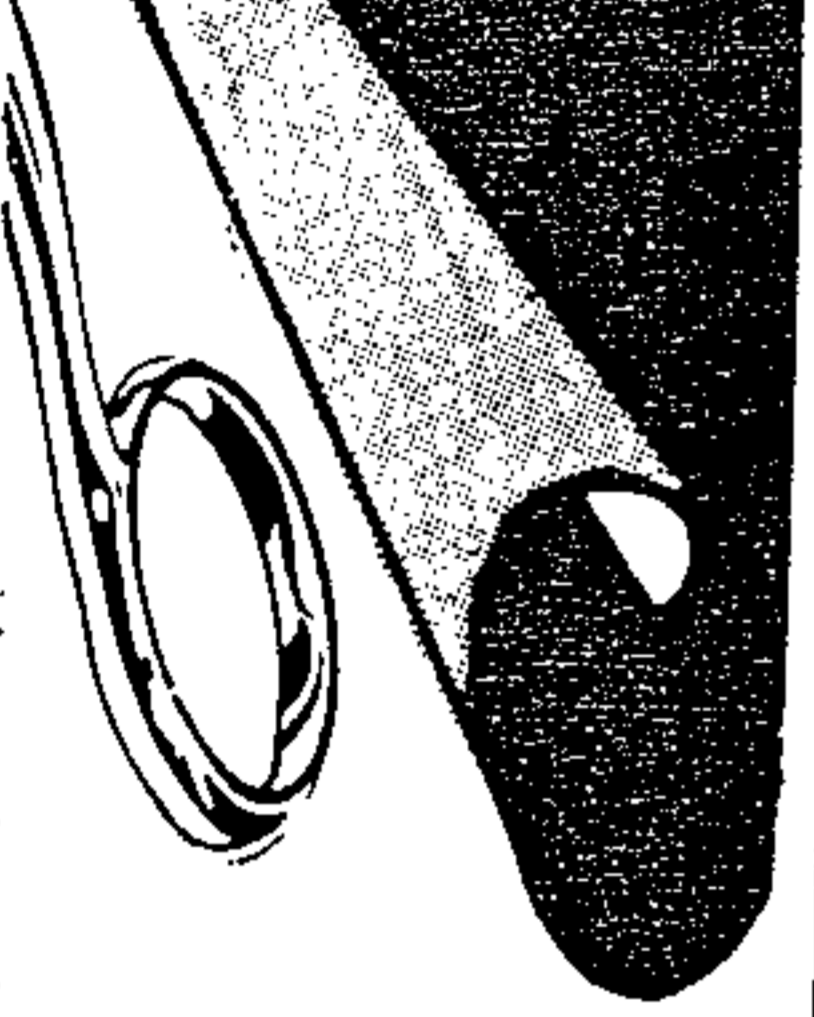
THE NATIONAL African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) made a dramatic leap into the political arena this week.

The black business organisation teamed up with six homeland leaders in totally rejecting the new constitution.

Nafcoc's senior vice president, Mr. Amos Gadi of the Transkei was one of the 10 leaders who jointly signed a resolution condemning the constitution.

The constitution has been rejected because it "will polarise the country into racially antagonistic groups."

REMARKS CUTS



b. Dispatch 11/10/83

26 students told to leave St Bede's

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UMTATA — Twenty-six students from the Anglican Church's theological seminary here have been ordered to surrender their study permits to the government for cancellation.

The principal of St Bede's College, the Rev Wilberforce Nkopo, confirmed yesterday that he had received a letter from the Department of Interior asking him to collect the study permits of 26 students.

"I have stalled the matter because I am meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow to try to sort out the matter," Mr Nkopo said.

The Bishop of St John's, who is ex-officio chairman of the college council, Bishop Godfrey Ashby, refused to comment yesterday.

"These are delicate matters and I don't think comment is good at this stage," he said.

Lectures continued at St Bede's yesterday as the students awaited the outcome of today's talks. The students affected are from Swaziland, Zimbabwe and South

Africa.

St Bede's trains priests for the Church of the Province of South Africa.

The permit cancellation follows a split in the 41-strong student body which was investigated by a three-man commission.

Following the commission, the principal was asked to resign but he refused and called for another commission so that he could answer allegations made against him.

Bishop Ashby said at the time the principal had been asked to resign in the interests of the college and because of pressure from the rest of the province.

In a letter to Bishop Ashby last month, Mr Nkopo outlined how tensions between the two student groups came to a head when a student hung a provocative placard outside his door.

A Transkei student reacted to the placard and 26 students then left the college claiming they were going to be detained by the Trans-

kei security police.

Mr Nkopo said that, despite all assurances, they left on what he called "this big lie."

Mr Nkopo said in his letter he wished to apologise to the President, Prime Minister and government of Transkei for "this unbecoming behaviour" from prospective clergymen.

Mr Nkopo said the students returned to the college after the holiday calling themselves the Club of 26 and gave evidence before the commission in which they made allegations against him.

Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town was not available for comment as he will be in Nairobi till the end of the week. — DDR.

Foreigners

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ousted from

Transkei college

UMTATA—The study permits of 25 foreign students at St Bede's Theological College here have been withdrawn by the Transkei Government.

An order, signed this week by the Acting Minister of Interior, Chief George Ndabankulu, said the students, mostly South Africans, should leave because they were an embarrassment to the country.

The order, issued in terms of the Aliens and Travellers Control Act, also said the group's stay in Transkei had been found 'not to be conducive to peace and order in the country'.

Some of the foreign stu-

dents come from Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Zululand, while the rest come from South African towns.

The principal of St Bede's College, the Rev Wilberforce Nkopo, said the trouble began in June when the foreign students accused the Transkei Government of threatening them. They left the college before the official closing day for holidays, allegedly because they feared being detained by Transkei Security Police.

Mr Nkopo said on their return in July, the group made accusations against some officials of the College, including himself.

(Sapa)

...of the following Monday
...of the following Monday
...of the following Monday

Car kills boys: Man in court

Staff Reporter

MOMENTS after hearing a crash, a Mitchells Plain woman saw two boys being flung into the air, one then falling on to a car and being dragged a distance before the vehicle stopped, a Wynberg magistrate was told yesterday.

This was evidence given in the trial of Mr Edward Adams, 42, of Carnation Street, Beacon Valley, Mitchells Plain, who pleaded not guilty to two counts of culpable homicide and one of driving under the influence of alcohol.

He appeared in connection with the death of Ricardo Faro, 6, and Mario Lewis, 10, who were killed crossing A Z

Berman Drive in Mitchells Plain.

The accident took place on Christmas Day last year.

Mr Adams also pleaded not guilty to two alternative charges of reckless or negligent driving and one of driving while his alcohol level was 0,15g per 100ml of blood.

Miss Pauline Ward testified that she had seen the two boys on a field next to the road. Mario had taken Ricardo's hand and after checking that there was no oncoming traffic, they had run across the double-carriage road.

"They were near the island in the road when a car appeared and smashed into them. I saw both boys being flung into the air. The older, Mario, landed on the traffic island and Ricardo rebounded on to the bonnet of the car and was dragged for a few metres.

"I screamed and ran to the assistance of the injured boys."

Miss Ward said the car was speeding and she could not remember Mr Adams braking or using his hooter.

The hearing was adjourned to December 12 and Mr Adams' bail of R50 was extended.

Mr J A B Nel was the magistrate. Mr A J Basson appeared for the State and Mr J Kudo for Mr Adams.

Transkei not aware of plan to move 4 000

Cape Times 12/10/83
307 706 103

By MARTINE BARKER

TRANSKEI's Foreign Minister Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe says he knows nothing of travel arrangements that are supposedly being made by the Transkei Consul in Cape Town for some 4 000 Crossroads residents who have been given until the end of this week to return to Transkei.

Last week Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, said the Transkei Consul was "having difficulty" making travel arrangements for so many people.

Mr Lujabe said yesterday that questions put to him by the Cape Times were the first he had heard about the matter. He said that if claims on the matter were true, South Africa was engaged in "foul play" which "could never get the blessing of my government".

He said he would immediately investigate through the Transkei Consul in Cape Town.

If South Africa was endorsing the passports of Transkeians with 72-hour stamps, they were "not honouring the agreement between us that a Trans-

keian may be in South Africa for 14 days without being required to seek permission".

Transkei had made it "very clear" to South Africa that it considered the squatter problem in the Western Cape to be South Africa's problem, not Transkei's.

Mr G Lawrence, director for housing and labour for the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB), said the board had "invited" all the residents of Crossroads to report to WCAB to see if they had a right to be in the area. They had had to do this by September 30.

At the same time, however, by "announcing" themselves at the WCAB offices they had forced the board in terms of the law to give them permission to be in the area for only 72 hours, he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud announced that he had granted a 14-day extension on the September 30 deadline because the Transkei Consul was having difficulty making the necessary travel arrangements for so many people.

The Transkei Consul in Cape Town could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Ratepayers back Garvin

Staff Reporter

THE Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association last night elected Mr Michael Garvin as its official candidate for the City Council seat which became vacant on the death of Mr Manfred Müller.

Mr Garvin, a property developer and Rondebosch resident, is chairman of the Community Chest finance committee.

n denies 'espionage' cl

DWELL

MUELLER, a industrialist — a weekend — is being — most German — denied the — until the — cleared up", — terday.

rence at her — Mrs Sieg — of a tele — ceived from

her husband on Sunday night.

"I read the report to my husband when he called," Mrs Mueller said. "He told me similar allegations had been broadcast on TV in Germany and that he had decided to stay there.

"I asked him if he had ever had any dealings with East Germany, to which he replied 'no'. He also assured me that he had not been to the United States in 1976."

The report said Mr Mueller is alleged to have had illicit technology tradings with East

Germany. Together with another German businessman, Mr Volker Nast, he was "being investigated in connection with strategic computers sent to East Germany".

It said Mr Mueller and Mr Nast had fled to Germany after being indicted by a federal court in San Francisco in 1976 for alleged violations of the American Export Administration Act.

Mrs Mueller said she had not asked her husband whether he had "reported" to West

German police yet. "But he is travelling widely in Germany — if the police are looking for him, why hasn't he been stopped at airports?"

"He sounded upset and sad that I had been confronted with the allegations — he has always been very protective towards his family. My husband will not return to South Africa on October 19. He wants to settle the case in Germany.

"I don't think there is any substance to the allegations — otherwise he wouldn't face

them."

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Mid-Week Homefinder Inside

Capetown

Crossroads: Transkei Consul slams WCAB 'illegal' findings

AK645 13/10/83
Staff Reporter

AK645 13/10/83

REFERENDUM

THE Transkei Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr B B Sidwaba, today disputed the findings of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) that more than 4 000 Crossroads people screened at the board's offices were in the Cape illegally.

Crossroads residents, who claimed they appeared on lists compiled by Crossroads leaders, were asked to report to the board to have their reference books endorsed. More than 4 000 people responded and most were given until the end of the week to return to Transkei.

"People are being robbed of their rights. My government is not going to accept people being dumped in Transkei," he said.

"Playing for time"

Mr Sidwaba also criticised the way the screening was being done. He said the board had given the people a deadline to report, but they had been processing people at a slow rate, making it impossible for people to meet the deadline.

"My impression is that the South African Government is playing for time so they will be able to say they gave people a chance to have their positions legalised but the people did not come," he said.

He had requested an extension to the September 30 deadline for people to report to the board offices. He was disappointed that only a two-week extension had been granted.

Torn up

There were allegations that people's documents were being torn up when they reported at the offices.

He offered to help Crossroads people under pressure from the South African authorities by putting himself and his office staff at the disposal of people who claim they have rights to be in Cape Town but are rejected by the authorities.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development of the Western Cape, said he had agreed to Mr Sidwaba's request for an extension because he realised the Transkei Consul "had many people coming to him for travel documents".

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b-15 paper 31.10.83

Churches congratulate President Matanzima

EAST LONDON — The Border Council of Churches has congratulated President Matanzima of Transkei for his condemnation of the situation prevailing in Mdantsane.

Father G. Fitzsimons,

chairman of the council's Department of Justice and Reconciliation, said the council congratulated President Matanzima on his forthright condemnation of the events at Mdantsane.

The council conde-

mned the shooting of civilians and the eviction of people from motor vehicles and beating them with sticks.

"We condemn all such behaviour as a disgrace to any nation," the statement said. — DDR

Transkei to help squatters

CAPE TIMES 13/10/83 103

Staff Reporter

THE Transkei Government will "leave no stone unturned" to get to the bottom of allegations that Crossroads residents with a legal claim to be in Cape Town have been endorsed out of the area, the Transkei Consul General, Mr B B Sidwaba, said yesterday.

Mr Sidwaba was responding to reports that some 4 000 residents of the camp who reported to the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) were "invited" to inspect lists of names to see if they had a claim to be in the Peninsula. They were then given 72 hours to get out of the area if they did not. WCAB officials said the names of only 30 to 40 of the people who reported were on the lists.

The lists, of about 6 000 names, were compiled by the Crossroads Committee after a number of residents missed an official census of the camp in 1979. The Minister of Co-operation and Development promised that these people's claims would be investigated.

Mr Sidwaba said yesterday that he "could not believe" that so few people with a rightful claim to be in Cape Town had responded to the WCAB "invitation". The "invitation" promised that people whose

names were on the lists would be "indemnified against arrest".

He said any of the people who had received a 72-hour endorsement and felt that they had a legal claim to be in the area should report to the Transkei Consulate offices, where they would be given all possible assistance to establish their rights.

Mr Sidwaba wished to point out that, contrary to reports, his government had not been involved "at any stage" in making travel arrangements for the people who were endorsed out. The consulate's only involvement in the matter had been in supplying travel documents by which the residents could prove their identity.

He had requested that the WCAB extend the deadline for people to report to the board by 14 days because he could not cope with arranging documents for so many people within the given time. This was not, as reported, because he was having difficulty in arranging travel facilities for them.

'Uproot people'

"We regret this misunderstanding and wish to make quite clear that the Transkei government and its Consul in Cape Town will not, at any stage, be party to any move that will uproot people from the Western Cape".

Mr Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, who was quoted in earlier reports on the matter, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

National States' ¹⁰³ roads

Mercury
are safe,
13/10/83
says AA

Mercury Reporter

THERE is no reason to believe the roads through the national States are unsafe, an Automobile Association spokesman said yesterday.

Incidents such as shots being taken at a black driver in Ciskei at the weekend were isolated and could happen anywhere, he said.

'There is no danger involved.'

'We would never go along with a statement that motorists should avoid taking these routes.'

The spokesman pointed out that the AA had received no complaints about any of the routes, and added that the roads were good.

Animals

Meanwhile, from Umtata an embassy spokesman agreed with the AA opinion. He said that, in the main, animals were the only danger.

He maintained that there was no slackening off in the amount of traffic through Transkei and, he imagined, the same applied to the Ciskei.

'The roads are no more dangerous. In fact, I'd say they've become less dangerous because a campaign has been launched to keep the animals off the road.'

A spokesman near the Natal border post said he had not noticed a tapering off in the traffic since independence.

St Bede's students leave

UMTATA — A total of 22 students left St Bede's Theological College here yesterday after their study permits were withdrawn.

The students were reluctant to talk about events at the Anglican Church college which started with a split in the 41-strong student body and culminated in a college council request for the principal to resign fol-

lowing a commission of inquiry.

A Zimbabwean final-year BA theology student with the University of South Africa, Mr Elson Jakazi, was the only one of the affected students left at the college yesterday.

He leaves for Johannesburg today for a connecting flight to Bulawayo, where arrangements have been made

for him to sit for his final examinations.

He will miss his first paper today.

Two of the college's lecturers, the Reverend Lancelot Bengu, and the Reverend Duncan Mbonzana, have also had their work permits withdrawn.

Representations were being made yesterday to the authorities for them to be given a chance to remain with their families here until the end of the year.

This was confirmed by Mr Bengu.

The ex-officio chairman of the college council and Bishop of St John's Diocese, Bishop Godfrey Ashby, was not available for comment. The principal, the Reverend Wilberforce Nkopo, said the final expulsion order came as a severe blow.

"I had been pleading with the authorities to let the students remain until the November examinations.

"But in my final meeting with the Prime Minister, I was told that the order was final.

"Negotiations then broke down and there was nothing further I could do. I am very sorry to see the students go."

Mr Nkopo said all the affected students — some married with wives employed in Umtata and children at school — left yesterday.

Students who were leaving the college yesterday said the authorities had given them a 2 pm deadline to be off the campus.

A final-year BA theology student with Unisa, Mr R. Meyers, left early for Johannesburg to be in time to write his first paper this morning.

All the other students will be able to write their final exams for the Diploma in Theology at centres in their home towns except the three students from Swaziland who may have to write in Natal or KwaZulu. DDR.

D. Dispatch

Big DV crowd hears TNIP chairman

17/6/83

103

EAST LONDON — Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, chairman of the Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) told local members of his party that problems of bus boycotts and their consequences, were not problems he could pretend to be able to solve, because they were matters beyond him.

He was speaking to a capacity crowd at Duncan Village Community Centre yesterday.

Chief Matanzima from the onset said matters the audience wished him to discuss might not relate to his programme. He spoke mainly on the ruling party and how it is programmed to affect the life of all Transkeians who are represented in the House of Assembly.

He said as an acting Paramount Chief of the Tembus, it saddened him and his country to read of the hardships inflicted on his people, who had died in unfortunate circumstances in the streets or in stadiums, on their way to work or their way home, and had left orphans and widows in a sad state.

Chief Matanzima said leadership was not inherited, or monopolised. One had to serve one's time of office, and let another man take over. If one wanted to hold a position for life, it was no longer a case of democracy.



Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, acting Paramount Chief of the Tembus and chairman of Transkei's ruling party, speaks to a capacity crowd in Duncan Village.

Using Transkei as an example, he said it was not the country of the Matanzimas, as some people thought.

All the Matanzimas in power were elected into those positions by the people, and when their term of office expired, other people would be elected to the positions by majority vote. — DDR

TRANSKEI TRADING 103 Having it both ways

While the Umtata government is in favour of increased SA investment, the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc) has reservations. And it is urging the government to omit the retail sector from plans in a recent White Paper on foreign investment.

Tracoc general secretary Archie Nkomyeni makes no apologies for his position that "if black businesses cannot open in central Johannesburg, why should whites be free to invest here?"

But his main concern seems to stem from fears by Transkei traders that SA chains could put them out of business.

Industrial development is a different story, he says, but for retailing, Tracoc wants no more than a 20% equity participation, "if any," by SA retailers, whatever the structure of the original funding.

"The tendency of all partnerships involving black and white businessmen is that effective control remains vested in a white operator," he says. "Why can't we have loan finance and no equity participation?"

The Tracoc proposal is hardly the recipe to attract SA entrepreneurs.

But Transkei Development Corporation chairman Sonny Tarr says "a compromise is possible here" and suggests that a system of franchise agreements may work. The SA entrepreneur gets in this way, he says, but day-to-day control and the bulk of the profits would be in the hands of Transkeians.

Pick 'n Pay, which has just opened its own R7,5m supermarket in Ciskei, and Checkers are lukewarm about the franchising proposal. At a seminar hosted by the Transkei Institute for Management and Development Studies last month, Checkers' Eastern Cape executive GM Al le Roux poured cold water on the idea.

For the time being then, many Transkeians will continue to travel across the border to shop in SA's more competitive supermarkets.

From 2/10/83

Govt cut-off stifles mass housing

By LIN MENGE

MASS housing is needed to keep up with demand for accommodation caused by industrial development, says Mr Carel Marais, managing director of Zakrzewski Associates Incorporated (ZAI).

ZAI, consulting engineers and architects, has been involved in the initial design and supervision of most of the mass housing projects developed in Transkei since independence. It is concerned at the SA Government's cut-off of funds for mass housing.

Mr Marais says that in 1968 there was only one small factory at But-

terworth. There were no housing schemes. But since 1972, with SA Government help, ZAI zoned and serviced 320ha of industrial land, attracted R85-million of industrial development to the area and, to accommodate those employed, designed and supervised the building of 2 000 houses.

These were all of the same type, but laid out in varying patterns and painted with Xhosa motifs.

"All these houses had a high degree of acceptability and were rapidly filled," says Mr Marais. But from 1975 the influx into But-

worth, accelerated by the demands of industry, the high rate of industrial wages compared to agricultural wages and drought, has become excessive.

"The result is that projects designed to take 15 000 people are now holding 45 000 or more. Already one can see the deterioration in house maintenance standards and, I suspect, a decrease in the happiness and efficiency of the work force.

"Agricultural methods are so poor and the birthrate so high that new industrial areas, such as Butterworth, are magnets to a huge surrounding area. The only solution

is to keep developing them and to build houses.

"Somehow we must find the funds for more homes, not only in Butterworth but wherever else mass housing and industrial schemes have been initiated."

Mr Marais' views reflect a growing concern that mass housing has been cut back prematurely. It will be some years before the Government's new housing strategy, which puts the onus on the individual to house himself with the help of his employer and the private sector, begins to alleviate the huge and growing backlog.

Rand Daily

UMTATA — Transkei is looking into the prospects of building an international airport and a harbour.

This was confirmed in an interview here yesterday with the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, following his visit to Britain and Germany.

Mr Jonas said it was a private visit "which entailed many things I cannot divulge" but confirmed that he had managed to get in some talks with key people on transport matters.

Mr Jonas said the first step for the airport and harbour would be to have feasibility studies done.

"We have not made any definite dates for these and we are still looking into the matter," he said and refused to speculate on any costs.

Mr Jonas said it was hoped the projects would be a reality in five to ten years' time.

"My department is concerned that we do not have these two vital amenities as an independent state. As an

Transkei ⁽¹⁰³⁾ *D. N. is patch* harbour, *25/10/83* airport plan

independent state we need to have an international airport and harbour.

"It will contribute enormously to our international recognition.

"Boeing's coming direct to Transkei will be a boost and we will have to look at the K. D. Matanzima airport to see if it is feasible to upgrade it to international standards or whether an international airport would have to be sited elsewhere."

Mr Jonas said Transkei had a long coastline and a feasibility study would show where a port could be sited.

Asked what South Africa's attitude would be to such plans, Mr

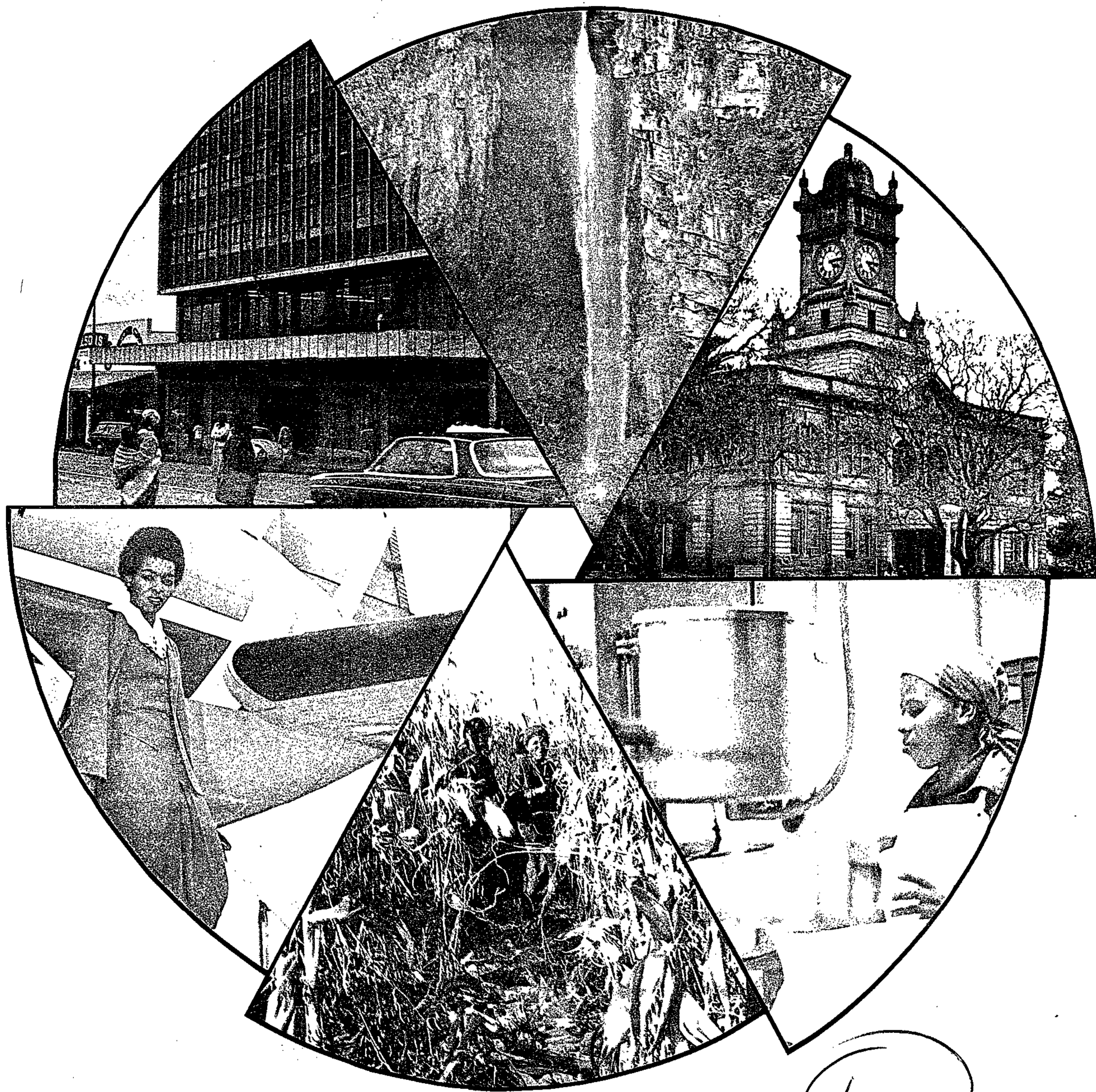
Jonas said: "We are an independent state. These are things which an independent state must have and we are not concerned what others say."

Mr Jonas also said that he was able to see a demonstration of an amphibious truck in Germany "which seems an exciting prospect."

"It is a very versatile vehicle which would be ideal for our purposes but of course a lot of thinking will have to be gone into to acquire such an expensive commodity.

Mr Jonas also held discussions about training Transkeian pilots which he said was also an ongoing matter. — DDC

TRANSKEI

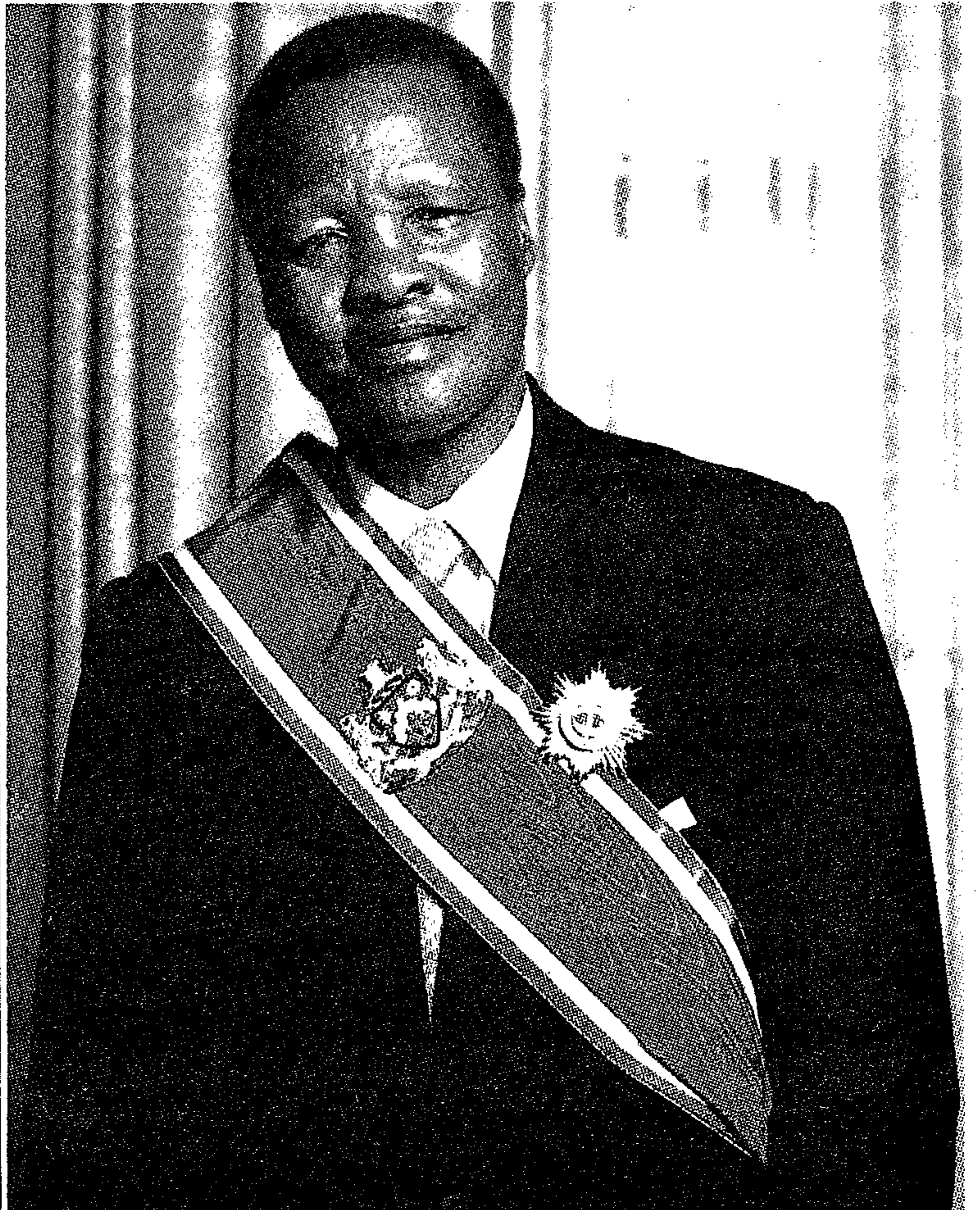


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Supplement to the
Daily Dispatch, 25 October, 1983

REVIEW 83

His Excellency, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima



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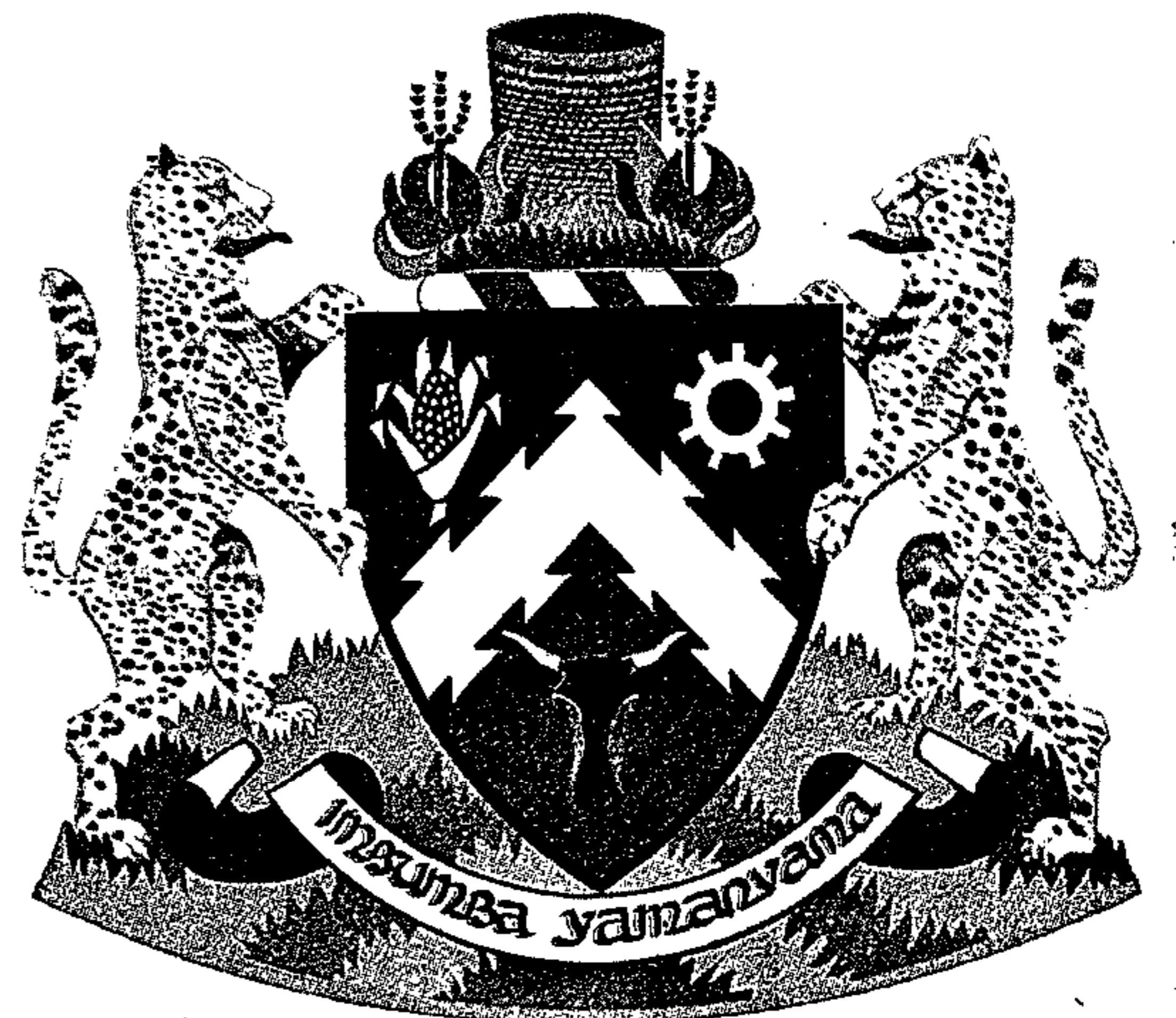
The advertisement features a central illustration of a Singer sewing machine on a wooden table. To the right of the machine are various sewing tools, including a pair of scissors, a needle, and a spool of thread. The background is filled with decorative patterns and symbols related to sewing, such as gears, buttons, and fabric textures. The text is arranged around the central image, with the brand name 'SINGER' in a large, bold, black box.

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and confirm their commitment to the accelerated
development of the people of Transkei and of the
abundant natural resources of Pondoland.



Seventh Independence REVIEW

The Transkei Review is published
annually by the Daily Dispatch on the
anniversary of the country's independ-
ence.

Design, layout and editing is by the
head of the Umtata Bureau of the Daily
Dispatch, Matthew Moonieya.

Message from the Prime Minister

The next year of independence cannot be forecast as rosy because Transkei is still reverberating from the effects of the drought of the 1982-83 ploughing season.

Grazing land has been completely parched and unprecedented stock losses have occurred.

Nevertheless, Transkeians should look into the next year, not only with the pragmatism of the bitter experiences caused by the drought, but also with a new resolution to face up to the challenges of the oncoming year.

I do not doubt that the onslaught of poverty and unemployment will assume new dimensions in the coming year. The only weapon available to fight poverty is the creation of job opportunities and in this respect, the business community should set the tune.

Transkei's independence and existence as a sovereign state are now firmly embedded in the records of history. Men of reason will agree, however, that as an independent state, Transkei has a duty to Southern Africa to play her modest role in structuring a better society for the region.

Transkei's independence has created a political basis for new political alignments in the quest for peaceful political options in Southern Africa.

This year and the year to come, Transkei will adopt an attitude of peace and goodwill to the Republic of South Africa and all her neighbours.

The leaders of Southern Africa have a duty to rid the subcontinent of the legacy of violence. There is ample testimony of its futility and self-perpetration because violence by its very nature cannot be the best custodian of the hard fundamental freedoms for which countless people may have laid their lives.

May peace be a common binding factor among mankind.



Transkei's independence has created a political basis for new political alignments in the quest for peaceful political options in Southern Africa.

— Chief George Matanzima

The shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

CAA MEMBER

Johannesburg

Durban

Umtata

East London

TRANSKEI AIRWAYS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH SAA

The Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc) was born in 1972 in an atmosphere of great anxiety among black businessmen.

It was time when the so-called "mushroom shops" caused government concern about the standards of retailing. In an attempt to ensure that all shops were of a viable standard, the government had thought of not allowing shops to operate without a minimum stock holding of a fairly substantial figure.

This was one of the rallying points around which Tracoc was mooted, together with the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) drive to establish regional branches.

In less than two years, Tracoc was able to host the 10th annual conference of Nafcoc where the uppermost thought

was the establishment of a black bank.

It was in the Methodist Social Centre at Ncambedlana that the most far reaching decisions were taken regarding the commitment of blacks toward this objective. It was at that conference that Nafcoc dedicated itself to a dream which was to become a reality the following year.

When the bank was formed in 1975, all those Transkeians who had been involved in the preparations for the 10th annual conference, must have felt excited at the realisation that in actual fact they had been participating in bringing about the birth of an institution destined to play a historical role in the economic development of the black people of Southern Africa.

Unfortunately the years following 1974 may

Businessmen's role in building of a nation

be described as "seven lean years for Tracoc" when the organisation was immobilised by internal strife and petty wrangling between members.

It was not until August 1981 that the organisation came back to its senses when the members decided to bury the hatchet and settle down to the serious task of putting their shoulders to the wheel of the country's economic development.

As a pre-condition for the performance of that task, certain "articles of faith" had to be recognised.

These are:

Educating the black businessman: None of us had had the opportunity for business education. Members could not go back to school at this late stage. We could only rely on "in-service training" to remedy the situation.

Tracoc took advantage of the courses offered by the universities and the development corporations to such an extent that at the 19th annual conference of Nafcoc, Transkei was awarded first prize for having the highest number of business courses.

Black unity: The reorganised Tracoc recognised the importance of unity among business people as well as black unity over all Southern Africa.

The president's message at the inaugural

meeting in 1972 underlined the need for black unity.

Our unwavering loyalty to Nafcoc is born out of this belief. It is also because of this conviction that we, as part of Nafcoc, are now involved in the unity talks which embrace most of

By the president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. Gadi.



the black countries of Southern Africa.

Influencing economic policies: Tracoc believes that at the end of the day it is the inputs made by the business community into the formulation of economic policies that

will assist the policy-makers in creating the type of atmosphere that is conducive to good economic development.

This was one of the objectives Tracoc sought when it established in 1982 The Businessman, the journal that has now come to be recognised as its official mouth-piece.

It is still the dream of our chamber that The Businessman will continue to play an extremely important role in acting as a forum through which the business community will formulate their aspirations and convey them to the powers that be.

Co-operation with government and parastatal bodies: None of this chamber's objects could be attained without co-operation with the government departments as well as the various parastatal bodies.

It is this simple fact that has made Tracoc attach such a high value to the relationship it enjoys with most of these institutions.

It is for this same reason our members are now active in various parastatal corporations such as Transkei Agricultural Corporation, Transkei Airways Corporation, North Pondo-land Sugar Co, Magwa

Tea Corporation, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Regional Economic Advisory Committees.

Establishment and development of black business ventures: The chamber was not only involved in the establishment of the black bank but actually encouraged black support of the African Bank Limited. This bank has enjoyed such support that the Transkei branch is now operating at a satisfactory profit level and the bank as a whole is expecting to start declaring dividends in just about two years.

Tracoc's contribution to the growth of this institution was recognised at the 18th and 19th annual conference of Nafcoc when the chamber was awarded the first prize for the highest level of investments with African Bank.

The involvement of Transkei's businessmen in Blackchain Ltd, African Business Publications Holding Ltd, and African Development and Construction Holdings Ltd, is no less admirable.

Support for the country's rural development policy: Tracoc recognises and salutes the effort which Transkei has put into the develop-

ment of industry in this country.

But if the simple lessons taught by Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations have any significance for us, this country should spend more time, money and effort on agricultural and rural development rather than on industry.

As Transkei enters its eighth year of independence, we of the business community will continue to urge the policymakers to harness all available resources and move towards the implementation of the stated policy of rural development.

Redistribution of Southern Africa's economic cake: Nafcoc has always been concerned about the need for redistributing the wealth of Southern Africa in such a way that the black areas enjoy a fair amount of Southern Africa's affluence.

This should not be construed as acceptance of South Africa's policy of black-white geographical stratification, but rather as a recognition that, regardless of the political future of these areas, no one can gain-say the need for responding to their urgent cry for economic development.

In this manner we hope to have proved to be worthy participants in the process of nation building and we look to a future of even greater and more meaningful involvement as Transkei enters its eighth year of independence and responsibility for nation building.

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Where the money is being spent



This is how the R627 million budget was apportioned:

DEPARTMENT	RANDS
Prime Minister.....	4 418 000
Agriculture.....	41 038 000
Auditor-General.....	811 000
Defence.....	11 184 000
Education.....	138 717 000
Finance.....	56 400 000
Foreign Affairs.....	2 290 000
Health.....	73 577 000
Interior.....	97 819 000
Justice.....	3 769 000
Local Government.....	3 758 000
Commerce, Industry, and Tourism.....	69 520 000
Police.....	17 941 000
Prisons.....	8 677 000
Public Service, Commission.....	928 000
Transport.....	11 101 000
Works and Energy.....	62 123 000
Welfare, Sports, and Culture.....	5 981

Cautious policy assures growth

In my budget this year I re-iterated earlier statements regarding the economic ties which bind us in many respects to conditions in South Africa and other Southern African states.

Against the background of the down-turn in the South African economy and the conservative fiscal policy expressed in their budget, Transkei also adopted a cautious policy with accent on the country's most pressing needs, including education, health, agriculture and areas of infrastructure.

It is now seven years since independence and it

By the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba

is gratifying to be able say that a great deal has been achieved.

At the same time it is an indictment of the situation in which we found ourselves in 1976 that we are still having to concentrate so much of the public spending in the same sectors, in our endeavours to bring these aspects to a state compatible with the country's needs.

There have been many pitfalls and many lessons learned in seven years. But they are all part of the maturing process and I believe we are much wiser and capable of maintaining the necessary control and directions to move forward from a sound base and make steady progress towards achievement of

our goal — ultimate economic independence for Transkei.

In mentioning progress, I may say that it is also pleasing to be able to confirm earlier hopes that the South African recession would not be felt as heavily in Transkei and a healthy number of capital projects are on-going or being implemented. This assures Transkei of a reasonable internal growth in these difficult times.

The drought has exacted its own penalty as elsewhere in Southern Africa, but all possible endeavours are being made to counter the effects.

It would be easy to detail lengthy lists of projects undertaken and needs satisfied, but suffice to say that more remains to be done, much more, and I and my department welcome the challenge.

I am satisfied in my own mind that Transkei has an important role to play in the future of Southern Africa and it is recognised that willing and wholehearted co-operation is essential from all sides if we are to succeed in achieving real economic growth and live in harmony with those outside our borders.

In fact I would regard it as too much to say that there is a need for clear understanding that the inter-dependence situation is very much a mutual one. It is not a one-way traffic.

We do not seek charity to develop Transkei, but just those dues which are ours of right. Only in this way will be able to respect both ourselves and others.

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The growth and development of Transkei since self-government and independence is reflected in the concomitant development of its capital city, Umtata.

During this period it has grown from a small country town in 1963 to a vibrant and handsome city in 1983.

Figures illustrate the breathtaking scope and rapidity of this development.

Since its settlement in 1871 to the establishment of self-government in 1963 (a period of 92 years), the population of the town had grown at an average rate of 130 people a year until it stood at 12 000 in 1963.

In that same year the municipal valuation for rating for all properties and buildings in Umtata

was assessed at R4,3 million.

Although more than a village, Umtata was by no means a metropolis.

An average growth rate of 130 people a year was modest and if it had remained the same, population today would be a mere 14 600.

However, self-government in 1963 changed that. It was a

By Larry Goss, deputy town clerk of Umtata

direct cause of remarkable economic development which in turn led to phenomenal population growth as new jobs and business opportunities were created.

By 1973, the population had more than doubled and stood at 25 000. The rateable valuation had grown from R4,3 million to R20,4 million.

This means Umtata had grown as much again in those 10 years as it had in the previous 92 years. The average annual population growth had increased from 130 to 1300. The rateable valuation had increased by 47 per cent.

The growth from 1973

to 1983 has been even more remarkable.

According to the Institute of Management and Development Studies and the town and regional planners, Umtata's population is around

80 000. It is painfully aware of the fact that there is still

much to be desired, this is a remarkable achievement in the circumstances. The municipality's only sources of income are from the ratepayers and water and electricity consumers and if it were to provide everything that may be desired all at once, it would need to place intolerable tax burdens on its citizens.

