

HOMELANDS — TRANSKEI — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY —

DEC,

**O**FFICIAL 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 Traj 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'.

### Anomalies

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 is concerned with the income generated from local sources only.

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.

### Barriers

Such disparities form major barriers to socio-economic development in the homelands, he argues, and a study based on these lines, he suggests, would be of greater use to policy-makers attempting to uplift these areas.

The population figures used by Benso for calculating GNP *per capita* dif-

# Statistics on homelands productivity 'riddled with errors'

103  
African Affairs Correspondent

Mercury  
3/1/84

fer from the figures normally used, Mr Abedian says.

Population estimates given by Benso in its calculation of GNP and GDP *per capita* differ by 46 714 in Bophutatswana, 327 356 in Transkei and 264 284 in KwaZulu as at 1977.

He says there are even more 'noteworthy incongruities'.

In Lebowa, for example, the population in 1970 was 1 149 700, according to Benso.

Yet in its own estimation of GDP *per capita* Benso uses a population figure of 1 089 833, he continues.

Mr Abedian says there are even more 'unexplained anomalies' in Benso's demographic estimates.

Sudden population increases in the Ciskei and

KaNgwane remain unexplained, he claims.

The lecturer calls into question the application of the definition of GDP to the homelands made by Benso and its predecessor, the Department of Statistics.

He argues that these estimates do not represent the true production capacity of these regions.

He says that only 60 percent of the Transkei's GDP in 1980 was attributable to payments generated within the homeland.

Mr Abedian estimates that 25 percent of the GDP in fact came from the Republic of South Africa.

He concludes that he hopes that Benso and other 'responsible institutions' may find these criticisms useful as they 'strive to improve the quality of their statistical services'.

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(103) (105) RNM 6/12/83  
**Border plans for SA and Keis**

Pretoria Bureau

TEMPORARY control points will be established on January 9 at places on the main routes between South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei to monitor traffic.

A statement by the Director-General of the Department of External Affairs in Pretoria yesterday says the object is to determine the

need to establish permanent border control posts.

Travellers going through the control points have to be in possession of travel documents, passports or identity documents.

This is in terms of agreements between South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei relating to the movement of citizens across common borders.

Control points in Transkei

will be at Bongulodam, about 11km from Queenstown on the Lady Frere and Dordrecht routes, and at Braamnek, about 26km from Queenstown on the St Mark's-Confimvaba roads.

Control points at the Ciskei border will be at Fraser's Camp, about 40km from Grahamstown on the N2 route, near the Great Fish River, on the way to Peddie.

*Star*  
More land ~~103~~  
~~103~~ ~~105~~ ~~109~~  
gets ceded  
7/1/84  
Pretoria Bureau

Further small tracts of South African territory have been ceded to the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei in terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Bophuthatswana has received tiny portions of land which currently fall into the districts of Vryburg (Cape) and Rustenburg while small pieces in the Indwe and Maclear areas of the Cape will be incorporated in the Transkei.

Land in the Transvaal's Soutpansberg district has passed into the hands of the Republic of Venda and the Ciskei has been given a small area in the Fort Beaufort district.

The transfers took effect on January 1 and the local limits of the affected areas have been adjusted by the Department of Justice.

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10/1/84  
**TDC to spend**  
**R5,1m on** (103)  
**Ezibeleni** D. Dispatch

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) had budgeted R5,1 million for the provision of an industrial infrastructure at Ezibeleni in 1984, the TDC's managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced here last night.

Spelling out the TDC's financial prospects for this year, Mr Tarr said with the financial strength achieved by the TDC during previous years, development would be an automatic result.

This involved not only the establishment of industries and the creation of much-needed job opportunities, but also the further development of Transkeians.

Mr Tarr said the TDC believed that Ezibeleni, near Queenstown had the potential to become one of the greatest growth points in Southern Africa.

He said 1983 had been the most successful year in the history of the corporation.

"It was a year in which

the Transkei Development Corporation set as its main objectives the financial discipline of the corporation and also the development of the Transkeian people.

"Both these objectives have been achieved and with this firm foundation we can look to 1984 with a great deal of confidence," Mr Tarr added.

Mr Tarr said the last meeting of the board of directors of the TDC held on November 28, 1983 saw the approval of two industries, which would result in the creation of just on 3 000 job opportunities for Transkeians.

One of the industries, he said, would be established in Butterworth and the other at Ezibeleni.

He said Butterworth, too, could look forward to a year of unparalleled growth, due to the commitment of the industrialists there as evidenced by their very valuable contribution to the development of the community and the city.

— DDR

# Matanzima: SA ostracising Transkei

103  
Dispute  
11/1/84

UMTATA — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has appealed to the international community to come to the aid of Transkei which was being "ostracised" by South Africa.

Chief Matanzima, who was speaking at a "welcome-back" ceremony after his one-month vacation, accused South Africa of ostracising Transkei because Transkei wanted to remain independent.

President Matanzima said South Africa had stopped all major projects in Transkei and was thus ostracising the country.

The President said 10 years ago South Africa had promised to build the giant Tina-Tsitsa-Umzimkulu hydro-electric scheme. South Africa had promised to build the dam in 1973.

President Matanzima advised the international community not to be

bluffed by South Africa.

"We shall appeal to the international community to help us carry on with our huge projects, like the Tina-Tsitsa-Umzimkulu scheme. It is a very important project because we can supply electricity to South Africa and the neighbouring states.

"South Africa is also ostracising Transkei because we in this free country have stuck to our independence and will not take instructions from Pretoria," he said.

President Matanzima lashed certain departments for spending Transkeian taxpayers' money unnecessarily and warned their ministers that they would have to answer to this in future.

He singled out the Departments of Finance, Agriculture, Education, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

President Matanzima said: "The Foreign Affairs Department in this country should know all the people who come in and go out of Transkei, but I can say now that this department knows nothing.

President Matanzima said that some organisations in Transkei, like the Transkei Appropriate Technology Unit (Tatu), had been given money without his knowledge.

He said about R50 000 had been allocated to Tatu by the Department of Commerce.

"I want to state now that the Department of Finance and the Department of Commerce will have to answer for this during our next budget.

"I cannot understand how this secret organisation got this money from the departments concerned," he said.

"There are expensive houses at Qamata built by Tracor. I see no reason why these houses have been built without our knowledge.

"But the Department of Agriculture and Forestry will have to answer for all this."

He warned the Department of Education to ostracise and sack any teacher who misbehaved.

"To cite one incident, at Coffee Bay, during the Christmas season, a teacher was rude and assaulted people, and broke doors at the Coffee Bay holiday resort.

"We cannot have such people in our service. This is a disgrace to our country. That teacher must be sacked immediately," President Matanzima said.—DDR.

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# Figures on homelands 'unreliable'

By Anthony Duigan

A Cape Town University economist has taken a critical look at official statistics on the productivity, population and income of the homelands and concluded that many figures are unreliable and inconsistent.

Mr Iraj Abedian, of the university's economics department, warned that statistics in the four editions of the "Statistical Survey of Black Development" (published by the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development — Benso) were so riddled with errors and ad hoc adjustments as to be virtually useless.

His conclusions appear in a working paper which is published by the University's Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit as part of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa.

For example, says Mr Abedian, the population figures used by Benso for calculating the gross na-

tional product (GNP) per capita differ from those figures used for calculating gross domestic product (GDP) per capita — and both differ from those of the Department of Statistics as supplied by Benso.

He cites the population estimates given in the 1977 calculations of GDP and GNP for Bophuthatswana which differ by 46 714. In Transkei the difference was 327 356 and in kwaZulu it was 264 284.

Benso gave the 1970 population for Lebowa as 1 149 700 but used a figure of 1 089 833 in its estimation of GDP per capita — a population decrease, "for no apparent reason", of more than five percent for GDP calculations, said Mr Abedian.

Some population decreases in Ciskei and kaNgwane are unexplained.

"A critical evaluation of these statistics is thus necessary because they are widely used by people who are oblivious to their shortcomings," Mr Abedian said.

# SA: co-operation with Transkei continues

(103) D-Dispatch 12/1/84

EAST LONDON — South Africa was continuing to co-operate with Transkei in every possible way and trusted the good relations between the two countries could be improved further, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said in a short statement yesterday.

The statement was in reaction to a claim by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that Transkei was being "ostracised" by South Africa.

He had appealed to the international community to come to the aid of Transkei in view of this.

President Matanzima had referred to a promise he said South Africa made ten years ago to build a giant Tinasitsa-Umzimkulu hydro-electric scheme.

He had added that South Africa had "ostracised" Transkei when Austria wanted to help.

The statement from the department did not refer to the hydro-electric scheme nor to a

claim that South Africa had also "ostracised" Austria when she wanted to help Transkei although the inquiry put to the department had referred to these.

The statement read: "South Africa is continuing to co-operate with Transkei in every way possible and trusts that the good relations with Transkei can still be improved further." — DDR

# Border

103 posts:

*p. no patch*  
nobody

12/1/84  
refused

EAST LONDON — Officials of the Departments of Internal Affairs and Co-operation and Development assisted by members of the South African Police manned the three new South African border posts to Transkei and Ciskei.

This was said by a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs from Pretoria yesterday.

He said recognised travel documents as agreed upon between South Africa and the two neighbouring states were acceptable at the new posts.

These are passports, travel documents, identity documents, birth certificates (B12) and reference books.

Certificates applied mainly to children and people who do not have the necessary documents, he said.

The spokesman said no people had been turned back at the posts near the Fish River, Nonesi's Nek and Braamnek since the operation started on Monday.

"This is only monitoring action to compile statistics of the different categories and number of travellers using particular crossing points," he said. — DDR

NO UNEMPLOYMENT BE STRESS FROM GOVERNANCE TO  
LIVE IN PERPETUAL ANXIETY AND INSECURITY THE GOAL WILL  
NEVER BE REACHED! THEN WILL ALWAYS REFER TO GO  
TO AN INHABITANT BE A ZIONIST WHO WILL NOT HOSTILE  
THEM WHILE TAKES SPATIAL SPEARMEN AND REPEATED  
X-RAYS, THE DEATH WILL BE THERE!

(103)

# Transkei condemns study permit ruling

UMTATA — Transkei has condemned a Ciskei Government regulation requiring non-Ciskeians to apply for permits from the Ciskei Intelligence Services to study at Fort Hare University.

Transkei's acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, also criticised the Swart Commission's recommendation that Fort Hare be turned into a "truly Ciskeian" university.

If this happened, South Africa would be "dealing yet another deadly blow to the concept and practice of black unity and development," Mr Letlaka said.

Fort Hare's public relations officer, Mr N. Holliday, confirmed earlier this week that this year for the first time students who enrolled at the university would not

be admitted if they did not arrive for the start of the academic year with "study permits" issued by the Ciskeian authorities.

Mr Letlaka said: "The entire black community in Southern Africa and abroad is shocked by the introduction of the well-known Ciskeian intelligence services in the sphere of education.

"What academic qualifications such agency has to determine who should or who should not be admitted to a university are hard for us to discern," Mr Letlaka said.

"Be that as it may, the fact to underscore is that the Government of South Africa has no rhyme or reason to permit the interference of Ciskei at Fort Hare.

Mr Letlaka referred to an agreement between

Ciskei and South Africa in 1981 that the South African Department of Education and Training would continue to run the university for five years.

He said South Africa had until the end of 1986 to sort out the Fort Hare question, notwithstanding the "mischievous recommendation" of the Swart Commission that Fort Hare be turned into a truly Ciskeian University.

"Transkei, in particular, played a positive role in the establishment and development of Fort Hare," Mr Letlaka said.

"The fact remains that all the parties concerned must be consulted and a just decision arrived at on this matter. The ball, in this regard, is in South Africa's court," Mr Letlaka said. — DDR



(103)  
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D-Dispatch  
13/1/84

# Border delay: driver upset

EAST LONDON — The temporary border control post at Bongola Dam near Queenstown was causing long delays, a Queenstown resident said yesterday.

Control posts have been established by South Africa's Department of Internal Affairs to monitor traffic along three main routes of entry into Ciskei and Transkei. The posts are at Bongola Dam on the Transkei border, at Braamnek on the Transkei border 26 km from Queenstown and at Fraser's Camp on the Ciskei border about 40 km from Grahamstown on the N2 route.

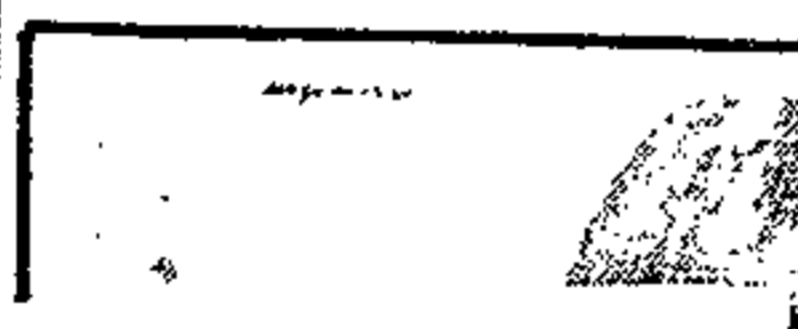
Miss R. Fourie, area supervisor for the Automobile Association of South Africa, said she travelled through the Fraser's Camp post yesterday and could

assure motorists that the post was "hassle-free".

However, Mr J. J. Bower, of Queenstown, telephoned the Daily Dispatch to express his concern over the long delays experienced at the Bongola control post.

Mr Bower said that every morning at 7.30 he had to wait for "up to half-an-hour" while the documents of passengers on the Transkei buses were checked.

"They get everyone out of the buses and go through their papers and the motorists just have to wait in the queue. I make that trip four times a day because I go home for lunch and it is getting ridiculous." Mr Bower said. — DDR



# Permits! Ciskei states

# Transkei

TOP TIP

Making a million

TOTAL WOMAN

in 8th race

at Germiston

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PAGE 3

# Charles in court

General Sebe's legal representative, Mr D. M. A. Kirk, said yesterday that he had not been informed about his client's impending appearance in court.

Mr Kirk said he had had talks with the Ciskei Attorney-General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, and there had been no mention about Mr Sebe's appearance in court on Monday.

General Sebe, who was

laka "in the picture" it would quote the following extract from the Republic of South Africa Government Gazette of May 1982: "The Government of the Republic of South Africa shall continue with the control of the University of Fort Hare on the present premises situated in the Ciskei until 31 December 1986 on condition that this agreement would be subject to review."

The department said there was no malice in the ruling set by the Ciskei government and that the review would be in accordance with the contents of the agreement.

"The irresponsible statement by Transkei's acting Foreign Minister is designed to create confusion and a state of panic among those involved."

"The Ciskei Government and people in down", it added. — DDR.

citizens of the Republic of Ciskei would require study permits," said Mr Holliday.

The department pointed out that the report, filed from Cape Town and published on the front page of the Daily Dispatch on Wednesday, had said it would be less misleading if the permit were interpreted as an "entry permit" to the country — and not a study permit — as required by most countries from foreign visitors and students.

It said Prof Lamprecht also made it clear that the new rule would in no way interfere with the autonomy of the university which would continue to screen students.

In order to put Mr Let-

And the university's chief public relations officer, Mr Norman Holliday, said yesterday he had told a reporter that applications for permits should be sent to the Director-General of Internal Affairs in Ciskei, and not to the Ciskei intelligence services as was reported.

Mr Holliday said the report, filed from Cape Town and published on the front page of the Daily Dispatch on Wednesday, was "not quite correct".

He said: "I informed your correspondent that applications should be sent to the Director-General, Ciskei Department of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure. No mention was made of Ciskei intelligence services."

"I did not say students would require permits. I confirmed that students who are not bona fide

EAST LONDON — Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs has criticised Transkei's condemnation of the regulation requiring non-Ciskeians to apply for permits to study at the University of Fort Hare.

Transkei's Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said this week "the entire black community in Southern Africa and abroad is shocked by the introduction of the well-known Ciskeian intelligence services in the sphere of education".

In a statement last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs in Ciskei said there was no malice in the permit ruling set by the Ciskei Government and it was "absurd and ridiculous" for Mr Letlaka to criticise it "without first gathering his facts and a thorough study" of agreements between Ciskei and South Africa.

general are fully aware of the whole history of Fort Hare narrated by the Transkei academic but that will at no stage deter the reasoning and judgment by the leaders of this nation as far as Fort Hare is concerned.

"Whatever is being said by Transkei, it is imperative that students throughout Southern Africa who want to study at Fort Hare should comply with the ruling and their interest will be entertained whether they be from Transkei or the list of countries mentioned by Minister Letlaka," the statement said.

In his "buying of popularity and acclaiming himself a self-made spokesman for Southern Africa" the wisdom of Mr Letlaka would be better served if before going to the press, he sat down and pondered "lest one day he is caught with his pants down", it added. — DDR.

EAST LONDON — The former commander-in-chief of the Ciskei combined armed forces, Lieutenant-General Charles Xhanti Sebe, is due to appear in the Zwellitsha Magistrate's Court on Monday.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Ciskei police liaison officer, Major Avery Galekile Ngaki, who said the former general would appear in court on January 16, as the police investigations have been completed and a copy of the charge sheet had been sent to the attorney-general.

# Weapons found in me to West Pull-out nearly over



(103) D. Dispatch 14/1/84

# Thousands expected at royal wedding in Pondoland today

UMTATA — The son of the late Eastern Pondoland ruler, Paramount Chief Mandlonke Sigcau, will marry the daughter of Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at the Ndimakude Great Place in Flagstaff today.

Billed as the wedding of the year, the Pondo-Tembu royal marriage between Chief Zwelidumile Sigcau and Princess Nompucuko Matanzima is expected to be witnessed by thousands of Tembus and Pondos.

The bridal entourage, which had accompanied Princess Nompucuko from Qamata Great Place in Western Tembuland, was reported to have already camped and been accepted at the Ndimakude Great Place late last night.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, Princess Nompucuko's uncle, will officially hand her to the Pondos during the ceremony today.

The Tembus will then return to Qamata Great Place where they will give a full report to their King-in-Council about the marriage proceedings.

There was ululating and songs of joy when the Tembu princess arrived flanked by her Tembu elders, including women who are acquainted with the tribe's customs.

A number of cattle and sheep are reported to have been slaughtered for today.

The Matanzima-Sigcau royal marriage will begin on a high note when Princess Nompucuko, accompanied by her Tembu elders, arrives at the gate of the royal kraal of the Pondo Great Place where she will pierce the ground with a Tembu royal spear.

The Pondo royal family elders and the chief's councillors will oversee this ritual. The ceremony represents proof that the Tembu princess has been accepted.

The piercing by the royal spear is an age-old custom of the Xhosas, Tembu, Pondos and all other African royal families.

After the royal custom marriage, the couple will be married in the Western tradition with a minister of religion performing the Christian rites.

Before donning her Western bridal gown, the princess will wash the ochre, which she had applied for the spear ceremony at the Pondo royal kraal, from her face.

After the Christian marriage ceremony, Chief George Matanzima, accompanied by Tembu chiefs and leaders, will officially hand the princess to the Pondos.

Great feasting and singing will follow to conclude the royal wedding day. — DDR.

# Banker drops legal action

**Sunday Times Reporter**  
MR SALIM EL HAJJ, a Middle Eastern businessman who entered into abortive deals with Transkei and Venda involving vast sums of money, has withdrawn a multi-million rand legal action against the Sunday Times.

He had claimed R327-million in damages from SA Associated Newspapers, publishers of the Sunday Times, and its editor, Mr Tertius Myburgh, in what was believed to be the biggest claim of its kind in South African legal history.

The Sunday Times gave notice that it would defend the action.

This week, attorneys for Mr El Hajj informed SAAN's attorneys that their client had withdrawn any action against the company and agreed to pay the taxed costs of the newspaper.

In papers, Mr Hajj was described as a banker and businessman of street number 31, Ribiya, Beirut, Lebanon.

His company, which was said to have acted as an agent for Iscor, was described as Middle East Commercial and Investment Services SAL, also of Beirut.

## Aborted

His claims arose from reports in the Sunday Times describing his mammoth, but subsequently aborted, transactions with the two independent homelands.

In December, 1979, the Sunday Times reported that the South African Government had stepped in to kill a R100-million development deal with Mr El Hajj and his company after the Chief Minister of Venda and two of his Cabinet Ministers had secretly flown to Lebanon for a meeting with Mr El Hajj.

Another report dealt with substantial payments made to Mr El Hajj by the Transkei Government, for whom he once served as Middle East ambassador, before cancellation of turnkey projects costing R185-million, including an international airport and an international free port at Mazeppa Bay.

In January, 1980, the Sunday Times reported that Mr El Hajj had been dismissed by Iscor, for whom he had been the sole agent in all Middle Eastern countries except Iran and Egypt.



*D. Dispatch*  
*General* (103)

## Jackie's mate late for first date

EAST LONDON — Jackie the bear has been stood up. His mate, who was expected to arrive yesterday, did not turn up.

Jackie's mate, who has not yet been named, was obtained from the Har-tebeespoort Zoo, in an exchange of animals, earlier this year.

Mr Bob Odell, the director of parks and amenities, said the curator of the Queen's Park Zoo, Mr Bill van den Doel, who went to fetch Jackie's mate, had left Bloemfontein early yesterday morning and was expected to arrive yesterday afternoon.

"We expected them at about four o'clock but there was still no sign of them by late yesterday evening," he said.

"I don't think there was any trouble. If there was anything wrong, they would have phoned by now," Mr Odell said.

"They were probably taking things very slowly." — DDR

## D Village shack burns

EAST LONDON — Two fire engines were called out yesterday evening when a shack in Duncan Village caught alight.

A spokesman for the fire department said by the time the engines had arrived, the occupants of the shack had partially extinguished the fire.

She said the fire department put the rest of the fire out "quite quickly." She described the damage as not serious. — DDR

# Transkei drought loss about R100m

UMTATA — Transkei is emerging from the grip of the worst drought in living memory with a loss of an estimated R100 million.

Agricultural authorities interviewed yesterday were optimistic that the back of the drought had been broken and good returns may be yielded when the reaping season starts in May.

But the chairman of the drought relief committee, Mr I. D. Sawula, said although good rains had fallen, they were still saddled with some of the effects of the drought.

Mr M. Shaker, of the Department of Agriculture's engineering division, said the drought was over as far as water was concerned but the major dams still had to be topped up.

"We still need more rains. There are still water restrictions in the Libode area.

Crops from Ngamakwe to Umzimkulu are reported to be in good

shape while more rain is needed for the inland areas.

The planning and development manager of the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, Mr Jim Ellis-Jones, said should the good rains persist, especially in February, bumper crops could be expected for the more than 10 000 farmers the corporation was helping.

"Of concern, however, is the low level of the Lubisi Dam serving the Qamata irrigation scheme. The amount of water stored has increased from eight per cent in December to 16 per cent, but more rain is required for the scheme."

He said the drought had unfortunately coincided with major development activities to promote increased production.

"As with other countries, this has had serious financial implications which will take a number of years to overcome," he said.

The director of veterinary sciences, Dr Carlos Santos, said the livestock situation had improved dramatically.

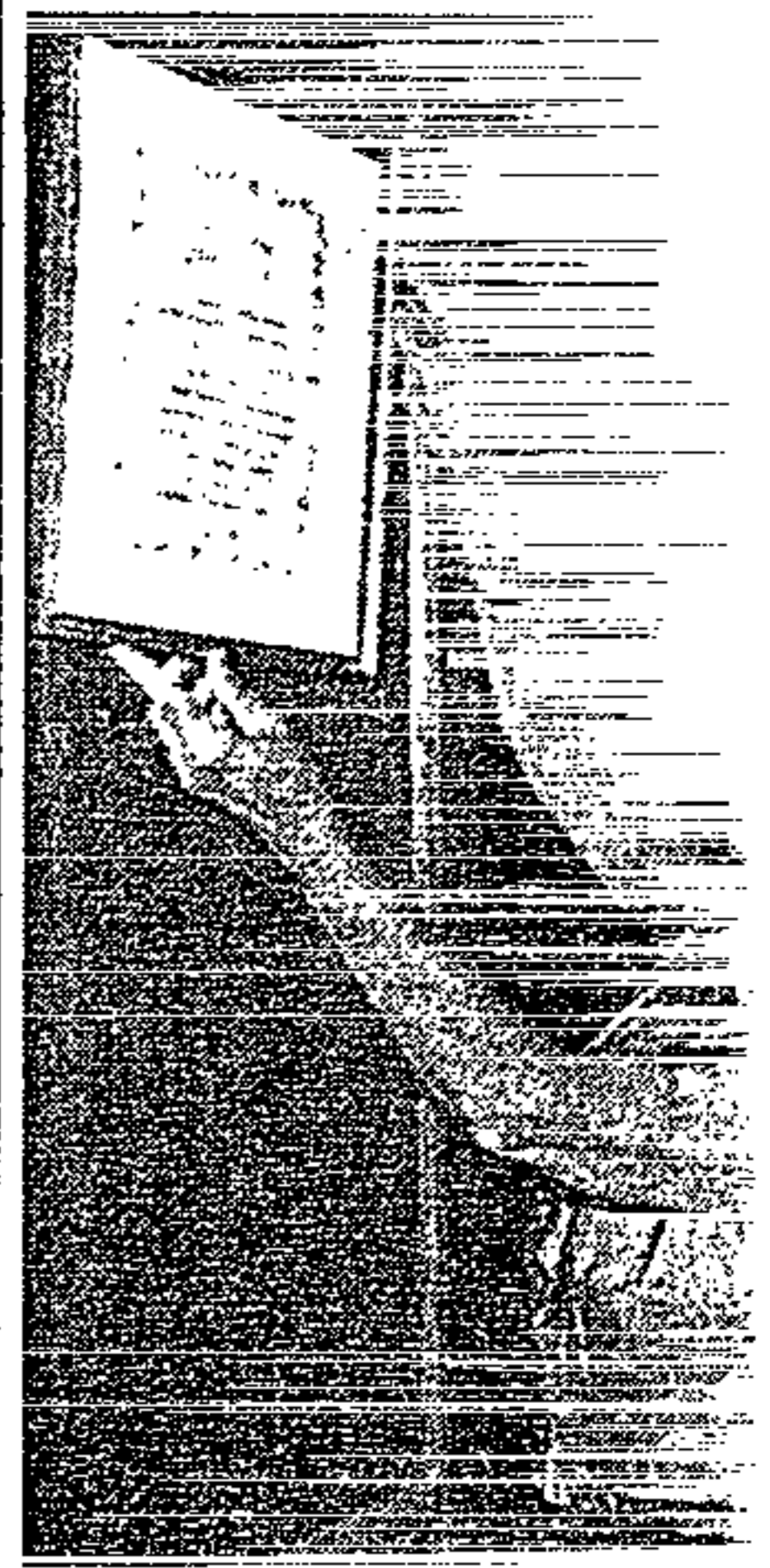
A total of 330 000 cattle had died during the drought. The drought was directly responsible for about 75 per cent of the deaths.

"The livestock will take some time to recover and their condition can be described as satisfactory to weak."

Dr Santos added that tick-borne diseases such as red water, gall sickness and heart water were more common than was expected.

"The animals were not challenged much by ticks during the drought. They have lost some of their natural immunity as their need to produce anti-bodies was reduced.

"All of our dipping tanks are functional because of the good rains and farmers are advised to dip regularly to counter the tick threat." — DDR.



Mrs B. Preston unveils a yesterday, on behalf of the major contributions to the headmaster of Selborne C

## Dallas drops a slot

PORT ELIZABETH — Dallas lost its top rating in the television popularity poll for the last week of December.

After being voted the most popular programme on TV1 in every poll since it started last October, the American soap opera was ousted by the dubbed French serial *Alleen op die Wêreld*.

Dallas took second place, followed by the Afrikaans serial *Fynbos*, the movie "Thoroughly Modern Millie", the science fiction series *Star Trek*, the detective serial *Quincy*, the movie "The Bishop's Wife" and the variety show "Gentle on my Mind."

## Harare heart baby still critical

CAPE TOWN — Hours after the arrival of a Harare baby with a heart defect at the Red Cross Children's Hospital here, surgeons were working through the night to complete an emergency cardiac operation on the child.

A hospital spokesman last night said that seven-month-old Wadzanyai Mhunduru was still "very sick", but he was "fairly happy" with her condition.

He said the first 72 hours after the operation was "the crucial period" and a doctor and a sister were constantly at the baby's bedside in

the intensive care ward. The spokesman said this was standard procedure for an operation of this type.

A team of four surgeons, led by Mr Dimitri Novitzky, began operating two-and-a-half hours after the baby's arrival on Thursday.

As a result of the 7½ hour operation, the flow of blood to the child's lungs had been increased and she is now receiving more oxygen.

Wadzanyai had been suffering from the "blue baby" condition caused by a decrease in the amount of blood flowing to her heart. — DDC

## Black le PFP in

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party and leaders of non-independent black states are considering regular meetings after discussions here yesterday.

Three of the five black leaders who had earlier had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had an hour-long discussion with 16 members of the PFP parliamentary caucus.

Mr Colin Eglin, who led the PFP delegation as caucus chairman, said afterwards that the meeting was very useful. While the possibility of regular formal meetings was being explored, the PFP and the black leaders had agreed to improve communications immediately on a personal basis.

The black leaders at the meeting yesterday were Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of

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## Cars must give way

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Government Gazette published regulations yesterday ordering all traffic to pull over and stop to make way for offi-

Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, travel in motorcades in which their cars are preceded by motorcycle outriders and followed by a truck

## Man gets 2 years for theft



103  
D. Dispatch 26/1/84

# R7.8m factory for Transkei

BUTTERWORTH — An international clothing giant is to start a R7,8 million operation here in two months' time.

The Republic of China manufacturer, Lien Fu, which has a \$50 million annual turnover in America, will launch the multi-million rand investment with the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

The TDC managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, confirmed the deal which is the biggest in the country in the last five years.

Mr Tarr said the project would create 2 000 jobs for Transkeians at a low cost of R4 500 per job.

The company will also manufacture for the US market and will achieve sales of \$15 million a year when the factory reaches full production.

The Transkei undertaking, to be known as Bally (Pty) Ltd, will employ the services of American designers and a large marketing organisation in America.

Mr Tarr said the R4 million factory would be constructed in stages at Ibeka here and the first stage was nearing completion.

The major shareholder is Mr Robert Lee, who owns several other companies in Taiwan.

He is the biggest single clothing exporter to the US.

Mr Tarr said the major contact with Mr Lee was first made during a visit to Taiwan by the TDC development manager, Mr Pieter Bosch.

"We are naturally very pleased with Bally's arrival in Transkei. We are expecting more of this type of investment, especially the size, because our negotiating position through our incentives is such that we are dealing only with the top 100 companies in the Republic of China."

— DDR.

# Former Kei Security Police chief is held

UMTATA. — The former commissioner of Transkei police and head of the Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was arrested by police yesterday in connection with charges of assault involving witchcraft.

Eleven other people, who are relatives of Gen Ngceba,

were also arrested at Botlwa, near Idutywa, following assaults on six women and a man on January 7.

The man, a witchdoctor Mr Sidwell Faku, was admitted to Frere Hospital in East London with serious injuries. He is in a critical condition.

The Transkei police liaison

officer, Lieutenant Mxolisi Jumba, said Gen Ngceba, who is now head of the Transkei Civil Defence Force, and a group of relatives are alleged to have assaulted the witchdoctor and the women, whom they suspected of having caused the disappearance of a young man who had

undergone circumcision.

Lieut Jumba said Gen Ngceba was facing charges of intent to assault and six counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The date of the trial has not been fixed as police are still investigating. Gen Ngceba is in custody. — Sapa.

D. Dispatch  
27/1/84

# Ex-police chief Ngceba held in Umtata

103

UMTATA — The former Commissioner of Police and head of the security police in Transkei, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was arrested here yesterday.

He was arrested as he entered the Botha Sigcau building to go to his 10th floor office which he occupied as director-general of civil defence.

The police liaison officer here, Colonel Mxolisi Jumba, confirmed the arrest of General Ngceba who was relieved of his top police posts in July, 1982.

The arrest follows an alleged assault on a traditional doctor in the Bolotwa area, Mr Sidwell Faku, and on Mrs N. Ngceba.

A police statement said a group of 12 people, including 11 clansmen, went to a kraal in the Bolotwa area to see a boy at a circumcision school.

They could not find the boy and Mr Faku was found. An assault allegedly took place.

Col Jumba said General Ngceba would be appearing in court soon to face charges of house breaking, assault and six counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

After being relieved of his police post, the post of director general of civil defence was created for General Ngceba.

At the time his brief was to investigate measures to be taken in time of natural disaster and national emergency and present a detailed report to the Minister of Defence.

He is also vice-chairman of the drought relief committee. — DDR.

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(7) 103 D. D. D. D.  
28/11/84  
**Ngeeba: I was not arrested**

UMTATA — The former Commissioner of Police and head of security police, Major-General Martin Ngeeba, denied yesterday that he had been arrested.

But the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier M. Mantanga, insisted that General Ngeeba had been arrested.

A jovial General Ngeeba said from his 10th floor offices in the Botha Sigcau building which he occupies as Director General of Civil Defence: "How can you say I am arrested when I am here in my office? I am not in jail."

General Ngeeba con-

firmed he had been taken for questioning.

He refused to elaborate on the matter as he said it was personal.

Brigadier Mantanga said: "General Ngeeba was arrested on the allegations specified correctly in the Daily Dispatch.

"Investigations were completed and he was released."

According to a police statement on Thursday, General Ngeeba will appear in court soon on various charges in connection with an incident involving a group of clansmen in the Bolotwa area. — DDR

D. D. Hitch (103)  
**Engcobo**

**security**  
**curbs** 28/11/84

UMTATA — Seven areas in the Engcobo district have been declared restricted in terms of the Public Security Act.

The declaration was contained in a special Government Gazette.

The areas are lower Gqaga, upper Gqaga, Mgudu, lower Mnyolo, upper Mnyolo, Sinqumeni and Zabasa.

In terms of the order, no person not resident in the areas may enter them without a permit issued under the hand of the Commissioner of Police. — DDR

# Diplomat's wife was 'insulted'

By Erik Larsen,  
East Rand Bureau

257 (103) 31/1/82  
Ntsubane went to report the accident at the Edenvale police station, the policeman on duty told her to go to the non-European counter.

An Edenvale policeman called the wife of the Transkei Consul-General a "stupid kaffir" when she went to report an accident, a local magistrate heard yesterday.

Mrs Florence Ntsubane of Young Avenue, Upper Houghton, pleaded not guilty to a charge of reckless or negligent driving.

Mrs Ntsubane admitted that she was involved in a collision with another car, driven by Mr Archibald Turner, in Edenvale Road at about 12.30 pm on December 31 1982.

She claimed that the traffic lights were in her favour and Mr Turner drove through a red robot colliding with her car.

Mr C P van Vuuren, defending, said that when Mrs

He said the policeman did not appear to be interested in the fact that she was the wife of a diplomat.

"He commented on her hair and said that regardless of who she was, she was still a stupid kaffir who had caused the accident," claimed Mr van Vuuren.

Mr Turner, a retired accountant, claimed that it was Mrs Ntsubane who jumped the traffic light and collided with his car, causing R525 damage.

Mrs M Parsons told the court that she saw Mrs Ntsubane drive through the red robot and collide with Mr Turner's car.

The case was postponed until March 26 for further evidence.



# Transkei is upset by case

103 7/20/84  
THE Transkeian Government yesterday expressed serious concern about the lack of privileges and immunities accorded its consular and diplomatic staff in South Africa.

This follows the appearance in the Edendale Magistrate's Court on Monday of Mrs F Ntsubane, wife of the Transkei's Consul-General in Johannesburg, charged with a traffic offence.

A statement issued by the Transkeian embassy in Pretoria said several representations were made to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information at ministerial level to have the case withdrawn, but the "the case took place with the full knowledge of the department".

The statement said the Transkeians had hoped that South Africa would use the case to demonstrate good-neighbourliness between the two countries, adding that the case constituted a new and an unwelcome dimension in their relationship.

A spokeswoman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria said she was unable to comment as she had not seen the statement. — Sapa.

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# Inflation hindered Transkei

103 E. Post  
1/2/84

UMTATA — High inflation and the economic recession experienced last year had hindered Transkei's economic development, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata.

He was presenting his preview of problems and challenges likely to confront the Transkeian Government this year, in a foreword to the Government year-book.

"I am aware of Transkei's great economic potential and I am convinced that if Transkei's latent asset, namely the will of the people to work and progress, can be properly harnessed, the country's economic future will be assured," he said.

The Government was committed to the development of human potential, the Transkei leader said, adding that education at all

levels as well as teacher training would continue to receive priority.

"The peace and quiet that are reigning in Transkei should evoke admiration from the country's well-wishers and should be an attraction to industrialists," Chief Matanzima added.

He recounted the words of the former British Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, who referred 23 years ago to the "winds of change" that were sweeping the African continent.

"It is my view that these winds of change have not abated but have, on the contrary, gained momentum."

Chief Matanzima said the ripples of social, economic and political freedom could not be restricted to Transkei, but should extend to the metropolitan centres of South Africa. — Sapa

103 D. Bishop  
1/2/84

# Transkei concern at wife in court

PRETORIA — The court appearance of the wife of a Transkeian consul-general in Johannesburg has created a "new and unwelcome dimension" in the relationship between Transkei and South Africa, according to the Transkei embassy here.

Mr Liston Ntshongwana, a spokesman for the embassy, said at a press conference yesterday that his government had expressed "serious concern" over the incident to the South African Government on a ministerial level.

Mrs F. Ntsubane, 36, appeared before Mr P. Engelbrecht in the Edenvale magistrate's court on Monday on a charge of reckless or negligent driving.

She pleaded not guilty to a charge of driving through a red robot at an intersection and colliding with a car belonging to Mr Archibald Turner, causing damage amounting to R500.

The incident took place in 1982.

Mr Ntshongwana said the Transkei Government had expressed its "serious concern" regarding the lack of privileges and immunities accorded Transkei consular and diplomatic staff in South Africa.

The court appearance of Mrs Ntsubane was the confirmation of the "diminishing regard accorded our consular staff in South Africa," Mr Ntshongwana said.

"The case took place with the full knowledge of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, in spite of several appeals from our government, at ministerial level, to have the case withdrawn."

Mr Ntshongwana said the reason why the South African Government went on with the case was that Mrs Ntsubane's name did not appear in the Government Gazette as a person entitled to di-

plomatic and consular immunities and privileges.

South African officials in Transkei were accorded diplomatic immunity from criminal and civil prosecution, he added.

Sapa reports that a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria said she was unable to comment as she had not seen Mr Ntshongwana's statement.

The case against Mrs Ntsubane has been postponed to March 26.

## Bumper crop

WARDEN — Farmers in this Free State district are expecting a bumper maize crop this year, according to Mr C. Franken, secretary of the local branch of the Agricultural Union.

He said if the area had about 50 mm of rain during February the crop would be assured.



# SA warns Transkei over federal union

103

RDM

3/2/84

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

**THE** South African Government has told Transkei its membership of the pro-federation South African Federal Union constituted interference in South Africa's internal affairs and advised it to withdraw from the union.

Formed in July last year partly on the initiative of President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, the union is committed to the creation of a "greater South Africa" and to "re-unification of those whom apartheid divides".

Apart from President Matanzima, signatories to the union's declaration of intent include the leaders of five of the six "black homelands" which have rejected Pretoria's offer of "independence".

dence".

The participation of Transkei in the union came as a surprise because its declared purpose is to re-create a unified South Africa and thus cancel the existence of Transkei as a reputedly separate, sovereign state.

By signing the declaration President Matanzima apparently violated Transkei's Public Security Act, which makes its a treasonable offence for a Transkeian to advocate annulment of Transkei's independence.

In October last year the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was one of 10 signatories to a statement, put out after an SA Federal Union meeting, condemning South Africa's new tri-racial constitution for whites, coloureds and Indians.

The signatories described themselves as "freedom-loving South Africans".

They condemned the new constitution for "constitutionalising a narrow Afrikaner ideology of white baasskap" and for excluding the black 72% of South Africa's population.

Their statement further rejected the division of South Africa into one white-controlled state and 10 quasi black states and called for a national convention to negotiate a constitution acceptable to all South Africans.

Transkei delegates were not present at the SA Federal Union's most recent meeting about a fortnight ago.

Neither Chief George Matanzima, nor the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Mgutuzeli Lujabe, were available for comment yesterday on South Africa's bid to persuade Transkei to withdraw, or on Transkei's absence from the union's most recent meeting.

3/21/84 (103) ~~2/11/84~~ ~~2/11/84~~ ~~2/11/84~~ 204  
Row is growing over company lay-offs

Labour Correspondent  
A WYNBERG company Promex Plastics, which faces a possible formal dispute called by the Metal and Allied Workers Union for allegedly refusing to negotiate on retrenchments, denied yesterday that it was unwilling to deal with the union.

Mawu alleges that about 115 workers at Promex, part

of the Protea Holdings group, struck recently in protest at the retrenchment of eight workers.

It says it persuaded them to return after management agreed to meet it on the issue, but that, at a meeting this week, Promex said it could not negotiate on retrenchments because it did not recognise the union.

Mawu says it has approached Promex for recognition, but that this was refused, and says it may declare a dispute with the company.

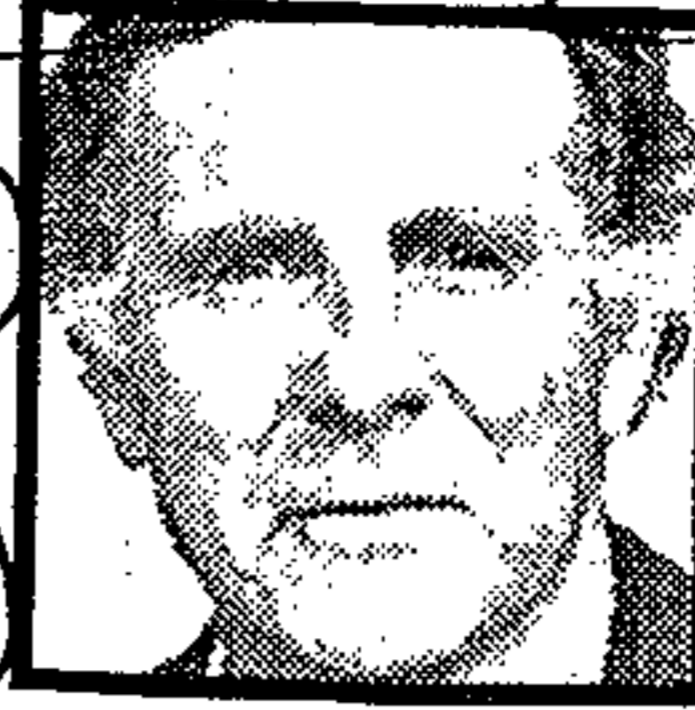
Yesterday a Promex spokesman denied there had been a strike at the plant.

He confirmed that the company had been ap-

proached by Mawu with a request to take back retrenched workers, and that it had refused to do this.

"There is no way we can take them back. We have had to close down a section of our plant because of the recession. We kept people on as long as possible, but the situation has worsened and our books reflect this," he says.

# CHURCH COLLEGE CLOSED



Bishop Russell  
— new chairman

Students expelled, principal quits in unrest at St Bede's

By Eddy Andriés

ONE of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa's three theological colleges — St Bede's, in Umtata, Transkei — has closed for a year following the expulsion from the country of 26 students and the resignation of the principal.

It is understood that serious ideological divisions between student factions, including allegations that "terrorist activities" were being conducted on the campus, were a cause of the unrest.

Sources have disclosed that one faction, comprising South African, Zimbabwian, Swazi and Zulu students, snubbed Transkei's sovereignty and "refused to pay respect to President Matanzima during prayer services".

The tension which arose as a result of the differences, which became increasingly political, could apparently not be quelled by the 31-year-old seminary's administrators, and was finally resolved only by the direct intervention of the Transkei Government.

In an unprecedented action the Department of Interior gave marching orders to the 26 students who had banded together to form Club 26 — a group representing all those students who

were not Transkei nationals — and at least two staff members.

The college's outspoken principal, Reverend Wilberforce Nkopo, refused to resign his post when asked to do so by the national church body, but he finally relented after the appointment of a commission to investigate the disturbances.

He is now rector of St Gregory's Anglican church in Mdantsane, Ciskei.

The Reverend Nkopo said the disturbances had started when some students had objected to his dismissal of staff members and were manifested when others had supported his action.

"It was clear that bad blood existed between the pro-Transkeians and anti-Transkeians. It also became clear that Club 26 was politically motivated — and that some of their activities warranted investigation."

The Reverend Nkopo would not discuss details of these activities, but revealed that "propoganda posters" were found to have been circulated at the college.

Church spokesmen were reluctant to comment on the issue, but confirmed that the doors of St Bede's would reopen in 1985 with a new staff and a new constitution.

Bishop Godfrey Ashby, who until the recent developments had presided over the St Bede's college council, said: "We look upon this as the fallow year... we want to let old animosities die and look forward to new beginnings."

"We'd like to forget that last year ever happened."

Most of the remaining students would spend this year "gaining parish experience in the field", while others had enrolled at the church's two other colleges: St Paul's, Grahamstown, or the Federal Seminary, Pietermaritzburg.

During the interim the premises were being leased to the University of Transkei as extra residential accommodation, Bishop Ashby said.

As a result of the commission's investigation into "certain disturbances among students and staff" it had been decided to introduce a new constitution which would take administration of the college from the local diocese and give it to the national church body, with Archbishop Phillip Russell as chairman of the trustees.

Archbishop Russell could not be reached and the Anglican provincial executive officer, Bishop Fred Amoore, said: "The less said about this unfortunate business the better."



...ganyane...

## 'Kei police in swoop

Soweto  
7/2/84  
103

UMTATA — Transkei police, assisted by members of the Transkei Defence Force, arrested a total of 87 people in an early morning swoop on two major townships near the Transkei capital of Umtata yesterday.

In a statement released later, the Transkei police public relations officer, lieutenant-colonel Mxolisi Jumba, said the operation was "non-political and merely for reducing crime."

~~8/11~~ (103)  
D. Dispatch  
7/2/84

# Transkei home bombed

LUSIKISIKI — A case of arson is being investigated here following a petrol bomb attack on a house.

This was confirmed in Umtata yesterday by the liaison officer for the police, Col Mxolisi Jumba.

The home of Mrs Rose Nelane in the Lambasi administrative area was petrol-bombed.

There was R4 000 damage to the house in which several items of furniture were destroyed. — DDR.

(103)  
D. D. D. D.  
8/2/84

# Transkei telephone needs detailed

UMTATA — the Transkei Government has been warned that efforts to attract industrialists and create much-needed job opportunities will be defeated if telecommunication services are not readily available.

The warning comes in a 380-page market research report by a joint SA-Transkei team.

The study — a copy was handed to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications this week — determines the demand for services in the growth points of Umtata, Butterworth and Ezibeleni up to the year 2000.

The survey also includes areas within a 25 km radius of the towns.

Its findings show the mammoth task of the department to provide an adequate service by showing the existing services, the 1983 demand and the projected demand for the year 2000.

A total of 641 towns, villages and settlements within the survey area were canvassed and it was found that services existed on a limited scale in only 160.

Of the 160 which had a service, 46 were fed by party lines.

Blacks found party lines unacceptable, according to research in 25 urban areas of South Africa. — DDR



# Reporter deported from Transkei

103  
S. Post  
9/2/84

UMTATA — A reporter of the King William's Town-based Xhosa weekly newspaper Imvo, Mr Goodwin Makongolo, was yesterday served with a deportation order.

Mr Makongolo was arrested by security police at the Imvo offices in Owen Street early yesterday and held until later in the day when he was allowed to collect his belongings.

Security policemen then escorted him to the Transkeian border, near Queenstown. They then left him to find his own way back to Ciskei.

The chief of the Transkeian security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, confirmed the reporter's deportation and said Mr Makongolo had been found to be an undesirable person to have in Transkei.

Mr Makongolo was due to appear in the Magistrate's Court on April 10 charged with fighting in a public place. — Sapa

UMTATA — The leaders of the Transkeian government categorically deny having been consulted by the South African Government or anybody else on South Africa's constitutional plans for blacks, Transkei's foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mthuzeli Lujabe, said here last night.

In his statement, Mr Lujabe said neither was Transkei aware of any discussions having taken place between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the presidents of the four independent states on the matter.

Mr Lujabe was reacting to a statement by the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who said in Parliament on Wednesday that black constitutional development, particularly for people outside the national states, was high

# Transkei: no consultation on new deal

on the South African Government's agenda.

At a press conference, Dr Koornhof was reported to have said the urgent attention this matter was being given was illustrated by a meeting on January 17 between the Prime Minister, Mr Botha and the leaders of the National states.

In his statement, Mr Lujabe said: "In his statement the minister is alleged to have quoted a meeting on February 3, between Prime Minister P. W. Botha and the 'presidents' of the four independent states as an

illustration of the urgent attention given to black constitutional advancement.

"However, we shall welcome the opportunity once provided to participate in the debate on constitutional developments affecting blacks as a whole as well as the rest of the population of South Africa in an endeavour to structure a new and more acceptable socio-ecopolitical order in South Africa.

"We shall commend the governing party leadership for broadening the forum in these consultations," Mr Lujabe said. — DDR.

103  
D. Dispatch  
1/2/84

# Rehabilitation village for lepers to open in Transkei

*Handwritten notes:*  
E. Post 103  
11/2/84

By MARC DOBSON

A UNIQUE rehabilitation village for leprosy sufferers is being established in Transkei and the first families are expected to arrive within the next two months.

The Rev Fred Le Roux, regional secretary of the Leprosy Mission in Port Elizabeth, said the settlement would provide leprosy patients with a place of refuge and employment.

He said it was estimated that one out of every 10 000 people in Southern Africa was afflicted by the disease, but the village would cater only for those patients who had been treated and were symptom-free.

"Leprosy patients are often rejected or ostracised when they return to their communities, due to the age-old stigma attached to leprosy and the fear that the disease will be transmitted to others," said Mr Le Roux.

"This fear is quite unfounded, because leprosy patients who have received treatment are not contagious at all.

"About 90% of those exposed to leprosy are naturally immune, and those living under good hygienic conditions and better living standards are especially

resistant to the disease."

The village, currently being built about 30 kilometres from Engcobo, has been named the New Life Centre because "it's to be a place where leprosy patients will find a new life in Christ", said Mr Le Roux.

"Not only will this new life be a fresh start, but it will be a life of quality that these people will not have known before.

"Many leprosy sufferers arrive back home to a hopeless situation with no work, no funds to support themselves and no self-esteem. At the centre they will be channelled back into a worthwhile life."

Mr Le Roux, whose task it was to recruit volunteer workers for the village, said an administrator had already been appointed, but the mission was still looking for two social workers and an agriculturalist.

"We will probably be starting off the village with about four families, but we expect the size of the community to expand rapidly once the venture gets off the ground," he said.

Because leprosy attacked the nerve fibres of certain muscles and often resulted in paralysis and

deformities, sheltered employment was necessary for those patients who had been treated and discharged, he said.

At the centre, workshops would be established so that patients could engage in leather and mat work. Work will also be provided on the land.