However, the municipality has managed to keep pace for essential services at least with

How- ever, the municipality has managed to keep pace for essential services at least with

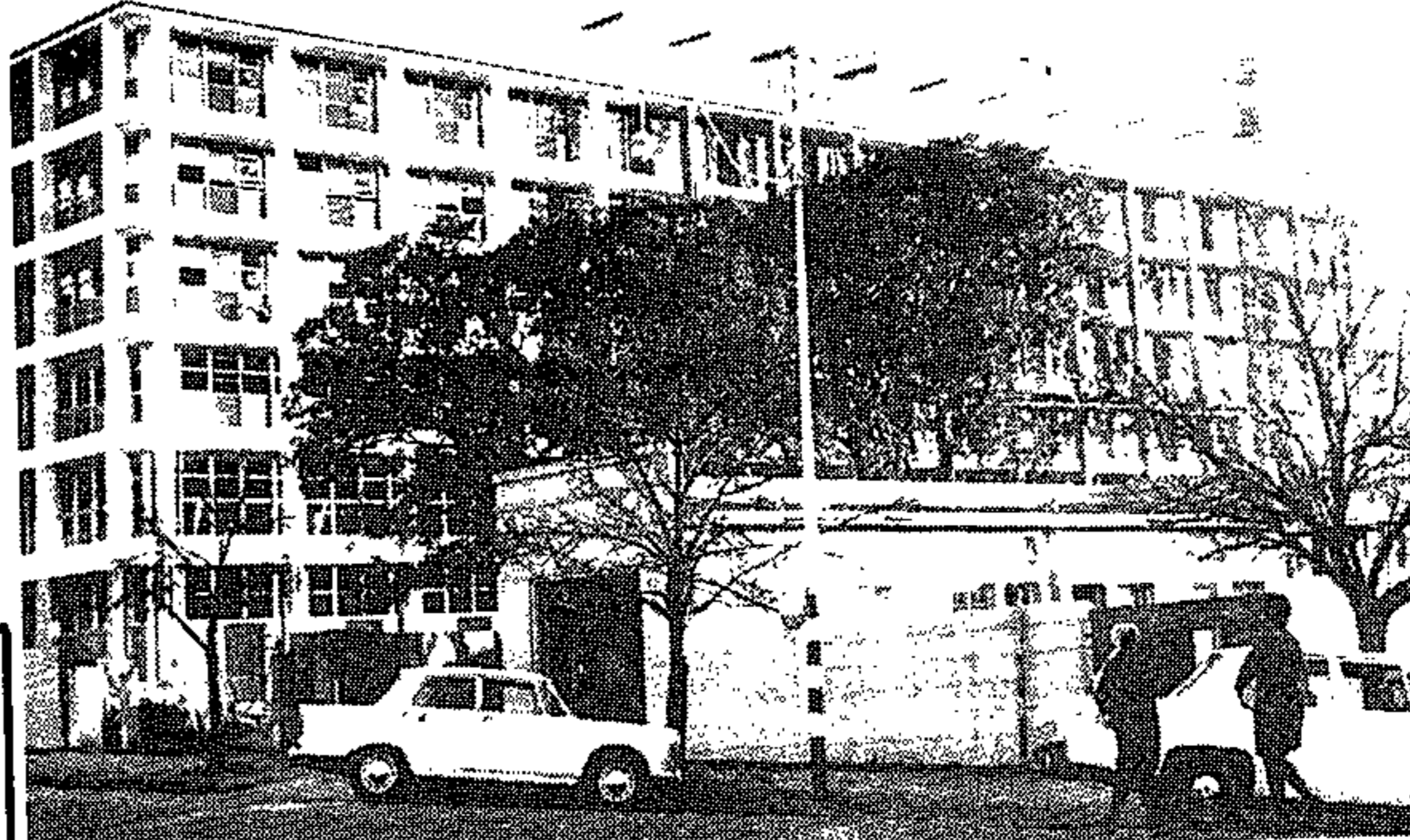
this tremendous expansion without at any time placing intolerable burdens on its taxpayers and consumers.

It has not increased its rates or tariffs for the past two years. In this age of rampant inflation, that has been a noteworthy achievement in itself.

However, the growth continues and the demands continue to keep pace for essential services at least with tremendous expansion without at any time placing intolerable burdens. This made it necessary to enlarge the sewerage treatment works again at a cost of R3 million and the expansion of the water purification works will likewise have to be undertaken next year. An increase in rates and tariffs will be inevitable.

Nevertheless Umtata will enter the eighth year of independence in a stronger position than before.

The city of Umtata looks to the future with confidence and high expectation.



One of the government's administrative buildings in the fast growing capital. The town was founded in 1871 and today boasts a massive infrastructure.

80 000.

If this is correct, it represents a population growth of 320 per cent in 10 years which works out at an average accretion of 5 500 people a year during that period.

The official rateable valuation at present is R118,8 million. However, there has been no general valuation since 1981 and the increase from R20,4 million in 1973 to R118,8 million in 1981 represents the growth over eight years only. That is an increase of 582,4 per cent in eight years.

Although a comparison of valuations can be misleading because they include inflationary adjustments, these figures illustrate a breathtaking development.

The city council has approved building plans to the value of R18,5 million over the past two years. If this figure is reduced by 25 per cent to adjust for the difference in the municipal valuation and real value, the estimated municipal valuation of all properties and buildings in Umtata today would be in the region of R132,6 million.

This phenomenal growth has taxed the resources of the municipality in manpower, skills and above all, money to the limits and beyond.

In 1963 it was just a small country municipality geared to minister to a small town of 12 000 people and an average growth rate of 130 people a year.

Suddenly, in the next 10 years, it had to find the resources to provide again as many water, sewerage, road and electricity services as it had done in the previous 81 years.

As if this were not enough for any municipi-

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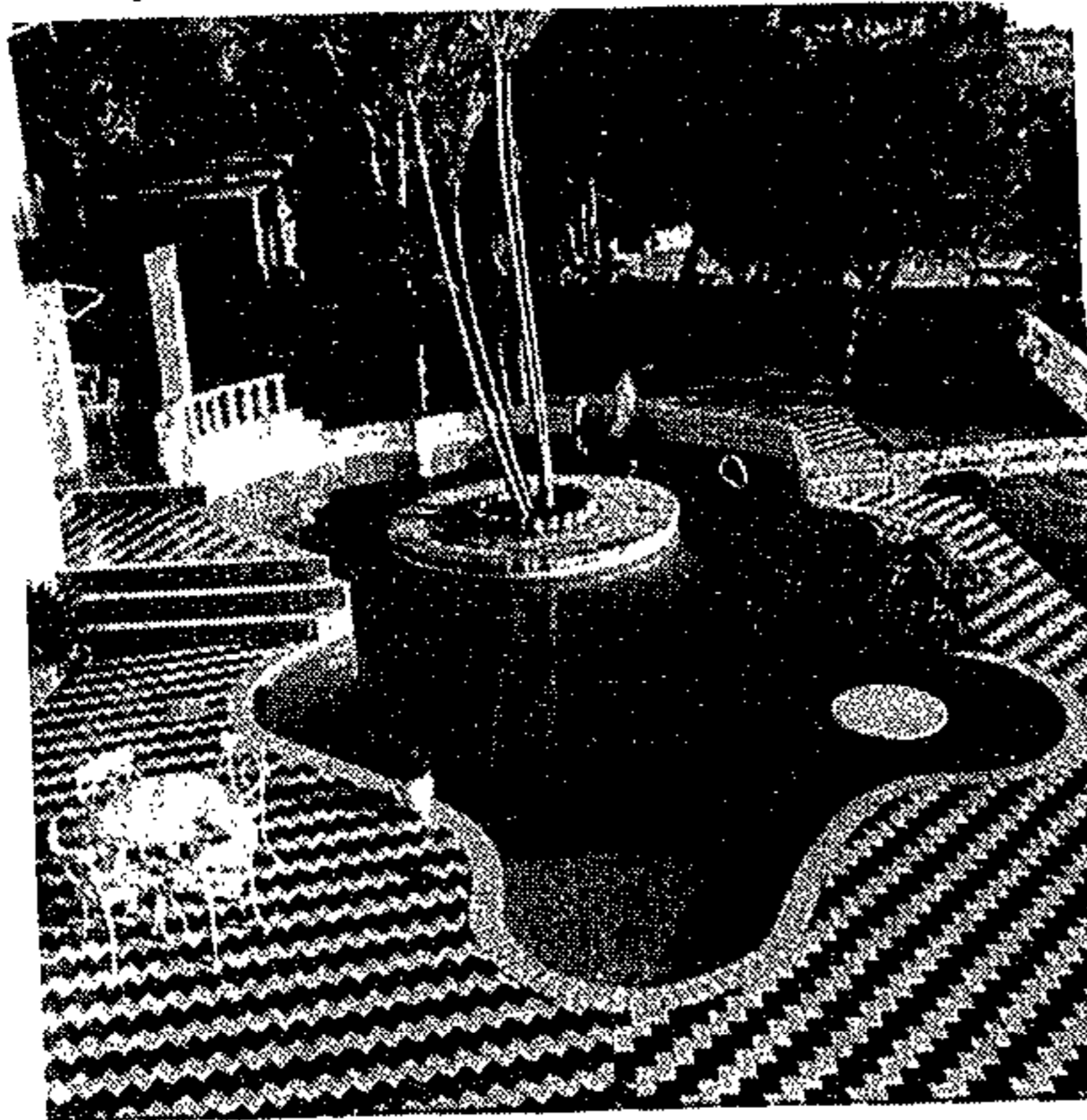
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WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU TRANSKEIANS

By Monde Booi, secretary of the Transkei Broadcasting Corporation

It's seven up on the air

It's double seven-candle celebration for the station with a difference.

Today Radio Transkei, baby of the Transkei Broadcasting Corporation, celebrates National Independence Day as well as the inception of its birth.

The station making waves in the Transkeian community has been a success as a communication medium and has contributed significantly to the widespread development of the fledgling state.

We are proud to recall our service has received high praise this year from usually hard-to-please quarters in the Legislative Assembly.

It was in this lofty forum that TBC — under the able leadership of corporation chairman, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, and Director of Broadcasting Services, Mr Theo Mcinga — was singled out of many business corporations in Transkei for unrivalled efficiency in handling its administrative and financial obligations.

This was a rare bouquet, handed by not only parliamentarians, but also the auditor-general, an official well known as a no-nonsense man.

Radio Transkei came into being on a humble note. Foundation work a month before Independence Day was prepared by three seconded offi-

cial from the South African Broadcasting Corporation, together with Transkeians who had acquired valuable experience in radio work from the Xhosa service of the SABC in King William's Town and Umtata.

When Mr Mcinga started the station on Independence Day, he had a staff of only five. This



Popular presenter of Radio Transkei's party time, Sid Mhlangabezi, at the mike.

today has increased to 52 on the permanent staff, apart from freelancers and stringers.

The station started off with one-hour a day broadcasts. Today it broadcasts 18 hours a day — a tremendous achievement out of one studio.

Two presenter studios and a recording studio are being constructed at an estimated R35 000. The additional facilities

will enable the station to improve and increase its programmes.

The staff operate under difficult and trying conditions because of inadequate and unsuitable accommodation and facilities in premises rented from the government.

To cater for future expansion in broadcasting and television, TBC is

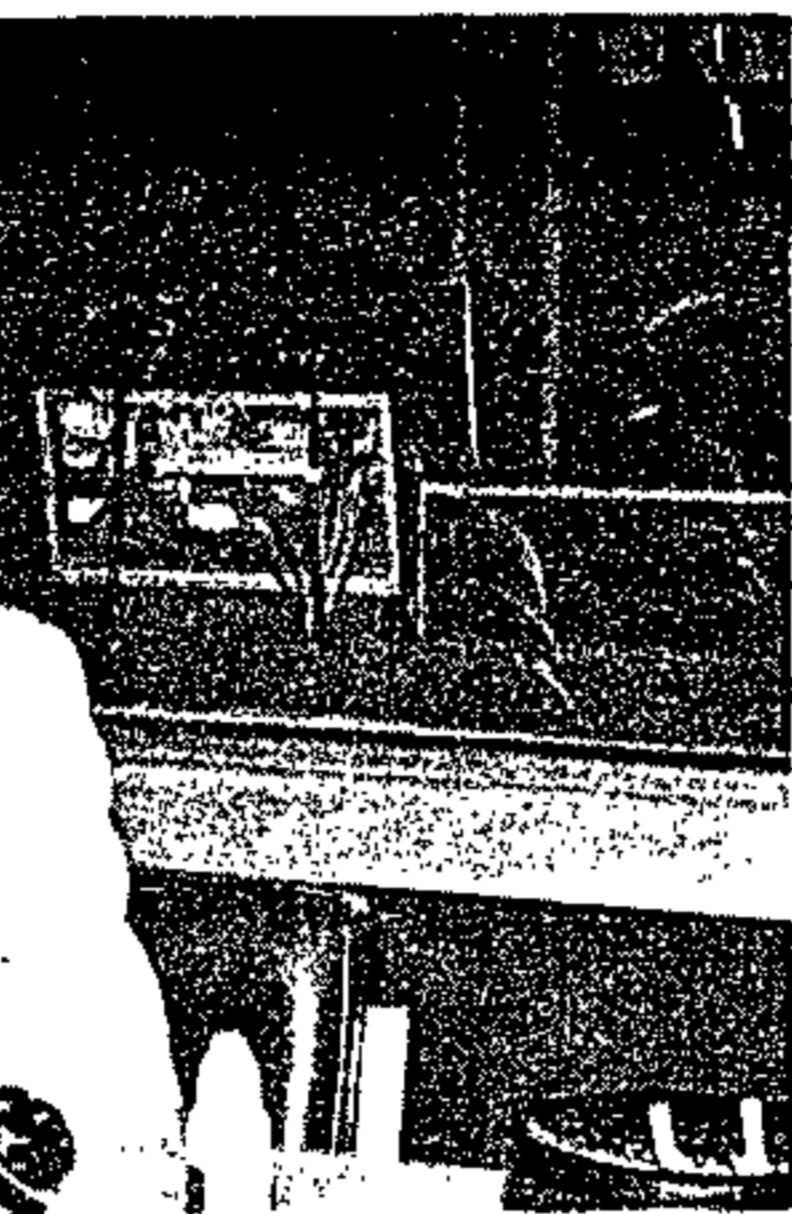


planning to build Broadcast House in Umtata. The project is expected to cost R2,5 million.

TBC is also investigating the possibility of bringing SABC TV2 to Butterworth and Umtata as the first step to introducing both TV1 and TV2 to viewers throughout Transkei. This is expected to cost about R1,36 million. As soon as funds become available, hopefully within the

next 12 months, plans to extend the TV service will get off the ground.

A new FM transmitting facility has been installed at Umzimkulu to cater for this important area of Transkei which previously did not enjoy Radio Transkei's service. This has made it possible for the service to spread as far afield as Natal as well as Kwa-Zulu.



Plans are now afoot to extend the service to areas in Sterkspruit on the Transkei-Lesotho border and to the coastal areas of Port St John's and The Haven. These extensions will cost about R1 million.

Meanwhile listenership is increasing daily.

According to last year's research into listenership, the 114 000 mark had been reached.

And in their latest report, the TBC chairman and Director of Broadcasting Services predicted that listenership would grow by leaps and bounds in the coming years since the station continued to enhance the quality and variety of radio programmes.

We are also proud to record that in July this year, Radio Transkei was picked up in Italy by an independently owned radio station, Radio Marilyn.

The Italian station in Casalecchio di Rino was able, according to its manager, to identify Radio Transkei clearly as it beamed its news bulletins and radio talks in Xhosa.

The report from Italy has injected more zeal and dedication to the small band of hard-working staff in Radio Transkei. This is a station rapidly earning popularity through a variety of programmes: up-to-date service of international, regional and local news bulletins, pick-a-box shows with fabulous prizes, magazine programmes of educational, cultural, agricultural, religious value, road safety programmes, speech actuality programmes and lots of others.

Mr Mcinga summed up the station: "It is in the national interests that we should have a broadcasting and television


service reaching to our people wherever they may be.

"It is generally recognised that the audio-visual media are by far the most potent in reaching and communicating with the masses.

"I therefore cannot emphasise strongly enough my view that TBC should be afforded every opportunity to extend its service to the farthest corners of Transkei — and abroad."



MR MCINGA



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We are proud of our Nation's stability and growth.

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Looking at the options for living off the land



A maize crop the Umngazi Valley shows the potential of the land.

A study of the land use in Transkei shows that the 4 379 000 ha can be split up as follows:

87 per cent traditional land which is by far the most important;

Two per cent private farms which are almost totally insignificant due to the subdivision and squatter development.

Four per cent state land which has been retained for possible future commercial production;

0.2 per cent irrigation schemes which although small in total, have the potential for having dramatic effects on employment output and living standards;

Four per cent afforestation which could become a major employer; and

2.8 per cent urban and industrial;

I wish to deal primarily with maize as it is both the staple diet and represents the major crop ecologically suited to the condition of this country, for which marketing will not become a major constraint.

Maize production over the past 30 years has been more or less static at 140 000 tons a year. In good years when rainfall has been higher, average yields have increased. Drought years have cut output appallingly.

There is, however, a trend that maize yields have been decreasing over the last 20 years. Reasons been attributed are increasing population, increasing erosion, declining soil fertility and an increased build-up of pests and diseases.

What will happen in the future? What are the alternatives since food production and maize are so important?

If in the next 20 years Transkei continues as in the last 20, clearly there is going to be a huge discrepancy between demand and supply.

Many developing countries have set themselves a target to increase food output by

five per cent a year. Clearly if these were to be Transkei's objective, there would still be a very significant difference between what is required and what is produced in the country by the year 2000.

Basically Transkei is seeking to bridge the gap between supply and demand as quickly as possible. To achieve self-sufficiency within five years represents an enormous task.

There are basically three sets of interlocking constraints that must be taken into account in determining policy: physical, social and economic.

Transkei has sufficient rainfall and adequate good soils to feed itself, but it does have problems of low rainfall and drought.

If we compare the climatic conditions of Transkei with those countries closer to the equator, Transkei is only a marginal maize producing area.

Transkei soils are predominantly duplex or hydromorphic that are shallow and subject to alternate water logging and drought conditions. Soil fertility is chronically low due to years of continuous cropping without fertilisation. Phosphate levels are low throughout the country. In some areas potash is highly deficient and in the northern part of the country in particular, there are high aluminium levels which require large amounts of corrective lime.

There is an increasingly serious soil erosion problem. It is getting worse. Topography in Transkei is very rugged and there are clearly large areas of land which should not be cultivated.

Veld conditions are generally degraded.

Resettlement that has been taking place over the past 20 years has been poorly planned with inadequate cognisance taken of natural

resources. The land use that has emerged is not compatible with the soils and vegetation types.

Despite serious physical problems, the most critical are social ones. The most important is the migration of people from the rural areas seeking work, both in Transkei and South Africa.

This robs the rural areas of their able people, leaving only old men, women and children. When the migrants return, they are not interested in farming. After all they are on holiday.

About 90 per cent of the population, even those who have homes in the urban areas, retain their links with the rural areas. They have not committed themselves to the towns.

Transkei has a high population density. It is far higher than many countries in Africa. The population growth rate is currently just under three per cent.

Rural people tend to be very conservative. They are reluctant to innovate and tend to have traditional attitudes, especially towards livestock which are not conducive to increased production.

There is a serious lack of skills and manpower.

The land tenure system is and can be modified slowly, but no dramatic change to individual land title is feasible or desirable.

Another constraint which affects policy issues include the small size of landholdings which will clearly worsen as the population increases. As far as arable land is concerned, the average landholder (you cannot call him a farmer) owns 2 ha of land.

Due to increasing demand for land there is an increasing lawless class. These have to survive but are responsible for increasing theft which is occurring on

many of the development projects being initiated.

Lack of finance, inadequate credit, are also problems. Farming inputs in Transkei are expensive due to high transport costs and high mark ups. People in the rural areas have difficulty in attaining the inputs when they need them.

Marketing arrangements are not clearly defined. They are not a

Transkei has pinned its hopes for economic growth on agriculture. But the country's output is well below potential.

Project manager of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, Jim Ellis-Jones, analyses the sector and looks at some policy options.

constraint at the moment but they are likely to become one.

Many observers have said that the constraints to agricultural development in Transkei cannot be compared with those of African countries north of Limpopo.

The structure of employment in SA and the resulting migrant labour problems have prevented the emergence of a successful peasant farmer. There is no doubt that this has been a major inhibiting factor, but others have had a marked effect.

There has been an over dependence on state aid. The state has basically done everything for the people. The process of rehabilitation and resettlement has been totally undertaken by government.

Fences have been erected, simple rotational grazing systems have been established but they are not working as they are not being used. Government built the water supplies and is responsible for the maintenance. Schemes have been developed for people rather than with them.

There needs to be a change to self-help type

projects where government can still play a major role but not to be relied on totally.

Projects have been based on poor resource data. Soils have been inadequately surveyed and climatic data has been wrongly interpreted.

Grandiose but inappropriate prestige schemes have been embarked on.

In other cases there has been a question of

poor management, inadequate financial control, and an inadequately trained and motivated extension service arising out of a shortage of skilled manpower.

There has been a lack of an integrated agricultural development programme. Schemes have been planned and implemented on an ad hoc basis without cognisance of any overall strategy.

Some of the reasons for failure are being acted on, but all are seen as possible causes of future projects failing.

So what are the policy options open to Transkei?

Some 90 per cent of the country is being utilised under traditional land use. Transkei is seeking to change that situation.

Looking at countries where successful development has occurred, land reform and the provision of individual title could be considered, but in Transkei this can be ruled out for the immediate future.

There has been success in many places in improving peasant tribal agriculture through a gradual reformation where an extension ser-

vice has provided the major input. This has been based on an appropriate technology, building up on what traditional farmers are already using such as improved oxdrawn equipment, and use of imported local crop varieties.

An alternate approach is one of more rapid transformation using imported SA and Western technology. One can move from traditional land use by immediate transformation or alternatively through reformation, evolve sophisticated farming methods. The transformation approach primarily involves a commercial attitude where management skills are essential.

Traditional land use requires no capital, it implies no change relying on existing technology. Clearly it is unacceptable as the existing resource base will continue to decline.

Reformation implies a gradual increase in production requiring some increase in capital which be gradually increased.

It has become known as the "third world" approach favoured by United Nations bodies such as CIMMYT (the body responsible for wheat and maize improvement). It is a slow but sure way of success.

However, without an adequately trained and motivated extension service, it can be too slow.

With transformation one implies greatly increased production and immediate dramatic results, through the transfer of technology mostly from SA and other Western sources. It has been credited as the instigator of the green revolution.

Because of the necessity of new skills, expatriate manpower is essential.

Notwithstanding it can produce negative results through over ambitious programmes and a fai-

ture to have the transformation fully accepted by the people the programmes are designed to assist.

Clearly a fine balance between transformation and reformation in step with a community readiness to change is essential. A heavy responsibility lies with decision makers not to opt for a total transformation.

Experience in other newly independent countries indicate transformation strategies can be very costly. Examples are Tanzania ground nut and Zambia's tractor scheme. Africa is littered with tractor graveyards, a monument to ill-considered transformation.

A simple comparison of the costs of production of maize under the three approaches will show the high cost of transformation. Although total yields are the greatest, the rates of return on capital tend to be lowest although the returns to labour are highest.

In practice it is impossible to draw a clear line between reformation and transformation. The costs of tractorisation are undoubtedly high but by judicious subsidisation at reformation, stages of transformation can be more acceptable and successful.

Too rapid a mechanisation process without the necessary skills for transformation is a recipe for disaster.

Up to 1980, emphasis was placed on change through extension by the Department of Agriculture. Reformation was the approach adopted. A near total failure to improve rural incomes through agriculture then led to the adoption of the transformation approach.

The Department of Agriculture continues the reformation but with an increasing emphasis on transformation. There is clearly a danger that without the skilled manpower and the necessary involvement of the local people this emphasis on transformation could prove costly.

Tracor's plan to up food production

Since its inception in 1981, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) has grown to maturity. Its annual expenditure now exceeds R20 million.

Based in Umtata, Tracor has built up its expertise in detailed physical and economic planning, management and financial control.

As such it is rendering an essential service to Transkei.

The programmes can be split basically into three categories: community schemes, commercial projects and individual group loans.

In striving for the national objectives of increased food production and community development, Tracor has evolved the concept of "Masizakhe".

It literally means "let us develop ourselves" and is the name given to a community organisation. It represents an association of people who are assisted to develop their potential through training provision of credit finance, subsidies where justified, and local development.

It compares with the Moshav of Israel and the

Ujaama of Tanzania but is adapted to Transkei's own needs and culture.

It is Tracor's approach to integrated rural development and allows for rapid establishment of sizeable and viable production units while at the same time identifying and accommodating the needs of project farmers and their families.

This year sees the establishment of 18 000 ha of maize involving nearly 10 000 small farmers. Modern production methods, involving mechanisation of land preparation and plant-

ing, but maximum use of labour for pest control, weeding and harvesting, are utilised.

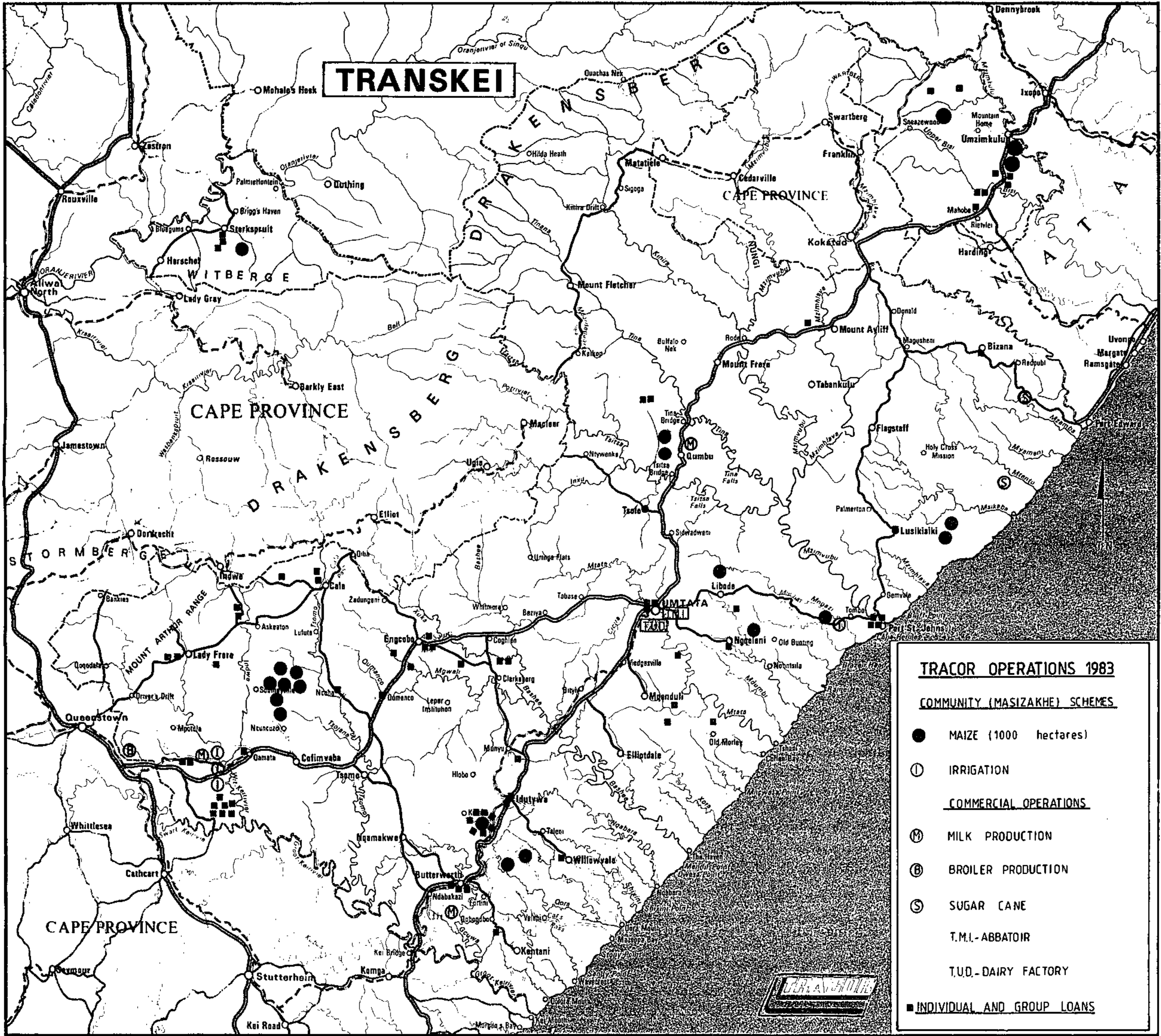
Like all farmers, the clock has to be constantly watched to ensure the crop is planted on time. A total of 5 000 tons of lime, 6 000 tons of fertiliser, as well as large quantities of seed and pesticides must be delivered to the right place at the right time.

The lack of incentives for agriculture, problems of land tenure and the undeveloped infrastructure in the rural areas have all been deterrents for private in-

vestment in agriculture. The cost of developing agriculture will be high, but the cost of not doing so even higher. Changes are in the making.

Transkei is a country with serious problems. The involvement of the private sector expertise in planning, management administration and financing is essential. Tracor does not and cannot attempt commercial development on its own. It requires and seeks assistance. Tracor has shown a bold innovative approach. It now requests the private sector to do likewise.

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 liases 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

The year 1983 has been one of the most exciting in the history of the corporation. It has been one of major development objectives achieved with the full co-operation and assistance of the Honourable Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and his department.

Financial discipline has also been set a priority within the corporation and the very sophisticated computerisation of our accounting system has assisted us to achieve that objective as well.

The incentives for industrialists which came into operation of April 1, 1982, have certainly rendered our country a land

of unparalleled opportunity.

There has been a further major dramatic step forward in Transkei due to the land tenure concessions announced by the Government.

The Honourable Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndehankulu, stated recently that land was being made available to de-

Unparalleled opportunity in incentives

velopers on long lease for housing schemes. This would give the developer sufficient security to proceed with housing development.

The Transkeian Government has passed legislation to allow industrialists to purchase land and buildings in the industrial townships.

All the above therefore set the climate for unparalleled development in Transkei. We have set as our major development objectives the following:

1. A five-year industrial plan which would identify projects that complement agricultural development. This would utilise raw material to produce a product for the Transkeian market.
2. A 'Buy Transkeian' campaign.
3. A specific target for the creation of job opportunities with identified training skills to create an effective skilled labour force.
4. A system with controls built in to ensure that goals are reached on target.

We are totally committed to the establishment and expansion of indus-

tries in the so-called formal sector of industry and the full exploitation of Transkei's most important natural resource, timber.

Timber is a renewable resource material and with the accelerating de-

collection of statistics and planning of infrastructure, water resources and agriculture. Obviously too, there must be sufficient profits for investors.

We must have the promotion of close co-

operation between the private sector, the departments of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Agriculture and Forestry, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation and our corporation.

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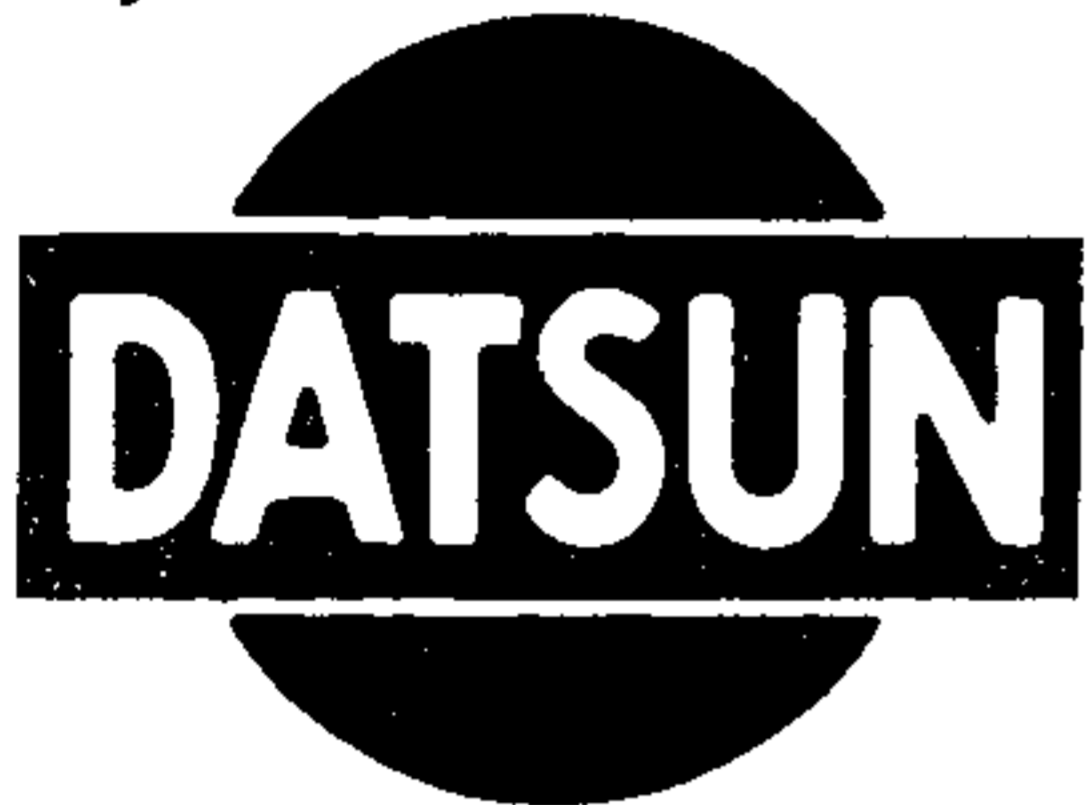
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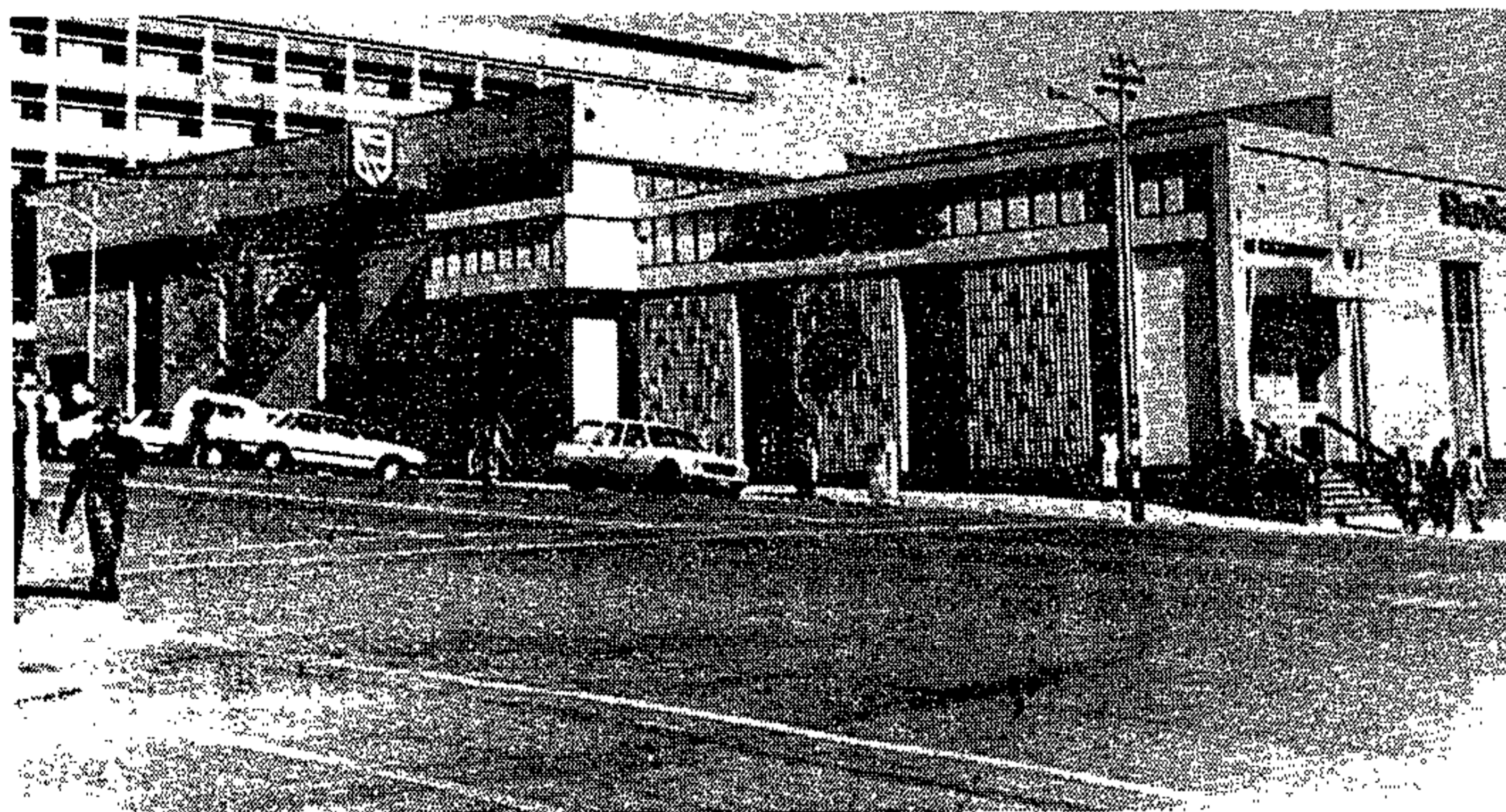
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Development ... the twin hope with agriculture is the key to the much-sought-after economic growth.

On these two pages, two key figures in development strategies give their view.

On this page is the managing director for the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, and on the next, an academic concentrating on the problems of development in the Third World, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu.

mands on this resource, it is obvious that it should be used wisely as possible.

There is therefore a vital need to plan the industrial and processing aspect together with afforestation, since forests without timber processors are not worth much. There must therefore be the greatest possible co-ordination and rationalisation of wood processors.

This will include the creation of a Transkei afforestation and wood processing plan aimed at maximum economic benefits and minimum wastage of materials, the



Mr Tarr

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It is amazing how often it is taken for granted that people are ready for self-development on attaining independence.

The people of the newly-independent countries themselves expect their lives to change instantaneously for the better and the critical academics, political and other idealists in the developed countries are ready to condemn the efforts of the new states in no time.

A classical example is the condemnation of Zimbabwe, a country in its first five years of independence. All those who are not blinded by ideologies, be it capitalism or communism, know that the new government of Zimbabwe inherited considerable social and economic problems that cannot be solved in a three-year period.

What needs to be understood is that the extent to which the political leaders can prepare themselves and their people for the realities of governing a country in the period leading to independence is limited.

The limitation is caused by the fact that they are not in a position to draw realistic strategies that will enable the country to achieve the desired objectives. To draw a realistic plan for development, one needs to have a reasonable estimate of the financial resources for both short and medium-term current and non-current expenditure. There must also be an understanding of the socio-economic constraints under which the government will have to operate in order to obtain legitimacy domestically and internationally and an appreciation of the kind of management required to cope with rapid changes that normally come with independence.

Unfortunately in the pre-independence period, it is difficult to estimate what the true circumstances will be like. Promises for financial support made by other countries are often not honoured or are partially honoured after independence. Economic resources and expertise available are often much less than anticipated. Reality is often less glittery than could be imagined.

Because of these difficulties what is often found is that politicians build their support on the basis of objectives. That is, they sell the kinds of results which the party seeks to achieve without saying in specific terms how they intend to achieve them.

It is for this reason I maintain that getting ready for self-development really starts once "uhuru" has been achieved. It is only when independence has been obtained that the leadership can plan meaningfully for self-development. It is at this stage that "wishful thinking" must give way to serious planning.

Transkei has now been independent for seven years. It is time to assess whether "wishful thinking" has given way to serious realistic planning. Has there been or is there a reassessment of objectives and policies as a result of the wisdom gained during the first seven years of independence?

Self-development: the timing counts

Does the country now have the development strategies, not just statements, of objectives and policies?

I am not going to give a direct answer to this question. Instead, I choose to highlight some of the major developments that have taken place towards giving direction to the development in Transkei.

In 1979, a White Paper entitled, The Development Strategy 1980-2000, was presented to Parliament. This paper dealt with what would need to happen to achieve the objective of employment and incomes for all.

It crystallised the magnitude of the need to create jobs and identified the sectors that have potential to meet this need. Although the paper was entitled the Development Strategy, it only dealt with long-term objectives and broad policy guidelines.

In my view the White Paper entitled Development Priorities and Public Sector spending 1983-1988, which was submitted to Parliament this year is the first attempt at preparing a development plan for the country.

The central goal of the development plan is identified as the greatest possible increase in the earnings and social welfare of Transkei's overall labour force.

At present it is estimated that less than a third of Transkei's product requirements are produced locally, which means that to a large extent, expenditure on goods and services in Transkei benefits non-Transkeian factors of production.

To remedy this situation it is recommended that the development of agriculture, especially peasant farming, as well as the development of an industrial sector producing processed foodstuffs and other consumer goods be given priority.

What are the chances that Transkei will implement the programmes and plans outlined? This depends on a number of factors like the availability of funds, trained manpower, management capacity and above all, the extent to which the leadership is committed to the plan.

Financial resources should not present an insurmountable problem if negotiations are conducted judiciously with South Africa on the basis of research already done internally.

Secondly, there is the possibility of obtaining funds from the Development Bank of Southern Africa provided that motivations are properly prepared. Trained manpower is a constraint but a properly planned training programme would alleviate this difficulty within the next five years.

The biggest question mark in my mind is the commitment of the leadership. There is no doubt that the new focus would not have been adopted without their support, but there is a difference between

knowing what is right and desirable and actually changing behaviour and attitudes to be in line with the demands of the new "faith".

The biggest challenge is achieving the right trade off between the maximisation of economic growth and the protection of the economic interests of nationals.



Prof Nkuhlu

In a developing country like Transkei, it is impossible to have the control of the economy completely in the hands of the nationals and at the same time maximise growth.

To attract foreign capital and expertise, the country must be prepared to grant rights and privileges to non-Transkeians. The more

rights and privileges are granted to foreigners wanting to contribute to the country's development, the lower is the price the country must pay to attract them and vice-versa.

If, for instance, industrialists are not allowed to own land, it means the country must provide industrial buildings and residential houses for staff even in cases where the industrialists are able and willing to do this.

The drive to maximise control of the economy by nationals is a worldwide phenomenon. What the developing countries like Transkei must realise is that maximising economic growth inevitably requires compromise on the control side.

At the same time, it must be appreciated that there are cases where the control that the developing country must give up to accelerate growth is of no value to it in any way, since it does not have the resources to convert this control into material benefits for the nationals.


A typical case in point in Transkei is the refusal of the government to allow non-Transkeians to buy and develop business sites in the central business districts of Umtata and Butterworth. Changing this policy would benefit the country without the nationals being deprived of opportunities

economic protection of nationals needs to be discounted to accelerate economic growth is the major policy decision that the leadership must make.

I am not advocating the abolition of all protection of nationals, but

I want to emphasise that to a large extent protection is at the expense of economic growth.

In conclusion, the first seven years of independence have been years of experimentation, learning and search for development strategies. Planning is in the right direction, but there is still unresolved conflict between policies designed to meet the political aspirations and those designed to meet the economic objectives of the country.



The Curiosity Shoppe

Lin and Kath

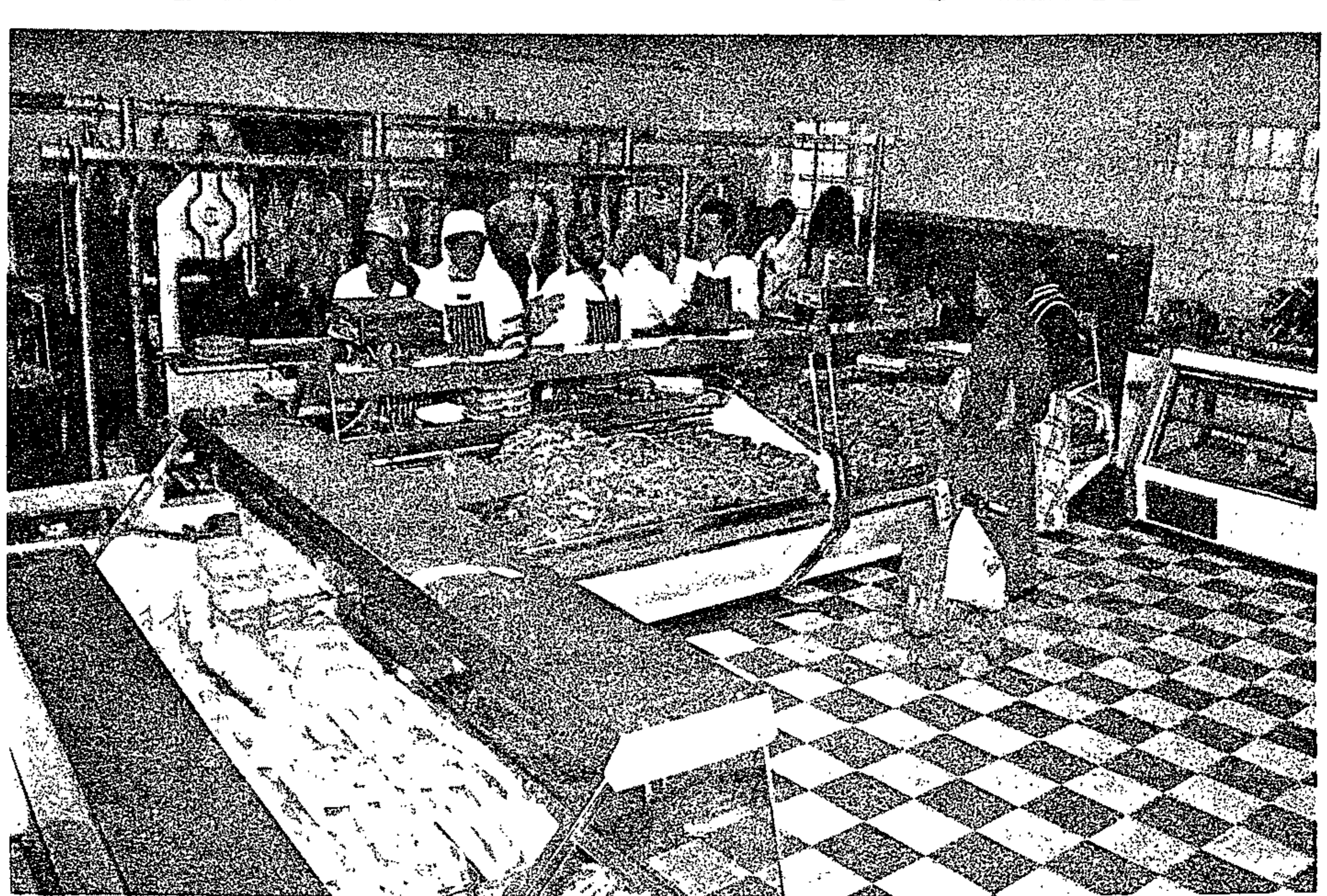
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TRANSKEI

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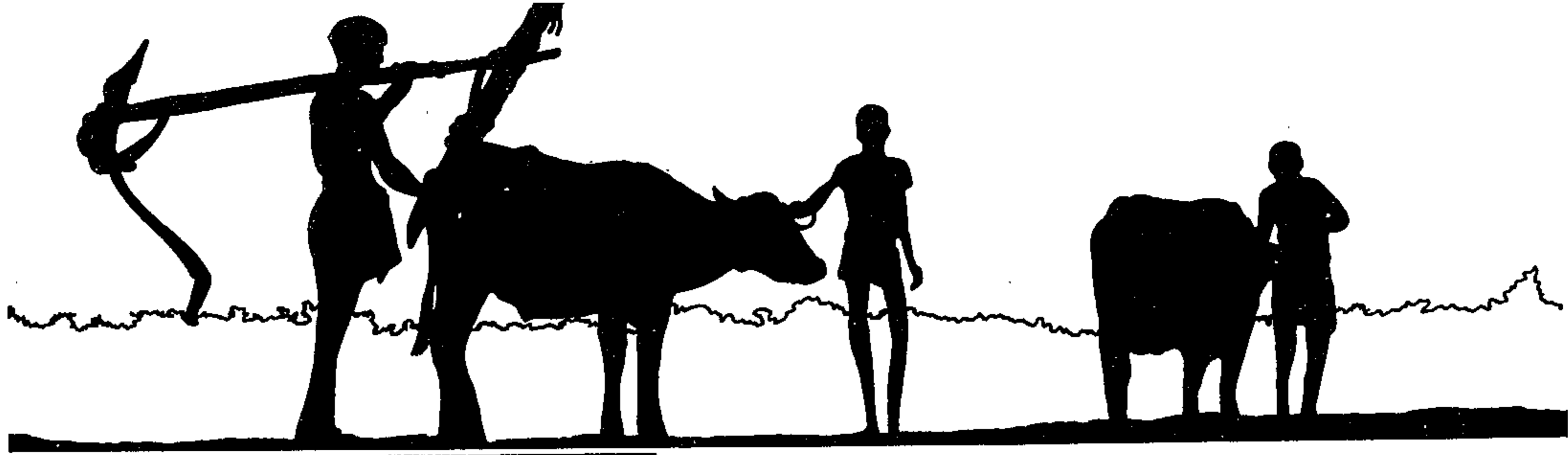
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Harvest of hope in simplicity

Production by the masses rather than mass production.

The Gandhian phrase summarises the approach of the government-funded Transkei Appropriate Technology Unit — Tatu — which in Xhosa means "three."

It symbolises Transkei's search for the "third way" — a unique African way to develop economically, politically and socially.

Tatu does not see development as a matter of trying to catch up with the industrial giants, nor is Transkei doomed to perpetual rural poverty on the fringes of an industrialised urbanised South Africa.

Instead Tatu stands for the realisation that Transkeians have the capacity to revitalise their rural communities dramatically into a progressive "post industrial" society based on new forms of co-operation

between the central government and local communities, production for local consumption and harnessing of renewable energies.

In Tatu's view, what is needed are examples of

By Christopher Cook, Head of Transkei's Appropriate Technology unit.

highly productive rural communities with a reasonably high level of amenities and benefits and a ready supply of simple, low cost technologies and know-how required to enhance the productivity of rural people.

Tatu's objective is to help Transkei prepare for modest affluence in the 21st century by the introduction of an appropriate combination of improved traditions and modern solar age technologies.

With the appropriate

tools in hand, the people of Transkei will be able to translate their labour and aspirations into new forms of wealth.

How is this to be done?

The unit is concentrat-

ing on technologies, techniques, materials, products and organisational approaches which save money by using simple technology, local materials and indigenous skills; create as many jobs as possible at low cost and in general, benefit the greatest number of Transkeians within the shortest possible period.

Tatu has been operating for less than eight months and it is still involved in establishing itself. It has a small staff of 25 who work in one of Tatu's branches:

A workshop where prototype technologies are developed and tested;

A technical resource centre where 'how-to' books, plans and journals are gathered on appropriate technology from around the world;

A technical assistance, training and field demonstration branch through which Tatu project managers work with government, community, and the private sector to demonstrate promising innovations and then transfer the know-how to those who will carry it throughout the nation; and

A publications branch responsible for communicating useful innovations directly to the people by means of radio programmes and how-to-do-it booklets.

Several Tatu projects are now complete or nearing completion. These projects tend to substantiate the validity of Tatu's development approach.

To discover what the potential productivity of the people and land is: Tatu has trained groups, interested in contributing labour to build clinics and schools, in how to fabricate soil-cement bricks (five per cent cement by volume).

The bricks, when made with self-help labour, cost about one tenth that of conventional fired bricks, cement bricks and hollow bricks. There is a great demand by communities

for training soil cement brick making and also for the loan of soil cement brick-making machines.

Tatu intends to introduce a number of cost-saving building materials and techniques over the next 12 months. Another example: Tatu is assisting interested communities in learning how to develop a spring into an ultra-low cost village water supply system by giving people several working examples of properly developed springs.

Government personnel and community members are taught how to protect springs by involving them in "hands on" practical training. The cost of protecting a spring can be as low as R100 for materials. The obstacle ceases to be money and becomes a question of know-how, motivation and organisation of the community for self-help.

To reduce the cost of public works, buildings, private homes, irrigation schemes, engineering works and roads, Tatu is in the process of demonstrating that it is possible to build school rooms for about a third the present accepted cost a square metre for conveniently constructed classrooms. The same is true of clinics and private houses.

It is critical that First World building standards copied from South Africa be adapted to allow the construction of low cost, high quality buildings in both rural and urban Transkei.

To develop appropriate products and production processes which encourage import substitution: Tatu is currently involved in the following import substitution activities: Hand made candles, netting wire, the development of prototype ox carts for manufacture in Transkei, an ultra-low solar water system, a simple hydraulic ram water pump for use in small irrigation and village water supply systems and a ferrocement tank making process. Tatu is providing training on how to make the ferrocement tanks and grain silos on site and on the job for chicken netting.

The tank costs about 50 per cent less than metal water tanks and lasts many times longer.

Within a few months the ferrocement tank making will be well established in Transkei through Tatu's efforts.

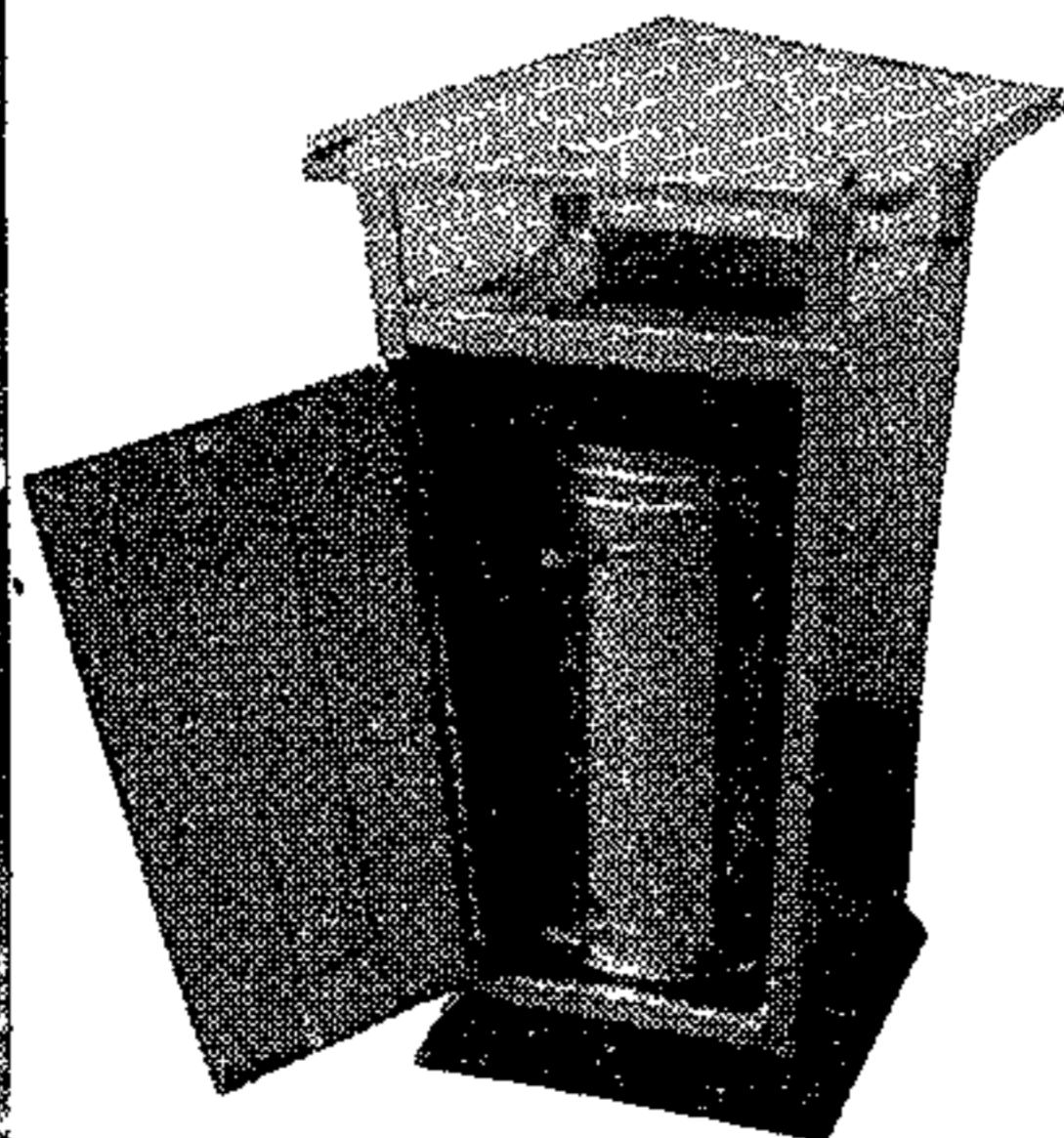
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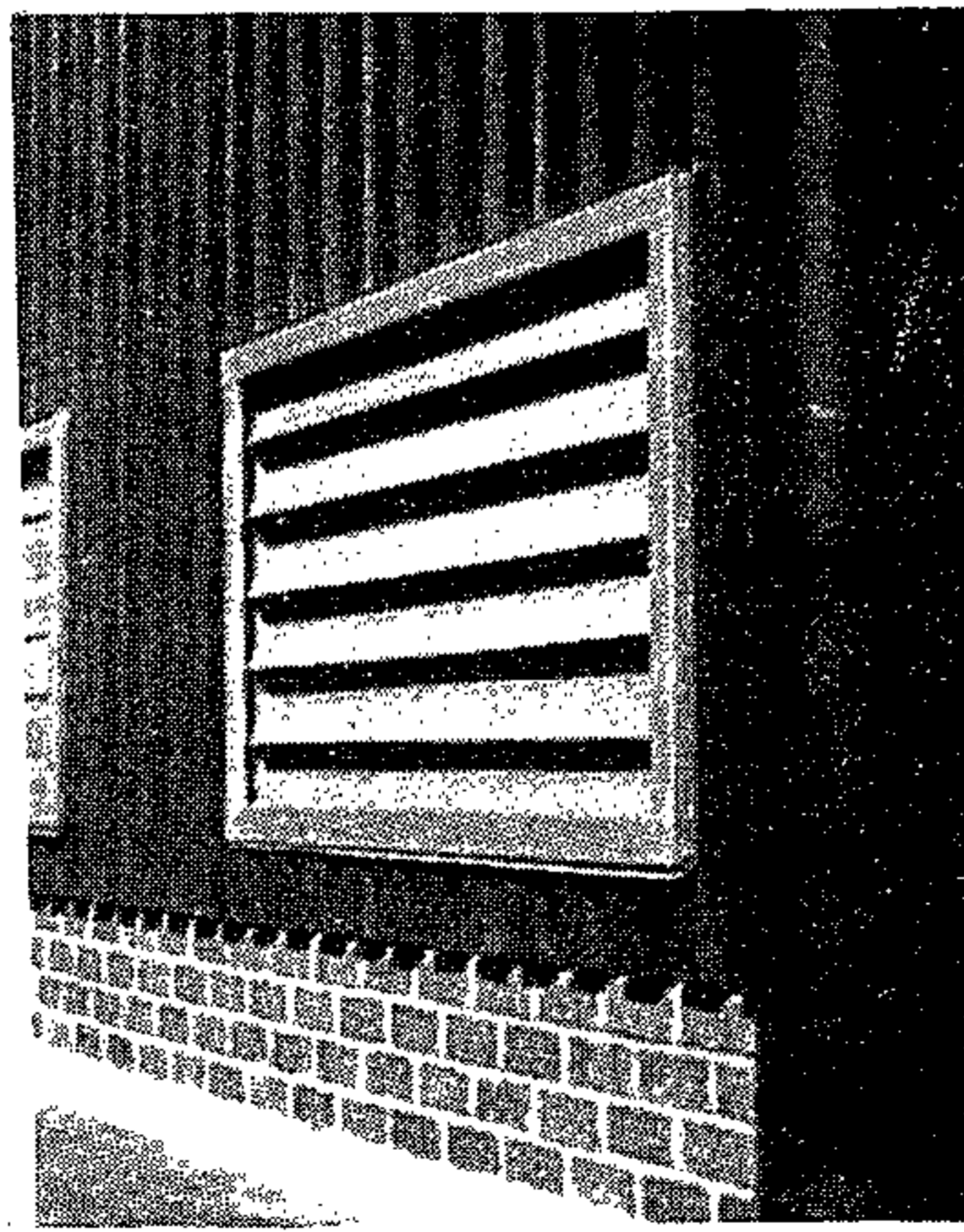
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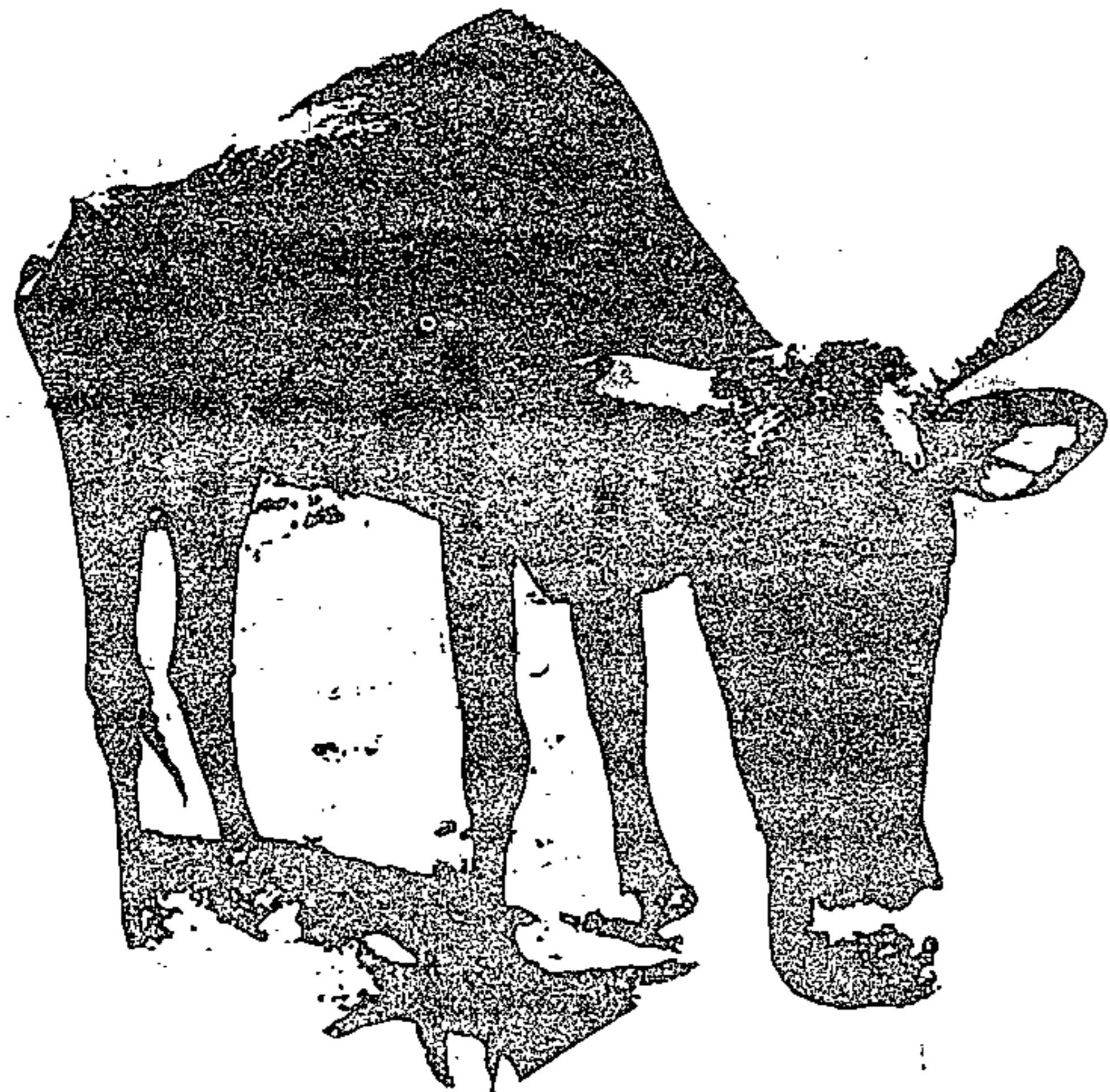


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DROUGHT



Transkei is expected to incur R100 million stock losses because of the drought. An estimated 250 000 cattle and lesser number of stock are expected to die of thirst, starvation and other drought related causes.

The director of veterinary sciences, Dr Carlos Santos, looks at the problems of the national herd which has been cut by 15 per cent because of the drought.

The grim reality is that the worse is still to be felt in the years to come after the drought.

The claim that Transkei is livestock country is true in every sense, in normal conditions.

Rainfall — which determines livestock potential — favours Transkei which falls into one of the most reliable summer rainfall zones in Southern Africa.

Precipitation ranges from less than 600 mm in the rain shadow region in the west to the more than 1 000 mm in the coastal lowlands and for 20 km inland.

High rainfall is found over the high plateaux with an average of 600 mm to 800 mm a year.

Plotted against the agroecological areas into which the country can be divided, a high proportion receives sufficient rain to permit intensive forms of agriculture.

A total of 46 per cent of the country can

accommodate this compared to 10 per cent in South Africa and 20 per cent in Zimbabwe. A further 38 per cent has high enough rainfall for semi-intensive agriculture.

Some factors must be taken into consideration when analysing this potential.

There is the well known factor of overstocking and consequent overgrazing which inhibits development of a successful livestock industry. Unproductive stock is kept which grazes every blade of grass that shoots from the land, depleting one of the country's major treasures: the vegetation cover which holds the soil in place and prevents it from being washed away.

The serious drought has aggravated the situation. Although many

animals die of thirst and starvation, the position in the years to come after the drought will be considerably worse than before: less animals, yes, but also much less grass available for the large numbers of stock that will survive.

Of a total stock population of 1,6 million cattle, 2,3 million sheep, 1,3 million goats and 100 000 horses, we foresee that if the 1983-84 summer season reverts to normal patterns, 250 000 cattle would have been lost and much lesser number of other stock.

About 50 per cent of the grass cover available at the beginning of the drought will disappear, probably taking two to three years to recover.

With more arable land being utilised for crop production, previously used for grazing purposes, land pressure is

being increased, consequently the high risk of erosion enhanced.

The internal structure of the national herd has remained stable for a number of years: 11 per cent bulls, 29 per cent oxen, 29 per cent cows, 22 per cent heifers and nine per cent calves and if it is compared with an extensive commercial beef herd with one per cent bulls, 28 per cent oxen, 26 per cent cows, 27 per cent heifers and 18 per cent calves, it appears that the useful offtake of the national herd should be high.

But this is not the case because of the very low birth percentage: 40,8 per cent as compared with 70 per cent in a commercial herd.

The oxen in a commercial herd as well as the bullocks and cull cows are marketed, leaving the pasture to be utilised by the breeding stock.

In the national herd, these animals are kept for traditional reasons. The infertility problems in breeding stock were studied.

It shows that these problems are not related to disease factors such as contagious abortions and vibriosis, but because of the poor nutritional conditions of the stock.

The effort by the Department of Agriculture to mechanise ploughing will render thousands of oxen redundant and it provides an excellent opportunity for a destocking programme to be initiated. It will leave more pasture available for the breeding stock.

Small stock such as sheep, if encouraged to be bred in areas less favourable for cattle breeding such as the south western triangle between Butterworth, Cacadu and Umtata, leaving the goats to areas where thornveld occurs e.g. Kentane, Elliotdale, Willowvale, Mqanduli and certain areas in Flagstaff and Tabankulu, would be a major step in reducing land pressure.

This leads to the important question of cattle marketing which has a long way to go.

Veterinary services are aware of this need for an outlet for the livestock industry and has planned and submitted to the National Planning Committee plans for an abattoir.

A R1 million cannery at the Ncora Irrigation Scheme has come into operation.

This has created over 200 new full-time jobs and will eventually generate R150 000 in wages.

Development at the scheme has emphasised vertical integration, which increases the potential value of produce, and contributes to the profitability of the scheme as a whole.

Asparagus and gooseberry will be canned initially, mainly for the European market, with various other crops being considered to fully utilise the cannery throughout the year.

The scheme boasts a dairy processing factory, a legume packaging plant, grain drying facilities and a marketing division.

Produce to the value of R6 million will be ksold by the scheme this financial year, of which R4,8 million will be sold in Transkei. Milk, cabbage, potatoes, maize and beans are sold on the

200 new jobs

Transkeian market, and wheat, peas, asparagus, gooseberries and any surpluses are exported.

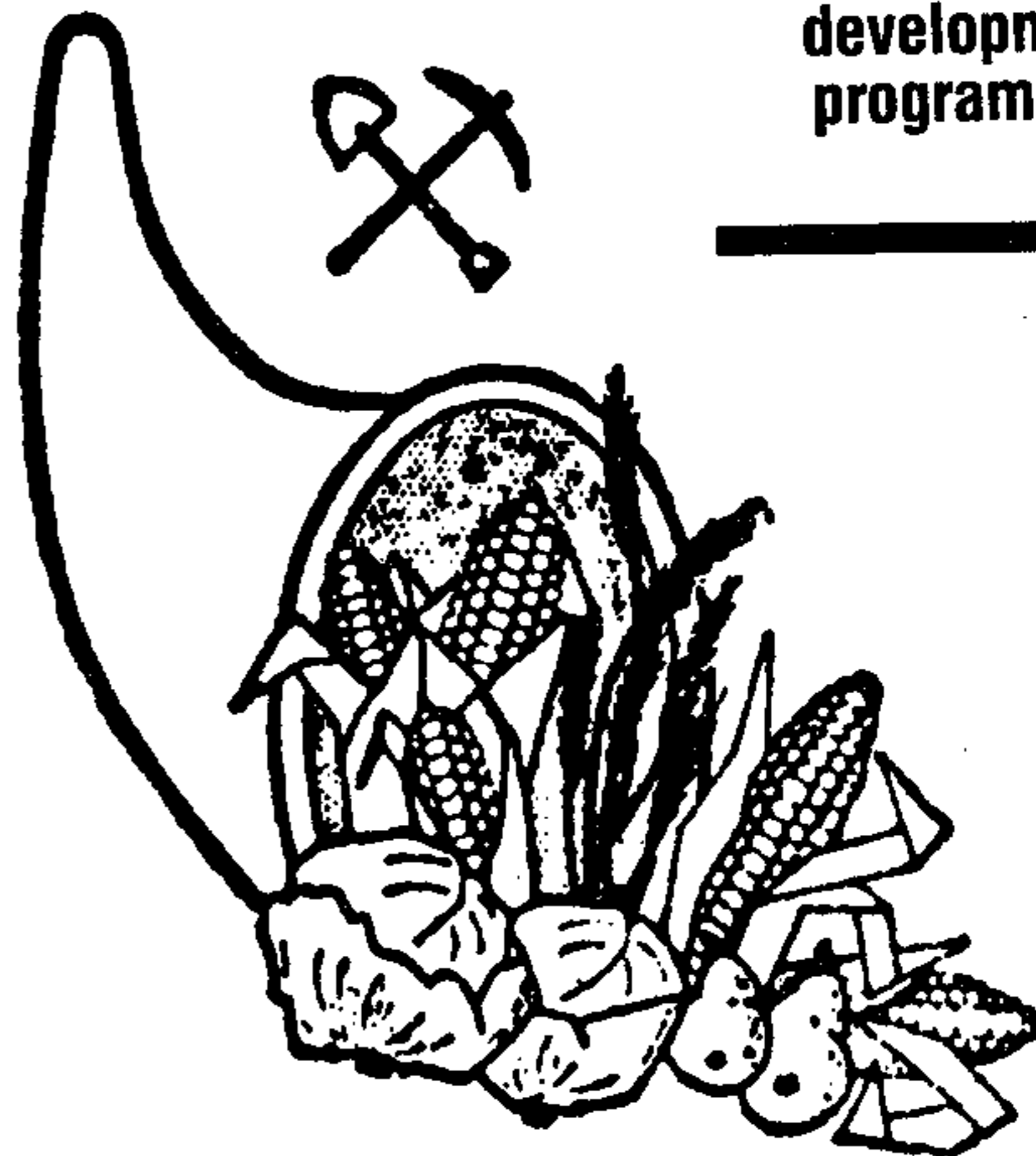
Projections indicate that produce sales when the scheme is fully developed in 1989 will be in the region of R28 million.

Ncora provides employment for 1 350 people in areas ranging from wage labour to managerial positions. R1,7 million is paid out in salaries and wages each year and the cost per job is R7 000.

Profits in the region of R750 000 a year are generated by 1 469 plot farmers who produce crops on areas of 0,3ha to 5ha.

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We have witnessed great strides in this country's development and we wish the people of Transkei every success with present and future development programmes.



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Africa's largest herd

The dairy herd at Ncora is one of the largest under single management in Africa, with over 1 100 cows of which 900 are in milk.

The dairy division expects to produce well over four million litres of milk this financial year. Last year 3,2 million litres were produced from an average of 660 cows in milk. Cow numbers have been increased by purchases and normal herd growth. Plans are in hand to increase the cows in milk to 1 500 in the next few years.

Dairy production at the scheme has increased rapidly since it was first initiated in late 1979. The herd has grown considerably and there has also been a steady increase in the daily milk yield per cow.

In 1981/82, the average milk yield a cow was 12,2 litres a day and in 1982-83, it was 13,4 litres a day. This year's average was expected to be 13,7 litres a day with average daily production at 12 000 litres of milk.

The cows are milked daily in three rotary abreast

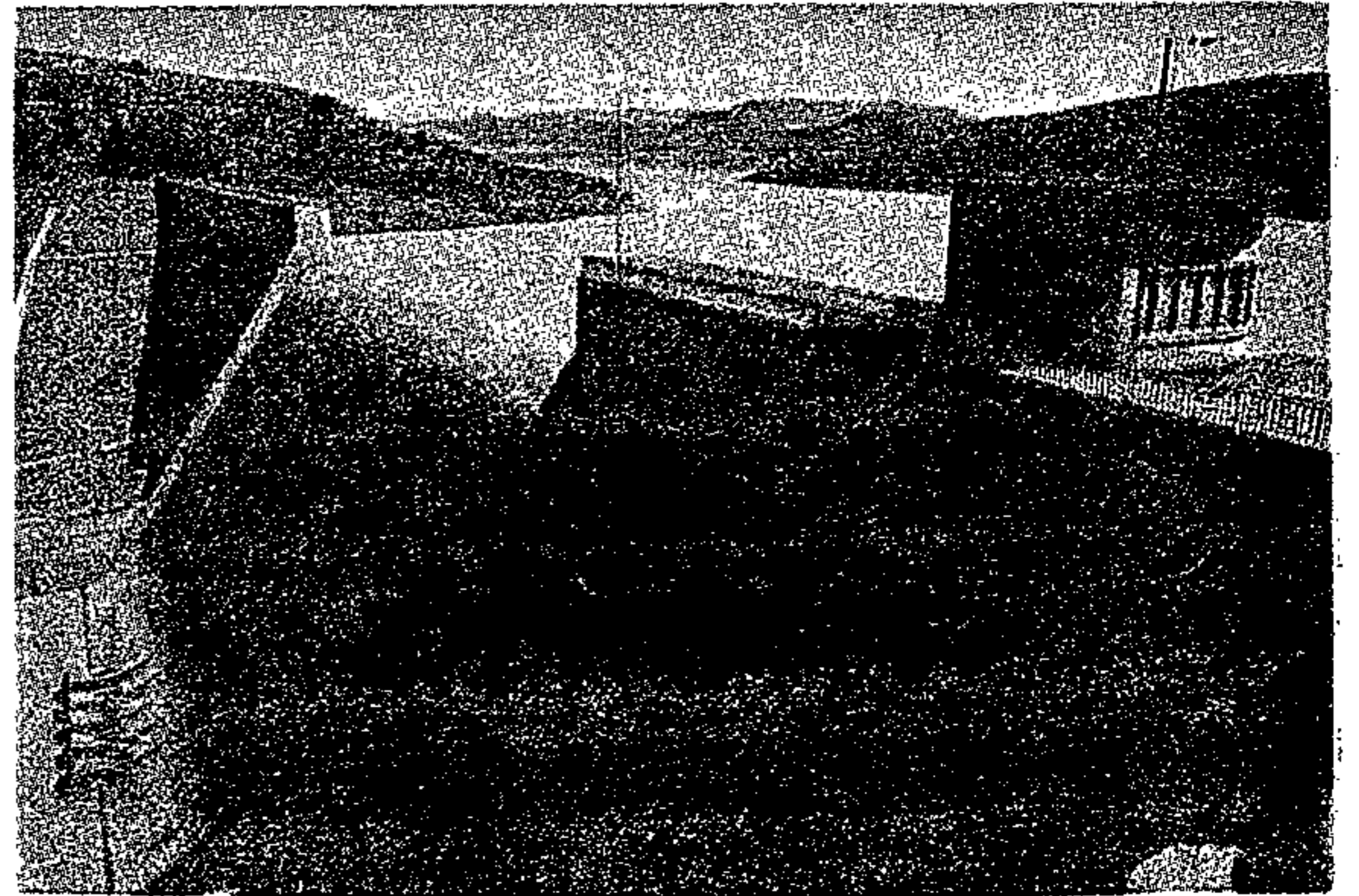
parlours which are capable of milking 150 cows an hour.

Kikuyu and midmar rye-grass are grown on 700 ha of irrigated land to provide basic feed for the cows and supplements of roughage and concentrate are also fed to ensure the highest possible yields.

A cow's lactation normally lasts 10 months. At the beginning of lactation, milk production is high and declines steadily over the 10 month period. For most efficient life-time production of a cow, she should calve every 12 months and thereby initiate a new lactation regularly. A two-month rest after the lactation period is essential if the udder is to rest properly and give optimum production in subsequent lactation.

Artificial insemination is used on all cows with semen from the best proven bull in South Africa.

There is a modern processing factory where milk is pasteurised and bottled or processed into cultured amasi.



Ncora Dam ... the heart of the scheme. It has a sophisticated water distribution system using siphons and balancing tanks.

Ncora: project for the people

The Ncora Irrigation Scheme has been in production for only four years and already provides a livelihood for 20 000 people.

Dam had been built, a sophisticated water distribution system using siphons and balancing tanks and a semi-solid set irrigation system on

cial from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as representatives from producers, management, consultants and contrac-

By Warren Parker, of the Ncora Irrigation Scheme.

The scheme is still being developed and full development will be reached in 1989.

The scheme lies midway between Umtata and Queenstown and is run on behalf of the Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry by managing agents under the direction of a Johannesburg-based agricultural consultancy firm.

A great deal of basic infrastructure was inherited by the government of Transkei at independence and that stage represented an investment in excess of R20 million.

By 1978, the Ncora

1 600 ha was in existence.

The consultants were asked to plan a scheme which would obtain maximum benefit from the pre-independence development.

"A lot of discussion was necessary during the planning stages but through effective communication differences and potential differences were ironed out," said Chief Jackson Matanzima, whose ward spans part of the scheme.

Once the plan became operational, a management committee was formed consisting of chiefs, headmen, offi-

tors. All major decisions go through this body.

By 1979 most of the landholders had already been consolidated into villages by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Traditional land rights were temporarily relinquished during initial development and reallocated after completion according to tribal custom.

Each land holder was allocated an area of irrigated land. A number of committees were formed on various levels with an emphasis on producer representation.

"The liaison committee is the hub of the wheel around which all communication re-

volves. The various committees provide for an atmosphere of common purpose and an area in which ideas can be channelled to the mutual benefit of all parties," said the scheme's liaison officer, Mr Bamba Ntsebeza.

Plottolders have access to a wide range of input services — from basic land cultivation to processing and marketing.

A novel feature of the scheme is the irrigation scheme. No water pumps are used and water pressure is obtained through an intricate system of canals, siphons and balancing tanks.

The heart of the scheme is Ncora Dam which lies on the Tsomo River.

There are 1 469 plottolders who farm areas of 0,3 ha to 5 ha. They are expected to realise profits in excess of R750 000 this financial year.

A large group farm is farmed commercially by management. This concept was introduced so that families whose more active members are migrants, or those who wished to farm part-time, could have a manageable area of land and also be assured of a regular cash income throughout the year.

After discussion it was concluded that a one

third land area — the food plot — would be most suited to participants' needs. The other two thirds would be consolidated into a group farm, with each landholder becoming a shareholder and extracting a monthly dividend from the profits.

They are thus assured of a regular cash income as well as being able to meet their subsistence needs and generate additional profits from their food plots.

A large commercial farm comprising cropping and dairy units is run by management and serves as the "mother" organisation for the whole scheme.

Produce is sold through central marketing organisation at best advantage and the net proceeds of all sales are distributed among the producers according to the yields they each attained.

Plottolders have an option to farm according to the management recommendations in the form of a "package deal," and all goods and services are available on credit. They can also farm crops of their own choice but in this case must pay cash for all services and a market cannot be guaranteed for their produce. Almost all plottolders exercise the former option.

Another important aspect of rural development is the provision of a broad-based training programme.

"This year's training programme aims to stimulate productivity and improve skills on all levels — from plottolders to management. An increase in productivity necessarily means an improvement in the quality of life. Our goal is to improve the quality of life," said Mr Hobson Ncapai, training officer at the scheme.

Training is done through extension officers who provide instruction and advice where possible.

"We aim to provide any information plottolders might need. We also try to promote an understanding of all aspects of crop farming with an emphasis on maximum yields," said Mr Wiseman Mangcengeza, section manager of the extension services.

"The goals of the scheme are primarily full utilisation of land and other natural resources with the prime objective being production of food, the provision of cash income through production of cash crops and the provision of employment.

"In addition, it creates an awareness among the people that they can be economically independent



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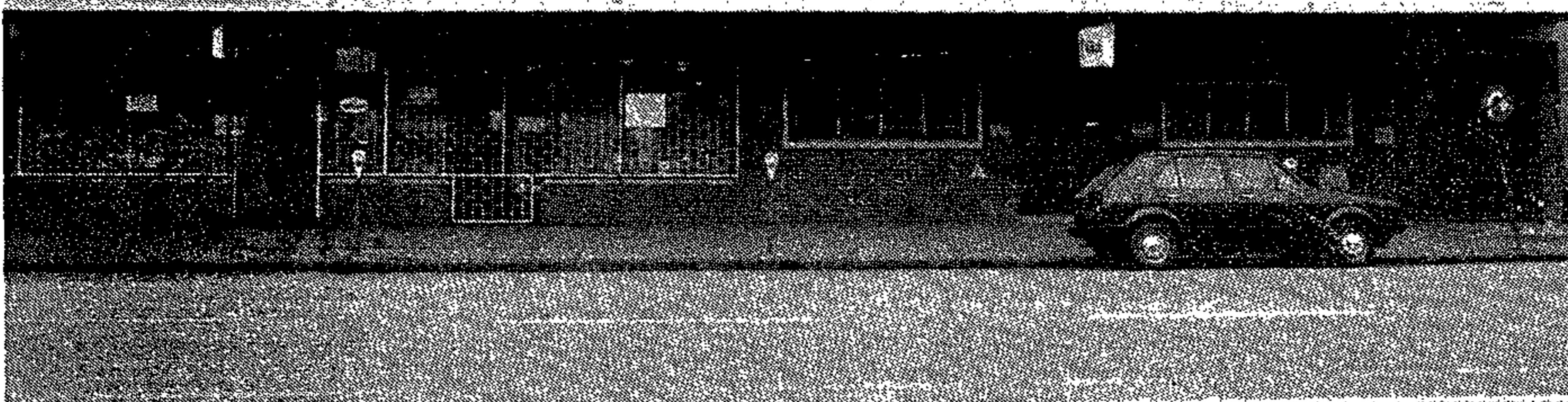
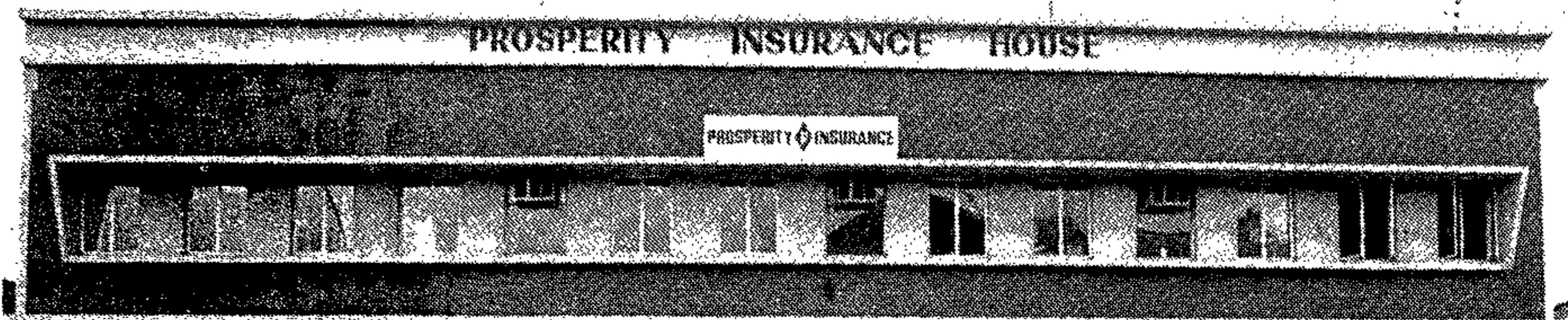
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Women carve their niche in the land



Mrs Grace Mahlathshana on her one-ha plot at Ncora.

Grace Mahlathshana, 48, is a farmer. She farms a one-ha plot of irrigated land at the Ncora Irrigation Scheme. She is also a member of the local women's group whose main activity is sewing.

The group is affiliated to the Transkei Union of Women's Organisations (Tuwo). There are 32 women in the group. They pay an annual R3 subscription which pays for a licence enabling them to sell their goods.

Tuwo has its roots in the Zenzele system that operated through extension officers for many years. Women have been organised into groups whose main activity is growing vegetables.

The group meets weekly to discuss and plan the making and sale of their goods. They are also looking into various other small industries such as vegetable growing, poultry farming and pig farming.

They make curtains, overalls for women, pinafores, skirts and dresses and sell them to shops in the surrounding areas.

~~~~~  
 One is free to do whatever one desires. It is not so in the city. In the village you can practice your ideas.  
 ~~~~~

"There is no need to differentiate between the sexes — when the men aren't here, we do all the work. We are capable of doing everything that needs to be done," Mrs Mahlathshana said.

Mrs Mahlathshana prefers life in the rural areas. She feels that in the rural areas, life's lessons are more accessible.

"One is free to do whatever one desires. It is not so in the city. In the village you can practice your ideas.

"One is more free in the village. One does not have to worry about subsistence needs. We are lucky here at Ncora, of course.

"In the towns, the jobless soon sink into a hopeless situation. One cannot provide for oneself. Not so in village. In the town the cost of living is too high."

She works her land from 7 am to 3 pm. She grows peas and maize for her own consumption and sale. She also has a number of stock animals at her homestead.

Early in the morning before she goes out, Mrs Mahlathshana ensures that enough drinking water has been drawn from the river. She also feeds the animals.

Her income is spent mostly on her children's education and buying occasional commodities. The rest goes into a savings account.

Since independence life has improved, according to her.

"The people have progressed. Before independence they could not own shops and no permits were granted for hawking," she said.



Irrigation is the key to agricultural production in Transkei.

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Today we live in a world where traditional concepts of distance, time and space are vanishing. What happens here today has an impact on other parts of the world the same day. People of the different nations have come nearer and close to each other.

Hence the rapid spread of communicable disease from country to

developing areas.

It is not uncommon to find that Mrs Bolofo at 31 Second Avenue has nev-

Is there a way of improving interpersonal relationships? Can neighbours be

By Mrs C. N. Bolofo, Control Health Educator in the Department of Health

er met Mrs Mmeli of 33 Second Avenue and does not know she is laid down with cold and

brought together to share their pains and pleasures? Can nations of the

merely absence of disease. Another definition is that in societal terms, health is defined as a "state of optimum capacity of an individual for effective performances of the roles and tasks for which he has been socialised."

The two definitions complement each other. The WHO definition presents an ideal that is unattainable by a great

Health chart of a patient called Transkei

Name: Transkei
Address: south east of SA between the Indian Ocean, the Great Kei River and the Drakensberg Mountains.
Date of birth: 26 October 1976.
Sex: Mixed
Name of mother: South Africa.
Period of gestation: post maturity. 98 years (since 1894 when the Glen Grey Act was passed — Act 25 of 1894).
Civil status: independent
Educational qualification of those who went to school: Majority of adults illiterate. 83,7 per cent received primary schooling, 16,3 post primary.
Size: ± 3 million — 98 per cent rural.
The patient is growing rapidly at a rate of 2,8 per cent.
Persons under 14 and totally dependent = 47 per cent.
Estimated size of the patient by the year 2020: 7,7 million.
Income: wages very low, particularly for the unskilled.
Occupation: 78,5 per cent engaged in agriculture, 25 800 enter labour market each year and of these 85 per cent unable to get work.
Nutritional state: very poor
Health status: very poor
Milestones of development: stunted growth (height for age). Perhaps mother did not breastfeed as she has three other kids which follow very closely after the first one. However, though lethargic, the eyes are bright.

country — an example is the last cholera outbreak in South Africa and Transkei.

While this is happening, the gulf between neighbours is becoming wider in the urban and industrial communities of both developed and

starvation.

President Lyndon states that we live in a world that has narrowed into a neighbourhood before it broadened into a brotherhood.

The question arises: is there a way of bridging the gulf?

In this area where communication is so fast is there way of making individuals care for their health and that of other people?

world be made to understand that health is indivisible?

While we think about this question let us define first the following concepts of the theme of health education as a catalyst for change: health, education, catalyst, change and health education.

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as a state of physical, mental and social well being and not

many people. However, if complete is qualified to relate to the capacity of an individual, then a healthy person is one who is able to achieve the maximum well being of which he is capable so that he can have a full satisfying life and be able to cope with the difficulties when they occur.

Education is seen as the process of preparing unique human beings to fit into a complex kaleidoscopic social pattern able to cope with life as it is, adapt successfully as it changes and contribute something positive towards its betterment.

Catalyst has been defined as any substance

The findings

The physical examination shows that the patient is under-developed and under-nourished despite agricultural potential and agricultural graduates.

The patient's lungs are riddled with tuberculosis despite the curative services in hospitals and clinics.

The patient shows signs of affliction by almost all the behaviour-related health problems viz.: illegitimacy, sexually transmitted diseases, cigarette smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction (particularly dagga), distress, anxiety, depression, mental illness and motor accidents.

On this note the readers should be left to prescribe the treatment.