"At the Westfort Leprosy Hospital in Pretoria, male patients are already being taught how to tend a small piece of ground so that it yields produce all year round," said Mr Le Roux.

Sufferers in Port Elizabeth are sent to the Westfort Leprosy Hospital, where occupational therapists encouraged them to knit and crochet to keep their hands supple until surgeons could operate.

Diseased feet were also operated on because the germ attacked nerves behind the knees and ankles. Because the foot lost sensitivity, patients tended to walk on sharp obstacles, which often resulted in crater ulcers on the soles of the feet.

"It's vital that leprosy sufferers contact a clinic as soon as they detect early signs of the disease," said Mr Le Roux.

"These are a distortion of the face, numbness and the development on the body of light-coloured, insensitive patches of skin."

 **GALLAGHER**  
SECURITY S.A.  
WHY ERECT A CONVENTIONAL

**New-look**



FEBRUARY 12, 1984

Sunday Tribune 12/2/84

103

# Taiwan-backed industry will provide work for 2 000 Transkeians

## Finance Reporter

THE biggest industry to establish itself in Transkei for the past five years will start operations in Butterworth in April.

Taiwan's clothing giant, Lien Fu, and the Transkei Development

Corporation (TDC) are investing R7,8 million in the new manufacturer, Bally (Pty) Ltd, at Butterworth's Ibeka Industrial Estate.

Sonny Tarr, managing director of TDC, said this week that up to 2 000

Transkeians would be employed in the factory at a surprisingly low cost-per-job opportunity of about R4 500.

The major shareholder will be Robert Lee, who owns Lien Fu of Taipei and other companies.

Lien Fu is the biggest single clothing exporter to the US, achieving annual sales of \$50 million.

The Transkei company will manufacture solely for the same market and is expected to achieve sales of \$15 mil-

lion a year when the factory reaches full production.

Mr Tarr said the R4 million factory would be constructed in stages, the first of which was nearing completion. He said the first contact with Mr

Lee was made during one of the visits to Taiwan by Pieter Bosch, development manager for TDC.

Mr Tarr said: "We are naturally very pleased with Bally's arrival in Transkei. We are expecting more of this size of

investment this year. Certainly the new incentives make Transkei virtually irresistible to foreign investors.

"The incentives offered in Transkei are such that TDC was able to deal within the top 100 com-

panies of Taiwan."

Bally will enjoy the services of American designers and a large marketing organisation in the US already serving Mr Lee's other companies which produce garments under designer labels.

# SA envoy looks forward to new post in Transkei

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, has welcomed the opportunity of returning to Southern Africa to his new posting in Transkei.

He said he was happy to take the job because it would allow him to continue taking part in Government policy.

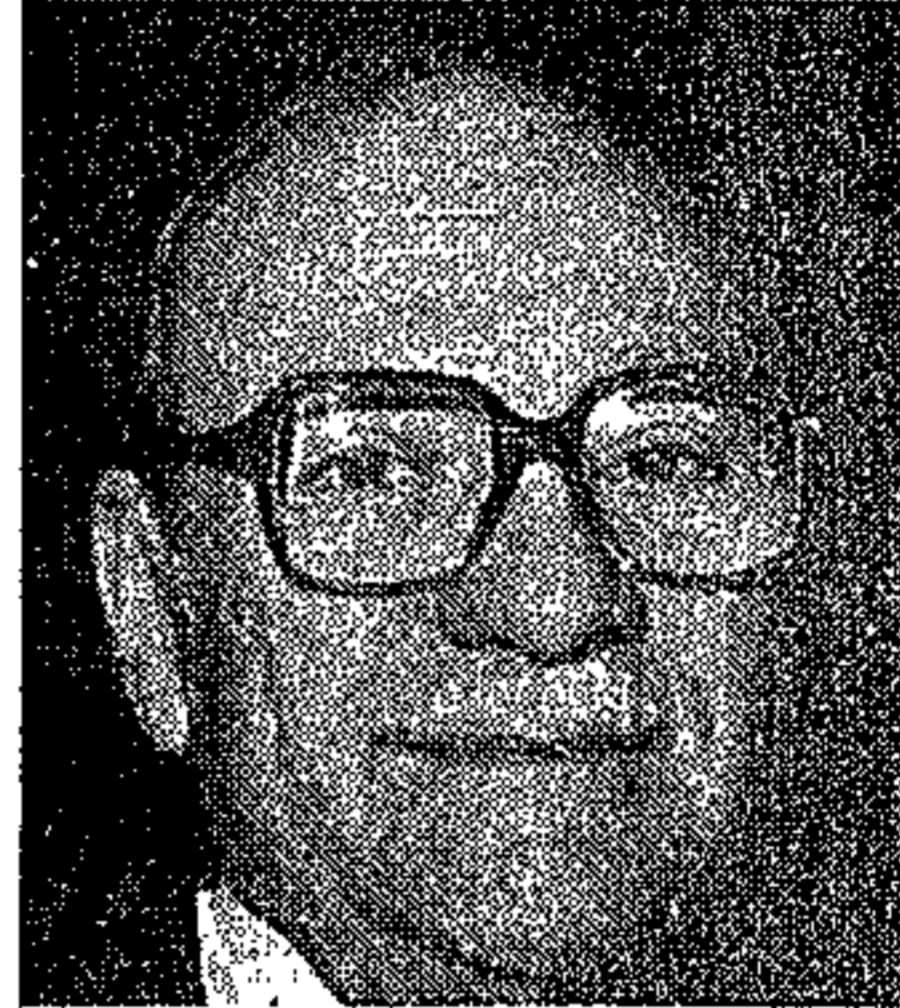
He believes that Pretoria's present approach towards multiracialism is the "only correct one — and one which is bound to succeed".

Mr Marais Steyn was responding to the announcement here that he had been appointed ambassador to Transkei after four years in London.

He said: "I have had the most wonderful, exciting and rewarding time in London. I had been here on many occasions before, since 1957, and always felt I knew the city well — even if it was just from my favourite schoolboy reading, which was Charles Dickens.

"Then, when I got here as ambassador, it was the cherry on the top of my career. I was very happy getting to know the city and its people who, I believe, are the most civilised in the world.

"There was also the opportunity to see the most wonderful operas and plays, for example. It was also a marvellous experience working to improve



Mr Marais Steyn . . . proud to be part of new policies.

South Africa's image abroad and to counter misrepresentation."

At the same time, the ambassador said, he was greatly excited at the prospect of returning to South Africa in May.

"I do believe that the policy the Government is following in South Africa will and must succeed," he said.

"I believe that is the only correct approach to multiracialism — and by that I don't just mean black and white, I mean also all the different tribal groups. One of the great problems has been the throwing together of incompatible peoples in the old colonial way.

"I believe this will change and the rest of the world will be forced to take a new look at South Africa and I am deeply honoured to remain so closely involved in this policy."





# Kei anger at 'harassment' of officials

Argus Correspondent  
PRETORIA. — A diplomatic row has erupted between South Africa and Transkei following three incidents in which Transkei claims its diplomatic staff were severely harassed and insulted by South African officials.

A strongly-worded Press release was issued by the Transkei embassy in Pretoria yesterday.

The latest incidents come in the wake of a controversial court case in which Mrs F Ntsubane, wife of Transkei's consul-general in Johannesburg, was charged with reckless and negligent driving.

## "ARROGANT"

The embassy has now disclosed that:

● On February 14 at 12.15 pm policemen from the East Rand Administration Board raided the premises of Transkei's Johannesburg consulate in Tembisa.

The embassy accused the policemen of being "arrogant and abusive" towards consular staff.

"They insulted our staff, threatened them with violence and harassed and insulted our

clients," the release said.

"One of the policemen threatened to kill one of our staff and called him a 'monkey'. They also made derogatory remarks about our State President, Dr K D Matanzima."

● On February 15 two white policemen from the West Rand Administration Board arrived at the Johannesburg consul-general's house in Houghton and demanded to see the passes of workers on the premises.

● On February 19 Mr L Ntshongwane, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Transkei Embassy, and a black American friend were refused permission to sit down in two restaurants in a Pretoria suburb. They were advised to go to Johannesburg restaurants.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department was aware of the incidents and had called for full particulars.

RSM 212/84

103 387

# Kei envoy slams Erab and Wrab

THE Transkeian Embassy said in Pretoria yesterday that "arrogant and abusive" policemen from the East Rand Administration Board raided the premises of the Transkeian consulate in Tembisa last week and made "derogatory insinuations about our State President, Dr K. D. Matanzima."

Mr L. Ntshongwana, a senior envoy at the embassy, said in a Press statement that the following day, February 15, two West Rand Administration Board policemen persisted in demanding passes from the consul-general's employees at his Houghton home.

The incidents have been reported to the Transkei government in Umtata and to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, reports the Pretoria Bureau.

"When approached by our staff, they were arrogant, insulting and abusive, and threatened them with violence," Mr Ntshongwana said.

One policeman threatened to kill a staff member and called him a "monkey", he claimed.

The policemen also made derogatory insinuations about the Transkei president, Dr K. D. Matanzima.

They said they were fed up with "this Matanzima office".

When the Johannesburg consul-general contacted the Tembisa township manager, a Mr Kruger, he confirmed the raid "and displayed no remorse".

"When told of the inviolability of the premises, Mr Kruger threatened to continue with such raids whenever he felt like it."

Approached last night, the chairman of Erab, Mr F. E. Marx, said he was unaware of the incident at Tembisa but would call for an immediate report.

Mr Kruger said he was not permitted to speak to the Press.

The chairman of Wrab, Mr J. C. Knoetze, was not available for comment on the Houghton incident.

Mr Ntshongwana also referred to another incident, in which he and a black American were refused service at a Pretoria restaurant. — Mail Reporter and Sapa.

# Transkei in row: claims that its <sup>103</sup> staff was harassed

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

A diplomatic row has erupted between South Africa and the independent homeland of Transkei following three incidents in which the Transkei claims its diplomatic staff were severely harassed and insulted by South African officials.

A strongly-worded Press release was issued by the Transkei embassy in Pretoria yesterday and indications are that relations between South Africa and the black homeland have hit rock bottom.

The latest incidents follow a court case in which Mrs F Ntsubane, wife of the Transkei's Consul-General in Johannesburg was charged with reckless and negligent driving.

The embassy has now revealed that:

● On February 14 policemen from the East Rand Administration Board raided the premises of the Transkei's Johannesburg Consulate in Tembisa.

The embassy accused the policemen of being arrogant and abusive towards consular staff.

"They insulted our staff, threatened them with violence and also harassed and insulted our clients," the press release said.

"One of the policemen threatened to kill one of our staff and called him a "monkey". They also made derogatory remarks about our State President, Dr K D Matanzima, saying they were "fed up with this Matanzima office."

"When our Johannesburg Consul-General contacted the Tembisa township manager, Mr Kruger, he acknowledged the raid but displayed no remorse. When informed about the inviolability of the consulate's premises Mr Kruger threatened to continue with such raids whenever he wished.

● On February 15 two white policemen from the West Rand Administration Board arrived at the Johannesburg Consul-General's house in Houghton and demanded to see the passes of workers on the premises.

When advised that they should speak to the Consul General at his office first, they persisted with their demands for reference books.

● On February 19 Mr L Ntshongwane, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria was refused permission to sit down in two restaurants in a Pretoria suburb.

He was accompanied by a black American friend. Both were informed by the owners that they did not serve blacks.



103  
Transkei MP paid  
R4 000 settlement

UMTATA — A Transkei Member of Parliament has been granted a R4 000 settlement for wrongful arrest in Ciskei.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Macebo Takane, agreed to pay the MP for Cacadu, Mr Tembikile Enoch Ka-Tshunungwa, R4 000 with costs without prejudice and without admission of liability.

Mr Ka-Tshunungwa had been arrested in February 1981 and held initially for two days on a charge of car theft.

The former Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party and former deputy chairman of the Legislative Assembly was held for a further 10 days in terms of security legislation.

Mr Ka-Tshunungwa, 60, who was freed in the African National Congress treason trial in 1960, sued for wrongful arrest and the matter was defended.

This week the Minister of Justice agreed to pay without prejudice and without admission of liability.

Mr Ka-Tshunungwa is a former teacher and is a member of the royal Tembu house. — DDR.

103  
City Press 26/2/84

# Widow wins battle for WCA cash



A TRANSKEI widow and mother of five says she saw red when she was told she wouldn't receive compensation for her husband's death because the homeland's coffers were empty.

But this week Mrs Salome Dlaza's never-say-die spirit paid off when, after months of heartbreak and grinding poverty, her representatives learned that R14 000 was waiting for her at her Mount Fletcher home.

"I still don't believe it, after all the trouble and heartache it has caused me. Only when I go back to Mount Fletcher and see the money will I believe it," Mrs Dlaza told City Press from her sister's Natalspruit home.

Her problems with red tape and heartbreak started in 1982 after her security guard husband, Wilson, was murdered on duty in Alberton.

The Workman's Compensation Commission subsequently awarded her and her children more than R17 000.

Last August she received

SALOME DLAZA: "I still don't believe it"

## By ZB MOLEFE

R3 300 as first payment for her children's education.

According to the ruling, she was then to have received monthly payments until March, 1996, at her Mount Fletcher home. These payments would be spread over ten years, starting with R118,25 a month for the first seven years.

"I was then sent from

pillar to post. Finally, one clerk told me there was no money for me because the Transkei Treasury had used the money Transkeians were awarded from South Africa as loans," said Mrs Dlaza.

"The whole thing was sickening.

"I contacted my sister, who put me through the Industrial Aid Society. Now, it seems, I'll be paid out."



(a) On 20 February 1984, during a telephone discussion between senior officials of the Embassy and the Department of Foreign Affairs. At the request of the official of the Department for full details in writing, with a view to the proper investigation of the complaints, a Note dated 21 February was received from the embassy on 23 February 1984.

(b) (i) The Embassy referred to officials of the East Rand Administration Board who had called at the sub-consulate at Tembisa of the Transkeian Consulate-General in Johannesburg, and officials of the West Rand Administration Board who had visited the residence of the Consul-General in Houghton. The Embassy stated, *inter alia*, that the conduct of the officials was impolite and, in addition, that derogatory remarks were passed by the officials who were involved in the Tembisa incident. I am prepared to provide the questioner with more detailed information upon request.

(ii) In the telephone conversation on 20 February 1984 the Department's regrets were expressed to the Transkeian official and it was stated that the complaints would be investigated thoroughly.

(c) This part of the question is dealt with in my reply to question (1)(b)(i).

(2) Yes. The detailed information submitted by the Administration Boards differed substantially from the information furnished by the Embassy. Neither I nor the Department is in a position to adjudicate upon the differences in the details concerning the incidents.

103  
 Hayward Q. 601. 391  
 Conduct of South African officials towards Transkei officials 29/2/84  
 \*24. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

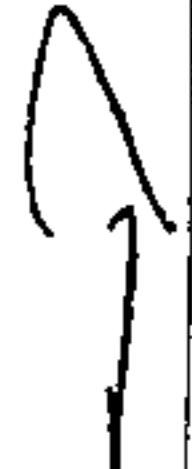
(1) Whether his Department has received any representations from the Republic of Transkei concerning allegations relating to the conduct of South African officials towards Transkei officials and/of employees in February 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto and (c) what are the circumstances of the matter;

(2) whether his Department has investigated the allegations; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.



(3) Yes. The findings of the Department's investigations will be conveyed to the Embassy of Transkei. The matter will be dealt with in a manner which will serve the best interests of and be conducive to the cordial relations which exist between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei.

Transkei Consulate/house of Consul-General: complaints

\*25. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any officials of his Department took any action (a) in regard to the Transkei Consulate in Tembisa on or about 14 February 1984 and (b) at the house of the Transkei Consul-General in Houghton on or about 15 February 1984; if so, (i) why, and (ii) what action, in each case;

(2) whether his Department received any complaints from Transkei officials in this regard; if so, what was (a) the nature of the complaints and (b) his response thereto;

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if so, what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) No, not officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development but in fact officials of the East Rand Administration Board and the West Rand Administration Board respectively. In both cases the inspectors were busy conducting their normal inspection duties, and apparently they were unaware of the special nature of the premises.

In the case of the Tembisa incident an inspector of the East Rand Administration Board was issuing summary summonses to people engaged in trading unlawfully in front of the

premises, when his attention was drawn to the fact that trading was also being carried on on the premises. It is not known whether summonses were then also issued on the premises.

The conditions of rental between Transkei and the Administration Board make provision for officials of the Administration Boards to enter the premises if and when it is deemed necessary.

In the case of Houghton an inspector of the West Rand Administration Board asked a gardener on the premises for his identity document, a request with which the gardener readily complied. A female person thereupon approached the inspector that the residence was that of the Transkeian Consul-General, whereafter the inspector left.

The remaining part of the question falls away.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No.





# Transkei casino bus stoned, tyre slashed

103

~~Own~~ Correspondent

Stu 2/3/84

DURBAN — Scores of day-trippers to the Wild Coast Casino in the Transkei returned to Durban almost an hour late last night. Their bus had been stoned and one of its tyres slashed.

A passenger said the driver had told them he believed a group of blacks might have been responsible for the stoning.

He had said the incident had taken place inside the casino complex.

The passenger added that passengers became angry when they were told to board the bus, which had pieces of glass all over the seats. They also felt that it was unsafe to travel in the bus as the wind-screen was frosted as a result of the stoning and the driver could not see the road.

Mr Alberto Chiaranda, managing director of the casino complex, said he was aware of the incident but that it had not taken place in the casino complex.

He said the bus was stoned at the Umtamvuna River bridge.

His appeal followed a DDR.

(103) O. P. Smith  
6/3/84  
**Transkei PM on tour**

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, left here with three cabinet ministers yesterday on the first leg of an overseas tour.

The party, which includes the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, and the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, will visit the Far East and Austria.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Nkungu, said the tour would last two weeks.

Asked about the purpose of the tour, Mr Nkungu said they would merely be meeting friends and possibly industrialists.

"Naturally we are always interested in speaking to industrialists. This tour is primarily aimed at whatever will be of benefit to Transkei," he said.

DDR.

703

7/3/84

O. O. O. O. O.

# PE man detained

UMTATA — A Port Elizabeth man who disappeared from his home in 1980 is in detention here.

This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Transkei security police, Brigadier L. Kawe.

He said Mr Khayalabo Dumisani Matikinca, 32, of 291 Kwazakhele, was being held under the Security Act.

This ends a two-year search for him by his aunt, Mrs Iris Matikinca.

She said that she had last seen her nephew in Port Elizabeth in 1980. She heard later that he was in Lesotho.

"I got one or two phone calls from him and all was quiet afterwards," she said.

She said that in February this year she received a call from Umtata that her nephew had been arrested in Umtata in August last year and was being detained there. — DDR.



10/3/84 (103) (184) E. Post

# Taiwan clothing giant opens in T'kei

THE biggest industry to establish itself in Transkei in the past five years will start operations in Butterworth next month.

Taiwan's clothing giant, Lien Fu, and the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) are investing R7,8-million to establish the new manufacturer, Bally (Pty) Ltd, at Butterworth's Ibeka Industrial Estate.

Announcing what must rank as a major negotiation coup, Mr G P "Sonny" Tarr, managing director of TDC, said that up to 2 000 Transkeians would be employed in the factory at a surprisingly low cost-per-job-opportunity of about R4 500.

The major shareholder will be Mr Robert

Lee, who owns Lien Fu of Taipei and other companies. Lien Fu is the biggest single clothing exporter to the US, achieving annual sales of \$50 million (R62,5 million).

The Transkeian company will manufacture solely for the US market and will achieve sales of \$15 million (R18,7 million) a year when the factory reaches full production.

Mr Tarr said the R4 million factory would be constructed in stages, the first of which is nearing completion.

He said the first contact with Mr Lee was made during one of the corporation's visits to Taiwan by Mr Pieter Bosch, development manager for TDC.

"We are naturally very pleased with Bally's arrival in Transkei," said Mr Tarr.

"We are expecting more of this size of investment this year as the new incentives make Transkei virtually irresistible to foreign investors.

"The incentives offered in Transkei are such that TDC was able to deal within the top 100 companies of Taiwan."

Bally will enjoy the services of American designers and a large marketing organisation in the US already serving Mr Lee's other companies which produce garments under designer labels such as Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin, Hasty Fay, Sergio Valentea and London Fog.

WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH 1984

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—  
[Withdrawn.]

\*2. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—  
[Withdrawn.]

\*3. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—  
[Withdrawn.]

X \*4. Mr P R C ROGERS—Law and Or-  
der—Reply standing over.

*14/3/84*  
*Ciskei/Transkei: crossing of border*  
*Hansard Q.61. 607*

X \*5. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minis-  
ter of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there are any (a) agree-  
ments and/or (b) procedures in terms  
of which members of the South Afri-  
can Police may cross the border into  
Ciskei and Transkei for the purpose  
of following up suspected or reported  
criminal activities; if not, what steps  
are taken by the South African Police  
in this regard; if so, what is the pur-  
port of these agreements or proce-  
dures;

(2) whether there are any (a) agreements  
and/or (b) procedures in terms of  
which members of the police forces  
of Ciskei and Transkei may cross the  
borders of the Republic for such pur-  
poses; if so, what is the purport of  
the agreements or procedures?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) and (2) Yes. Such agreements, based  
on co-operation and good neighbourliness  
exist but I consider it not to be in the public  
interest to disclose the purport thereof.

**Jurisdiction in certain areas**

\*6. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minis-  
ter of Law and Order:

Whether the areas known as (a) New-  
lands, (b) Kwelera/Mooiplaats, (c) Wart-  
burg, (d) Heckel, (e) Upper Kubusie and  
(f) Mgwali fall within the jurisdiction of  
the South African Police; if so, to what  
extent in each case?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(a) to (f) Yes. The whole of all the  
areas mentioned fall within the jurisdic-  
tion of the South African Police as far as  
law enforcement and the maintenance of  
law and order are concerned.

Mgwali

Police

CAPE TOWN  
15/13/82

## on border crossings

### Political Staff

AGREEMENTS exist in terms of which South African Police, and those from Ciskei and Transkei, cross the borders between the countries "for the purpose of following up suspected or reported criminal activities".

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in response to a question from the MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers.

The question arose from Ciskeian Police action last month in arresting several people at Mgwali near Stutterheim.

Mr Le Grange said the agreements between South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei were "based on co-operation and good-neighbourliness".

### Public interest

He added that it was not in the public interest to disclose the "purpose" of the agreements.

In response to another question from Mr Rogers, Mr Le Grange said that Mgwali, together with the areas known as Newlands, Kwelera, Mooiplaats, Wartburg, Heckel and Upper Kubusie, all fell within the jurisdiction of the South African Police "as far as law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order are concerned".

After the Mgwali raid, the Ciskeian authorities stated that while Mgwali was in South Africa it was administered by Ciskei.



RDM 11/3/84  
103

## Kei pledge on detainees

UMTATA. — A detainees' support committee met the head of the Transkei Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, over the weekend to discuss the detention of about 200 people in December and January.

The detainees were held in the Mnyolo, Gqaga, Vabaza, Sinqumeni and Mgudu administrative areas under the Transkei State of Emergency regulations.

Brig Kawe said he had assured the group that some of the detainees would be released. — Sapa.

103 20/3/84

## Joint language board planned

UMTATA — A joint language board is being planned between Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa.

Prof D. N. Jafta, of the department of African languages at Unitra and chairman of the Transkei Nguni-Sesotho Language Board, said at the board's meeting yesterday that if a joint language board was to be formed, the boards of the three participating

states would have to liaise with each other.

"We want to establish uniform terminology because we teach and talk the same language," she said.

She said new terms were being evolved as culture developed.

"It would be good thing if we could compare notes, because the boards have a common interest in the promo-

tion of the language," she said.

"To this end publishers will send their manuscripts through the board to evaluate their literary merit."

The radio, press and television in the near future would be useful media for the Xhosa language.

"We have a problem with the press in that it carries news in the vernacular because the language is not correctly

used. There are spelling errors and the orthography used is sometimes old," she said.

As a board they would also take care of the promotion of literature, the prescription of books in Xhosa, Zulu, and Sotho as is done in Transkei schools.

The meeting also discussed the construction of the board to include all school, media and translation service. — DDR.

## Experts support Xhosa on radio

UMTATA — Language experts came out in strong support of Xhosa used on Radio Transkei during newsreading.

Prof D. N. Jafta, chairman of the Transkei Nguni and Sesotho Language Board and of the Department of African Languages at Unitra, said there had been a lot of comments about the standard of Xhosa spoken over Radio Transkei, especially during newsreading.

In the firing line of the listeners are two young newsmen, Mr Sanuse Nqoloba of Mqhekezweni and Mr Siphiso Magoda of Willowvale. They have been inundated with calls and letters complaining about their complicated use of the Xhosa language.

Prof Jafta said: "I was spellbound and surprised when I first listened to a news bulletin on Radio Transkei.

"The newsreader was talking about the Falklands and the Middle East crisis.

"I could feel the interpretation of the situation; the language used by the newsreader was literary."

She said the idiomatic expressions were apt, although the newsreaders were poetic at times.

The newsreaders have sometimes been criticised of using flowery language even when they are announcing death.

"They are not actually ridiculing the situation of death, more than giving the expression of suddenness and unexpectedness of death," Prof Jafta said.

She said the young announcers had a big impact and had a far-reaching influence. The standard of usage of the Xhosa language on Radio Transkei, by other announcers, had improved remarkably.

She said the idioms were used well, and sentences were well-constructed.

"These young men are to be commended for the work they do. They have a wonderful connotative use of the word," Prof Jafta said.

Mr M. B. Bomela, regional inspector of schools who represented the Transkei board at a Xhosa executive board meeting in Cape Town said:

"I admire the flow of language and the manner in which they speak Xhosa where there is so much corrupted Xhosa around."

Mr C. Z. Magazi, director of human development and publication, said terms and idioms used by the newsreaders were confusing. "Their style is high-flown and ornate."

Miss Zola Mantyi, principal of a high school, said the vocabulary used was out of context at times. When it came to announcing death, death was not given due respect, Miss Mantyi said.

The board felt that Radio Transkei should run school programmes and Mr O. Mnaya of Radio Transkei said they were waiting for clearance from the Department of Education. Mr T. N. Betela, education planner, said a school programme manual would be needed. — DDR.

103 P. Dispatch 21/3/84

# Transkei chamber: no white intrusion

UMTATA — The Transkei Chamber of Commerce is to stand firm on the issue of barring white business intrusion into black areas and on the Metro Cash and Carry and Afrimet boycott.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the vice-president of the chamber, Mr Dowa Mgudlwa.

A delegation from the chamber will attend next week's National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) rededication meeting at Kathelong.

The Kathelong meeting will rededicate the organisation to the boycott of Afrimet of which 49 per cent is owned by Metro Cash and Carry with the balance

held by black shareholders who are being offered 1 020 000 of the two million shares.

Several blacks had bought 50c shares in blocks ranging from 200 to 20 000.

Included are some prominent members of Nafcoc which has now split with the national body taking a stand to boycott the outlets to be developed in Jabulani, Soweto, and Thokoza, in Alberton.

Nafcoc supports its own company, Black Chain, which is also in the wholesaling operation.

Mr Mgudlwa said yesterday there were no outlets of the organisa-

tion in Transkei.

"In line with Nafcoc's stand, our chamber objects to the 49-51 black-white share ratio.

"We feel blacks in such a situation are just being used as fronts and also object on the grounds that we as blacks cannot go into white areas.

"We do realise there is talk of change in the Group Areas Act and the likes but we still feel this will not go far enough to accommodate us. It will never be on a quid pro quo basis."

"We go to next week's meeting to give our mother body our full steadfast support," he said. — DDR.



# Transkei, Ciskei to get 30 000 squatters?

*D. Siapato*  
*21/3/84*

THE ASSEMBLY — Some 30 000 black residents of Crossroads will face deportation to Ciskei and Transkei when the squatter camp is eventually cleared and the "legal" residents moved to Khayelitsha.

This is the implication of figures given to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The figures showed that the number of "illegal" black people living in Crossroads has

gone up by 5 000 over the past year and is now two-thirds of the officially-estimated population of the squatter camp.

Dr Koornhof told Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) that the estimated total population of Old Crossroads at the end of last year was 47 572, of whom 30 000 were "illegals".

A year ago the estimated total was 40 218, of whom 25 000 were illegals.

The 17 572 people

legally in Crossroads at the end of last year was made up of 3 912 men, 4 500 women and 9 610 children.

The government has insisted that only Crossroads residents legally in the Western Cape will be resettled in Khayelitsha. It has said the others will have to return to Ciskei and Transkei.

There have been strong indications that the government hopes to clear Crossroads this year. — DDC.

# Transkei to probe crayfish, helicopters link

N. Mercury  
22/3/84  
103

TRANSKEI'S Nature Conservation Department is to investigate allegations that crews from helicopters with military markings were seen buying crayfish from beachcombers 4 km south of the Wild Coast Casino.

According to a Durban businessman, the helicopter was first heard flying over the vegetation near the Mzamba River and was then seen flying away very quickly before disappearing from sight.

The man said he, three other adults and two children drove to the mouth of the river in a four-wheel-drive vehi-

cle last Saturday about 11 a.m.

'We waded across the river and then we heard the helicopter and soon after saw it disappear—possibly noticing we were a party of white people.

'As we rounded the bluff there were about 40 black people collecting seaweed and crayfish.

'A woman told us that she had sold a number of crayfish to the helicopter crew and that she did so quite regularly. She was still holding one.

'Later on we asked other blacks in the area if they also sold crayfish to helicopter crews, but they vehemently denied this.'

The matter was brought to the attention of the Transkei Nature Conservation Department where spokesman Lennox Ndude said a conservation officer would be sent to the area to investigate.

'There is so much corruption in the country, but we just do not have the manpower to control our vast shoreline.

'Additional officers are presently undergoing training courses to supplement our staff,' Mr Ndude said.

He said maximum penalties for possessing crayfish illegally in Transkei were R500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Last weekend was spring tide and in those conditions it is easy to catch crayfish.

A spokesman for Durban's 15 Squadron said a number of people had reported helicopters flying over the lower South Coast, but he said these were not South African Air Force craft.

'People could be mistaken about the identity of helicopters,' he said.

Cmdt J P J Smit, public relations officer for the South African Air Force, said from Pretoria: 'I

deny that one of our helicopters was there.'

A Marina Beach builder told the Mercury yesterday that he had seen two helicopters with military markings flying in a southerly direction.

## Circled

'I remember this clearly because we were busy last Saturday and the workmen stopped work, looked up while the choppers were passing and then returned to work,' he said.

And a spokesman for the Margate Beach Office said just before lunch on Saturday two helicopters — with military markings — flew from the south, circled over Margate Beach where the lifesaving championships were being held and headed toward Durban.

It is believed the Lesotho Paramilitary has helicopters of Russian origin, but their presence over Transkei airspace would have been noticed by both Natal and Transkei defence personnel.

A spokesman for the Transkei Defence Force said he would have been

aware of any craft flying over Transkei but had no knowledge of Saturday's happenings.

'Last week there were dagga clean-up operations in the Lusikisiki area, including police from Transkei and South Africa using helicopters, but I am not aware of any activity of that nature last Saturday.

A Natal Parks Board spokesman said there were very harsh penalties against people who bought crayfish in Transkei and took them over the border into Natal.

The maximum penalty for possessing crayfish illegally was R500 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

## Guilty plea

A 33-YEAR-OLD man, Winston Patrick Taylor, pleaded guilty before Mr N Kruger in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday to performing an indecent act in Albert Park. Taylor allegedly committed the offence on March 20. He was remanded in custody until April 24 pending a probation officer's report.

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## Order against company owner and three staff

Court Reporter

A CHATSWORTH man, Mr Abdool Khalik, who alleged his ex-boss and his staff were threatening him with violence, was granted an urgent interim interdict against them in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Mr Ebrahim Khan, owner of a Phoenix company, and three of his employees, Mr Iqbal Osman Khan, Mr Bhai Sule-

(who is also known as Baboo Ebrahim) said he had worked as operations manager for three years at Impact Lines, a shipping business belonging to Mr

## Car crash 'Samaritan' thanked by minister

Mercury Reporter

THE 'Samaritan' who telephoned the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sare Hayward, at the weekend to tell him of the car crash in which his son and daughter-in-law died, contacted the minister after reading yesterday Mercury.

Mr Len Robinson, c



23/3/82  
R139m Transkei  
mini-budget *D. Aspfitch* (103)

UMTATA — Decentralisation incentives and project aid will receive the biggest share of the R139 million in additional funds approved in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The money will go towards providing essential services in all government departments until the budget is due to be presented. Among the R139 846 000 in the Additional Appropriation Bill to be apportioned will be:

● Commerce and industry: of the R20 280 100 increase in this vote, 64 per cent is attributable to an increase of R13 000 000 for incentives to decentralised in-

dustries and 28 per cent in respect of project aid for schemes such as Qamata, dry land crop production and drought relief schemes.

● Agriculture: The vote will get a 17 per cent increase which amounts to R6 804 000 on the original R41 million appropriation. The increase is mainly to increase project aid for the Ncora irrigation and the Sterkspruit water supply scheme which together account for 63 per cent of the increase.

● Defence: an addition of R4 160 800 for the expansion of the force and general supplies, ordnance stores and rations. — DDR.

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# ASSOCOM REGIONAL CONGRESS

BY TOM LOUW  
Business Editor

## Make inter-state travel easier plea

EAST LONDON — The Assocom regional congress in East London passed a resolution yesterday urging the Department of Foreign Affairs to take all possible steps to ease the present restrictions on travelling between South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei, in order to facilitate business relations between the three countries.

The mover of the motion, Mr Martin Goldswain, of the East London Chamber of Commerce, made the point that tourism suffered and every businessman travelling from one country to another was also a tourist.

He said the objective of the resolution was to ease the whole situation on the borders, for the good of all — the people of Ciskei, Transkei and South Africa.

In an explanatory background note it was stated that police from all three countries were stopping travellers and demanding passports or identity documents, with the risk of prosecution if they could not be produced. Fines were accepted in cash only and offenders might be held in custody until the fines were paid.

An earlier resolution called on Escom, in the interests of promoting regional economic development in the north-eastern Cape, to upgrade

the transmission lines between Barkly East and Elliott as a matter of urgency. The mover, Mr Ian Thompson of Elliott, said the development of the town was being inhibited because Escom could not cater for an increased maximum loading, and there were problems of voltage fluctuations and interruptions of supply.

An Escom representative, Mr Opperman, made the point that Escom must look to the area concerned to meet the cost.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, speaking as president of the Border Regional Development Association, said the cost and supply of electricity was one of the major reasons for the depopulation of the platteland. There was a particular problem in the Eastern Cape with its long transmission lines and high cost.

He said: "We cannot accept that the cost must be borne by the area getting the supply. We are not allowed by the government to generate our own electricity and surely it is time to rationalise and have a standard tariff throughout the country."

The chief executive of

Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, pointed out that a commission is at present examining the workings and policies of Escom. He suggested that the resolution should be brought to the attention of the Region D Advisory Committee.

The congress also passed, without dissent, a motion from the Kaffrarian Chamber, calling on the government not to proceed with its intended law restricting the right of individuals to institute legal proceedings against any government of the independent states.

● The white corridor, in whatever political framework it might find itself, would remain for a century or more the agricultural, industrial, organisational and infrastructural springboard and engine room for the Ciskei, Transkei and white corridor economic entity, said Mr Max Phillips during an investment symposium at the conference.

Mr Phillips said: "We and the government, our partners in this venture, must seek to create an infrastructure and climate in which the personal effort will prosper."

There must be clear

definition of boundaries to ensure security of the present land tenure system. There must be investment in better farming practice, better water use, better energy use and at reasonable cost, and very much better skills training.

His third priority was to provide infrastructure and housing and job opportunity for a vastly increased population. The alternative was to cut down population growth drastically to manageable proportions.

Next he put the need to develop a sensitivity and a code of conduct and standard of behaviour. His fifth investment priority was the nurturing of the rural economy as the foundation of the rest.

Mr Phillips emphasised the need to develop small businesses and the informal sector.

The white corridor would not thrive in isolation, he said. It depended for its prosperity on four basic issues. These were its position as the region's economic engine room, its own security, the prosperity of its neighbours and the security of those neighbours.

## Brand: prospects better

By SALLY FLETCHER

EAST LONDON — The implications of recent political developments in Southern Africa augured well for the long term economic outlook, Dr Simon Brand said here yesterday.

Dr Brand, who is chief executive of the Southern Africa Development Bank, was making the opening address at the regional congress of Assocom in East London.

Dr Brand said that although the short-term prospects of economic recovery, anticipated in early 1984, had not materialised, there were encouraging signs for 1985-86.

The trend towards increased internal stability and the growing detente between Southern African nations fostered an optimism at home and greater confidence abroad, Dr Brand said.

"Problems we may yet have to face are political developments arising from constitutional advance. There will be an increase in the demand for economic advance, goods and services in the main. This will place a strain on the economy and could aggravate the inflation rate," Dr Brand said.

To provide equal economic opportunities, groups which have been used to a high measure of state aid would have

to stand on their own feet to a larger degree.

He believed that the sooner South Africa harnessed its human resource potential the better, because periods of rapid economic growth could not be sustained by domestic reserves and the attraction of foreign capital was essential.

"The regional development policy is a positive response to the decentralisation of industry and the exploitation of our human resources.

"There is every reason to expect that when economic recovery sets in, the decentralisation policy will make a significant impact on the dis-

tribution of economic development," Dr Brand said.

"However, the interests of single states may have to be submerged in the regional interest — the success of regional policy lies in the broad aspect."

Dr Brand said that private investors and to some extent foreign aid agencies felt prohibited from investing in Southern Africa either on political grounds or because of a belief that certain countries would be unable to adequately exploit aid.

"It is our duty to remove these misgivings and give foreign investors every confidence that this is a stable region in which to invest."



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## Investment scope outlined

BY TOM LOUW  
Business Editor

**EAST LONDON** — In any developing country there must be the correct climate for investment, Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, told the Assocom symposium on investment in the eighties here yesterday.

Transkei had been fortunate in being able to attract people with the sense of purpose and the expertise needed so vitally in a developing country.

The generous incentives which became effective in April 1982 had made Transkei a land of unparalleled opportunity for the investor.

With the financial strength of his corporation, the commitment of the government and its stability, the total commitment of the worker and also the commitment of industrialists industrial development was a very automatic result.

Between April 1982 and December 1983, 34 new industries were approved with a total investment of R47 million. This represented 5 954 new jobs.

Since December, 15 new industries were under investigation, offering more than 5 000 new jobs.

The new growth point at eZibeleni, near Queenstown, had the potential of becoming Southern Africa's greatest industrial development area.

One of the most significant and exciting forms of investment was that being undertaken in the small industry and informal sector. Mr Tarr said: "We believe that this form of investment can play a major role in the development of Transkei." A special body, the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation, had been set up to concentrate on this sector.

Timber, said Mr Tarr, was Transkei's most important natural re-

source, and a disciplined and farsighted policy had been set by the Department of Forestry. There was a vital need to plan the industrial or processing aspect, and the TDC was determined to exploit this possibility to the full.

The managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Mr Frans Meisenholl, praised the Ciskei Government for its open hearted commitment to free enterprise.

He said: "The motivation for all investment is profit. . . . A profitable balance sheet is only possible in a free market society where capitalism is allowed to go its natural course."

Mr Meisenholl is in the United States, and his paper was read for him by Mr Wessel van Wyk of his staff.

Mr Meisenholl said in Ciskei the concept of free enterprise did not remain an optimistic promise but was put into

practice. The government had even gone so far as legalising freehold title to property for foreigners in Ciskei.

The report of the Swart Commission, which was aimed at maximum exploitation of the benefits of free enterprise had been accepted in full. A target date of two years had been set for its implementation, and members of the commission had been given the task of implementing their recommendations.

Mr Meisenholl listed the factors he saw as making up the potential of the region:

- An abundance of cheap industrial land;
- A well-established infrastructure;
- A large, cost-effective and easily trained labour force, with the highest literacy rate (57 per cent) of all the black peoples of Southern Africa;
- The best concessions for industrial establishment one could hope for.

# Port St Johns <sup>(103)</sup> development <sup>D. Disputel</sup>

PORT ST JOHNS — Industry and commerce here are set for rapid expansion within the next few months.

Several new enterprises are opening up and the development includes a new factory with a R70 000 capital outlay, five new businesses and renovations and extensions to

another.

The factory will manufacture phenol-formaldehyde and polyurethane. It will also include a joinery.

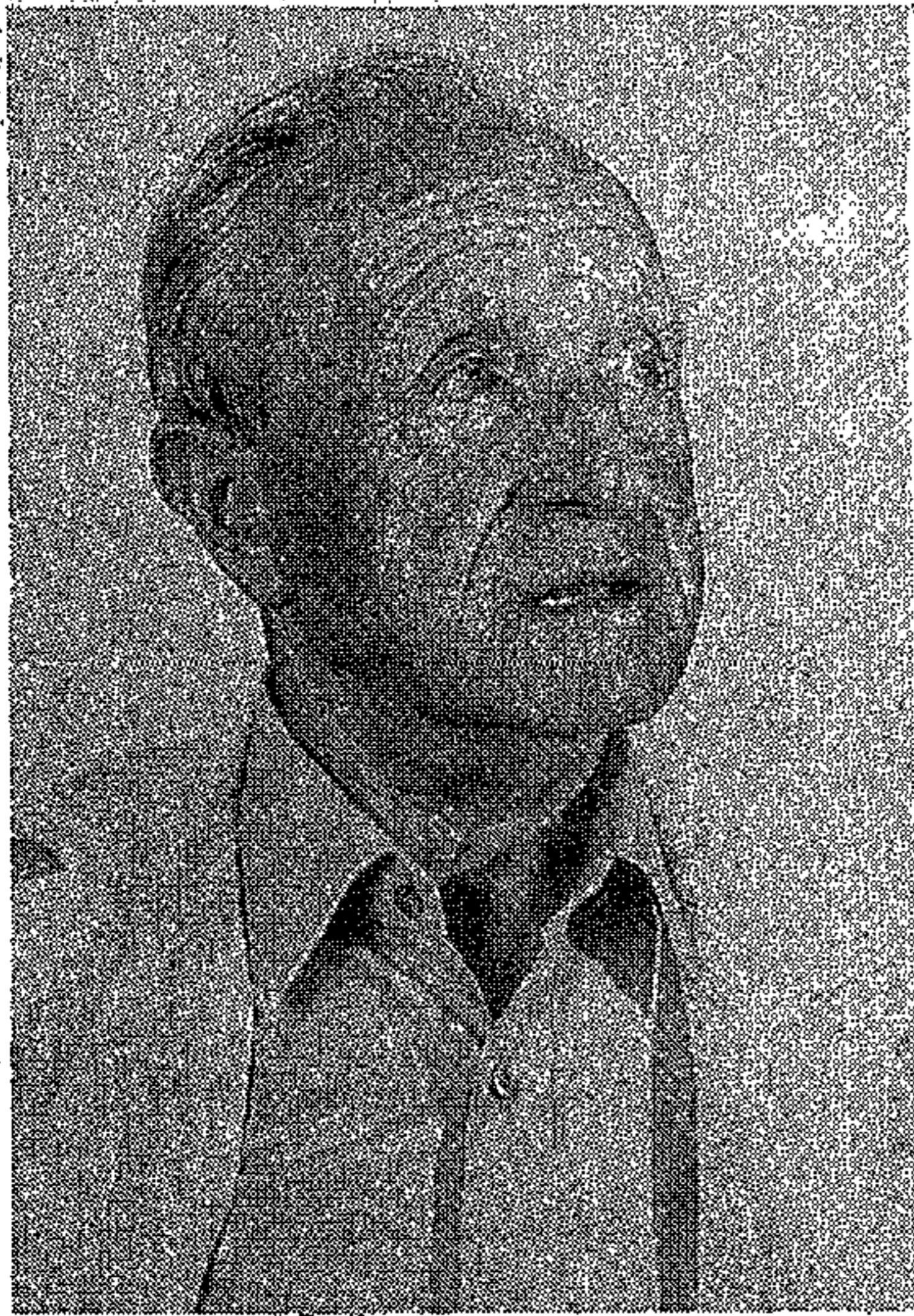
Part of the Formula 7 building chain, the factory will employ 30 people.

The managing director of the company, Mr Wyn

26/3/84 Courtney, said foam produced at the factory would be exported and used in the Formula 7 construction factory for insulation and fire-proofing.

The foam, which is non-toxic, can also be used in other outlets, including refrigeration and florists. — DDC.





Mr. Simon Weincier . . . battling to pay the monthly bills while R83 000 is tied up in long-term Transkei Government stock paying a low interest rate.

# Rich man <sup>103</sup> cannot make <sup>few</sup> ends meet <sup>29/3/84</sup>

By Anthony Duigan

A grandfather who built up a flourishing business in Transkei before selling it to the SA Development Trust after the homeland's independence is now in a Catch-22 situation, struggling to make ends meet.

While R83 000 from the sale of his shops and a block of 20 offices is tied up in long-term Government stock paying a low interest rate, Johannesburg-based Mr. Simon Weincier (75) is battling to pay the monthly bills.

His efforts to redeem the stock before the due date of July 2004 — "what can I do with all that money when I am 96 years old?" — have been met with the bureaucratic "sorry, we cannot help you".

was getting in the late 1970s from my investment".

For nearly three years Mr Weincier has been knocking on government doors to try and get the terms of sale of his property changed. "At the time I sold people did not want to invest in the ban-tustans and, anyway, I thought that at least the interest payment would be tax free," he said. "But no, I have to pay tax as well.

"Now that both the cost of living and interest rates have risen so fast I am in a fix from which I cannot seem to escape. I will be 96 years old when my stock become redeemable. But if I tried to sell the stock now I would get less than half its value because the interest rate is so low."

## SOLD UP

Mr Weincier's story is probably similar to that of many people who sold up holdings in Transkei and Bophuthatswana in the 1970s when these two homelands became independent.

"I came to South Africa from Poland in 1926 and began working in a shop in Umtata," said Mr Weincier. "After some time I managed to work myself up and I became a shopowner with my own general dealer business."

Mr Weincier bought ground and built his own shops and showroom together with offices which earned him a monthly income of R1 830 on average in the late 1970s before he sold out to the trust.

In 1979, Mr Weincier was paid R138 941 for his property, R55 941 in cash and R83 000 in Government-registered stock paying 9¼ percent interest and redeemable in July 2004.

Every six months Mr Weincier gets a cheque for R3 838 — the equivalent of about R640 a month — in interest payments, "a third of what I

A spokesman for the

Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed that nothing could be done for Mr Weincier and that the stock could not be redeemed before the due date of July 2004.

## OFFERED

"All owners of property purchased between 1976 and 1980, where the market value was more than R20 000, were offered 40 percent in cash and 60 percent in stock certificates, depending on the valuation," he spokesman said.

The Government was forced to turn to this method of payment because it was not possible to make available the huge sums of money needed to pay out the people who wanted to sell up holdings in the homelands.

During this five-year period properties to the value of about R240 million were purchased of which about R120 million was paid by means of Government stock, the spokesman added.



# Pik Botha in Transkei talks

103  
SAIL TIME 30/3/80  
Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, flew here yesterday for a hush-hush two-hour meeting with Transkei's State President.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima dashed all hopes of any information on the talks when he welcomed Mr Botha at the presidential palace tea party.

Speculation was rife because of the inclusion of the chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, in the three-man delegation accompanying Mr Botha.

The other two were Mr Alex van Zyl of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Mr Botha's private secretary, Mr Stephen Aldrich.

Earlier this month, the Minister of Co-

operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that some 30 000 people at Crossroads faced deportation to Transkei and Ciskei when the squatter camp was eventually cleared and the "legal" residents moved to Khayelitsha.

Dr Koornhof was replying to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens).

There was speculation that the visit was in connection with the statement, but a veil of secrecy was thrown around the talks.

In his welcoming speech, the President told the handful of dignitaries and media people that Mr Botha was on a private visit.

The President said: "Nobody will know and nobody should know what the visit is about."

"I know many people are curious and I want

to remove that curiosity now.

"We will meet behind closed doors."

In his reply, Mr Botha said: "These talks are very important and secret. Very important."

Other Transkei ministers included in the talks were the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Armstrong Jonas, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Chief George Ndabankulu, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Chief D D P Ndamase, the Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi and the Deputy Minister of Health, Mr G Nota.

Media men's request for a press conference and joint statement after the talks were refused and Mr Botha was whisked away in the private Lear jet which had arrived in the morning.

103 E. Post 31/3/84

# Modern borehole drill lent to T'kei

Weekend Post Reporter

AS part of its drought-action campaign in Southern Africa, the Christian aid organisation, World Vision, has lent the Transkeian Government a borehole drill to provide clean water to thousands of people.

The R463 000 truck-mounted borehole drill was bought from funds donated by South African industry. It is the most modern borehole drilling rig of its kind in the world.

It has been lent to Transkei for the next 12 months and is expected to drill up to 300 holes, bringing clean water to an estimated 80 000 people.

Each borehole will be equipped with the neces-

sary pumping facilities.

The programme to help rural communities deal with the drought is being supervised by World Vision as part of their R5,9-million programme in Southern Africa.

Half the funds spent are raised annually from the South African public as well as commerce. The rest comes from World Vision's support offices in other Western countries.

In the past year, World Vision has invested nearly R2 million in spring improvement and ferro-cement tank construction, in feeding schemes and food production for rural communities suffering from the drought.

# Scandin

Weekend Post Reporter

BOOKINGS for the Evening Post's fabulous Scandinavian tour in August are rolling in, so hurry to avoid disappointment.

The 21-day tour, which departs from Jan Smuts A on August 19, includes a bonus two days in London.

It takes in the best of beautiful Denmark, Sweden and Norway, including a spectacular eight days on and the Norwegian fjords.

The cost of the tour is R2 857. This includes air accommodation at first class hotels with continental breakfast included throughout. In addition, menu drinks are included on all eight days of the fjord tour.

Flights to and from Scandinavia are on Scandinavian Airlines.

Full colour brochures are available. The following abbreviated itinerary will give an idea of what is in store for those lucky people who will be on the tour:

- Day 1, Sunday: Depart Johannesburg at 4.50pm.
- Day 2, Monday: Arrive Copenhagen at 6.30am. You will be met on arrival at the airport and taken by coach to a hotel for three nights' accommodation — bed and continental breakfast. After spending the morning relaxi-

**ST. CROIX**  
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**TAKE**

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CAPE TIMES 3/3/84

# Commissioner's

## new 'special job'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE CHIEF Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, is to step down from his job for about six months to perform a "special task" for the government.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr Gyllis van de Wal, who said Mr Bezuidenhoud would be released from his job to give "special attention to problems in the Western Cape in general".

Mr Van de Wal would not comment further, but there is speculation that the move may be part of a major new government strategy to remove "illegal" blacks, especially those living in Crossroads, from the Cape later this year and deport them back to the homelands.

Mr Bezuidenhoud accompanied Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a

confidential meeting with the Transkei's State President earlier this week.

Neither Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima nor Mr Botha would comment on the talks.