In conclusion I wish to cite on behalf of all those who would like to see change in health status of Transkeian citizens the prayer:

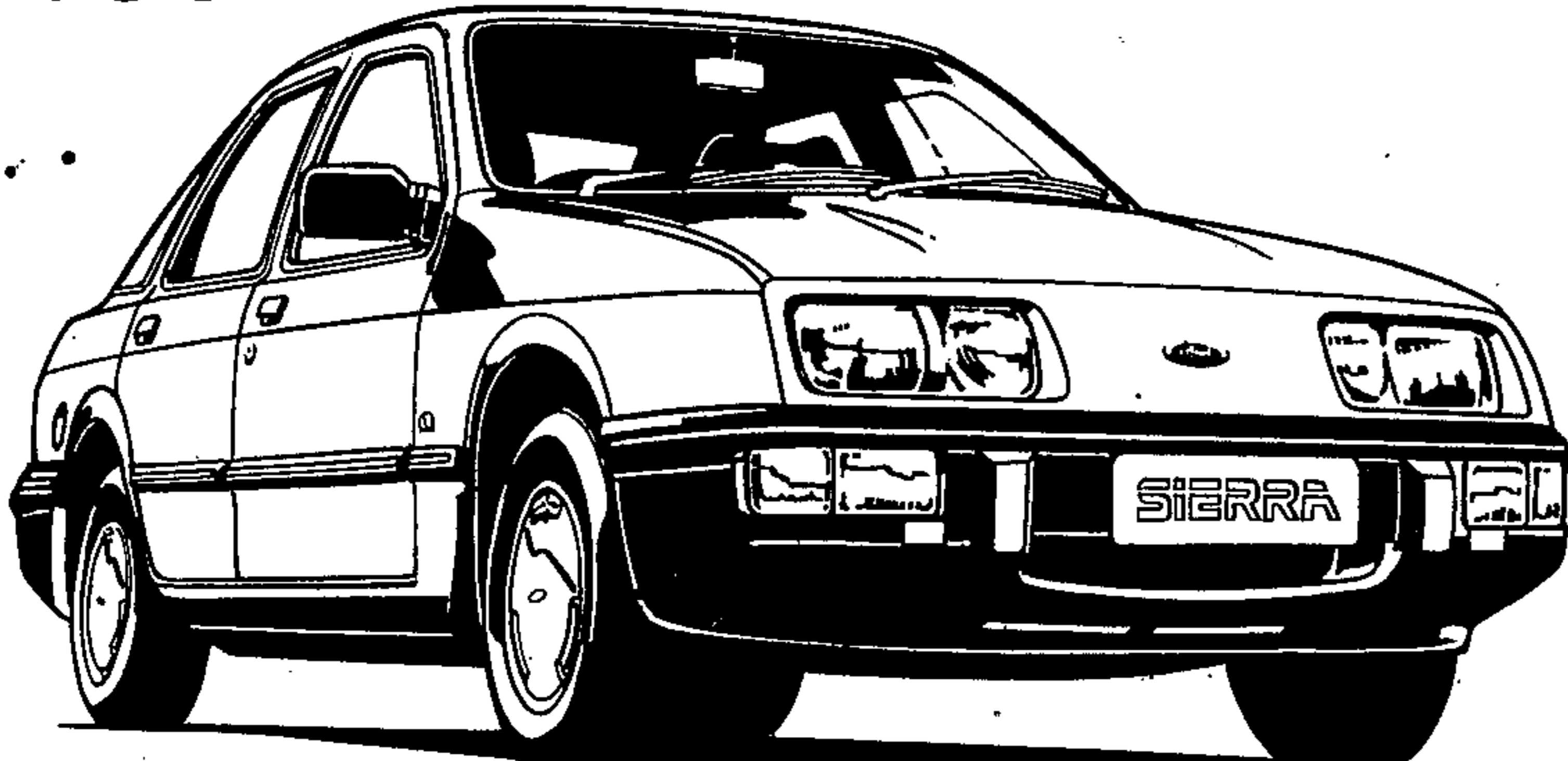
God grant me the serenity to accept
The things I cannot change
The courage to change

the things I can

And the wisdom to know the difference.

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If between nations



Mrs Bolobo pinpoints the areas of Transkei to demonstrate the imbalance of urban-rural services.

and such activities as community organisation, community participation, agricultural improvement, transport communication, nutrition marketing, housing and resettlement schemes;

There is a great disparity in the facilities available for urban dwellers and those for rural masses. The former have all available modern facilities while the latter hardly have basic requirements like food, clean drinking water and sanitary facilities.

There are no health maintenance nor health surveillance services for the vulnerable or at risk groups;

There is no proper understanding of cultural norms and beliefs of the masses in the rural areas;

There is very little or no involvement of the people in the planning and running of the health services;

Lack of a system for gathering and utilising health statistics in the rural areas; and

Lack of personnel to run health programmes in the community.

Again the question arises: How can these

faulty or weak links be amended in the existing health care delivery system?

The community is the focus for change but we must find the diagnosis of Transkei to be able to prescribe treatment.

It must be pointed out that any community, whichever way it is viewed, is composed of interdependent parts.

The individual is as important to the community as the cell is to the body. Just as the whole person suffers

when one part of his body is diseased, so will the community suffer when one of its members is out of balance.

While our focus of change is the community, ultimately it is the individual that is central.

Knowledge of the community is, however, a pre-requisite before change can be brought about.

Let us find out the characteristics of the patient by looking at the chart on this page.



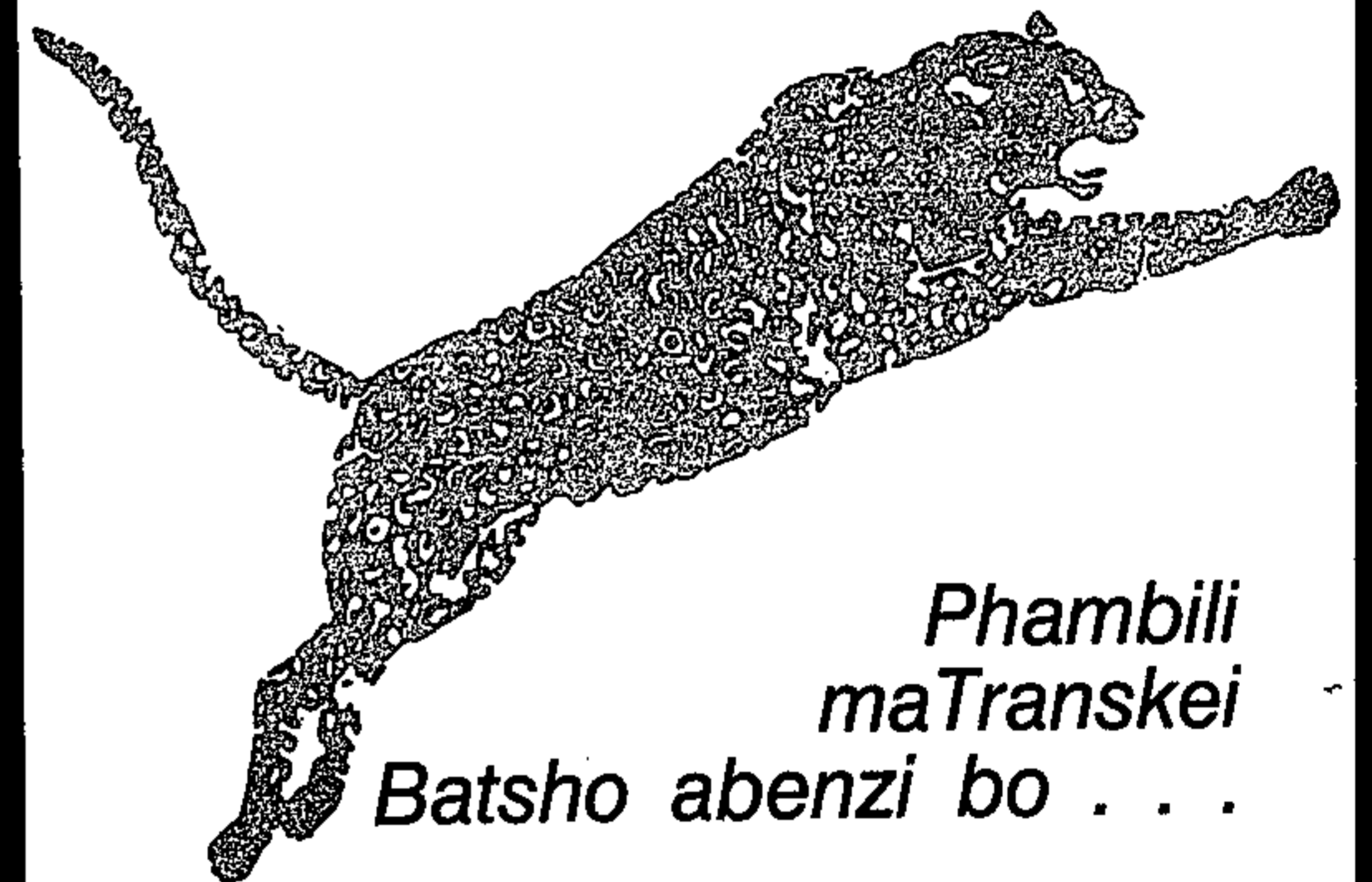
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or agent that causes catalyst retards it.

catalysis and catalysis is defined as an alteration in the speed of chemical reaction affected by the presence of an agent or substance that itself remains stable.

The definition says that a positive catalyst accelerates the speed of reaction, a negative

Change refers to the modification of the individual who is learning. Changes of course, may be of many types but in all of them there is a process of structuring the new material and of re-structuring what is already known.

Some areas presenting health problems amenable to change are those relating to the existing health care delivery system:

Health education is seen as the sum total of all the influences affecting knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in health matters.

Some areas presenting health problems amenable to change are those relating to the existing health care delivery system:

Large sums of money are invested in building the health infrastructure and in developing manpower and yet the impact on the overall health situation is marginal;

Ignorance, lack of motivation, long distances, lack of transport, uneven distribution of health services all contribute to minimal utilisation of these services. It is estimated that no more than 15 per cent of the total rural population make use of health services on a regular basis;

There is a gap between existing medical technology and knowledge on the one hand and health needs of the rural population on the other and this still cannot be bridged. This gap is mainly caused by the absence of important links in the organisation and planning of the existing health care delivery system.

For instance: The services are more curative than preventive or promotive;

They make use of highly trained manpower to the total exclusion of manpower at village level;

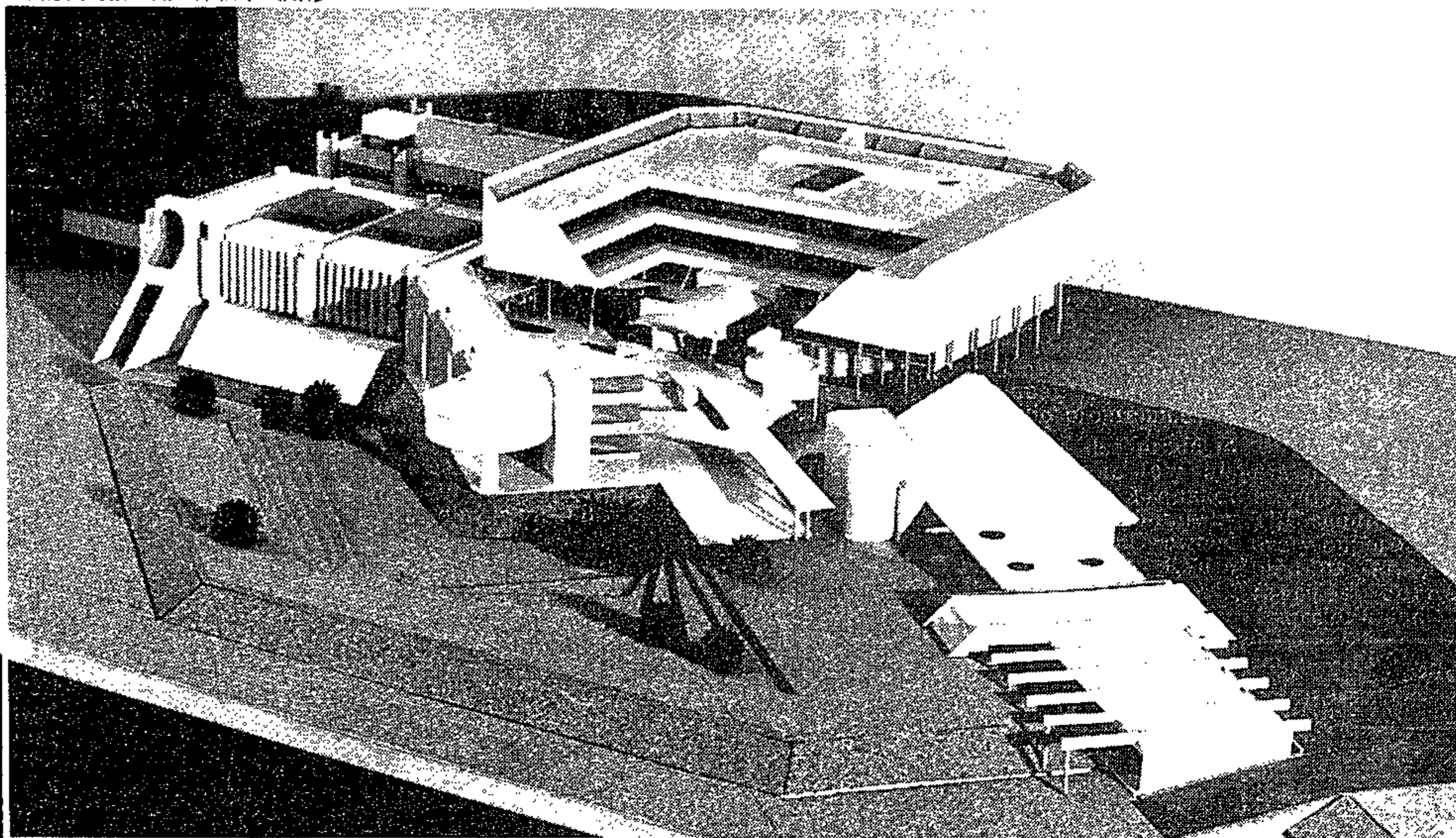
There is no link between medical activity

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A model of the R13m phase of the University of Transkei where building has started on the second phase.

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The University of Transkei is growing rapidly.

Starting as a branch of the University of Fort Hare in 1976 with one

faculty (arts), 13 departments and a student enrolment of 132, it now has five faculties (arts, economic sciences, science and education and

law), 35 departments and a student enrolment of over 2 200.

Now in its eighth year, it is time to review its achievements in rela-

tion to the university's objectives.

A substantial number of students has graduated: BA 157, B Com 58, B Admin 12, BSc 32, B Juris 4, B Proc 3, BA Hons 34, B Comm Hons 1, B Admin Hons 3, BSc Hons 3, LLB 1, Bed 6. This gives total of 317.

A number of conferences and symposiums have been held to find solutions to the problems facing a developing country.

An honours degree in development studies has

been introduced from 1983 and from 1984 a degree in social work and community development will be introduced.

In 1981, the teacher training colleges in Transkei were affiliated to the University enabling it to make a direct improvement in the quality of teacher training education.

By the Registrar (Academic), Mr S. D. Majokweni

Diplomas: higher diploma in library science 2, lower diploma in library science 1, diploma in nursing administration 8, diploma in commerce, 1, post graduate diploma in education 21, post grad diploma in education (non grad) 5, senior secondary teachers diploma 10, certificate in primary education 19, diploma juris 2. This gives a total of 71.

A number of research projects has been undertaken in consultation with the government or its agencies. Among them are:

Fresh water fish project;

A survey of the strategies, methodology and effectiveness of continuing education in the Eastern Cape;

The effects of drought and the nitrogen fertilisation on protein quality and yield in maize;

Veld type evaluation and management strategy to improve or more fully utilise grazing production;

Industrial development in Transkei, trends, structural patterns, development prospects and supporting policies;

Obstacles inhibiting establishment growth and efficiency of indigenous enterprises in Transkei;

Protestant work ethic endorsement, intrinsic motivation and work behaviour among Transkeian civil servants; and

An evaluation of the agricultural co-operative movement in Transkei.

For the first time, 1 262 students sat for their qualifying examinations moderated by the Faculty of Education and 946 students passed.

From the above brief account of the activities of the university, it is abundantly clear that the university is not an ivory tower. According to tradition, a university is established for the advancement of truth. Being situated in a developing country the University of Transkei will, without sacrificing liberal education, also pay attention to the pursuit of disciplines which have a utilitarian bearing.

The rise in student numbers from 132 to 2 200 has resulted in a crisis with academic space as well as residential accommodation.

The student residences under construction will provide temporary relief in 1985.

However, academic space will still be an impediment to the smooth development of the university. Applications for expansion have been forwarded to the government and it is trusted a decision will be made without undue delay.

The university is doing its best to provide young leadership which the Republic of Transkei requires

An open invitation is made to the community to exploit the expertise offered by the university.

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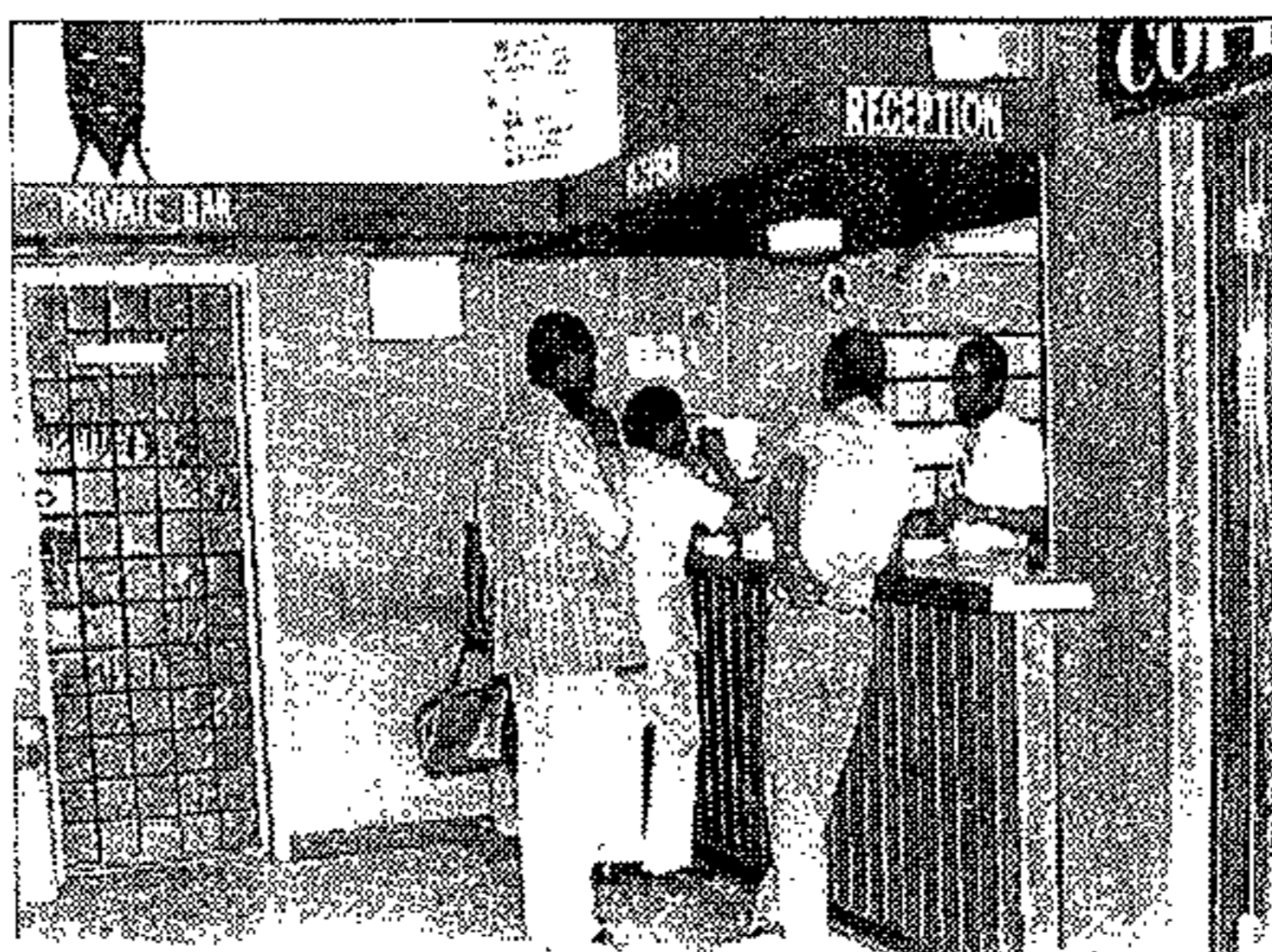
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The Transkei Defence Force was formed in 1975 and has a crucial role to perform in the Republic of Transkei. Its foremost considerations are the protection of the country and its people's, as a deterrent and provision of the most stable climate possible for development.

The TDF, in common with other Southern African countries, is facing a potential threat to Transkei which hangs over the entire sub-region.

The military integrity of Transkei is paramount to the TDF and the determination to secure this is reflected in the great progress with the force which has been made to date in all spheres. This process will continue.

In pursuance of its aim to develop a highly efficient army capable of dealing swiftly with any threat to the security of the country, the TDF has achieved much in the last year.

The theme has been consolidation and training of existing military units in conjunction with the Defence Force's development plan.

A number of programmes have been instituted this year which combine to give the force greater significant progress.

Accommodation: Plans for building and extending bases are far advanced and this year will see significant progress with accommodation of the TDF. This will continue in the years ahead.

The TDF has acquired land for bases in keep-

Creating a stable climate for progress

ing with its strategies, particularly in the border areas and infrastructure will be built as a priority.

Equipment: Expansion and re-equipment programmes have begun and the TDF is now favourably placed as far as its military equipment is concerned.

Air support: Plans have been approved to improve the air support available and so to enable the TDF to carry out its role with a greater degree of mobility, flexibility and psychological advantage.

The question of aircraft is being approached with a degree of pragmatism taking into account other state priorities and will be based on sound principles.

Economic factors: As with any developing country, finance is at the heart of all development and governments have a responsibility to balance expenditure of resources between pure development and its law and order agencies.

Transkei is no exception and the development of the TDF is of necessity, on very strict controlled lines. Viewed against this the strides

which have been made in the operations and are extremely gratifying training branch where the staff, among other things, is responsible

Training remains the most important function. Responsibility is vested in the operations and defining aims.

By the Commanding Officer of the Transkei Defence Force, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly.



In training with mortars ... soldiers from No 1 Transkei battalion.

The Transkeian School of Infantry is the principal training establishment. The school is organised to conduct individual tactical and regimental training up to unit (battalion) level.

Tactical training includes junior and senior courses for non-commissioned officers in addition to officers courses at platoon, com-

pany and battalion level. Regimental training is primarily concerned with instruction of drill, weapons, methods of instruction on drill, weapons methods of instruction and regimental duties.

The two major combat units, No 1 Transkeian Battalion and the Special Forces Regiment, are responsible for the

selection and training of recruits and the efficient progression of training from basic individual skills to sub-unit training in all phases of war.

There is specialist training for vehicle mechanics, armourers, medical orderlies, signallers and military police. Technical training includes attendance at the Umtata Technical College.

The School of Infantry has conducted over 30 courses this year. In March, 17 officer cadets were commissioned. A total of 18 junior cadets are in training and are due to pass out in March 1984. This tough demanding course continues to ensure that the highest standard is maintained.

Ladies Rendezvous

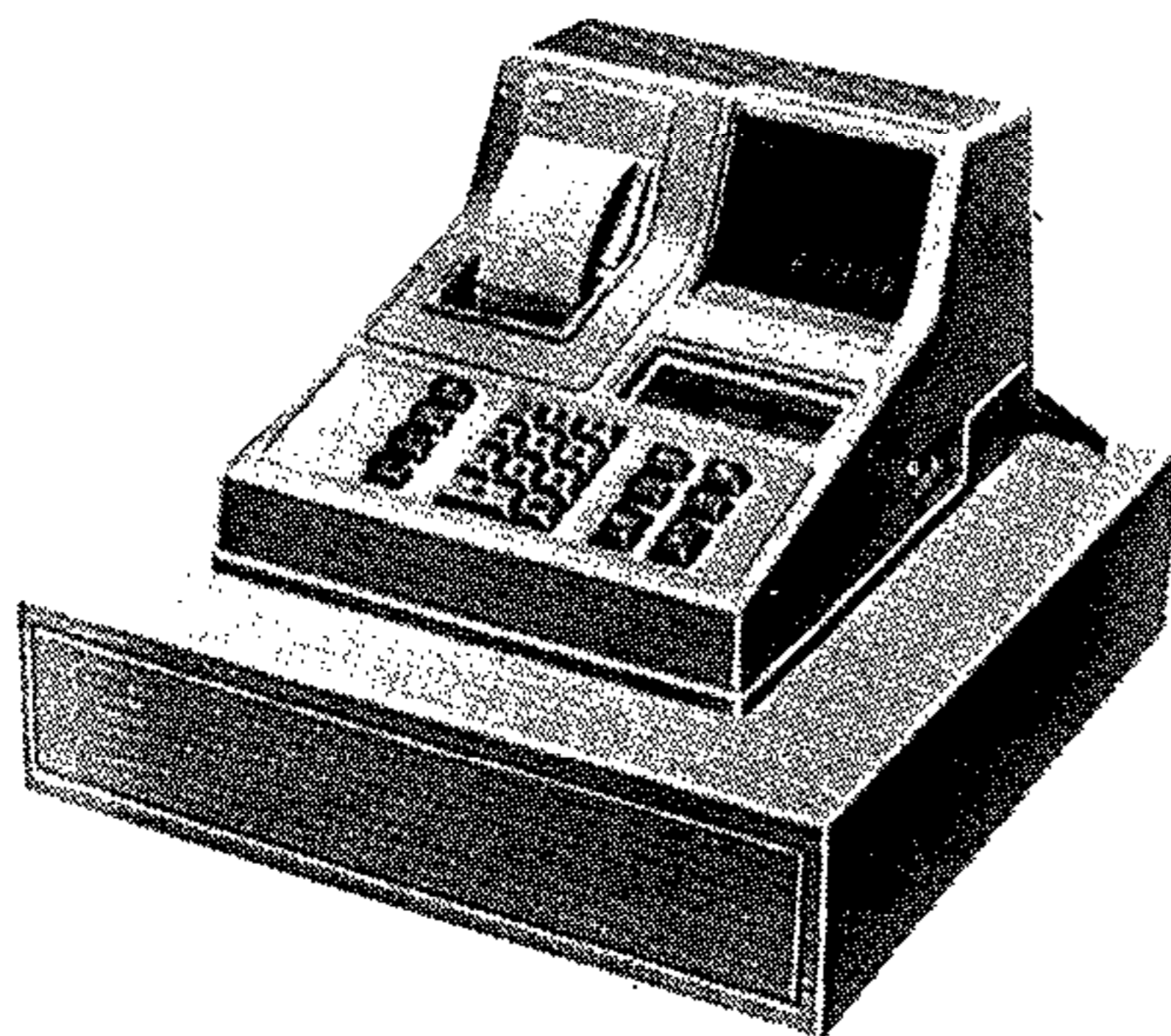
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Going

Spirit of joint effort

for small ... with big rewards

Economic development through development of the people and indigenous resources is the central philosophy of Encouragement is given to people to use whatever skills and resources they have in the realisation that these

By Mike Jackson, General Manager of the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido)

Transido which has been set up as a joint venture between the Department of Commerce and the Transkei Development Corporation since 1981. skills will frequently only be developed partially. In a poor country, simple and often imperfect products can still satisfy the basic needs of the



The first of Transido complexes designed specifically for small industries was opened here this year.

It is located in Ngangelizwe and offers facilities most needed by a small industrialist at a price he can afford.

This is achieved by providing services such as ablution block, store and office on a communal basis as well as making use of robust but low-cost construction techniques.

The Complex comprises 24 factory flatlets of 25 sq m and 50 sq m floor space. Some have a protected yard area which gives additional storage and work space.

The complex is arranged in such a way that a central open work area is formed for use in good weather.

This arrangement gives an atmosphere of community. There is a spirit of joint effort.

failure rate among small industries is always very high.

A business investigation section comprising four people conducts viability studies of applicants for financial assistance and makes recommendations.

The individual applicants are typically larger, more formal industries with investments in assets between R1 000 and R100 000, thus justifying individual appraisal.

There have not been many industries in this bracket due to little encouragement to local entrepreneurs.

Potential entrepreneurs are coming forward increasingly as they realise the assistance that can be obtained.

Some 15 to 20 such applications are being received a month of which 8 to 10 justify investigation.

Transido focuses attention on assistance to enterprises falling within the following definition:

Only "small" enterprises are considered. The upper limit for a venture to be regarded as small is defined by the total book value of assets owned or leased, including stock, debtors and cash, but excluding land and buildings with a value not exceeding R100 000 at 1983 prices. This limit is increased

annually to accommodate increasing prices. A high proportion of those being assisted have asset values of less than R5 000 and fewer than 10 employees. Many could be considered part of the informal sector.

Only small enterprises considered "industry" are assisted. The term industry is interpreted broadly to mean all activities concerned with mechanical or chemical transformation of materials in new products and services related to these industries. Included are manufacturing of any kind, construction, repairs, plumbing, welding, collection for sale (mussels and herbs), cottag home industry, industrial cartage and laundries and dry cleaners.

The large number of small applications received are catered for by establishing assistance "package" schemes under which small industries of a particular type (eg building contractors) can be assessed according to set criteria and assisted with the relevant package.

The main industry groups to which the packages are applicable are:

Sewing, knitting, crocheting and handcraft: assistance consists of sewing or knitting machines provided under suspensive sale agreements and raw material provided on a

limited credit term. Over 700 small industries in this group have been assisted;

Building contracting: most local building contractors (about 75) are being provided with working capital financing under a package which entails cession by the contractor of his progress payments as security to Transido and payment of a service fee; Woodworking, metalworking, brickmaking: assistance packages are in operation for cement brick and block making as well as for woodworkers and tank makers. Equipment is provided on suspensive sale but raw material credit is only provided in exceptional cases.

Credit given on raw materials is usually 30 to 60 days, but this is sufficient for most small industries. The supply service described below also serves as a form of raw material finance to purchase more frequently and in small quantities, reducing their need to invest in stock.

In addition to providing working capital and equipment financing, Transido provides a central buying service for small industries.

Cloth, wool and other raw materials are bought in bulk and sold at favourable prices from a depot in Umtata.

Transido staff also advise on raw material to be bought.

people and their production increases the wealth of the country.

For this form of production, low-cost local materials need to be used with simple, robust production methods.

Thus Transido seeks to encourage the establishment of small industries on a wide scale, generally producing basic products to make great use of this means of wealth and employment creation.

Transido pursues the principle that there is little point in establishing ventures which are not self-sufficient and can only survive through charity or continual government grants.

It assesses applicants for financial assistance and assists those with a good chance of operating in a viable fashion. This is done in recognition of the fact that the

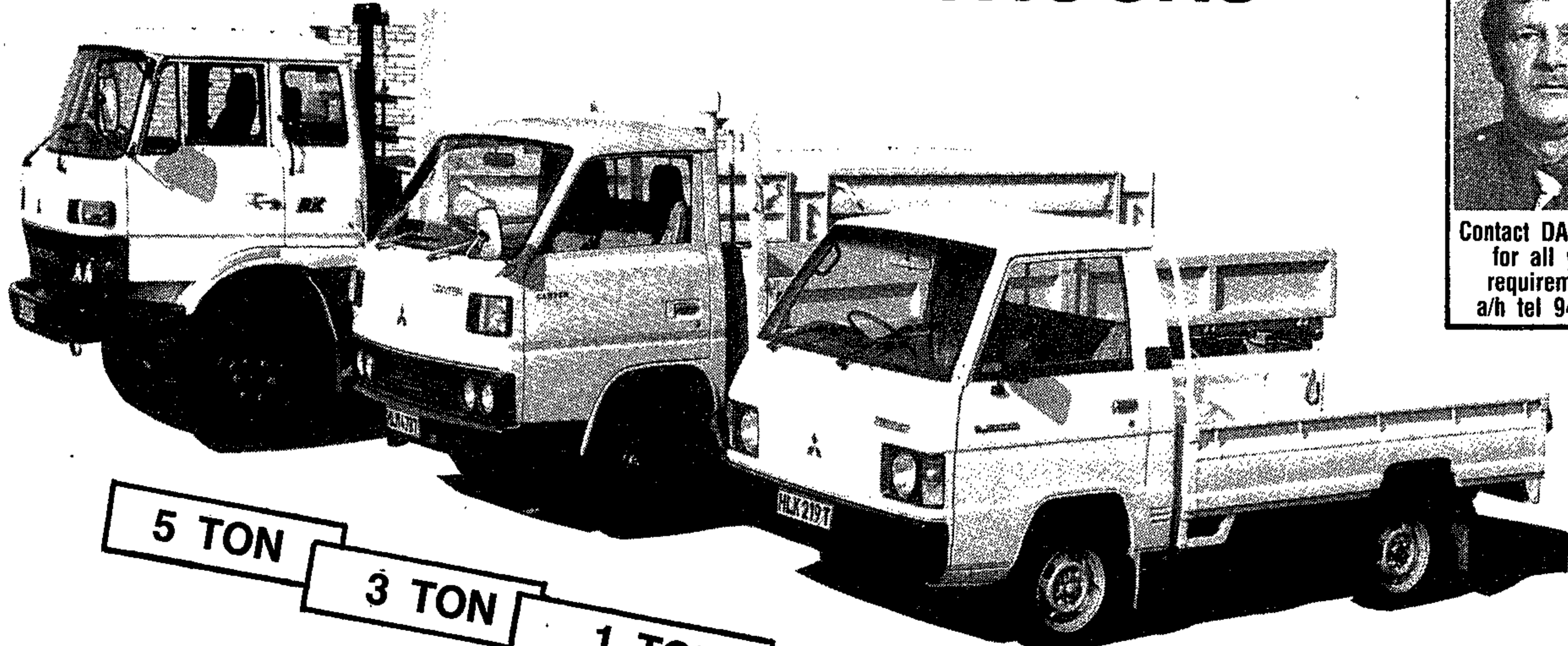
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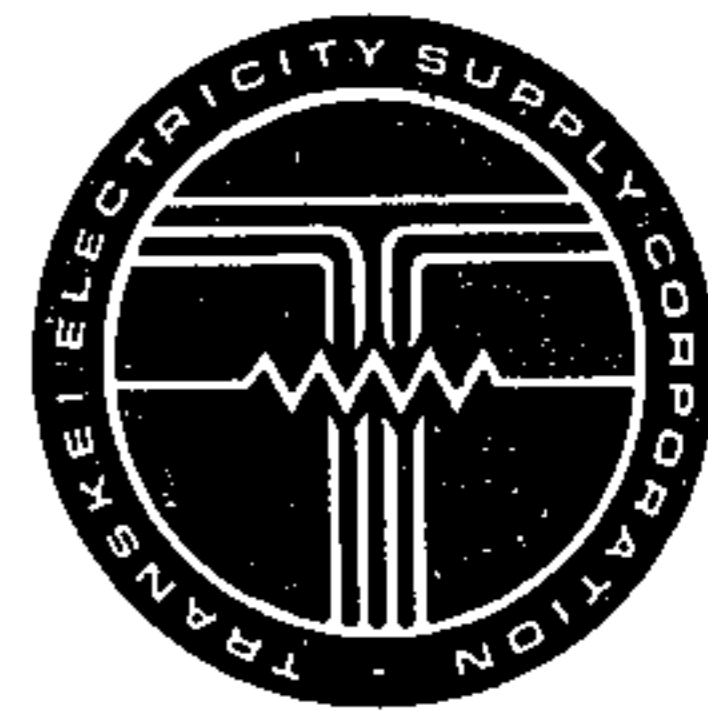


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Formed in August 1979 with the specific purpose of generating, transmitting and distributing electrical energy in the Republic of Transkei.

Prior to the formation of the Corporation, electricity was purchased in bulk from ESCOM by the Municipalities of Umtata and Butterworth. After the formation of TESCO this practise continued until the 1st July 1980 when the Corporation purchased the ESCOM main 66 kV transmission line and substation within Transkei and assumed responsibility for supplies. During this period the Umtata Hydro Electric Project was handed over to TESCO and used to reduce the imported power from ESCOM.

The total installed capacity of the 1st and 2nd Falls station is 17 Megawatts with an expected energy output in a normal year of 25 Gega Watt hours.

Very little expansion of TESCO took place until late 1981 when a contract was awarded to Hubert Davies Construction for a 66 kV main transmission line with 22 kV distribution lines to feed the Magwa, Majola Tea Estates, the towns of Libode, Port St. Johns and Lusikisiki.

The total cost of this project was R4,96 million for the power lines and associated substations and due for completion in December 1983.

In December 1981 the Corporation assumed responsibility for the internal distribution of Idutywa, and will in December take over the internal network of Port St. Johns and Lusikisiki.

In addition to the above, TESCO took over the operation of the Ncora Hydro

Electric station in January 1983 from the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry and now supplies the consumers of Interscience, the whole of Engcobo and a bulk supply to Cofimvaba.

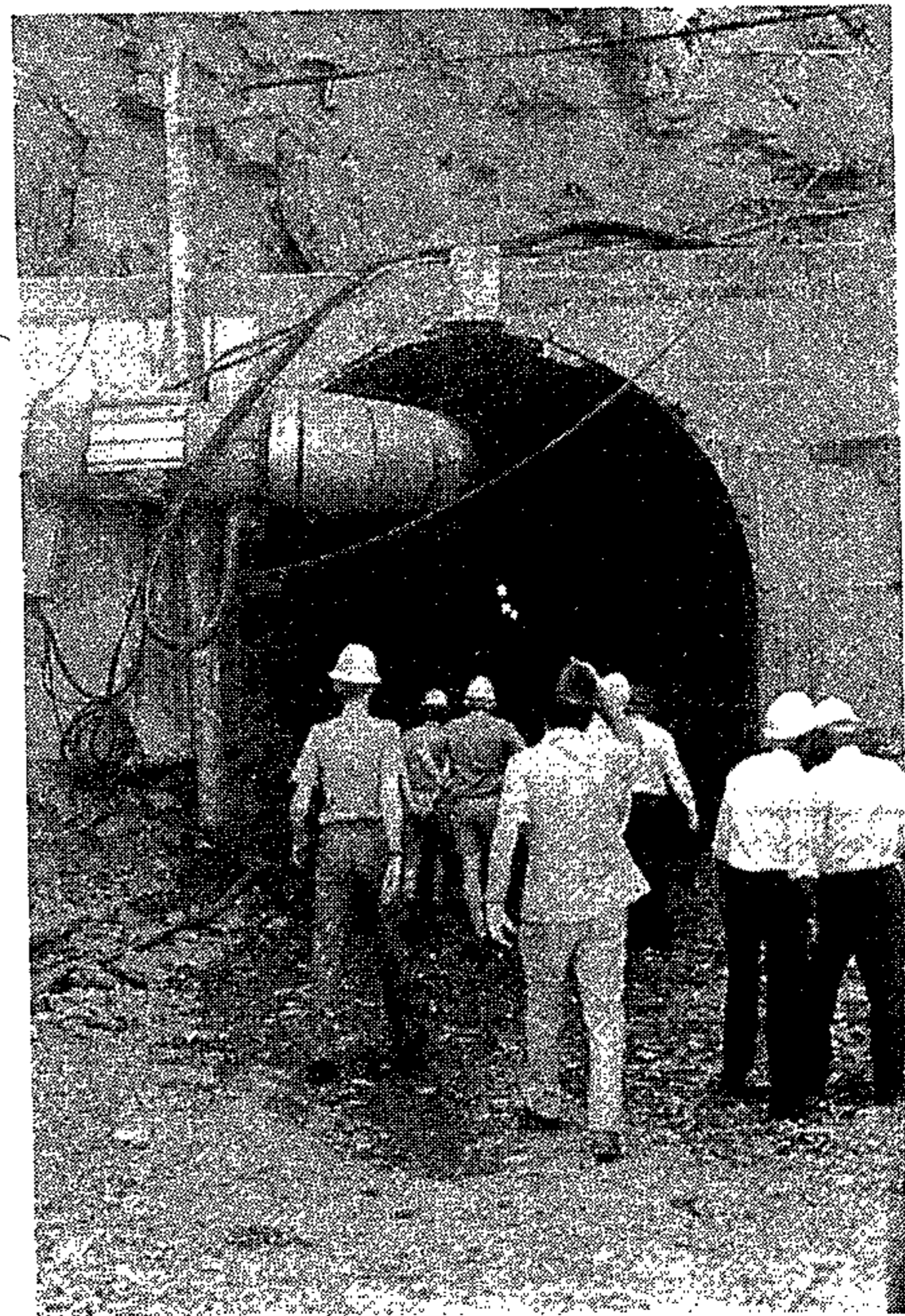
The newly formed construction section of TESCO has successfully completed the 22 kV power lines from Umtata to Viedgesville and from Ncora to Cofimvaba at a cost of R230 000. At present construction is being undertaken to the value of R1,00 million to supply the Trankei Broadcasting Corporation near Umzimkulu and lines to supply the two Government hospitals at Bambisana and Isilimela plus the internal systems of Engcobo, Idutywa, Port St. Johns and Lusikisiki. In September 1982 the Corporation awarded contracts in the total sum of R37 million including finance charges and escalation for the construction of a 42 Megawatt hydro station on the Mbashe river. This is due to start operation in April 1984 and assuming a good rainy season will enable 80% of all TESCO's power requirements to be generated internally from the 4 hydro stations on the system. The Mbashe stage (1) as being built is capable of expansion to a total capacity of 106 Megawatts in the future and would then enable 100% internal generation of the power requirements for Transkei.

An additional loan is at present being sought of just over R9,00 million to carry out essential power line grid extensions in Western, Northern and Southern Transkei.

An indication of the expansion of TESCO can be taken from the following brief statistics.