However, speculation is rife that the government may have tried to negotiate a new deal with the Transkei surrounding the return of Transkeians who are illegally in the Cape.

Mr Van De Wal would not comment on Mr Bezuidenhoud's presence at the talks yesterday, but said he had gone at the "request of the Department of Foreign Affairs".

It has previously been disclosed that the government has ordered the demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp this year.

About 17 000 "legal" residents are to be moved to the new township of Khayelitsha.

Mr Bezuidenhoud was not available for comment yesterday.

# Officials silent over Govt job-creation plan

OFFICIALS were discussing details today of a jobs-creation programme for 10 000 Africans "illegally" in the Peninsula.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, today would not elaborate on his promise to embark on the huge jobs-creation programme.

He was having "further discussions" today and would be in a better position to comment after the talks. He would not say with whom the discussions would take place.

## Visit

Government officials would not comment on the matter. Mr R K Leppan, who has taken over as chief commissioner for six months, said he knew nothing about the programme.

The programme announcement follows a visit by Mr Bezuidenhoud and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to Transkei's President K D Matanzima.

The visit fuelled speculation of a major employment project in the Transkei linked to the removal of "illegal" squatters from Cape Town.

Thousands of "illegals" in the Peninsula's squatter camps are expected to be endorsed out within the next few months, as the Government makes plans to resettle "legals" in the new township of Khayelitsha.

## Status legalised

There were no comments from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

It is not yet known where the Government envisages creating work opportunities. Mr Bezuidenhoud has said the jobs would be created "in the Peninsula and elsewhere".

One possibility is that "illegal" men squatters in Cape Town would have their status legalised if they agreed to live as contract workers and send their families to the homelands. Mr Bezuidenhoud is known to have made such offers to the Nyanga Bush squatters.

Labour Reporter

ARGUS  
2/4/84  
103

Cape Times 3/4/80

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## Confusion on 'illegals' plan

Staff Reporter

CONFUSION still surrounds a major new government strategy for dealing with "illegal" blacks in the Peninsula to be administered by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, former Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development.

Mr Bezuidenhoud has temporarily stepped down from his job to give "special attention" to black-affairs problems in the Western Cape.

The move is seen as a prelude to the demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp, resettlement of "legal" residents in Khayelitsha and the possible repatriation of "illegals" back to the homelands.

Mr Bezuidenhoud has been reported as saying that plans are being made to provide jobs for 10 000 "illegal" breadwinners in the Peninsula. He added that these jobs "could be created in the Peninsula or elsewhere".

However, sources close to black-affairs administration in the area said yesterday that they were sceptical about any suggestions that jobs would be provided for "illegals" in the Cape.

They said it was more likely the jobs would be created in the homelands. This impression has been strengthened by a "secret" visit to Transkei by Mr Bezuidenhoud and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last week.

However, it has been suggested that some jobs may be provided here to currently "illegal" breadwinners on an annual contract basis, requiring their families to return to the homelands.

Government officials are tight-lipped about the scheme. All inquiries yesterday were referred to Mr Bezuidenhoud, but after attending talks at the H F Verwoerd Building yesterday morning he could not be reached for comment.



COFIMVABA — President Kaiser Matanzima has asked South Africa immediately to consider and grant all land claims by Transkei.

Speaking to hundreds of distinguished guests, including chiefs, cabinet ministers and educationalists, at his Great Place at Qamata, near here at the weekend, President Matanzima told the cheering gather-

## Matanzima <sup>103</sup> *D. Dispatch* repeats land call *3/4/84*

ing that he was a brave man and would never leave his battle halfway.

"Only cowards do. You know that I have been your leader for a long time. When I say I want something for my peo-

ple, then I mean it.

"South Africa is going to give us our land. We claim Elliot, Ugie, Maclear and East Griqualand. These are legitimate claims," President Matanzima added.

For the first time, President Matanzima revealed that when South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had visited Transkei, He (Mr Botha) was shown the original map of Transkei which dated back to 1900.

President Matanzima said all the land which Transkei claimed from South Africa was originally declared Transkei land on the map.— DDR.

# Secrecy over plans for 10 000 'illegal' blacks

ARGUS 5/8/84 (30/201) 103

Labour Reporter

GOVERNMENT plans to create 10 000 jobs for Africans who are "illegally" in Cape Town are still cloaked in secrecy.

The chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, has not yet spelt out details of his promise to create 10 000 jobs to employ "illegals" in the squatter communities.

Mr Bezuidenhoud held top-level discussions to discuss the plan. The names of the other parties to the discussions

have not been disclosed.

When approached Mr Bezuidenhoud said it was "very difficult" to comment on the matter.

"All I can say is that there have been various meetings, but I don't know when I will be able to comment," he added.

The announcement of the employment programme is thought to coincide with the planned resettlement of "legal" Africans from Crossroads to Khayelitsha and the threatened endorsement out of the Western Cape of "illegals".

Speculation that the jobs would be created in Transkei could not be confirmed.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on the programme, although Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied Mr Bezuidenhoud to Transkei last week for confidential discussions with President Matanzima.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development referred all inquiries to Mr Bezuidenhoud.



# Blast wrecks Transkei office

Wrecks  
D. Dispatch  
7/4/84  
103

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — No one has yet accepted responsibility for the blast that destroyed the Transkei Consulate's information and labour centre near here early yesterday, police said.

Saboteurs apparently broke into the centre — a house on the corner of King and Plaattjies Streets in the township of Bachabela — and placed the device inside for maximum blasting power.

The entire back half of the house was blown away at 1.18 am while the windows of surrounding houses were shattered.

Corrugated iron sheets from the roof and lumps of concrete were blown around the yard.

The explosion was heard several kilometres away but no one was injured since the house was not used at night. Damage has been estimated at R20 000.

Uniformed police guarded the ruins yesterday while a few children played in the street nearby.

The Transkei Consul, Mr L. Mayo, said the attack had surprised him while Mr Peter Matanzima, the consulate's information officer, said dozens of valuable documents had been destroyed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said in Umtata last night that the blast was one of those unfortunate incidents hap-

pening in a political climate where there was little sanity.

"It is difficult to understand how such actions can be directed at the offices of a black government manned by black people.

"We cannot say what the purpose or intention is. I asked our consul-general and he had no idea what it was all about.

"In the circumstances it is difficult to comment fully or to reply."

Mr Lujabe said the Transkeian government condemned violence in any form and it was indeed a dangerous situation when explosives were in the hands of violent, misdirected people.

Security Police would not say what type of explosive had been used or give further information about the blast.

No one had been arrested a police spokesman, Major Chris de Beer, said.

It was the first known act of sabotage against a Transkei institution. Ciskei offices have been bombed several times during the past year.

The attack came three days after a bomb placed in a car in Durban killed three people and injured 34. — DDR-DDC



The charred remains of Transkei's labour and information centre in a township after it was wrecked by a blast yesterday.

## PM: Transkei e kept out investc

**UMTATA** — Overseas industrialists were keen to invest and for reasons of Transkei's own making they had been kept out.

That was the message from the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, when he arrived here yesterday on a chartered flight from a month-long four-nation visit overseas.

A guarded Chief

George refused to divulge full details of the interest shown by industrialists in Taiwan, the Philippines, Israel and Austria.

In a brief interview at the airport, he said the trip had reaped benefits but that he did not want to follow "the example of the people across the river who boast about these things."

His clear reference to Ciskei was reiterated later at a welcome reception at his home where he said he would not divulge details to jeopardise matters "like the mini state across the river."

During his speech on the tour, he turned to the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and said "Taiwan is our grea-

**CAPE TOWN** — In a complete turnabout, the Wildlife Society has accepted that Armscor's intentions in the De Hoop area are honourable and has given its qualified support to it being used for both conservation and missile-testing.

## About face on De Hoop plan

also as a missile-testing range. But, he adds: "We do not live in an ideal society.

port to multiple use the De Hoop area for nature conservation conservation education.

### HOLIDAY GEAR

FROM OUR

SALES DEPT



# PM: Transkei error kept out investors

103

D. Dispatch

7/4/84

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During his speech on the tour, he turned to the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and said: "Taiwan is our great

friend and I wish our Foreign Affairs Department would keep that friendship warm.

"Industrialists are keen to invest and Your Excellency will have a full report to tell you why most of the industrialists have not been able to invest in our country. It is not of their making but because of our own making." — DDR.

# Transkei

N. M. M. 7/4/84  
**Consulate's**

**building in**

**bomb blast**

### Crime Reporter

A BLAST rocked the Transkei Consulate's Information and Labour Government offices in a Bloemfontein township early yesterday.

According to a police spokesman, bomb experts were on the scene to establish the cause of the explosion which occurred at 1 18 a.m.

Nobody was injured in the blast which caused damage estimated at about R20 000. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Sapa reports that the Transkei Consul, Mr L. Maya, said he was surprised the consulate's information building had been chosen for the act of terrorism.

### Call

The building is on the corner of King and Matchacqoihok Streets, while the consulate itself is located in central Bloemfontein.

The explosion followed a call the SABC received in which a man said that more bomb explosions could be expected.

A man said he was speaking on behalf of the ANC and that his organisation accepted responsibility for the terror bomb in Durban earlier this week.

Mr Peter Matanzima, the consulate's information officer, whose office was in the building, yesterday searched through the rubble for important official documents.

He said it must have been a powerful bomb because corrugated iron and pieces of concrete from the building had landed on the roofs of adjoining houses.

He said it would take months to replace the most important documents.

A policeman on the scene said the bomb was at the back of the building.

The building was nearly destroyed and windows were shattered in houses nearby. Residents said the blast was 'ear-shattering' and the ground shook for about half a minute afterwards.

### Damaged

The Johannesburg and Durban offices of the Ciskei Government have been damaged by bomb blasts in the past for which the banned African National Congress claimed responsibility.

The explosion followed the blast in Durban on Tuesday which killed three people and injured 22 when a car bomb exploded on the Victoria Embankment during morning rush hour traffic.

This was the seventh bomb explosion in the Bloemfontein area in the past 18 months and the second in the black residential area. The first was in February, 1983, in the building of the Southern Free State Administration Board in which one person was killed and 76 were injured. — (Sapa)

RAM 7/4/84 103

# Bloemfontein blast: culprit stays silent

By NORMAN PATTERTON

NOBODY has yet accepted responsibility for the blast which destroyed the Transkei Consulate's information and labour centre near Bloemfontein early yesterday, police said.

Saboteurs apparently burgled the centre — a house on the corner of King and Plaatjies streets in the black township of Bochabela — and placed the device inside for maximum lasting power.

The entire back half of the house was blown away at 1.18am, while the windows of surrounding houses were shattered.

Zinc sheeting from 75% of the roof, and lumps of concrete, was blown round the yard.

The explosion was heard kilometres away, but nobody was injured since the house was not used at night.

Uniformed police guarded the ruins yesterday, while a few children played in the street nearby.

The Transkei Consul, Mr L. Maya, said the attack had surprised him.

Mr Peter Matanzima, the Consulate's information officer, said dozens of valuable documents had been destroyed.

Security Police would not say what type of explosive had been used or give further information about the blast.

But nobody had been arrested, said police spokesman Major Chris de Beer.

The attack came three days after a bomb placed in a car in Durban killed three people and injured 34.

An ANC spokesman reportedly told the SABC telephonically from Lesotho that the ANC was responsible for that blast.



103

# Transkei PM warns business leaders

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister warned businessmen at the weekend that the government could not go on protecting them from big white competition indefinitely at the expense of the consumer.

Chief George Matanzima questioned black businessmen's standard of service and said the government and public were getting impatient about the R500 million outflow of cash through purchases in South Africa.

In a wide-ranging speech at the official opening of the annual conference of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc), the Prime Minister offered businessmen partnership in the task of development in a Carlton Conference vein.

Chief George told the businessmen that the political leadership was concerned about the quality of service rendered and that a solution must be found. The

government was keen to see its businessmen develop to the same level as their white counterparts in South Africa.

He offered the government's backing at all times and praised businessmen for their efforts in trying to raise capital to establish hypermarkets in the country.

"Maximisation of profits should never be the end of your endeavours. We expect that your objectives should be the satisfaction of a social need and profit-making should be no more than a means to achieve that," he said.

In his presidential address, Mr A. Gadi outlined the organisation's efforts to place supermarkets in strategic places to cut off the outflow.

"We must not deceive ourselves as the time will come when it will not be possible to keep out the white chain stores infiltrating our country."

"We must quickly organise ourselves so that when these white chains come, they must find us ready to match them."

He recalled the State President's call to businessmen to mobilise themselves and forestall the encroachment of the chains into Transkei by forming large companies to keep the giants at bay.

"We can no longer afford the luxury of procrastination on this matter," he said.

Mr Gadi also reiterated the chamber's opposition to white-black partnerships and said it looked forward to the day when business would be seen purely as business without reference to colour or creed.

"Our view is that as long as blacks are forbidden from trading in the areas set aside for whites, then there is no justification for whites to be allowed freedom to trade in black areas."

— DDR

UMTATA — Black business enterprise was approaching a take-off stage in Southern Africa, the regional consultant of the Small Business Advisory Committee in Durban, Mr Mike Smuts, said here.

Speaking on the development of black enterprise at the annual conference of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr Smuts said there was great potential to be tapped and warned businessmen of becoming bogged down in a quagmire of problems.

He said sometimes it seemed there were two steps backward for every step forward and called for businessmen to concentrate their energies and resources on the many opportunities around them.

He said according to an estimate, there were 60 000 black-owned businesses in South Africa, including the Transkei, Bophuthatwana, Venda and Lebowa regions.

The economically self-employed workforce of whites was 10,6 per cent while blacks were 1,8 per cent.

It was clear that three general objectives had to be pursued:

- To increase the number of black-owned firms;

## Tap resources — consultant

- To increase the size of the black-owned firms; and

- To achieve a balanced distribution of black enterprises according to sector.

Mr Smuts cited eight problems facing black entrepreneurs: Legal restrictions, social and cultural problems, economic and financial problems, poor infrastructure, lack of management and technical know how, shortage of trained staff, inappropriate formal education and lack of awareness.

He said the government still had an important role to play in the process of economic development and it was essential for govern-

ments to eliminate unnecessary barriers to entry by new entrepreneurs.

He said government should strive to create a climate which attracts investment.

Mr Smuts outlined the role of small business development corporations and called on businessmen to make use of the services offered.

He called for free enterprise to be given a chance to succeed as it was the only system known that could create wealth.

"Greater involvement by black business in the free enterprise system will ensure an equitable distribution of wealth. That is a pre-requisite for peace," he said.

# Transkei pledge to support private sector investments

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was ready to match any demand for infrastructural services from the private sector wishing to invest in the country.

This was the pledge given yesterday by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, when he opened the Transkei pavilion at the Rand Easter Show.

In his speech released here Mr Madikizela gave a wide ranging overview of the investment potential Transkei offered and appealed to the private sector to supply entrepreneurship.

He outlined the economic growth of the country experienced since independence and the large scale investment the government had made to facilitate development in the primary, secondary and tertiary sections of the economy.

"I appeal to the private sector to put investments to use so that we can realise the returns we anticipated.

"We trust that the future will prove that we acted wisely," he said.

The minister traced Transkei's development which he said was based on evolution and not on

revolution and quoted figures to underline his claim:

Public sector spending between 1977-78 totalled R226 million while the 1983-84 expenditure was R819 million; Gross domestic product rose from R603 million in 1980 to R894 million in 1982;

Agricultural sector growth from 1981 to 1982 was four per cent despite the drought;

Value added in the manufacturing sector from 1981-82 showed 124 per cent growth and the sector's contribution to the GDP rose from seven per cent in 1980 to 10,8 per cent in 1982;

Air and road transport services had shown phenomenal growth. The state run bus services which had a fleet of 250 alone carried 21 million passengers a year. There were seven other large independent bus companies and nearly two thousand taxis which served the country;

Tourism was also a great attraction and 174 000 people toured the country in 1983;

The country had constructed a 590 kilometre electricity grid which excluded the network within the municipali-

ties. The existing electricity capacity was 61,5 megawatts and the potential hydro-electric generating capacity was 180 thousand million megawatt hours.

The minister said the government would pursue policies to promote private investment and social development.

They hoped to increase agricultural production to meet domestic consumption and in the manufacturing sector they sought investment in metal industries to produce capital goods which had become the basis for improving output in the primary sectors.

"We would also like to harmonise the production growth of the small and large scale sectors so that they will have complementary relationships."

Challenging the private sector to test their commitment and integrity, Mr Madikizela said: "Our records to date show unfailing performance of our duties and contractual obligations. Our commitment to capitalist tenets is not questionable. We have the necessary development resources. We require the entrepreneurship." — DDR





MR TARR

*11/4/84 (103) D. DePater*  
**R47 million invested — Tarr**

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei has attracted industrial investments worth R47m in the 21 months to December 1983, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation said here.

Thirty-four new industries have been established in Transkei and another 15 potential industries are under investigation for 1984, said Mr Sonny Tarr who is here for the Rand Show.

"During the past 18 months Transkei has seen an 87 per cent increase in industrial development. Each new industry supports and sustains ancillary service functions ranging from construction to maintenance and service industries," said Mr Tarr.

"As a result of all the new industries being established in Transkei, we have directly and indirectly created as many as 75 000 employment opportunities."

"In the Butterworth area alone, there is now a total investment in industry of R122 m and despite the incentives offered by Transkei, R72 m has been put up by the industrialists themselves, amounting to 59 per cent of the total invested."

Announcing an improvement in the financial stability of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Tarr said share capital was now over R200 m and borrowings are virtually nil. — DDC.



nounced on Monday.

*Mercury*  
**Transkei**  
*11/4/84*  
**attracts**  
*103*  
**R47m for**  
**investment**

Mercury  
Correspondent

THE Transkei has attracted industrial investments worth R47 m in the 21 months to December 1983, according to the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Thirtyfour new industries have been established in Transkei and another 15 potential industries are under investigation for 1984, said Mr Sonny Tarr.

'During the past 18 months Transkei has seen an 87 percent increase in industrial development.

'Each new industry supports and sustains ancillary service functions ranging from construction to maintenance and service industries,' he said.

### Jobs

'As a result of all the new industries being established in Transkei, we have directly and indirectly created as many as 75 000 employment opportunities.'

Mr Tarr gave a cost per job figure for Transkei during the past 21 months of R7 900, compared with South African figures ranging from R15 000 to R25 000. Announcing an improvement in the financial stability of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Tarr said share capital was now over R200 m and borrowings were virtually nil.

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intends to take any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what action;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

<sup>†</sup>The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.  
(a), (b), (c). Fall away.

- (2) No. All aspects regarding industrial air pollution are handled by the Air Pollution Section of the Department of Health and Welfare. It is understood that such complaints were indeed brought to the attention of this Section which is handling the matter further.

(a), (b). Fall away.

- (3) No.

*103*  
*Q. 601. 903*  
*Government 11/4/84*  
*Harmond*  
Talks with representatives of Transkei  
\*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he held talks with representatives of the Government of Transkei on or about 29 March 1984; if so, (a) where did the talks take place, (b) with whom did he have the talks, (c) who accompanied him, (d) what subject or subjects were discussed and (e) what was the outcome of the talks;

- (2) whether the talks will result in any action being taken by the Government of South Africa; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Umtata.

(b) President K D Matanzima

(c) Officials of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

(d) Consolidation and economic development of Transkei, including possible special employment-creating projects for Transkeian citizens. President Matanzima was also informed about the Nkomati Accord and other developments in Southern Africa.

(e) The result will depend upon steps which still have to be considered.

- (2) No; but steps to expedite consolidation and to initiate special employment-creating projects will be considered.

*Harmond Q. 61. 904*  
*11/4/84*  
boycotts/disturbances: schools/pupils affected  
\*15. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department had been affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1984 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

<sup>†</sup>The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 24.

(b) 13 107.

Statistics as on 5 April 1984.

Boycotts/disturbances at schools

\*16. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any (a) boycotts and (b) disturbances have occurred at any schools administered by his Department since his reply to Question No 32 on 29 February 1984; if so,

- (2) (a) at which schools and (b) what

were the (i) causes, (ii) duration and (iii) nature of the (aa) boycotts and (bb) disturbances in each case;

- (3) whether any such (a) boycotts and (b) disturbances were in progress as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, (i) at which schools and (ii) when did the (aa) boycotts and (bb) disturbances at such schools first occur in each case;

- (4) whether any action has been taken by his Department as a result of these boycotts and disturbances; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what results?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

- (2) (a) Hofmeyer Secondary School—Ateridgeville; Dr Nkomo Secondary School—Ateridgeville; D H Peta Secondary School—Ateridgeville; Sautsville Secondary School—Ateridgeville; Sautridge Secondary School—Ateridgeville; Indumiso Teacher Training College—Pietermaritzburg; Minerva Secondary School—Alexandra; A B Zambodla Primary School—Craddock; J A Ncaca Primary School—Craddock; E Maceombe Primary School—Craddock; Nxuba Primary School—Craddock; Sam Khalile Secondary School—Craddock; Iingelihle Secondary School—Craddock; Solomon Akena Secondary School—Craddock; Cowan Secondary School—New Brighton; Newell Secondary School—New Brighton; Tembelihle Secondary School—New Brighton; S Mazungula Primary School—New Brighton; Ernest Skosana Primary School—New Brighton.

Philip Nikiwe Primary School—New Brighton; Mzontsundu Secondary School—Kwa-Zakhele; Tamsanga Secondary School—Kwa-Zakhele; Kwa-Zakhele Secondary School—Kwa-Zakhele; Cape Teacher Training College—Fort Beaufort

- (b) (i) Alleged reasons for boycotts are, *inter alia*, the following: Corporal punishment in schools; too strict discipline in schools; dissatisfaction with certain teachers; too strict security measures; standard of food; suspension of pupils.

(ii) With intervals as from 1 March 1984 to date.

(iii) (aa) Pupils refuse to attend classes or to admit teachers to classes.  
(bb) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

- (3) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) D H Peta in Ateridgeville as well as all the schools in Craddock.

(ii) (aa) As from 14 March 1984 at D H Peta and 1 March 1984 at the schools in Craddock.  
(bb) Falls away.

- (4) Yes.

(a) Action taken by the Department is chiefly aimed at immediate communication with parents, school committees and pupils regarding alleged grievances in order to put matters into perspective or, if founded, to put it right.

(b) Spreading of boycotts to other



# Transkei: 70% below <sup>Cape Times 13/4/84 103</sup> ~~headline~~ headline

By RIAAN  
DE VILLIERS

MORE THAN 70 percent of the rural population in Transkei live below the Household Subsistence Level (HSL), or former poverty datum line — and 40 percent earn one-third or less than the HSL.

This startling claim is made in a major study on subsistence levels in the territory to be presented to the Carnegie conference on poverty which opens in Cape Town tonight.

According to the study, more than 30 percent of urban households in the territory also live below the HSL level, which means that they do not meet the minimum income requirements for "survival in the short term".

## Research

The paper has been prepared by Ms Carol Cragg of the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS)

in Transkei, and is based on extensive research conducted last year.

The paper presents a recalculated HSL for the area which differs significantly from that used by the Institute for Planning Research (IPR) at the University of Port Elizabeth, widely known for its HSL calculations throughout the country.

Ms Cragg reports that the IPR produced an HSL calculation for Transkei and other "independent" homelands for the first time in 1982.

## Methods

However, on comparing these with actual expenditure in Transkei, it was found that the standards and methods used were inappropriate to the territory.

Recommended food-baskets did not coincide closely with actual diets, while rent and transport costs were considerably

underestimated.

Also, the contribution of home production to rural budgets was "extremely negligible", the study finds.

The 1983/84 HSL calculated by Ms Cragg for a family of five in the urban areas amounts to R296,47 a month — considerably more than the IPR's figure of R238,78.

## Deflated

Figures for average families of six in the rural areas are R245,51, as opposed to R129,43.

These figures are deflated for 18 months in order to compare them to income distribution information collected by the IDMS in 1982.

The findings regarding the large numbers of people living below the breadline are based on this comparison.

Ms Cragg adds that slight adjustments for different household sizes "do not significantly alter this bleak picture".



# Warrant out for deported reporter

UMTATA — A warrant of arrest for a 29-year-old former Zabantsundu reporter, Mr Goodwin Makongolo, who was deported from Transkei on February 8 this year, was issued in the magistrate's court here yesterday when he failed to appear before Mr T. Kili

on a charge of fighting in a public place.

Mr Mbulelelo Mdledle, 31, also a former Imvo Zabantsundu reporter, who was charged with Mr Makongolo, was present in court.

No evidence was led

and the case was postponed to May 22. Mr Mdledle was not asked to plead.

The state alleges that both the accused fought at 58 Owen Street, outside the newspaper offices on January 27, this year. Both accused made their first appearance in court, on January 30, and were released on warning.

Mr Makongolo, who arrived in Transkei during January, and sought asylum, was deported from Transkei after a deportation order signed by the Ministry of Interior was served on him at the offices of Imvo Zabantsundu by the security police, on January 8.

Mr Makongolo was taken by the security police and dropped off at the border between Transkei and South Africa, near Queenstown, on the same day.

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, confirmed that the deportation had been approved by the Ministry of Interior.

"All I know is that this man came from Ciskei," Brig Kawe said. — DDR.

# Speaker: drought means rural crisis in Transkei

From  
**ANTHONY JOHNSON**  
CAPE TOWN — The crippling effects of the drought that has devastated Transkei recently are not simply the result of severe shortages of water, a paper pre-

sented to the Carnegie conference here has warned.

Mr N. D. Muller, the manpower research fellow at the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei,

said the devastating effects of the drought could only be properly understood when placed against the background of "the extreme ecological and human degradation" of the Transkei rural areas where 95 per cent of the territory's estimated 3,2 million people live.

The "normal" Transkei conditions of the rural underdevelopment and overpopulation — both aggravated by policies of the South African Government — have resulted in a "sustained rural crisis," he said.

"Hemmed in by an increasingly repressive set of "influx" controls and subject to over a century of underdevelopment, the population in these areas suffers from endemic under- and unemployment and is largely dependent on migrant remittances and pensions for its survival."

The drought, said Mr Muller, had accelerated all the symptoms related to poverty whether they be lawlessness or malnutrition but it had not "caused" them.

"These must be traced to the structural characteristics of racial capitalist development in South Africa which concentrates poverty along racial, spatial and sexual lines," he said.

Cattle deaths also indicated the period of greatest crisis. Between April 1982 and November 1983, 555 691 cattle were reported dead — 36,2 per cent of the Transkeian herd of 1,5 million cattle. Sixty-one per cent of these deaths occurred between April and November 1983.

A further important effect of the drought was to increase the incidence of water-borne diseases. The number of cholera cases increased by 600 per cent from 1982 to 1983 in Transkei and

preliminary investigations also suggested an increase in infant and child mortality due to kwashiorkor, measles and gastro-enteritis.

At one "typical" resettled village studied, Ntshiqo (about 8 km outside Tsolo on the road to Maclear), infant mortality was more than 30 per cent in 1983 and the effect of the drought could be seen in the fact that 25 per cent of deaths were caused by stomach diseases. Tuberculosis was also rife.

Mr Muller also questioned the role of drought relief programmes, saying relief in minute amounts to millions of Transkeians was a token gesture.

"Given the underdevelopment of Transkei, the poverty, overcrowding, and shortage and limited agricultural potential, relief (sometimes) fills stomachs but not aspirations," he said.

During the 1983 drought relief efforts came in the form of a grant of R6,7 million from the South African Treasury and R187 575 from the Transkei Council of Churches.

While the relative success of these operations has revealed that the more affluent sections of the population can be "shocked into donations," there was a danger that they would attribute too much to the drought, he said.

Mr Muller also found that the drought had increased the level of social conflict in Transkei by damaging resources in an area where they were already scarce.

During the drought, existing divisions caused by competition sharpened noticeably, especially over grazing and water rights. Desperate to keep animals alive, people trespassed on other lands.

2/15/84  
103 P. Dispatch

# Transkei to consider UK nationals entry

UMTATA — The government would have to consider requiring British nationals to apply for South African passports to enter Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He told the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party that while other countries abroad were happy to give visas to Transkeians, Britain would only grant visas to Transkeians if they used South African passports.

Together with the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa and the Ciskei issue, it formed the basis for normal relations with South

Africa.

The Prime Minister dealt with the historic claims to land and said the chiefs and tribes which inhabited Transkei in 1854 and 1894 merely agreed to annexation to colonial rule for defence purposes.

"It was because of the insatiable British avarice for land that they proceeded to dispossess the unsuspecting chiefs of their land by a process of unilateral proclamation, dating as late as 1934.

"It is therefore ironical then when the Transkeian people have, by taking independence, taken their land back

from racist South Africa, the Transkeian people should find themselves the subject of ostracism from the British people who pretend to be ignorant of the fact they were responsible for allowing Transkei to be part of the then Union of South Africa instead of remaining a British Protectorate as did Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho."

The Prime Minister also accused South Africa of not reciprocating diplomatic privileges and immunities to Transkeians and cited the case of the wife of the Transkeian consul general in Johannesburg who was criminally charged. — DDR



# Matanzima

Seweta 2/5/84  
warns SA (103)

## on relations

**INTERNATIONAL relations between Transkei and South Africa would always depend on the settlement of land claims, the treatment of Transkeians in the Republic and the correction of a South African "blunder" of dividing the Xhosa nation, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.**

In a wide-ranging address at the official opening of the 21st annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Matanzima warned that if South Africa failed to recognise

Transkei land claims, race relations would deteriorate and a struggle for power would escalate.

He said the land question was crucial to lasting peace and good neighbourliness in southern Africa, adding that South Africa should have realised that when they attempted to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

"I suppose South Africa found it much easier to transfer the inhabitants of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland because they happen to be black, and found it difficult to return Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele and Kokstad to Transkei because that would necessitate removal of whites from these areas — East Griqualand included.

"We have submitted voluminous evidence in support of our claim to the above areas to the Republic of South Africa and I wish to state here and now that if South Africa fails to recognise our just claims, race relations will deteriorate and a struggle for power will escalate," he warned.

# Transkei attack a ruse — Pityi

103

BISHO — Ciskei was not perturbed by the latest offensive strategy adopted by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, as it was a ruse to cover the failure of Transkei's foreign policy, Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Reacting to criticism of Ciskei by Chief Matanzima, Mr Pityi said Chief Matanzima has, after a month's tour of European countries, publicly admitted his government's failure to attract investors to Transkei, putting the blame on Ciskei.

"Ciskei views such a statement as immature and as an embarrassment to the Transkei Government. For Premier Matanzima to say that Mdantsane should be excised and incorporated into East London is nothing less than a blunder and disregard of political boundaries of a sovereign state."

Mr Pityi said it was strange that a supposedly seasoned politician should express his ignorance by stating that South Africa gave Ciskei independence, whereas Ciskei's independence was gained by conducting a referendum to test the will of the people, who overwhelmingly supported it with a high percentage poll.

Mr Pityi said: "It is also amazing for Premier Matanzima to state publicly that granting of independence to homelands is a fallacy, for he opted for the same type of independence.

"That was under duress, forced down the throats of Transkei citizens whose democratic rights were ignored. They were not allowed to express their opinion on the question of independence.

"What has Matanzima to say about the recent international upheavals, which seem to be a

threat to world peace, including this so-called sub-continent? Is Ciskei worse off or better off?

He said: "Perhaps Premier Matanzima has had his innings as an old political stalwart and must now give way to younger men with fresh political ideas.

"Seemingly, chief George Matanzima wants to make Duncan Village a second Hong Kong for Transkei and it appears that the Matanzimas are trying to be imperialists.

"He is advised to boost his economy if he wants to maintain his waning position and keep his people in Transkei. All this political clap-trap created by the Matanzimas concerning the Mdantsane bus boycott makes one believe that the Transkei Government is behind the evil tendencies of Transkeians in Mdantsane," Mr Pityi said. — DDR.

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D. Dispatch 3/9/84

## Transkei people given warning

UMTATA — The international situation was complicated and sometimes startling but Transkei enjoyed peace and quiet compared to the instability and unrest in other countries, the State President said here yesterday.

Opening the sixth session of the National Assembly, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned against complacency and living under the delusion that all was well.

"The enemies that stuck out their necks in 1963 when we attained self-government continue their nefarious machinations unabated and still call us the enemies of their freedom which they pretended to have been seeking as they organised to collect money from church organisations and other leftist reactionary bodies.

The President said Transkei would have to consolidate its forces and be prepared to hit back with all the might at its disposal.

The President said the peaceful proposals in Swaziland and Maputo as well as South West Africa raised hopes of black freedom in Southern Africa.

Transkei was committed to maintaining friendly relations with all the homelands of Southern Africa even though they had not asked for independence.

— DDR

# White intrusion out

UMTATA — The State President yesterday ruled out white intrusion into Transkeian commerce but welcomed industrialists from any country in the world.

This message from Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when he opened Parliament yesterday, comes against the background of warnings to Transkeian businessmen that the government could not go on protecting them from big white competition at the expense of the consumer.

The warning was given

last month by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, when he told the annual conference of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce that the government was getting impatient about the R500 million a year flowing out of the country through purchases in South Africa.

The State President said the policy was that only Transkeian citizens should participate in commerce.

"This has been the pattern in South Africa and has made South Africans

the rich people they are. Blacks have never been allowed to trade in South Africa and what we have decided upon is in line with South African policy.

"A bill is to be tabled in Parliament giving effect to this policy by legislation. We shall rely to a great extent on capital loans from our development bank, our building societies, the national bank and the Transkeian Development Corporation.

"We shall appeal to other financial institu-

tions to render whatever financial assistance they can but we shall not beg any country for aid."

The President said Transkei had enjoyed unprecedented development in the eight years since independence. This was unparalleled by any other country in the Third World and was so because everybody was involved in the process of upliftment.

Transkei appreciated the South African decentralisation of industries and the assurance that Transkei would benefit from the policy. — DDR.

## Matanzima calls for land return

UMTATA — Transkei's State President said yesterday that he could not understand how good relations with South African could be maintained while the land question remained unresolved.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima traced the history of Transkei's land claims and said South Africa had no right to abrogate to itself land that had always belonged to his country.

"My people will never recognise the occupation of Elliot, Maclear and East Griqualand and will continue the struggle for the liberation of these territories being convinced that their cause is just.

"Transkeians have since self-government remained calm and gently claimed transfer of the land. We still look forward to an amicable settlement, bearing in mind that our cause is just.

"The international community will be brought into the picture until they understand that by rejecting Transkei's sovereignty they are supporting the oppression of Transkei by South Africa."

The President said Transkeians had never had any military engage-



PRES MATANZIMA

ments with either Boers or Britons. The land was never conquered but had been offered voluntarily to a strong power for protection.

"Instead of protecting the land of poor innocent tribesmen, the British divided a big portion of it into farms for its own people."

The President said the Nationalist Government of South Africa had accepted their request and offered them inde-

pendence.

"It was the darkest hour in our historical attainments. We had nothing to boast about. Poor, illiterate and subjected to obey discriminatory laws made by a parliament of whites only, we had no option but to make the best way of extricating ourselves from the trouble into which we had been subjected.

"First with self-government in 1963, we were the laughing stock of all who thought that to subsist you are bound to fall under a white government.

"In 1976 we became free although portions of our land remained under the white government of South Africa. We are grateful to the National government for granting us independence against British opposition, our erstwhile power whose bitterness has unashamedly been exposed by their refusal to grant visas to Transkeians who wish to visit Britain."

The President said Transkei was convinced that the land which belonged to her was in the possession of comparatively rich whites with much more land at their disposal than they could sometimes effectively utilise. — DDR.

## Medical faculty soon

UMTATA — The University of Transkei is to get a medical faculty next year, funds permitting.

This was announced yesterday by the State President who also warned students at the university of stern action against trouble-makers.

Opening Parliament yesterday, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "The students of our university should always consider the sacrifices which have been made by the poor taxpayer to enable the government to provide the best facilities for their learning.

"Let them not give the impression to the parents that they have come to be trouble-makers. As Chancellor of the University, I will support any stern measures embarked upon by council to stabilise the life of the more serious students.

"Politics are for those who have completed their studies. — DDR.



675784

# Matanzima rebuked <sup>City Press</sup> over claims

103

TRANSKEI citizens living in Mdantsane were assured of protection and non-violation of their rights by the Ciskei Government "as long as they behave themselves", Ciskei Foreign Affairs Minister B N Pityi said this week.

He was reacting to a statement by Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima that innocent Transkeians were assaulted by "blood thirsty

Ciskeian vigilantes and irresponsible policemen" in Mdantsane.

"The Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs is not in the least perturbed by the latest offensive strategy adopted by Transkei's premier . . . it is a ruse to cover the failure of Transkei's foreign policy," Mr Pityi said.

"The premier . . . on his arrival after a month's tour of European countries publicly

admitted his government's failure to attract investors to Transkei, putting the blame on Ciskei."

Ciskei viewed such a statement as immature and "an embarrassment".

"All this political clap-trap created by the Matanzimas concerning the Mdantsane bus boycott makes one believe that the Transkei Government is behind the evil tendencies of Transkeians in Mdantsane."

garded as own sources of income of the Ciskei Government:

5.1 Income Tax:

An estimated amount of .....R14 589 000

5.2 An estimated amount for the payment of Ciskei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool .....R135 431 000

5.3 Rand Monetary Area:

Estimated transfers of .....R2 096 000

103  
Hemmond Q.61.1123  
Transkei: agreements 7/5/84  
836. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(a) What total amount will be paid by South Africa to Transkei during the current financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how will this amount be made up?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) R596 784 000.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Transkei during the current financial year fall into four categories, namely:

(1) An amount for budgetary assistance under programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: ..... R212 000 000.

(2) Technical assistance:

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the current financial year provision has been

made in the amount of R568 000 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

(3) Loan Fund:

Like any other friendly country 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 which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R10 691 000 will be paid to Transkei in the current financial year.

(4) Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government.

4.1 Income Tax: an estimated amount of.... R85 314 000.

4.2 An estimated amount for the payment of Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool ..... R280 126 000.

4.3 Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfers of ..... R8 085 000.

Hemmond  
Bophuthatswana: agreements Q.61.1124  
7/5/84  
837. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1983-84 financial year;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged during the current financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R307 945 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1).  
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for the relief of distress, namely drought assistance.  
(ii) R4 409 000.

(3) (a) Yes. An estimated amount of R30 665 000 for loan agreements which has been, or will be, incurred within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.  
(b) Yes. Estimated amounts of R5 000 000 as a rand-for-rand contribution to incentive measures for industrial decentralization and R13 651 000 in pursuance of six project-aid agreements. The latter amount represents non-recoverable financial assistance to Bophuthatswana and is not a grant.

Hemmond Q.61.1125  
7/5/84  
Venda: agreements  
838. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1983-84 financial year;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in (a) loans or

(b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged during the current financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R114 228 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1).  
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for the relief of distress, namely drought assistance.  
(ii) R6 000 000.

(3) (a) Yes. An estimated amount of R3 902 000 for loan agreements which has been, or will be, incurred within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.  
(b) Yes. Estimated amounts of R500 000 as Rand-for-Rand contribution to incentive measures for industrial decentralization and R477 000 in pursuance of two project-aid agreements. The latter amount represents non-recoverable financial assistance to Venda and is not a grant.

Hemmond Q.61.1126  
7/5/84  
State funds: housing  
839. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 319 on 23 February 1984, (a) what amount in State funds will be made available in 1984 for (i) housing and (ii) town-

**R900m for Ciskei, Transkei**

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — More than R900-million would be paid by South Africa to Transkei and Ciskei during the current financial year, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in written replies to questions from Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, nominated).

Mr Botha said South Africa would pay out R596 700 000 to Transkei and R304 900 000 to Ciskei. Answering two other written questions from Prof Olivier, Mr Botha said in the past financial year South Africa had paid R307 900 000 to Bophuthatswana and R114 200 000 to Venda. — Sapa.



Dispatch 9/5/84 (103)

## Mda attacks Transkei Govt

UMTATA — The Transkei Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakela Mda, accused the government yesterday of half-hearted efforts in exploiting the country's natural resources and developing its human potential.

Delivering his no-confidence debate speech, Mr Mda also hit at:

- Pay differentiation between cabinet members and ordinary MPs and accused them of self-aggrandisement;
- The state of disrepair of the roads in some parts of the country, and
- Fruitless government expenditure.

Referring to the government's agricultural efforts, Mr Mda said feasibility studies had been taken to demarcate certain areas for certain crops but the government had not been energetic in educating the people.

He said there had been countless motions

on the land tenure system but nothing had been done about them.

Mr Mda said he was aware the chief impediment to development was shortage of money but that the house was often asked to condone and authorise fruitless expenditure.

There were calls from the government benches for Mr Mda to get out and organise among the people but Chief Twyman Sigcau countered that the authorities were afraid to let the opposition organise.

The deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, said it was a blatant lie to say that the government prevented the opposition from organising.

Mr Diko told Mr Mda: "We give you a seat in this house and we expect you to be constructive, creative and give guidance. You must pinpoint our failures." — DDR.

Star 9/5/84 (103)

## Transkei has R798,4-m record budget

UMTATA — Transkei has budgeted for a record R798,4 million for the 1984/85 financial year, according to estimates of expenditure published by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Sidney Qaba, in Umtata yesterday.

The estimates, which were tabled in the National Assembly, showed a 27 percent increase over last year's figure of R627 million.

An additional appropriation of R139,8 million was passed by a special session of the assembly in March.

The schedule also showed that Transkei would get an additional R39 million as project aid for capital services which has to be approved by South Africa.

Estimated revenue was shown as R716,5 million, leaving a deficit of R82 million. Mr Qaba is expected to explain how this will be met when he delivers his budget speech today.

The total revenue expected this year has increased by R184,8m to R531,7m for 1983/84.

Notable increases in revenue were: budgetary assistance from South Africa — R212m (R201,5m last year); Transkei's share in the Customs and Excise Union — R280m (R135m); compensatory payment for the circulation of rand currency — R6,5m (R6m); general tax — R95m (R83m); income tax — R4,5m (R3,5m); and general sales tax — R33m (R28,5m).

The largest slice of the budget will go to education with R148,8m, an increase of R10m. — Sapa.

# Qaba calls for more SA aid

Despatch  
10/5/84

(103)

UMTATA — The Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Quaba, outlined a case for increased budgetary assistance from South Africa yesterday and warned that if aid became static, the country's government could grind to a halt.

Delivering his second reading speech of the R798 437 000 budget, Mr Qaba said South Africa's contribution this year called "into doubt the manner and volume of budgetary aid".

The minister outlined a case for a 26,1 per cent increase which he said would enable the country to maintain a modest growth rate.

This year's budgetary aid was increased by five per cent.

"It is crystal clear that as government is called on to provide more and more services and as those services become more widespread and sophisticated, the costs of the services become greater and greater.

His department had used conservative figures to arrive at the 26,1 per cent increase claim. It was based on a SA inflation rate of 12 per cent to which an 11,1 per cent Transkei inflation rate and a three per cent increase for modest growth rate for development purposes was added.

Mr Qaba warned of severe implications of economic dependency and misuse of resources.

"The manner in which we have financed development projects leaves much to be desired because we have had to borrow funds.

"If we continue to borrow for the implementation of projects, then I can

foresee a time when we will be unable to service the loans."

Revenue collected during the financial year is up R75,9 million on the estimated R627 million last year, according to the budget.

But Mr Qaba, says there is a disturbing drop in revenue from internal sources amounting to R20 million.

The increase is attributed to:

- A R53,3 million increase in the customs and excise pool share;
- Proceeds on foreign loans for housing development totalling R11,1 million which the minister says is indicative of the confidence foreign investors have in Transkei;
- Over-subscription of R1 million on loans raised in the capital market; and
- R10,5 million soft loans raised from South Africa for development projects.

Mr Qaba said the drop in internal sources was identifiable from tax collections and interest and miscellaneous revenue.

The drought had had adverse effects on tax collections. Embezzlement of funds by government officials was increasing at an alarming rate.

All people on the government payroll — an estimated 70 000 civil servants — are to get a 12 per cent salary rise backdated from January 1.

But all Transkeian tax-payers will be levied a R10 development tax. — DDR.

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Lawr  
Pinn  
Gent  
Kink  
West  
GROU  
Bish  
Edwa  
Mara  
Jans

Naido and Dreyer (101)  
Sikwebu (10a)

Western Cape.  
GROUP NO 1

SATURDAY MORNING

NOTE: These groupings remain tentative and are still subject to possible revision during the course of the conference.

ORGANISATION OF SMALL GROUPS

SECOND CARNEGIE INQUIRY INTO POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT  
Conference Timetable



# Transkei expels Dispatch man

*Dispatch 10/5/84 (103)*  
 5th journalist told to leave since 1976

**EAST LONDON** — The Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau chief, Mr Matthew Moonieya, was summarily expelled from Transkei yesterday afternoon.

Mr Moonieya was served with a warrant for his removal from Transkei by a security police captain. The warrant had been signed by the Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase.

He was allowed to collect his personal belongings and was escorted by security policemen to the Kei Bridge border post.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Ndamase told the Daily Dispatch's assistant news editor, Mr Mike Chandler, that he could not comment on Mr Moonieya's expulsion until this afternoon.

"I can't say anything about it now."

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima said he knew nothing about Mr Moonieya's deportation.

"What you are telling me now is the first I have heard of it," he said.

"I have nothing to do with such matters. You will have to speak to the President."

The President of Transkei, Paramount

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, could not be reached for comment.

The warrant for Mr Moonieya's expulsion said that in terms of section 64(1) of the Aliens and Travellers Control Act (Act 29 of 1977) as amended, he had "rendered himself liable for removal from the Republic of Transkei."

It also stated that the "exemption applicable to him" in the proviso to Article 4 of an agreement between South Africa and Transkei, relating to the movement of citizens from either country across the borders, "has been withdrawn".

Last night the head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said Mr Moonieya had been ordered out of Transkei because his presence was not conducive to law and order.

Mr Moonieya, who arrived in East London last night, said he had no indication that he would be ordered to leave Transkei and could think of no reason why

he should be expelled.

Mr Moonieya said a security police officer, Captain Spalding Dengana, entered the Daily Dispatch's Umtata editorial offices after lunch yesterday.

"I was preparing reports on the budget when he came in and said he would like to see me at his office."

Yesterday morning Mr Moonieya had attended the Transkei National Assembly to listen to debates on the nation's budget.

"I went with Captain Dengana to his office and he served the warrant for my removal from Transkei on me," he said.

Mr Moonieya was allowed to make one telephone call, and he phoned the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.

Mr Farr instructed Mr Moonieya to ask Captain Dengana if the warrant had anything to do with the fact Mr Moonieya is a South African Indian, or if Mr Moonieya had transgressed any section of the Aliens and Travellers Control Act. Captain Dengana replied that he knew nothing about the warrant, only that he had been ordered to serve it.

Mr Moonieya was then given permission to collect whatever he wanted at his office and his belongings at home.

He then drove his own car to the Kei Bridge border post followed by two security policemen in another vehicle.

Mr Moonieya's wife Susan was at their Nelson Drive home last night with their three children, Selwyn, 11, Collette, 10, and Lucinda, 8. They are all pupils at Umtata High School.

Mr Moonieya has been the Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau chief since April 1982.

At the end of 1982, his application to renew his work permit was refused, and he returned to East London for a week until the permit was renewed.

Mr Moonieya is the fifth journalist to be expelled from Transkei since it attained independence in 1976.

DDR  
 Warrant, page 15.



Mr Moonieya completes his Transkei budget reports in the Daily Dispatch newsroom in East London last night.

lions, Measurement.

MONDAY MORNING



# Transkei lecture boycott

E. Post  
10/5/84  
103

UMTATA — A mass boycott of lectures began at the University of the Transkei yesterday following the alleged detention of four students — including the president and the secretary of the Student's Representative Council — by the Transkei Security Police.

The students believed to have been detained were the president of the SRC, Mr Z Mbalu; the secretary, Mr Thobile Bam; and two executive members, Mr Sakhele Buhlungu and Mr Batandwa Nondo.

Leading student spokesmen announced at a meeting that the boycott was indefinite. — Sapa

Despatch 10/5/84

103

# Unrest on Unitra campus

UMTATA — The University of Transkei campus was tense last night after lectures were cancelled yesterday afternoon.

The cancellation followed disturbances after reports that four students had been detained by the security police.

However, the head of the security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said last night the

students concerned had "only been picked up for questioning and there was no arrest so far".

The registrar of Unitra, Mr S. D. Majokweni, confirmed last night that lectures had been cancelled yesterday afternoon.

"The cause of this attitude by students will be fully investigated by the authorities tomorrow," Mr Majokweni added.



11/5/84 (103)

# Transkei summarily deports SA newsman

## Mall Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau chief, Mr Matthew Moonieya, was summarily expelled from Transkei yesterday.

Mr Moonieya, a South African, was served with a warrant for his removal from Transkei by a Security Police captain. The warrant had been signed by the Minister of the Interior, Chief D P Ndamase.

He was allowed to collect his personal belongings and was escorted by

security policemen to the Kei Bridge border post.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Ndamase told the Daily Dispatch's assistant news editor, Mr Mike Chandler, that he could not comment on Mr Moonieya's expulsion until this afternoon.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he knew nothing about Mr Moonieya's deportation.

"What you are telling me now is the first I have heard of it," he said. "I have nothing to do with such matters. You will have to speak to the President."

The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, could not be reached for comment.

Last night the head of Transkei's Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said Mr Moonieya had been ordered out of Transkei because his

presence was "not conducive to law and order".

Mr Moonieya, who arrived in East London last night, said he had no indication that he would be ordered to leave Transkei and could think of no reason why he should be expelled.

Mr Moonieya's wife Susan was at their Nelson Drive home last night with their three children, Selwyn 11, Colette, 10, and Lucinda, 8. They are all pupils at Umtata High School.

# Mda lays into the fat cats

MEMBERS of the Transkei Cabinet vote themselves huge pay-packets, but pay "shameless handouts" to their colleagues in the Assembly, it was claimed this week.

In the No Confidence debate in the National

**By STAN MZIMBA**

Assembly, the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, asked if the Transkei brand of independence entitled one to meagre financial benefits compared to one's brothers beyond

the borders.

"What manner of explanation can be given to justify the preposterous situation?" asked Mda. He said he hoped nobody in the House would stand up and try to advance the puerile argument that

this despicable act of personal aggrandizement was as a result of the fact that the Ministers live in Umtata most of the time.

"They have next-to-free accommodation, groceries, transport and what have you," Mr Mda said.

He told the House he hoped that nobody

would suggest that taxes should be raised because the people of Transkei are carrying more than their fair share of taxes already.

In another scathing attack Mda accused the Government of failing to exercise proper control of public funds.

D. Dispat dr 16/5/84 (103)

# Transkei lecturers deported

UMTATA — Five University of Transkei lecturers were detained after police moved onto the campus yesterday following further unrest.

The Dean of Arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, and a former Rhodes University graduate who is a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrel, were reported to have been deported last night.

Several students are also reported to have been detained but this could not be confirmed as the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, declined to come to the telephone last night after his wife answered.

Colleagues at Professor Nico Cloete's home said last night he was being held at Wellington Prison to face deportation today.