	1980/81	1982/3	1983/84 (Est.)
Revenue.....	R3,42m	R6,91m	R8,87m
Peak Demand	26 400 kVA	30 000 kVA	34 400 kVA
Consumers.....	19	400	2 200

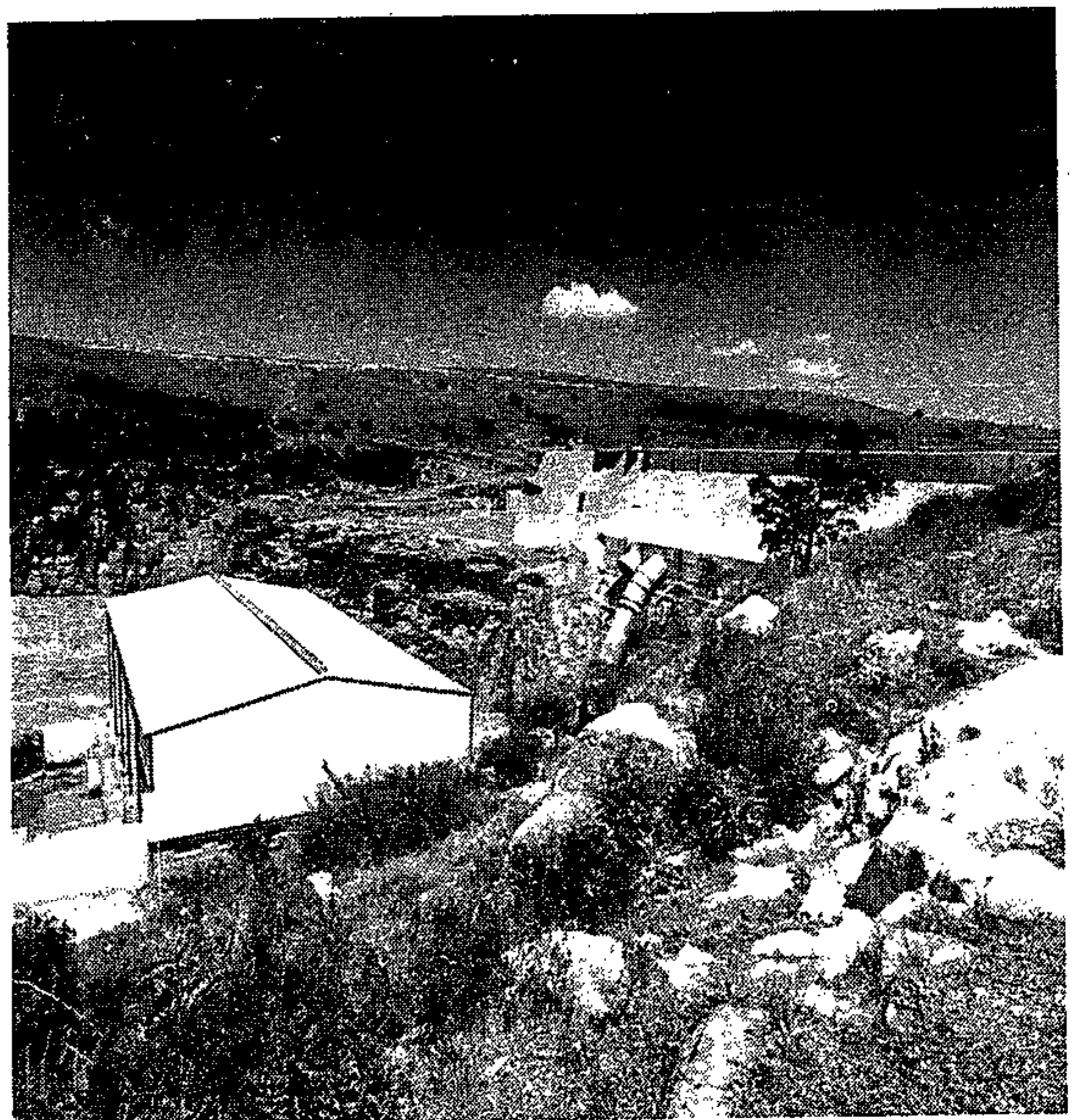
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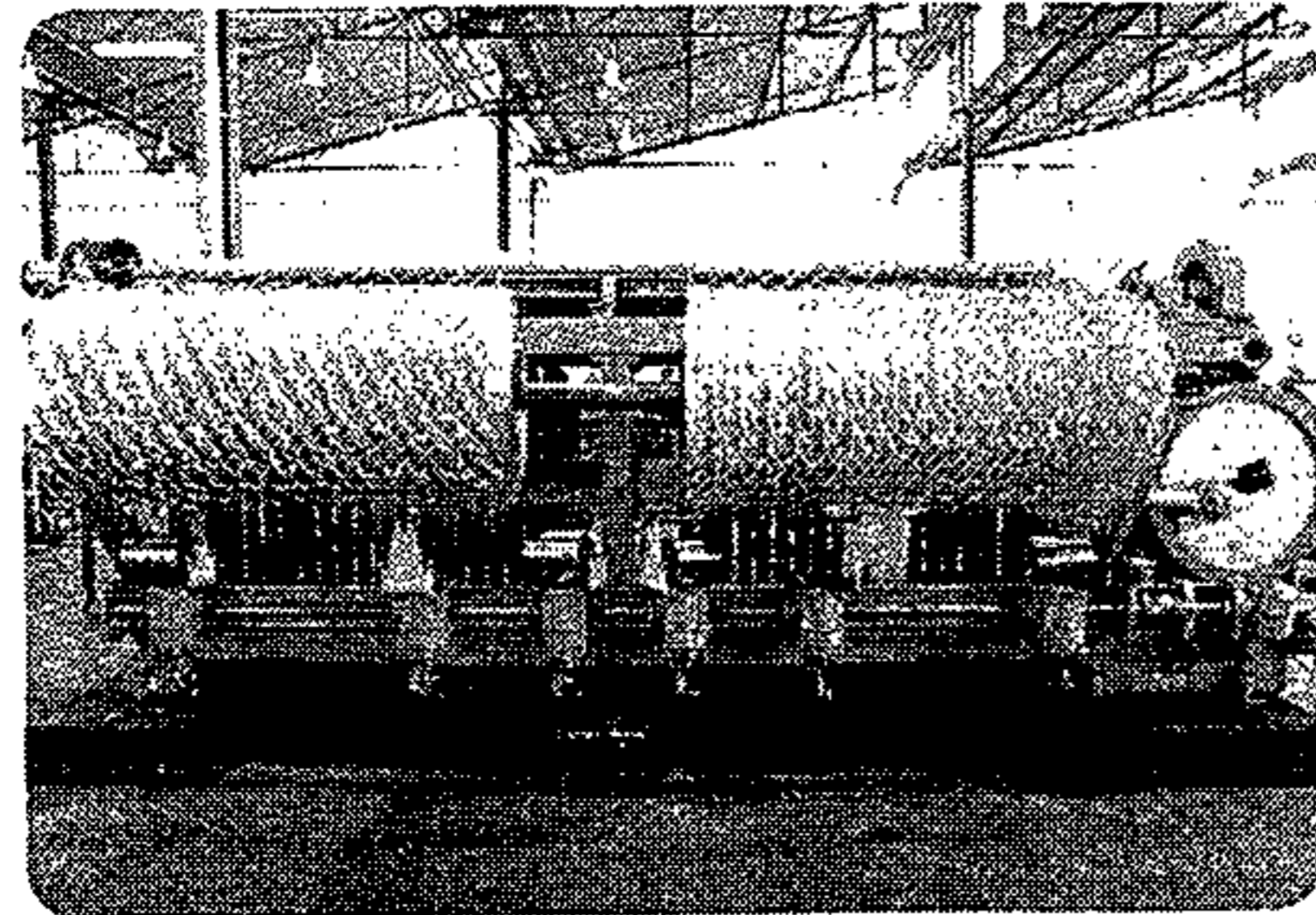


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Independence day is fitting to look at important trends in our legal system.

Before white rule, Transkeians were subject to Xhosa law with the chief as the focal point of authority. In private law, there was some activity in the sphere of the law of persons and family law, the law of things, the law of delict and the law of succession.

However, these branches were not well developed and the main handicap to development was that the legal system was unwritten. There were no commercial contracts and there was no law of movable and immovable property in the modern sense.

The traditional legal system belongs to the category of less specialised legal systems, compared with more specialised ones of the West.

The legal system of any people is a reflection of the culture of the people at a given time. It is the usages of the people that crystallise of their own accord into rules of law and legal institutions.

In less specialised legal systems, the dividing line between practises which have the force of law, and usages which, though common, cannot be legally enforced, where it is discernible is very thin.

The result is that our traditional legal system is by and large customary law.

Of course the more specialised legal systems have also developed from a stage of less specialised forms. When the Romans were learned people with writers, poets, lawyers and orators, the English were still wearing skins and were uncivilised and barbaric. The process of evolution is the same. The question is always one of timing.

The Transkei Traditional legal institutions are more general or communal in character compared to the indi-

Blending of legal systems is the key

Blending traditional law with Western-orientated law . . . the usual problem for newly independent states.

Law professor and author of the book, Customary Law in a Changing Society, Professor Digby Koyana, looks at Transkei's handling of the issue.

vidualistic institutions of the West. This is illustrated in marriage procedures.

Secondly they are more concrete and visible in character. Compare here the "taking of the stomach" which is the customary way of informing the tortfeasor before a seduction or

At independence, the Transkei National Assembly made a welcome move by giving more recognition to customary law. All proceedings involving questions of tribal customs would be at the discretion of the court to decide in accordance with tribal law.



adultery damages claim is instituted, and the "intlonze" (exhibit) which is held as proof of adultery having been committed and the display of the skin of a Nqoma beast (loaned beast) which has died and driving of the "ikhazi" cattle by the woman to her husband's home when she seeks to dissolve the marriage.

The legal institutions of more modern societies are more abstract.

Thirdly, the legal institutions have a more religious or traditional character, as against the more rational and factual character of the institutions of more modern societies. This is because of the function placed on religion by a less modern society. The law has a sacred character. Failure to comply with tradition, it is held, brings punishment from the ancestral spirits.

Despite these differences, the traditional Transkeian legal system fully satisfied the traditional way of life.

However, because of contact with the whites in the last century, there was a great deal of modernisation in the social, economic and political system could not remain unaffected. It had to be adapted to modern tendencies with recognition of customary law. Without such recognition, it would have by now been phased out.

This partial recognition causes problems because the discretion is qualified by the proviso that the "native law" applicable will not be opposed to natural justice. The proviso enables the courts to bow the influence of Roman-Dutch Law and to sometimes import it into customary law.

It can be said that the annexation of Transkei 100 years ago did not mean that annexation of the private law of Transkei. A formula for the co-existence of Roman Dutch Law and our law facilitated an evolutionary acceptance of the Roman Dutch Law systems by the people of Transkei and the basic gateways to that acceptance were Christianity and Education.

It must be accepted that the process had been remarkably slow because so far only about 20 per cent of our people have been Christianised and have become converted to the Roman Dutch law way of life.

The annexation of Transkei by proclamation meant the land was made subject to the laws in force in Transkei and the colonial government reserved the right to modify these laws. An Act laid down that no Act passed by Parliament of the Cape colony would extend or be deemed to extend to the

Transkeian territories unless it was extended in express words.

At Union, relations between South Africa and Transkei remained as between Transkei and the Cape colonial government.

At independence, the usual choice facing African leaders confronted Transkei: whether to adhere to the patterns laid down by the white regimes or discard them in favour of traditional customary patterns. There was also an opportunity to have an amalgam of the Western and the African patterns. Transkei appears to have opted for the latter, but for some unknown reason, this is hardly understood by an overly critical world which seems to expect Transkei to pass exactly the same kind of legislation that will be passed by the British Parliament or the Congress of the US.

Little count seems to be taken of the fact that pre-colonial heritage, colonial rule and the politics of independence invariably leave the new African states, of which Transkei is no exception, with a complicated and disorganised mass of legal norms, indeed with a plurality of legal systems and concomitant choice of law dilemmas.

And yet it is a fact that much of the so-called common law on the one hand and the customary law on the other hand become outdated in the light of modern social demands.

In the circumstances, the Transkei Marriage Act of 1978 is an important piece of legislation in the context of our traditional law and Roman Dutch Law.

It gives the customary marriage the same status as a civil marriage and it makes it legal for a man married by civil rights to contract a customary marriage giving rise to fully legitimate children and eliminating the right of the civil rights wife to complain at law about this additional wife.

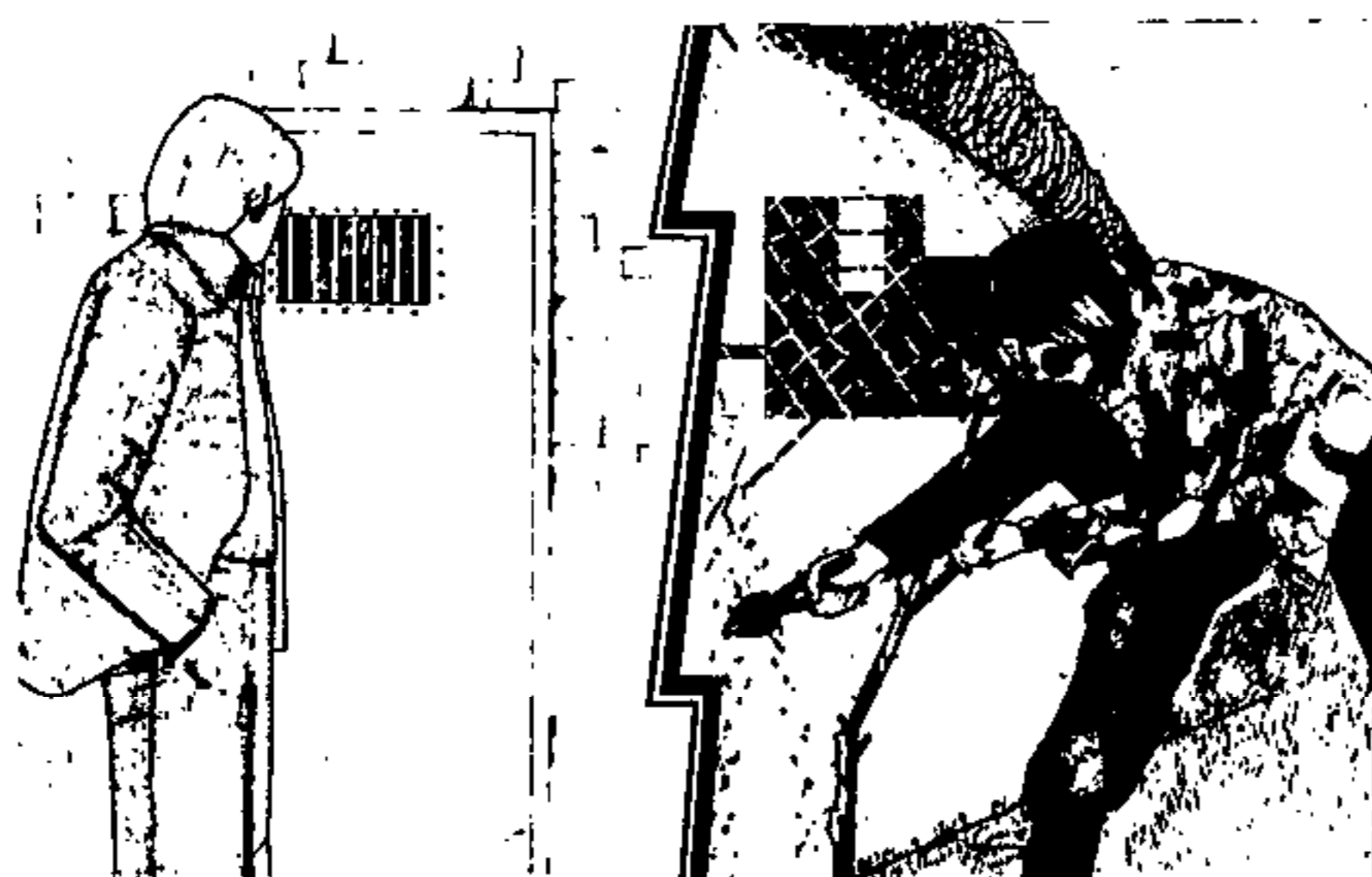
The National Assembly in Transkei passed the Regional Authority Courts Act in 1982 which established a regional authority court in each of the nine regions of Transkei.

The court will be presided over by the head of the regional authority (usually a paramount chief) and will have jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. Such jurisdiction will be exercised concurrently with the magistrates court within the regional authority area.

Enlightened observers have contended that the act may not result in true and non-selective justice, that the ordinary man in the street will not, when his case has been tried, be satisfied that justice has been done, because legal representation is not allowed and the chiefs have no legal training. They also say the act infringes on the doctrine of separation of powers and that the hearings of the courts will not be published.

Expressed as they are by people cooked and boiled in the Western orientated South African legal system, these critics come as no surprise and they reflect

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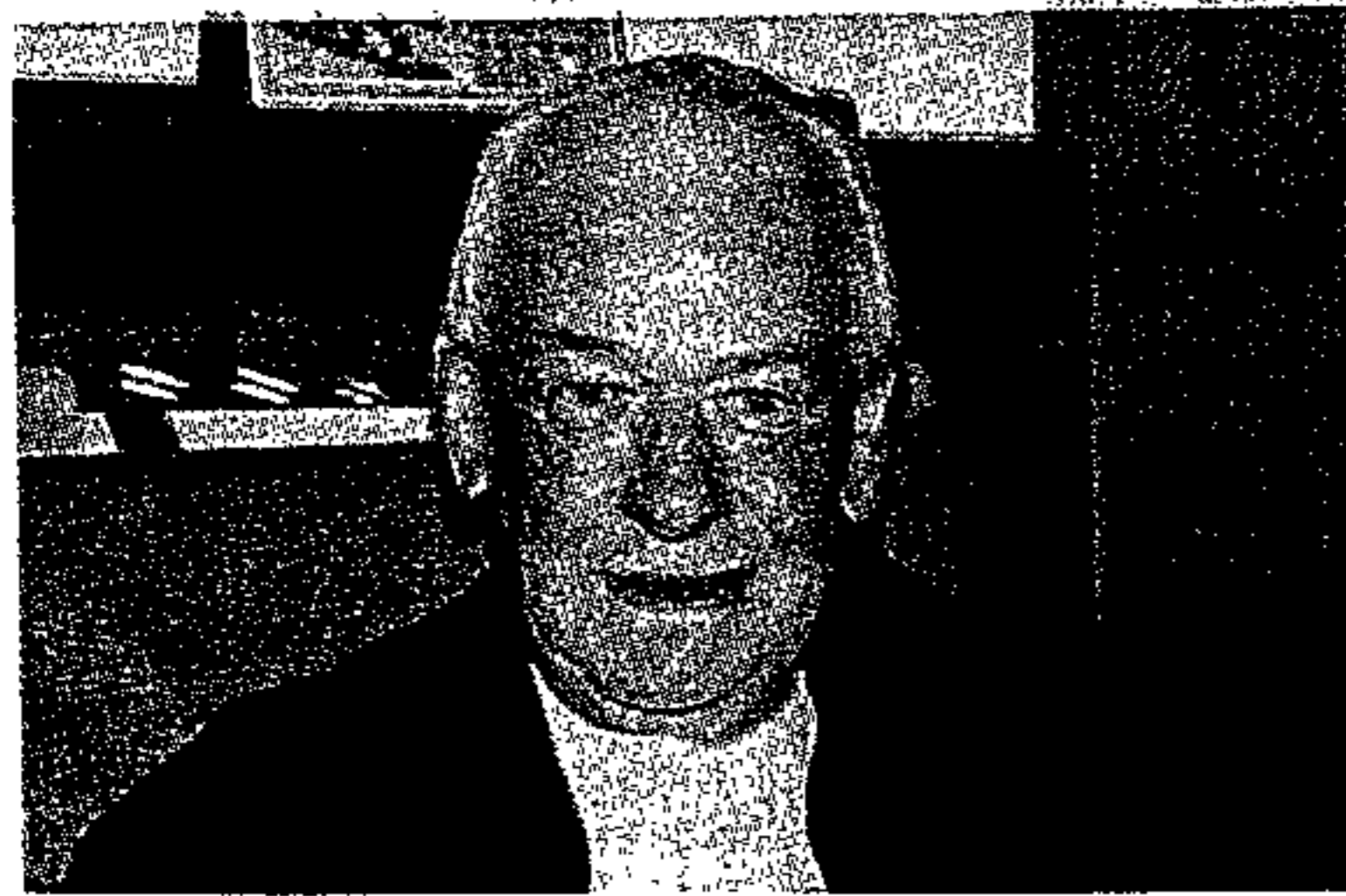
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Attorney-General George Muller (left) spent two periods of his 70 years in Transkei: one as a three-year-old and many years later as a 65-year-old lawman.

At the end of this month he retires to his home in the Kloof with half a decade of active work under his legal belt.

"No I won't be retiring. I don't believe in that," says the man who

Half a century of law

has become of symbol of Western law in Transkei and who has featured in many of the country's major trials. I will find something to do, but I just don't know what it is at the moment. But definitely not retirement."

Mr Muller, who has appeared in a famous murder trial in 1945 in

Durban where the phrase "a trial within a trial" was coined, says he has enjoyed his legal work in Transkei and is still very much in love with the country and its people.

"There had not been much change in the law since I have been here. There have been addi-

tions to the legal system such as the tribal courts but these have not started functioning yet.

As he says goodbye to Transkei, Mr Muller says he has seen remarkable growth since he came here as a boy to attend school at Umtata High and kindergarten at a school where the par-

liamentary buildings are now sited.

"Yes, when I came to Umtata it was very small, there were few cars around and of course there was no electricity. My father's mealie fields were where the Savoy Hotel is today.

"Today, Umtata with its multi-storey buildings has seen remarkable growth and I will certainly miss it."

Continued from 22

the outlook of the Western lawyer.

Regrettably they lose sight of one important factor: African concepts of law, which reigned supreme and sustained the people for centuries before the advent of received Western law, cannot be washed away or similarly substituted overnight.

On the criticism of separation of powers, I submit that African governments do not reject this doctrine at all and they apply it to the full extent to which the changing African societies demand. There is separation in Transkei but this essentially a doctrine of Western European law and a not a universal doctrine. The corresponding doctrine in Africa is the doctrine of the concentration of powers in the chief.

I feel that legal representation at the level of chiefs and headmen's courts cannot serve a useful purpose, but I respectfully submit that

serious consideration be given to legal representation at the Regional Court Authority level.

It is not surprising to us that white lawyers living and practising in Transkei, aided and abetted by the whitemedia, should look very critically on these legislative innovations.

But that apart, one also finds black lawyers who are inclined to sing the same tune.

This is to be understood because where a nation has been colonised and nurtured in the institutions of the dominant power for a century, the tendency is for some of them to reject the indigenous institutions as inferior.

In all circumstances it is advisable that we view legislative innovations in Transkei with a great deal more circumspection and see them for what they are meant to achieve and not against the background of what is being done in the legislative field in England, or America, Germany or France.

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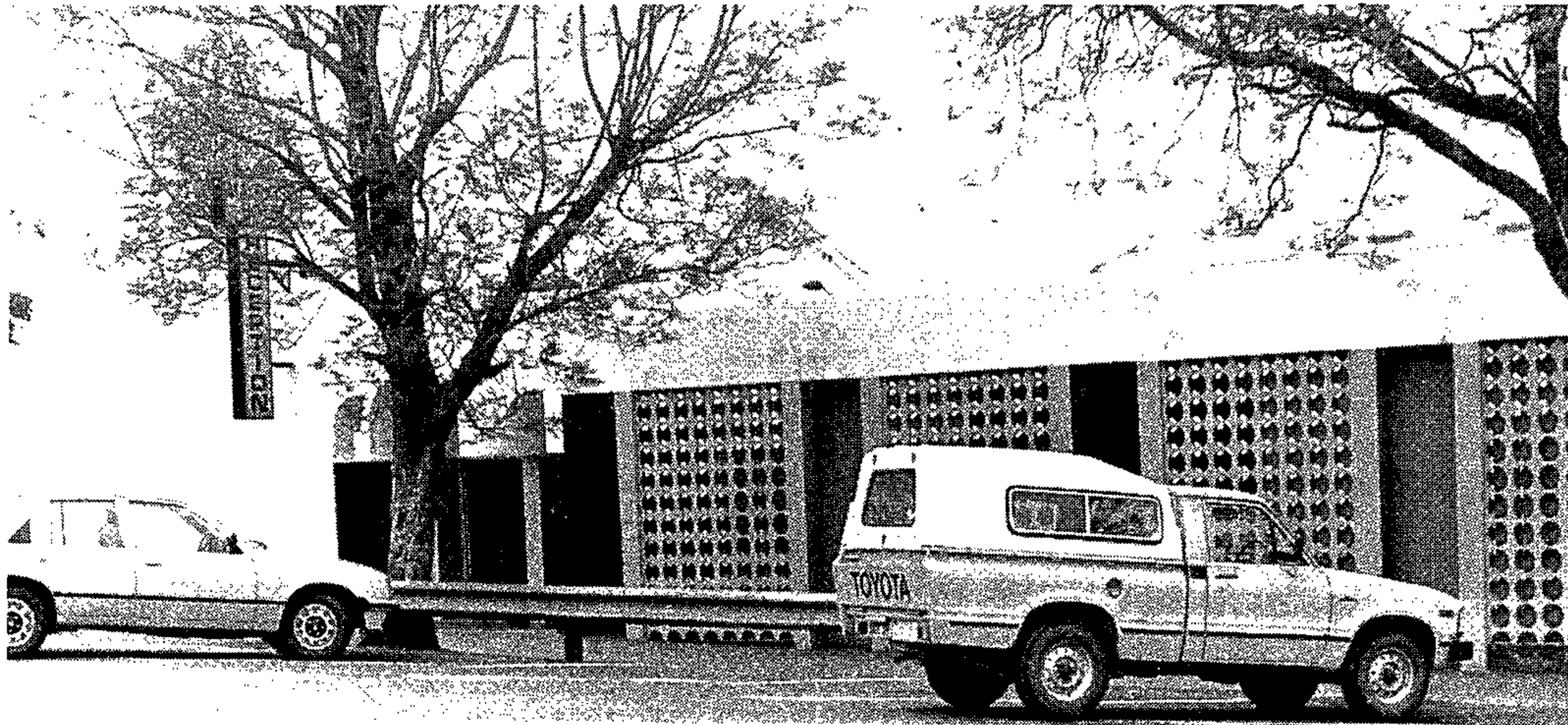
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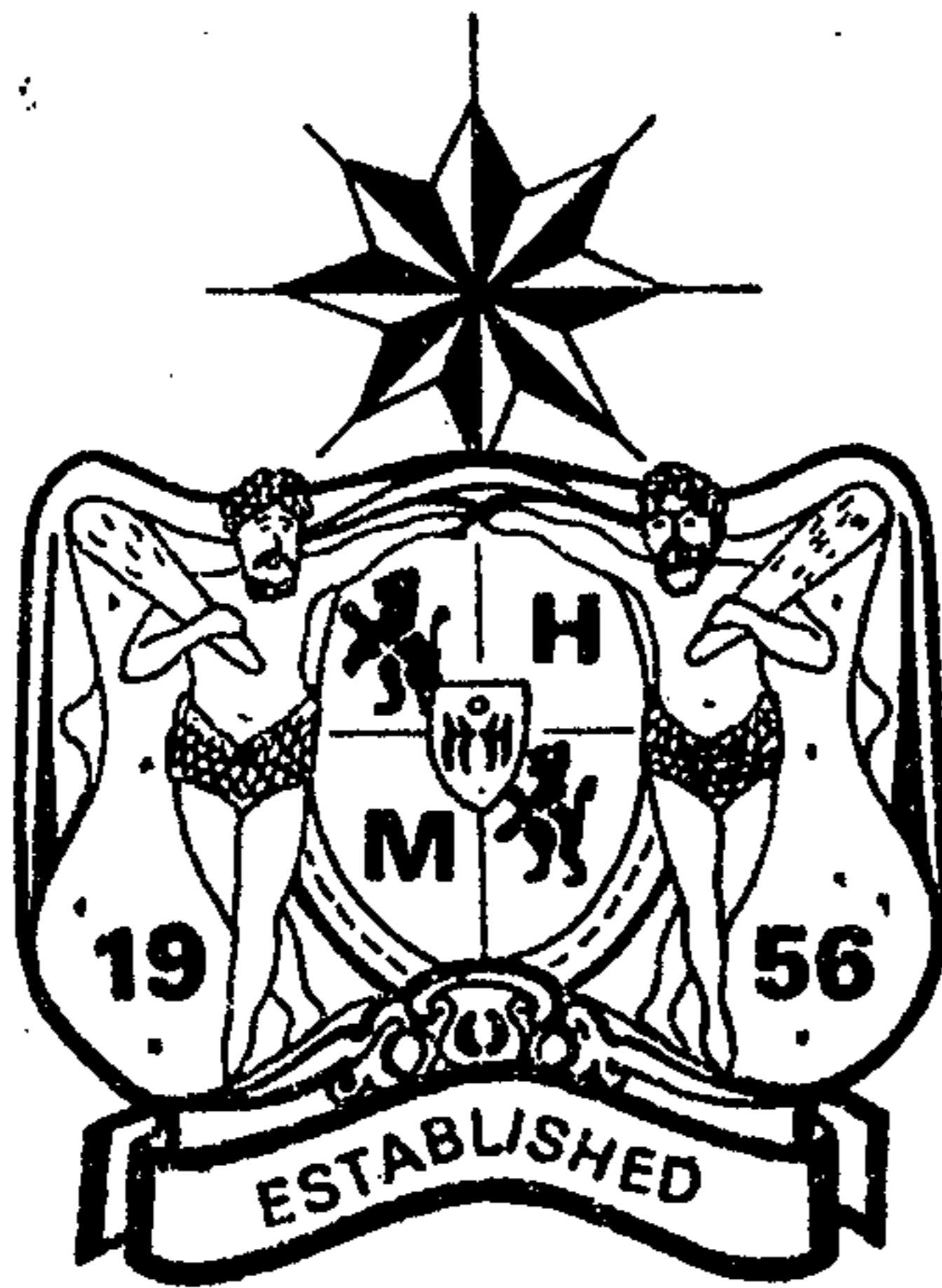
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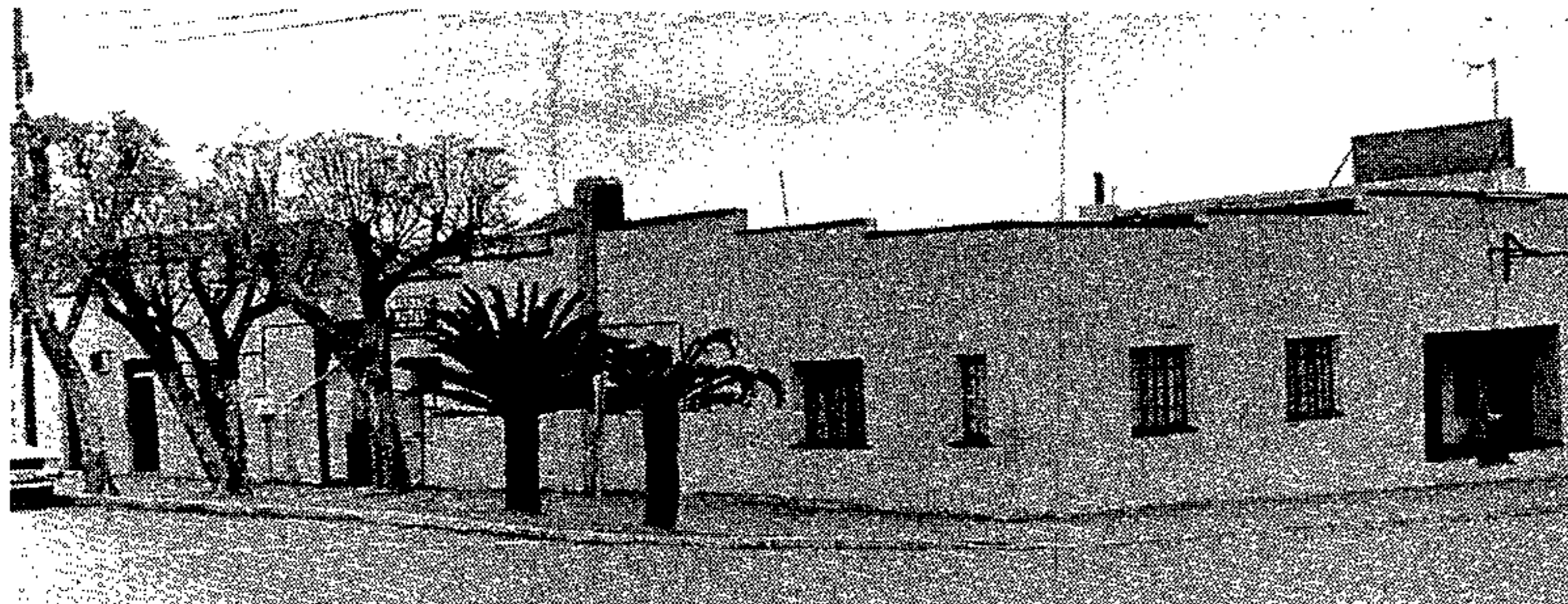
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A quick guide for the investor

Transkei has three major growth points where investors can take advantage of all the generous concessions: Umtata, Butterworth and Ezibeleni.

All three are served with adequate infrastructure which is constantly being expanded and updated.

Electricity: The Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation (Tescor) fills the role previously undertaken by Escom on behalf of Transkei.

Tescor generates electricity at two hydro stations near Umtata and imports bulk supplies of electricity from Escom through the Kei Bridge borders. Tescor supplies electricity in bulk to Umtata and Butterworth municipalities, and supplies consumers direct in Idutywa and in rural areas adjacent to Umtata and Butterworth.

A 66kV transmission line is under construction from Umtata to Port St. Johns, Lusikisiki and the Magwa Tea Estates and from Butterworth to Nqamakwe.

A hydro-electric station is under construction at Collywobles on the Mbashe River near Idutywa

Ultimately Transkei may become an exporter of electricity.

Transport: Transkei has no commercial seaport at present. Port Elizabeth and East London are used extensively and, to a lesser extent, Durban.

A 209 km railway line extends from Umtata to the Great Kei River and is operated by the South African Transport Services in terms of an agreement.

Air charter services are available

Postal Services: There are 60 post offices and 616 postal/telephone/telegraph agencies in Transkei. There are door-to-door postal delivery services in Butterworth, Indutywa and Umtata, while private bag and post office box facilities are available throughout the country. There are some 5 880 telephones with direct dialling services at Butterworth and Umtata.

Currency and banking: Transkei is a member of the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) which also includes countries such as Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Central bank functions are for the present handled by the Ministry of Finance. The official currency in circulation is the South African Rand.

Exchange control: Transkei's exchange control regulations are essentially the same as those of South Africa. The Treasury Branch of the Ministry of Finance administers these regulations.

Company tax: In the case of companies (other than diamond, gold and other mining operations) general tax is levied at the rate of 32 per cent plus a surcharge of 7,5 per cent on tax payable. The effective rate of general tax is therefore 35 per cent of the company's taxable income.

The Transkeian Police Force, as the first line of defence of our beloved country, is doing its level best to contain crime in all its facets and to ensure that the country's internal security remains untarnished.

This is evidenced by the stability since independence.

However, a thorn in the flesh is faction fighting in Eastern Pondoland. In 1983, a faction fight in the district of Lusikisiki claimed the lives of a number of tribesmen. The Mobile Unit was moved to the area to assist members in the district. The culprits were brought to book and each sentenced to six years imprisonment. There has been no faction fighting in the areas since then.

Last month, a faction fight broke out in the Bizana district when a number of tribesmen were killed. Police acted promptly and about 140 tribesmen were arrested still armed for the fight and 134 of these were each sentenced to six months imprisonment for possession of dangerous weapons.

Members of the force are still in the area to protect law-abiding citizens.

Because of the use of firearms in these faction fights, a firearm squad has been opened and stationed in Eastern Pondoland to prevent illicit dealing in firearms and unlicensed arms.

The dagga unit is very active with smugglers and more than 5 000 kg of dagga was confiscated and 300 people charged

for dealing. A total of R207 000 was paid in fines by people arrested, which is revenue for the Transkeian Government.

Theft of motor vehicles is on the increase but the department is doing everything to protect motor vehicle owners. Courses have been

By the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr David Tezapi.



arranged for specialised techniques to combat theft of motor vehicles. A strong emphasis has

been placed on training with the object of improving the standard of police and put it on a par

patriates assisted tremendously in achieving this goal. A number of courses for investigations, including courses for handling various firearms, were conducted during the year.

A course in counter-insurgency is being conducted by experts and it is hoped this will en-

hance the strength of the force in any eventuality.

Radio communication, which has always been a problem, has now improved appreciably and this is assisting in crime prevention.

Apart from the uniformed division, there is also a formidable security police network

which is self-sufficient when compared with other states in Southern Africa.

It has well trained personnel in all aspects of security and safety of the population and property.

The country's security police can stand against any would-be subversion purported to undermine the country's sovereignty. Industrialists can therefore invest in the country with assurance that law and order and stability is maintained.

Academic training has

also been stepped up and 20 serving members wrote and passed the National Senior Certificate while 17 enrolled for the B Police degree at the University of Transkei.

The Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen J Mantule, completed his BA degree majoring in sociology and criminology.

This has been an inspiration to other members and everyone shows great interest in furthering academic qualifications.

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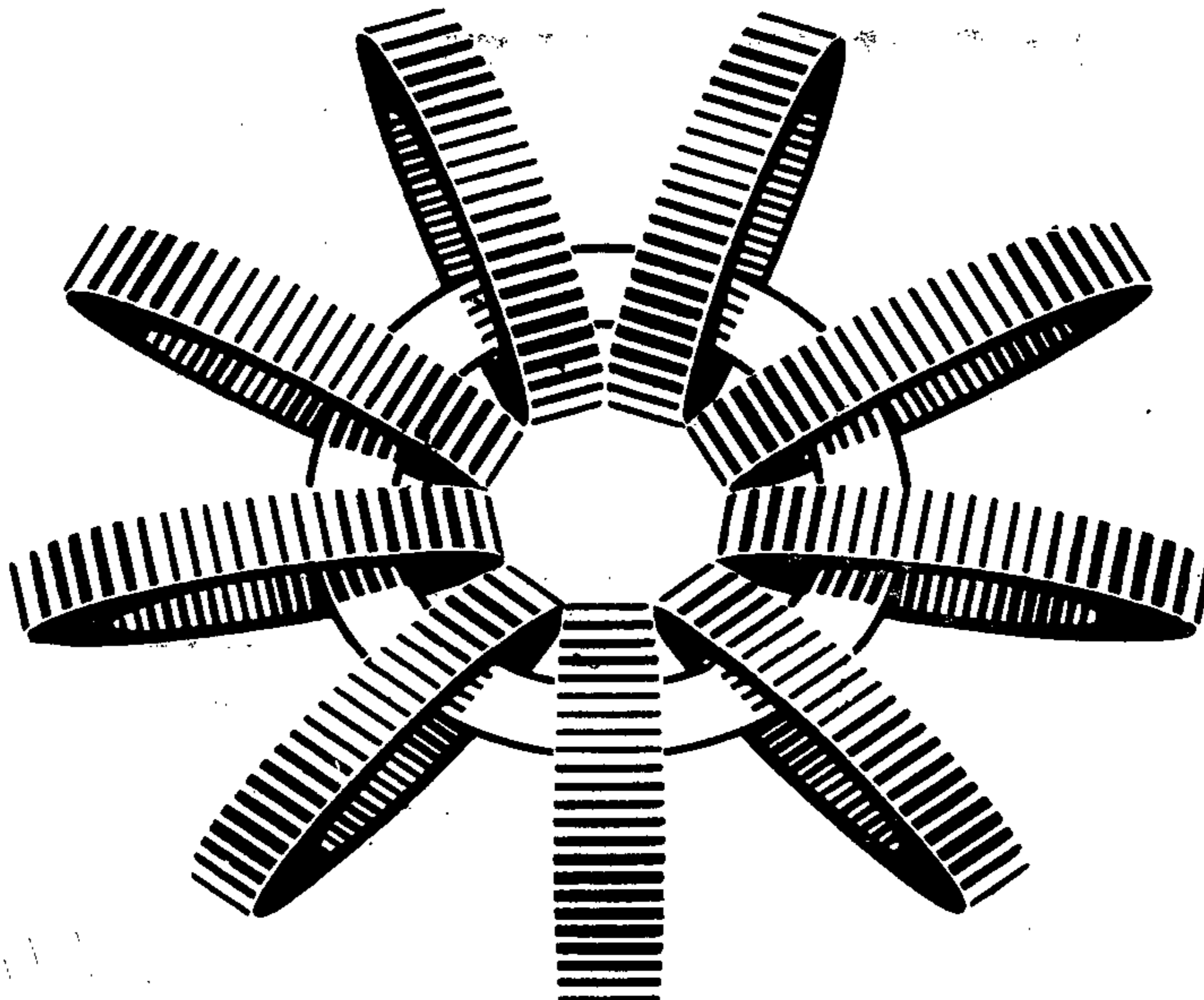
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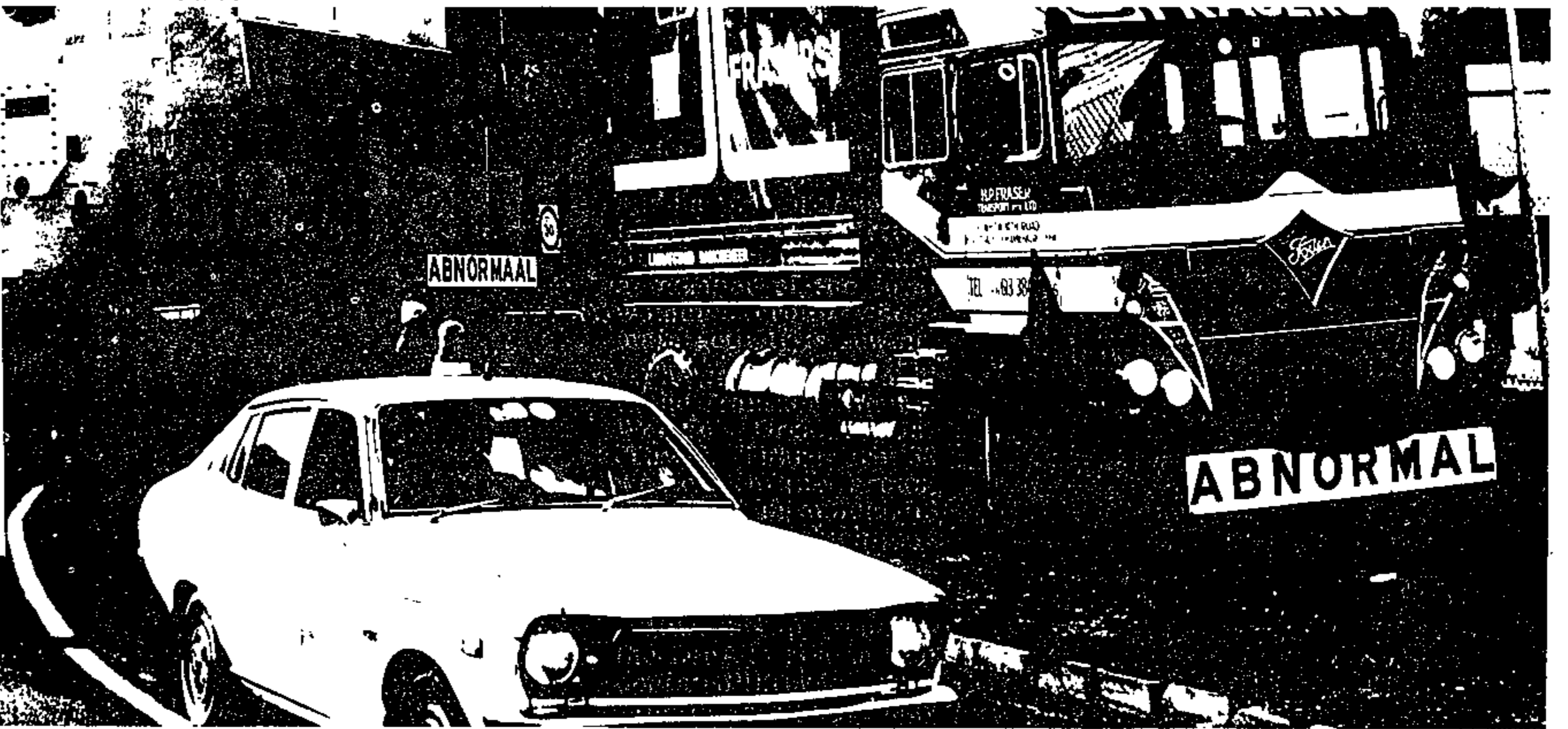
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Economic lifeline



Transport in Transkei can be looked at from four angles.

Its importance to the national economy, with special reference to road transport;

Transport co-ordination in Southern

Africa;

Transport in the neighbouring states of Transkei;

The great challenges facing the road transport sector.

Most Transkeians are aware in a vague sort of

way that transport is "important" to the national economy and that our transport networks are the "lifelines" of our economic system.

How many actually realise how important

the transport system is and how crucial transport is to our well-being?

of private transport to make more use of public transport to minimise traffic congestion

products and services in such a manner that overall supply/demand in the economy is balanced in the most effective way.

ordination with the emergence of independence. This aspect is very important.

By the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas.



Co-ordination within the transport sector as a whole — is far more difficult and complex. It must be organised and supplied so that the total transport cost function in the country is held to a minimum.

This is an involved debate.

Co-ordination in road transport means that the overall demand for road transport, in the quantitative as well as qualitative sense, is met in such a way that the full, app-inclusive cost of supplying road transport facilities and services is held to a minimum.

The following specific conditions are required:

Effective co-ordination and co-operation between Government departments, municipalities, transport operators and my department to provide road facilities.

Effective co-operation between legislative and enforcement to ensure uniformity and consistency in traffic regulations and road traffic act;

Constructive on-going co-ordination between the public and private sectors to ensure that the demand for road transport services is met efficiently.

Urban, rural passenger transport and long distance, goods transport can raise thorny problems from time to time.

In the Southern African context we are facing an entirely new dimension in road transport co-

Transport implies movement, and to fulfill its proper function, the flow of transport must be unimpeded. Government is aware of possible complications and has nominated representatives to the Interstate Transport Liaison Committee whose objectives are:

To identify needs in the field of transport and tourism;

To formulate joint solutions by way of direct technical contact in respect of common problems;

To co-ordinate interstate action in the field of transport and tourism to ensure economic and social development in the inter-state field.

This is a wide field but the short term projects include:

Elimination of obstructive factors in road transportation; and

Training of manpower.

On the commuting system in Transkei, it is interesting to note that in the case of other developed countries like South Africa or Western Europe, commuting can be traced as far back as 1890.

In this regard, the improvement of roads, standardisation of driver training will determine to some extent what the cost of transportation will be.

The expected increase in commuting in Transkei in the future will make high demands

I predict the future could well hold some considerable surprises for us.



We congratulate His Excellency PRES. KAISER MATANZIMA and all Transkeians on the 7th Anniversary of their Independence.

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A comprehensive transport infrastructure and an efficient transport is vital to the economic welfare of any geographical area.

In any context, Southern Africa, including Transkei, must be regarded as a developing area. It follows that transport must adapt itself to, and be directly involved in that development.

To encourage users

and promote the optimum use of roads, every endeavour must be made to make public transport attractive.

Adequate mobility is an ever increasing necessity in our society.

Problems associated with our increased demands for mobility continue. Accidents, congestion and associated delays are still the problems of today.

Transport co-ordination is an important topic in Southern Africa.

"Co-ordination" is a useful word which is often used in a vague term by economists, politicians, businessmen and such-like, but in the transport context, it is fortunately amenable to fairly precise definition.

To my mind, "transport co-ordination" implies three things:

Co-ordination between transport sector and the total Transkeian economy;

Co-ordination within the transport sector as a whole; and

Co-ordination within the road transport industry.

Co-ordination of transport in the national economy means transport must fulfill its basic function of bridging the time/space gap between producers and consumers properly and enhance the functional utility of goods and services.