Staff members closely involved in the incidents at the university said the head of the sociology department, Prof Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior lecturer in political science, Mr Majelefa Raleaketho, had indicated that they did not want to be deported to South Africa and had made arrangements to travel directly to Jan Smuts airport from where they would fly to the United States.

Both academics studied in America and Mr Raleaketho's wife is an American citizen.

The registrar of the university, Mr S. Majokweni, and chairman of the university council, Mr A. T. Sigcu, both said that under university regulations they could not speak to the press.

Mr Majokweni did, however, confirm that police had entered the

university grounds during the day and "taken away several staff members".

The principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, said last night: "I do not know. I have no official information.

"The events which took place today are something external to the university. It was action by the police — the state, if you like.

"I have not been informed of intended strategies and it would be improper for me to speak without the official information."

Earlier Prof Van der Merwe said he had been told by the registrar that between 13 or 14 students had been detained.

"But I am not sure of the number," he said.

Prof Van der Merwe said he had put a notice up on campus that students who wanted to attend lectures should do so, but those who did not want to should not interfere.

"When I left the university late this afternoon, the police were still there as well as the students.

"I do not know what has happened so far, but I will have full informa-

tion by tomorrow morning."

He also confirmed that there had been no lectures yesterday because the students had been loitering on the campus.

They later went to the library building where they were addressed by Mr Sigcu.

According to a Sapa report, an official mass meeting scheduled to have been held at 5 pm between the students and the university administration did not take place and the university council met in a special session.

The students then held a 30-minute mass meeting and adopted a resolution to continue their boycott of lectures until the administration agreed to meet them. Students not attending lectures were told to leave the campus. Police later moved onto the campus and pursued students into the library building. Several were said to have been arrested.

Meanwhile, about 100 staff members held an informal meeting and sent a no-confidence vote document to the Principal calling for a commission of inquiry into the university's handling of the issue.

— DDR.



Transkei  
police use batons  
on students

16/1/84  
103

UMTATA — Simmering unrest at the University of Transkei erupted into chaos yesterday when police baton-charged students in the campus library.

Five lecturers were arrested and told they were being deported, according to eyewitnesses.

They are the professors of sociology, Professor Herbert Vilikazi, who is an American citizen; the professor of political science and dean of the faculty of arts, Professor Gert Totemeyer; the professor of psychology, Professor Nico Cloete; a senior lecturer in political science, Mr Majalifa Ralakeho; and a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrell.

A number of students were also apparently arrested, but it is not known how many are being held by police.

Students streamed from the campus late yesterday after an ultimatum that they leave or be forcibly ejected by a contingent of 200 heavily armed police with dogs and teargas.

The disturbances began last Thursday after four students were taken by the university administration to security police offices in Umtata where they were questioned and later released.

— Sapa

Sters 16/5/84.  
(131)  
**'Safety on the job  
is workers' right'**

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The State, employers and employees have a joint responsibility in regard to the safety and health of the worker in the workplace, the Director-General of the Department of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the 1984 convention of the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) at Sun City.

Every South African worker, irrespective of race, colour or sex, had an inalienable right to safety and health in employment and compensation for work disability caused by accidents or occupational diseases, said Dr van der Merwe.

"The worker spends a large part of his life and the best hours of every workday at his place of employment and, if the conditions there are unfavourable to health and safety, they detract from his quality of life."

In order to improve the quality of life of the worker and to offer State protection against exploitation as well as dangerous and unhygienic working conditions, the State, employers and employees had been welded together by law into a strong partnership with Nosa acting as a catalyst.

"How successful we have been is proved by the fact that in 1950 four percent of the South African workforce suffered a disabling injury compared with 1,8 percent in 1983," Dr van der Merwe added.

Mechanisation had reduced the exposure of the worker to hazards at the workplace, as had economic pressures for greater productivity and efficiency.

# University is to blame, says lecturer

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

ONE of the four University of Transkei lecturers who was deported from Transkei, Mr Robert Morrell, yesterday blamed top men in the university administration for the troubles at the university, which came to a head on Tuesday when police invaded the campus and baton-charged students.

Mr Morrell, who was escorted across the Transkei border into Natal after the baton charge, said: "To all intents and purposes the university is dead until the administration is changed."

He singled out the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, his special assistant Professor S Miller, and the registrar Mr S Majokweni, for special criticism.

He said that on Monday a meeting attended by the academic and other administrative staff passed a resolution by 110 votes to one questioning the "ability of the administration to run the university" and pressing for the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry into the disturbances.

He traced the immediate origins of the unrest to a speech on Graduation Day by Prof Van der Merwe in which he criticised certain unnamed members of staff for "teaching Marxism".

But, Mr Morrell said, the problems at the

university had nothing to do with the teaching of Marxism. They were caused, he said, by the inability and refusal by the administration to deal with an increasingly mature student body, which was demanding greater freedom.

On Monday, May 14, when students returned to campus after being ordered to leave temporarily on May 10, they were granted permission to hold a meeting to discuss their grievances, but permission was suddenly withdrawn at short notice.

The sudden withdrawal of permission by the university authorities angered the students unnecessarily, Mr Morrell said. Little or no attempt was made by the administration to discuss their grievances with them, he said.

"The next day, May 15, police were on the campus with firearms, including semi-automatic weapons. At 11am Prof Van der Merwe issued a circular, ordering students to return to class by 2pm or 'be removed'. The directive raised tension further."

Many students, however, refused to go to classes and adjourned instead to the library, where, according to Mr Morrell, they were besieged by armed police and ordered to surrender the 14 SRC members to police custody.

When they refused, the police baton-charged, Mr Morrell said.

He praised the bravery of Prof Nic Cloete who had prevented an ugly situation when students cornered a lone policeman.



# Unitra <sup>Disruption</sup> campus <sup>17/5/84</sup> closes <sup>103</sup>

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei campus was closed yesterday and students have been told they can return on Monday.

In a statement yesterday morning, the principal of Unitra, Professor B van der Merwe, said students wanting to return would have to sign an undertaking to attend lectures and to refrain from holding meetings.

Professor Van der Merwe also announced that an undisclosed number of students had been suspended from the university, pending a meeting of the university council on June 14.

Professor Van der Merwe's statement fol-

lowed a report on Tuesday that four Unitra lecturers had been deported and a fifth detained.

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said the Dean of Arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrel, the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior political science lecturer, Mr Mojalefa Raleakhetho, had been escorted to the nearest border post and deported.

Brigadier Kawe also confirmed that the head of the psychology department, Professor Nico Cloete, was being held in detention pending investigations into charges under Transkei's security laws.

— DDR



# White TDF <sup>103</sup> officers called gold diggers

UMTATA — White Zimbabweans in the Transkei Defence Force (TDF) were accused yesterday of being there "to fill their pockets".

The accusation of them being "gold diggers" who were making the TDF their "gold mine" came from the MP for Bizana, chief Dalibonga Mlindazwe.

The chief cited several cases which he said backed his claim and also called for a commission of inquiry into promotions.

Chief Mlindazwe cited a case of a white army officer who was living in Johannesburg but was collecting his salary cheque in Umtata.

There was another example of some white official in the TDF who had charged the government R8 600 for furniture removal.

"All I know is that most of these whites come from countries where they are not allowed to take their be-

longings, including furniture.

"I would like the Minister to give us a satisfactory answer about the whole set-up in our defence force.

I would also like to know what happened to the guns which were said to be crooked and were said to have been sent to Pretoria.

"If they have been brought back, the minister must tell us.

"It is the taxpayers' money and we are there to find out exactly how our money is being used," Chief Mlindazwe said.

The chief also cited a case where a white official had been paid R15 000 compensation after an accident in a government vehicle.

"There are other people who have been injured in the TDF. Some are paralysed, but they had not been paid a cent," Chief Mlindazwe said. — DDR.

# Tezapi: border

UMTATA — Security along the northern border had improved and this had enabled the Transkei Defence Force (TDF) to withdraw the company stationed at Maluti the Deputy Minister for Defence, Mr David Tezapi, said yesterday.

He said in the department's policy speech that both No. 1 Transkei Battalion and the Special Forces Regiment were permanently on standby to react to any threat at short notice.

Although the overt threat along the coun-

# Moths to invade

EAST LONDON — The local Moth organisation has warned East London residents to prepare themselves for "invasions" of a different kind to take place here early next month.

The first "invasion" will take place when the local Moths host the 14th National Moth Bowling Tournament here from June 4 to June 9. A total of about 1 100 bowlers and 350 accompanying wives are expected to attend.

According to the secretary of the local Moths, Mr Fred Howard, "invasion" number two should leave East Londoners even more stunned.

Mr Howard said to coincide with the bowls tournament, the Moths had also organised a re-enactment of the Allied forces invasion of German occupied Europe to commemorate the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

The Moths have organized a "beach landing" of "Allied forces" who will repulse in "heavy battle," the "German forces" waiting for them on land.

This will take place on the Orient Beach on June 6, starting at 6.30 am


with the "batt" out 7.15 am.

Mr Howard said that Hitler promised "a" bombs going invited to attend local residents what was happened said they themselves as all the "battle"

He said that bowls tournament has been organized and their

On the morning bowlers will borne rugby from the Cenotaph wreaths.

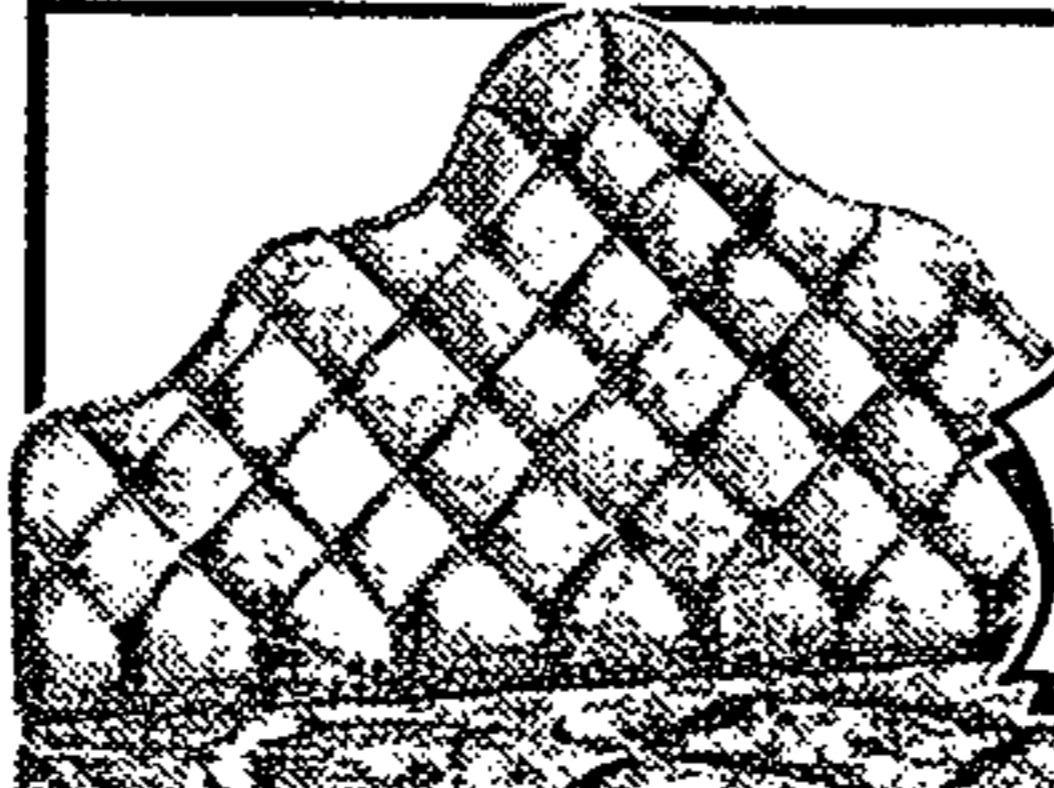
On Monday tournament will. Following the me consists of 5 and a come their families 6. — DDR



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# Lecturers at meeting — Bubu

UMTATA — The four University of Transkei lecturers who were deported and the one who is still in Transkei were said to have attended a students' meeting during the unrest at the university.

Transkei's Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said this in an interview here last night.

He said one of the lecturers addressed and incited the students.

The minister added: "Their involvement in the students' unrest was contradictory to the governing policies of Unitra, hence action was taken against them."

"It was totally unprofessional on their part to have failed to take the matter up with the recognised authorities at the university," Mr Bubu said.

The four lecturers who were deported on Wednesday are the dean of arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrel, the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior political science lecturer, Mr Mojalefa Rael-

khetho. Last night, Prof Nick Cloete, of Unitra's psychology department, who was released from detention on Wednesday afternoon, said all the charges against him had been dropped.

He said at the time of his detention, after some initial concern about where he should be held, he was taken to a prison where he spent a day and a night in a cell.

Mr Bubu said as heads of the education of Transkei children and as custodians of peace and quiet in the country's educational institutions, the Transkei Government could not but strongly deprecate the action of the lecturers concerned.

"As a result of being unruly, the students were disciplined by being sent home.

"The question of the re-admission of the students will depend on the university's council and not my department.

"I want to sound a special message to all parents to remonstrate with their children when they come home.

DDR

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# KwaZulu bid to halt professor's deportation fails

N. Mloenny 18/5/84

~~103~~ 103

**African Affairs  
Correspondent**

**ULUNDI**—Two KwaZulu Cabinet ministers travelled to Transkei on Wednesday in an attempt to stay the deportation order served on Professor Herbert Vilakazi, professor of sociology at the University of Transkei, it was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

However, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said his latest information was that Prof Vilakazi, together with another detained academic from the university, was at Jan Smuts Airport, waiting to fly to

the United States. Both were American citizens, he said.

The Cabinet ministers who went to Umtata were Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Dr Dhlomo said Prof Absalom Vilakazi, head of the Research and Documentation centre at the University of Zululand and father of the detained lecturer, had contacted Chief Buthelezi to ask him to intercede with the Transkei Government.

The minister said the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima,

told the delegation he had checked on Prof Vilakazi's whereabouts immediately he received a message from Chief Buthelezi.

## **Border post**

Mr Matanzima said the detained academic had been sent to the Kei Bridge border post. He had been in touch with South African officials to allow Prof Vilakazi safe passage.

Dr Dhlomo said when he and Dr Mdlalose arrived at Umtata Airport to return to Ulundi the Prime Minister appeared with a message that the professor and his colleague had not been accepted by the South

African authorities at the border but had been driven back to Transkei.

However, the KwaZulu ministers were assured that the academic would be safe and would not be handed over to the South African authorities.

Dr Dhlomo said Mr Matanzima had told the delegation that, whereas the campus of the University of Transkei had been very quiet in the past, there were now 'unruly elements' among the students.

## **Rape**

These people, mainly students expelled from Fort Hare and Turfloop Universities, engaged in such criminal activities as raping female students on the campus and undermining the authority of the administration of the university as well as the Transkei Government, he said.

The Transkei Prime Minister alleged that some of the students had been 'in cahoots' with some of the lecturers at the university.

## Transkei students held

102  
SEARCH 18/5/84

A NUMBER of students at the trouble-torn University of Transkei were arrested after a police baton attack and the arrest of five university staffers who were to have been deported yesterday for allegedly inciting students.

The university authorities also suspended the Students' Representative Council (SRC).

Disturbances at the university started last Thursday when the student body boycotted lectures in solidarity with

four students who were taken to the Security Police offices in Umtata by the university administration.

The deported lecturers are Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, Mr Mojalefa Ralekhetho and Mr Robert Morrel. The fifth man, Prof Nico Cloete, was until yesterday still held by police pending investigations into charges under the homeland's security laws.

RDM 19/5/84 (103)

## Transkei urged not to deport lecturers

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

PROFESSOR Nico Cloete, professor of psychology at the trouble-torn University of Transkei, last night called on the Transkei authorities to rescind the order deporting four of his colleagues.

Prof Cloete was detained by Transkei police on Tuesday after police baton-charged boycotting students who had adjourned to the library rather than obey an instruction to return to classes.

After being jailed with common criminals for a day and a night, Prof Cloete was charged with incitement and obstructing the police.

The charges were, however, dismissed by the Attorney General. Prof Cloete's four colleagues — Prof Gerhard Totemeyer, Prof Herbert Vilikazi, Mr Majalifi Ralekheto

and Mr Robert Morrell — were deported on suspicion of inciting students without the advantage of a trial.

Prof Cloete said: "Since I was the only lecturer charged and since the charges were dismissed by the Attorney General, the suspicions against my colleagues appeared to be unfounded."

Prof Cloete went on to express concern on the suspension of the 14-member Student Representative Council and the continued detention of an unknown number of students.

The detention of students has been a key cause of unrest at the university. Two students were detained at Easter and another four, including three members of the SRC were taken to security police headquarters and later released.



EAST LONDON — The Dean of Arts at the University of Transkei, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, denied yesterday that he had participated in a student meeting or that he incited students during the unrest.

The head of the Department of Political Studies, who was deported from Transkei earlier this week, also said he still considered himself a member of the university's staff.

Professor Totemeyer was reacting to allegations by Transkei's Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, who said the four lecturers who were deported, Professor Totemeyer, Mr Robert Morrell, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, and Mr Mojalefa Raelekheto, had behaved in a manner "contradictory to the governing policies of the university".

"The policy which I pursued was one of negotiation with the uni-

versity and state authorities," said Professor Totemeyer.

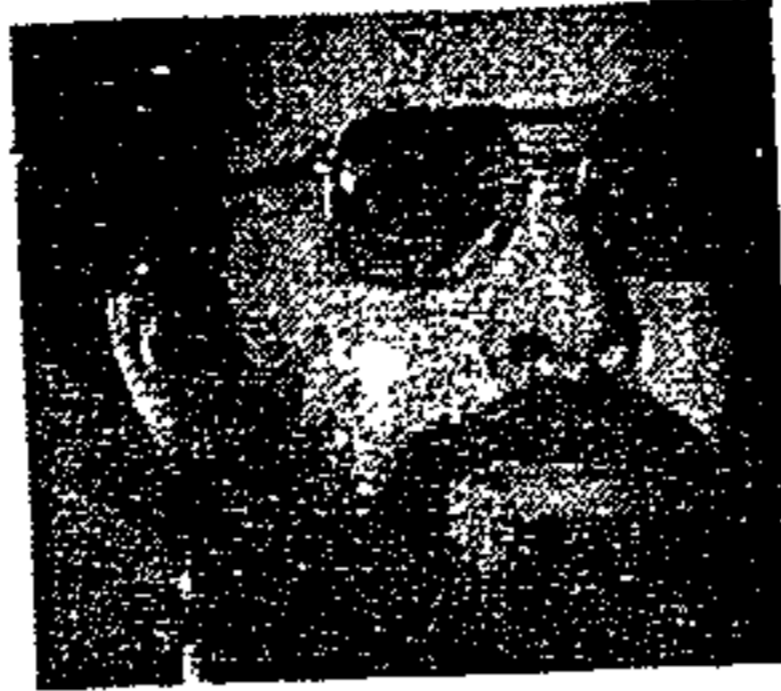
"I reject the allegations of being involved in the student unrest. I always acted in the interests of a peaceful solution to the problems, and in the interests of academic freedom.

"My whole attitude is one of negotiation and not confrontation.

"I feel I have always acted responsibly, and that I tried to defuse a crisis of confidence between the academic staff and the university administration," he said.

Mr Robert Morrell, a lecturer in the history department, said from Pietermaritzburg last night that he rejected Mr Bubu's allegations.

# Professor denies inciting students



PROF TOTEMEYER

"As far as I know I did not break any university rule by attending a students' meeting.

"In fact I urged the students at the meeting to be patient and not to take any radical action.

"The measures taken by the Transkei state can never be justified unless the staff can explain in an open forum, or are given the chance to

answer, the allegations against them.

"Deportation denies people the right to answer the charges against them, and cannot solve the problems that will continue to trouble the university as long as the administration denies the staff and students the right to speak freely," Mr Morrell said.

Another member of the university staff to hit back at Mr Bubu's allegations was Prof Nico Cloete of the Department of Psychology.

Prof Cloete, who was one of the five lecturers that Mr Bubu had claimed were involved in the student unrest at the university, said in a telephone interview from Umtata last night:

"I was definitely not an instigator".

"I admit that I addressed the students several times during their confrontation with the police in the library, but they were attempts to cool down an explosive situation," he said.

Prof Cloete was the only one of the five against whom charges were laid and withdrawn later on instructions of the Attorney-General.

"With this being the case it raises serious doubt about the allegations against the other four," he added.

Prof Cloete said that any action against the five of them should have been taken by university authorities.

"If we were thought to have contravened any campus rules we should have been brought before the university's disciplinary committee... in keeping with the governing policies," he said.

— DDR.

# Unitra campus opens today—with conditions

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei campus reopens today after being closed since Wednesday following unrest at the university.

It was the second time the campus was closed and all students ordered to leave since a boycott of lectures began on Wednesday, May 9.

The first time the campus was closed was between May 10 and May 14.

Unitra's principal, Professor B. van der

Merwe, said students returning from today would have to sign an undertaking not to boycott lectures and not to hold meetings.

Professor Van der Merwe said any students who had not returned by noon on Friday, May 25, would be regarded as

having cancelled their registrations.

Last week four Unitra staff members — the dean of arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, a

senior lecturer in political science, Mr Mojalefa Raleakhetho and a history lecturer, Mr Robert Morrel — were deported from Transkei.

A fifth staff member, the head of the department of psychology, Professor Nico Cloete, was detained by Transkei security police. He was released without being charged.

Security police also detained seven students, four of whom were released subsequently.

Prof Van der Merwe also announced that an undisclosed number of students had been suspended from the uni-

versity pending a meeting of the Unitra council on June 14.

The students representative council was also suspended.

According to staff members pamphlets were circulated at the weekend by an "ad hoc students' committee".

Among the demands listed were calls for the SRC to be reinstated, university actions against students to be withdrawn, the four deported staff members to be allowed to resume their duties, for a commission of inquiry into the disturbances to be held and that certain university administration officials be suspended pending the outcome of the inquiry, and a call on students not to sign any undertakings. — DDR



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V. Dispatch 28/5/84 103

JOHANNESBURG — Classes resume at the University of Transkei today and a number of students were reported to have reregistered yesterday.

This was confirmed by the principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, who said most of the other students were expected to register before Friday's deadline.

Prof Van der Merwe said: "All students are free to register, but the

# Unitra classes resume

police have ruled that they must sign an undertaking to attend classes and not to hold meetings. We are complying with that requirement."

Asked about the suspended 14-member student's representative council, Prof Van der Merwe said: "Its future will be discussed at a special council meeting next week called by the

chairman of the council, Mr A. T. Sigcau."

Meanwhile, the Association of Sociologists of Southern Africa has condemned the deportation of four lecturers.

The condemnation was contained in a message telexed to the Transkei Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, and the principal of the university by

the association president, Professor Edward Webster.

The association said of the dismissal of the lecturers, who included two association members, Professor Herbert Vilakazi and Mr Majalifa Ralaketlo: "It is likely to isolate further the university from the mainstream of social science here and abroad."

It further criticised an attack by Prof Van der Merwe, at the university graduation day ceremony on May 5, on unnamed members of his academic staff for "teaching Marxism."

In the national assembly yesterday, the MP for Engcobo, Mr M. Mbutuma, said meaningful progress and stability would never be attained at the university unless the principal was replaced by a black Transkeian. — DDR-DDC.

# 2000 Transkei students spend night locked up

Argus 23/5/84

~~103~~

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UMTATA. — Two hundred University of Transkei students who were arrested during a gathering in a park here yesterday were still being held at security police headquarters late last night.

Mr Mike Sodo, sportswriter of the Xhosa bi-monthly newspaper Intsimbi, who is a part-time student at the university, was among those detained. He was reporting the meeting for the newspaper.

## Spent the night

The editor of Intsimbi, Father Michael Riedner, said he was told by a security police captain at the security police offices that he would not be allowed to see Mr Sodo until today.

The students, who were taken by lorry to the security police offices, were expected to spend the night there.

A spokesman at the university said that re-registration continued yesterday and that about 1 000 students had re-registered by signing an undertaking to attend lectures and not to hold meetings.

The principal, Professor B van der Merwe, said it had been quiet on the campus since Monday and that lectures had begun yesterday, though they were not full because the bulk of the students had not yet returned.

He declined to comment on the position of four lecturers deported last week and said it was a matter for the Government to decide.

Asked what the attitude of the university would be if the Government were to reverse the deportation of the four lecturers, Professor van der Merwe said it would then be for the university council to decide.

## Not confirmed

He would not confirm reports that four other lecturers had resigned in the wake of the deportation of their colleagues.

All attempts to get in touch with either the head of the security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, or the Commissioner of the Transkei Police, General J Matutle, for comment on yesterday's events, were fruitless.

In terms of the State of Emergency regulations under the Transkei security laws, students are prohibited from holding or attending unauthorised meetings. — Sapa.

## Fort Hare boycott not linked

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — A three-day boycott of lectures at Fort Hare University was not linked to unrest at the University of Transkei (Unitra), Mr Norman Holliday, Fort Hare public relations officer, said.

"The Fort Hare boycott is an internal matter between the rector and the students," he said.

Mr Holliday refused to say what was behind the total boycott which, he said, had ended yesterday.

The rector, Professor John Lamprecht, was "consulting" this morning, according to his secretary, and could not speak to the Press.

Mr Holliday said the boycott had been peaceful and students had stayed in their hostels. They had returned to lectures this morning, he said.



# Transkei police charge on students

Room 103  
23/5/84

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

TRANSKEI police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

It was the second time within a week that police have used batons to break up a meeting and detained students for questioning.

Meanwhile, the situation at two more black universities, the University of Fort Hare and the University of the North, was reported to be tense yesterday.

Students at Fort Hare were boycotting classes yesterday, apparently in a show of solidarity with their counterparts at Transkei University.

At the University of the North, students have staged a sit-in in support of their demand that the half-yearly examinations be spread over a longer period and for the expulsion of an economics lecturer accused of marking too strictly.

The University of the North is situated in Lebowa, whose police reportedly kept an eye on the campus yesterday.

The Transkei deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier R S Mantangza, confirmed yesterday that scores of students were being held for questioning after they had been arrested at or near the park.

Classes were scheduled to resume yesterday after being suspended a week ago in the wake of the first baton charge to break up a meeting in the university library.

Students have, however, until the end of the week to register or face expulsion. At police insistence, re-registering students have to sign a formal undertaking to attend classes and not to hold meetings.

According to observers in

Umtata yesterday, students gathered in the park shortly after lunch to discuss the situation on campus, where the 14-member Students' Representative Council has been suspended.

Plainclothes policemen were said to have mingled with them, listening to their conversation, before they were "suddenly surrounded by police" and baton charged.

Some members of the teaching staff were busy yesterday lobbying for support for a formal resolution expressing no confidence in the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, and his two lieutenants, Professor S Miller, his special assistant, and Mr S Majokweni, the registrar.

An informal resolution was carried last week by 109 votes to one, with five abstentions.

Two meetings of critical importance to the future of the university are scheduled to take place within the next fortnight — a special meeting of the university council on Monday, May 28, and a meeting of the senate a week later.

In another development, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the committee investigating unrest at the University of Zululand last year has been given the powers of a judicial commission, including the power to subpoena witnesses.

Clashes between Inkatha supporters and anti-Inkatha students last October resulted in the death of five students.

A judicial commission under Mr Justice Neville James was originally appointed but dissolved when he withdrew because of dissatisfaction with the payment offered for his services. A committee under Professor Anthony Middleton, of Unisa, was appointed instead.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, however, pressed for the re-appointment of a judicial commission. Prof Middleton's inquiry has now been given the status and powers of a judicial commission.

## MATTER OF FACT

ON FEBRUARY 1 it was reported in the Rand Daily Mail that the Town Council of Midrand had granted approval for the re-zoning of the area around Kyalami Race Track. It has been pointed out that the Council is only empowered to make recommendations on rezoning. The Townships Board has made



the end of a four-hour search of the Johannesburg offices of writers and documents. An unidentified Security Policeman, responded by taking photographs of the photographer.

Picture: DANIEL SIMON

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hose homes Soweto and Lybon Manker-Asvat, Mr Sadique Variava, Mr Mr Neeland

Pronen, Mr Ahmed Valley, Mr Ishmail Mkhabela, Mr Kehla Mthembu, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, Mr Chris Mokoditsoa, Mr Muntu Myeza, Mr Thabo Ndabeni and Mr Joe Seoke.

Those raided in Durban included Mr Strini Moodley, Mr Deena Soliar, Mr Bradley Potgieter and Mr Imram Moosa.

In Pietersburg, the house of Mr Windsor Marabai was raided.

Members of the Boland Security Police raided the Macassar home of the recently unbanned Mr Peter Jones for three hours.

Mr Saths Cooper, the Azapo vice-president who was one of the few leaders not raided, listed a number of possible reasons for the raids.

He said he believed police wanted to "manufacture" evidence for their appeal

against a recent court decision in Natal.

Mr Justice J M Didcott overturned the banning of an Azapo magazine, Frank Talk, saying he had insufficient evidence to conclude that black consciousness could be identified as the aim of banned organisations as distinct from legal organisations.

Mr Cooper said that since early last year police had investigated whether Azapo was furthering the aims of banned organisations.

He also said the police wished to silence Azapo before the August parliamentary elections for coloureds and Indians.

Azapo is campaigning against the elections and is calling on people to boycott them.





CAPL Times 23/5/86

# Baton-charge on students at Umtata

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. —  
Transkei police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

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their counterparts at Transkei University.

At the University of the North in Lebowa, students have staged a sit-in in support of their demand that the half-yearly examinations be spread over a longer period and that an economics lecturer accused of marking too strictly be expelled.

● In a further development, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the committee investigating unrest at the University of Zululand last year had been given the powers of a judicial commission, including the power to subpoena witnesses.

Five students died in clashes between Inkatha supporters and anti-Inkatha students last October.

UMTATA — Police have arrested more than 200 University of Transkei students at a mass meeting in a city centre park, according to a Sapa reporter here.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Briga-

Dispatch  
23/5/84

# 200 Unitra students held

dier R. S. Mantanga, confirmed the swoop but could not give the exact number of students in-

involved. Meanwhile, the principal of Unitra, Professor B. van der merwe,

said the campus was quiet.

● Students boycotted classes at the University of Fort Hare yesterday in sympathy with the Unitra boycott, according to unsubstantiated claims by a student last night

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Row 24/5/84 (103) (5/8)

# Transkei university students still held

**Mali Correspondent**  
**PORT ELIZABETH** — About 150 University of Transkei students are still in detention in the homeland following a police swoop on a mass meeting held in an Umtata park on Tuesday.

Transkei's deputy commissioner of police, Brigadier R S Mantanga yesterday said he was still uncertain how many students had been arrested in the raid, but confirmed that "more than 100" were being held.

He said he thought they might appear in court today, charged with contravening security regulations. A state of emergency operating in Transkei prohibits public gatherings.

Questioned about allegations of police assaults in the Umtata park police baton charge, the second on students in a week, Brig Mantanga said: "No assaults have been reported to us."

He could not say whether the students had been asked to disperse before the contingent of about 50 policemen, dressed in camouflage, converged on the crowd.

Unitra's principal, Prof B de V van der Merwe said yesterday police had issued him with a list of about 150 names

of those detained. There was a possibility some of these might not be students.

He confirmed that the university administration had made representations to the Transkei government about the mass arrest, but declined to elaborate.

"It was quiet on the campus yesterday and "a few students" had attended lectures, which were suspended after a campus baton charge by police last week. Students have until Friday to sign a controversial undertaking, at police insistence, promising to attend lectures and not to hold meetings.

However, Prof Van der Merwe said the deadline would not be enforced if some students were still behind bars. He confirmed that the university had been inundated with calls and visits from anxious parents.

"All we want is for things to return to normal so that we can get on with the job of teaching and learning," he said.

Today is the return date for the university to respond to a rule nisi granted by Transkei's Supreme Court in response to two urgent applications. One contests the university's suspension of Students' Representative Council members and the

other is aimed at restraining the university from compelling students to sign the undertaking.

Meanwhile, students at the University of Fort Hare returned to lectures yesterday, ending a three-day boycott. Earlier students said one reason for the boycott was a show of solidarity with Unitra students.

Fort Hare's public relations officer, Mr Norman Holliday said he thought the boycott was related to internal issues.

Thelma Tuch reports that the Academic Staff Association of the University of the Witwatersrand this week deplored the Transkei Government's interference in university activities and the lack of support given by the University of the Transkei to its staff and students.

Four senior lecturers, Prof Gerhard Totemeyer, Prof Herbert Vilakazi, Mr Majalifi Ralekheto and Mr Robert Morrell were fired and deported.

This comes in the wake of a speech made by the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, at a graduation ceremony on May 5 which criticised certain unnamed staff members for "teaching Marxism". That day a pamphlet alleging corruption at the university ap-

peared at the university.

Within one week police have baton charged students twice. The last attack was on Tuesday when baton-wielding police charged 200 students and arrested them. Students have until tomorrow to re-register at the university and sign an undertaking not to hold meetings.

The Students Representative Council at the university has been indefinitely suspended. It has made a number of appeals for the release of two students — Mr Nxebisi Booie and Mr Pis Gali — who were detained at Easter. The SRC president, Mr Zed Bali, and two other members, have also been questioned by police.

A statement released by the chairman person of the Academic Staff Association at Wits, Professor Helen Garnett, urged the university to intervene on behalf of the deported lecturers and to reinstate them in their posts.

"Only by a resolute stand against such arbitrary measures can confidence in the university as an institution be restored."

"The academic freedom of both the university's staff and students should be protected if the university is to function effectively as an institution of higher learning."

## Games boycott may grow to 50 with Zola

**NEW YORK.** — As many as 50 countries may be sending their regrets to Los Angeles, according to the executive director of the United States Olympic Committee.

This figure would include not only the countries which supported the Soviet Union, but African countries which could boycott the Olympics over Zola Budd or the English rugby tour of South Africa.

Colonel F Donald Miller emphasised yesterday that this was the worst possible scenario he envisaged for the Summer Olympics, but he also indicated he expected to see other countries follow the lead of the Soviet Union and boycott the games.

To date, 10 countries, including the Soviet Union, have announced their intention to pass up the Olympics, and Col Miller said there was no doubt they would stay away.

Centres and the preparedness of America's amateur athletes. "This can be increased depending upon what the African nations do."

Col Miller explained that African nations would not necessarily stay away in support of the Soviet Union, but rather over the issues of Zola Budd, the South African teenager who may compete for Great Britain, and the rugby match involving the British and South Africans.

At a meeting last Friday in Lausanne, Switzerland, one which Col Miller termed "one of the most important meetings in the history of the International Olympic Committee", major proposals were offered on the future of the Olympics.

The foremost was that in the future there should be one permanent site on each continent to be used for regional competitions, such as the

## Villagers celebrate family's reprieve

**London Bureau**

THE entire population of a village in Hampshire was still celebrating yesterday after winning a reprieve for an Indian couple who faced deportation from Britain.

Mr Rodney Pereira, his wife Gail and their daughter Keira, who was born in Britain, fought threatened deportation for two years. Last week an immigration appeals tribunal said they should be expelled from Britain, but the Home Secretary Mr Leon Brittan overruled the tribunal.

Dozens of people in the village of Bishops Waltham joined the couple in a champagne celebration after Mr Brittan had announced that they could stay in Britain.

The villagers had signed peti-

Gee  
Foun  
B...



D. Dimpfel 24/5/82 103

# 100 detained says Kawe

EAST LONDON — The head of Transkei's Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, confirmed yesterday that more than 100 university of Transkei (Unitra) students had been detained for allegedly attending a unlawful meeting in the Umhata park on Tuesday.

Brig Kawe denied press reports that more than 200 Unitra students had been detained. He said there were more than 100, possibly 135.

"The matter is in the hands of university authorities," he said. "All students who have been detained by the list of people detained

police are being questioned," Brig Kawe said. The principal of Unitra, Prof E. van der Merwe, said the number of students detained was about 150.

"The university had been furnished with the list of people detained but it would take some time to ascertain how many were registered students," he said. "It is quiet and calm at the university and the students who are on the campus are free to attend lectures if they wish."

Asked about tomorrow's deadline for the registration of students, Prof Van der Merwe said: "Now that some of the students have been detained, it will be difficult to stick to Friday's deadline."

All students had been told last week that they could go home but must report at the university on Monday. Prof van der Merwe also said the executive council committee of the university would meet on Monday. The registrar, Mr S. D. Majokweni, said some students attended lectures yesterday. — DDR.

# Unitra vote on principal

CAN 25/3/84

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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The University of Transkei's (Unitra) staff association yesterday unanimously voted to call on their council to immediately suspend Unitra's principal, Professor B van der Merwe and the academic registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, pending an independent commission of inquiry into the administration of the troubled university.

The general meeting also re-elected as their chairman Professor Herbert Vilakazi, one of four lecturers deported from Transkei last week.

Another motion passed at yesterday's staff meeting asks the council to initiate an investigation into "mismanagement of the university by senior members" who are linked with "allegations of financial mismanagement".

## Exams

Underlying factors which led to unrest at the university and the administration's handling of staff deportations and student arrests should also be investigated, the motion says.

A third resolution requests that the university be closed until the end of the July vacation and that year-end examinations be written in January.

The motions, all approved unanimously, will be put to a council meeting on Monday. They come in the wake of a fortnight of unrest on the campus which started with a police baton charge of students on the campus, followed by the deportations, student arrests and the university's suspension of the Students' Representative Council.

Lectures were discontinued and students told that they would have to sign an undertaking promising not to boycott lectures or attend meetings before they could return to classes.

Yesterday, Transkei's police liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel M Jumba, said 137 students were still being held in cells around the country. He could not say when they would appear in court "because police are still investigating".

Professor Van der Merwe was not available for comment yesterday. His special assistant, Professor Selwyn Miller, said the campus was quiet.

Meanwhile, judgment was reserved yesterday in two applications heard by Transkei's Supreme Court. One contests the suspension of Unitra's SRC, and the other is aimed at restraining the university from compelling students to sign the undertaking.

# Varsity staff 'collaborated with police'

By Carolyn Dempster

Collaboration between administration staff and the Transkei police resulted in the detention of at least four students at the University of the Transkei (Unitra) during the recent student unrest.

Mr Robert Morrell, one of the four lecturers deported from the university after police-student clashes on the homeland campus this month, told a mass meeting of students at the University of the Witwatersrand that it was apparent at the outset of the unrest that certain members of the university administration were co-operating with the police.

Shortly after the graduation ceremony on May 5 an anonymous pamphlet, critical of university rector Professor B de V van der Merwe, appeared on the campus. Later, the academic registrar, Mr SD Majokweni, took three SRC members and another student to the Transkei police where the four students were detained for questioning.

Mr Morrell said that, subsequently, he saw a communication from the President of the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, to the university authorities outlining three steps to be taken in handling the unrest.

The first suggested that all non-Transkeian students should be bused out of the homeland, the second recommended closure of the university and the third stipulated that all students who wished to resume their studies should be made to sign an oath of allegiance to the State.

The meeting of 800 Wits students unanimously passed a resolution pledging solidarity with students at the universities of Transkei, Fort Hare, Turfloop and with the school pupils of Atteridgeville where protests have led to the closure of six schools.



# Unitra to get new principal, say staff

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Staff on the troubled campus of the University of the Transkei in Umtata believe a new man will now be groomed to take over as principal.

The Unitra Staff Association yesterday called for the suspension of the principal, Professor B Van der Merwe, pending an independent commission of inquiry into the university's administration.

It also called for the suspension of the university's registrar, Mr S D Majokweni. Both calls followed allegations of administrative mismanagement.

A staff association spokesman said today that there was an academic "mafia" in Unitra which, he said, had come from Fort Hare with Prof Van der Merwe.

It is common knowledge that President Kaiser Matanzima this week asked Prof W Nkuhlu to return. He has a big following and it is believed likely he will be groomed for the post of principal.

He was acting principal last year when he conducted an investigation into corruption at the university. The probe found evidence that university funds were being mismanaged.

He reported that private cars were being filled with petrol at Unitra and building materials were being

removed from the campus for private use.

Private caravans had been repaired in Unitra's workshops and tyres were removed from the stores.

Four staff members were subsequently dismissed and another arrested. He disappeared from Transkei while court action was pending.

The association spokesman said allegations of mismanagement were still heard. Staff felt that the senior administration had allied itself with the security police.

"The staff believe the senior administration created the situation which led to the security police getting involved," he said.

"The SRC has been accused of subversion, whereas it is, in fact, fairly innocuous. Ironically, the last SRC was the subject of an investigation and found to be hopelessly corrupt, but no action was taken against it.

"Now that we have an SRC that has the interests of students at heart it is accused of subversion."

● From Grahamstown it is reported the Rhodes University Staff and Lecturers Associations have issued a joint statement viewing "with alarm" the escalation of an academic dispute into a confrontation between the university and the State.

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post  
27/5/84

CARE FILES 26/1/84  
103  
**Transkei deports academic**

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A sociology lecturer, Ms Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin, yesterday became the fifth University of Transkei academic to be deported in less than a fortnight.

Dr. Nico Cloete, the lecturer detained overnight last week, went into hiding yesterday on learning that his depor-

tation had also been authorised, according to a friend.

Ms Thaele-Rifkin, who is an American citizen, left for Lesotho yesterday afternoon after police gave her an hour to leave Transkei.

She was recruited to Unitra's staff two years ago by Professor Herbert Vilakazi, one of the lecturers deported last week.

Disjunctive 26/5/84

# 5th lecturer deported

EAST LONDON — A University of Transkei sociology lecturer, Miss Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin, yesterday became the fifth academic to be deported from Transkei in less than a fortnight.

A friend, Mrs Alison Morrel, confirmed last night that Miss Thaele-Rifkin, who is an American citizen, had been served with a deportation order at about 2.30 pm and given two hours to leave Transkei.

Miss Thaele-Rifkin was allowed to pack a suitcase and then she and her two teenage children were escorted to the Lesotho border by two security policemen.

The head of the Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said he had been out all day and did not know about the deportation.

Meanwhile, the deported head of the Sociology Department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, has been re-elected in his absence with an overwhelming majority as chairman of the university's staff association.

The secretary of the association, Miss Nelisa Matutu, and the treasurer, Mr S. Mbekeni, confirmed Prof Vilakazi's re-election and said he was the only member of the outgoing executive to be re-elected.

As registration continued yesterday, the police public relations officer, Colonel M. Jumba, said a total of 137 students were still in detention.

An Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, confirmed he had been told that some of the students would appear in court on Tuesday or Wednesday.

He had been given a list of 128 detained students by the security police and had been told they were being held in terms of the Transkei emergency regulations.

The principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, said yesterday the detentions had hampered registration and the university would not enforce yesterday's deadline rigidly.

He confirmed the university council would meet on Monday.

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# Detained students in court soon

26/5/84

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UMTATA — With a fifth lecturer given an hour to quit the country yesterday, security police here have said 128 detained students from the troubled University of Transkei will appear in court next week.

And one of two men in Unitra's administration at the heart of the row, the Academic Registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, says he has received anonymous letters containing death threats. He declined to give details.

In an act of defiance, Unitra's staff association yesterday re-elected the deported Sociology Department head, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, as chairman.

He was the only member of the outgoing committee to be re-elected at the association's annual meeting.

Observers see the move as an act of solidarity with the five deportees.

At about the time of the meeting an American sociology lecturer, Mrs Thaele-Rifkin, was contacted by police and given an hour to pack her bags and leave the country.

Mrs Thaele-Rifkin, recruited by Prof Vilakazi two years ago, left via Lesotho.

Earlier this week the staff association demanded the suspension of the Principal, Prof B de V van der Merwe and Mr Majokweni, pending an independent inquiry into Unitra's administration.

The staff association also resolved that year-end examinations should be postponed to January and that the university should close next week until the end of the mid-year vacation.

Academic staff have alleged serious financial mismanagement at Unitra and have implied that senior administrative staff are involved.

It has also been alleged by students that Mr Majokweni, who was appointed registrar a few years ago, aided the security police by allowing them to fetch four students from the campus. The four are still in detention.

Mr Majokweni has reportedly admitted authorising the police to remove the students in order to prevent "an ugly situation" in which they might have been removed by force.

A local attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, who represents some of the detained students, said he had

been advised that they would all appear in court either on Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

The security police have given him a list of 128 students held.

Twenty-eight of them are from the Faculty of Science, 33 from the Faculty of Arts, 33 from the Faculty of Economic Sciences, 20 from the Faculty of Law and 14 from the Department of Education.

He has been told that the students were being held under Section 4 of the Transkei Emergency Regulations promulgated under the Transkei Public Security Act.

This empowers the police to arrest without a warrant and detain any person who commits an offence or whom the police believe may commit an offence under the regulations.

● In Cape Town yesterday about 200 students at the University of the Western Cape boycotted lectures in sympathy with the detained Transkei students and deported staff.

The Unitra campus turmoil has drawn strong protests from several other organisations and universities. — Sapa



# Man dies in Transkei cop muddle

ANIMOSITY between members of the Transkei Police Force was highlighted this week when horrifying details of the death of a detainee were laid before the Umtata Supreme Court.

Members of the Security Police were feared by their uniformed counterparts and would not dare interfere with political detainees — and as a result one detainee, Mr. Adolphus Asiya Tetyane, died a miserable death.

The court heard that a senior uniformed CID officer would not give instructions to a junior member of the security police, nor would he take instructions from them.

Another startling revelation was that suspects held for criminal matters, when need be, were detained under security laws in order to beat the 48 hours detention limit on criminal matters.

These facts came to light at the trial of the branch commander of the Security Police in Butterworth, Captain Ambrose Ngeba Nyangiwe, who is charged with culpable homicide following the death of Mr Tetyane on March 15 1984.

According to the indictment Captain Nyangiwe wrongfully and unlawfully assaulted and seriously injuring Mr Tetyane and further refused him permission to be taken for medical treatment. He subsequently died at Butterworth hospital on March 15.

By STAN MZIMBA

The Kei Bridge Police Station Commander, Warrant Officer B J Hlangane, first received a report from his men at the station on March 10 that Mr Tetyane was brought to his station by a member of the murder and robbery squad from Butterworth, Detective-Sgt Hlazo, and that Mr Tetyane was unable to walk to his cell without support.

The following day he contacted Hlazo about Mr Tetyane's condition, and said he would have to be taken to a doctor. He got no indication from Butterworth whether they would come and take Mr Tetyane to the doctor.

Tetyane made another request that he be taken to the doctor and late that day Capt Nyangiwe arrived in the company of two other officers, requesting to see Mr Tetyane.

"They asked Mr Tetyane to strip completely so that Capt Nyangiwe should see how he looked," said WO Hlangane. "He had difficulty in removing his underpants because it got stuck on the open ends which were on his buttocks, and the wounds were already stinking. He also had difficulty in speaking.

"Capt Nyangiwe said I should leave him in the cells and said 'Do not worry yourself.'

"Liuutenant Lindwa, who was in the company of Capt Nyangiwe said: 'I have in the past seen people in Mr Tetyane's condition and they have recovered and never died.'

"On March 13 Mr Tetyane called me to his cell and requested me to take out money

from his cash handed over at the charge office to buy him Dettol and pain killers.

"On March 15 I feared for the worst and expected Mr Tetyane to die at any moment. When I again contacted Capt Nyangiwe he said he thought Mr Tetyane should be removed to the police cells at Willowvale.

"The final work to take Mr Tetyane came from Lt Mtukushe. He immediately ordered that he be taken to hospital where he died.

Asked by Advocate Mike Godgen, for the State, why he did not immediately take Mr Tetyane to a doctor or hospital, WO Hlangane said he could not act on his own, because he feared the Security Police, "hence I did not want to tamper with their man"

Transkei's Deputy CID Chief, Colonel LR Mankahla, told the court that Mr Tetyane was being held as a suspect in a double murder case

The trial continues.

(103)  
Transkei  
recalls  
envoy *29/5/84*

UMTATA — Transkei's representative in Washington, Mr Ngqondi Masimini has been recalled to Umtata but nobody has been appointed yet to replace him.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, who said Mr Masimini's contract had expired as of the beginning of the year.

Mr Masimini had been their representative since Transkei gained independence in 1976.

Mr Lujabe said Mr Masimini was a trade representative in the US because Transkei had no diplomatic relations with that country.

A cabinet meeting will be held to decide who will replace him. —  
DDR.

Secretary



# Commission to probe T'kei varsity unrest

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei, which has been the scene of discord involving both staff and students, will close today for an extended mid-year holiday.

This was decided at a meeting of the university's council yesterday.

The council's chairman, Mr A T Sigcu, said after the meeting that a commission of inquiry had been appointed to look into the causes of the unrest on campus.

He said an inquiry would

also be conducted into the activities of the students who had been suspended by the principal, Professor B van der Merwe.

The commission would comprise Mr Sigcu, Professor D J Du Plessis, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Knowledge Guzana, an Umtata attorney, and former Leader of the Opposition

The council expressed concern at the deportation of four staff members of the university and resolved to ask the Minister of the Interior, Chief D D Nda-

mase, to reconsider the matter.

The unrest started at the university when lecturers were boycotted in protest against the questioning of students by security police.

More than 100 students were detained on May 22, for allegedly attending an unlawful meeting

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said the detained students would appear in court this week.

The principal of the university was not available for comment today.

MAY 30, 1984

# Inquiry into TDC ordered

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30/5/84

D. Dispatch

UMTATA— The Transkei Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

This was announced in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He said the cabinet had decided that the activities of all agencies of development since independence should be reviewed to assess effectiveness and efficiency.

He said since independence a number of agencies had been established to promote development. Their contributions were of great significance to the government because of limited resources available.

It had been decided that the TDC should be the first as it was the first to be established in 1976. In terms of assets, it was the biggest parastatal organisation. Because of its prominence

it was under constant scrutiny, not only by Transkeians but also by those who wished to contribute to development.

The commission will be chaired by former vice-principal of the University of Transkei, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, and will comprise three prominent members of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc) and three academics.

Tracoc officials on the inquiry are the president, Mr Amos Gadi, the vice-president, Mr Dowa Mgudlwa, and executive member, Mr Archie Nkonyeni.

The academics are Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of the Western Cape, Professor W Kassier, of the University of Stellenbosch, and the vice-dean of law at the University of Transkei, Professor Digby Koyana.

The Prime Minister said the inquiry should include an investigation

into all the relevant aspects of both the past and present activities of the corporation.

The commission will be empowered to co-opt experts and call witnesses to give evidence.

Some of its terms of reference are the assessment of industrialisation strategy and policies, review of industrial growth since 1976, recruitment of industrialists including selection criteria, implementation of possible impact of new economic incentives and recommendations.

The commission will also review employment policies and practices since 1976. It will also look at recruitment of skilled personnel, remuneration packages, training efforts, internal and external recommendations.

The commission will also determine the corporation's priorities, its overall performance and image. —DDR

3/1/84 103 D. Dispatch

# Prof: Unitra charter has weakness

JOHANNESBURG — The University of the Transkei suffered from a fundamental structural weakness, to which its present troubles were partially related, a former professor of the university said.

The defect was that its charter did not give the university senate the right to review the appointment of the principal after four or five years, said Dr J. J. Van R. Smit, former head of the department of che-

mistry at Unitra and now senior lecturer at Wits University.

The flaw was shared by all the designated black universities as well as the University of Port Elizabeth.

He said senates represented the highest academic staff policy-making bodies and acted as restraint on power and prevented abuse of it.

Dr Smit said of the principal of the Unitra,

Professor B de V. Van der Merwe: "He runs the university like an autocrat and, of course, he has the ear of the Chancellor (President Kaiser Matanzima)."

Prof Van der Merwe denied that Unitra followed a different procedure in the appointment and reappointment of university principals.

Appointments and reappointments were made by university councils and, at most, senates had advisory powers only, Prof Van

der Merwe insisted.

Of Dr Smit's contention, he said: "There is nothing to comment on because his premise is wrong."

Prof Van der Merwe has previously rejected allegations by the suspended Student Representative Council blaming him for the troubles at Unitra and charging him of "collaborating" with the Transkei police.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the university council, Mr A. T. Sigcu, said yesterday the com-

mission of inquiry into the unrest on the campus would "consider all the available information" in its investigations.

He said it was "not true" that the commission would ignore a call by Unitra's staff association for the suspension of the principal and the academic registrar.

The commission will begin its investigation into the unrest that led to the closing of the campus next month. —  
DDR-DDC.



# ouncil

aking out his packet of cigarettes — an act that used Mr Don Walton (PFP) object to free advertising he quoted William "Smoking is good you" and said he suffered an ailment which be- worse when he stopped

ing. Francois Oberholzer, man of the manage- committee, described as the "slowest, sur- poison known to man".

He said Johannesburg ed more than R500 000 tobacco ads and sug- that the council should ban the ads if the Gov- ment did so.

The council finally voted to 17 in favour of banning ads if the Govern- decided to do so.

# ic ideals

ected. "This is a blow against our edo which says the essen- tal thing is to participate," said, describing boycotts the worst injustice to the thousands of athletes who spare for the games and whom it may be too late four years later.

Since the Soviet boycott announcement on May 8, 11 allies of Moscow including big medal-winner East Ger- many have pulled out. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Lows and highs blast SA

From Page 1

burg's minimum of 1°C was one degree lower than Cal- gary in central Canada.

Extremes ranged from min- us 10°C in Harrismith in the Free State and minus 4°C in Standerton in the Eastern Transvaal to a sizzling 38°C at the resort of Swakopmund on the SWA coast where freak winds blowing at 70 km worsened conditions.

TONY WEAVER of the Mail's Africa Bureau reports that freak weather marred the long weekend in South West Africa.

As interior regions froze, thousands of holiday-makers at the coast roasted under high Berg wind temperatures which rivalled those of mid- summer.

While Windhoek, Marien- tal, Keetmanshoop and Oka- handja warmed up to a mere 16°C at their hottest, Swa- kopmund and Luderitz — the two premier holiday resorts on the coast — started off the day with temperatures of 19°C rising to a staggering 38°C high.

According to a spokesman at the Pretoria Weather Bu- reau, cold weather is likely to remain in the Transvaal for a few days. Temperatures in Johannesburg today are ex- pected to move to 16°C after night-time lows of 1°C.

# 137 students released from Transkeian cells

KDM 2/6/84

103

UMTATA. — There were tears of joy when more than 100 University of Transkei students were reunited with their parents and friends after being released yester- day after nine days in deten- tion.

A total of 137 students ap- peared briefly before the Umtata Chief Magistrate, Mr J de Beer, on charges of con- travening the state of emer- gency under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The students, who were brought to court in trucks and police vans, were escort- ed into the Umtata Regional Court under heavy police guard.

They were not asked to

plead and no evidence was led. They were released on their own recognisances and were warned to appear in court, some on June 6 and others on June 7.

An application by the State Prosecutor, Mr B W Dwyer, for a conditional release on R25 bail for foreign students was refused by Mr De Beer.

Mr Dwyer argued that those students who were not citizens of Transkei might leave the country.

One of the attorneys ap- pearing for the students, Mr T Dazana, said there was no reason why students from the same university, having al- legedly committed the same offence at the same time and

place, should be treated dif- ferently.

He said the students paid more than R1 000 each in fees.

Mr Dazana said most of the students came from "far away," adding that most of the parents could not afford to come to Umtata and that the students would also have difficulty in raising the amount.

The students were de- tained by the Security Police on May 22, while gathering at an Umtata park during the unrest at the University which began on May 9.

Lectures were suspended earlier this week until July 10. — Sapa.

# Killer animals plague Kenya

Mail Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Don't imagine that Kenya has got all its wild animals safely corralled in reserves and parks. Almost every day wild animals savage and kill rural Kenyans going about their business.

A seven-year-old boy was herding his father's cows in the Laikipia district, near Mount Kenya, when he was attacked by an elephant and is now in hospital in a serious condition.

The boy, George Nderitu, was sitting near the cows when a herd of elephant emerged from a forest reserve near him. A male jum- bo trumpeting angrily moved towards him.

The boy ran for his life, but the elephant caught him, lifted him in its trunk and dashed him to the ground.

The elephant rolled him on the ground with its tusks. His father, who was nearby herding goats, ran to his rescue, shouting loudly, and the elephant sauntered off to join the herd.

George sustained multiple deep wounds on his scalp and a broken left femur.

A man collecting water from the Tana River, near Garsen, was killed by a hippo which plunged at him out of the water.

Mr Joel Midega shouted for help but those who rushed to the scene were too late. He had been crushed by the powerful jaws of the hippo.

The hippo is regarded in Kenya as the most dangerous of wild mammals.

The local district officer has warned people to be careful because much of the district is inhabited by dangerous animals.



# Pop prank: p

SOUTHAMPTON. — A mem- ber of the Ultravox pop group and three members of the group's back-up crew were arrested on Thursday after a party at a hotel ended with men streaking naked and jumping into the swim- ming pool, said police and hotel staff.

Billy Currie, 28, the group's keyboard player, got "over-

# R1 200

There was no correct solution is a correct entry you could win "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 7 be left in the Jackpot box in th hannesburg, or at the city offi and Harrison Streets). All en' solution and winners' names w

### ACROSS

- 1 A great deal of loving care might be lavished on a ...
- 3 One would hardly recommend a ... with whose work one is dis- appointed.
- 7 Contest of speed.
- 9 There's likely to be much rejoicing when ... are reclaimed.
- 11 One's ... may well alter with the years



# Joy, tears as Unitra students are freed

103

~~207~~

UMTATA — There were tears of joy when 138 University of Transkei students were reunited with their parents and friends after being released on their own recognisances when they appeared in court here yesterday.

The students appeared briefly before the chief magistrate, Mr J. de Beer, on charges of contravening the state of emergency under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The students, who were detained nine days ago, were brought to court in trucks and police vans. They were escorted into the regional court under heavy police guard.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Some are to

appear in court again on June 6 and others on June 7.

An application by the state prosecutor, Mr W. Dwyer, that the court should consider releasing foreign students on condition that they paid R25 bail, was refused by Mr De Beer.

Mr De Beer said the court would treat all students the same and did not want to create an impression that Transkei was prejudiced towards foreign students, unless there was justification for doing so.

Mr Dwyer argued that those students who were not Transkei citizens might leave the country.

One of the attorneys appearing for the students, Mr T. Dazana, said there was no reason why students from one uni-

versity, having allegedly committed the same offence at the same time and place, should be treated differently.

He said most of the students came from "far away" and most of their parents could not afford to come to Umtata. The students would also have difficulty in raising the amount.

Mr Dazana said it would be a different matter if the students had been expelled.

However, it was common knowledge that the university was expecting them to report back on July 10.

The students were detained by the security police on May 22 while gathering in an Umtata park during the unrest at the university which began on May 9. — SAPA.

# 'Bullies' <sup>103</sup> in Tkei <sup>city</sup> cop force <sup>pers</sup> learnt <sup>3/8/84</sup> from SA'

TRANSKEI MPs this week accused the homeland's policemen of using harsh practices learnt from the SA Police.

Opposition MP Ntsikayezwe Sigcau said the problem stemmed from the indoctrination Transkei police had been given by their "white masters" that black people should be treated roughly.

"The indoctrination will take a long time to root out. Policemen are supposed to be peace officers, but we often find no peace with them," Chief Sigcau said.

The chief also claimed top Government officials used the police for their personal interests and sometimes against their political opponents.

Government MP Dumisani Gwadiso said policemen had been barred from guarding prisoners in many hospitals because they often molested nurses in the wards.

The remarks on the police were made after Deputy Police Minister David Tezapi introduced the second reading of the Transkei Police Amendment Bill.

If passed, the Bill will give the police the power to search cars and their occupants at roadblocks without a warrant and seize "illegal" articles.



From  
PATRICK LAURENCE

JOHANNESBURG —  
Transkei's emergency  
regulations were de-  
clared invalid in the  
Supreme Court in Umta-  
ta yesterday.

An order declaring the  
regulations invalid was  
granted with the consent  
of the Supreme Court af-  
ter an application was  
brought before Mr Jus-  
tice Davis contesting the  
detention under the reg-  
ulations of a student, Mr  
Sakhela Buhlungu.

The application for Mr  
Buhlungu's release was  
granted.

The regulations were  
declared invalid from  
May 16 as they had not  
been tabled in the  
Transkei Parliament  
within 14 days of its  
opening on May 2, as re-

# Emergency <sup>(103)</sup> laws ruled invalid <sup>D. Riputsh</sup> <sub>5/6/84</sub>

quired under the Public  
Security Act.

Although the regula-  
tions may be prom-  
ulgated at any time, once  
Parliament is in session  
they must be tabled  
within 14 days and  
allowed to lie on the  
table for 28 consecutive  
days before they become  
legally operative again.

The application was  
brought on behalf of Mr  
Buhlungu by his brother,  
Mr Sindile Buhlungu.

The detention of Mr  
Sakhela Buhlungu and  
Mr Sisa Tabata at Eas-  
ter, triggered protests on  
the campus of the Uni-  
versity of Transkei,  
which was closed last  
week until July 10.

A total of 137 students  
who were arrested on  
May 23 after a meeting in  
a park were due to  
appear in court on  
charges of contravening  
the emergency regula-  
tions tomorrow and  
Thursday.

# Companies <sup>103</sup> in Transkei get warning

5/6/84  
UMTATA — Foreign unregistered companies operating in Transkei were warned today that the government could not condone their disregard of the country's laws.

Delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly, Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, said his department was experiencing problems regarding the operation of foreign companies that were registered in South Africa and were conducting business in Transkei after independence.

He said in terms of the Companies Amendment Act of 1983, all companies were required to register in Transkei within a certain specified period, determined by the Registrar of Companies.

Despite notices to over 260 companies in this regard, only 82 had responded, he said.

"I wish to take this opportunity to warn the management of the defaulting companies, the Transkei government can no longer condone indefinitely their disregard of the country's laws.

"Unless appropriate steps are taken to regularise the operation of these companies, the department will reluctantly be compelled to review their continued operation in Transkei," he said. — Sapa.



## SWA man sought

Staff Reporter

POLICE have launched a search for a Rundu man who left the SWA/Namibian town on Thursday to act as a pallbearer at his father's funeral in Kraaifontein and then disappeared mysteriously.



Mr John Golden

in his kombi if he was not able to get a flight.

He is 1,78 metres tall, has light brown hair, and drives a red and white kombi (SW 43532).

Anyone who may have information is asked to contact the Kraaifontein police at 901-2913.

Mr John Golden, 36, telephoned his mother from Windhoek on Friday, June 1, to tell her that he would be flying to Cape Town that Saturday for the funeral on Monday.

But Mr Golden never arrived at the funeral and his mother has had no word from him since.

It is believed he may have tried to drive down

## Academic flees Transkei police

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A fugitive University of Transkei academic arrived here from Umtata yesterday after a late-night dash with Transkei security police close on his heels.

Professor Nico Cloete, who had to leave his wife and two children behind, was head of the university's psychology department and vice-chairman of the staff association.

He rendezvoused with friends near the Wild Coast Holiday Inn late on Monday night.

Professor Cloete's wife Elise and two children, Lisa, 4, and Julia, 2, are still in Umtata. He contacted them yesterday and is confident of their safety.

Brigadier Leonard Kawe, head of Transkei

security police, confirmed last night that his men had been searching for Professor Cloete. He said he understood the professor had fled the country.

Professor Cloete's flight has roots in the strife that began at the university last month and ended with the deportation of five staff members and the detention of students.

Professor Cloete, 36, has already been detained once for allegedly interfering with police action and making "negative statements" about the university's administration after he defused a potential battle between security police and 300 students in the university library on May 14.

He was later released.

There's precious little time left before GST jumps from 7 to 10% on 1 July, a 42% increase.

But we've brought in additional stocks of all VW and Audi models to help you beat the tax deadline. From street smart new Citi Golfs to luxurious Audi 500's.

Whatever you choose, you'll also get the benefits of the Motorport Edge — our commitment to delivering after-sales service of the highest standard.

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1 STREET. PHONE 23-9133 CONSTANTIA ROAD. PHONE 74-1136

## Malawi accord

LILONGWE. — South Africa and Malawi yesterday signed an agreement to ease transport congestion in the region, the official Malawi news agency Mana reported.

The one-year accord between Malawi's International Transport Company (Mitco) and South African Transport Services would mean improved services and lower costs for many of Malawi's imports and exports, including tea, tobacco and fertilizer, Mana said.

The Mitco general manager, Mr Les Tickton, said Malawi had been forced to divert a large volume of its imports and exports to South Africa's system because of problems on other routes.

The new accord would give Malawian traders a "reliable route". — Sapa-Reuter

## CAPE TOWN

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3.57: Programme Schedule.  
4.00: News.  
4.06: One Life To Live. The trials and tribulations of the Buchanan family.  
4.29: Move The... The... of the Buchanan family.

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103 *Howard*  
*Q. Co 1. 1463 6/6/84*  
 \*7. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he is in a position to state whether any South African citizens in the employ of the University of Transkei were deported from Transkei recently; if so, (a) who were these persons (b)(i) when and (ii) why were they deported;
- (2) whether the South African Government and the Transkei Government have communicated with each other in connection with these deportations; if so, what was the nature of the communication;
- (3) whether the South African Government intends taking any action in respect of protecting the financial interests of the South African citizens who have been deported; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (4) whether the South African Government intends taking any other action in respect of these deportations; if so, what other action?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) According to my information one of the persons deported from Transkei was a South African citizen.
  - (a) Prof Gerhard Totemeyer.
  - (b) (i) On 15 May 1984.
  - (ii) Apparently as a result of activities at the University of Transkei which were unacceptable to the Transkei Government.
- (2) Yes, the South African Embassy in Umtata approached the Transkei Government to obtain information on the matter and to establish whether South African citizens were involved.

I should add that none of the persons involved contacted the Embassy or the Department in regard to this matter.

- (3) There is no indication that the financial interests of the persons who were deported, were prejudiced. Should it appear, however, that the financial interests of any South African citizen were indeed prejudiced, the matter will be taken up further.
- (4) Prior to detailed information being available, no indication can be given as to what steps, if any, would be taken by the South African Government. In this regard it should be mentioned that the Transkei Government has appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the matter.

*Howard*  
*Q. Co 1. 1464 6/6/84*  
 \*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations to have Suurbraak declared a disaster area; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the representations;
- (2) whether he has considered declaring Suurbraak a disaster area; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) I personally did not receive any representations but on 18 May 1984 the Department of Internal Affairs received a request from the Management Board of Suurbraak for assistance and for the area to be regarded as a disaster area. I was later approached by responsible and concerned political leaders from the Coloured community. They gave me first-hand information of the needs of the people and suggested ways in which they could be assisted.
- (2) The Government has carefully con-

sidered the advisability of the declaration of the rural areas of Zoar and Suurbraak, that were exposed to storm damage on 15 May 1984, as disaster areas in terms of the Fund-raising Act, 1978. As a result of the investigations that were done, it was found that these two rural areas were affected to such an extent that the State must render comprehensive assistance. It was, however, decided that such assistance can best be given through direct intervention instead of doing so by declaring the areas as disaster areas and channelling the State's assistance through a disaster fund. The main facets of the proposed Government assistance will involve three departments. The Department of Community Development will fully repair all government buildings and schools. That department will also, in co-operation with the local management boards, be responsible for assisting with the replacement and repair of damaged houses. As far as health matters are concerned the Department of Health and Welfare has already instituted investigations in loco and will ensure that the necessary health services are rendered in co-operation with the local authorities. Apart from the shelter facilities arranged by the Department of Internal Affairs in co-operation with the South African Defence Force, a thorough investigation in loco was conducted by that department and welfare services will be extended where necessary. I want to emphasize that the decision not to declare the areas concerned as disaster areas, in no way minimizes the extent of the assistance that the State will give. This decision also does not in any way preclude private organizations, institutions or individuals from becoming involved in additional assistance. It has been noted with appreciation that meals and blankets are supplied by the South African Red Cross Society, the local Management Board of Suurbraak and church organizations. The South African Red Cross Society has also estab-

Suurbraak: damage

\*9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has inspected the damage caused to houses in Suurbraak in May 1984; if not, why not; if so, what is the extent of the damage;
- (2) whether he will render any assistance to Suurbraak in repairing this damage; if not, why not; if so, what assistance?

†THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. A survey by officials of the Department of Internal Affairs revealed that 83 houses were either damaged beyond repair or so badly damaged that the occupants had to find temporary accommodation elsewhere. In some cases furniture, clothing and household appliances were also damaged.

- (2) The hon member is referred to my reply to Question No 8.

Road accidents: eyesight

\*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 26 August 1983, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has completed its research into the role played by eyesight in the causing of road accidents;



103

D. Dispatch

# Stigma a lie says Steyn

6/6/84

UMTATA — Transkei deserved to be independent and it had a place in the international world, South Africa's new ambassador here, Mr Marais Steyn, said after arriving yesterday to take up his new post.

The former ambassador to Britain and his wife attended a formal reception with South African embassy officials after landing at K. D. Matanzima Airport.

He said he was looking forward to the transition from London to Umtata and although Britain had been a fascinating experience in many ways, South Africa's neighbouring states were more important because they were advancing.

He pledged to exert himself to maintain the best relations between South Africa and Transkei. International recognition had to come to Transkei.

"The fact is that Transkei is independent and it

deserves to be independent. It lost its independence when Britain annexed it and added it to the Cape Province, so Britain is the first country that owes Transkei recognition.

"We put right an injustice they did in the 19th

century. "The stigma, of course, is that they say that Transkei is nothing but a creation of apartheid, but that is not true because Lesotho is no creation of apartheid and Britain made it independent. The same applies

to Botswana and Swaziland and the whole of Africa."

The message he had for Transkei from the international community was that Transkei should show the world it was worthy of independence. — DDR.



South Africa's new ambassador to Transkei, Mr Marais Steyn (second from left) with embassy officials at a welcome function yesterday: (from left) Mr Deon van der Westhuizen, Mr H. Meyer, Mrs P. Hollanbach and Mr P. Gerber.

# Matter of fact

103  
D. Disputa  
6/6/84

EAST LONDON — An order made by the Transkei Supreme Court declaring Transkei's emergency regulations invalid as from May 16 was made with the consent of all parties to the proceedings.

A report from a Daily Dispatch correspondent in Johannesburg published yesterday stated that the order was granted with the consent of the Supreme Court.

It has been pointed out that the order was not made with the consent of the Supreme Court. All the parties concerned with the proceedings consented to the order being granted.

The correct text of the order made by Mr Justice Davies was:

"By consent it is declared that the regulations issued in terms of section 24 of Act 30 of 1977 as published in the Government Gazette number 27 of 1983 cease to be of force and effect as from May 16, 1984." —

DDR



## Detention list: ~~263~~ 103 approval urged

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, tabled a list yesterday of people arrested, detained and banished from their homes to other districts under the country's security laws.

Chief Matanzima introduced an urgent motion in the National Assembly that the arrests and detention of 263 people, and the banishment of 13 others since June last year, be approved by the Assembly as required by the provisions of the Transkei Public Security Act.

The relevant sections in the Act require that such arrests, detentions and banishments be tabled in the Assembly

for approval within 14 days of the commencement of the ordinary session of the Assembly.

On Monday an application for the release from detention of two students of the University of Transkei, Mr Sakhele Buhlungu and Mr Sisa Tabata, was granted by Mr Justice Davies because the Transkei state of emergency regulations were null and void.

Meanwhile 137 students, who were released from detention last Friday, are due to appear in the Umtata magistrate's court today and on Thursday on charges of contravening the provisions of the state of emergency regulations. — SAPA.

# Umtata Lecturer flees

103  
 D. Desfontaine  
 6/6/84

**EAST LONDON — A University of Transkei professor said yesterday he had fled the country after being sought by Umtata security police.**

Professor Nico Cloete, of the psychology department, said from Durban he had left his wife, Elise, and two children, Lisa, 4, and Julia, 2, at their Umtata home.

The 36-year-old academic, who had been detained during the Umtata unrest last month, said events at an enlarged senate meeting on Monday led to his hasty departure.

The head of the Transkei security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, said yesterday he did not know anything about the issue.

"I do not know what my men wanted with Prof Cloete... maybe it was a routine check," he said.

In the telephone interview yesterday, Prof Cloete said he left the senate meeting and made his way to the Natal border via Pondoland and was fetched by friends at the border.

He said at the morning session of the senate meeting, he had called for a vote of no confidence in the principal, Prof B. van der Merwe,

and the registrar, Mr S. D. Majokweni.

He said Prof Van der Merwe ruled his proposal out of order.



**PROF CLOETE**

He did not go home during the meeting's lunch break and later when he telephoned his wife, she told him the security police had been at their home looking for him. They had asked for details about his car.

"I did not return to the afternoon session of the senate meeting," he said, "but kept a very low profile until late at night when my wife and I left Umtata in a borrowed car."

Prof Cloete said he had made prior arrangements for friends from Durban to pick him up at the border crossing at Port Edward while his wife returned to Umtata. "Both confronted Prof Van der Merwe on why the matter had been left off the agenda and were told that university regulations prohibited it," he said.

Prof Cloete said the relevant statutes were then produced to prove that it would have been in order. Several unsuccessful attempts were made yesterday to contact Prof Van der Merwe.

Prof Kruger confirmed telephonically that both he and Prof Van der Vyver had been concerned about "infringement of academic freedom at Umtata" and the deportations.

• Last night Brigadier Kawe confirmed to a Durban newspaper that his men had been searching for Professor Cloete.

Brigadier Kawe said he understood Professor Cloete had fled the country.

**By BILL GODDARD**

again at 7 am and waited her that he should report to them when he returned to Umtata, he said.

Prof Cloete said one of the issues raised at the meeting was the deportation of five university staff members last month.

"Two senior external members of the senate — Prof Johah van der Vyver and Prof Dreyer Kruger — were upset when they found that their requests to have the issue included on the agenda had been ignored," he said.

Prof Cloete said Prof Van der Vyver, dean of law at Wits University,

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# Do-nothing white police must go, declares chief

*Mlomo 7/6/84 103*

UMTATA—White Zimbabwean expatriates should be kicked out of the Transkei police, a national assemblyman urged yesterday.

Chief Dumisani Gwadiiso claimed that the Zimbabweans were 'doing absolutely nothing for Transkei'.

He said they had to be removed from service at the expiry of their contracts.

Chief Gwadiiso, of Ngqeleni, said white Zimbabwean policemen were enjoying luxury treatment and giving nothing in return.

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'They travel in very expensive cars, and live in luxury houses subsidised by the Government,' he said.

The chief cited an example of what he called 'little white South Africa' at Umtata police station. White policemen served whites only, he said.

'Only white people bring their complaints to the office occupied by these white policemen,' he said. 'Is that not discrimination on the grounds of colour? Why

should whites not be served at the common counter with Transkeians?'

Chief Gwadiiso also urged that some Transkei policemen be sent away for training — even if it were in South Africa — and then be brought back to train their brothers, instead of white policemen coming to train Transkeian recruits. — (Sapa)



103  
Charges  
dropped  
7/8/84

UMTATA — Security charges against 137 University of Transkei students were withdrawn here yesterday.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr H. F. van Zyl, said he had decided not to prosecute, but declined to give reasons.

Mr Van Zyl confirmed that the emergency regulations had been declared null and void, but did not associate this with his refusal to prosecute.

The student, detained by security police on May 22 after unrest which began early in May, were released last Friday — SAPA.

# Police silent on Unitra prof's flight

*D. Aspinall*

*7/6/84*

*103*

EAST LONDON — Transkei security police refused to comment yesterday on the flight to South Africa of a Unitra lecturer, Prof Nico Cloete.

The head of the security police, Brig Leonard Kawe, said: "I am not prepared to say why we want to see Prof Cloete nor even indicate if we will arrest him if he returns".

Prof Cloete said he left the country after Transkei security police had called at his home and questioned his wife.

He was driven to the Natal border in a borrowed car after hearing of the security police's visit.

Meanwhile, the principal of Unitra, Professor B. van der Merwe, has reacted to reports that he had been criticised at a meeting of the university's enlarged senate for not including in the agenda the issue of the deportation of five of the lecturing staff.

Members of the 40-strong enlarged senate said Prof Van der Merwe had quoted a section of the University of

Transkei Act to explain why the deportation issue had not been included on the agenda.

"I was only going according to the laws of the niversity," Professor Van der Merwe said yesterday.

"I am not above the law, I am bound by the law," he added.

Prof Van der Merwe said the regulations allowed only matters like curriculae, standard of examinations, appointment of invigilators and such matters to be discussed at meetings of the enlarged senate.

"An issue like deportation of staff could only be discussed at a meeting of the internal senate," he said.

Members of the senate, however, pointed out that elsewhere in the law provision was made for "any matters relating to the academics of the university" to be discussed.

The chairman of the governing council of the university, Mr A. T. Sigcu, declined to comment on the affair when approached yesterday.

137 students  
103 (103) are set free  
stay 1/6/84

UMTATA — Security charges against 137 University of Transkei students were withdrawn in Umtata yesterday.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr. H.F. van Zyl, said he had decided not to prosecute, but declined to give reasons.

Mr. van Zyl also confirmed that the emergency regulations had been declared null and void.

The students, detained by security police on May 22 in a police crackdown at the university after unrest which began early in May, were released last Friday after a brief court appearance. — Sapa.



# Transkei <sup>103</sup> is to build <sup>Stow</sup> a harbour <sup>8/6/84</sup>

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was negotiating with overseas firms for the building of an international airport and an international harbour, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said today.

Mr Jonas also said negotiations had been in progress with South Africa for the construction of rail links.

Negotiations for the building of the KD Matanzima Airport were in progress with a London-based firm, and it was hoped that the contract would be signed soon.

The building of an international harbour at Mngazana on the Wild Coast was being negotiated with a German-based firm, Mr Jonas said.

He also announced that Transkei Airways had taken over the Johannesburg-Umtata service from South African Airways. — Sapa.

# Court defines power of varsity principal

UMTATA — The Transkei Supreme Court ruled today that the principal of the University of Transkei, Professor B De V van der Merwe, had no powers to require students to sign undertakings either to attend lectures, or not to attend unauthorised gatherings.

Mr Justice J Davies was giving judgment in a civil action brought by a third-year BA student, Mr Robert Nogumla, against the university.

The principal was temporarily interdicted from demanding the signing of the undertaking by Mr Nogumla on May 22 this year during the student unrest.

Mr Justice Davies ordered that the university pay the costs of the action.

In the light of the university council's decision to close the university until July 10, the principal's decision had automatically fallen away. The need

for an interdict no longer existed.

"The decision was the principal's and not the council's. The suggestion in the principal's affidavit, that the council might ratify and adopt his decision, has now obviously fallen away."

After reading various sections of the University Act, the judge said the Act held that the powers of the principal — as chief executive officer — be prescribed by the statute.

## POWERS

The Act, he said, conferred no powers on him, "expressly or impliedly".

The statute declared that the principal was chief administrative officer and gave him the power to exercise general supervision over teachers, clerical staff and other staff members.

"There are neither inherent powers nor implied functions in

a post of chief administration officer and, in my view, his administrative functions and powers must relate to the power and duty to exercise general supervision."

It was not suggested that the council delegated any relevant powers to the principal, nor was it suggested that a right to take such a decision was invested in the principal.

"It follows, therefore, that whatever the moral and practical considerations were which prompted the principal to take the action, he had no power to require the applicant or any other student to sign the undertaking in question."

The judge also said that the principal had no right to stipulate that any students who failed to sign by the stipulated date would be regarded as having cancelled their registration. — Sapa.

103  
8/6/84

(103) D. R. ...  
Project to relieve housing shortage

UMTATA — The Department of Local Government and Land Tenure is to provide 4 500 houses this year to help alleviate the housing shortage.

The secretary of the department, Mr L. Mbabama, said a survey last year showed there was a backlog of 17 000 houses.

The department had to build 50 700 houses between now and 1990 to wipe it out.

7 000 houses were needed in Umtata, 3 000 in Butterworth and 7 000 in the other 26 towns.

A total of 38 000 would be for the low income group, 9 000 for the middle income group and 3 000 for the high income group.

Since 1983, the department had made 306 sites available for owner-built houses for the lower income group at Ikwezi extension and they had all been sold.

The department was building 2 326 houses at Ikwezi Township, also for the lower income group.

At Northcrest, 300 houses are under construction and these have been built for the middle income group. At Ezibeleni near Queenstown, 337 houses are being built for the middle income group.

A private firm of developers had taken over 700 sites at Southridge Park near the University of Transkei to build and sell houses to the higher income group.



# Transkei campuses criticize cop if

By Barney Mthomboti

A PROFESSOR who fled the Transkei this week said he believed the University of Transkei had involved security police in an internal dispute to block accusations of financial and academic mismanagement.

The country's security police were left kicking their heels this week after Professor Nico Cloete, head of psychology at the university, slipped quietly out of the net they were closing on him and resurfaced in Durban.

Resting at a friend's house in Westville, Professor Cloete said sanity would prevail again at the strife-torn university only when the principal and the registrar were removed from their positions.

He was hoping a three-man commission of inquiry into the month-old unrest at the university would afford the authorities an opportunity to rectify past blunders and bring stability on campus.

Professor Cloete, who first came into prominence when he prevented an ugly confrontation between students and armed police at the start of the unrest, was detained for a day and spent a night without a blanket while awaiting trial prisoners.

He was released because of lack of evidence but fired by his colleagues, including Professor Herbert Vilakazi, head of the sociology department,



Professor Nico Cloete

## Professor says security police were called in to stifle criticism

"I was in a Catch 22 situation. The principal had threatened to sack me for being absent from work and I ran the risk of being detained if I went back to the Transkei," he said this week.

He slipped back into the Transkei last Sunday night and attended a Senate meeting on Monday.

The Sunday Tribune understands a vote of no confidence was moved against the rector, Professor B de V van der Merwe, during the meeting but Professor van der Merwe had refused to allow the matter to be discussed saying it was unconstitutional.

The university's Staff Association, of which Prof Cloete is vice chairman, has already passed a vote of no confidence in the rector and has asked for his and the registrar's suspension pending the outcome of the commission of inquiry.

## Followed

When they called at his house, they took details about the colour of the car he drove, registration number and its make.

"I lent my car to a friend and they followed him the whole afternoon," he said with a chuckle.

"During the Senate meeting, a friend told me not to go to my house because the security police were looking for me. And 40 minutes after the Senate meeting the police were at my house. I didn't go back for the afternoon session and I understand they were waiting for me on campus."

While the security police were following his friend around the streets of Umtata, Prof Cloete's wife was driving him out of the territory through Fort St Johns. He arrived in Durban on Monday night.

"My wife arrived back in Umtata at 3 am and three security policemen were at my house at 7 am. They wanted me to report to their offices and when she told them I had left Transkei, they asked where I was and what my telephone number was."

"She refused to tell them. They then said leaving a country like that left a bad impression. My wife retorted by saying putting her husband in cell with 30 prisoners without a blanket also left a bad impression."

Prof Cloete, whose university office was sacked twice by the security police, spent this week preparing a 40-page testimony to submit to the commission by tomorrow.

He said he believed the university initially got the police involved in the controversy in order to block accusations of financial and academic mismanagement. Various officials were denounced and others sacked on allegations of corruption.

Meanwhile two students have been granted an interdict against the university authorities by the Transkei Supreme Court following their suspension from the campus.

The principal is a member of the Broederbond for instance.

Mr Robert Noguima had been ordered by the university principal, Professor B van der Merwe, to sign a declaration that he would not take part in nor convene meetings and would attend lectures diligently.

In granting the interdict, Mr Justice Davies, said the principal had no power to require any student to sign the undertaking in question or to stipulate that any student given date would be regarded as having cancelled their registration.

"It was an unfortunate incident because one gets very jealous of the reputation of one's embassy."

He did not wish to elaborate on the incident and did not know who had put the culprit up to the burglary. Nor did he wish to discuss the matter further.

"I don't want to talk about it. It's past."

Mr Steyn considered it sad that the British Government adopted a hard-line attitude against South Africa. When it was pointed out that Britain's stance was wholly determined by SA policies, he replied:

"Their stance is determined by the 44 Third World members of the British Commonwealth. Being leader of the League of Nations means Britain has to take into account what Mrs Gandhi feels and what Nigeria has to say..."

As an example of this he cited the British Government's "obligation" to honour the Gleneagles Agreement on sport, against its own wishes and despite strong grassroots support for re-establishing links with SA.

Mr Steyn said Britons were still staunch supporters of SA, and related this tale to support his contention:

"A friend from Benoni, Tim Beckett, called on the embassy by

beef with Yorkshire pudding and traditional steak and kidney pie.

His taste for English table fare notwithstanding, Mr Steyn will be remembered in London as the ambassador who hosted huge braai-style evenings and served bo-bote and boerevros with "slywepap".

With a diplomat's tact he had a quick reply to political critics who have referred to his surprise appointment as an ignominious demotion:

"My answer to that is an unmentionable word — but it's in the plural, and it bounces!"

He'd be 70 on Christmas Day this year and

lomat... and my contract was over."

Foreign Minister Piko Botha had unexpectedly telephoned one day and asked if he'd be interested in the Umtata job rather than going into retirement.

"At my age I'm living in injury time and was flattered, and tremendously excited, to even be considered for the post."

Mr Steyn was so excited by Transkei's future appointment as an ignominious demotion: that he wished he were younger — he wanted to live at least to the turn of the century so that he'd see the outcome of PW Botha's grand plan of a consociation of Southern African states.

tions with Southern Africa — provided stability could be established and maintained.

This was why he so looked forward to assuming a role in assisting the region's development.

Looking back on his four-year London posting, which came after he'd been Minister of Community Development, and his defection in 1973 from the United Party to the National Party, Mr Steyn said his tenure had been marred by only one incident: the break-in by one of his staff members at the London offices of the African National Congress.

The fare was three pounds and 50 pence and Tim offered the driver a five and told him to keep the change. But the driver said he was so overjoyed at having a South African passenger that he wouldn't accept a penny — that it was an honour for him to carry a South African.

"Tim told him not to be silly and pulled out a tenner — which was promptly accepted."

There are numerous incidents which Mr Steyn recalls over his four-year stay in London and which would cause sensations if they could be disclosed. But he isn't letting on about any.

While the security police were following his friend around the streets of Umtata, Prof Cloete's wife was driving him out of the territory through Fort St Johns. He arrived in Durban on Monday night.

"My wife arrived back in Umtata at 3 am and three security policemen were at my house at 7 am. They wanted me to report to their offices and when she told them I had left Transkei, they asked where I was and what my telephone number was."

"She refused to tell them. They then said leaving a country like that left a bad impression. My wife retorted by saying putting her husband in cell with 30 prisoners without a blanket also left a bad impression."

## From St James to Kraal of Matanzima

By Eddy Andriés

# The lonely diplomat

MARAIS Steyn has suddenly become the world's loneliest diplomat — for his is the only embassy, and he the only ambassador, in the whole Transkei.

The reason is that no government other than South Africa's recognises the tiny territory's sovereignty.

So it was a big move for Mr Steyn this week from the Court of St James, in London, to the Kraal of Matanzima, in Umtata. His official office and residence is sited all on its own about 10km out of town.

More accustomed now, after a four-year posting, to European ways and trappings of the job, he is still trying to adapt to the change of being back in Africa.

There will be no more white Christmases for him — and no more hobnobbing with the likes of the Prince and Princess of Wales or Margaret Thatcher, or going to operas at Covent Garden and tennis at Wimbledon.

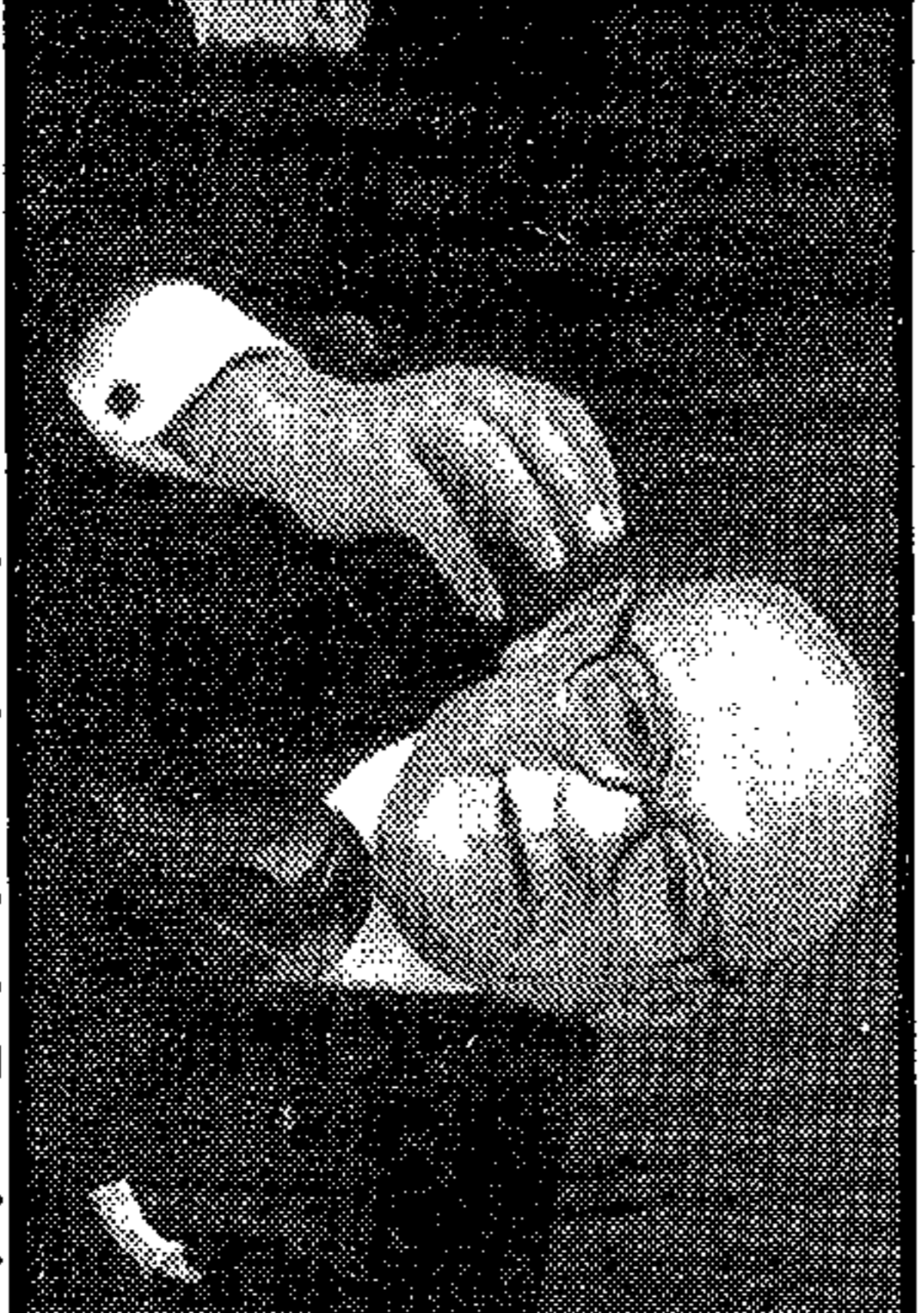
Instead there will just be ordinary local folk to meet in Umtata, where entertainment is restricted to twice-a-week cinema shows and social engagements are even more rare.

He was emphatic that he had been "shunned."

He has had three job offers so far.

"I'm looking for another job. I won't go back as long as the principal and registrar are still there. The whole conflict stems from this financial management, their authoritarian manner of treating staff and students and representing ideological values that are not in line with the majority of people on campus. The principal is a member of the Broederbond for instance."

Meanwhile two students have been granted an interdict against the university authorities by the Transkei Supreme Court following their suspension from the campus.



Marais Steyn... only ambassador in Transkei

He believed Transkei could become "one of the viable states of Africa" with the agricultural potential to feed 40 million people.

"The sky is the limit." Although he regarded his London posting as the cherry on top of his career, Southern Africa was "much more important to the Republic than Western Europe".

The Republic's future and security depended on

As an example of this he cited the British Government's "obligation" to honour the Gleneagles Agreement on sport, against its own wishes and despite strong grassroots support for re-establishing links with SA.

Mr Steyn said Britons were still staunch supporters of SA, and related this tale to support his contention:

"A friend from Benoni, Tim Beckett, called on the embassy by

pension from the campus and an order to one of them to sign a declaration before they would be allowed to return.

Mr Robert Noguima had been ordered by the university principal, Professor B van der Merwe, to sign a declaration that he would not take part in nor convene meetings and would attend lectures diligently.

In granting the interdict, Mr Justice Davies, said the principal had no power to require any student to sign the undertaking in question or to stipulate that any student given date would be regarded as having cancelled their registration.

"It was an unfortunate incident because one gets very jealous of the reputation of one's embassy."

He did not wish to elaborate on the incident and did not know who had put the culprit up to the burglary. Nor did he wish to discuss the matter further.

"I don't want to talk about it. It's past."

Mr Steyn considered it sad that the British Government adopted a hard-line attitude against South Africa. When it was pointed out that Britain's stance was wholly determined by SA policies, he replied:

"Their stance is determined by the 44 Third World members of the British Commonwealth. Being leader of the League of Nations means Britain has to take into account what Mrs Gandhi feels and what Nigeria has to say..."

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"A friend from Benoni, Tim Beckett, called on the embassy by



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SUNDAY EXPRESS June 10, 1984

# Dramatic dash from Transkei

A SENIOR university academic made a dramatic 250km dash to escape from the Transkei this week when he was told security police were hunting for him.

The warning came only 40 minutes after he accused the University of the Transkei's administration at a senate meeting of violating academic freedom by co-operating with the police.

This is the latest development in the uproar that has enveloped the university since last year when accusations of maladministration and corruption came to the surface.

Professor Nico Cloete, 36-year-old head of the university's Psychology Department, who fled this week, had also proposed a motion of no-confidence in the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, and the Registrar, but this was ruled out of order.

After charging the administration with intimidating staff members, co-operating with police in expelling four academics, and failing to challenge the deportation orders, Prof Cloete was warned in a note slipped to him by a colleague at the meeting to be careful of his movements.

It said he would be questioned by security police, in the light of what he had told the Senate. Other friends later advised Prof Cloete not to visit his wife and children at home in Umtata during the lunch recess.

Prof Cloete had left Transkei two weeks earlier for fear of being arrested, but slipped back across the border the previous day to attend the senate meeting.

Determined

## Academic flees as the police close in . . .



● Professor Nico Cloete

By KITT KATZIN

Mrs Cloete locked their home, leaving behind most of their possessions, and left Umtata early on Friday with her children. Seven hours later the family was reunited in Durban.

Yesterday Prof Cloete, who was detained in a cell with 30 alleged housebreakers after student unrest broke out on campus last month (charges against him of inciting students and of interfering with the course of justice were dropped) will reconsider his position at the university after a commissioner of inquiry has reported.



## Frothy filly puts a gleam in Rob's eye

THE managing director of Ellis Park, Mr Robert Denton, keeps his new filly Sou-brette at careful arm's length at the Vaal race

ing her run," Mr Denton said.

With him is Mrs Jean Barnard who was scheduled to show off Gerlie Coetzee's new horse, Pretty Sharp. But

“When introduced to a lady, I can never remember who should make the first move to shake hands.  
\* But I do know precisely which cigarettes to present afterwards.”



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### Determined

He was determined, said informed sources, to express his views to the senate on the deportations and arrest and detention without trial of several students.

Forty minutes later, his wife Elize, sent a message to him to say three security policemen had called at their house and wanted to question him. They had asked for a description of his car. He decided to race for the border immediately.

When the senate meeting resumed at 2pm two security policemen were observed outside the chamber, and later, unknown to Prof Cloete, the senate adopted a motion expressing its concern at the violation of academic freedom, and condemning the deportations and detentions.

But by that time, Mrs Cloete had packed an overnight bag, placed their children, Julia, four, and Liza, two, in the care of friends, and left the house.

She and Prof Cloete set out in a borrowed car on a six-hour dash through Pondoland for the Natal border. They avoided detection by sticking to gravel roads.

### Children

Friends from Durban met them at the border crossing at Port Edward, and Mrs Cloete drove back to Umtata along the same tortuous route to rejoin the children. She reached Umtata at 4am, and telephoned her husband to say security police had again called, demanding to know where he was in South Africa.

Through his wife, they ordered him to report to them by July 10, when the university re-opens, and warned he would be in serious trouble if he did not.

close in . . .



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By KITT KATZIN

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Matters came to a head this week when members of the enlarged senate expressed grave concern at the infringement of academic freedom.

They forced a debate, initially disallowed by the principal, Prof van der Merwe, on the deportation of academics.

At least two members of the senate, Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor Dreyer Kruger, head of the psychology department at Rhodes University, had sent a telegram to the university's Registrar, asking for the issue to be included on the agenda for debate.

### Challenge

But this, apparently, was not done and Prof van der Merwe, according to sources, ruled that the university's statute did not allow for a debate.

The decision was challenged, and discussion followed.

Concern was expressed at reports that members of the administration had assisted police to detain lecturers and students and Prof Cloete, speaking in support of the claim, alleged the university allowed its vehicles to be used by police to transport students to prison.

He said that while in detention he saw a sworn statement, signed by a staff member, alleging certain students were associated with banned organisations.

## A holiday home for two happy hippos

AFTER an absence of nearly 100 years, hippos may again wallow in the waters of Groenvlei near Kapsna.



## Frothy filly puts a gleam in Rob's eye

THE managing director of Ellis Park, Mr Robert Denton, keeps his new filly Soubrette at careful arm's length at the Vaal race course this week.

"She was a bit frothy after a race and I don't mean to take any chances," he said.

He does not ride himself — "I'm too fat". "But I get a tremendous kick out of see-

ing her run," Mr Denton said.

With him is Mrs Jean Barnard who was scheduled to show off Gerrie Coetzee's new horse, Pretty Sharp. But the champ's horse kicked up such a fuss that it took two grooms to calm it and lead it away. Neither horse won its race that day . . .

Picture: DEENA SHAPIRO

## White flags flutter as ladies charge

By GRAHAM WATTS

THE militant Kappiekommando this week sent small patches of white cloth — a variation of the ancient practice of sending a white feather as an accusation of cowardice — to National Party MPs and MPCs in the Transvaal and Free State.



● The white cloth sent to remind Nats of their history

The far-right women's organisation — named after the Voortrekker bonnets they wear on ceremonial occasions — sent the *witdoekke* to the politicians as "reminders of their history". Its members refuse to explain whether the gesture is intended to convey any more than this.

The practice of sending a white feather to men who refuse to join military forces or who evade military duty goes back to the days of cockfighting, possibly as early as the 5th Century, because white feathers in the tail of a cock were thought to indicate inferior breeding and weakness.

Every MP and MPC in the two provinces is believed to have received one *witdoek* through the post.

Printed on the *witdoek* is a verse, believed to be from a poem by C Louis Leipoldt: *Die kale grafte roep: Onthou! Onthou! Gedenk die lyding van kind en vrou — a reference to the graves and the suffering of women and children during the Boer War.*

"When introduced should make \* But I do know afterwards."



\* A handsome Latin the hands of ladies. occasions one should handy, as the flavour need no introduction.







**FRONDE FER-**  
ARIS is poised to  
his title as  
Transvaal train-  
when he sends  
Speak Up, Bat-  
Vixen and Fresh  
to win on  
day.

The battle of bri-  
sprinters at  
oyville Chair-  
Stakes is fea-  
as the tenth  
on the Turfon-  
card. Ted's  
bition is the one  
watch.

Page 15

**Transkei releases  
migrant, 53, six  
months later**

said her husband Ban-  
gixhanti arrived from  
Cape Town, where he  
worked, on December  
16 for the Christmas  
vacation last year.

He was picked up  
at their home on De-  
cember 22 by two  
security policemen.  
She only saw him  
again in March this  
year at the All Saints'  
Hospital near Engco-  
bo, where he was hos-

pitalised under police  
guard.

At the hospital, Mr  
Sonyaka informed her  
that he had been de-  
tained under emer-  
gency regulations, but  
that he had not been  
questioned once du-  
ring his arrest.

Transkei Security  
Police head Brigadier  
L S Kawe said the re-  
maining detainees  
would be freed if the

police "has nothing  
against them".

Mr Madikizela said  
his firm was on the  
verge of processing  
similar applications to  
secure the release of  
the remaining detai-  
nees — among them a  
65-year-old, man who  
has been in detention  
since December last  
year under the same  
regulations.

A 53-year-old mi-  
grant labourer who  
was detained under  
Transkei's emerge-  
ncy regulations six  
months ago was  
released this week  
— after an urgent  
application to the  
Transkei Supreme  
Court.

There are still 114  
others in detention.  
They have all been  
detained since No-  
vember last year.

In Mrs Ntusile Son-  
yoka's affidavits, she



**new**

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Full report

**Swazi**  
**on**

AN ANC man  
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this week.

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an arms cache  
went digging.

**Removal  
letter  
rejected**



...or we may have to  
back to our members for  
response," said Ramaphosa  
The NUM's public dem  
for a 25 percent increase,  
as the Chamber is offering  
Ramaphosa told City Press yes-  
terday, shortly before moving  
into the talks that he and other  
union officials had been given  
a negotiating mandate at last  
weekend's miners' congress,  
specially called to consider  
wages.  
"Depending on the kind of  
offer the Chamber of Mines  
comes up with, we may either  
reject it, in terms of our manda-  
consequences.  
A strike on the gold  
could have major econ  
industrial relations and pe  
negotiations.  
would be prepared to  
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Ramaphosa was tight  
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# Ex-Selous Scouts live life of 103 'luxury' in Transkei

WHITE Zimbabwean expatriates — including members of the notorious Selous Scouts — attached to the Transkei Police Force were "doing absolutely nothing for Transkei" and had to be removed from service at the expiry of their contracts, a member of the Transkei National Assembly, Chief Dumisani Gwadiso, said this week.

Speaking in a debate on the Police Vote during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, Chief Gwadiso of Ngqeleni said white Zimbabwean policemen were enjoying luxury treatment while they were doing nothing for Transkeians.

"They travel in very expensive cars and live in luxury houses subsidised by the government while doing absolutely nothing."