The role of transport in the national economy is to add value to

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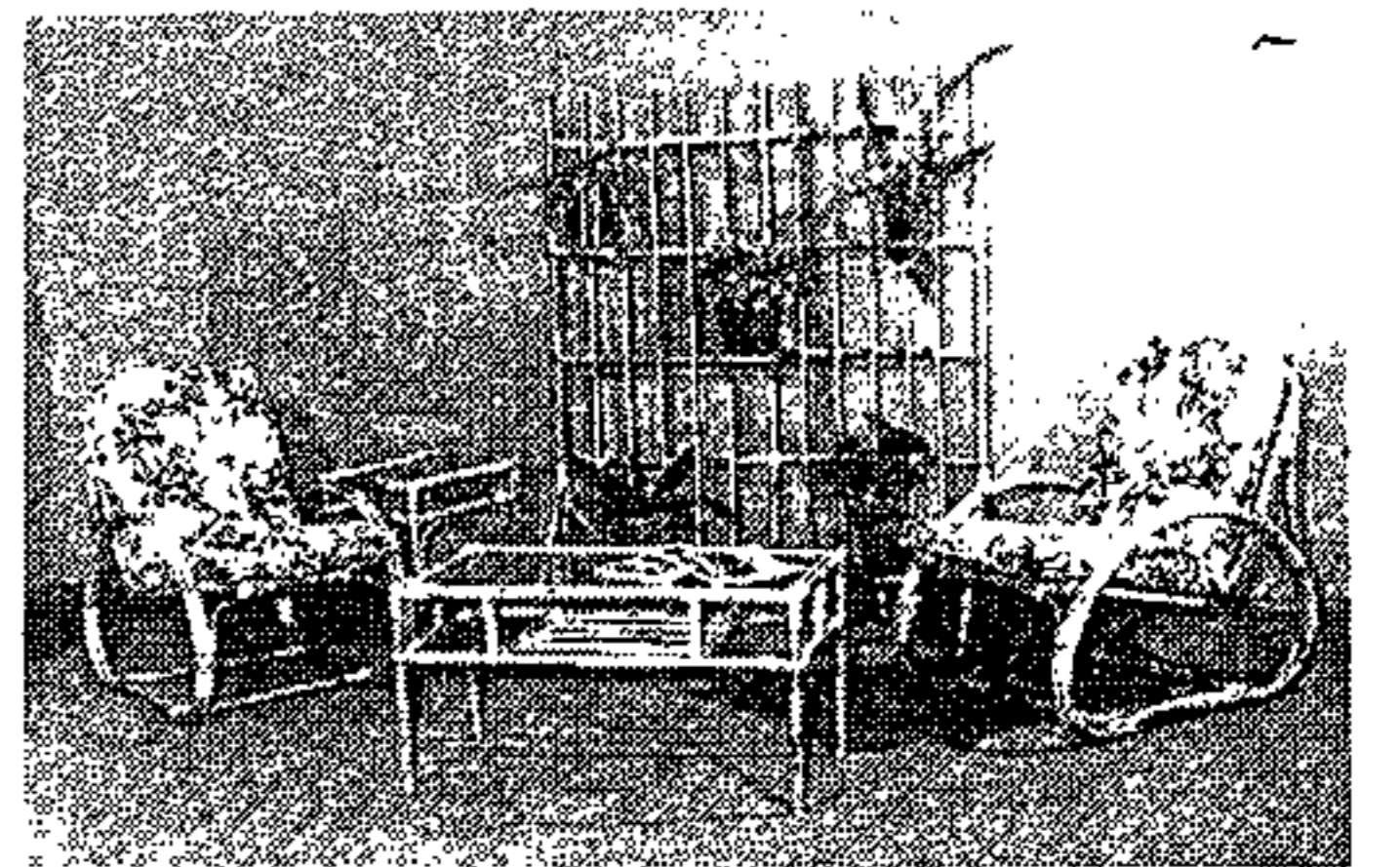
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Idutywa set to cash in on the growth

Idutywa . . . the forgotten town.

Situated on the main road through Transkei, 20 minutes drive from Butterworth and an hour's drive from Umtata, this little town now seems to be waking up from its slumber to cash in on the general growth taking place around it.

Situated also at the confluence of a number of smaller rural towns from where roads lead — Willowvale, Tsomo and Engcobo — Idutywa seems a natural recipient for any spill over from industrial growth in nearby Butterworth or Umtata.

The government too has viewed the town as such and city fathers have done some forward planning in anticipation of a possible take off.

Idutywa's strategic position is underlined by the fact that hundreds of people converge on the town daily — some in transit to the labour centres and others coming to do shopping.

The town council is attending to the infrastructure to cater for such inflows: two dams have been built ensuring a good water supply, the town is near the Colleywobbles hydro electric scheme which is scheduled to come on stream and arterial roads are being attended to.

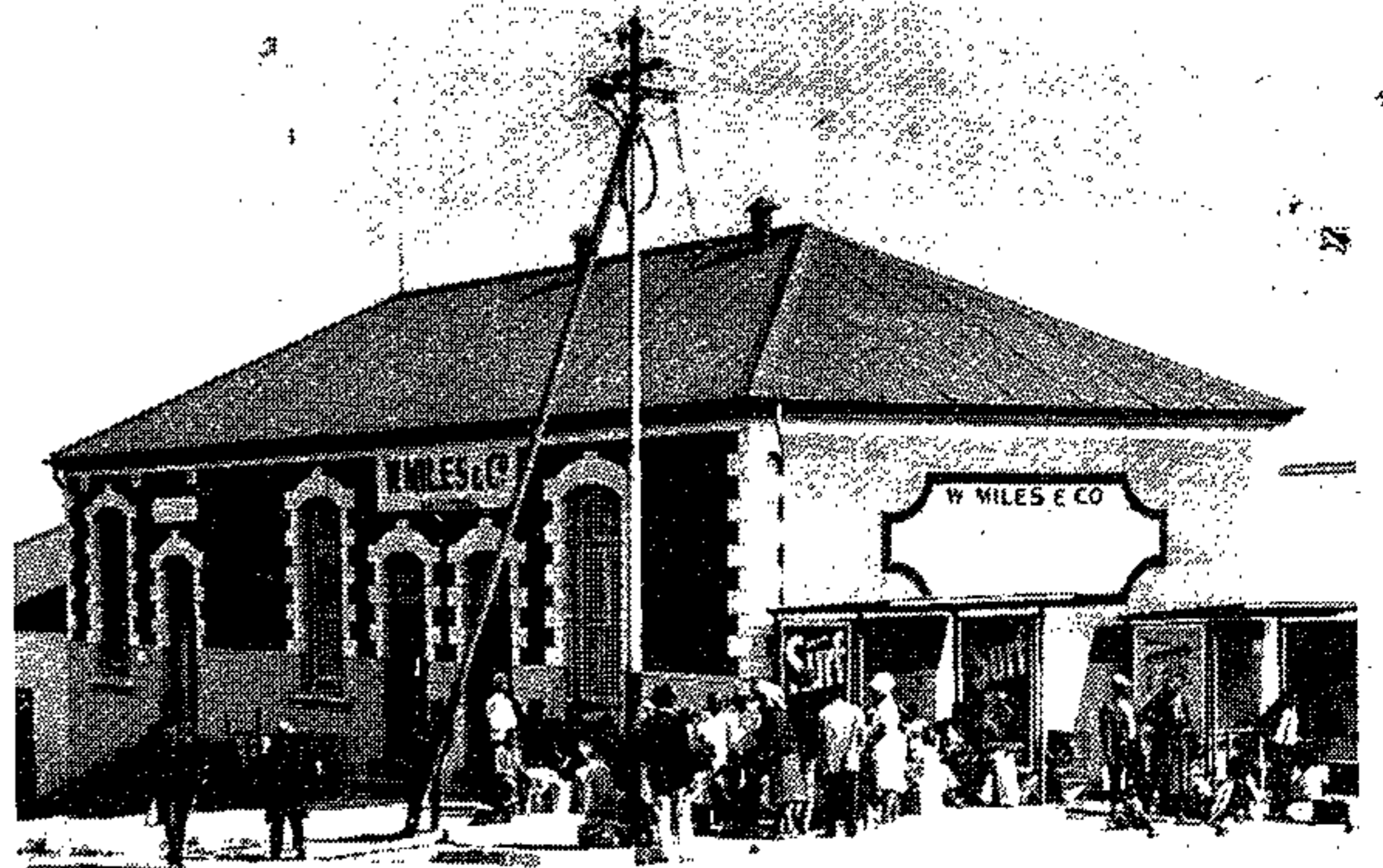
Several plots have been surveyed and set aside for housing

There is a centralised postal service and the town is served by a bank, bakery, butchery, two modern shopping centres and four garages.

There are two schools and a clinic served by doctors from Butterworth.

The town has received a confidence-boosting injection with a new quarter of a million rand building which will house a Transkeian furniture outlet from December.

Together with the decentralisation in Southern Africa, new hope flickers in Idutywa for a take off.



A daily scene in Idutywa where people converge for shopping or in transit.

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Recognition: world view

Question: What is the view of Transkei from Europe?

Somdaka: The aims of objects of having an office in a country like Austria is to make our presence felt on a people to people basis. We started by having commercial links with government backed industries. Through these

commercial links in countries like Austria, Germany and Britain, we are able to win friends and influence people. But then our final aim is to build lobby groups or friendship associations.

If you take a country like South Africa in Europe, despite the fact that it has embassies in Europe, it is pouring

in money to build up clubs or lobby groups.

I believe South Africa is paying over a million rand in the United States in trying to build up these lobby groups.

Because we are not recognised, we have to build up this people to people diplomacy and friendship associations in various countries.

Question: You seem to have launched your whole drive from a commercial point of view. How effective have you been?

Somdaka: You have seen Austrian tractors and an assembly plant in Transkei. These have never been in Southern Africa before. These have been organised by Transkeians.

But we are having pressure from South Africa who is all out to cut these links. Bank guarantees have to be done by the South Africans. The South African Government does not like the links we have with outside countries.

Question: What would you say is the reason for this. Is it to

perpetuate dependence on Pretoria?

Somdaka: Yes. One of the things I have found in Europe is that the South Africans are actually barriers to our links with the outside

I don't think South Africa would have liked to see a Soviet embassy or the People's Republic of China represented in Umtata. South Africa would like to control our links on

speaking for ourselves as Transkeians in Europe, people are beginning to give us an ear.

Question: So your initial salesmanship seems to have been a battle to erase that earlier period. Do you think you are succeeding now and what is actually blocking you from making headway toward international acceptance?

Somdaka: The political recognition of Transkei is going to be a very long process. It will only be solved when the whole question of South Africa is solved. I think our drive should be in Africa, especially Southern Africa. If our neighbours such as Swaziland, Lesotho and others understand our position, they could help us with that OAU and ANC resolution to keep us out of the international community.

I have met many ministers all of Europe who tell me if Africa can take the initiative, they will listen. But from the beginning this was merely regarded as South Africa's ploy to sell its separate development policy.

Question: You have travelled in Africa quite a bit. What are your chances in Africa, given the present mood with OAU splits and regional conflicts emerging?

Somdaka: I have travelled in a number of African countries. To those critics who say Transkeians passports are not recognised, I say it is a big lie. Of course it is accepted on humanitarian grounds more than anything else.

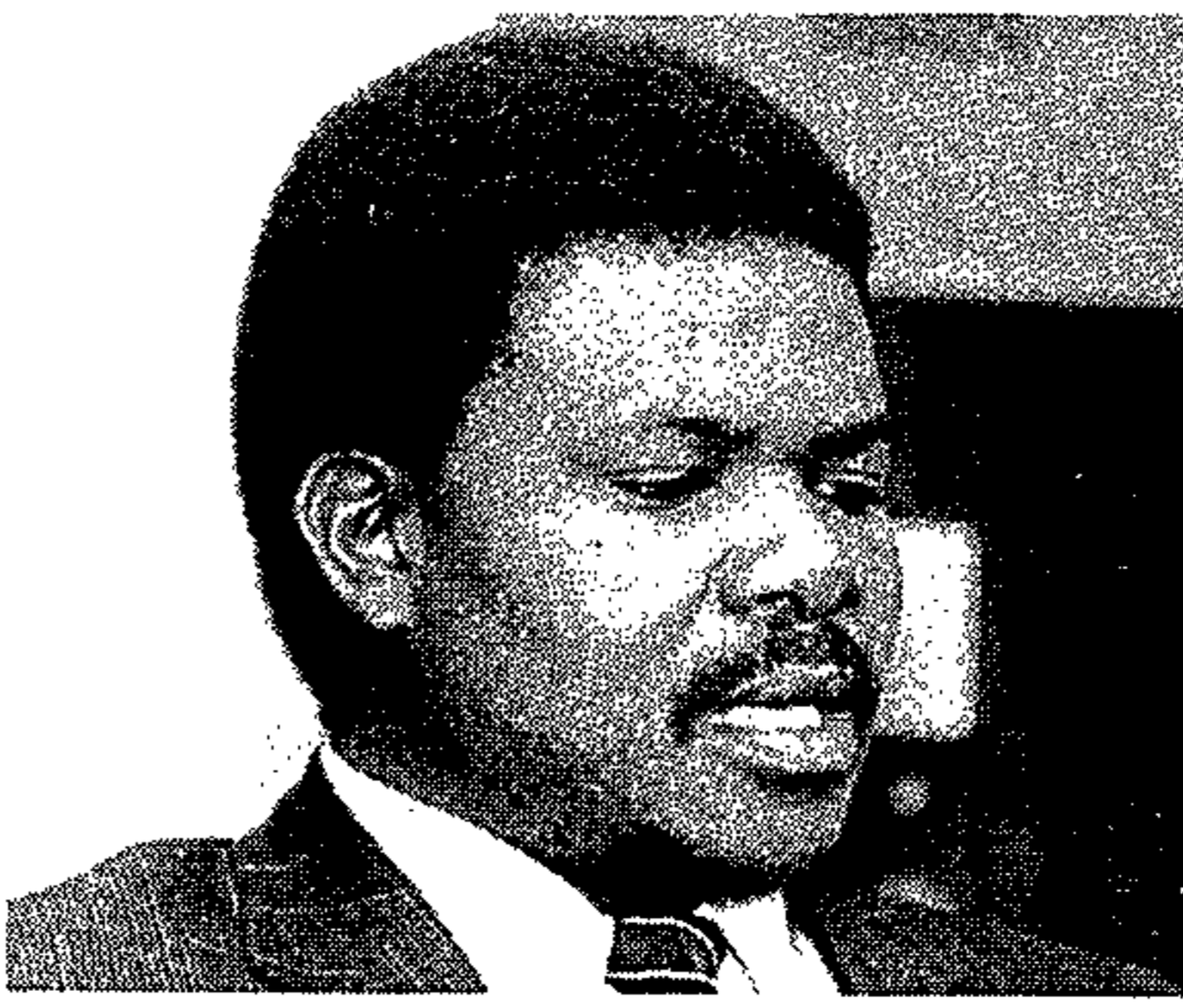
The African countries say they are backing what they call the authentic movements, the ANC and PAC.

As long as these movements are fighting against the non-recognition of Transkei the African countries cannot betray their cause.

Question: In other words if the ANC and PAC say okay to recognition, then they will agree?

Somdaka: Correct. We will definitely get a hearing then. At the same time what we really lacked in the beginning is publicity. We lacked a good PRO to sell us and the emergence of our magazine, Transkei Today, had gone a long way

Seven years and still no international recognition. Daily Dispatch Umtata bureau chief, MATTHEW MOONIEYA, speaks to MR AMOS SOMDAKA, (below) Transkei's representative diplomatic representative in Europe.



world. I sent friends in Europe to various South African embassies to test South Africa on this issue.

They went there to apply to visit Transkei. At times such people are told Transkei is an independent state. Other times they are told Transkei is part of the regions of South Africa. The replies are given entirely to suit their own purposes and from this one can see that South Africa is not in favour of Transkei getting international recognition.

You take countries like Lesotho. South Africa is against Maseru having diplomatic links with the East. How far more with Transkei?

Our case was jeopardised from the beginning. The people who were selling Transkei from the beginning — people like the Rhododites — were not good choices.

Question: But is this not a paradox? Is it not in South Africa's interest to have Transkei recognised as proof of the sincerity of its policy?

Somdaka: Well Yes. We have a double dilemma here. With all the other ex-colonial territories, you have the colonial power selling the newly independent state. In our case, if you want to speak of South Africa as a former colonial power in present-day context, many Transkeians still regard themselves as South Africans because of the land issue.

If you look at Swaziland and Lesotho, for instance. They are represented by Britain in countries where they are not represented.

the one hand and sell us as part of their showpiece on the other hand. But if you understand that South Africa is an international leper, you will see that even on the score of them trying to sell us, nobody will listen to Pretoria.

Even if the product is good and the salesman is bad, nobody will buy that product.

Take for instance if Kwazulu could opt for independence. Gatscha Buthelezi is campaigning for Kwazulu. He is well known overseas and if he went for independence, he would have a sympathetic ear.

In our case it was Eschel Rhoddie and the likes who campaigned for us. This was a very big mistake. Transkei should have campaigned for its own cause.

All the whites we had in Europe were merely regarded as men from the Department of Bantu Administration.

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It is a centre of attraction today because it is multiracial, cosmopolitan and an industrial town.

For this reason we must govern this town in our capacity as an arm of our central government with due consideration to accepted international norms and accepted democratic principles, procedures and formalities.

In this respect it is gratifying to remember that the municipal ward of this town where I was voted in is a typical multiracial part of this com-

munity.

According to the latest voters' roll, this ward comprises about 45 per cent whites, 50 per cent black and five per cent Asiatic and other races. This means that some of the votes I received to win came from the whites.

I also know that a number of my black brothers did not vote for me but voted for my white opponents. I welcome this as a true sign of democracy and genuine non-racialism.

I am proud to say that among the municipal voters there was at least one Ugandan, two or more Far East expatriates and a host of other non-Transkeians.

Village that's now a cosmopolitan town

This is proof that we in Transkei, and in Butterworth especially, know no colour, creed or race. All we know are hominids — the human race.

In my judgment, Transkei as reflected in our Butterworth community, is well recognised internationally if ordinary human standards of recognition are considered.

We may fail in Butter-

worth and Transkei to satisfy the demands of unrealistic and unreliable governmental standards of recognition internationally, but we in Butterworth are well satisfied by the actions and interest of international individuals and private institutions among us in this community.

To the government of Transkei, I wish to declare publicly that

whereas I am a true son of Africa placed in this tiny part of the African continent, I am not proud of the African governments' interference with the personal liberty, freedom and dignity of the citizens of these countries.

But whereas this tendency has been shamelessly displayed in almost all the African states north of the Zambezi, I am gratified and

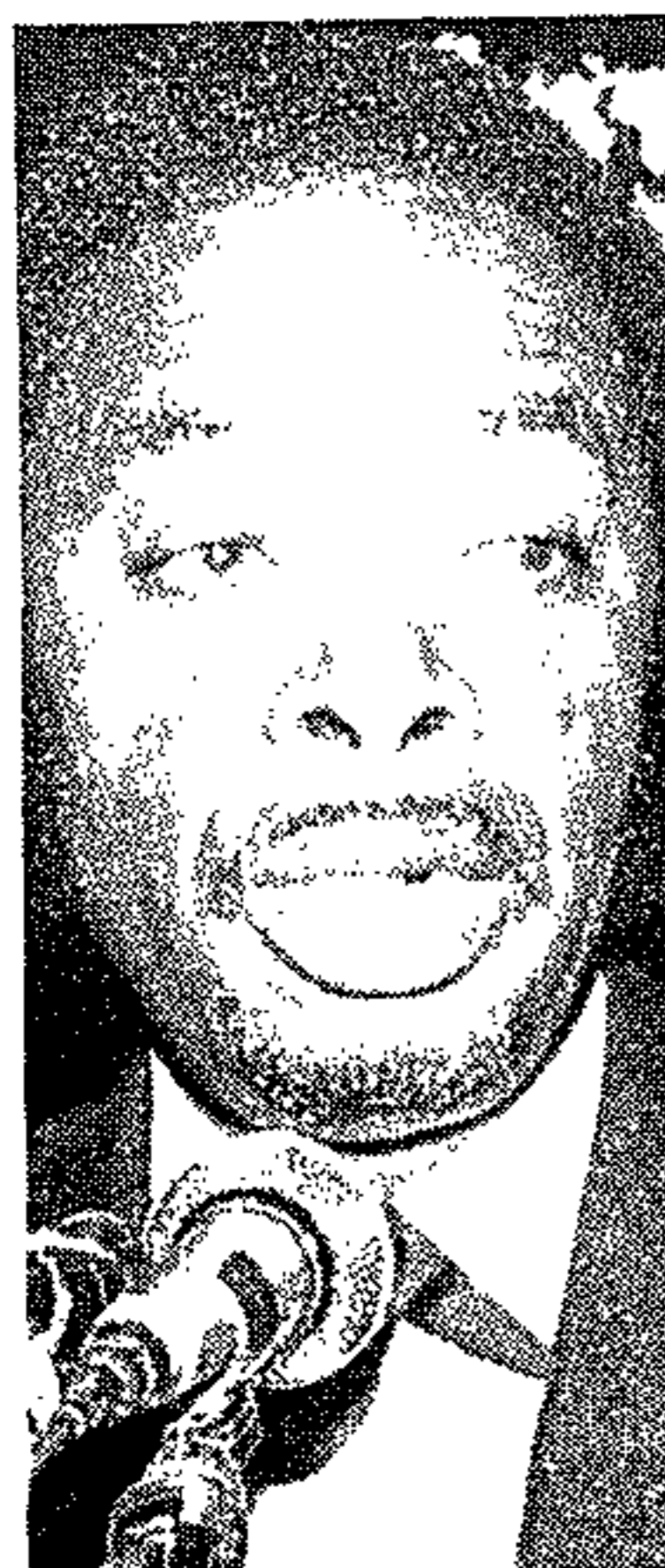
overwhelmed with pride and joy when I notice that our Transkeian Central Government has passed all the tests of Western democracy.

Our government has not interfered with the dignity and status of our municipal council and in return for this very high degree of democratic maturity on the part of government and politicians, I can declare as follows:

I tender my unquestioning allegiance to Transkei symbolised by our constitutional father of the nation, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

In the same manner, I guarantee full co-operation with the Department

Umtata mayor's message



Mr Mdlekeza

As our country approaches the seventh anniversary of independence, it is fitting that we pause and take stock of the many blessings which independence has bestowed on us.

The obvious and material benefits are reflected amply in the tremendous and exciting growth of Umtata. This growth is an outward manifestation of rapidly growing prosperity. The exceptional accrual of population is due entirely to an increase in the number of business and job opportunities available.

However, the blessings of independence are not only material, but spiritual too. We find ourselves living in a happy society free of the

absurd restrictions of the past. We are at liberty to govern ourselves at all levels and to order our affairs according to our own decisions. To sink or swim according to our efforts.

Looking at the eighth year of independence, we see our first objective to work hard and industriously for our upliftment. Nothing good comes to mankind without effort and if we are to realise the full potential of our human resources, we will need to apply ourselves diligently and productively to our tasks.

We must not fool ourselves into believing that because we are sovereign and independent, the world owes us a living and prosperity

will flow automatically from some magical source.

Independence has given us the liberty to exercise our enterprise, the facilities to improve our skills and the incentive to raise our productivity. It likewise gives us the liberty to degenerate and starve if we do not apply ourselves diligently and industriously.

We have every right to look on our progress and our achievements of the past seven years with satisfaction and pride. Let us look to the future with determination to do even better each year.

Let us strive for the full realisation of their potential.

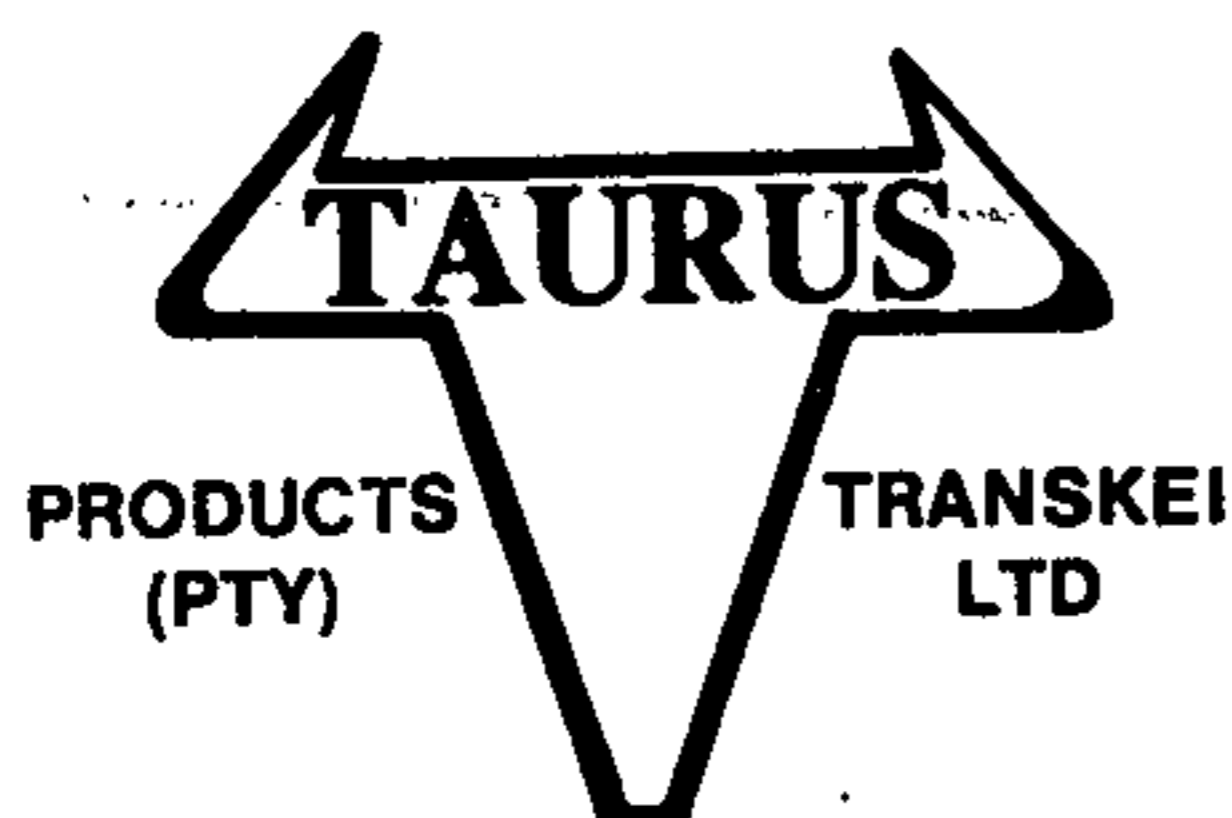
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Handcraft proposal for jobless

The critical shortage of job opportunities in Transkei has been well documented and is being given considerable attention by the government.

Shortage of work opportunities is particularly acute in the rural areas and able-bodied men (and increasingly women) are forced to seek employment in urban areas, both within and without Transkei.

Agricultural productivity in the rural areas moreover is continuing to decline (comprising less than 20% of average household incomes) while other income generating activities are extremely limited. Rural families are reliant to a greater or lesser extent on migrant remittances for their subsistence living.

The plight of women in these areas is particularly critical since they are bound to their homes by among other factors, "custom" and South Africa's strictly enforced influx control laws.

They also face greater obstacles in entering the labour market than do men and in times of recession, they are the first to be retrenched.

The hardships experienced by rural families in this respect are evidenced in a survey undertaken by IMDS which indicates that in excess of 70 per cent of all rural households in Transkei live below a minimum household subsistence level.

While major structural changes in the economic and political order of South Africa will be necessary to fully redress this problem, some steps can be taken immediately to alleviate the plight of rural households in general and of rural women in particular.

In pursuit of this goal, it would appear that the support and promotion of a small scale handcraft industry in Transkei could enable women (and some men), particularly in rural areas, to generate income and decrease their reliance on migrant remittances.

An industry of this nature would embrace a wide variety of handcrafts, both modern and traditional and would have a number of advantages over more conventional methods of income generation in the rural areas.

By the director of the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS), Mr Chris Tapscott.

These would include inter alia:

The costs of job creation would be minimal since individuals would work from their homes and would require little or no capital outlay to commence production;

Handcraft workers would, for the most part, use local materials for their production, thus obviating import costs;

Whereas the promotion of a handcraft industry would not present an attempt to artificially stem the flow of people from the rural areas, it could nevertheless, by enabling people to make some form of living in these areas, ease their plight.

In all those areas visited (which included Sterkspruit, Engcobo, Port St Johns, Holy Cross and numerous other small villages) handcraft workers displayed a keen interest in increasing their level of production. However, in all localities surveyed with the possible exception of Port St Johns' producers were constrained by their lack of access to ready markets.

Where markets are available as in Port St Johns, these are dominated by middlemen who are for the most part exploitative in their dealings with local producers — goods have been known to retail at five to ten times the original purchase price.

While marketing would appear to be the single most restrictive factor inhibiting the existing production of handcrafts a variety of other factors serve to retard the industry.

These are:

The irregularity of supply, which deters larger buyers;

The quality of goods produced;

The range of goods produced;

The lack of skills training; and

The availability of materials.

Most, if not all, of these

constraints could be ameliorated by a supportive handcraft agency providing an extension service.

The establishment of a handcraft agency is seen

function of such an agency, as would be the stocking of the TDC run Womkumtu Centre with Transkeian produced handcrafts.

It could also investigate the possibility of establishing outlets in other centres on the tourist routes as well as in the centre of Umtata.

Ensuring the supply of

workers (two of whom should have driving licences);

Office and storeroom space: A minimum of two offices and a storeroom would be necessary to initiate the agencies activities;

Transport: Two vehicles (preferably 4 wheeled drive) would be required to visit pick-up points;

Furnishings: Including a typewriter and telephone; and

Funding for the first three years until the operation becomes self-financing.

In its early phases it would be advisable for the agency to pursue comparatively modest goals (i.e. to limit expenditure to a minimum) until such time as the scale of the market has been established and experience gained in production and quality control.

The agencies objectives would be:

To contact all existing producers and establish the nature and extent of their handcraft production;

To acquire samples of handcrafts made for demonstration purposes.

To investigate local markets and to take orders for goods being made;

Locate centralised pick-up points where producers can bring their goods;

Provide producers with a feed back on the quality of their goods i.e. demonstrate improvements;

To assist with the purchase of materials such as beads, cane, etc. (e.g. bulk buying);

To make payments for goods sold (it is suggested that the agency work on a commission basis for goods sold e.g. 30-70 or 40-60 with 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the sale price being retained to cover overhead costs);

To liaise with other agencies such as Transkei and Tatu to ensure there is no overlap of functions.

With the growth of the industry the form of the agency would inevitably change as would its functions and new markets and new products would have to be investigated.



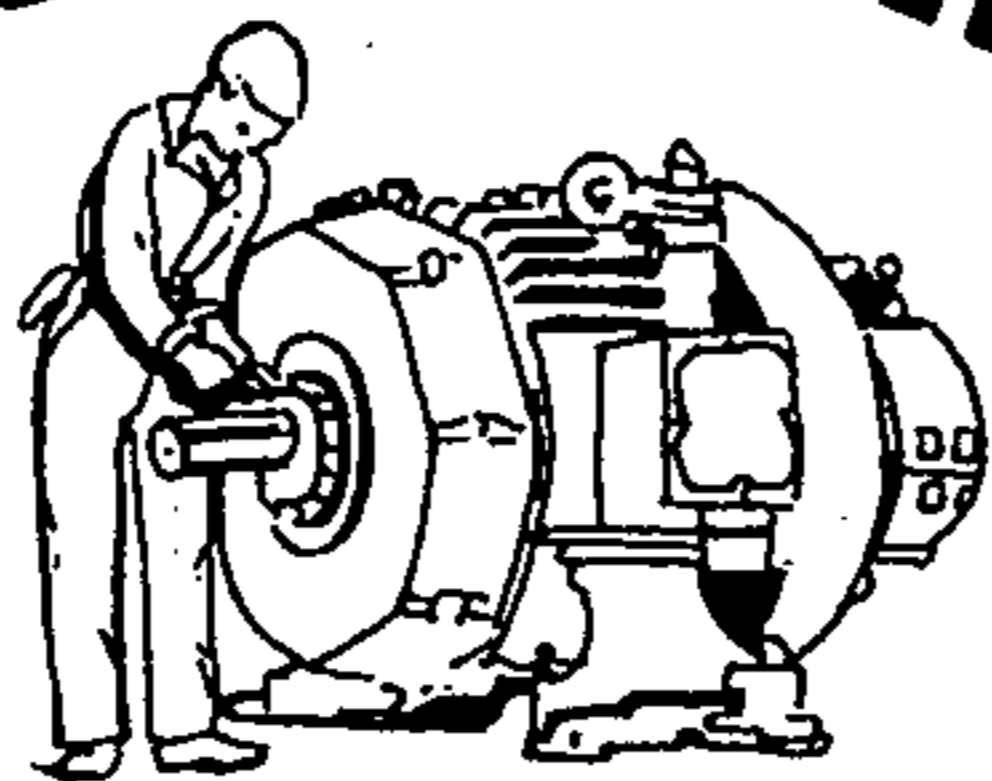
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R2m savings no flight of fantasy

The prestige aviation magazine, World Airline News, has described Transkei Airways as "having achieved an operational efficiency which is the envy of many of Africa's larger operators."

The airline has continued to operate at the same high standards and is confidently expecting a record year with an estimated 12 000 passengers on the popular Umtata-Johannesburg route up to March 31, 1984.

August produced an all-time monthly record of 1 156 passengers, 34,6 per cent up on the same month last year. The uplift of passengers for the year to the end of September at 6 331 is already 27 per cent up on the same period last year.

Since the introduction of airfreight and airmail services in 1979, over 348 000 kg of freight and a quarter million kg of airmail have been carried between Transkei and the Reef.

This growth is all the more encouraging when viewed against the background of the present recession.

The airline can only attribute this to an increasing awareness of the advantages of the direct route. Competitive airfares of course,

must play an important part.

The airline's policy on airfares has always been to absorb increasing costs and not to merely

By the Managing Director of Transkei Airways, Mr Maurice Pike

pass them on to the public with the excuse that the "fuel price has gone up again."

Transkei Airways claims to have kept its fare increases lower than average when compared with other operators in the region. In fact, no increase has been made since the R8 rise in October 1982 while annual increases have been held down to below seven per cent for the last four years.

The economy airfare on the Umtata-Johannesburg run is the lowest tariff between Transkei and the Reef while the Apex fare of R164 makes travel on the route more attractive, especially for the holiday-maker and family man who is able to book in advance.

Another factor for the popularity is that there is no doubt that the PWV-based businessmen are looking to

Transkei and the Border area for expansion opportunities, unlike in boom times where they are perhaps more fully occupied with the action closer home.

The airways is well known for its hospitality and enjoys a first-class reputation for friendly service. The airline's Transkeian hostesses all passed their flight and ground courses with over 95 per cent pass marks.

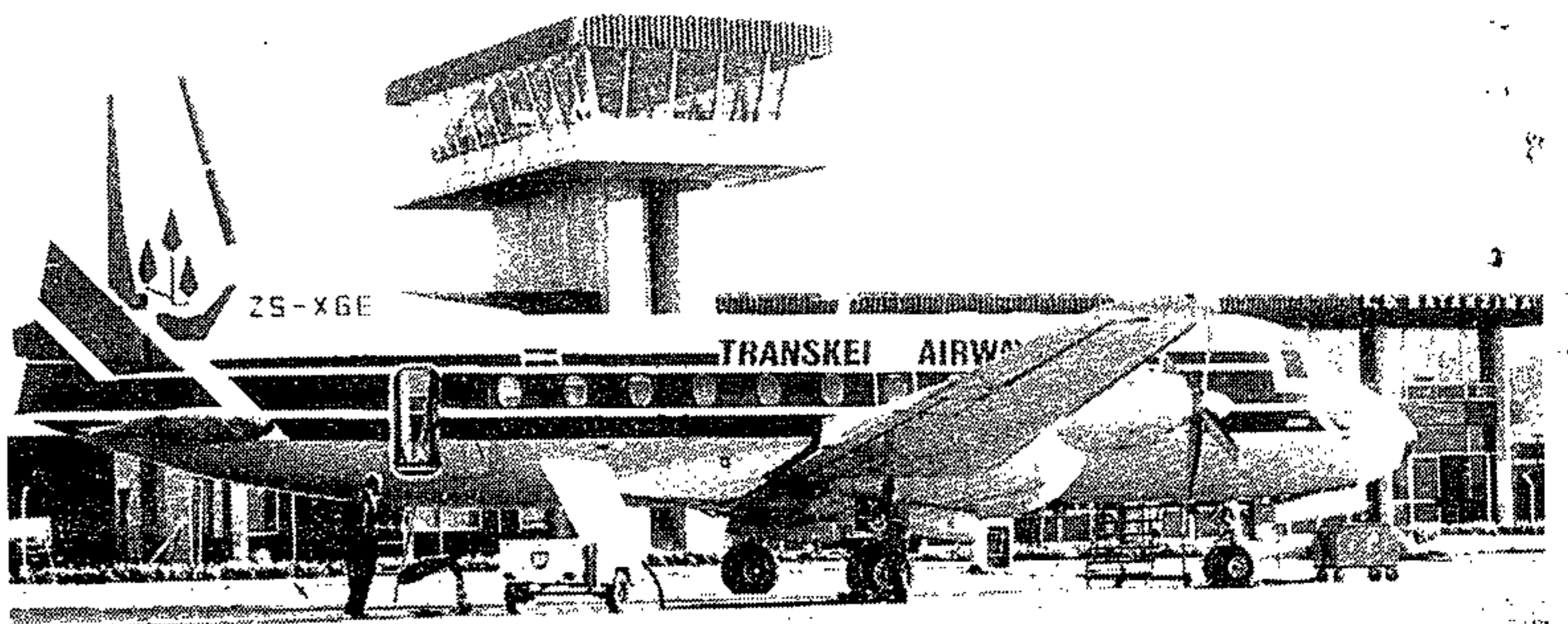
The 4 762 flights operated by Transkei Airways since February 1977 and the 56 000 passengers carried point the way to an even more exciting future for the airline.

It has been argued in the past that national airlines have been set up solely for prestige purposes.

Transkei Airways, while operating highly sophisticated aircraft, disproved this.

It is not idle supposition that one saves at least R85 in motoring, hotel and other expenses each time one makes a return journey on the direct route. That excludes the route. That excludes the actual money value of a person's own time.

With 56 000 passengers transported to date, the saving totals well over R2 million in anybody's language.



On the tarmac and getting ready for the next popular Umtata-Johannesburg flight. The airline has transported a total 56 000 passengers.

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Bountiful,

By
Helène Stephan

beautiful, bliss...

When I came to live in East London in the beginning of this year, friends in Cape Town told me how lucky I was to be so near the Transkei Wild Coast Holiday Hotels.

I could not really understand what was so great about that, "after all" I thought, "What could compare to the Cape West and Southern Coast?"

It just shows how badly informed I was.

On the first available week-end, my husband and I duly set off for the Transkei Wild Coast, armed with maps and advice from local friends.

Crossing the border posts, was not the epic we anticipated, and we happily proceeded towards Coffee Bay — what was the only familiar name to us, before our East London experience.

We heard about the terrible dirt roads, but being a staunch farm girl — did not deter me. That was until we hit the reality in rain and mist, 7.00 pm on a Friday.

We emerged from that bumpy nightmare, one and a half hours later and ran into the warm and welcoming pub of the Ocean View Hotel at 8.30 pm. Dinner over, we had to console ourselves with chips and a liquid dinner.

The next morning slightly hung over and tired, we crept out of our tidy room. The scenery that met my eyes took my breath and hangover away. A beautiful beach unfolded in front of me surrounded by green hills.

After chatting to regular patrons, we found that this was the ideal spot for swimming, walking, surfing, paddle skiing and just lazing about.

For my fishing mad husband, the promise of a catch rang like the sweetest music in his ears.

After a substantial breakfast, I left my husband to serious things, like providing fish for our household, and walked over to the Lagoon Hotel, just a short way from the beautiful Coffee Bay beach.

The Lagoon Hotel overlooks the picturesque lagoon and indigenous forest and has to its credit bowls and a tennis court apart from swimming, surfing and fishing.

A scenic golf course

nearby serves the whole Coffee Bay community.

That Saturday night we were treated to a seafood buffet what would cost you in bigger cities, almost the same than the whole week-end rate was in the Wild Coast Hotels for one person.

It was only as I became a more seasoned Transkei traveller that I realised the sensational seafood dinner on a Saturday night was tradition of Holiday Hotels.

Sunday after a festive outdoor braai we tackled the road back to East London.

Strangely enough, it did not seem half as bad as when we travelled to Coffee Bay. Maybe a revived spirit had a lot to do with it.

Just to bring you up to date. Work on re surfacing on this Coffee Bay road has almost reached

its halfway mark, so in the not so distant future, the only nightmare of visiting Coffee Bay will hopefully not exist any more.

Our next week-end expedition took us to Trennery's. We reached these thatched bungalows in its tranquil setting alongside a lovely lagoon, just as the sun was setting. (The road was even worse than Coffee Bay road).

We uncoiled the wind-surf for a quick wind-surf before going to dinner.

This was plainly a hotel for the sports-minded and bets were placed among the guests with great hilarity on two teams that were going to tackle each other in a tournament of golf, bowls, tennis and canoeing, the next day.

Early the next day we walked to the beach and passed a queue of children as they were all trying to get onto the trampoline.

We walked west, and to our astonishment came upon Seagulls Hotel where it nestled among palms almost on the beach.

The lagoon was also a seven minute walk away.

At Trennery's we had an even bigger seafood dinner than at Coffee Bay (if that was possible) and proceeded to enjoy ourselves with games of snooker and darts in the spacious pub-area.

We left after a five-course Sunday lunch.

The next time we had time to go away on a week-end, the possibilities all winked at us. We finally settled for Wavecrest.

Not knowing what to expect we were delighted when we arrived at Wavecrest via the Mazeppa Bay Road (not bad at all) and saw the magnificent panorama of sea, surf dunes and sandy beaches.

Some time elapsed while we were trying to balance our budget before the now familiar weighting up of hotel possibilities started for the beginning of another Transkei weekend.

As you can imagine, the name Kob-Inn conjured up all kinds of visions for my husband and off we went.

We arrived at the picturesque Kob Inn, just in time for supper. It is beautifully situated on the rocks and from the pub in the evening you can see the lights play-

ing on the surf.

There is a lot of building activity as huts are being renovated to keep pace with the lovely pub area that includes a snooker table and darts.

After an hour's walk over beautiful hills we reached Mazeppa Bay, a beach fringed with palm trees and a romantic suspension foot-bridge that led to a fascinating small island.

A day visit to Dwesa Nature Reserve near Idutywa where buffalo, white rhino, zebra, eland and other species can be viewed in their natural surroundings brought us to "The Haven," situated in the adjacent Cwebe Nature Reserve.

Here quaint thatched bungalows overlook lush indigenous forests and one is filled with a sense of peace and tranquillity.

There are magnificent stretches of white beaches for the sun-worshippers and for the angler, outstanding fishing from rock, surf and in the Bashee River. Children can play in tranquil lagoons and there are unforgettable forest walks, teeming with birdlife.

We have not been to Umngazi Bungalows Hotel, not through lack of trying though. This seems to be the most popular of the Wild Coast Holiday Hotels.

The last of the Wild Coast Holiday Hotels Resorts is Second Beach

Holiday Resort 5 km from Port St Johns.

This self-catering resort surrounded by beautiful rugged scenery lies between a magnificent beach and a sheltered lagoon.

For me, these self catering, carpeted furnished and fully equipped cottages had a charm all of its own.

The facilities included badminton, table tennis, mini-tennis, trampolining almost everything that the hotels had — you only had to provide your own food, refreshments and beach towels.