He cited an example of "little white South Africa" at the Umtata Police Station where white policemen served whites only.

**CP Correspondent  
UMTATA**

"Only white people bring their complaints to the office occupied by these white policemen. Is that not discrimination on the grounds of colour? Why should whites not be served at the common counter with Transkeians?" he asked.

He also urged that some Transkei policemen be sent away for training, even if in South Africa, and then be brought back to train their brothers, instead of white policemen coming to train Transkeian recruits.





Professor Cloete relaxing with his wife and daughters

Picture: JIMMY HUTTON

103

10/6/84

# Fugitive prof accuses top varsity staff

A FUGITIVE university professor this week claimed security police harassment and detention, instigated by top Transkei University administration staff, had forced him to flee the country.

This week Professor Nico Cloete, Professor of Psychology at the University of Transkei, was re-united with his wife Elize and daughters Lisa, 4, and Julia, 2, at the Durban home of a friend and former colleague.

He said his flight from the Transkei involved a late night trip on treacherous Transkeian roads in a borrowed bakkie.

## Reasons

He listed among the reasons for disruption at the university and which culminated in his flight:

- A vote of no confidence in the university's Principal, Professor Ben van der Merwe — endorsed by more than 80 percent of the academic staff — but ruled out of order by the principal;
- A bid by the Transkeian security police to detain the university's entire SRC;
- How 500 frightened unarmed students cornered in the university library, faced about 100 equally petrified armed Transkeian police;
- Futile attempts by the head of the Transkeian security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, to defuse the potentially bloody situation by blatantly ignoring orders from the chief of police;
- An encounter by Profes-

By MICHAEL JOHNSON

sor Cloete in a crowded Umtata jail with a 14-year-old boy — held for more than two months without trial on a count of suspected house-breaking.

● And how security policemen forced students to parade naked carrying chairs on their heads in a bid to extract information.

"The situation at Unitra is chaotic," said the Professor, who fled the country at the same time that two of his colleagues were deported.

"The issue is not one of state security or I would not have been released from detention. I believe the security police were invited onto campus by the senior university administration.

"I can see no way in which the situation can return to normal as long as the present administration is in power," said Professor Cloete, who said he had "burned his bridges" and would be looking elsewhere for a job.

The professor was smuggled out of Transkei by his wife on Tuesday, but it was only on Thursday morning that he was re-united with her and their children.

## Brave trip

Mrs Cloete made a brave trip back to Umtata to collect their daughters and their car which had been left with a friend.

Her trip included another encounter with security police who said her husband's furtive departure had "left a bad impression".

Professor Cloete said: "It's time the world heard what is happening in the Transkei.

"This is not the first barrage to go on at the university, but the continuation of a string of events that probably started when a commission last year found various administration staff guilty of corruption."

A secretary for Brigadier Kawe's office said the Brigadier was "not available for comment" as he was "not in the Transkei".

Professor Ben van der Merwe, the university's principal, was unavailable for comment yesterday.



# Detainees: Transkei doubles list

By SAM MABE

THE NUMBER of detentions for 1984 more than doubled during May due to the nine-day detention of 137 students of the University of Transkei, according to the monthly report of the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC).

However, the number of persons still in detention at the end of May was 38, the lowest for some time, the report says.

The report goes on to state that 12 people were still under banning orders in South Africa and that seven people were served with deportation orders by the Transkei Security Police during the month of May.

## Literature

Also, a substantial number of political trials were completed during May and there was a high number of trials for possession of banned literature. Of the seven cases, charges were dropped in one and there were acquittals in the remaining six cases.

The highest number of this year's detentions involved scholars, students and teachers, of whom 146 were detained during May alone. The other 24 were detained during other periods of the year.

Trade unionists and workers detained for the year numbered 11, community and political workers 79, clergy and church workers three, one journalist and 22 people under an unspecified category. This totalled 286 people.





Price 23c + 2c GST

## ba Sebe on bail

idence guilty of breaking his bail conditions and was remanded. Mr Sebe was granted bail of R10 000 again

yesterday on condition that he does not leave Ciskei and reports to the Zwelitsha police station.

Mr Sebe contravened the same conditions last time by going to his farm near King William's Town. The court found that Mr Sebe used a South African road to his farm.

The case was postponed to July 3. — SAPA.

## No reaction on deported lecturers

PORT ELIZABETH — The chairman of the council of the University of Transkei, Mr A. T. Sigcu, said yesterday he had made representations to Cabinet members to reconsider the deportation of six Unitra lecturers.

But he was not hopeful the lecturers would be allowed to return.

Two weeks ago the Unitra council decided to call on the Transkei Government to reconsider the deportations of Prof Gerhardt Totemeyer, Prof Herbert Vilakazi, Mr Majalifa Ralekheto, Mr Robert Morrell and Mrs Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin.

Since then, Prof Nico Cloete has fled after learning that he was to be deported as well.

Mr Sigcu said he had received no response from any of the Cabinet Ministers.

He said the commission formed two weeks ago by the Unitra council to investigate student unrest had not met yet. A council meeting today would decide when and how the commission would go about its job.

"It's a very difficult situation. I've been talking to various people at cabinet level but have made no written representations. We're not looking for immediate action and I couldn't say I'm hopeful at this stage that the lecturers will be taken back," he said.

According to Prof Selwyn Miller, special assistant to the principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, the council will also discuss whether the SRC will be reinstated.

This follows a supreme court ruling last week declaring the decision of Prof Van der Merwe to suspend an SRC member invalid. — DDC.

# ze-up



## Buses stoned 3 held

EAST LONDON — Three people were arrested at Horseshoe station near Highgate here yesterday for stoning buses, Col J. Sydow, chief of railway police, said.

He said a group of people from one coach jumped out of the train, picked up stones and started pelting buses from the platform.

No one was injured and there was no damage to the buses, he said.

Col Sydow said the police ordered everybody out of the coach and took names and addresses.

The three arrested men would appear in court soon, he said. — DDR.

## 37 arrested Swapo members in court

WINDHOEK — The 37 people arrested at a Swapo function at the weekend appeared briefly in court in Windhoek last night, a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced.

The court appearance arose from an alleged violation of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act.

The case was postponed but no firm date for their next appearance was set.

The 37 were released on their own recognisances.

103 D. Appatch 16/6/84

## Mda: normalise Dispatch ties

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition in the Transkei National Assembly, Mr Caledon Mda, appealed to the government yesterday to take the initiative in normalising relations with the Daily Dispatch.

"Otherwise," said Mr Mda, "we shall have cut off our own nose to spite our face."

Mr Mda said in the Assembly that the Daily Dispatch had played a significant role in placing Transkei on the map.

Mr Mda said Transkei required all the weapons, all the implements and all the tools available to project her image to the world. Transkei had achieved her independence through the loss of a few drops of ink, he said, and one would have expected that the government would appreciate and respect the fact that the pen was mightier than the sword.

"The withdrawal of the residence permit of the

Daily Dispatch's representative in Umtata has reduced Transkei to the status of an insignificant outpost, if the scanty briefs about Transkei in that paper are anything to go by," he said.

Mr Mda also said in his speech that considering the fact that Transkei belonged to the same regional development delimitation area as the Border and Ciskei, one would naturally want to see positive evidence of rapprochement and co-operation among the constituent members of the region.

He also expressed his concern and misgivings at the failure of the government to take members into its confidence in regard to the matter of the disturbances at Unitra. He said Transkei MPs would be confronted at home with a number of questions regarding those disturbances.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima declined to comment on Mr Mda's address. He said Mr Mda had been expressing his opinion and he (the premier) did not have to comment. — DDR.



# 'Transkei pensioners are being ripped off'

103  
C. Press 17/6/84

TRANSKEI government clerks were helping chiefs and headmen to embezzle money destined for old age pensioners.

This was revealed by homeland Social Welfare and Pensions Minister D D Ndamase in the Transkei National Assembly this week.

In his policy speech, read by Minister G T Vika, Chief Ndamase said his department had discovered that some chiefs and headmen, working together with clerks from various government departments, embezzled old age pension benefits.

He said it had also been discovered that some headmen did not report the deaths of beneficiaries so that they could, in connivance with government clerks, use powers of attorneys to draw the money indefinitely.

Chief Ndamase said other startling discoveries

were that some chiefs and headmen deliberately refused or were unable to comply with their demands for bribes.

"Whereas the agency functions performed by these various departmental officials on behalf of my department are appreciated, and without defending or blaming any category, it is considered constructive to ask all government departments concerned to be compassionate, considerate and sympathetic to the requests as well as problems of the prospective and approved pensioner," he said.

"Unfortunately, I cannot reveal the names of some of the culprits since the matter is subjudice.

"I would only like to sound a strong warning to those who have not been caught and mention that my department, in co-operation with police are surveying the situation."

# Transkei questions SA agreements

103  
D. M. ...  
19/6/84

UMTATA — South African authorities did not respect the independent and foreign status of a Transkeian in South Africa and bilateral agreements between the two countries should be reviewed, a government report said yesterday.

The annual report of the Department of Foreign Affairs said Transkei had already given notice to South Africa that bilateral agreements concluded between the two countries in 1976 should be reviewed.

The report said the lot of a Transkeian in South Africa had not improved markedly since the granting of independence.

It said it was difficult to differentiate between the Transkeian travel document and the South African "dompas".

South African authorities continued to use the Transkeian document for endorsements imposing restrictions on the holder.

"This drives home the point that the South African authorities do not respect the independent and foreign status

of a Transkeian in South Africa.

"This has raised questions about the agreements between the two countries, relating to the employment and contracting of labour from Transkei," the report said.

Transkei's diplomatic mission in South Africa had been "vigorous" in asserting officials' diplomatic status, the report said.

"But various actions by South African officials have proved that the white people of South Africa still do not accept the reality of a Transkeian diplomat in their country," the report said.

Transkei's "international rejection" was also discussed in the report which said initial steps had been taken in the proper organisation of overseas offices.

Projections for the future included offices in one or two African countries and a redistribution of overseas offices to cover the more sensitive areas in England, West Germany and the United States. — SAPA.



POTENTIAL

# Bar Council upset by Transkei bill

103  
P. Ranshath  
22/6/84

UMTATA — The Transkei Bar Council has expressed concern over a new bill passed by Parliament which indemnifies the government from prosecution retrospectively from June 1980.

The council after a meeting here yesterday said it would issue a "very strong" protest if individuals were deprived retrospectively of

recourse to the law for wrongs committed against them.

The Indemnity Bill went through all its stages in the National Assembly last week.

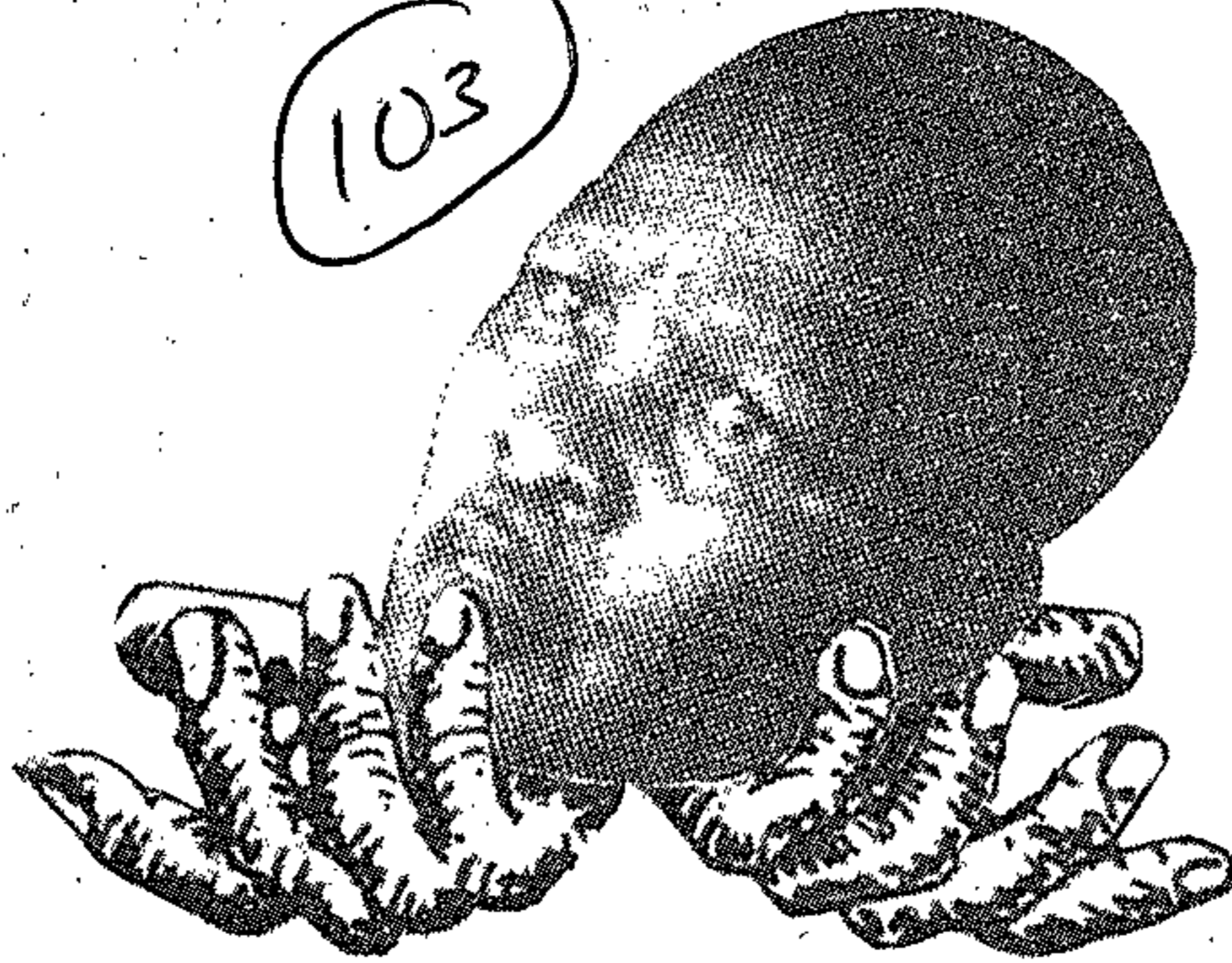
The Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letlaka, told the Assembly the Bill was meant to save Transkei taxpayers' money from being "siphoned" by over 100 University of

Transkei students detained for nine days under the Transkei state of emergency.

The Bar Council's statement said it was "greatly perturbed by a newspaper report

which said the bill was aimed at granting complete indemnity to the Transkei government from liability for unlawful acts committed in the course of state duties.

# 'Don't worry — KD is in my hands'



## Ngceba reassured henchmen, court told

"K D MATANZIMA is in my hands," former Transkei police commissioner Major-General Martin Ngceba told a group of men who allegedly helped him beat up a man he claimed was sleeping with his sister, the Umtata Regional Court heard this week.

The general is alleged to have made this remark after he and 11 other men — seven of them his brothers — raided Mrs Irene Ngceba's house and beat up all the occupants with sjamboks and sticks.

According to one of those beaten up, 67-year-old "witchdoctor" Sidwell Faku, Mr Ngceba had told his men not to worry about being caught as "K D is in my hands" — which Mr Faku took to mean that State President Matanzima was being manipulated by the former general.

Mr Faku said Mr Ngceba's men had beaten him up after accusing him of having an affair with one of his relatives, Mrs Mavis Ngceba. The general demanded that he sign a written statement confessing his "adultery," he said.

Mr Faku told the former general he was unable to sign it, as his hands were swollen from being beaten by the men. Mr Ngceba then wrote the "confession" him-

self and demanded that Mr Faku pay him R1 000 within seven days.

Later, Mr Faku said, he signed the confession, but told Mr Ngceba he was unable to pay the R1 000.

Mr Faku was released shortly afterwards, after Mr Ngceba told his men to "let him go free, as he will die like a dog — as did a policeman called Mantutle".

Mr Faku spent several days in East London's Frere Hospital after his assault, the court heard.

During the trial, Mr Faku denied that he was a "well-known adulterer" who supplied herbs to women whose husbands were away.

Mr Faku said he had visited a number of Bolotwa homesteads only to supply herbs and to cure the sick.

Mr Ngceba and his 11 co-accused are charged with housebreaking with intent to commit assault, and nine charges of assault following their alleged raid on Mrs Ngceba's Idutywa home on January 6 this year.

The accused are: Papane Ngceba, 50, his brothers Dumile, 57, Ndla-liso, 47, Mzukisi, 39, Ndzeli, 44, Mzimkulu, 46, and Livingstone, 24, as well as Mr Fezekile Mcetywa, 27, Mzwandile Masela, 22, Mr Samkelo Ndikanda, 27, and Mr Gaba Mzane, 46.

They have all pleaded not guilty.  
(Proceeding)



*D. Orbatel*  
**Pik tells  
of Xhosa  
unity appeal**

**JOHANNESBURG** — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a by-election meeting here last night he and the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had tried to persuade the leaders of Transkei and Ciskei to agree to form a federation between their two states.

The attempts were made before and after Ciskei was granted independence in December 1981, he said. Both territories are designated as Xhosa "homelands" and the feeling was that it was unnecessary duplication to have two "homelands" for the same people.

But, Mr Botha said, although President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei had agreed in principle to the idea of a united, federal Xhosa state consisting of two units, he had insisted Ciskei should first become independent in order to negotiate on equal terms with Transkei.

Mr Botha, who was speaking in support of the National Party Candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer, in tomorrow's by-election in Rosettenville, re-emphasised South Africa's stand that implementation of the United Nations settlement plan in SWA/Namibia was dependent on the withdrawal of 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa favoured direct talks between President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, he said.

South Africa believed the problems of Southern Africa were best solved by talks between local leaders and that the way to end the Angolan civil war was for President Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi to negotiate a settlement.

— SAPA.

103

D. B. Spatcher 27/6/87

# Unitra inquiry date set

EAST LONDON — The commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent unrest at the University of Transkei is to sit in Umtata early next month.

This was disclosed yesterday by the chairman of the three-man commission, Mr A. T. Sigcu, who said that a start had already been made on sorting through all the documentary evi-

dence. Mr Sigcu, who is also chairman of the university council, said the commission had not been given any direct terms of reference, "but we intend making a thorough study of the issue". "We will rely mainly

on documentary evidence but may call witnesses for verbal evidence when we meet in Umtata early next month," he said.

Mr Sigcu said that he and the other two members of the commission, Prof J. du Plessis and Mr

will also go into the matter of the deportation of six of the university's lecturing staff.

Five staff members — Prof Gerhard Totemeyer, Prof Herbert Villakazi, Mr Majalifa Ralekheto, Mr Robert Mowell and Mrs Elizabeth Thaele-Rinkins

were deported immediately after the unrest in late May.

A sixth staff member, Prof Nico Cloete, fled the country before he could be served with his deportation order.

More than 130 students were arrested during the unrest, which was sparked off by claims of mal-administration, but they were later discharged. — DDR.



# Transkei GST to stay at 7 pc

103 D. Aspatel  
27/6/04

UMTATA — General sales tax would not be increased in Transkei and would remain at seven per cent when South Africa increases GST to 10 per cent on July 1, the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, announced here yesterday.

Mr Qaba said his government had decided against increasing GST because external inflation was constantly being imported into the country as Transkei produced very few of its own

consumer goods.

"It is therefore abundantly clear that this double inflation has contributed to the lowering of the quality of life of the Transkeian people, who at the best of times are living from hand to mouth.

"The sales tax inspectors of my department will be on the lookout ensuring that people are not exploited. If anybody is caught, he will be handed over for prosecution.

"It is an incontrovertible fact that business people are in the market to make a profit. Profit as such is not wrong if it is the result of legitimate planning and honest labour.

"I know that the majority of business people are God-fearing people and will not stoop low to exploit the gullibility and ignorance of the masses on the pretext that the government has decided to increase the GST," Mr Qaba said. — SAPA.

# Transkei an 'appendage'<sup>103</sup>

**Political Staff**

IN A further attack on the "homelands" policy, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday accused the government of giving "independence" to Transkei to "avoid the constitutional implications of black permanence".

In a statement in Cape Town, he said Transkei was "an appendage to the South African State" and utterly dependent on the South African taxpayer for its continued existence.

"In order to provide this appendage with the trappings of 'independence', a wholly-inappropriate State structure has been recreated in Transkei which duplicates services already offered by the South African Govern-

ernment had perfected "to a fine art" the growth of a bureaucracy in "white" South Africa. He said this tendency could be the "forerunner of corruption and inefficiency in government".

Later in the debate, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, rejected Dr Slabbert's criticism of burgeoning bureaucracies in both the "homelands" and "white" South Africa.

He also told Dr Slabbert to compare Transkei to Lesotho when considering the economic plight of various states.

In his statement yesterday, Dr Slabbert said it was "irrelevant" for Mr Botha to suggest comparing Transkei to Lesotho.

"My point was pre-

1978 and 1983.

"These increases took place against the stated intention of the Prime Minister to rationalize the public service.

"He (Mr Botha) has yet to answer my main charge, which was that the much-vaunted process of rationalization in fact caused more compartmentalization, more bureaucratic muddle, and more opportunities for empire-building," Dr Slabbert said.

He added that the aim should be for a "leaner, smaller and more productive" State administration, but the trend was in fact in the other direction.

In the debate on Tuesday, Dr Slabbert said: "I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country. To call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control."

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

In Transkei, Dr Slabbert said, the total annual cost of the public service — including the executive and MPs — was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'," he said.



ment and costs Transkei — and indirectly the South African taxpayer — vast sums of money on which we see little or no return," he said.

On Tuesday, during a debate in Parliament on the third reading of the budget, Dr Slabbert said the "homelands" were "bureaucratic disaster areas".

He also said the gov-

cisely that we are making the same mistakes which 'Africa' has made with our own 'independent homelands'. To the extent that Transkei is similar to Lesotho, my point is then validated," Dr Slabbert said.

He added that in spite of the increased number of teachers for blacks, the bureaucracy had grown by 61 084 between



# Transkei to keep GST at 7 percent

GENERAL Sales Tax in Transkei would remain at seven percent when South Africa increased GST to 10 percent on July 1, Minister of Finance, Sidney Qaba announced in Umtata this week.

Mr Qaba said his government had decided against increasing the GST, considering Transkei had to contend with external inflation imported into the country.

"It is therefore abundantly clear that this double inflation has contributed to the lowering of the quality of life of the Transkeian people, who at the best of times are living from hand to mouth."

He said the sales tax inspectors of his department would ensure people were not exploited, threatening prosecution for those caught.

"I know that the majority of business people are God-fearing people and will not stoop low to exploit the gullibility and ignorance of the masses on the pretext that the government has decided to increase the GST," Mr Qaba said.



of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Nyerere of Tanzania, Prince Bhekimphele of Swaziland, met in a special session at Gaborone, Botswana, who is chairman of the African Development Bank and host of the

as observers. Mr Oliver Tambo, of the African National Congress, and Mr Kgama, leader of the Botswana Congress Party, will be attending. Mr Kgama will be sending a message since they will be attending.

Picture: EMILIA JAKUBCHAK

# Matanzima pressurised teachers' (103)

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei used his position as Chancellor of the University of Transkei to pressurise lecturers to change the marks of students, according to a former lecturer at the university, Mr Robert Morrell. Mr Morrell levelled the accusation in a paper delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand at a conference of the Association of Sociologists of South Africa. Mr Morrell was one of four lecturers deported from Transkei in May after police baton-charged protesting students on the university campus. He taught history at the university until he was ordered out of Transkei.

Transkei's political system effectively placed President Matanzima in a position of "great authority and power" and encouraged staff and students to bypass normal channels and to appeal to him directly, Mr Morrell said.

He added: "This has in the past resulted in pressure being exerted on lecturers to change marks, in lecturers being rapped over the knuckles for 'negative behavior' (which often means failing the friend of a Transkei VIP) and in students either being expelled from residence or suspended from the university."

But, Mr Morrell continued, "such petty meddling in university affairs was totally overshadowed by the use of the police to discipline students and ensure

that the administration's authority was not challenged".

He cited clauses from Transkei's Public Security Act to demonstrate the "oppressive" nature of Transkei society and concluded: "Only people with massive self-deception can claim that academic freedom can exist under such circumstances."

But academic freedom was not only undermined by draconian laws, the police and their informers — the legacy of "Bantu Education" aided its destruction. "Students emerging from this system and entering Unitra have been worn down, they appear dulled.

"They only occasionally volunteer information, rarely offer an opinion and never criticise," he said.

ATTENTION: 100 copies of SAAN — the Rand Daily Sunday Times, Express and the Mail — a new telephone system installed by SAA. Readers can call 2917, a number calls will be routed to a station.

The circulation of the telephone system was increased from 6 from Monday to from 8 am to 11 days and

POLITICAL comment in the SAAN is available by Patrick Laurence, sub-editing by Bryan David Anderson, all of

## Set for life

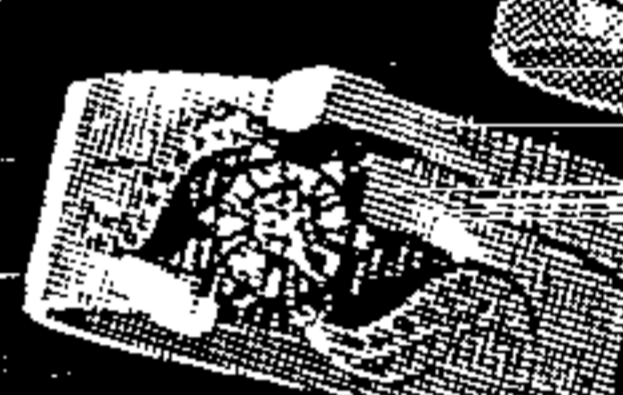
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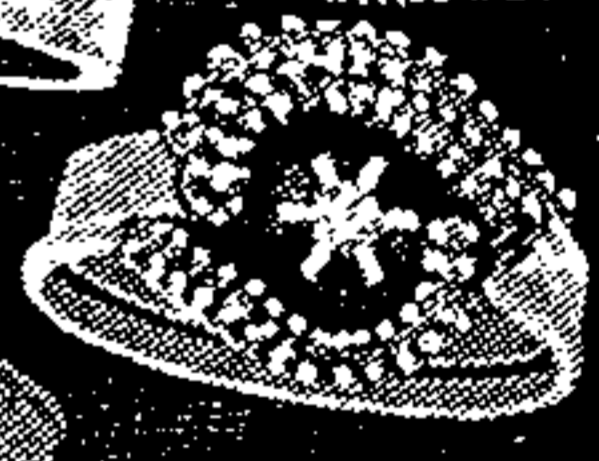
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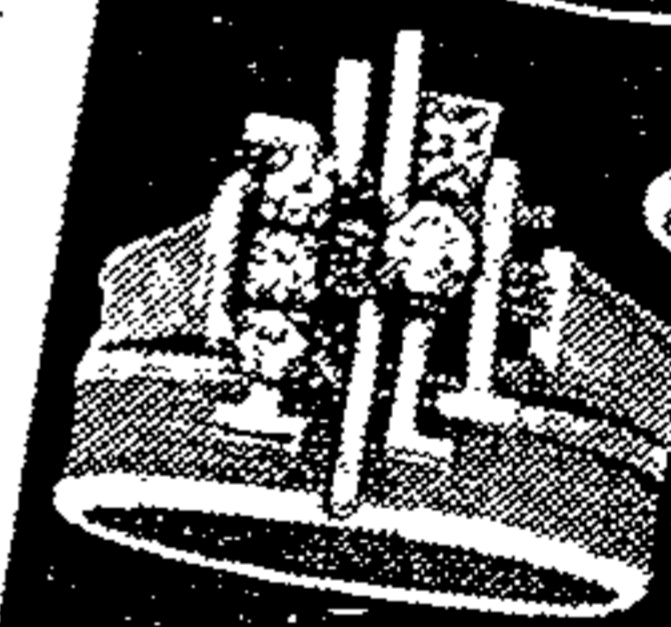
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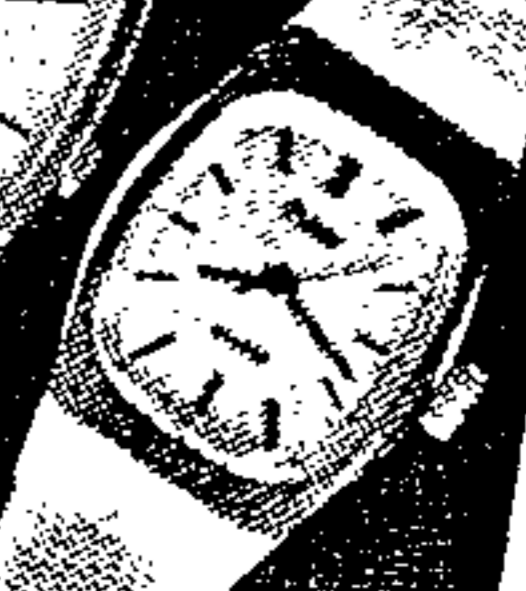


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~~SECRET~~  
103

# Umtata frees 200 detainees

MORE than 200 people from Engcobo near Umtata have been released after almost six months in Security Police detention.

The detainees' lawyer, Prince Madikizela, said the men were held since December last year. They were detained

in the Lower Mnyolo, Upper Mnyolo and Upper Gqaka areas under emergency regulations. Last month Trans-

kei's emergency regulations were scrapped — a declaration which led to the release of 136 students from the University of Transkei.

Transkei security police confirmed that the Engcobo men have been released unconditionally.

# 'Unrest caused by headmaster'

THE actions of the principal of the university of the Transkei — reputedly the highest-paid principal in the country with a salary of R4 440 a month plus generous perks — has been identified as one of the major causes of the unrest which led to the closure of the university and the deportation of five lecturers.

Professor B de V van der Merwe has come under increasing criticism from staff members for the way he handled the unrest and initial investigation into corruption involving senior university officials.

The SOWETAN learned that Prof Van der Merwe had been notified in writing by a university employee as early as October 1981 that senior officials were using university labour to their private ends and misappropriating materials.

"Instead of investigating the allegations all the rector did was to write an unsympathetic reply to the employee concerned," sources said.

A probe into the corruption charges was launched in mid-1983 by the acting principal, Professor W Nkuhlu, while Prof Van der Merwe was away. The investigation led to the sacking of four senior officials and the suspension of several others early this year.

The allegations have also drawn attention to the salary and perks Prof Van der Merwe receives. In addition to an after-tax salary of R4 440 a month and a rent-free house, he receives a monthly allowance of R295. He also has an annual pension of R40 000 from the SA Government.

He has employed his wife as his secretary at a monthly salary of about R1 300. But because she is said to be unable to type, she has her own personal typist.

His other perks and privileges are:

- A daily subsistence allowance of R150 each for himself and wife/secretary when away on official business;
- A daily catering allowance for official guests of R8 for breakfast, R10 for lunch and R15 for dinner;
- A subsidised car which becomes his after 52 000 km. His present car is a Mercedes Benz 380 SE. Apart from free petrol and a running allowance he receives a depreciation allowance;
- He has undertaken expenses-paid trips to Mauritius, Europe and the Far East to raise loans for the university. None of these loans has materialised; and
- Complimentary gifts of liquor from the university stores for his Umtata home and his holiday cottage at Gonubie near East London.



Unitra 9/11/84  
students to return,  
but...

UMTATA. — The Students Representative Council of the University of Transkei yesterday conditionally called off the two-month boycott of lectures, but said certain demands had to be met by next week.

A statement, signed by the SRC president, Mr Z Mbalu, said the decision to end the boycott was to avoid closure of the university this year.

It was not due to "pressure from any special person".

The statement listed demands by students as "conditions" for their return to lectures as:

- The return of the six deported lecturers and the resignation of the principal, Prof B van der Merwe.
- The dropping of an appeal by the university against the Transkei Supreme Court ruling last month that the university had no right to suspend a member of the SRC.
- The commission of inquiry investigating the disturbances to be called on to solve the crisis by concentrating on the students' call for the reversal of the deportation orders and resignation of the principal.

The SRC undertook to continue its negotiations with the university authorities but noted if their demands were not met the council would have to decide what "future action" to take.

The commission is expected to release its finding and recommendations on Monday, the deadline set by students for their demands to be met.

"We shall look forward to the findings and the recommendations of the commission of inquiry," the statement said.

Until then, the SRC was urging students to go to lectures. — Sapa.

Now

# Set to spend fortune on airport, harbour

Mr Dunjwa, flying school owner Mike Basson, and Mr Macmillan Bikitsha with the 20 pupil pilots ... and trainee pilots Mr Mda



# WATKINS REPORT

BY STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

**ANOTHER impoverished homeland is going on a multi-million rand spending spree.**

Transkei is building a R36-million international airport at Umtata.

The homeland is also planning a multi-million rand harbour on the Wild Coast.

And it is spending R400 000 on the training of 20 private pilots.

These developments follow hot on the heels of plans for a similar splurge by the Ciskei — on an international airport, pilots, aircraft and a harbour — which earned the intense displeasure of the South African Government.

During the recent Parliamentary session Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha slammed the Ciskei's airport plans as inappropriate at this stage of its development.

There has been widespread criticism that South Africa's massive financial contribution — R2,2-billion this year — to the dirt poor homelands is being wasted by the independent states on extravagant and unnecessary status symbols.

Now Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima is to get his own executive jet — though government officials this week declined to confirm this.

They did however disclose the building of a new airport, with envisaged airlinks to Africa and Europe, which is to replace the existing K B Matanzima airport.

## Loan scheme

They also confirmed that the Transkei Government has awarded a British company the contract for a feasibility study of a multi-million rand harbour on the inhospitable Wild Coast.

This is the second time the Transkei Government has called for a harbour feasibility study.

In 1978 a Middle East businessman, Mr Salim El Hajj announced that he had sold the Umtata Government a R450-million loan scheme for "the development of an oil refinery, harbour and international airport".

Later he said that the scheme was delayed because the Transkei could not make the R16-million down payment.

Inspecting progress in the training of the Transkei's own pilots this week, Transport Secretary Mr Ashton Dunjwa told of the multi-million rand facelift for Umtata's airport.

"Our population is growing and more businessmen want to come here to do business with us.

"Because things are bound to change as far as international recognition of Transkei is concerned, we felt the need to upgrade our existing airport to international level," said Mr Dunjwa.

Seven companies from Holland, Britain, Germany and Switzerland vied for the lucrative airport contract.

It is believed that it was finally awarded to the British construction firm, Plessey.

Mr Dunjwa said that all existing buildings at the airport — a pre-independence gift from South Africa — would be retained, but that new terminal buildings and an air traffic control tower would be erected.

The existing 2 000m runway — used mainly by the Transkei national airways, Border Air, and private aircraft — will in future only be used for taxi-ing.

## Hopes

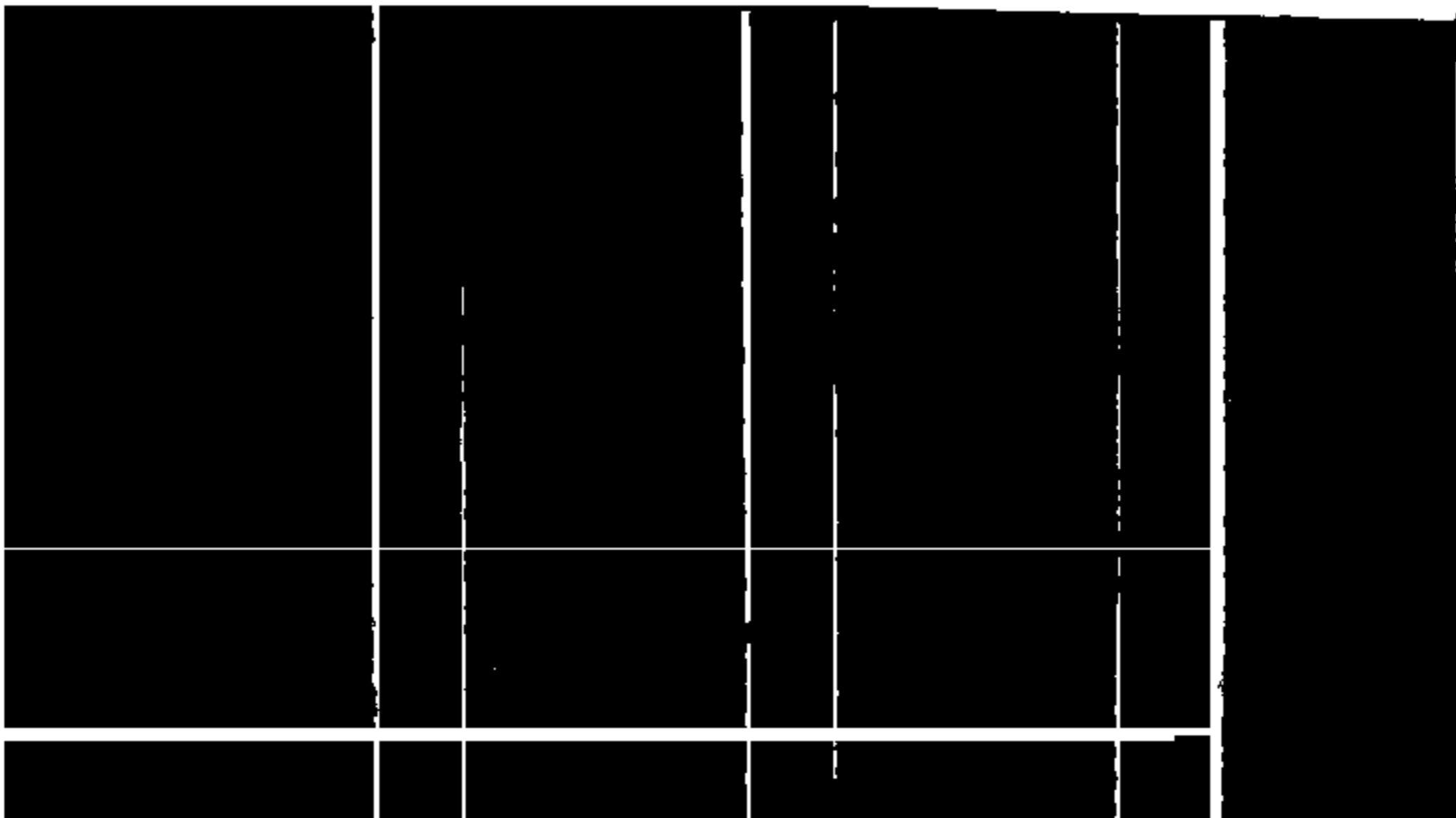
A new runway capable of taking jumbo jets will be built.

Unlike other southern African states, Transkei shows no sign of wanting to enter the profitable business of cut-rate package flights to Europe.

Instead, despite Transkei not having international recognition, the mini-state is pinning its hopes on landing rights in African countries.

"We will be negotiating with African and European countries for landing rights. I see no reason why our aircraft can't land in Kenya for instance, and why the inter-

□ To Page 2





(103) C. Press 22/7/34  
**'Kei curfew**

TRANSKEI's state of emergency was affectively renewed this week in a special Government Gazette — a proclamation declares scholars and students affected persons.

"Affected persons" are barred from any place outside the boundries of any premises, kraal, hostel or other place which they reside in between 6am and 6pm on any day other than Sunday.

# Transkei police shot dead three people — claim

103  
Stew  
23/7/84

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Allegations of a Transkeian police raid in east Pondoland during March, in which three people are said to

have been shot dead, were made at the weekend.

About 100 tribesmen gave statements to their lawyer, Mr Chris Aber-tyn, at a kraal between Bizana and Flagstaff. They also instructed him to institute a claim against the Transkei Government on behalf of the survivors of the alleged raid.

The tribesmen claim that they gathered at the Qasa location for a traditional beer-drinking party on March 25. Suddenly and without warning, police in camouflage uniforms opened fire on them.

Those killed included Sinyedele Zawali (9), Miss Khowa Khayisa (18) and Mr Manqineni Mbotho. Those injured were Mr Phezolo Nguthyana and Mr Funiswa Nguthyana.

In all, 53 tribesmen and women were taken away by the police and charged with holding an unlawful meeting and possessing dangerous weapons.

Witnesses insisted only

a social gathering had taken place.

The weapons collected by the police were mostly sticks and assegais, which the east Pondo people insisted were traditional weapons they usually carried.

Some 30 women were then convicted of attending an unlawful meeting and were sentenced to four strokes each. About 17 men were sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Detective Warrant Officer Luthuli, who was the only policeman to give evidence for the State, did not mention the shootings.

He described merely going to the kraal, finding an "unlawful meeting" and discovering the "dangerous weapons".

Transkei police commissioner General Mantuhle said today he had not heard of any shooting incident in the district.

He also said he would refer to his records and report later on the alleged incident.



*D. D. D. D.*  
**Tracoc told T'kei**  
*23/7/84*  
**recognition on way** 103

UMTATA — There were visible signs of Transkei being recognised internationally, the President of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc), Mr A. N. Gadi, said yesterday.

He was addressing a well-attended meeting of the chamber in the city hall here last night.

Mr Gadi who is also the Chairman of the Tracoc-Hypermarket Committee, warned the country's business people "to wake up and give Transkei a go to international recognition."

Mr Gadi said Transkeians had been kept out of the country's economy for centuries.

"Our forefathers had been left out in the cold and were never allowed to participate in the economy of this country. This was done over a number of centuries.

"Now we suddenly found ourselves in a fumbling situation. But we are doing it and we shall forge ahead to obtain our goals.

"Business people are the backbone of the country. We must do things ourselves and never rely on borrowed feathers, because when those feathers are clipped, then we cannot fly to achieve our ideals in the economic development of Transkei," Mr Gadi said.

Mr Gadi said without the advancement of the Transkeian business community now, the chances of a future generation succeeding were slim.

Mr Gadi also announced that there was a feasibility study for the hypermarket project which was being prepared by the University of Transkei.

He said when this was ready, it would be pre-

sented to the Tracoc executive and they would see if they accepted it or rejected it. "But we shall consider it with fairness."

He said to establish a hypermarket in Transkei, was a challenge to all business people and the nation as a whole.

Tracoc has already collected more than R53 000 towards the establishment of the first hypermarket in Transkei, the secretary of the Tracoc-hypermarket committee, Mr S. H. L. Mabese, said. The target was R1 million, although the whole project would need R7 million to become fully established.

Mr Mabese said they had already met government officials to discuss the matter of allocation of land.

He said the Umtata Municipality had also been approached and negotiations were still in progress.

He said the idea behind the establishment of a hypermarket was to stop the flow of money by Transkeians who bought in South African chain stores. — DDR.

**Jonas: (103)**  
*D. Disputes*  
**reasons**  
**for 24/7/84**  
**harbour**

UMTATA — Moves by the Transkei government to build an international airport and multi-million rand harbour were aimed at attracting tourists and industrialists as part of a struggle for international recognition, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by the Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, of Transkei's plans to use South African taxpayers' money for a R36-million international airport in Umtata and a multi-million rand harbour on the Wild Coast.

Mr Schwarz said taxpayers would have preferred to see the money ploughed into job creation.

Mr Jonas said the South African opposition parties pretended to sympathise with Transkei, while in fact they were against Transkeian independence.

He said they could not boast of South African money when "the prosperity of that country is largely due to contributions by black labour of which Transkeians formed the majority for centuries. Therefore South Africa owes us millions of rands". — SAPA.



Reacting to a Sunday newspaper report that Transkei was to spend a fortune on the projects, he also denied that the government was considering buying an executive jet for the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

President Matanzima said that in the absence of the Prime Minister, he felt constrained to comment on the report which "was produced without verification of the facts".

He said such projects would need a huge capital outlay which Transkei could ill afford. Press reports had "blown the harbour and international airport issue out of proportion".

"I concede that Transkei has had its share of problems following independence and this includes the considerable influx of many entrepreneurs touting grandiose schemes of dubious value to the country.

"Mistakes have been made but I believe we have learned some bitter lessons about the sincerity and genuineness of such approaches.

"It is distressing, however, that the media apparently only have to hear any rumour to do

with big expenditure by an independent state and they immediately assume the worst and indulge in banner headlines 'exposing' the alleged situation."

The President said the government was aware that the recession was likely to continue for longer than had been envisaged and that recovery prospects were bleak.

The declining Southern African economy meant reduced government revenues from Transkei's own sources and South Africa's ability to provide aid and loans.

"It would be suicidal for Transkei to embark on the harbour and airport projects in the wake of the recession and its concomitant efforts.

"The volume of our air traffic does not justify the outlay of millions of rands for projects which can turn out to be white elephants because Transkei is not a member of the IATA," President Matanzima said.

Up-grading the airport in Umtata was regarded as meriting serious consideration for a number of reasons and the government had accordingly commissioned a

detailed study to enable them to make a balanced decision on the viability and necessity of this.

President Matanzima said he wished to reiterate that the government's priority was to improve the quality of life of its citizens.

"The greatest challenge facing Transkei and its leaders today is the fight against poverty, the development of the country in terms of the white paper tabled in the National Assembly a few years ago, and consequently, the Transkeian Government is therefore not prepared to channel scarce resources for prestige projects.

"There is no doubt that an article such as the one under discussion does incalculable harm to the image of Transkei, and I can only regard the action of the publishers as a negative influence which adds to the burden already being carried by all emerging states in Southern Africa," President Matanzima said.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the Transkeian embassy in Pretoria yesterday also rejected claims that the airport and harbour projects would be financed with South African money.

"The plan for expansion of the airport in Umtata is in the normal course of business, in accordance with the requirements of the country that have been assessed by legitimate government departments.

"Expenditure on such expansions cannot therefore be referred to as extravagance as the present airport structure has been in existence for at least seven years.

"Transkei Airways has been operating in this airport for the same period of time.

"The training of pilots in the Republic of Transkei is part of education for young Transkeians, and the government has its own development strategy in keeping with its own development programmes.

"The government of the Republic of Transkei has not considered building a harbour on its coastline as a priority.

"However, any country with a coastline is free to speculate about utilising its own natural assets such as a coastline.

"Nowhere has it been suggested that such projects will be financed by money from South Africa anyway." — DDR.

UMTATA — President Kaiser Matanzima denied yesterday that his government had decided to build an international airport and a harbour.

# Transkei airport claim denied

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D. Anjuth

25/7/84



# R2 million garment factory for T'kei <sup>26/7/84</sup> <sup>(103)</sup>

D. Dispatch

BUTTERWORTH — The newest factory built here, Tally Garments, was opened officially by Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday.

Capital invested in the first phase of the industry has totalled R2 million with a working capital investment of R3 million.

The second phase is expected to involve a capital investment of R4 million.

In his speech, President Matanzima said Tally was a subsidiary of Lien Fu which was one of the biggest companies in the Republic of China.

He said the company already exported some \$50 million worth of clothing to the United States and other Western nations.

"If Tally succeeds, it will greatly enhance the image of Transkei in Taiwan," he said.

President Matanzima said Transkei wanted industrial growth more than anything else and was dedicated to finding a better quality of life for all Transkeians.

He said Transkei was one African country which did not squander foreign aid.

He also appealed to Transkei industrialists to pay competitive wages in order to uplift the people of the country. — DDR



The chairman of Lien Fu in Taiwan, Mr Robert Lee, with Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Mrs Matanzima at the opening of the Tally garments factory in Butterworth yesterday. Tally is a subsidiary of Lien Fu.

## Transkei: Africa's economic miracle?

BUTTERWORTH — One of the Republic of China's influential industrialists, Mr Robert Lee, attended the opening of the new Tally Garments factory at Ibika near here yesterday.

Mr Lee, who is chairman and president of Lien Fu Ltd., the holding company of Tally, is the chairman of two other major Taiwanese companies and executive director of four others.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, said Mr Lee was an industrialist of international stature.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Mr Lee said the idea of establishing Tally in Transkei was conceived two years ago, and the investment decision was made only in September last year.

"The idea is based on the success of Far East countries — the Republic of China, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea," he said.

"These countries were classified as the economic miracles in the Far East under-developed countries 18 to 20 years ago."

Mr Lee said the Far East began by bringing investors from developed, free-world, countries, who brought technology, experience, capital and equipment to the Far East.

"We are confident that Transkei can be the economic miracle of Africa, and we want to be part of the success." — DDR.

## Transkei calls for transfer of land

UMTATA — President Kaiser Matanzima has called on South Africa to immediately transfer land claimed by Transkei in the districts of Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie.

During his official opening of the Tally factory, President Matanzima said the land referred to was Transkei territory until it was taken away by Proclamation 160 of 1960 without consultation with Transkeians.

He also invited the international community to visit Transkei to investigate the country's economy and compare Transkei with other African states where the foreign powers had poured in large sums of money without caring how funds were spent. — DDR.

## New factory in the pipeline

BUTTERWORTH — An industry may be established here soon that would bring the highest possible technology in Southern Africa to Transkei, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), Mr Sonny Tarr, announced yesterday.

Mr Tarr was speaking at the opening of the new multimillion rand Tally Garments factory at Ibika.

Fresh from a visit to the Republic of China last week, Mr Tarr said an "agreement of intent" had been signed with the Taiwanese company.

He said the company could not be named at present but added that it was the largest employer of labour in Taiwan.

"This company will bring to our country technology which will assist not only in the development of Transkei and its people but also in the development of the whole of Southern Africa.

"We look forward with great excitement to the establishment of this very strategic operation in Butterworth."

Mr Tarr confirmed that the development would be a joint venture between the TDC and the Taiwanese company.

In his speech at the opening of Tally, Mr Tarr announced that Tally had secured the right to export its garments to the United States of America with the label "Made in Transkei, S. Africa".

He said Tally had also secured orders from the USA for 35 000 garments a month, "and these are to be produced in Transkei from January 1, 1985." — DDR



three months.

R6m 26/7/84 (103)

# R6m CLOTHING FACTORY OPENS IN TRANSKEI

By MIKE JENSEN

A MAJOR clothing factory started production for its Taiwanese owners in Transkei yesterday.

It was opened by President Kaiser Matanzima and will eventually employ about 2 000 people. It has been built by Lien-Fu supply the US fashion market.

Established at a total cost of about R6m, the 3 500m<sup>2</sup> factory at Tseka, near Butterworth, already employs 600 Transkeians to meet orders from the US for 35 000 garments a month.

Another 13 500m<sup>2</sup>, costing R4m, is to be added to the factory.

More than 30 Taiwanese have

been brought out to oversee the operation set up under the name of Tally as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lien-Fu.

Mr Robert Lee, chairman and president of Lien-Fu, said yesterday that his company exported \$50m worth of clothes a year under the labels of Christian Dior, Pierre

Cardin, Sergio Valentin and other well-known designers.

Aside from the decentralisation incentives offered to industries setting up in the homelands, it is thought that Lien-Fu, under the auspices of Tally, will now also be able to circumvent the US ban on imports of certain clothing from the Far East.

TTQ now 29/84

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# 2 000 Transkei students decide boycott continues

UMTATA. — A meeting of more than 2 000 students at the University of Transkei yesterday unanimously resolved to continue boycotting lectures until six deported lecturers were allowed to return.

The two-hour meeting was called by the Students' Representative Council to report back to students on the findings of the commission of inquiry appointed to investi-

gate the causes of unrest at the university since May.