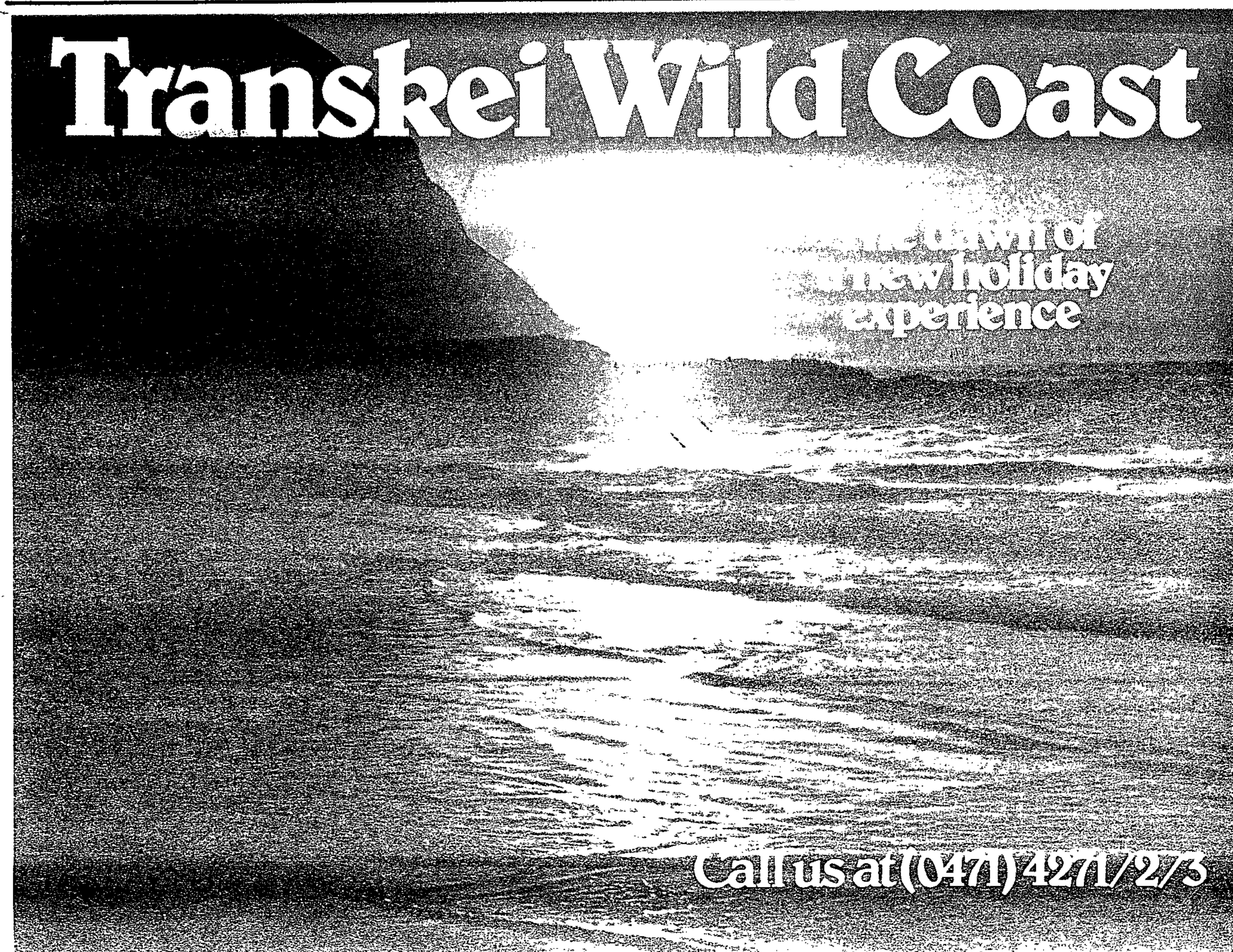
We spent the Saturday morning in the nearby Port St Johns and could buy all the extras we needed for our little cottage there.

All the hotels that I have mentioned are part of the Wild Coast Holiday Hotels chain. Reservations can be done through the Central Office in Umtata and they in turn will radio the hotels with the necessary bookings.

Some of the hotels can be phoned directly like the Coffee Bay Hotels, Trennery's, Seagulls and Wavecrest.



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Miners' strike averted

MORE than 200 members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have reached a settlement with the Chamber of Mines' Rand Refinery, thus averting a strike which could have had serious implications for the gold mine industry.

The union's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said the settlement had been reached after the workers accepted a new offer in a last-ditch attempt to avert the strike yesterday.

The chamber offered the workers a basic wage

increase of nine percent, a fairly substantial service increase scheme, an additional one week's leave, sick leave pay and an improved overtime rate.

DEMANDS

Mr Ramaphosa said the union welcomed the offer, although in some areas they were not happy because their demands had not been met by the chamber.

"We are particularly happy with the service pay which the workers will receive and the additional week's leave because these will give mi-

grant workers enough time to visit families at home," he said.

Most migrants receive three weeks' leave which is not sufficient because many workers come from homelands and territories outside South Africa, said Mr Ramaphosa.

The union had declared a dispute with the chamber and a Reconciliation Board was appointed in an attempt to settle the matter, but after several attempts the chamber finally offered the workers "a substantial wage increase."



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Black unity being forged — Matanzima

UMTATA — The black unity being forged through the concept of a federal parliament was firmly hitched to peaceful change, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

"We know and believe in the irresistible power of peaceful struggle. Even the unbridled use of reactionary violence will not tempt us to insane violence. We are committed to the cult of peace and love. We seek peaceful change," he said.

The Prime Minister appealed to the tens of thousands of Transkeians gathered to celebrate the seventh anniversary of independence throughout the country to brace themselves for the next phase of liberation.

"We are now consolidating our political power positions, closing ranks with the rest of the oppressed black majority and bracing ourselves for the next phase of the struggle for liberation.

"Conceive this anniversary as a historical land mark, indicating a preparatory era

and the beginning of a new one, fraught with graver responsibilities because it involves shaping the destiny of the entire southern African region through the active participation of the entire black mass movement organised into a broad united front.

"This is crucial for meaningful and effective political transformation in southern Africa," he said.

The Prime Minister said Transkeians were under no illusion that as long as blacks in South Africa continued to be humiliated, degraded, discriminated against and exploited, freedom and sovereignty for all in southern Africa was incomplete and meaningless.

He said the world was telling South Africa that it was going beyond the point of no return and that it could not stand with South Africa.

"We Transkeians are also telling South Africa that the clouds are gathering on the horizon and that the storm is about to break.

"Do the sensible thing and take cover under the shield of freedom for all

and democracy in the whole of South Africa.

"You may have a death wish or conspire your own destruction but please save us from the Vietnam-type of suffering and save the world from the agony of having to go through the nasty experience all over again."

The Prime Minister warned that those who had been rendered voteless and had become frustrated and depraved by the system were toying with the idea of giving Communism a try because "Communism cannot be worse than the present state of affairs." — DDC.

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata).

A sunny, festive mood

UMTATA — Brilliant sunshine tempered by a slight breeze provided a festive mood as thousands of Transkeians throughout the country celebrated the seventh Independence anniversary.

At Nqamakwe, thousands were at the sports field to hear the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser

Transkei's achievements

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday listed some of the achievements through independence and what could still be achieved.

Agriculturally the country could feed itself and there were 390 agricultural officers, 21 veterinary surgeons to help encourage scientific farming. The government was entitled to better progress reports from the Transkei Agricultural Corporation.

Transkei police had grown into a disciplined force that effectively maintained law and order in the 28 districts. There were 58 police stations, 2018 policemen and a police college so that no training had to be done in South Africa;

The army now boasted a dynamic naval unit and would soon be able to field a unit of paratroopers;

Despite no help from the World Health Organisation, Transkei bettered the record of some countries with access to international aid through its 5 988 nurses, 141 doctors, 17 health inspectors, 13 health assistants, 18 water operators, 28 radiographers, five health educators, six nutritionists, 12 physiotherapists, 44 laboratory assistants, 10 pharmacists, 31 hospitals and 194 clinics;

There were great strides in education: There were 2 740 schools, four vocational schools, three technical colleges, two special schools for handicapped which served a grand total of just under a million pupils. The University of Transkei had grown with a student population of 2 281. — DDR

Matanzima, deliver his address.

Dignitaries included chiefs and members of parliament while the army was out in full force to add colour.

More than 30 000 people packed the Independence Stadium in Umtata to hear the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Several dignitaries were at the bunting — bedecked stadium where the crowd was controlled by several policemen armed with two-way radios.

A guard of honour from the No. 1 Transkei Battalion was inspected by the Prime Minister while the army band supplied the music. — DDR.



The former Transkei opposition leader, Mr K. M. N. Guzana and his wife at the independence celebrations in Umtata yesterday.

OAU assisted SA to oppress blacks — claim

WILLOWVALE — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was accused here yesterday of assisting white South Africa to oppress blacks by not accepting Transkei's independence.

The accusation came from the Minister of Interior and Social Welfare and Pensions, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, at the independence day celebrations here.

"Is the OAU not prepared to accept its black brothers and sisters into their organisation to form one strong united force against white minority rule?"

"Is this not lack of diplomacy?" Chief Nda-

mase asked and accused the pan-Africanist organisation of lacking sympathy and interest in blacks.

He questioned the OAU's sincerity in the liberation struggle and said he prayed that blacks would unite to do away with apartheid and with those who regarded the aborigines of the land as people not entitled to human rights.

The chief said Transkei was no longer impressed with western countries who said they had no objection to recognition but that they were waiting on African States to take the lead in recognition. — DDR.

Black federal parliament urged

UMTATA — Several Independence Day speakers have come out in support for a black federal parliament in reply to South Africa's new constitutional dispensation.

South Africa was warned that the constitutional debate could unleash more violence in the area and that the blacks could not be wished away.

Neither could they be told to seek their constitutional rights in the areas from which they came.

At Cofimvaba, the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, said it was natural that blacks would seek redress in black unity as they suffered the same humiliation.

Chief Ndabankulu traced the history of the scramble for Africa in the early 19th century and equated its ignoring of boundaries and balkanisation with the division of the Xhosa national unit into two states.

"The purpose of this

separation is to introduce ill-feeling and enmity within the Xhosa ethnic group, the same way as was done in Africa with the Berlin treaty of 1880.

"Likewise when independence was granted to our brothers and kinsmen across the Kei river, the purpose was to foster enmity and strife.

At Maluti, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said the debate in South Africa might unleash more violence in the area.

"Our government remains opposed to racial discrimination and domination by a minority. We are committed to a joint search for a solution with the other Southern African black leaders.

"This must not be construed as interference but as concern for our 500 000 people working in South Africa. As a free country, our voice has to be heard loud and clear on this international issue."

At Herschel, the Minister of Finance, Mr

Sydney Qaba, said the presence of blacks in South Africa could not be wished away on the grounds that they had self-determination in their own areas.

In Qumbu, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said it was a lie to say Transkei belonged to South Africa.

"We are keen to see a federation of black states."

At Willowvale, the Minister of Interior, Chief D. D. Ndamase, called on Transkeians to rally behind the State President for a black federal parliament "to fight for the freedom of blacks from the oppression of the white nation."

The minister said if the Xhosas could unite on both sides of the Kei River, much could be achieved "because East London would belong to us all as we would have a free port which would connect us with the Western and Eastern countries of the world."

— DDC

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata.)

Day of covenant call

LIBODE — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, yesterday called on Transkeians to make October 26 a Day of the Covenant.

Speaking at the independence celebrations here, he said it should be a day when people of Transkei made a vow to the Almighty.

They should make a vow to thank the Almighty for having sent Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima to emancipate them from slavery.

"It should be a vow to fight and die for Transkei, a vow to contribute toward the development of the fledgling country," he said.

Mr Lujabe said the world was riddled with war. "The reason for all this is that there are no traditional leaders.

"But we in Transkei are fortunate in that we are ruled by our traditional

leaders. That is why there is peace and stability."

The Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said at Qumbu:

"Seven years after independence we still live in a stable country with sound government while some other places in Southern Africa have terrorism and strife."

The theme of Mr Jonas' address comprised two sections: Where Transkei came from and what it had achieved.

At Cala, the Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, urged Transkeians to promote the principles of non-racialism.

"As a free people we should determine what the principles of justice are and strive to maintain it for all our people as well as others who may pass through our country. — DDR.

Matanzima rejects 'fraud'

UMTATA. — Mr P W Botha's new constitution should be "unreservedly" rejected against the background of social, political and economic inequality between blacks and whites in South Africa, Transkei's Prime Minister said here yesterday.

Chief George Matanzima, who was the main speaker at yesterday's celebrations of the seventh anniversary of independence, said Transkei rejected the new constitution as a "shameful fraud" which excluded the majority of South Africans because they were black.

He told a crowd of about 6 000 in the Independence Stadium that his government had done much "soul-searching" during the past seven years, taking stock of the socio-political situation in Southern Africa.

This had underlined the inseparability of the destiny of Transkeians from that of the oppressed blacks in South Africa.

"We in Transkei are under no illusions. We



Chief George Matanzima

know that so long as the African in South Africa continues to be humiliated, degraded, discriminated against and exploited, our own freedom and sovereignty is incomplete and meaningless.

"We are now consolidating our political power positions, closing ranks with the rest of the oppressed black majority and bracing ourselves for the next phase of the struggle for liberation.

"We look with disdain and contempt at a so-called political dispensation which compounds insult with injury by seeking to exclude the indigenous people of the

country by forming a racist cartel of immigrant sections of the population."

Chief Matanzima said "all of Africa as well as the democratic and freedom-loving world, expect the coloured and Indian Africans to reject the subtle and ingenious apartheid plot with the contempt it deserves, and that they will refuse to abandon their black compatriots".

"The white tribes of South Africa have decreed that they are one white nation notwithstanding their ethnic diversity, and are now openly conspiring to include into this una-

shamed gang of oppressors and exploiters our erstwhile comrades in arms — the coloureds and Indians.

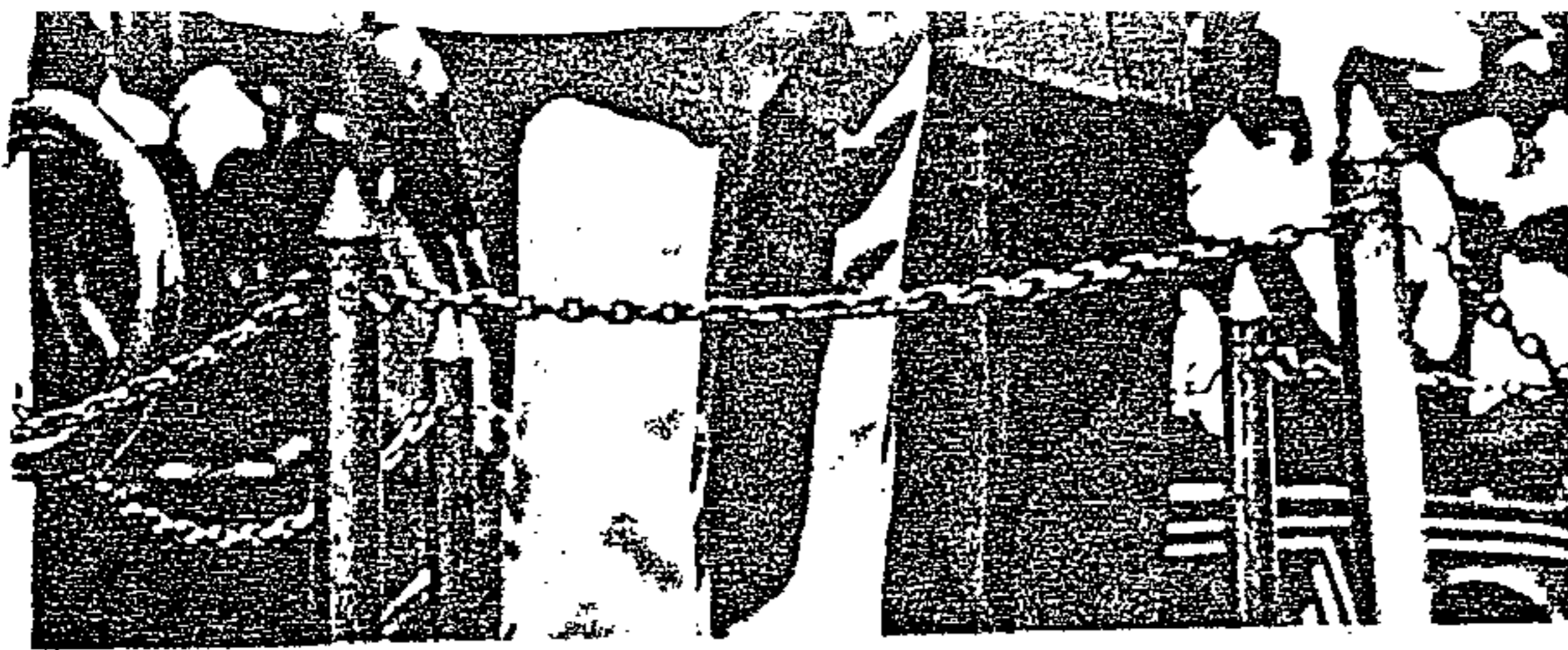
"We advise the white South Africans to join all other South Africans in a single free and democratic country, where the noxious barriers of race, colour, culture and creed will no longer be used as flimsy and dastardly excuses for domination and exploitation of any section of the population by another or others.

"It should be stated here and now that power-sharing is not synonymous with black majority rule.

"The black unity we seek and are sure to uphold is one irrevocably anchored on peace and non-violence. We know and believe in the irresistible power of a peaceful struggle.

"Even the unbridled use of reactionary violence shall not tempt us to insane violence. We are committed to the cult of peace and love." — Sapa

(Report by G Zwakala, 531 Ngangelizwe.)



The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, takes the salute during yesterday's independence anniversary celebrations in Umtata. On his left is Colonel Zondwa Mtirara, Chief of Staff of the Transkei Defence Force.

Transkei PM says new deal shameful

UMTATA — South Africa's new dispensation should be rejected as a shameful fraud with the contempt it deserved, the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Addressing thousands of Transkeians at the Independence celebrations here, the Prime Minister said:

"We look with disdain and contempt at a so-called political dispensation which compounds insult with injury by seeking to exclude the indigenous people of the country by forming a racist cartel."

Chief George said all of Africa as well as the democratic and freedom-loving world expected "the coloured and Indian Africans to reject the subtle and ingenious apartheid plot" and to refuse to abandon

their black counterparts.

He said whites were openly conspiring to include "in this unashamed gang of oppressors and exploiters our

More reports and pictures pages 12,13

erstwhile comrades in arms, the coloureds and Indians."

He advised whites to join all other South Africans in a single free and democratic country where race, colour, culture and creed would no longer be used as flimsy and dastardly excuses for domination and exploitation.

Chief George criticised the SABC for commentaries in which he said the state-run radio and television service had asserted that inclu-

sion-of-blacks in the constitutional dispensation would necessitate as many chambers as there were black nations.

Even if this was a genuine premise, it would be devoid of logic if it could not be carried further to accentuate the differences between the people of Afrikaner and British descent, the Greeks and the Poles and all the other racial groups that make up South African society.

"The white tribes of South Africa have decreed that they are one white nation notwithstanding their ethnic diversity to ensure their permanent domination and exploitation.

"This is a scandalous trick."

Chief George said it also did little service to the cause of racial reconciliation in the region to equate the plea for accommodation in the decision processes with demands for black majority rule.

"Power sharing is not synonymous with black majority rule".

The Prime Minister rounded off his speech with a plea to whites that there was still time left to correct the wrong that had been committed in the name of Western Christian civilisation — but it was getting too late.

He said the voices of black resistance — from the great Xhosa warriors who fought in the nine wars, the Sothos of Thaba Busui, the Zulus of Blood River, the Tswanas as well as the dead at Sharpeville and Langa, of Soweto, of Mapetla Mohapi and Steve Biko and countless other patriots who died in prisons, gallows and detentions — were rising in a shrill voice, shouting "enough — there will be no more." — DDR.

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata).

The senseless and of what is no vengeful display of pow- ing to Ciskei.

Rie

BRIDGETOWN (Barbados) — The United States, meeting stubborn resistance from islanders and a "fistful of Cubans," threw fresh paratroopers and helicopter gunships into the fight for Grenada yesterday.

The Cubans' resistance crumbled at Point Salines airport, on the Caribbean island's southern tip, after US helicopter gunships battered a building holding most of them, the Cuban news agency reported, but Grenadians apparently continued to fight in the nearby capital, St George's.

The official Cuban news agency Prensa

Latina reported last Cuban had "sacrificed themselves for the land" and the assistance he yesterday.

At least were killed day's air radio report. The US death two-day inv at six.

In Bridgetown to the north Air Force took off thre day, shutt stretchers equipment.

"We're str gunships in," Colonel Strayhorne ters. "It's get he said. "We be out of th

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America heeds AA advice on Ciskei

JOHANNESBURG — One of the reasons American tourists had been advised not to visit Ciskei at present was a warning by the AA that it might be dangerous to travel through Ciskei at night, a spokesman for the American embassy said in Pretoria yesterday.

Miss Mary Connors said the warning was contained in an information circular that dealt with danger points throughout the world.

The circular merely stated that there were unsafe conditions in Ciskei.

In reply to a question whether the warning had any connection with recent shooting incidents in Ciskei, Miss Connors said the incidents had been noted, but that various other factors, such as the AA warning in Johannesburg, had been taken into account.

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PIETERMARITZBURG — Murderer Charmaine I self-confessed addict — say supply her accused lov Grundlingh narcotic wh today.

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Cape Times 27/10/83

~~South Africa~~ 103

Black aim: 'One man, one vote'

NQAMAKWE. — South African blacks would not rest till they had achieved their goal of one man, one vote, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

President Matanzima, addressing the Fingoland region's independence celebrations in Nqamakwe, said he was championing the cause of blacks who had been gagged for criticizing the laws of white South Africa.

"I am able to do this, because I live in a free country. I am building black unity as against white, Indian and coloured unity. How else could it be done peacefully and without violence?" he asked.

"South Africa has resolved never to render equal rights to blacks, yet the blacks are, on the contrary, determined to attain an equal status with other racial groups in the land of their birth.

"They will not rest until they get franchise rights — one man, one vote.

"We have attained these rights on the section of our land we occupy. We shall strive for equality on a federal basis as soon as our land claims have been satisfied, but if this is not done, the struggle will go on.

"South Africa uses its financial strength to enslave blacks by withdrawing aid whenever there is a conflict of views between them and black leaders. We shall not submit to pressures and intimidation," he said.

He called on the South African Government to alter its policies and transfer all land due to Transkei without change in the present ownership. This would enable white farmers to remain on the land and contribute to Transkei's economy. — Sapa

(Report by G Zwakala, 531 Zwakala Street, Ngangelizwe, Umtata.)

President: struggle for equality goes on

NGAMAKWE — Advocating a black federal parliament did not mean forsaking the principles used to pilot independence for Transkei, the State President said here yesterday.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told crowds he was merely championing the cause of blacks who were not yet free.

"I am championing the cause of blacks whose mouths have been shut and gagged by a series of laws which imprison anybody who criticises white South Africa.

"I am able to do this because I live in a free country. I am building black unity against white, Indian and col-

oured unity.

"How else could it be done peacefully and without violence?"

The President said South Africa had resolved never to render equal rights to blacks and blacks were determined to attain equal status with other racial groups in the land of their birth.

"They will not rest in the struggle until they get franchise rights — one man one vote.

"We have attained these rights on the section of the land we occupy. We shall strive for equality on a federal basis as soon as our land claims have been satisfied, but if this is not done, the struggle will go

on.

"Discrimination on racial grounds is like cancer and cannot be accepted by any community with self-respect."

He said Transkei would build warm relations and monitor them with all who were prepared to acknowledge and recognise her existence as an independent nation.

He thanked Austria who had economic links with Transkei "for looking after us in times of success and strain."

On the rest of the international scene, the President said it had become abundantly clear that countries like America, Britain, Europe and even in Afri-

ca were ignorant of the Transkeian situation.

"As the erstwhile colony of the United Kingdom it is common cause that we should have been granted freedom on the same lines as the erstwhile High Commission territories of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland who have a seat in the United Nations.

"We were forcibly annexed by white South Africa with the concurrence of Great Britain into the Union of South Africa with its apartheid parliament.

"This was a fateful day for people who had enjoyed freedom and suddenly became enslaved." — DDC. (News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata).



President Kaiser Matanzima delivering his Independence Day speech yesterday.

Reports by **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**

Call to SA to hand over land

MALUTI — An economic squeeze would bring the situation on Transkei's borders to reality where farms and towns had not been handed over, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Independence celebrations here, he said: "I would not like to see that happen because sanctions and boycotts are two-edged swords which require sacrifice, organisation and detailed strategies.

"However, nobody should doubt our ability to act decisively in our interests and our refusal to submit to domination."

He called on South Africa to hand over all land claimed by Transkei and appealed to Transkeian farmers who had taken over released land to vindicate the State President's relentless efforts to gain more land.

He urged other prospective Transkei businessmen to diversify and look for new business opportunities.

"Let them embark on import-substitution enterprises. They must learn production technologies from present suppliers or obtain distribution franchise rights.

"I believe this could result in cheaper commodities for the consumers," he said. — DDR.

Matanzima attacks press prophecies

NGAMAKWE — The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday attacked a Cape Town freelance journalist Mr Barry Streek, who he said had prophesied doom for the future independent Transkei.

"Barry Streek and members of the white ruling class condemn

our self-government because they would have liked to see all blacks employed in South Africa as cheap labour," the President told the crowds at the Independence Day celebrations here.

"Transkeian industries are employing thousands of workers contrary to what happened before independence.

"His bluff that people who have taken inde-

pendence have been deprived of their rights of citizenship in South Africa is a glaring lie because no blacks have ever been citizens of South Africa. No blacks have ever enjoyed prop-

rietary rights either. The President said Transkeians had rejoiced at independence because it meant emancipation from a life of semi-slavery. In Umtata, Chief Z. Joyi attacked Mr Streek and Mr Patrick Lawrence when he welcomed the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He accused them of having tried to sow en-

mity between the Prime Minister and his people. "Patrick Lawrence compared our taking of independence to the national suicide of the Amazhosa.

"I would like to know if these gentlemen are still alive and what they think of your leadership now," he told Chief George. — DDR

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P.T.O.

SA used threats — claim

NQAMAKWE — The State President yesterday accused South Africa during the independence celebrations of using its financial strength to blackmail black leaders whenever their views conflicted.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima accused Pretoria of withdrawing aid whenever there was a conflict of views and mentioned the Umtata-Port St John's road.

The President also referred to Transkei's ability to supply South Africa with electric power which he said had been ignored by Pretoria who went to Mozambique and Lesotho instead.

"We have electric power sufficient for our use and export to South Africa. In 1973 when there was an imminent collapse of the Cabora Bassa scheme, I was requested by a certain Mr C. J. Grobler, formerly our own official, to approach my cabinet to agree to an investigation of the Umzimvubu, Tina, Tsitsa Dam for the objects aforesaid.

"It is now 10 years since 1973 but nothing has been done about it, but instead South Africa went to Mozambique and investigated the Lesotho scheme.

"My government will be requested to embark on it in 1984-85 financial year. The Jozana Dam has added to the existing Tsomo, Tsojana, Indwe, Xonxa, Umtata and Bashee Dams — all constructed during my term of office in the government."

He said Transkei's economy depended on agriculture and called on South Africa to transfer all the land claimed without change in present ownership.

"In other words they should just adjust the boundaries and leave the farmers to contribute to our economy." — DDR.

Freedom can't be divided — minister

COFIMVABA — Arrogant raids into Lesotho, Mozambique and Angola demonstrated the futility of independence until all blacks were free in South Africa, the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, said here yesterday.

"It is a fundamental truism that freedom for all in Southern Africa is meaningless until freedom and full participation in all levels of government comes to all in South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Chief Ndabankulu said the haste with which Swaziland and Lesotho had removed their political refugees for fear of South Africa showed freedom was indivisible.

International recognition was not the sinecure people thought it was. This was demonstrated with the ease with which Pretoria brought Lesotho on her knees to the conference table through economic strangulation. — DDR.

(News by M. Moonieya, 49 Madeira Street, Umtata).

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Yes vote is irrelevant says Pres Matanzima

(103)

7/11/83

D. D. Patch

UMTATA — The result of the white referendum in South Africa was irrelevant, the State President of Transkei said at a press conference at the Presidential Palace here at the weekend.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was asked to comment on the overwhelming Yes vote in last week's referendum which brought Indians and coloureds into the constitutional decision-making process.

He said Indians and coloureds would have to decide whether they were blacks or whites and declare their support.

The President said: "The result of the white herrenvolk vote relating to the degree of the application of the oppressive laws of the South African Parliament on the true aborigines of the land is to all knowledgeable people irrelevant, considering the oppression of blacks by the white government."

He said that, since 1910, oppressive laws had been enforced, including the Land Act of 1913, the Urban Areas Act of 1923 amended in 1945, the Bantu Authorities Education Act of 1953, the Colour Bar Act of 1937, the Immorality Act and other related measures, to control the life of the black people.

"Black people cannot now collaborate in their oppression," President Matanzima said.

"While 87 per cent of the South African land area is inhabited by whites, whose population is far less than the black population, we cannot support any laws that will intensify our oppression.

"The Yes or No vote of whites is a matter for their convenience. They will continue with their colour bar laws and seek black collaboration."

People ignorant of the whole philosophy would not understand the strategy and might support policies that were intended for their oppression.

"Transkeians are poli-

tically too advanced to be bluffed. They know what freedom means and will not support any half a loaf is better than nothing policy. They know what is to suffer and will intensify the struggle for liberation," President Matanzima said.

Asked how the referendum result would affect the thousands of Transkeians working in South Africa, President Matanzima said he wanted to make it clear that Transkeians should understand their position in the South African set-up.

"The urban people always say they cannot surrender their citizenship rights by aligning themselves with the homeland people. This is through ignorance because they do not understand the philosophy of segregation.

"From 1910, the black has never had franchise rights. That means they have never been citizens. They are merely cattle who can be dipped and sponged for ploughing time. Their position should be clear.

"Blacks are merely regarded as the child races of South Africa with no citizens rights whatsoever.

"To be a citizen you must have the franchise, you should vote for a member of parliament of your choice and you should present yourself as a candidate to go to parliament.

"These are the essentials of citizenship in any country.

"I want to align our position with that of the people of Italy working in France, of the people of Britain or Germany working in France, of the French working in Britain.

"There is nothing new about people coming from one country to work in another. Our position in Transkei should be clear. We know the boundaries of our country. Most of our land is occupied by the whites.

"This cannot be tolerated and that is why we will join the struggle for liberation to get all our land back." — DDR

16.
MS

S. Aspathe 8/11/83 (103)

Review Transkei verdict — author

UMTATA — The world has been asked to reconsider its verdict on Transkei and render to its people their birthrights of independence and self-determination.

The plea comes in a newly-published book by Transkei's ambassador to Pretoria, Mr Clement Mancotywa.

Titled, *And Render Unto Transkei*, the book is a reaction to a book in Transkei banned, *Render Unto Kaiser*, by journalists Barry Streek and Richard Wicksteed.

Mr Mancotywa is a former teacher who holds a science and UED degree from Fort Hare University and an honours degree in psychology from the University of South Africa.

The 190-page book is comprised of 10 chapters and deals mostly with contesting the claims of Streek and Wicksteed about Transkei.

In the book the president of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is described as a kind, soft-hearted man with dedication, and diligence and a great lover of his people.

He is also commended for his courage, Mr Mancotywa tells how the President ignored security advice to speak in Dobsonville near Soweto when people there objected to Transkei's independence.

"He has a magnetic personality that makes people want to hear him," Mr Mancotywa writes, and recalls that when President went to the UN in 1974 David Sibeko of the ANC had run away because he could not face the President.

The book devotes a chapter to the history of black activism leading to



MR MANCOTYWA

the split in the ANC with the formation of the PAC which grew out of Anton Lembede's youth league which emerged in 1944.

"The principle of a black political organisation such as the ANC was a very good thing in the beginning and that is why Transkeians helped in its foundation; that is why some took part in the Defiance Campaign and other activities.

"But it gradually fell under the wrong leadership and it has become like a ship without a compass.

"Transkei has a clear leadership and an established following of some four million people forming one nation, it has a plan to assist all the black people of South Africa to become free and it has a wider scope to voice its feelings of these people because it does not have to work underground.

"If the UN and OAU

can give audience to the ANC and PAC, it hardly seems reasonable that this should be denied Transkei, because this would enable the international bodies to weigh from first hand information which of the two, the ANC or Transkei, is a sensible liberation scheme for blacks.

"Future generations will accuse the UN and OAU and countries which refuse to allow Transkeians to visit them, of cowardice and fearing to be convinced.

Other chapters deal with security detentions and bannings, the Opposition in Transkei, economic interdependence with South Africa and the land and its traditional leaders, the chiefs.

The second last chapter deals with diplomatic progress while in the last chapter, titled *The Last Word*, Mr Mancotywa says Transkei is prepared to meet any people from the UN, OAU, ANC, PAC or any other organisation or country, not for confrontation but to talk reason.

"If these bodies and countries are really free, they are invited to come to Transkei and see things for themselves.

"They are not compelled to meet the government and therefore there is no commitment about recognition or fear of being blacklisted by their organisations.

"Industrialists may similarly come to inspect the country and study the conditions.

"The leaders of the 'liberation movements' have an obligation to come back and to return the young boys whose lives they are wasting in 'military camps'." — DDR.

Iron Curtain parted for Transkei passport

SAW 8/11/83 Religion Reporter

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An Anglican priest recently visited the Soviet Union — on a Transkeian passport.

The priest, the Rev Luke Pato, of the University of Transkei, returned last month from a visit to the Russian city Odessa. There he took part in a meeting of the Anglican-Orthodox international joint doctrinal commission, reports the latest edition of the Anglican church newspaper, Seek.

Few countries in the world recognise passports of citizens from independent homelands since they do not recognise the territories to be independent states. The Soviet Union is considered among those countries most violently opposed to South Africa's homeland policy.

Mr Pato could not be reached for comment this week, but the liaison officer for the Anglican Church, the Rev Winston Ndungane, confirmed that Mr Pato had visited Russia.

Mr Ndungane said it was not possible to obtain a visa for travel to Russia in South Africa and that Mr Pato had had to travel to London, where he applied for a visa at the Soviet Embassy.

This was granted with "no difficulty" although Mr Pato, a lecturer in religious studies, had to explain where Transkei was, Mr Ndungane told The Star.

● Seek also reports that 25 non-Transkei students were recently expelled from the Anglican theological college in Umtata by the Transkei Government.

Transkei pays Durban advocate damages

10/11/83
Mercury
103

Mercury Reporter

THE Transkei Government has paid a Durban advocate R11 200 damages arising out of his arrest and subsequent detention by police in Transkei.

Mr Thembile Louis Skweyiya sued the Transkei Defence Minister, Mr George Matanzima, for R21 200, but agreed to an out-of-court settlement of R11 200.

The action follows his arrest and detention for 12 days — from October 31 to November 11, 1980 — at the Supreme Court in Umtata where he had been attending a trial.

Suffered

Mr Skweyiya, who has been a defence lawyer in several terrorism trials in South Africa, said yesterday that he had claimed damages not for the money but because of principle.

"No money can make up for the suffering and embarrassment I and my family experienced," he said, adding that his stay in prison had been horrifying, and degrading.

Mr Skweyiya said he felt vindicated now that

the Transkei Government had accepted blame for its police action. He believed that it was the highest amount paid to anyone who had been maliciously detained.

The advocate claimed that he had suffered public humiliation, severe impairment of his dignity and reputation because he had been arrested in full view of the public and other members of his profession.

After his arrest he was kept in a police vehicle with people he had been defending in Court, and other prisoners whom he believed were accused of common law crimes.

He claimed he was kept in a cell and was denied washing facilities, bedding, toilet paper and an opportunity to take physical exercise.

His arrest and detention had been unlawful and malicious, he said.

D. Dispatel 11/11/83

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UMTATA — Transkei had declared its stand and reiterated it now, that any political dispensation founded on ethnicity and racial divisions was an entrenchment of apartheid and a retrogressive step which Transkei abhorred and rejected in toto, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Mthuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday.

Mr Lujabe was reacting to the South African Government's big referendum victory, last Wednesday.

He said it was unrealistic for anybody to expect Africans to rejoice at the outcome of a referendum on a constitution which excluded them from the decision-making process.

"The referendum is a whites-only affair which brooks interference from blacks as repeatedly stated by various National Party leaders during the referendum campaign. Our views on the constitution are of no consequence," Mr Lujabe said.

Mr Lujabe said the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha had dispelled any illusions that some white voters might have had that he had a hidden agenda for the blacks' political future that went beyond the ethnic fragmentation and confederal framework which was intended to entrench white political and economic hegemony for all times.

Mr Lujabe added: "This is not a bright prospect for the future of black-white relations

Lujabe: SA's new deal retrogressive step

which are currently being steered along a collision course."

Mr Lujabe said it was pertinent at this stage to recall the remarks of a British Government official who was sent to South Africa to test black feelings on the then proposed Union of South Africa which was to disenfranchise Africans as the present constitution did.

"He good-humouredly reflected that these constitutional considerations were beyond the comprehension of blacks who would be satisfied to be merely fed with mealie-pap and given hymns to sing.

"Some 70 years later the present government in South Africa does not credit the African with enough intelligence to share responsibility in the structuring of his political future.

"Even at this stage when black organisations and political groupings of varying persuasions have widely condemned the present constitution and exclusiveness of its attendant referendum for leaving Africans out of the restructuring process, the Nationalist government has the temerity to constitute an all-white think-tank to probe, without us, some constitutional future for Africans outside the so-called homelands.



MR LUJABE

"The theme has been repeatedly harped on despite clearly articulated and intense black convictions from various forums, on the indivisibility of black political fortunes ultimately attainable in an undivided non-racial Southern Africa," Mr Lujabe said.

Mr Lujabe stressed that the message was clear to all blacks who had ears and who wished to hear, that, "we cannot look to white South Africa's change of heart to fashion a better social order in which our destiny and self-respect can be assured."

Mr Lujabe concluded by saying: "These events are an exhortation to our national will to renew a vigorous crusading spirit that should inspire a solid united black front which will be the vanguard of the process of socio-economic change in South Africa."
— DDR.

"This manifests a popular white South African fallacy that there is a destiny for urban blacks which is distinct from that of their country fellow-citizens.

T'kei unemployment scheme to start

D. Dispatel

103

17/11/83

UMTATA — Transkei's Unemployment Insurance Act comes into operation on Monday.

All employers must register within a month from Monday.

The instruction comes in a notice to all employers from the Department of the Interior.

The act was passed during the last sitting of Parliament to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the provisions of the South African Unemployment Insurance Act from Transkei. This resulted in Transkeians

ceasing to be participants in the unemployment insurance scheme.

Piloting the act through Parliament, the Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, said the withdrawal had come as a blow to workers who became unemployed and ways and means to combat the unworthy state of affairs had had to be explored.

Operation of the fund only became viable when his department finally managed to get an arrangement with SA for a fund that would cater for workers from

Transkei in South Africa.

The bulk of the country's workforce was in South Africa.

According to the Act, contributions will be 0,8 per cent of the basic wage of the employee, of which 0,5 per cent may be deducted from the employee's wage.

Employers must ensure they are in possession of a contributor's card for each contributor in their employ and forms will be supplied to employers as soon as they are ready. — DDR.

MP objects to Griqua plan

Mercury
19/11/83
Mercury Reporter

A NATAL MP has objected to the President's Council's recommendation that 2 000 ha of land should be made available to Griquas in East Griqualand in return for land occupied by them that was given to Transkei.

Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP for the Mooi River said that although the recommendations had not yet been put before Parliament or the Cabinet, he was opposed to good agricultural land being handed over for settlement unless it was to be used for agricultural purposes

But he added that it was not for him to say whether extra land should be made available for the Griqua people in East Griqualand.

'That is a decision that must be reached by the inhabitants of East Griqualand themselves,' he said.

The 2 000 ha earmarked for an accumulated Griqua settlement lies in the area of the Cedarville flats.

Squatters

Coloureds and Griquas are allowed to own land in white areas of East Griqualand and according to Mr Hardingham it is generally accepted among the region's agricultural community that members of other race groups (coloureds and Griquas in particular) could own land, provided it was used on a proper agricultural basis, for farming purposes — and not for settlement.

The Swartberg Farmers' Association's chairman, Mr Robert Williamson, said yesterday that three Griqua-owned farms in the area that were used as settlements were 'squatter camps'.

'The soil conditions and the harsh climatic conditions in East Griqualand would only allow between six to eight families to be accommodated on 2 000 ha.

'Griquas are becoming more urbanised. More of them are artisans than farmers. The Government would do better by financing the development of urban employment for them in Kokstad,' he said.

(103)

President to open plant

12/11/83
D. Soden

EAST LONDON —The R6 million steel pressing plant in Queenstown which went into production at the end of last month will be officially opened on November 29 by the State President of the Republic of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The factory, Stateline Pressed Metal, which will manufacture automotive component parts, was built by Jalc Construction, a subsidiary of Jalc Holdings, and will have an estimated turnover of R50 million per annum under their current facility.

Mr Derek Soden, manufacturing director of Stateline, said that the factory began sample production in early October and made their first shipments to customers in the last week of October.

"Our present commitments go through until March next year which

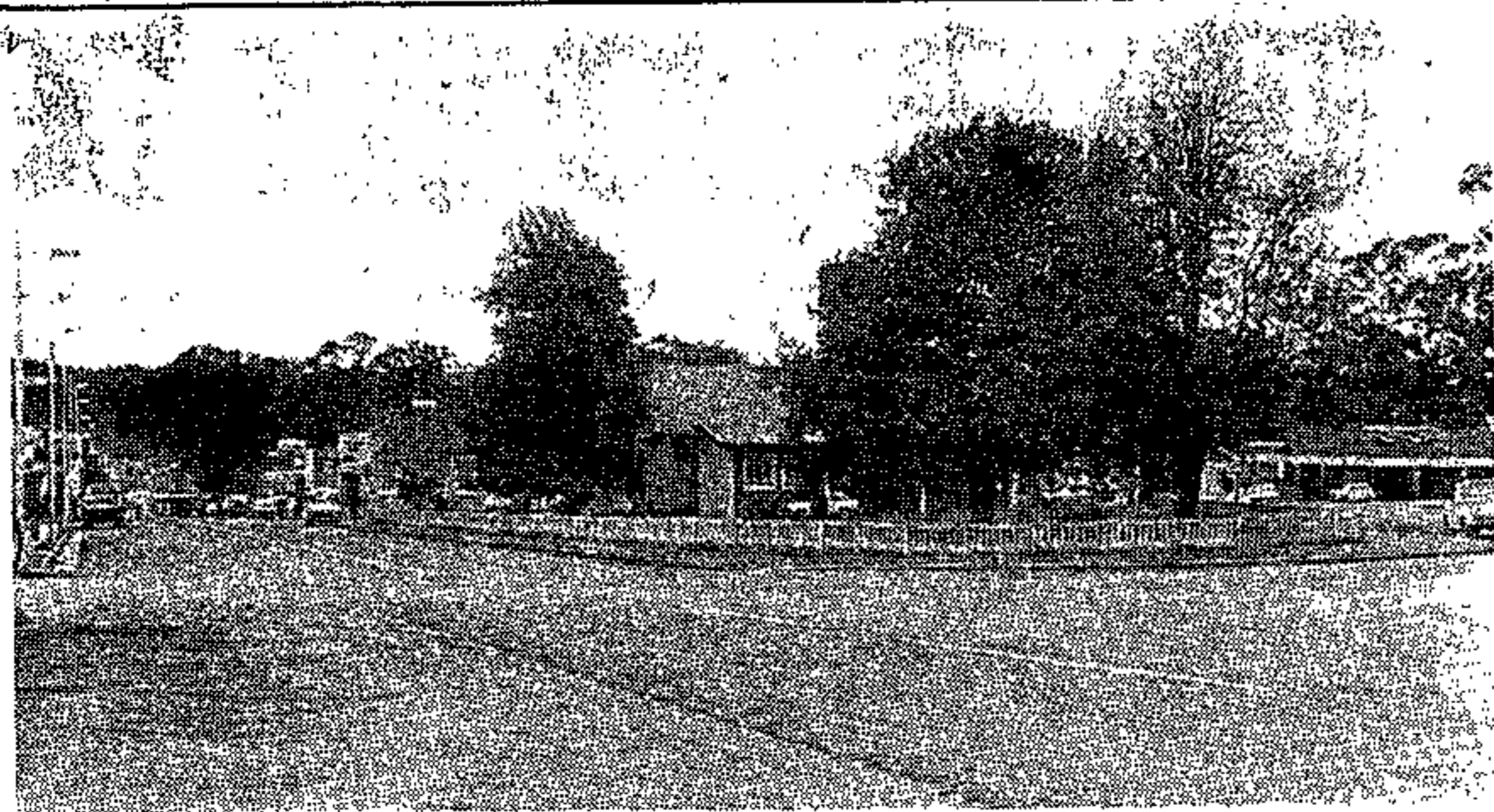
exceeds our most optimistic forecasts," Mr Soden said.

"We are presently employing 65 staff in the factory and shall be expanding that labour force to number about 100 employees next year."

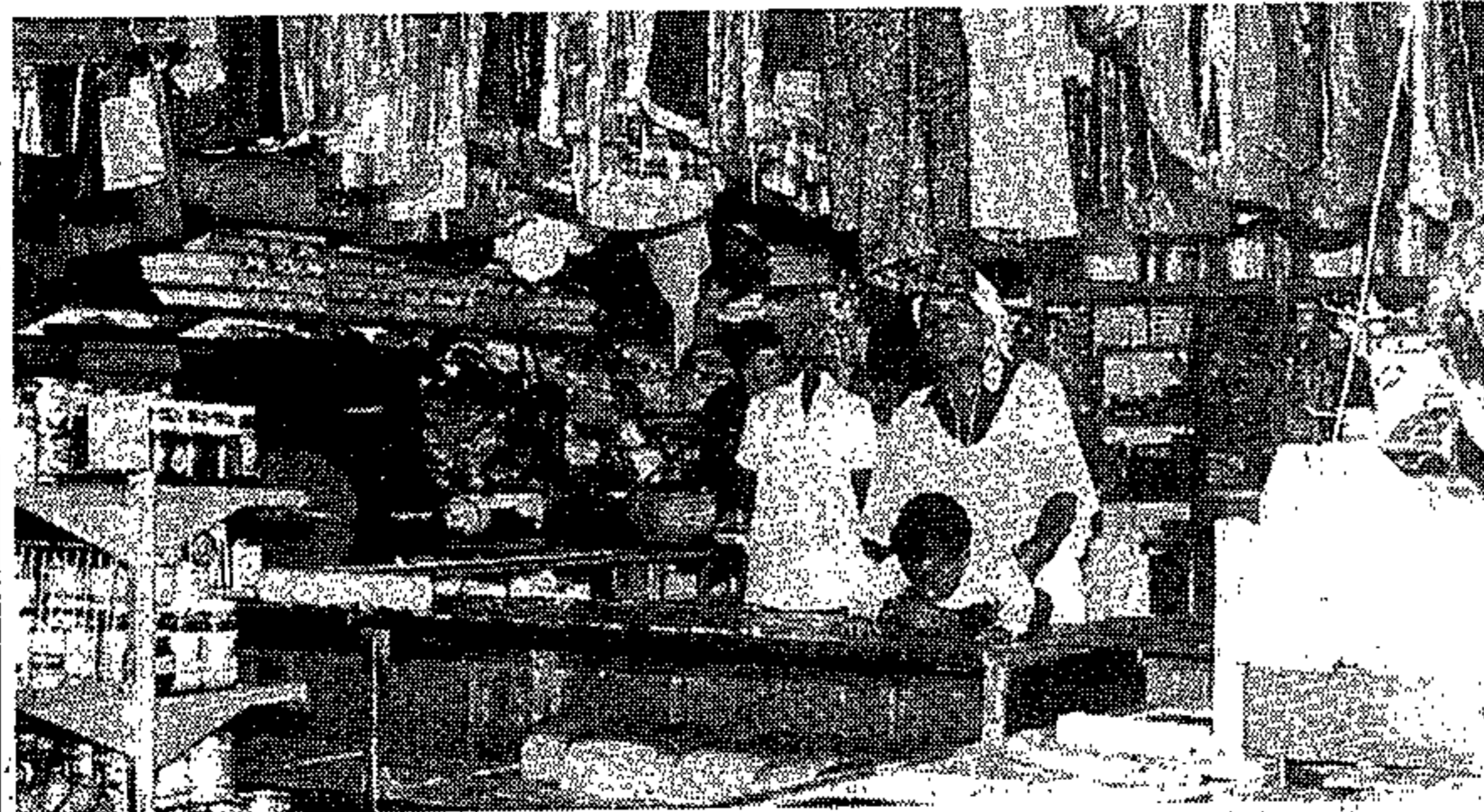
Managing director and the man behind the company is Mr Russell Oliveto, an American.

Mr A. J. Maree, a spokesman for the development company, commended the Industrial Development Corporation and the Transkei Government for their support of the project and termed the factory one of the first industrial co-operation projects in Southern Africa.

The opening function will be addressed by the Hon. R. D. Madikizela, Transkei Minister of Commerce, Industries and Tourism and the Mayor of Queenstown, Mr A. M. Shadiack.



Komga — a typical village in the "white corridor", with only one tarred road and a school and general dealers' stores lining the main street.



Buyers in a general dealer's store. The stores sell mainly to the black clientele.



Country villages rely on "corner stores" such as this for anything from clothing and groceries to hardware.

People of the 'white corridor'

ARGUS 21/11/83 103

From BARBARA HART
Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Capitulation does not exist in the vocabulary of the "white corridor" people. They are a hardy, tough breed and, like their forebears 150 years ago, are once again on the "borders" — this time the borders of Ciskei and Transkei.

Living in and around two major cities, East London and Queenstown, at either end of the 200km buffer state, these descendants of English and German settlers are conservative, straight-talking, and determined to maintain their heritage.

"The gene pool hasn't been watered down yet," Kei Road farmer Gray Ranger, a fifth generation farming descendant, says disdainfully.

Stalling tactics

His and many others' anxiety lies in the Government's "stalling tactics" in deciding the boundaries of Ciskei and Transkei — a continual threat of consolidation to whites.

"This (land consolidation) is a minor crisis. We've overcome far greater crises than this in the last 150 years — nine Kaffir wars."

These border people do not mince words.

"We do want to believe there is finality about the border, but there is uncertainty because of the meanderings of the Government. Because you can't take politicians at their word there is uncertainty," Mr Ranger says.

Insular

A local MP considers the residents of the corridor — who generally are insular, marry within the community, attend local schools and holiday, often for generations, at the same nearby coastal resort — to be politically "terribly lazy, ignorant and idle".

Mr Ranger attributes the conservatism in the region to "realism".

"Our conservatism is spawned by our earthy realism. The armchair theorists don't see what we see."

It is ironic that in this region, retained as a white strip of South Africa to separate Ciskei and Transkei, the relationship between black and white is probably one of the closest in the country.

Farm family

Only a handful of farmers do not speak fluent Xhosa. Work on farms is an intimate team effort between black and white, and results in relationships where family matters are frequently the concern of the whole "farm family".

The farmer's wife is called on to assume the role of doctor, providing medication for less serious ailments. She is also the general "buyer" who shops in the city for items not available at the small general dealer stores in the villages.

These villages often consist of only a post office, a school, a hotel, churches and general dealers' stores.

For rural whites, life revolves around sporting, church and farming activities.

Black spots

The term "white corridor" is misleading, for there are probably more blacks than whites living in the area. Some 45 000 blacks are living in seven "black spots" which are due to be moved to Ciskei, while thousands more live around towns and on farms.

In spite of the close black-white relationships, the whites of the corridor are among the most conservative in the country.

The Progressive Federal Party has been unable to rally support and capture a parliamentary seat.

This is "Jannie Smuts" (United Party, now New Republic Party) country and many of the older generation still speak in revered tones of General Smuts.

In recent years the National Party has gained increasing support (it holds three of four parliamentary seats) and in the November 2 referendum the region returned the biggest Yes vote in the country.

Politically ignorant or not, this settler stock has a deep-felt worth and sense of purpose in the region. They believe they have a vital role to play in bringing economic and political stability to the Ciskei-Transkei-Border area.

Industrially the area is underdeveloped and is essentially an agricultural region.

Xhosastan

"I can't see us being swallowed into a greater Xhosastan. The 10th Kaffir War would start if Ciskei and Transkei amalgamated," Mr Ranger says.

Mr Ray Radue, whose family has been in business in King William's Town for four generations, says it is "patently obvious" that there are tribal differences between Ciskei and Transkei and the corridor is being kept to avoid friction between the two states.

"If there was a major exodus of whites the two neighbouring states would suffer because of reduced work opportunities and expertise," he adds.

Stability

Mr Ranger agrees: "If the corridor were removed things would go overboard. The political, economic and military stability that exists here can benefit only the neighbouring states. He adds that Ciskei, Transkei and the Border are interlinked and interdependent.

Like hundreds of other whites in the corridor, neither of the two men has any intention of leaving, in spite of recent political rumblings in Ciskei and land-consolidation uneasiness.

"We're in it boots and all. We're very optimistic about the future," Mr Radue says.

Says Mr Ranger: "Indeed, this farm will carry on in the family — I have three sons."

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27/11/83

Transkei delegates to attend symposium

UMTATA — A high-powered Transkei delegation flew out of here at the weekend for today's Regional Development Advisory Committee symposium in Johannesburg.

The delegation is led by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, and includes the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, the chairman of the Regional Development Committees, Mr Robert Fowlds, and the managing director of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, Mr J. Humphrey.

All four will speak at the symposium to be

opened by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis is expected to deliver a keynote speech which will include a major announcement on regional development.

An excited Mr Tarr said before flying out: "We view this as an excellent opportunity for aggressive marketing of our region which still offers the best incentives.

"It is the first time we are really being offered such a wonderful opportunity and we hope to reap enormous benefits."

The symposium will be

chaired by Mr Louis Koch who says industrialists will have an opportunity of seeing what the Border, Ciskei and Transkei have to offer.

He said Transkei alone had the potential to supply 23 per cent of the region's electricity requirements while Ciskei had a good labour force and the Border region a fine infrastructure.

The director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Mr John Maree and the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Hennie Klerk, will also speak at the symposium. — DDR.

the West Bank Golf Club.

But Mr MacDonald's main interest was in boxing. He was the Border trainer for many years and often accompanied the Border side to South African cham-

loved him and I will be among those who will miss Mac with great respect.

Mr MacDonald leaves his wife and four children, Terry, Rydall, Reign and Shireen.

Koornhof: SA not blameless

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa had itself to blame for some of the criticism and animosity levelled against it, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said last night.

He was addressing the first annual dinner of the Springbok Foundation, a body formed two years ago "to win more friends for South Africa."

Dr Koornhof said that in certain respects South Africa had become "the victim of an orchestrated campaign of vilification which has, unfortunately, negatively influenced a great number of people of all walks of life in most of

the countries of the world.

"Sure enough, I will be the first to admit that, on occasion, we have ourselves to blame for some of the criticism levelled at us and some of the animosity displayed by people and countries, who, to our way of thinking, should know better."

Be that as it may, he said, South Africa's position in the world has become such that it needed a friend "to speak as the case requires."

It was to be regretted that so few South Africans had come forward to support the work of the foundation, he said.

— S.A.P.A.



Beachfront fun walk for the aged

EAST LONDON — Saturday promises to be a festive day for hundreds of elderly folk here — a beachfront "fun walk" with colourful sideshows has once more been organised for them.

The fun walk proved to be a big success when it was inaugurated by the Arcadia Rotary Club last

The walk starts from the Eastern Beach life-savers' hut at 2 pm on Saturday.

The route is up the Esplanade, past the aquarium and a beachfront restaurant to the wishing well outside the Orient Theatre and back to Marina Glen.

Entrants not wishing to complete the course

R450 000 drought relief plan

UMTATA — An agreement was signed here yesterday for a vital new R450 000 borehole drilling project which will benefit more than 300 000 rural people and help overcome the debilitating effects of the worst drought in living memory.

The agreement for the project, the most modern in the world and which was sponsored by the mining industry, was

signed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Edward Booie, and the director of relief and rehabilitation for World Vision of Southern Africa, Mr Norman Holford.

Representatives of the mining industry also attended the signing of the project due to start in Transkei early next year.

The drilling rig, which will drill and equip boreholes to counteract

the drought in the short term and improve the quality of life for thousands in the long term, will be provided free of charge for a year on a loan basis to the Transkeian Government.

The major contribution toward the cost of the drill came from The Employment Bureau of Africa Ltd (Teba), and the black employment wing of the Chamber of Mines.

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Homeland 'development' — myth or reality?

Cape Times 24/4/83

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INCREASINGLY repressive influx control measures and demolitions at KTC and Crossroads have for a long time been justified by promises of "development" and "employment creation" in the homelands. Sentiments of this sort were echoed during the last National Party congress in George.

While it is widely agreed that the homelands at present are not economically viable, it is usually accepted that, given the correct development strategy, economic stagnation will be arrested and the homelands will be able to carry on absorbing population. In the case of the Transkei, one of the "best chance" homelands, it seems likely that their proposed development strategy will not improve matters and could worsen them considerably.

In the White Paper published this year the Transkei government commits itself to the "overriding objective of employment creation". There are two main elements to this development strategy, the first being rural development.

Peasant farmers

Rural development will involve the creation of fulltime commercial peasant farmers, who will produce for sale on both local and export markets. However, there are two main difficulties which will have to be faced.

The first is that the task of turning present rural dwellers in the Transkei into commercial farmers is formidable to say the least.

At present only 0.01 percent of rural households in the Transkei produce for the market on a regular basis, and a further eight percent occasionally sell their produce. The Transkei region, potentially a productive agricultural area, at present has to import 90 percent of its food supply!

The reasons for this are not difficult to find. Firstly migrancy has proved a far more lucrative option than farming; it has been estimated that three weeks' work on the mines will provide the same in-

This article stems from recent research conducted by the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT. It forms part of a larger research project which aims to investigate urbanization in South Africa and the applicability of various settlement policies to the South African context.

come as a year spent in maize production. So we find that over half of the male labour force is working away from home and, as a result, farming is left in the hands of the women and the old people.

Secondly, those Transkei farmers who do try to produce for sale find that the market is continually flooded by South African surpluses produced under very heavy subsidy. They simply cannot compete.

Thirdly, very low rural incomes result in a low level of local demand for food products. A fieldworker has commented that a single communal garden can saturate demand in an entire village.

Fourthly, influx control has meant a rapid increase of population on a limited amount of land. At present some 25 percent of rural households have no land at all and for the rest the average size of landholding is only 1.9 ha. This is hardly sufficient (given the lack of irrigation) for viable agriculture.

The second major difficulty which will face the rural development strategy is that in order to establish commercial farming it will be necessary, over the next 16 years, to remove 60 percent of the people from the land. Where will these people go?

According to the 1983 White Paper the surplus rural population, nearly three-quarters of a million people, will be located in 90 newly created "rural service centres" and in 20 other small rural "market" towns. The cost of implementing this scheme will be R800m. The most important question then becomes: How are these people to survive economically, given that the chances of improving agriculture are remote?

It is possible to make

a prediction of this by looking at past "rural development" strategies used in the homelands. Over the last 30 to 40 years "betterment" schemes have involved the movement of thousands of rural families into "betterment villages". These families, with no access to land and no alternative employment, are forced to rely entirely on migrant remittances and pensions for survival.

Alternative

It is possible to predict with a fair degree of certainty that this will be the fate of those moved under the new 1983 proposals. What this means in effect is that a new wave of migration will be precipitated. More and more people will find that movement to the metropolitan areas and larger towns is an alternative to starvation.

The second element of the development strategy concerns the continued development of industry in Umtata, Butterworth and eZibeleni as part of the South African government's industrial decentralization policy. Over the last 20 years only 11 000 industrial jobs have been created in the Transkei, a drop in the ocean compared with the 30 000 new entrants to the Transkei job market each year. In spite of this, incentives have been raised, investment funds have been increased, and there are great expectations as to the success of the policy.

Theoretically, a decentralization point is supposed to do two things: Firstly, it is supposed to achieve self-sustained (that is, unsubsidized) growth; secondly, it is supposed to bring benefit to the surrounding region. In the case of the Transkei, Butterworth, the only decentralization point of any size, has not been able to achieve either of these requirements.

Generally the kinds of firms which have relocated to Butterworth have been either traditional, slow-growing firms such as textiles, taking advantage of subsidies and cheap labour, or more modern, highly mechanized firms which have few links at all to the Transkei region. Companies are highly dependent on subsidies: 60 percent of companies in Butterworth would probably leave if incentives were removed. And now the equally fa-

ization policy. Butterworth industries buy 80 percent of their raw materials from outside the homeland and rely on the Transkei for only 35 percent of their market. There is therefore little in the way of spin-off to the Transkei. Some jobs have been created but wages are low; in many cases firms in the Transkei pay half that of South African based firms, for the same job.

More migration

It is gradually being recognized in official Transkei circles that industrial decentralization is unlikely to fulfil employment needs. However, there is little chance that the rural strategy will do so either. Given increasing pressure on the Transkei (and the other homelands) and the likely effects of rural policies, it appears that the main outcome will be seen in the form of more migration — and more KTCs and Crossroads.

The inevitable fact remains. The homelands are not economically viable, and no amount of planning, within present constraints, will make them so.

Prof David Dewar, head of the UCT's department of urban and regional planning, and co-author of this article with Ms A Todes and Ms V Watson

avourable subsidies are available at better located points such as Dimbaza in the Ciskei, there are several Butterworth companies which are considering relocating.

There is little indication that Butterworth is building up any inherent advantage which will result in self-sustaining growth. Its main attractions are low wages and large subsidies and both of these are available elsewhere.

It also appears that there has been little benefit to the Transkei region from decentral-

25/11/83
238 (103) 29M

Ten banished — on a new order

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Transkei Government issued new banishment orders on 10 people after it had conceded that the old banishment orders were invalid, according to legal documents released to the Rand Daily Mail this week.

One of the banished people is Mr Anderson Joyi, former parliamentary representative of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, a political opponent of President Kaiser Matanzima until he fled Transkei in 1980.

Lawyers acting for the banished people decided to test the validity of the orders by challenging the restriction order issued against one of them, Mr Xakalegusha Bisiwe.

The grounds on which they contested the legality of the order was that it had not been submitted to the Transkei National Assembly for review a year after it was served, as required by the Transkei Public Security Act.

Papers were accordingly served requesting that the

order on Mr Bisiwe be set aside.

A letter to Umtata lawyers acting for the banished people from the government attorney conceded that the order was no longer lawful.

The Umtata lawyers then planned to submit similar applications on behalf of the nine remaining people, including Mr Anderson Joyi and his wife Ntemba. Before the papers were served, however, new banishment orders were issued.

The new orders are not due for review until deep into next year and have thus effectively closed the loophole left by the failure to submit the old ones to the National Assembly for review a year after they were issued.

In an affidavit prepared for submission to court before the new orders were issued, Mr Joyi and his wife told how their house was "set alight by police" and they were given "two dilapidated huts" in a "squalid and filthy condition" at their place of banishment at Banzi Poort in Cofimvaba.

UMTATA — There had never been a case of rabies in Transkei, the director of veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch in which the state veterinarian, Dr B. Anderson, warned dog-owners taking their pets through Transkei and Natal to have them vaccinated as the animals could contract the disease in these areas.

Dr Santos said he was shocked and surprised at the implication that dogs could contract the disease in Transkei.

No rabies in Transkei says official

(103)

D. Santos
26/11/83

"We have never had a single case of rabies here and this statement has resulted in a flood of inquiries to my department.

"It is true of course to say all animals passing through Transkei must be vaccinated. Those are our requirements."

Dr Carlos said the statement was puzzling because his department sent a list of scheduled animal diseases to neighbouring states every month.

"Rabies has never been one of our scheduled disease on those lists," he said. — DDR.

E G appeal on white farmlands

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Mercury

29/11/83

Political Reporter

THE East Griqualand Regional Development Association will appeal to the Cabinet against a proposal to expropriate white farmland for the Griquas.

The President's Council has recommended that the State should buy white farms to compensate the Griquas for four farms given to Transkei and the association is preparing a detailed report to present to the Cabinet.

Mr Peter Miller, who is working on the report, said: 'The President's Council recommendations also cover social welfare, housing, job opportunities and educational facilities for the Griquas and in general we agree with this attitude wholeheartedly. Also that they should retain their identity as a distinct section of the coloured community.'

Cash value

'We also agree that they should be compensated for their farms but we object, most strongly to the suggestion that this should involve the expropriation of other farms.'

'We feel, like anyone else who has had land taken for consolidation

purposes, that compensation should be in the form of cash value for the land. We believe it would be setting a dangerous precedent for land to be replaced by additional expropriation.'

'Think of all the white-owned farms in Natal that over the years have been purchased by the State for the consolidation of KwaZulu. None of those farmers were given the choice of compensatory land elsewhere.'

'We feel the same should apply in this instance. We also feel that the idea of a coloured rural settlement in which highly productive agricultural land will be used to try to solve a residential problem is incorrect.'

Harassment at border post claim by body

Political Reporter

THE recently established border post at Matatiele is proving a harassment to people wanting to shop in the town, according to the East Griqualand Regional Development Association which has decided to send a delegation to Parliament if necessary.

Mr Peter Miller, a committee member, said the border post was supposed to control the entry of aliens into South Africa but was proving a farce. There was no regular policy on how people should be treated or stopped. The post had come under fierce criticism from businessmen in the town.

The association had appointed Mr Bob Pike committee chairman, Mr L Brink, the chairman of the Matatiele Chamber of Commerce, and Mr L Sourour of the municipality's management committee to brief their MP Mr Ralph Hardingham and ask him to take the matter to the highest level.

If he deemed it necessary a delegation should be sent to Cape Town when Parliament opened.

Mr Miller said association members had expressed strong feelings about certain security officials who said that because Matatiele did not want the border post the people were being disloyal.

29/11/83
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R38m power station job

CREDIT Guarantee Insurance Corporation will underwrite an export credit granted to the Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation (Tescor) for the R38m Collywobbles hydro-electric scheme west of Umtata.

The project is being undertaken by a group of South African companies and only the first of the three turbo-generators, worth about R7,5m, will be imported.

The rest of the contract, worth about R30,5m, has been awarded to the SA consortium, led by consulting engineer O'Connell, Maithie & Partners.

Several hydro-electric schemes have been considered by the Transkei in an effort to achieve a degree of independence from Eskom but the Collywobbles scheme proved to be more economic than other options.

The project has a much shorter construction period and this will enable two-thirds of the envisaged power to be flowing into the Transkei electricity grid by next winter and the rest by the end of 1984.

The project consists of a river diversion structure to channel water through a 1,2-km high-pressure tunnel to the power station.

Financing of the SA leg of the transaction was done through the Industrial Development Corporation, in co-operation with SA banks, while the financing of the generators, manufactured in the UK, was provided by British sources through SA agents.

SA sub-contractors include Peter Faber (civil works); Asea (transformers); Hubert Davies (cabling, switchgear and metering); Brown-Boveri (power line carrier and supervisory equipment); and Transdeco (overhead).

The station will be ready to receive electro-mechanical equipment in a few weeks.

Beginning of boom says Matanzima

QUEENSTOWN — The Border and Transkei are experiencing the beginnings of a "gigantic economic structure," Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, President of Transkei, said yesterday.

He was officially opening a R6 million steel pressing plant, Stateline Pressed Metal, in Queen-industria here.

The plant, the brain-child of an American industrialist, Mr Russel Oliveto, manufactures components for the motor industry and has been in production for a month.

Hundreds of guests, seated under a giant

30 (11) 83
marquee, watched the opening, which proved to be a colourful event.

Paramount Chief Matanzima inspected the Transkei Presidential Guard before giving his address.

"This factory is a God

By
LLOYD BODILL

sent venture, well situated on the border of South Africa and Transkei.

"It is a result of what can be achieved by economic co-operation between Transkei and South Africa together with the assistance, ex-

103
D. Dispatk
pertise and input of an industrialist from the United States of America."

He praised Mr Oliveto for using his initiative in establishing the plant, presently processing approximately 2 000 tons of steel a month.

Under its present facility, the plant is expected to have an annual turnover of between R5 and R6 million a year

The plant presently employs about 60 people, but this figure is expected to rise to 400 in the next four years.

"We are looking to future expansions with hopeful economic boom," he ended, to loud applause.

Dr T. A. du Plessis, the Director General of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, represented the South African Government at the official opening.

He said the motor industry played an important part of secondary industry in South Africa.

"I am convinced that this industry will continue to be one of the leading growth points in South Africa," he said.

Dr Du Plessis said the establishment of the plant was an "excellent example of co-operation between people of different regions."

He added: "It is commonly known that despite South Africa's vast potential in industrial growth, capital is needed.

"Therefore foreign industrialists like Mr Oliveto are welcome in South Africa."

Mr Oliveto said the establishment of the plant had been the realisation of a dream come true.

He said the plant would not have been established without the wisdom of the South African government to provide the necessary incentives."

Picture page 2

Extradition treaty signed

103 ~~104~~
D. Dispatch

UMTATA — Transkei and Bophuthatswana signed an extradition treaty here yesterday.

The agreement, signed by Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, and Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, Chief B. Motsatsi, came into effect yesterday.

The 14-page agreement with 24 articles and a built-in clause for termination, covers a wide-ranging field of offences.

But extradition for political offences may be refused while offences under military law are excluded.

If the offence is punishable by death in the country requesting

the extradition, and the other country does not permit such punishment for that offence, the request can be refused.

It can, however, be granted if the country requesting extradition gives assurance that if the death penalty is imposed, it will not be executed.

If the person to be extradited has become im-

mune from prosecution because of a lapse of time;

If the country requesting the extradition is proceeding against the person for an offence or offences for which the extradition is required.

The treaty also deals with re-extradition to a third state. Consent has to be given by the first

party for re-extradition to the third state.

If extradition requests come from two countries concurrently for the same or different offences.

The statement said it had been further resolved that the two states be declared associated states. — DDR.

D Dispatch 1/12/83
MP urges vote in PE black elections

also
of
all

UMTATA — Transkeians in the Port Elizabeth area have been urged to vote in tomorrow's election in terms of the black Local Authorities Act.

The call came from the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, in a speech he delivered in New Brighton.

The copy of the speech was released here.

He called on Transkeians to vote for candidates prepared to work within the framework of Transkei's foreign policy.

This was summed up in two points in President Kaiser Matanzima's interview when the head of state said:

"The time has come for me to join the struggle for liberation.

"We must increase our negotiating strength. As long as we are divided, as we are now, we have no bargaining strength.

Mr Mazwana said the quotes were a searchlight into the inner political philosophy of Transkei by its great and mature politicians. —
DDR.

Black trade gives boost to Matatiele

103 Mercury
Mercury Reporter

THE NATAL town of Matatiele, which borders on Transkei, is developing rapidly, with the price of property escalating — and the reason is black trade.

The town clerk, Mr Ramez Sorour, said a corner block building in the town recently changed hands for R250 000.

'It has always been a predominantly black trade area. It is a big distribution centre because the East Griqualand rail-head is at Matatiele,' said Mr Sorour.

In April, 1978, the town was incorporated into Natal and since then roads to and from the town had received appreciable provincial attention.

'Business has improved steadily and building plans are being passed continuously. Both banking houses have extended their premises and two national chain stores have also established large premises.

A building had been completed recently at a cost of R140 000 and a start had been made on construction and resealing of all streets in Matatiele, costing about R280 000.

A further R15 000

would be spent on the widening of Main Street, the entrance to Matatiele.

The main road from Matatiele to Mount Fletcher, in Transkei, was being tarred, Mr Sorour said. This was the main route to Maclear and to the Cape. So far about 20 km of this road had been completed.

'Eventually the road will be tarred to Maclear. This is a terrific route to and from the Cape and ideal for Cape travellers heading for the Free State — and it is a lot shorter than any other route.'

Savage and Lovemore, the contractors, were making good progress and the contract should be completed in March 1984, said Mr Sorour.

A new R400 000 post office exchange building had been completed recently and this will 'go automatic' in about six months.

D. P. Hatch (103)
8/12/83

Industrialists are welcome—President

UMTATA — Industrialists throughout the world were assured here yesterday that Transkei would not go back on its offers to them — including freehold land rights.

The assurance came from the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in an off-the-cuff speech when he was presented with a book by Portuguese author, Carlos Bartolo.

The State President invited industrialists to invest in Transkei and to share in the economic potential of the country.

"Industrialists from abroad should know we welcome them. We would like to see the

economic giants come in and share in our economy.

"Others go to the capitals of the world for money. We go there to invite the industrialists to join us."

The President said Transkei's main aspiration was to improve its economic situation.

Addressing the Portuguese contingent in his office at the book presentation, the President said: "Portugal must take cognisance of our situation, especially our economic situation."

He said the heritage he would like to leave to others was one of good human relations. — DDR

9/12/83 103
D. Maphah

Chieftainess in dispute

UMTATA — Chieftainess Magingqi Sigcau claimed in papers before the Supreme Court here yesterday that she had been evicted from her home, the Mzindlovu Great Place, by the Eastern Pondoland King, Chief Mpondombini Thandizulu Sigcau.

She was making an urgent application for an interdict restraining Chief Mpondombini from ejecting her from her home.

She said she had returned to Mzindlovu, the home of her late husband, Paramount Chief Mandlonke Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland to prepare for the wedding celebrations of her only son, Chief Zwelidumile Sigcau.

She had left there four years after her husband's death, she said, because she feared for her life as a result of threats and general harassment by the people of Lusikisiki.

Mzindlovu is in the

Lusikisiki district. She had, however, always intended returning to her home. She recently arranged with Chief Mpondombini for the erection of a tombstone at the Great Place and for the ceremonial unveiling of the stone.

On November 25, she moved there to prepare for the ceremonies and the wedding but was visited by Chief Zizamele Sigcau, Chief Gwebizilwana Sigcau and Mr Brownlee Mfobozi. The men told her they were acting on the orders of Chief Mpondombini, and ordered her to leave the premises.

She said she told the men they should bring Paramount Chief Mpondombini to her, so that he could explain what custom he was following by driving her away from her late husband's homestead, where Chief Mandlonke's grave was.

She resisted the order until the station commander of Lusikisiki

came and asked her to leave, pending the outcome of court action.

Counsel for Chief Mpondombini argued the case was complicated by another action before court in which her son, Chief Zwelidumile, was claiming Eastern Pondoland paramountcy.

It was claimed it would be wrong to allow his marriage to take place at Mzindlovu because it would be a traditional marriage, with the bride pushing a spear into the ground of the Great Place, thus claiming to be the rightful wife of the place.

Mr Justice Davies ordered that the case be postponed to next Thursday for Chief Mpondombini and the other respondents to file their affidavits. They were also ordered to obey the interim court order enabling Chieftainess Sigcau to stay at Mzindlovu without any interference. — DDR

Major drive to attract development finance

By Anthony Duigan

One of South Africa's most successful rural development agencies, African Co-operative Action Trust, has embarked on a major drive to focus attention on the rural areas and attract finance for projects throughout Southern Africa.

The four-year-old Action Trust (Acat) began in a small way in kwaZulu after a group of Natal farmers and businessmen decided that development of the people and potential of rural areas was gravely neglected.

Acat has spread from kwaZulu into Ciskei, Transkei, Swaziland and Zimbabwe with more invitations to start projects than it can handle, said a spokesman for the organisation.

The origins of Acat go back to the months after the 1976 riots when many people began reflecting deeply on the national future and the enormous needs of so many of the population.

Trust has great rural record

103 RPM 14/12/83

A Natal businessman, Mr Von van der Linde, believed that some form of organisational structure that could help poverty-stricken rural people feed themselves was an urgent priority. He got together with a group of business and professional people who decided to use the savings club as a nucleus for development action.

This concept had already been tried in Zimbabwe and appeared to have potential so a pilot scheme was started in kwaZulu in March 1979 with cash assistance from the kwaZulu Development Corporation.

"The demand for savings clubs to be formed has now far exceeded our ability to provide the manpower needed to ensure that the clubs operate successfully," the spokesman added.

In 1980 Acat was invited to start clubs in Transkei. The following year the invitation came from Zimbabwe and this year a start was made in Ciskei and Swaziland. It now has more than 20 000 members in 820 clubs throughout Southern Africa.

"Acat starts by forming savings clubs among rural communities on a voluntary basis," said the spokesman. "The local

chiefs are involved and the clubs consist of anything from 20 to 60 members.

"They are encouraged to save towards a goal which they choose and it is club members, not Acat, who bank money, do withdrawals and elect leaders.

"Acat goes only where it is invited and neither gives money to the clubs nor takes any from them. In this way suspicion is overcome."

The Acat Rural Development Trust is in the process of being registered and its huge development effort is financed entirely by grants and donations. The trustees of Acat South Africa are Dr Lawrence McCrystal (chairman), Mr Von van der Linde (executive director), Mr Robert Mazibuko, Mr John Schroeder and Bishop Lawrence Zulu.

Further details may be obtained from Dr McCrystal at 802-5373.

Transkei safe for tourists says minister

(103)

D. Dispatch
16/12/83

UMTATA — Travel through Transkei was safe and all tourists were welcome, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said yesterday.

He appealed to Transkeians living at the coast to receive visitors warmly and assured tourists that measures to ensure their safety had been stepped up.

Mr Madikizela's message comes against the background of news from the coast of heavy bookings and little accommodation available until January 15. Although hotels are fully booked, there is still some room available in

camping sites.

Mr Madikizela said lately gossip had been rife that it was no longer safe to travel in Transkei.

"Nothing can be further from the truth. Travelling in Transkei is as safe as it is in other parts of the world.

"However, hikers are reminded to keep to the planned trail between Port St Johns and Coffee Bay where overnight accommodation and security guards are provided."

The safety measures had been stepped up by police to curb drunkenness, speeding and stray animals.

Police have been mobilised to man all beaches for the festive season.

Appealing to Transkeians, Mr Madikizela gave a strong warning about theft from visitors' cars and camps.

"This undesirable practice must stop immediately," he said.

"I call on all communities who reside close to coastal hotels and resorts, camping sites and nature reserves to show more respect toward visitors and their property."

He said tourist officers would be on hand to help visitors. — DDR.

~~Statistics~~

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E. Post

23/12/83

Statistics for homelands 'unreliable and inconsistent'

CAPE TOWN — Official statistics on productivity, population distribution and incomes in the homelands are "unreliable and inconsistent", according to Mr Iraj Abedian, of the University of Cape Town's Economics Department.

Mr Abedian has taken a critical look at data compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research, Cooperation and Development (Benso) in a working paper partly financed by the University of Transkei.

It has been published by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) as part of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development.

According to Mr Abedian, Benso's calculations "abound with errors and inconsistencies". Population figures used for calculating Gross National Product (GNP) per capita differ from figures used for calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, and both differ from those of the Department of Statistics.

Population estimates given by Benso in its calcu-

lations differ by 46 714 in Bophuthatswana, 327 356 in Transkei and 264 284 in Kwazulu in 1977, he says.

According to Benso, the population of Lebowa was 1 149 700 in 1970, but it uses a figure of 1 089 833 for its own estimation of GDP per capita, a decrease of 5,2%.

Other "unexplained anomalies" in Benso's demographic estimates include sudden population decreases in Ciskei and Ka-

ngwane between 1970 and 1971.

He also called into question the definition of GDP applied to the homelands by Benso and its predecessor, the Department of Statistics, and argued that these estimates did not represent the true production capacity of these regions.

Certain sectors were included which were financed by external sources, he says. Only 60% of Trans-

kei's GDP in 1980 was attributable to payments generated within the homeland and he estimated that 25% of the GDP in fact came from South Africa.

He urged economists and researchers to take note of the "errors and discrepancies" in the statistics, which he said were used by academics and economic practitioners who were "oblivious of their shortcomings". — Sapa

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D. Dispatch

Matanzima pledges peace and goodwill

21/12/83

UMTATA — Transkei's independence and existence as a sovereign state were now firmly embedded in the records of history, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in his Christmas message to the nation here last night.

Chief Matanzima said men of reason would agree that as an independent country, Transkei had a duty to Southern Africa to play her modest part in the structuring of a better society for the region.

He said Transkei's independence had created a basis for new political alignments in the quest for peaceful political options in Southern Africa.

Chief Matanzima also announced that in 1984 and in years to come Transkei would adopt an attitude of peace and goodwill towards South Africa and all her neighbours.

He called on all the leaders of Southern Africa to rid the sub-continent of Africa of

the legacy of violence.

"All the leaders in this part of the world, Southern Africa, have a duty to perform.

"There is ample testimony of its futility and self-perpetration because violence, by its very nature, cannot be the best custodian of the hard fundamental freedoms for which countless people may have laid down their lives," Chief Matanzima added.

He wished all Transkeians a happy Christmas and said good rainfall had just been recorded all over Transkei and this had slightly eased the effects of the drought during the 1982-83 ploughing seasons.

"This has triggered a ray of light and hope for the coming year."

Chief Matanzima also warned Transkeians that they should, nevertheless, look into the New Year not only with the pragmatism of the bitter experiences caused by the drought, but also



CHIEF GEORGE

with a new resolution to face up to the challenge of the coming year.

"I do not doubt that the onslaught of poverty and unemployment will

assume new dimensions in 1984.

"The only weapon available to fight poverty is the creation of job opportunities and in this respect, the business community should set the tune," said Chief Matanzima.

UMTATA — Chieftainess Magingqi Sigcau filed a notice to oppose an application by Eastern Pondoland ruler, Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau to eject her from Mzindlovu Great Place in Qaukeni, Lusikisiki, here last night.

The papers have been filed with the Supreme Court.

Her reply to the papers followed an urgent application which was brought before Mr Justice Hendler in the Supreme Court this week, in

which Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau sought an order to compel her to leave Mzindlovu Great Place.

In her replying papers, Chieftainess Magingqi has said there was no

103 / D. Aspath
Eviction
23/12/83
not

**urgent,
court told**

"irreparable harm beyond sentimental considerations which Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau can suffer because of where I am (meaning at the Mzindlovu Great Place)."

She has also asked the court to suspend the execution of the order which was obtained by Paramount Chief Sigcau until her version has been heard on January 5.

Chieftainess Magingqi said the grounds given for urgency advanced by Paramount Chief Sigcau were frivolous and highly unconvincing.
DDR

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and the consequences awaiting them if **Statistics are unreliable** Bloemfontein since the start of the month.

Statistics are unreliable

Mall Correspondent
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He has also called into question the definition of GDP applied to the "homelands" by Benso and says these estimates do not represent the true production capacity of these regions.

Certain sectors are included which are financed by external sources, he says. Only 60% of Transkei's GDP in 1980 was attributable to payments generated within the "homeland" and he estimates that 25% of the GDP in fact came from South Africa.

On Tuesday, six people died and 22 were hurt when a Boputhatswana Transport Holdings bus and a Geen and Richards Furnishers truck collided at a four-way stop street near the Merafe Station in Mabo-pane about 8pm.

Ga-Rankuwa police yesterday said three of the victims were Mr Mabulaleni David Masango, 44, of 1653 Maseko Stand, Winterveldt, Mr Samuel Matjeke, 44, of New Eersterust, Moretele, and Mrs Maria Maahe, 30, of 1207 Kubheka Stand, Winterveldt.

The Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent reports that Mr Jonathan Chadwick, 20, of Durban North, a seaman due to complete his training at the end of the month, died yesterday when the car he was in mounted a kerb on the corner of Main and Church streets and crashed into a lamp pole at 3,40am.

A trainee teacher, Miss Caroline Munnik, 20, of Kohling Street, Tamboers Kloof, was seriously injured, but is in a "stable" condition in a Groote Schuur Hospital intensive care unit. Caroline is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Munnik. Her sister, Janet, 18, and Miss Helen Rose-Innes, 17, of Ethel Road, Claremont, both Westerford High School matriculants, are in a "fair" condition.

Eyetu Cinema

Search for puppy

Mall Correspondent
AN EIGHT-WEEK-old terrier-cross puppy was lost at the C dlelight at Z Thursday night.

The owner, Labe, of 46, Parktown North, said she had the dog for about a month and had "waited for it".

The dog, a Thandi, had a yellow Datsun Park and Ride Miss Labe at event.

The puppy, a brindle in color with a white vest, is thought to have escaped through an opened window.

Miss Labe said the puppy might be seen by the children at the nativity play.

She added that the dog does not respond to its name and does not have a collar. It has not yet been seen.

Race row over black make-up

London Bureau
LONDON. — A man who travels the streets of a city dressed as a music hall black and white minstrel to deliver singing telegrams is at the centre of a race row.

George Winston, 22, dons black make-up to perform a "molson-o-gram" service in Liverpool, scene of the Toxteth race riots. Now he has

been accused of stirring up radical unrest by "poking fun at blacks". But George plans to continue, despite several narrow escapes when he was chased by gangs of youths.

A leading Liverpool Liberal councillor, Ms Rosemary Cooper, has criticised the "molson-o-gram". She said: "Black people naturally are going to be upset when

they see a man parading the streets dressed up to poke fun at them. We do not want this kind of thing in Liverpool, where we are constantly trying to break down long-established racial prejudice.

"I am not a kill-joy. There must be plenty of other costumes this outfit could use without degrading black people," she said.

Welsh defiant on SA schoolboy tour

London Bureau
LONDON. — Defiant Welsh rugby leaders have pledged that the South African Schoolboy Springboks rugby tour of Wales will continue despite an eleventh hour cancellation plea by Britain's Sports Minister, Mr Neil MacFarlane.

Speaking in the House of Commons in London, Mr

MacFarlane warned the Welsh Rugby Union that the tour threatened the future of sport in Wales.

"I would urge them, even at this eleventh hour, to consider the wider implications for sport in the Commonwealth and for sport in Wales," Mr MacFarlane told members of parliament.

But WRU chiefs retorted

they were not party to the Commonwealth agreement on sport and the controversy would continue.

"The tour goes on," said the secretary of the Welsh Youth Rugby Union, Mr Morris Davies, as the opening game in Wales of the South African under-19 team was called off because of a waterlogged pitch.

"Our business is youth rugby in which young boys can get together to play rugby football, and that's what we are trying to promote," Mr Davies said yesterday.

The WRU secretary, Mr Ray Williams, has also spoken out in support of the schoolboy tour.

Troop call to ride

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Punt

Mall Correspondent
NOMINATION Met Competition at Gosforth Park 7 close on Wednesday then it will be readers to weekend in Cape Town. The Rand Daily Mail promises two

P. Dispatch
Judge 103
refuses
24/12/83
order

UMTATA — An urgent application by Chieftainess Magingqi Sigcau to stop Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau and others from ejecting her from the Mzindlovu Great Place was refused by Mr Justice Davies in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Chieftainess Magingqi had also asked the court for the suspension of the ex parte order which had been granted to Paramount Chief Sigcau by Mr Justice Hendler here on December 20, this year, pending her version to be heard by the court on January 5 next year. This was also refused by the judge.

The costs of the application were allowed to stand over pending a ruling by the court.

Delivering his judgment, Mr Justice Davies said he had discussed the matter with his fellow judges, Mr Chief Justice Van Reenen and Mr Justice Hendler, and he was of the opinion that Chieftainess Magingqi had not shown any urgency in the matter and that the same case was inherent in the previous rulings which had been made in the Supreme Court.

(103) (208) D. Dispatch
30/12/83

Coal mining venture for Lady Frere area?

EAST LONDON — A Transkei attorney and entrepreneur — Mr Michael Kelembe — says that American interests are considering investing several million rands in exploiting the country's coal deposits in the Lady Frere-Cala area.

Mr Kelembe, who holds the mining rights to the untapped coal resources, said two American geologists have just spent two weeks checking the deposits and have indicated that certain areas are "economically viable".

"The two geologists — Mr Bill Haines and Mr David Smith — said the coal is semi-anthracite and could find a ready market overseas," he said.

Mr Kelembe, who is based in Lady Frere,

said the two geologists have returned to the United States, "taking samples with them to show the Los Angeles financier who is interested in investing in a mining project."

"Before leaving they indicated that mining operations would have to be on a shaft-sinking basis and the project could get underway in about 18 months time," he said.

Mr Kelembe declined to say how much the American backers were prepared to sink into the project, but added: "It will be a multi-million-rand venture which will provide jobs for about 4 000 people".

The attorney said: "We have known for years about the coal deposits, but have not known whether they were viably exploitable,

that is, not until now."

Mr Kelembe said the American interests will now carry out a feasibility study and the outcome should be known by early February.

He pointed out that all coal would be exported to the Far East.

Transkei's secretary of commerce and industry, Mr B. B. Pukwana, said he knew of the proposed venture, but declined to discuss it.

He refused to say whether the Transkei Government approved of American finance being poured into the country or comment on the decision to export the coal if it is mined.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, was not available and is understood to be on holiday. — DDR.

Matanzima: ^{D. Dispatch} problems were ^{31/12/83} passing phase ¹⁰³

UMTATA — Independence had brought upon Transkei multifarious difficulties, most of them financial, but the people of this state had smiled at them as a passing phase and were satisfied that the most important thing in life was freedom.

This was said by the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in his New Year message to the nation here last night.

"Basic to us are economic, social and mental freedoms which are enjoyed by everybody in the free world," he added.

President Matanzima said on the seventh New Year day after the attainment of freedom by Transkei, it was appropriate, as head of the Republic of Transkei, to address himself to

the nation and thank God, and all those who sustained "our young state", during the difficult times of the worst period of drought in living memory which had resulted in inflation and economic recession.

President Matanzima said Transkei's last parliamentary budget had shown a minimal increase, indicative of a slow rise in payment of the country's taxes.

President Matanzima said his cabinet would have to look into "this unhealthy situation with a view to improving it during the next financial year."

He said Transkei required a financial injection which could be ameliorated by appeals to the international community for industrial investments in Transkei.

— DDR.

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Govt's figures on black areas are 'unreliable'

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Official statistics on productivity, population distribution and income in the "homelands" have been labelled as "unreliable and inconsistent" by a senior lecturer in the economics department of the University of Cape Town.

As part of the "Second Carnegie Inquiry Into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa", Mr Iraj Abedian takes a critical look at data compiled by the Government-backed Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (BENSO).

He warns that statistics in the four editions of BENSO's "Statistical Survey of Black Development" are so "riddled with errors and ad hoc adjustments" as to make them "virtually useless" and he calls on users to "treat them with due circumspection".

Mr Abedian says that there are distinct anomalies in the calculation of the Gross National Product (GNP), the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) and the national income of the "homeland" regions.

The difference between GNP and GDP is that the former refers to the national capital generated by a country from its own sources as well as from overseas investment while GDP concerns the income generated from local sources only.

The population figures used by BENSO for calculating GNP per capita differ from the figures normally used, Mr Abedian says.

He suggests that, instead of making arbitrary distinctions between the black and non-black shares of output, statisticians would do better to study the distribution of income and the extent of economic inequalities — both between black and white and between rich and poor of all races.

Mr Abedian says there are even more "unexplained anomalies" in BENSO's demographic estimates.

Sudden population increases in the Ciskei and KaNgwane remain unexplained.