Topics discussed at the meeting included the deportation of the six lecturers, the alleged suffering by sociology and political science students as a result of the deportations, and the call for the resignation of the principal Professor B D V van der Merwe and the academic registrar Mr S D Majokweni.

The decision to continue

the boycott was said to be a sign of solidarity with students affected by the absence of the six lecturers.

The boycott will continue until the three most important students' demands are met.

According to the report of the commission's findings, a factor causing student unrest at the university was suspicions that there was corruption in the ranks of the senior administration. — Sapa.



# Mystery <sup>3/8/84</sup> ~~22~~ surrounds death of <sup>103</sup> ex-detainee

By Carolyn Dempster

A question mark hangs over the mysterious death of former Transkei detainee, Mr Mxolisi Sipele, in mid-June.

Mr Sipele died in the Sulenkama Hospital a month after being released from six months in detention, but his relatives were not aware of his release and his death until last week.

The family lawyer, Mr Prince Madikizela, said relatives of the dead man had approached a magistrate in the Cumbu district to determine the cause of death but had so far met with little success.

They had also not been able to recover the body.

Among the circumstances surrounding Mr Sipele's death were that he was released directly from detention into the hospital but the Security Police failed to inform his relatives of his release or of his hospitalisation.

The first the family heard about his release was from fellow detainees.

Mrs Sipele later established that her husband's clothing had been found in the cells after his transfer to the hospital.

Transkei Security Police head General G Kawe said he was not prepared to discuss the matter.

Mr Sipele was not in detention at the time of his death and therefore his was not a "death in detention", he said.

4/8/84 (103) P. M. S. Hutch

## Police deny death in detention claim

UMTATA — Transkei police denied yesterday that an Engcobo man, Mr Mxolisi Sipele, had died while in detention under the emergency regulations.

The denial follows a claim by the Sipele family's attorney — reported in a Johannesburg newspaper — that Mr Sipele had died in police detention.

The Commissioner of Police, General J. Mantule, said he had no record of such a death in police detention. The records showed the man was released alive.

The family's attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, said last night he had

records to the effect Mr Sipele had died in detention.

He said Mr Sipele was admitted to the Sulenkama Hospital, Qumbu, on June 18 this year and died on July 4. He was buried in the Gqaga administrative area on July 20.

Mr Madikizela said Mr Sipele was among 200 people in the Engcobo area who were detained by the security police in January under the emergency regulations.

He said that, when the others were released in June, Mr Sipele was taken to hospital at Sulenkama under police guard.

The head of the security police, Major General L. Kawe, said: "It is mischievous to say Mr Sipele died while in detention under the emergency regulations, because he was released in May." — DDR



KW 418184 103

# Students slam Transkei varsity report

UMTATA. — A principal who was considered an autocrat and a registrar who was called incompetent, were cited by the Commission of Inquiry into student unrest earlier this year on the University of Transkei campus.

But the report — released this week — was condemned at a mass meeting of students. It was said the commission had deliberately not addressed itself to the most important issues, which were the deportation of six lecturers and the call for the resignation of the principal and the academic registrar.

The report said the belief that the principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, and the academic registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, were unsympathetic to the needs of students was a major cause of the disturbances.

This was voiced in evidence by many different people and was based on student difficulties in seeing the two key staff members, who then unsatisfactorily responded to their requests when they did meet the students.

The report, which was signed by the three commissioners, Mr A T Sigcu, Mr D J du Plessis, and Mr K M N Guzana, cites the "authoritarian attitude" of Prof Van der Merwe and said he was considered an "autocrat" who made personal decisions without consulting anybody, and then used the Senate and council as "his rubber stamps" for such decisions.

The report also contained

references by staff and students to "incompetence" in the senior administration. These were particularly directed at Mr Majokweni.

The resignation of the vice-principal, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, earlier this year was cited as a key factor in the unrest. The report said that, during Prof Van der Merwe's absence, Prof Nkuhlu had demonstrated high qualities.

"The student disturbances would, in all probability, not have occurred if he had not resigned," the report said.

Apparent co-operation of the senior administration with the Transkei Security Police, an inference drawn when Mr Majokweni sent four students in a university vehicle for interrogation in May, is referred to as "a critical point".

The report said the registrar had considered it unwise to invite the security police on to the campus at the request of the four students, who were wanted by the police, and offered to take the four to the police in a university vehicle.

Lack of communication between the students and the administration led to the student body interpreting this as university administration complicity with the police.

In its findings the commission said there was justification for the students' suspicion of corruption in the university's senior administration. — Sapa.

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**Cops didn't tell his family.**

5/8/84

(103)

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# T'KEI COVERS UP

# DETAINEE DEATH

5/8/84



TRANSKEI have kept no of a death in attention until wraps for t months — without even telling his family.

Mxolisi Sipele, of 150 men held in Transkei's emergency regulations in M died at the Quin Sulekane Hospital ten days later, after being transferred from the Engcobo prison.

His wife, Mrs N Sipele, still hasn't been told of her husband's death.

However, she has managed to confirm with the hospital that he died in the first week of May — although it is not known how he died.

Transkei Police Commissioner J Mantuhle would not comment on his department's failure to contact Mr Sipele's widow saying: "These are minor things. I would not know about this case."

Mrs Sipele first suspected something had happened to her husband on May 16, when the 149 people held with her were freed after the Transkei Supreme Court declared their detention illegal.

Mrs Sipele went to the Engcobo police station to find her husband, and started making enquiries when she didn't appear.

She contacted the hospital who told her her husband died a week earlier.

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They said the cop had been "forced to use his service revolver".

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The attack on the white man followed a day of battles between cops and boycotting pupils who

Theto High School, which was closed last week after boycotts.

The boycott started when pupils protested against a shortage of teachers and the poor relationship with white teachers.

Students have also called for a



# 'KEI COVERS UP

1. 20/8

# DETAINEE DEATH

5/8/84



TRANSKEI cops have kept news of a death in detention under wraps for two months — without even telling his family.

Mxolisi Sipele, one of 150 men held under Transkei's emergency regulations in May, died at the Qumba Sulenkana Hospital ten days later, after being transferred from the Engcobo prison.

His wife, Mrs N Sipele, still hasn't been told of her husband's death.

However, she has managed to confirm with the hospital that he died in the first week of May — although it is not known how he died.

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Mrs Sipele went to the Engcobo police station to meet her husband, and started making enquiries when he didn't appear.

She contacted the hospital, who told her her husband had died a week earlier.

All efforts to get an official explanation of her husband's fate have proved fruitless — and the cops still have his clothes, according to a family spokesperson.

who had been stoned while passing through Thabong.

They said the cop had been "forced to use his service revolver".

The attack on the white man followed a day of battles between cops and boycotting pupils who disrupted the opening ceremony at

Theto High School, which was closed last week after boycotts.

The boycott started when pupils protested against a shortage of teachers and the poor relationship with white teachers.

Students have also called for a democratically-elected students' representative council.



US under a "Made in Transkei" label.

# Taiwan boost for Transkei exports

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9/8/84  
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By Bill Levitt

A Taiwanese group recently joined the list of major investors in Transkei when it opened the Tally high fashion clothing factory several kilometres north of Butterworth.

The R2 million operation, wholly owned and run by Lien Fu of Taiwan, plans to export about 35 000 garments a month to the United States under a "made in Transkei" label. Annual turnover is expected to be R6 million by 1986.

Tally chairman Robert Lee says Lien Fu exports \$60 million worth of products to the US from Taiwan.

Contracts for Transkei's products have been signed by US clothing chains Sears Roebuck and JC Penney. No garments will be sold in SA or Transkei.

It was not clear whether Tally had to move to Transkei because of stringent im-

port quotas imposed on Taiwanese exports.

The 3 500 square metre plant is run by 32 Taiwanese and will employ about 2 000 blacks when the operation reaches its peak sometime next year. At present, there are 450 employees.

Transkei built the R1,2 million plant and provided an extra R200 000 in working capital. Taiwan provided the balance of R500 000.

Tally expects to raise another R4 million for expansion — with R1 million for machinery and R3 million in working capital. There are no restrictions on profit movements, so all profits can be repatriated.

A development officer of the Transkei Development Corporation said Transkei was only interested in the jobs the operation would create. The cost of each job is about R4 500.



RDM 11/8/84 (109)  
Transkei gives  
asylum to  
Sebe's brother (103)

Mall Correspondent

UMTATA. — The former Transport Minister of Ciskei, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled from Ciskei this week after jumping bail of R10 000 while facing charges of theft, fraud and corruption, was granted political asylum by the Transkei Government yesterday.

The granting of political asylum to Mr Sebe was revealed in a statement by Transkei's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe.

He said: "It is a fact that Mr Sebe has applied for political asylum and the merits of his application have persuaded Transkei to consider his application for political asylum favourably."

Interviewed at the Prime Minister's offices yesterday morning about what he would do if granted political asylum, he declined to disclose his future plans.

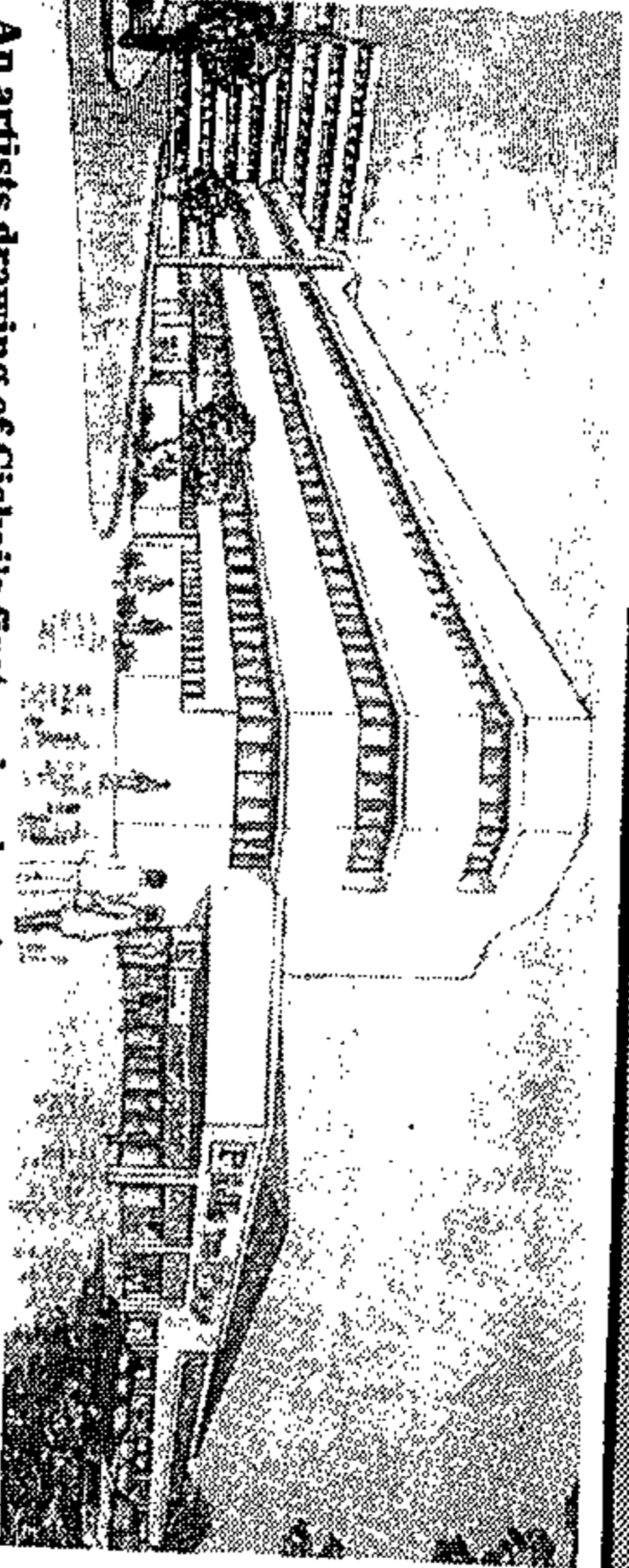
"I cannot talk to you at this stage because I am busy with matters of my arrival in this country."

"I shall not talk because, if I do, then you people will turn around and distort my statements."

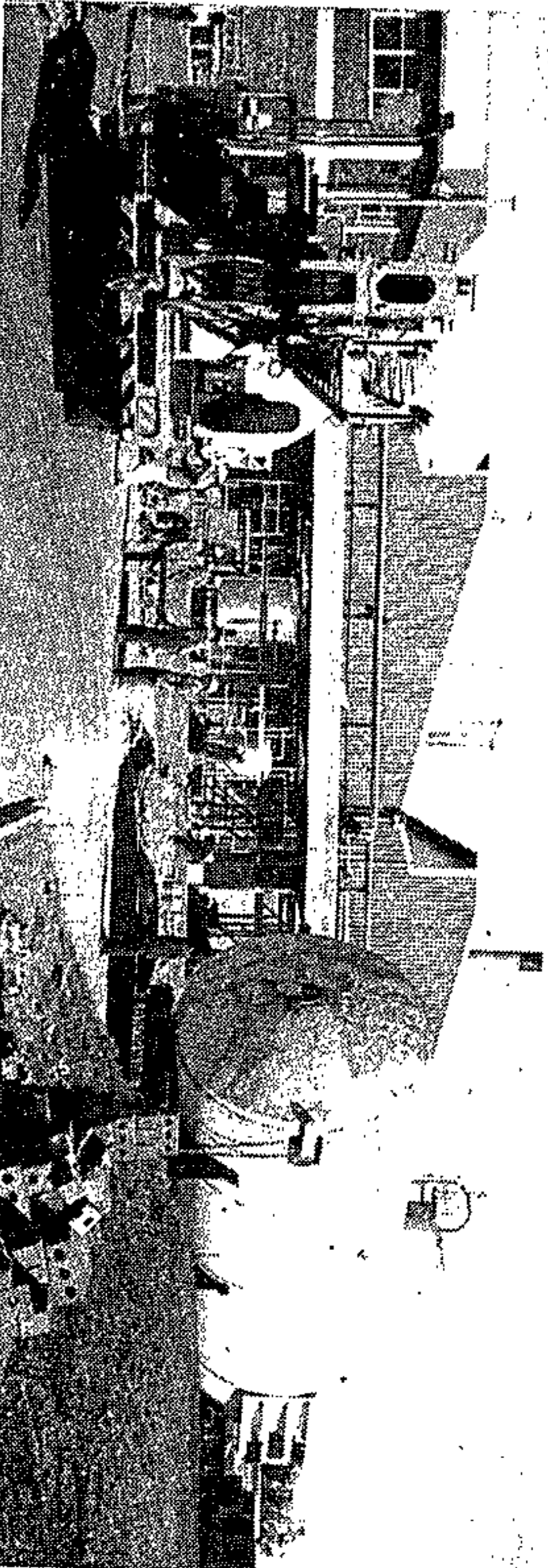
"Wait until everything is released by the departments concerned. I am stronger here, and do not want to talk to the Press," he said.



# Construction



An artists drawing of Ciskei's first major shopping and office complex being constructed by Murray & Roberts in Bisho. The contract was worth R11 million and the first stage, which includes a supermarket, should be completed in November.



## Over R10 million in Butterworth

Murray & Roberts Construction (Transkei) has had over R10-million worth of work just in Butterworth alone during 1984, with the industrial growth taking place in the town.

According to Clem Geraghty "the company has been awarded most of these contracts because of its reputation in the Transkei for completing work efficiently in fast-track time."

The biggest contract is for the construction of Phase One of the Tally Clothing Manufacturing company, which is owned by Lieu Fu, Taiwan's major exporter of clothing to the United States.

In an unusual move the team, headed up by contracts manager Dave Pendriugh, quantity surveyor James Anderson and general foreman Bill Campbell, undertook the roads and earthworks itself. There was no suitable civil engineering concern available at such short notice.

Other contracts in Butterworth recently have included new factories for Tranquility Rugs and Eagle Golf sporting equipment; extensions to PEP Stores and Transmatex factories; a tank farm at Ohlsson Brewery and extensions to the Albron Foundry.

In a joint venture with M&R (EP) the company is also working on a 49-

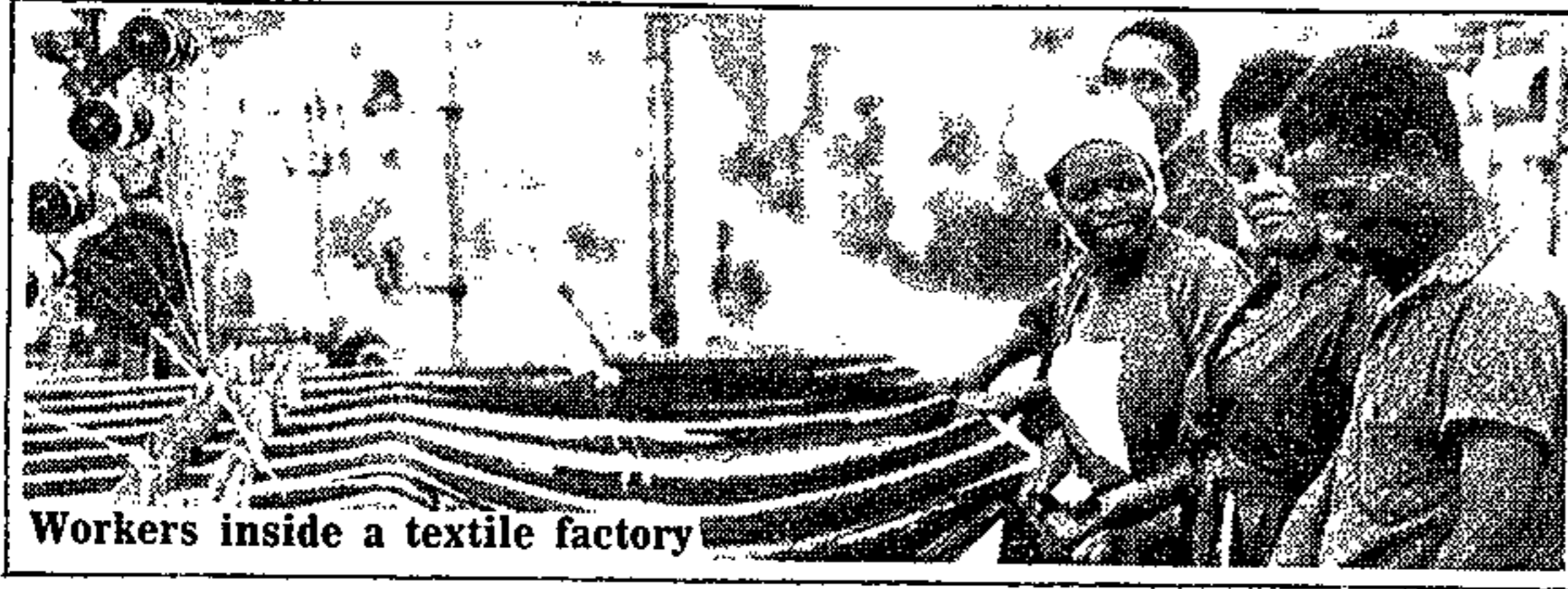
unit cluster housing scheme in the town's Extension 7. Valued at R6 million the work is scheduled for completion soon.

"There is a serious shortage of housing in Butterworth at the moment with the rapid industrial development taking place in the area. We have already built 78 houses in the town for the Transkei Development Corporation since," said Mr Geraghty.

103 P. Repatch 15/84



## Transkei spotlight



Workers inside a textile factory

## Job opportunities at low cost

The need to create jobs in Transkei, makes the Forestry Industry a popular choice, because it is labour intensive and job opportunities can be created at a lower cost than probably any other industry in Transkei. The climate and soil is also well suited to forestry.

The timber industry is viable. The example can be taken of how the investment in timber processing plants increased by R10 000 to R40 000 during 1983. The replacement value of this is estimated at R70 000. An additional 900 job opportunities were created.

Another example is the success story of Singisi Forest which has paid an amount of R980 000 to the exchequer in 1983.

Additional reasons for afforestation are that at this stage Transkei suffers from a serious shortage of wood, because the population is deforesting the country to provide fuel and shelter for themselves.

There are 540 000 rural households whose needs for fuel must be satisfied and wood is the least expensive form of fuel.

Importing paraffin alone costs the country R24,75 million per annum.

The combined expenditure on rural fuel substitutes like cow dung

and paraffin is R38 million. In the past few months, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima has stated his country's intentions of accelerating the rate of forest planting and said that the development programme envisaged further softwood and hardwood afforestation of some 100 000 hectares of land. Fuelwood plantations scattered around the country to supply individual villages are also envisaged.

Transkei plans to afforest 10 000 additional hectares per year over the next five years. Its forestry budget of R87 million for this period is about five per cent of the national budget.

Over and above the intended afforestation rate there is a backlog of timber ready for felling. Existing plans cater for that backlog and prepared the way for later expansion of processes to match future forest yields.

This policy is being implemented by the Government Forestry Planning Committee, which consists of members of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the TDC.

Mr Sonny Tarr managing director of TDC said that TDC has achieved a lot in the timber industry and took over timber

plants employing more than 1 800 Transkeians, as rescue operations. Both these operations were restructured, upgraded and sold to investors with the necessary expertise.

TDC also helped 50 small sawmills (Transkeians) by rendering financial and technical assistance. This informal sector employs more than 1 000 Transkeians.

The following products are now being manufactured: structural timber, industrial timber, coffins, matches, toothpicks, clothes pegs, blockboard, shutter board, solid shelving, plywood, creosoted poles, household furniture and school furniture.

The only cloud on the horizon of the timber industry is the availability of land for afforestation. Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has recently requested the co-operation of the people of Transkei in making land available and said: "I would like to appeal to the people in the country to give their wholehearted support to this project and when requested to do so by the Government, to make the necessary land available for afforestation, particularly where this will upgrade and improve the utilisation of tribal land."

## Transido: Uses skills within country

The increasing realisation of the importance of drawing Transkei people into the productive process through the establishment of small industries led to the formation of Transido to concentrate specifically on this means of economic development.

The small industry approach seeks to make use of the skills within the country. It also seeks to use the raw materials and other natural resources of the country to satisfy the needs of the population. Small industries are a ready source of employment creation. This occurs at a relatively low investment of capital per job opportunity.

Thus Transido was set up as a joint venture between the Department of Commerce, Industry and

Tourism and the Transkei Development Corporation in 1981 with its main objective: to encourage and assist the development of economically viable small industry throughout Transkei by provision of business and technical advice and training; financial assistance, marketing and purchasing services, technology introduction and improvement, premises, recommendations for alleviation of legal restrictions and promotion of a spirit of business enterprise.

In an interview with the General Manager of Transido, Mr M. K. C. Jackson, he said that the majority of small industries consists of building and connected industries and also the

sewing and knitting industry.

He said that the most exciting development in Transido was a central purchasing operations whereby raw materials were purchased in bulk by the central company and then supplied to the small industries.

The delivery takes place via a distribution service which operates in two areas, the North-East and South West areas.

Transido runs a fortnightly distribution service using panelvans along main routes.

These panelvans are manned by fieldworkers who are able to give advice and assistance to small industries as well as providing raw materials. Trips are organised on a regular basis

so that small industries are able to make their way to specified distribution points during the scheduled dates and times.

Group leaders have been appointed in the areas served to assist in indicating requirements of the group members distributing materials encouraging timeous payments and communication with groups.

Transido has commenced obtaining large Government or industrial orders and splitting these between a number of small industries.

Records are also set up to provide a marketing information service whereby potential customers can be referred to individual small industries for work required.



## Tarr: TDC experiencing a most exciting phase

Many industries in Transkei are closely linked to the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

TDC was established in 1976 as the development arm of the Transkei Government. Its prime objective is to encourage, finance and implement the development of Transkei with a strong emphasis on job creation for Transkeians.

The TDC started its operations as the Xhosa Development Corporation when it was responsible for buying out trading stations from white traders and handing them over to Transkei traders.

The Xhosa Development Corporation would then assist the new businessman.

In 1976 the Xhosa Development Bank was split into the Transkei Development Corporation, situated in Umtata and the Ciskei National Development Corporation, now known as the Ciskei Development Bank, which is administered by Ciskei.

The directors of the TDC were and are still appointed by the cabinet of the Transkei Government.

Major objectives of the TDC are:

- Planning, financing and implementing of industrial, commercial and mining undertakings

- Employing and training Transkei labour resources

- Putting commercial enterprises in the hands of Transkeians.

The TDC are also involved in an on-going after care service whereby various industries receive advice on the day to day running of their companies.

**Industrial development increase**

Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of Transkei Development Corporation Limited, said that TDC was experiencing the most exciting phase in the development history of Transkei.

"Over the past 18 months we have achieved an 87 per cent increase in industrial

development compared with the previous five years, and one of our main objectives, that of total financial discipline for the corporation, has been well accomplished.

"We confidently believe therefore that the development goals set by our corporation for improvements in the standard of living and quality of life for the people of Transkei can be successfully achieved.

"In the past we have depended on share capital funds from our shareholders, the Transkei Government, for the financing of development projects. We will continue to depend on this funding but we have realised that in order to achieve our development goals, we must depend less on share capital and rely more on our financial strength on the open market. We must therefore marry borrowings with share capital.

"The Corporation's three-year plan, drawn up by the Financial, Property, Timber and Development divisions, shows exactly what our

funding requirements will be for the next three years and having had discussions with major financial institutions, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa, we are assured of the necessary development capital. We believe firmly that the momentum we have established in our development programme over the past 18 months should not be constrained in any way."

**Small business sector**

"The Corporation is integrally involved in the promotion of the small commercial business sector and attention is being given to a wide range of schemes for its advancement. Participation by Transkeians at Board and management level is proving a successful training ground in small business development. The involvement of the Corporation in the informal sector is progressing steadily and we hope to ensure considerable growth in this area."

**Job creation**

On job creation Mr Tarr expressed these

sentiments:

"One of our main objectives for the immediate future is the development of the formal sector of industry, and we aim to create a minimum of 5 000 jobs per annum via this means. When reached, this target will absorb approximately 25 per cent of the labour force entering the market each year.

"It is important to note that it is not the role of this Corporation to create job opportunities per se. Rather our priority is to provide job opportunities for those Transkeians who have proven themselves to be highly trainable and therefore have the ability to become highly skilled in their occupations. Those people can then, in turn, train other, less skilled workers.

**Industries to be selected**

Mr Tarr felt the concessions which were granted to Region D, effective from April 1, 1982, have made Transkei a land of unparalleled investment opportunity. "We have therefore adopted a policy of

selective attraction of industries to our country given that we now have the right climate for investment.

"Our development plan is geared towards formulating appropriate strategies for creating employment and generating income while taking into account the prevailing socio economic conditions in Transkei. The Government is totally committed to the spirit of free enterprise and has chosen to adopt a laissez faire approach towards industry."

**Financial achievement**

Mr Tarr said that the financial achievement of the Corporation over the last five years have been particularly promising. "If we take 1978 as a base year, we find that for every rand received by the Corporation as share capital net assets increased by approximately 49 cents.

"For 1983 a converse picture emerges in that for every 93 cents received by this Corporation in the form of share capital, our net assets

increased by R1,00. Specifically, last year our increase in share capital was R23,5 million, yielding an increase in assets of R34,3 million."

Mr Tarr said present indications were that an even better result is likely for the current financial year.

He mentioned that timber was Transkei's most important natural asset and that it was a great source of government sales revenue and was one of the largest single employers of labour.

"The tasks which lie ahead are challenging and we have no doubt that the Corporation, through its Board of Directors and its management team, working in close co-operation with the Government, will be able to meet the range of objectives it has set for itself.

"We therefore believe with unreserved optimism that the people of Transkei can look forward to a secure and prosperous future," Mr Tarr said.



## Transkei spotlight

# Good facilities at development points

Heléne Stephan takes a look at development points of industry in Transkei.

The industrial development of Transkei is centred at three points—Umtata, Butterworth and eZibeleni near Queenstown.

Umtata, the capital of Transkei, is strategically situated on the national road between Durban and East London.

There are two industrial sites near Vulindlela Ridge 2km from Umtata and Zamukulungisa 8km from town. Both boast good facilities such as power, water, sewerage, rail-siding connections and tarred roads.

Umtata is linked by rail to the Cape network. No railway exists between Umtata and Kokstad to link up with the Natal network. The distance of 176km is bridged by a road transport service. The nearest rail loading depot to Vulindlela is 3km away, but Zamukulungisa is fully rail-served.

Butterworth is situated 30km inside Transkei on the national road between Umtata and East London. The in-

dustrial areas of Zitulele and Ibeka have fully developed services including power, water, rail siding connections, sewerage and tarred roads. Sophisticated industries have been established such as textiles, breweries, shoe manufacturing and wool washery. Butterworth is on the main Transkei rail line. This joins the Johannesburg to East London line at Amabele. Rail serviced sites are available at Ibeka. The cost of a rail spur becomes part of the building costs.

eZibeleni, the newest Transkei industrial growth point, is within the eZibeleni municipal area 3km off the main road between Queenstown and East London. There is an abundant labour force of 35 000, while there is a white population of 15 000 in Queenstown, inside the Republic of South Africa, 5km away.

The new industrial estate is immediately adjacent to the eZibeleni residential area. De-

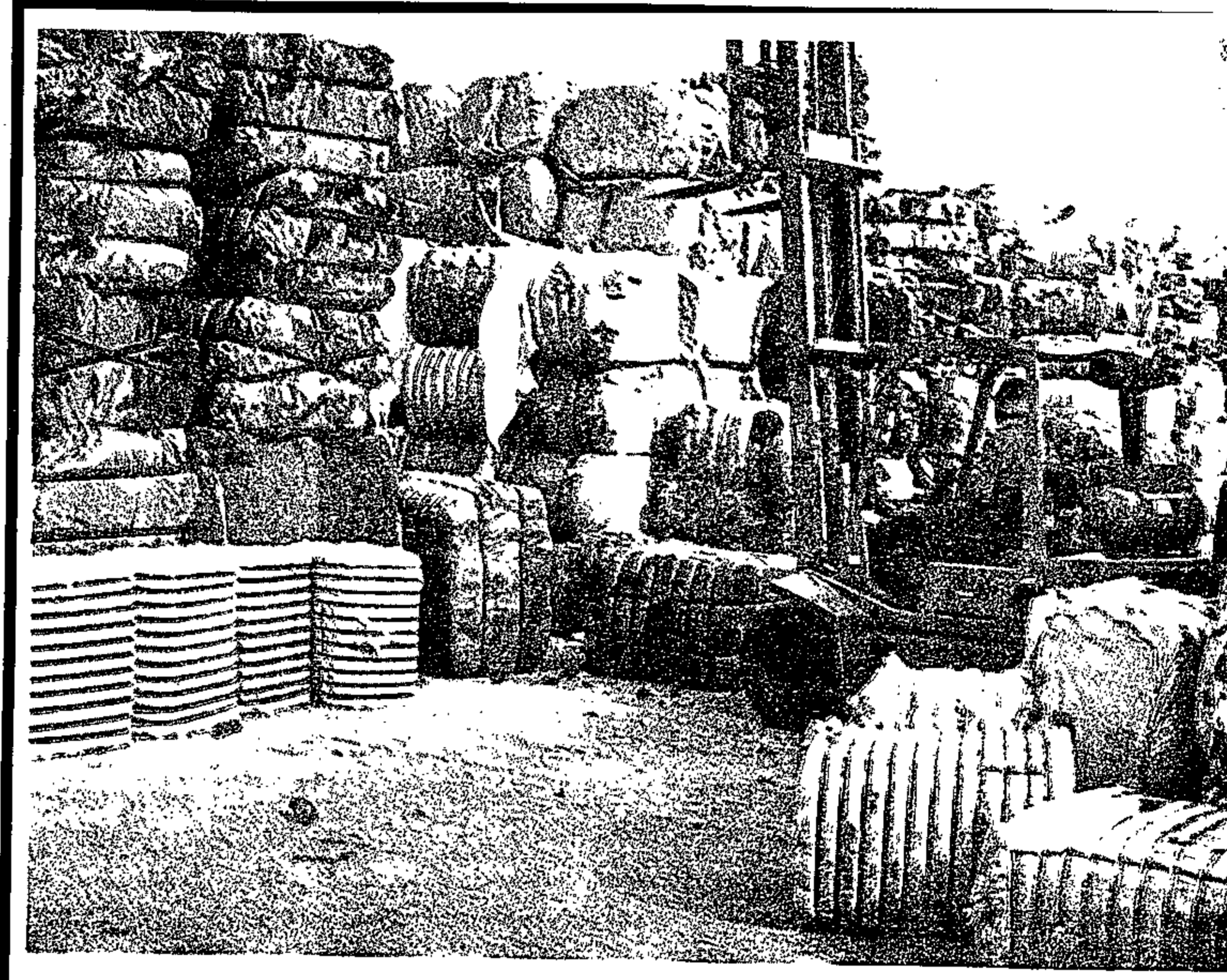
velopment is planned in stages of 25 ha and 35 ha and there is abundant land for future development. The area is 3km from the national road and has all the facilities such as power, water, sewerage and tarred roads.

Railhead facilities are available 5km away at Queenstown on the main line from East London to Johannesburg, which provides direct access to PWV area. Rail siding facilities directly to eZibeleni are planned.

Tescor power is supplied to all industrial areas and is subsidised to equal the Eastern Transvaal tariff.

There is an abundant water supply from nearby dams to all industrial areas which should suffice for all normal industrial demands for the near future.

Transkei Airways have daily scheduled flights between K. D. Matanzima International Airport near Umtata, and Johannesburg. There are daily flights to East



Loading products at Pep Textile Industries in Butterworth

London and Durban and Border Air fly from East London to Queenstown and connects with SAA flights to major centres.

The Transkei Development Corporation makes housing available to key personnel at an annual rental of 3,2 percent of the value of the housing.

Loans for houses in Queenstown, to be occupied by non-Transkeian key personnel, may be negotiated through the Industrial Development Corporation. A subsidy of 60 percent of the building society bond rate will apply on houses valued up to R68 000. However, there is a serious shortage housing and buildings.

The Transkei Development Corporation plays an important role in housing and property development in Transkei.

The Corporation's investment in residential and industrial property for the 1983-84 financial year was R124 228 590 and this represents a 12 percent increase over the previous year.

Residential infrastructure to meet industrialists' needs for housing key personnel will cost over R50 million in

the next three years. A total of 104 residential units are presently under construction.

Seventy six industrial sites are being constructed at Vulindlela Heights on 38.9 hectares of land.

Estimated capital expenditure for the development of industrial infrastructure at Butterworth, eZibeleni, Umtata and Pondoland during the next three years is R14.3 million.

There are numerous constraints on the availability of land in Transkei, a direct result of the present land tenure system. Apparently negotiations are presently in progress to remedy this situation.

In the interim the Transkei Development Corporation has been compelled to concentrate on medium and high density housing, thus utilising the available land to its maximum potential. A spokesman for the TDC said the Corporation was not able to consider the provision of low cost housing for factory workers and in view of the planned 5 000 job opportunities per annum to be created, the Corporation

is once again faced with a major development constraint.

Another problem is that local authorities do not have the resources to provide bulk services for sewerage and electricity, but the TDC has advised the municipalities to apply for loan finance through the Development Bank.

Social infrastructure in the main towns consists of school and medical facilities. There is an urgent need to look at more modern shopping and recreational facilities as the neglect of development in the towns has resulted in substantial sums of

money being spent outside Transkei where adequate facilities exist.

Another problem is that wives and families of industrialists have grown accustomed to a more sophisticated way of life in other bigger centres and a lack of facilities could be a demoralising factor.

However the TDC is fully aware of these problem areas and according to a spokesman for TDC, there are various developments in the pipeline which will hopefully improve the infrastructure of major towns.



Textile industries are big employers of labourers in Transkei.

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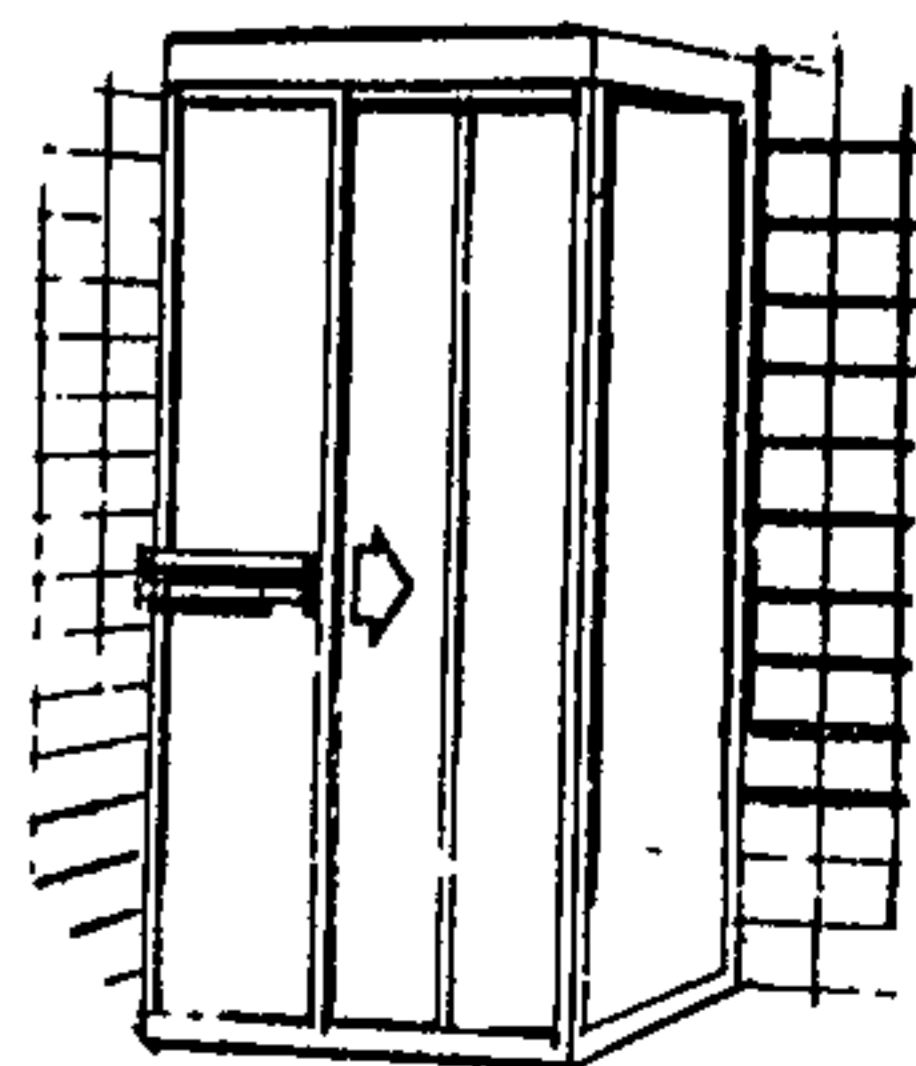


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# We want our land says Matanzima

103

P. Dispatch  
17/8/84

UMTATA — President Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday he would not rest until all Transkei's land claims had been met by South Africa.

In a statement following his meeting with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Queenstown on Wednesday, President Matanzima said their talks had been cordial and amicable "but I made my point clear."

"I told Mr Botha that neighbouring countries have to remain friends and that disputes must be solved amicably," he said.

President Matanzima said the land claimed by Transkei included the districts of Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie.

South Africa should immediately hand these districts over to Transkei as they had been summarily annexed to South Africa by proclamation without consulting the Transkeians who owned the land.

President Matanzima said: "When I met Mr Botha I told him about the claims of my country. I shall not bow down until our demands for our legitimate land are

granted by South Africa."

President Matanzima said farmers in the Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie districts would not have to sell their land but could remain as subjects of Transkei, because the land belonged to the people of Transkei.

"We shall go to the highest courts in our land to prove what belongs to us and we are sure that we shall win our battle."

President Matanzima said he had told Mr Botha he was not claiming Queenstown although Queenstown had belonged to his great-grandfather, King Ngubengcuka.

President Matanzima also announced that members of the South African President's Council would meet in Transkei sometime in November to discuss crucial matters that affected blacks in South Africa. — DDR.



Reporter Michael Johnson with the profitable weed

# Dagga farmers strike it rich on the Wild Coast

(103) S. Times  
19/8/84

THE SUNDAY TIMES INVESTIGATES THE DRUG-SMUGGLING TRAIL

**A THRIVING illegal dagga industry with its major market in South Africa is earning rural Transkei farmers tens of millions of rands — an estimated 20 percent of the national state's revenue.**

But the crop is also inviting stolen arms into Transkei — an alternative form of "currency" to the dagga smugglers.

## Reluctant

Police in South Africa and Transkei said this week they were doing everything they could to halt the cultivation, sale and smuggling of the drug, but were reluctant to divulge details of their campaign.

Smugglers, whose fears of being caught are suppressed by the lucrative income a successful "run" can

By MICHAEL JOHNSON

net, are known to have used land, sea and air routes to transport dagga from the growers to their South African markets.

A man who did not want to be named and who said it was his ambition to smuggle the lucrative crop from Transkei to the Reef, told the Sunday Times that the "fortune" to be made from a successful smuggling trip made the risk of being caught "worthwhile."

"One day I'll get to Jo'burg with four sacks full and I'll be back driving a luxury car and still have plenty of money in my pocket," he said.

The man says a maize-bag full of dagga, costing R400 in Transkei, can net a smuggler 10 times that amount in the main centres of South Africa — Reef buyers paying more for their supply than those in Natal and in the Cape.

The crop thrives in the sub-tropical paradise that is the world-famous Wild Coast, stretching from Port Edward on the southern tip of Natal to the Kei River mouth on the north-eastern Cape coast.

Many rural Transkeians know about the "industry," but few are willing to talk openly.

Those prepared to say anything at all agreed that fortunes could be made selling the narcotic in South Africa and on foreign markets.

## Income

While the Transkeian Government wages an on-going war against dagga producers in the country's rugged north-eastern districts, its rural citizens stand to lose virtually their only source of income if the cultivation is stopped, although their earnings are small compared with those of big-time smugglers.

Many police roadblocks and helicopter raids into the dagga-produc-

ing areas bear witness to the continuous battle the authorities are waging against the illegal trade.

But the odds are stacked against them as the crop, which grows wildly and needs little formal cultivation, is grown in rugged, inhospitable areas well hidden from helicopter patrols and virtually inaccessible by road.

Once found, the crop must be cut down and burned with paraffin to be effectively destroyed — heat from an ordinary fire actually assists the germination of the seeds.

The destruction of the crop is often met with open hostility by rural people, to whom smoking dagga is an accepted cultural norm.

Every method of smuggling dagga out of Transkei has been tried except the use of helicopters.

"The rural growers associate choppers with the police," said a Flagstaff businessman.

Furniture trucks loaded with dagga and then piled to capacity with furniture, small dingies to ferry bags to yachts moored just off the coast and airfreight — all methods of moving the contraband have been tried.

## Jail

Some smugglers succeed. Others fail and are left to contemplate their plight in a four-walled cell.

But as long as there is poverty in Transkei and a ready, lucrative market for the cash crop, there will always be those ready to run the "dagga gauntlet" to instant wealth.

# Drug enriches trade

THE dagga industry is turning rural one-horse-town businesses into "gold mines".

"In turnover alone my store could hold its own in Durban's West Street," said a wealthy Flagstaff businessman standing in the small Transkei town's main street — a short tar strip separating a handful of businesses.

But he condemns the element that has indirectly contributed to his wealth.

"If I ever caught my child-

ren smoking dagga I would flay them.

"But if it wasn't for the millions of rands brought into this area by the dagga dealers my business wouldn't be a fraction of what it is," said the middle-aged man who refused to identify himself.

"I keep away from the dagga trade, but I see its effect on the moneyed peasant farmers who patronise my store."

His position is mirrored by the other businessmen who run their affairs in the handful of one-street towns and settlements in the heart of Eastern Pondoland, Transkei's main dagga-crop area.

The number of prestigious cars seems out of proportion to the size of the town.

"To the Xhosa people, dagga has always been a way of life," he said.

"In this country smoking

dagga is older than politics and just about as old as prostitution.

"But now where the Arabs have found 'black gold' in oil, dagga is turning in to 'green gold' for Transkei."

But all is not well in the illegal dagga trade, according to the businessman.

"The people who are mucking it up are the buyers who are exchanging stolen arms for dagga.

"Many of the rural farmers do not realise the guns are stolen and are not aware it is illegal to possess an unlicensed firearm.

"These men and women end up in jail for the illegal possession of arms while the buyer of their illegal crop remains free," he said.

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# Three killed as Cops fire on party

19/8/84

C. P. vers

103

**TRANSKEI** cops raided a party and allegedly shot and killed three people in East Pondoland earlier this year, according to statements taken by a Durban lawyer acting on behalf of their families.

**CP Reporter**  
Lawyer Chris Albertyn said one of the victims was a nine-year-old boy who died three days after the attack. The two others are Khowa Khayisa, 18, who was shot in the neck, and Manqineni Mbotho, 30, who was killed by a bullet in his back.

Qasa is part of Pondoland, traditionally an area whose residents oppose President Kaizer Matanzima's rule.

Transkei Government legislation has tried to keep the area under control by outlawing outside gather-

ings of any sort in East Pondoland which does not have the permission of the magistrate.

The party was attended by people from the nine districts of Flagstaff and Bizana. The men came to the all-night party with traditional sticks and spears.

Survivors claim that there were no incidents that would have explained the police intervention.

They said a group of Transkei police in camou-

flage uniforms, armed with automatic weapons, attacked the group of huts where the party was held.

Three people were fatally shot in the attack.

Of the two injured survivors, one has a bullet in her forehead and the other has a bullet in his chest.

Survivors were taken to Flagstaff police station and held for several days.

They were charged and found guilty of possessing dangerous weapons and at-

tending an illegal gathering.

According to Mr Albertyn, the court records shows that one of the accused mentioned that shots had been fired and that he had been hit, but his claims were not followed up.

The Flagstaff magistrate told Mr Albertyn that he was not aware of the three deaths.

The State prosecutor said the deaths had not been reported to him by police.

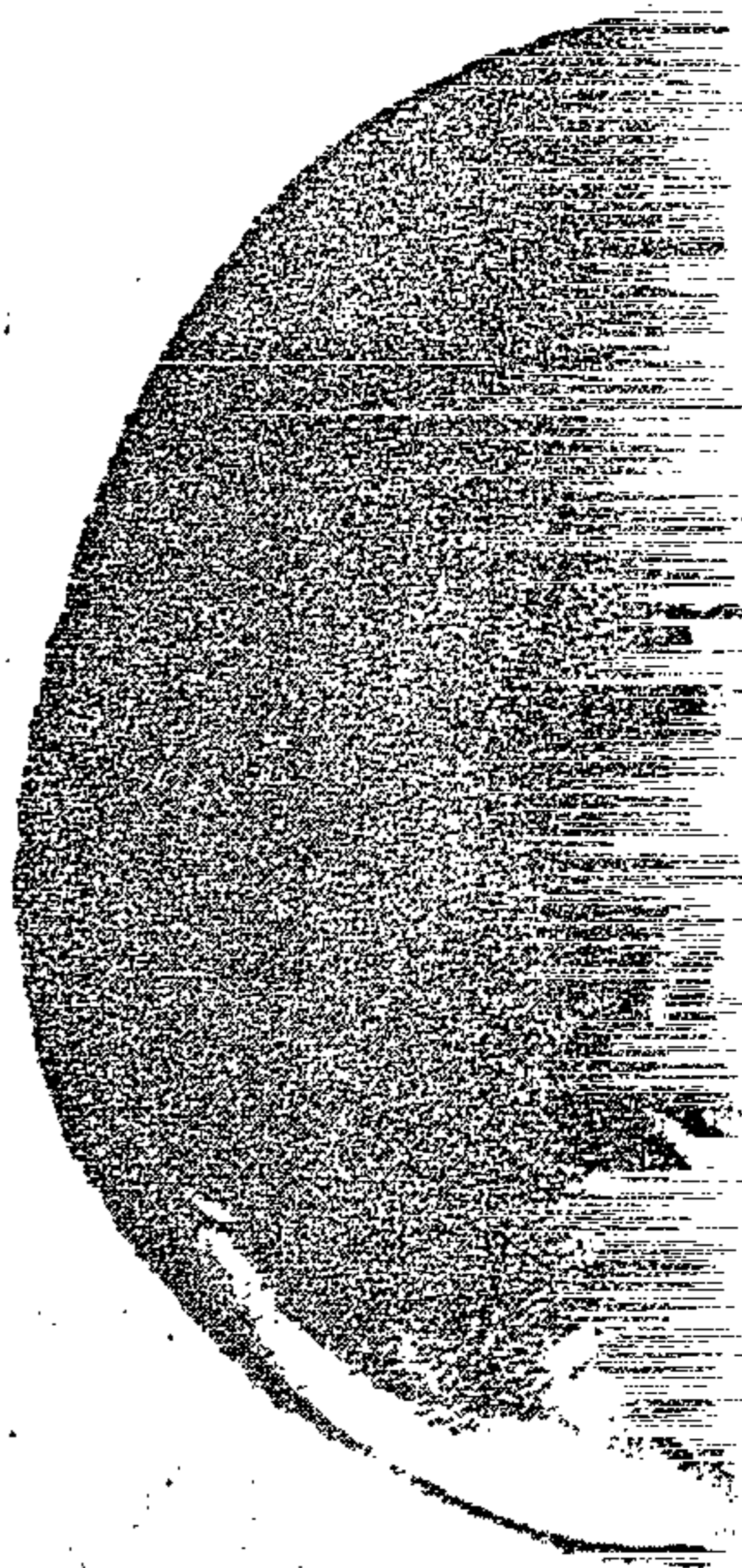
# POLICE SUMMON

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# Emphasis still on unskilled and semi-skilled training

The plan seems simple enough: provide incentives to attract foreign investment and transform Transkei into a thriving industrial nation such as Taiwan or South Korea.

These incentives range from wage rebates of up to 95 percent, relocation grants and housing, training and rail subsidies which are said to rival the best in the world.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), which oversees industrial development, proudly states that the slow, arduous task of dragging the homeland into the 20th century is well on its way.

Millions of rands have been invested and thousands of jobs have been created since independence in 1976.

The majority of the jobs have been created in two major industrial areas, which include Umtata, the capital, and Butterworth, about 114km to the south-west.

But there is considerable debate about the enormous costs of maintaining these incentives and questions about whether Transkei will actually benefit in the long run under South Africa's industrial decentralisation plan.

## CHEAP LABOUR

Some argue that concentration on labour-intensive industries has only encouraged the drift towards the homelands of slow-growing firms such as textiles.

These firms take advantage of cheap labour and subsidies, and it is argued would relocate without them.

In a paper to a major sociology conference in Johannesburg last month, the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei (Unitra) noted:

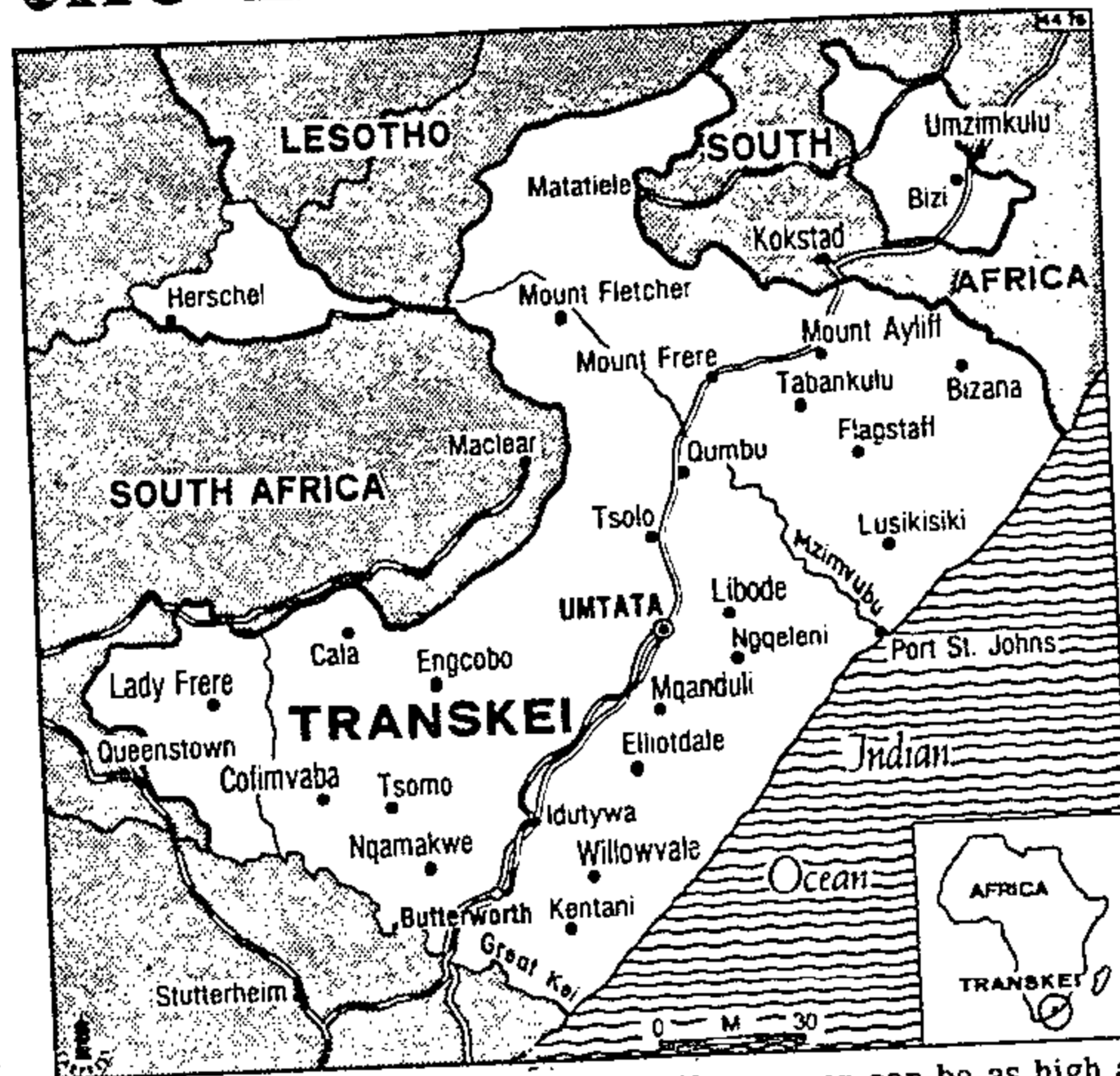
"Butterworth industries buy 80 percent of their raw materials from outside the homeland, and rely on the Transkei for only 35 percent of the market.

"There is, therefore, very little in the way of spin-off to the Transkei.

"Some jobs have been created, but wages are low and in many cases firms in the Transkei pay half that of South African-based firms for the same job."

Against the backdrop of drought, recession and unemployment, Transkei is attempting to attract major industrial investments from South Africa and abroad. Finance writer Bill Levitt examines latest developments in the first of a series of reports.

## Transkei makes <sup>24/8/84 slow</sup> its way slowly into the 20th century <sup>(103)</sup>



Because of the nature of training subsidies, firms concentrate their efforts on training large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers to the virtual exclusion of managers and skilled workers.

TDC and industrialists argue that the bottom line includes company profit and the development of a highly skilled work force that will some day command top wages.

Unitra has been slow to establish technical courses to better prepare graduates for the work force — another reason for low wages, businessmen argue.

There are also major problems associated with the so-called "industrial revolution" as many Transkeians move into factories for the first time.

Productivity is low, annual

staff turnover can be as high as 150 percent and low wages — as little as 37c an hour for factory beginners — contribute to worker malaise.

The Transkeian annual budget amounts to about R800 million. The South African Government provides nearly 60 percent of that via the Customs Union and budget aid.

But statistics compiled by the institute came to an agonizing picture.

There are just over 3 million people living in Transkei, and the population is growing by about three percent annually. The work force numbers about 930 000, and 75 percent are said to be illiterate.

Although jobs — industrial and commercial — are growing at a rate of about 12 000 a year, 28 000 Transkeians enter the

work force annually.

About 430 000 — 43 percent of the work force — are men and women migrants employed in South Africa.

Researchers note that job opportunities for migrants have decreased steadily since 1978 and will continue to drop as more Mozambicans return to South African mines as a result of Umkomati Agreement.

Private and public sectors employ a total of 200 000 or 20 percent of the work force.

However, the rate of public sector job creation has declined steadily between 1976 and 1981, the management institute said.

The remaining 370 000 — 37 percent of the work force — are broken down into two categories: unemployed and so-called underemployed such as street hawkers and others barely scratch out enough money to survive.

## POVERTY LINE

Income distribution tables for 1982 show that between 70 and 77 percent of the rural households are unable to meet the R2 446,50 minimum income requirement for "survival in the short-term".

Urban households fare only marginally better.

Close to 34 percent of households fall below the R3 039 — the poverty line set for urban dwellers.

Faced with this situation, TDC embarked on this programme to entice foreign investors into labour intensive industrial development.

Despite the millions of rands pumped into the industrial plan by Pretoria and the Transkei, between 12 000 and 20 000 industrial jobs have been created since 1976.

The management institute estimates that the industrial sector, despite the financial encouragement, accounts for only 10 percent of the homeland's GNP.

TDC has recently stepped up its drive to hasten developments by using foreign agents, slick brochures and an advertising campaign aimed specifically at the South African market.

Transkei's major economic strengths lie in its cheap labour, abundant timber and water resources, exceptional tourist resorts and agriculture potential.



LSM (103) 25/8/84

# Transkei boycott as two profs leave

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

TRANSKEI police yesterday escorted two professors from the University of Transkei across the border into South Africa only hours after serving deportation orders on them.

The deportation of Professor F A Grens, professor of philosophy, and Professor Andrew Beck, associate professor of law, brings to eight the number of lecturers expelled from Transkei in the past three months. No reasons were given for their expulsion.

A feature of yesterday's deportation orders was that they were directed against the professors and their families. In previous cases the orders were directed against the academics but not their families. The Becks have two young children.

Students, already angered by the earlier deportations, boycotted lectures yesterday in protest against the latest deportation orders. Police were on duty at the entrance to the university, allowing only bona fide students and staff on to the campus.

Prof Grens was chairman of the Unitra staff association. Both he and Prof Beck were members of the association's executive committee. The staff association had earlier, on August 2, called on all lecturers to refuse to wear academic dress to symbolise their

"mourning" over the loss by the university of its autonomy and its academic freedom.

The decision was prompted by the invasion of the campus by police in May, the arrest of students and some staff members and the subsequent deportation of six lecturers, three of whom were professors.

The staff association's stand drew a rebuke from the chairman of the university council, Mr A T Sigcu, who noted "with concern the non-academic professional behaviour of staff" and warned that it was not "in the best interests of the university".

The principal of the university, Professor B de V van der Merwe, was sick yesterday and not available for comment.

Together with the academic registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, Prof Van der Merwe has been criticised by both students and staff for not standing up for students against the police and for not protesting vigorously against the deportation of the first six lecturers.

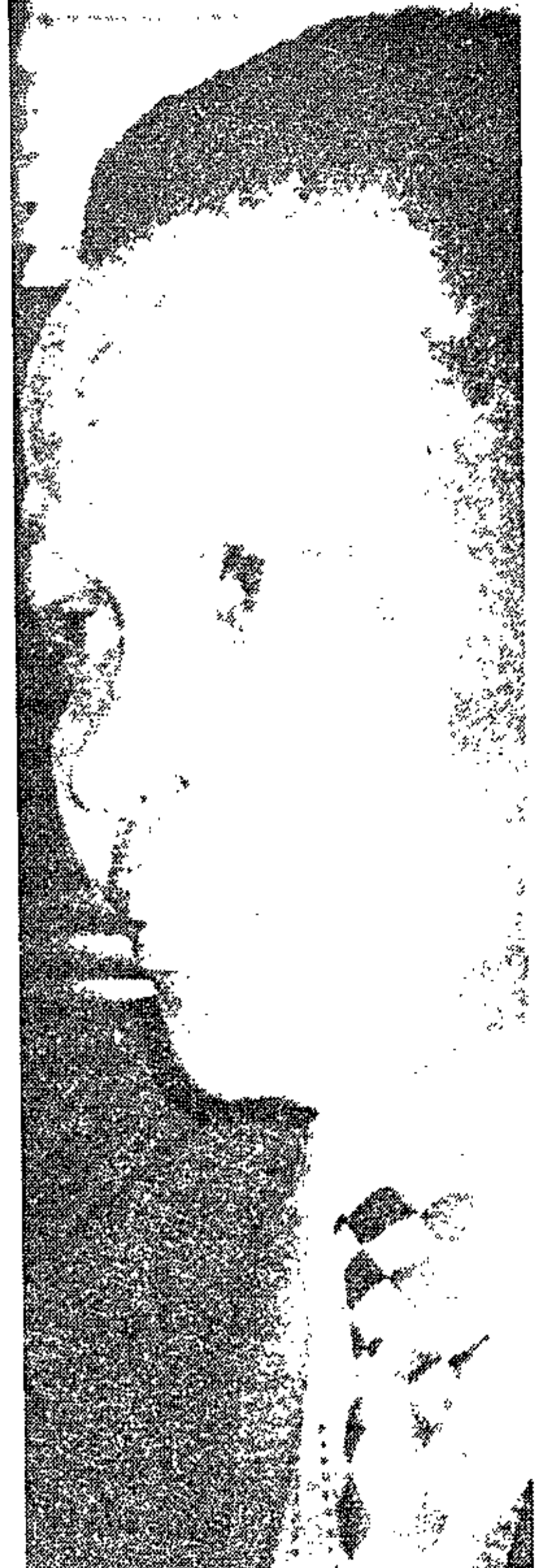
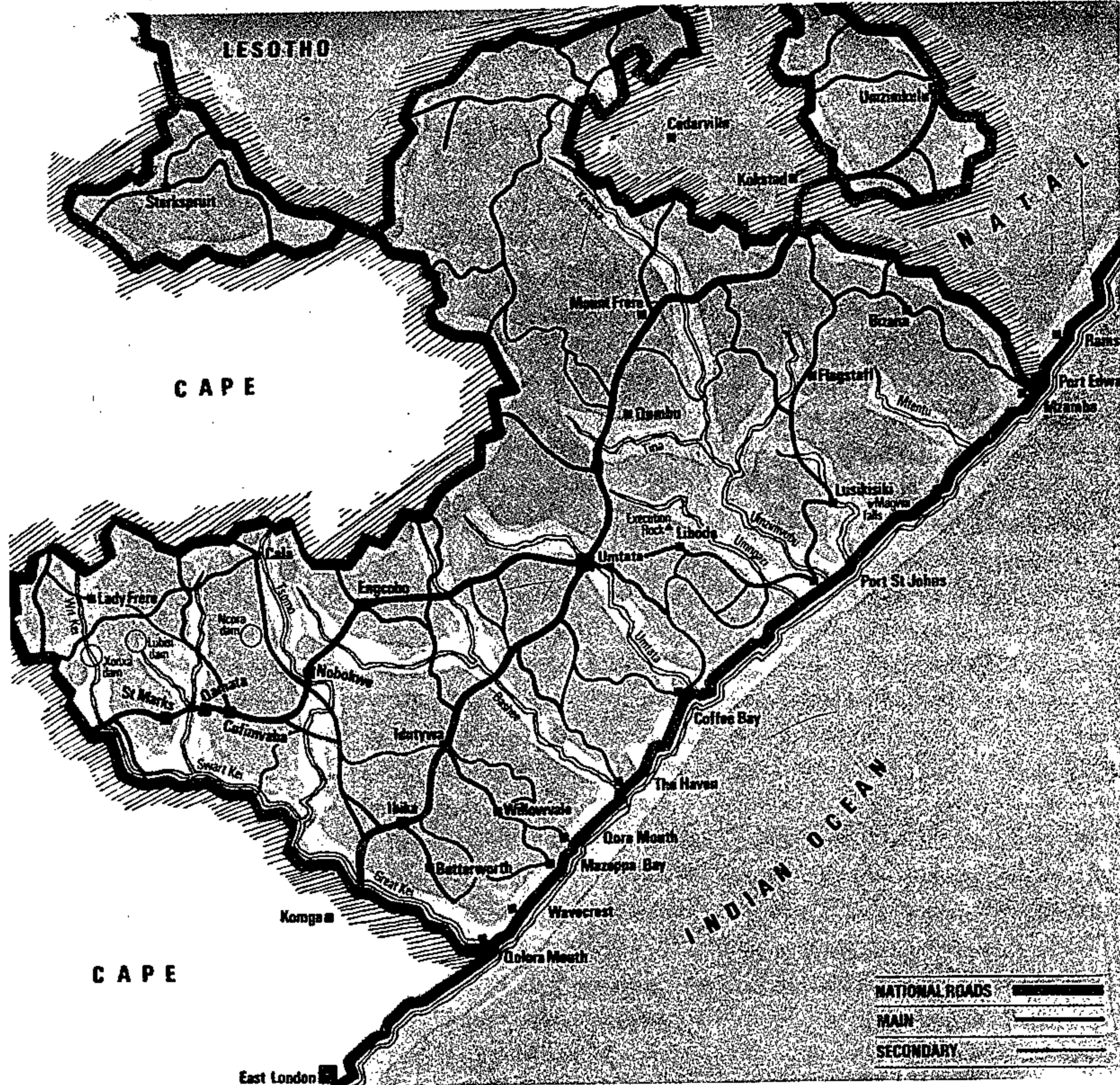
Nearly 140 students were detained en masse in May when they held a meeting to discuss the situation. They were released after a court ruled the detentions invalid.

Both the student body, through the students representative council, and the staff association have called for Prof Van der Merwe's resignation. He has refused to heed their demands.



## THE VITAL STATISTICS

- Land Area: 42 000km<sup>2</sup>.
- Population: 2,69-million permanent residents, 400 000 migrants in 1982.
- Language: Xhosa/English.
- Climate: Sub-tropical.
- Urban population: 200 000.
- Population density: 65 people/km<sup>2</sup>.
- Total number of households: 586 000.
- GDP: R894m in 1982.
- GDP growth rate: 5,9% in 1982.
- GNP: R1,97bn in 1982.
- Per Capita GDP: R246.
- Capital: Umtata, population 6 000 whites and 75 000 Transkeians.
- Pupils and students: 790 000 in 1982.
- Industrial growth points: Umtata, Butterworth, eZibilene and another planned in Eastern Pondoland.
- Regional industrial zoning: D in the South, E in the North.
- Available water: 4,2bn m<sup>3</sup> a year.



PARAMOUNT CHIEF KAIZER MATANZIMA ... fighting for independence.

Reliance on SA limits growth but...

## Govt spending set to rocket

TRANSKEI Government spending is set to reach all-time high this year in its efforts to accelerate the development of the region but expenditure is still limited by the low level of transfers from South Africa.

The government has budgeted for a record R798,4m in expenditure over the 84/85 period, the largest item of which is due to go on education (R148m).

Since by far the major portion of Transkei's Government Revenue is accounted for by transfers from South Africa (81% in 82/83) in the form of direct grants, customs union and other payments, Transkei is making special efforts to increase the amounts, which it contends are unreasonably low.

In 82/83 Transkei received R5,6m as compensatory payment for circulation of the rand currency. The government feels this is based on unrealistic estimates of rand circulation. Also, the projected increase of 11,3% a year only makes provision for inflation and does not take into account any real growth in the economy.

Transkei's shareout from the customs union administered by South Africa amounted to R98,1m last year. The government says "this amount is well below Transkei's due share," in its White Paper on Development Priorities. And Transkei is supporting the efforts of other members — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — to have their customs union transfers increased.

The SA Government also transfers funds to the Transkei Government in the form of a direct grant — R201,5m last year — and also the proportion of taxes paid by Transkeians working in South Africa — R45,8m last year.

The Transkei Government does not view the direct grant as charity. It believes the amount is far too low, considering the contribution of Transkeian migrants to the South African economy.

"Where the supply of labour to the RSA economy is the main economic activity of Transkei, transfers from SA are not only right and proper, but absolutely essential if the Transkei Government is to maintain, let alone expand, the social services which its population needs," states the White Paper.

It points out the social product of the total labour force employed in South Africa in 1981 is valued at about R63,5bn. Taking into account the contribution by Transkeian workers to this, the government calculates Transkei's contribution to South Africa's gross domestic product at about R3bn. Of this 20% or R600m was collected by SA as inland revenue.

Since the families of the migrant workers have to live in Transkei, where the State must provide schools, health services and other social infrastructure, the White Paper argues for a substantially higher transfer of funds from South Africa.

"Clearly it is necessary to negotiate a more acceptable basis for a transfer of a proportion of the internal revenue raised by Transkeians in SA."

The White Paper adds that payments have not even kept up with levels the SA Government decided were reasonable at independence. Only taking inflation and population growth into account, without allowing for any increase in per capita GDP, the transfer payment should be about R450m in 83/84 compared with about R300m actually budgeted.

The lack of real growth in these transfer payments has resulted in a sharp decline in capital expenditure over the last five years. "This has meant that much of the development programme has had to be financed through project-tied grants and soft loans which have taken a long time to negotiate," says the White Paper. Interest payments on loans will cost Transkei R28m this year.

Nevertheless the Transkei Government's gross revenue has increased from R155,7m in 1976/77 to R360m in 80/81 to R431m in 82/83. This is an average annual growth rate of 25%.

## Fighting for real economic freedom

TRANSKEI is making a major effort to become an independent region but overcoming the host of barriers to this will require a major reorganisation of its economy.

The establishment of an autonomous government in 1977 set in train a development process which aims to make Transkei a fully independent unit.

However, because the starting point has been one of almost complete economic reliance on South Africa as nothing more than a labour reserve, seven years later Transkei still has a huge task ahead to build up its own economy.

In 1982 over half of the region's gross national product came from migrant labourers working in South Africa.

And over the last two decades there has in fact been a process of increased economic dependence on the South African economy.

Income internally generated declined from 75% of total income in 1970 to 49% in 1981.

This has resulted from the increase in migrant labour and its earnings, greater dependence of rural households on migrants' remittances, improved transport links and a more comprehensive cover-

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Reports by MIKE JENSEN and PATRICK LAURENCE



# The challenge — changing from a labour pool

TRANSKEI can no longer rely on South Africa to provide additional jobs for its workseekers and it is now facing a tremendous task in finding employment for its rapidly growing population.

Transkei has traditionally been able to depend on South Africa's job market to provide most of the work for its labour force but additional jobs there are becoming scarce with the result that employment growth has tailed off and current levels of migrant workers are not expected to increase.

About 473 000 workers, or 52% of the labour

force were in paid employment in South Africa in 1979.

It is estimated that another 82 000 Transkeians were employed "illegally" in South Africa.

The size of the labour-force is expected to reach between 1,78-million and 2,2-million by the year 2 000.

This means that jobs will have to found inside Transkei for between new 20 000 and 30 000 workseekers each year.

This does not include provisions for the currently unemployed, estimated at 19% of the workforce.

Aside from known migrants, another 1,8-

million Africans are classified as "Transkeians" according to South African rules and regulations.

The prospect of repatriation of even a small proportion of these dims the picture yet further.

As the government points out, "far reaching social changes are required to restructure the economy from one which was literally a labour reserve to one which must meet the basic physical needs of the population."

That this is not yet being done is indicated by the fact that young women between the ages of 20 and 30 are now starting to migrate in increasing numbers.

Because of the distance to major urban centres outside Transkei they are moving to Kwazulu, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei where they can commute to work in East London, Durban and Johannesburg.

In 1982 Transkei was able to provide formal sector employment for 20% of its workforce. Two-thirds of those working in Transkei were unskilled and 2,2% were classified as skilled employees.

Private employment is the fastest growing sector, where between 1970 and 1981 the average growth rate was 13% a year.

Public sector growth over the same period was 11%.

## Why it's not so easy to move shop

ALTHOUGH the package of incentives has provided strong motives for industries to relocate, companies have found that the decentralisation incentives should only be part of the reason for establishing in Transkei.

Even although the economic incentives are theoretically sufficient to eliminate any increase in overheads caused by locating away from urban centres, there are other factors which contribute to a venture being successfully located in Transkei.

As one industrialist put it recently: "Why uproot a whole business venture and move it a thousand kilometres just to be in the same position as the PWV?"

Factors which have been found to be important in the establishment of a profitable operation include:

- A substantial proportion of the industry's market being in Transkei or surrounding areas.

- The main raw materials being available in Transkei or from nearby areas.

- Where markets are largely outside Transkei, an effective marketing organisation in a suitable urban centre is an important factor.

- A product which can be transported without the likelihood of damage and at a relatively low cost.

## Slump passes the CBO by

TURNOVER at the Transkei Development Corporation's Central Buying Office (CBO) has increased dramatically despite the recession.

Sales are 24% up on last year at R61m for the division which was established as part of Transkei's policy to hand over businesses to local operators.

The CBO was formed so that Transkeian wholesalers could obtain credit from manufacturers underwritten by the TDC. Since then it has also adopted an administrative role and developed some innovative buying methods for cutting costs as well.

"Our growth over the last year is partly due to inflation but it is also organic," says CBO's management accountant, Mr Ian Sole.

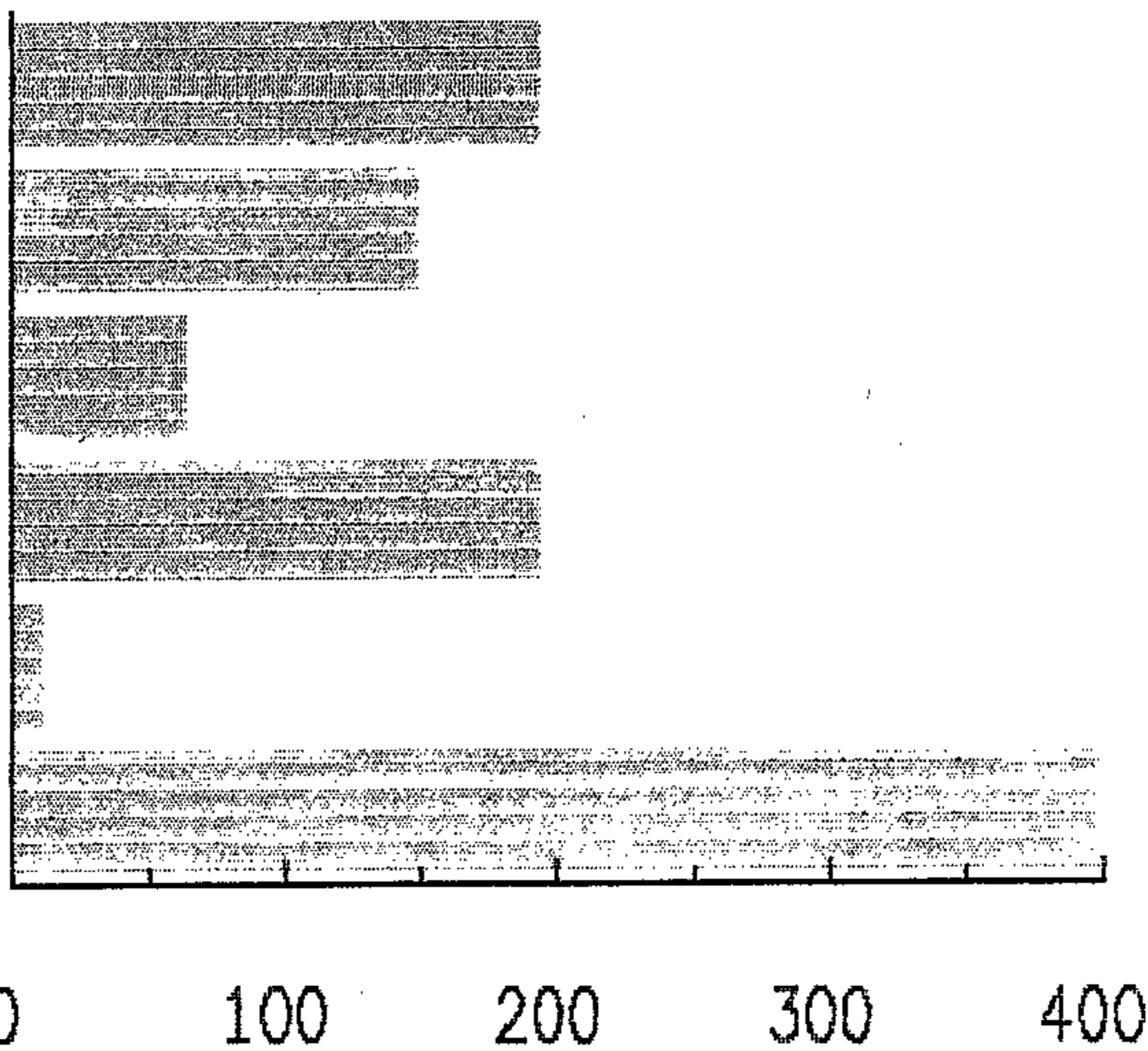
"In fact turnover have increased even more if it had not been for the drought and unemployment caused by the recession. However, the remittances from mine workers have done a lot to maintain spending."

Costs have also been cut through the central buying strategy of the CBO. "By combining orders from the wholesalers and using a consolidator in Durban to deal with over 100 suppliers we have been able to trim transport costs and even actual pricing in some cases," says Mr Sole.

Furthermore it saves on claims for goods lost in transit and lead times are on average 50% shorter, sometimes 100%, he adds.

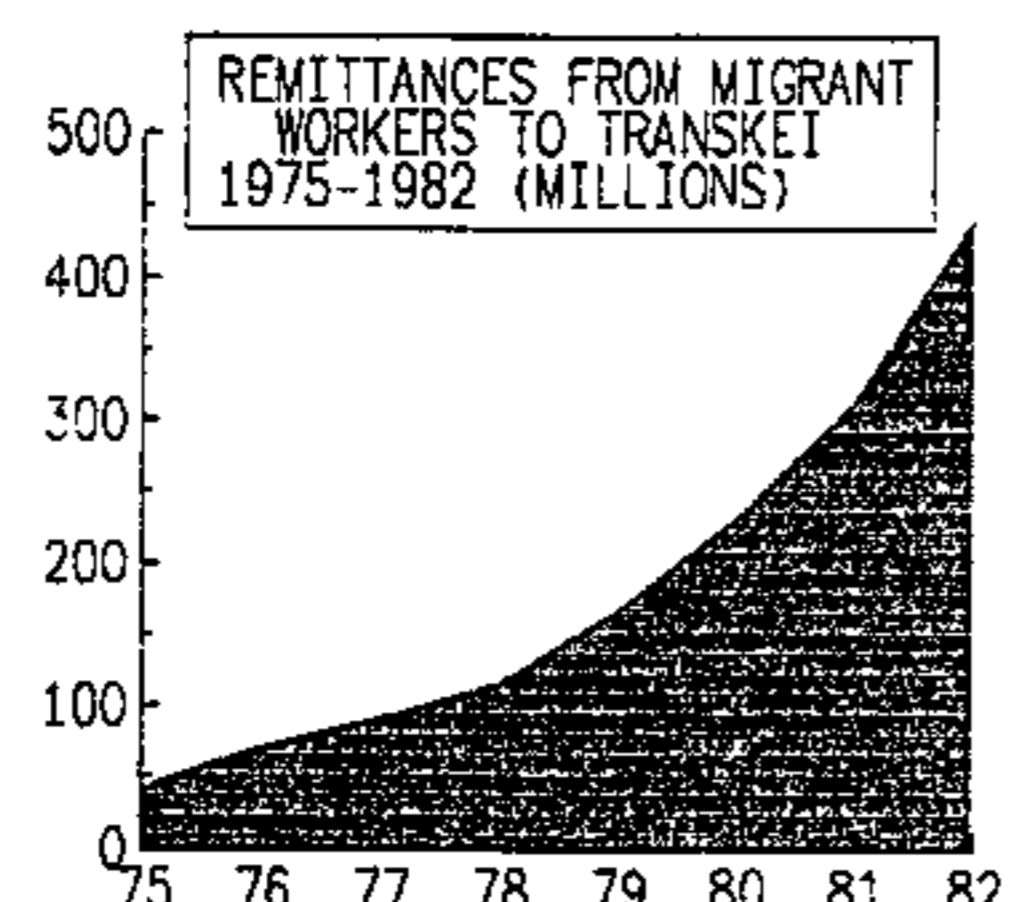
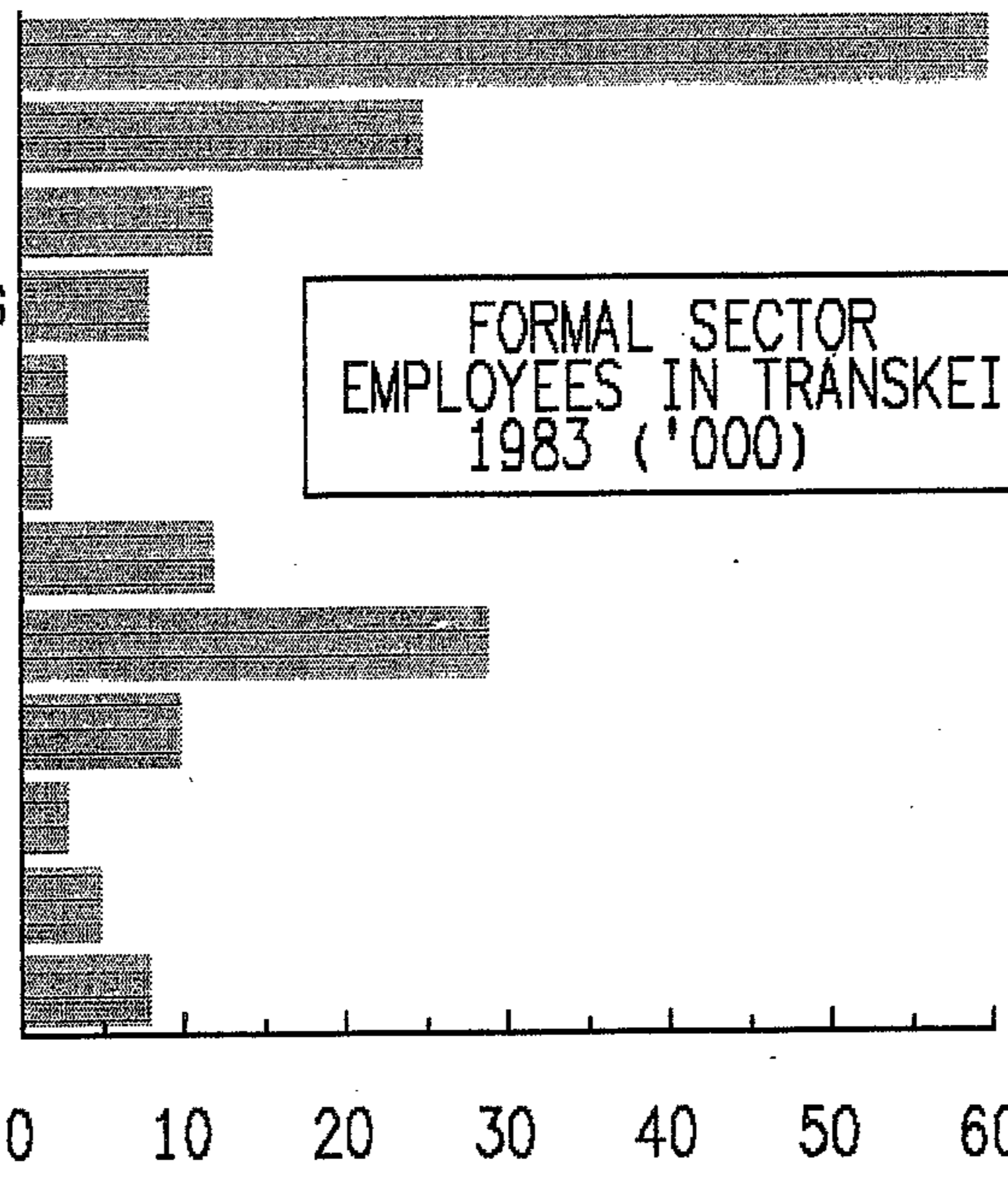
UNEMPLOYED  
RURAL SECTOR  
INFORMAL SECTOR  
FORMAL SECTOR  
COMMUTERS  
MIGRANTS

ACTIVITIES OF TRANSKEI'S TOTAL LABOUR SUPPLY 1982 ('000)



DOMESTICS  
PARASTATALS  
OTHER SERVICES  
CATERING+HOTELS  
COMMERCE  
GARAGES  
TRADE  
MANUFACTURING  
CONSTRUCTION  
WATER CARE  
QUARRYING  
AGRICULTURE

FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN TRANSKEI 1983 ('000)



### R60m PLAN FOR PHONES

THE Transkei Government is planning to spend R60m on internal telecommunications over the next five years to make up for the huge backlog in telephones.

Following an investigation into infrastructure requirements at Transkei's three industrial growth points, a report by South African and Transkei postal authorities shows outstanding applications for telephones have reached 3 794 in the

area served by the Umtata Post Office. At present the installed capacity is 2 000 lines. The total demand to the year 2 000 for areas within a 25km radius of Umtata is estimated at 10 542 lines comprising 8 849 residential lines, 1 470 business and 227 call boxes. Of the 641 towns and villages surveyed, phone services exist in only 160.

## Transkei is still dependent on SA

FROM PAGE 1

age of Transkei's market by South Africa's suppliers.

Transkei has also to cope with rural population densities which are the third highest in Africa, surpassed only by Rwanda and Burundi.

About 85% of the rural households and 15% of urban households have incomes below the minimum subsistence level.

The incidence of landlessness has been estimated at 33% and the real income from farming is on average less than R250 per household a year.

Few if any rural households are able to subsist entirely on the produce of their land and the most must rely increasingly on migrant remittances for their livelihood.

The large and growing number of youthful dependents also poses a big problem because they the potential to quickly absorb any increase in income generated by the economy.

The youthful dependency ratio is steadily growing at a rate estimated in 1982 of 2,8% a year.

Furthermore the income gap between the rural and urban population is widening.

The real increase in income between 1975 and 1979 for rural households was 12% against 44% for urban dwellers.

In trying to counteract this the promotion of rural development has to rely to a large extent on old men, women and children because of migration.

In 1982 men comprised only 26% of the total rural population between the ages of 20 and 44.

Despite a major industrialisation programme Transkei was able to provide formal sector employment for only 20% of its workforce in 1982.

Manufacturing only provided 7% of the GDP in 1982.

So far only about 15 000 industrial jobs have been created since the start of the programme in 1976, while there are about 25 000 job-seekers entering the market annually.

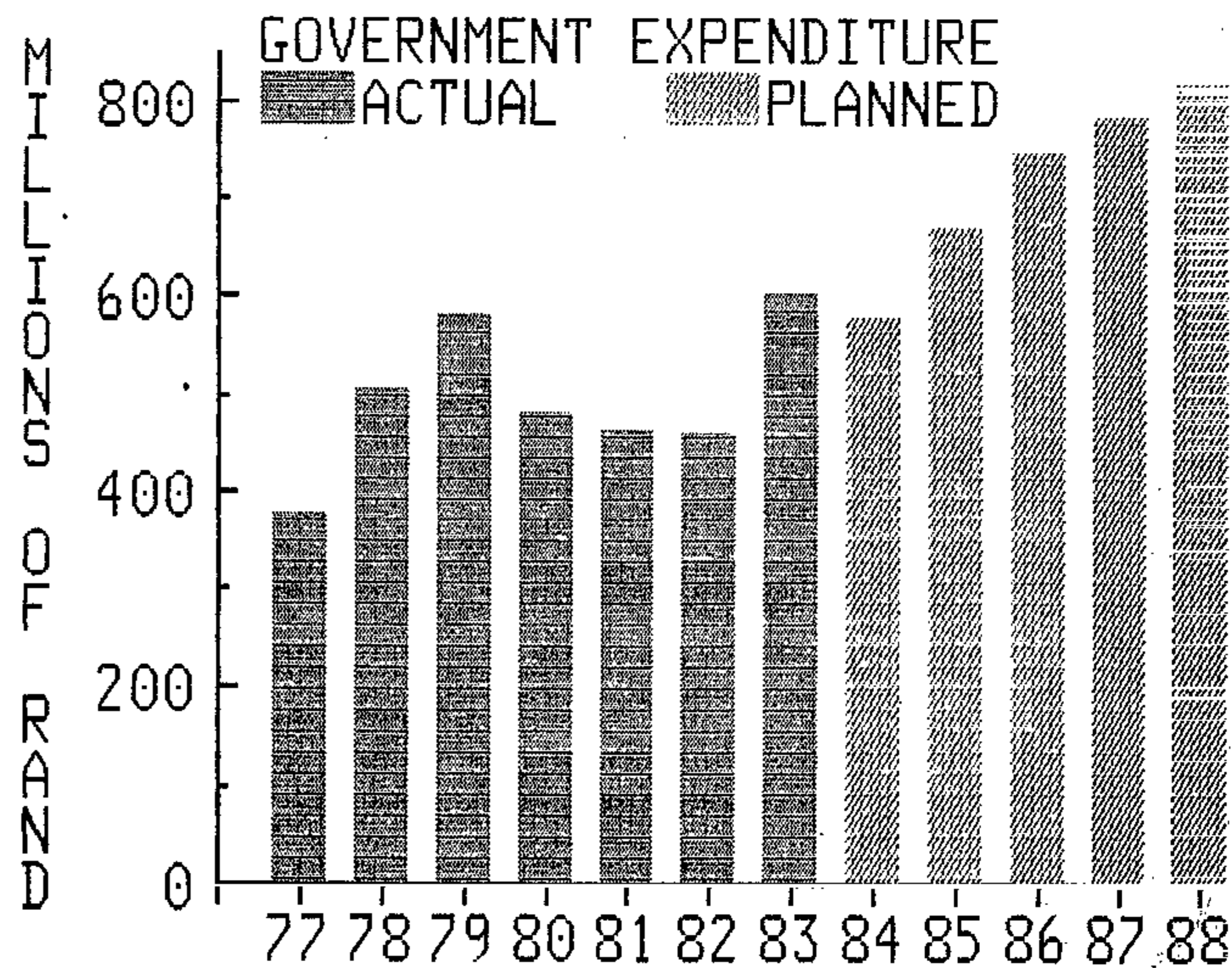
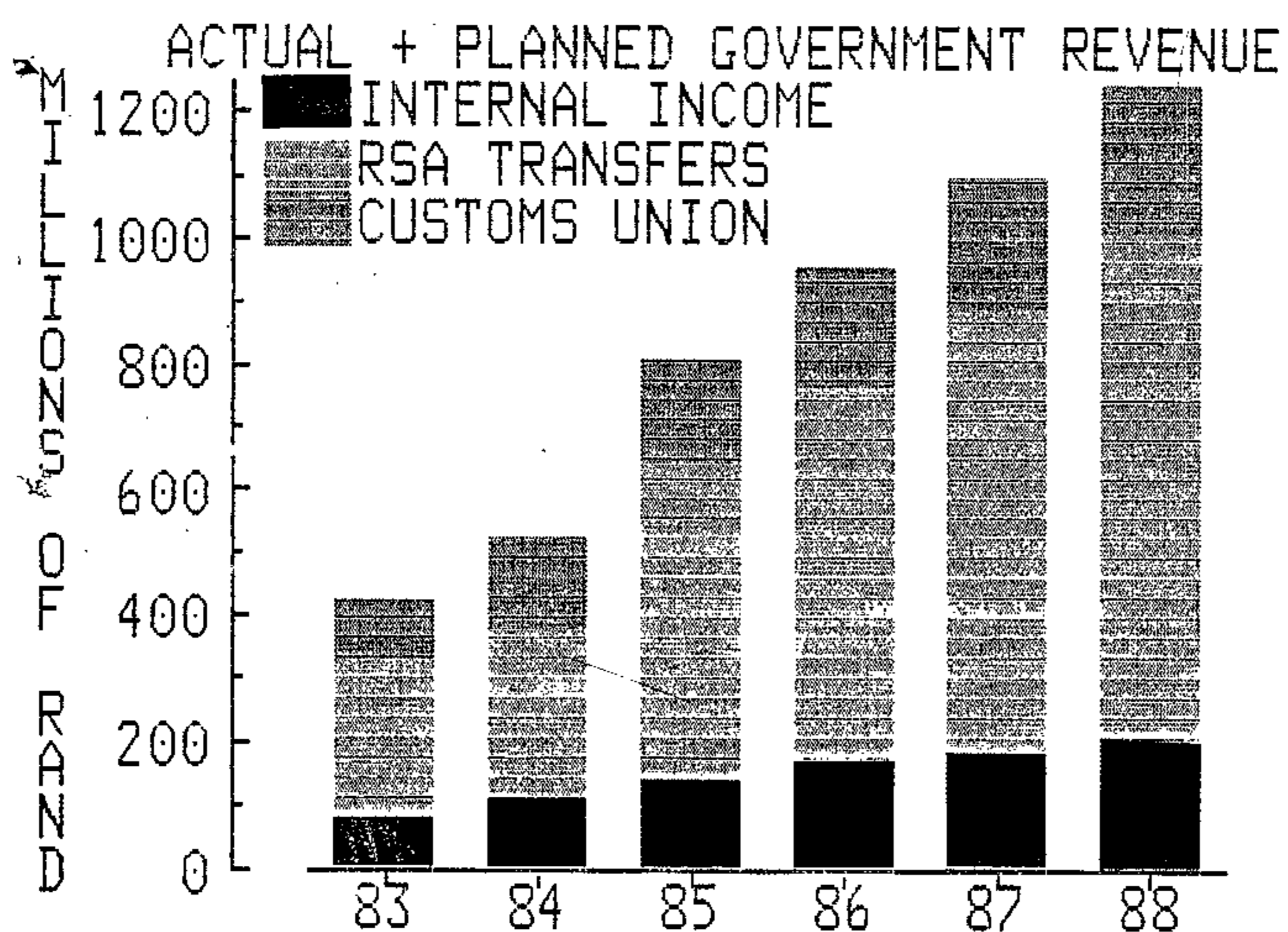
Government and parastatal companies are still a major source of employment.

The number of civil servants increased by 154% in the period 1971 (27 937) to 1980 (71 000) and the staff complement of the public companies by 162% over the same period.

Per capita GDP (excluding migrants) increased from R43,7 in 1970 to R263 in 1981, but incorporating the South African consumer price index (CPI) over the period deflates the 1981 figure to R82,50 — an average annual growth rate of 5,9%.

Between 1980 and 1981 real GDP actually declined from R83,60 to R82,50.





## Facing the challenge of the future

FAR reaching social changes are required to re-structure Transkei's economy from one which was literally a labour reserve to one which must meet the basic physical needs of the population, says Transkei's Government.

"To do this the government intends to steer the development of the country along the lines of a mixed economy system. On the capitalistic side, there is an emphasis on free enterprise, private ownership, competition and free interplay between supply and demand," said Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima recently.

"At the same time the economy will be aimed at helping the underprivileged, promoting economic growth in areas of need and assisting with free or subsidised medical care and education," he added.

Increasing the activity of the private sector economy is clearly a primary aim of the government in its attempts to meet these objectives. This is being pursued on a dual front by attracting investment from outside the region and encouraging the establishment of businesses by local Transkeians.

The creation of special industrialisation zones with their own economic incentives to attract outside investment has now become established practice throughout the world. Last year saw Britain become another European country to declare a free port to attract investment into areas with low employment and China has also recently named 14 such zones.

However the benefits of these policies for Transkei are not as great as they first seemed.

The Government is having to spend increasing amounts to match the incentive package provided by the Republic. Over R29m has been budgeted for payment of incentives this year, almost three times the R10,6m spent last year.

In addition the spin-offs to the local economy of outside investment are not as great as it was first thought. Butterworth industries buy 80% of their raw materials from outside the region and rely on internal demand for only 35% of their market.

The realisation of this has led to efforts to stimulate other sectors of the economy with greater potential — agriculture, small business and forestry.

"Much greater emphasis will be placed on small locally owned manufacturing enterprises as these offer much greater scope for employment and increased multiplier effects on the economy," says the White Paper on Development Priorities.

Over the last five years 46% of government and public corporation spending was earmarked for the commercial sectors of the economy. In the next five years spending is to be cut to 27% of the budget, although in absolute terms spending will be much the same.

## Hydropower to the people

TRANSKEI has vast resources of hydroelectric power which will soon provide for all of the region's electricity needs and moves are being made to increase capacity to supply electricity to South Africa.

Existing hydropower is being supplemented by Escom, but the hydro-electric power station on the Bashee River is due for completion early next year and will supply all of Transkei's electricity requirements.

Once this is completed the possibility of harnessing the hydroelectric potential of the Mzimvuba Basin for the sale of electricity to South Africa will be considered.

Also, an electricity transmission network is being extended to cover most of Transkei by 1988.

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# R87m plan brings forestry to the fore

TRANSKEI'S huge forestry potential has long been recognised but only recently has it become an important issue in the region's development policies.

Following the recently tabled White Paper on Development Priorities for 1983-88 which identified afforestation as a major goal, plans are now under way to spend R87m on the forest industry — about 5% of the government's total expenditure — in the five-year period.

The Forestry Planning Committee has just been formed to advise on the development of forests and the Transkei Forestry Council is about to be established to regulate and organise the industry.

Although Transkei is already well known for its trees there is far more land suitable for forests. There is also much potential for the development of secondary and tertiary industries to process the timber into building materials and furniture.

Aside from this the government has recognised the substantial job creation potential of forest industry, providing employment for rural people in the raising and milling of trees and labour intensive urban jobs in the manufacture of timber products.

The timber industry can create

job opportunities more cheaply than virtually any other industry and it has a special role in the development of the rural areas, being about 10 times more productive than communal grazing.

Furthermore, increasing the amount of land under forest will help to minimise soil erosion problems, which are reaching severe proportions in some areas.

The TDC's manager of Timber Development, Mr Koos Roelofse, estimates that forestry combined with the secondary and tertiary industries built up around it could result in products with an added value of at least 90%.

"We are particularly keen on establishing industries to make use of milled wood because jobs in this field only cost about R2 000 to R3 000 to create," says Mr Roelofse.

To increase the amount of forest land under cultivation the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is collaborating with the Transkei Development Corporation to plant 100 000ha with hardwoods and softwoods in the area stretching from Umzimkulu to the Southern border. About 30% of Transkei's total land area is suitable for forestry and the area under cultivation is expected to reach 200 000ha by the year 2 000 — 5% of the total land area.

Planting will be planned on a more careful basis than in the past

as the wide dispersion of many relatively small plantations has made it uneconomic to set up mills.

The short-term objective is to plant 10 000ha a year for the next five years and to start felling the substantial backlog of mature trees. This alone could bring in R12m a year in wages for 8 000 rural employees.

About R15m a year will be spent over the next 15 years on new afforestation and new milling capacity. Apart from involvement of the private sector, support from the Development Bank of Southern Africa is also being elicited for the scheme.

Mr Roelofse is confident of obtaining the Development Bank's aid because South Africa is only planting about 10 000ha a year when it needs an afforestation rate of at least 39 000ha a year for the next 15 years to be self-sufficient in forest products.

With plans ahead to produce more building products such as doors, windows and timber frame houses, Transkeian products are likely to find ready demand throughout Southern Africa.

The demand for furniture in Southern Africa is estimated to be growing at 11,2% a year and is expected to reach a value of R2,3bn in 1985.

There are also plans to improve the supply of timber products within the region and with the potential of wood to provide cheap furnishings, housing and heat, demand from this source is expected to grow even quicker than in South Africa.

Demand for furniture in Transkei grew at 33,3% a year between 1979 and 1982 and is estimated at R110m this year.

The potential of charcoal production is being investigated and plans are also being made to set up better distribution networks throughout Transkei to make timber products and firewood more easily available.

However, to be successful, the forest programme will have to overcome the scarcity of experienced foresters and the lack of training facilities.

The University of Stellenbosch is the only establishment offering a degree in forestry and this has the drawback of being conducted in Afrikaans, a language few Transkeians still speak.

"At present we are reliant on the diploma course at the Fort Cox Forestry Training College in Ciskei. We use this as a basis for further training by our own forestry officer at the TDC," says Mr Roelofse.

"But we hope to set up a faculty of forestry at the University of Transkei soon and the TDC has provided several bursaries to this end."



MR KOOS ROELOFSE ... confident of obtaining the Development Bank's aid.



Timber production is set to increase substantially over the next five years following Transkei's increased investment in the timber industry.

## TDC guides the timber industry

TRANSKEI'S timber processing industry is already becoming a substantial force in the economy under the guidance of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

Because of the shortage of skilled manpower in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the TDC has taken on much of the commercial development of Transkei's forests.

It has a share in virtually every major sawmill in the region and it has also fostered about 50 small

Transkeian sawmills through financial and technical assistance.

Revenue from wood sales increased healthily from R17,5m in 1979/1980 to R29,5m in 1982/83 despite the downturn in demand for pulpwood.

The commercially afforested area is now about 60 000ha with an estimated value of R100m and a yield of about 780 000m<sup>3</sup> a year.

The investment in timber processing plants is already significant with a further R10m being

added last year, bringing the total investment to R40m. The replacement value is estimated at R70m.

Merensky Forest Products in Umtata is the fourth largest sawmill in Southern Africa and R13m is being spent over the next five years to upgrade the operation.

So far the industry manufactures structural timber, industrial timber, coffins, matches, toothpicks, clothes pegs, blockboard shutterboard, solid shelving, plywood, creosoted poles, household furniture and school furniture.

### FORESTS FOR FUEL

DEVELOPING forests for fuel is an important priority in Transkei's forestry policy.

The severe shortage of wood has resulted in an estimated 500 000 tons of dung being burned a year eliminating this important source of soil fertility.

The consumption of fuel wood

varies widely with each district but conservative estimates indicate a figure of 3m<sup>3</sup> a year per family.

This translates into a need for 100 000ha to meet current demand, increasing by 2 500ha a year to keep up with population growth.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has proposed a R5m scheme to plant Eucalyptus trees specifically for fuel and building poles.

While technically feasible the project requires villagers to release land currently being used for cattle grazing.

## Singisi gears up for upswing in timber

SINGISI Forest Products is completing expansions to its sawmill in Singisi which will put it in the top 10 sawmills operating in Southern Africa.

Additional buildings and equipment at the mill allow it to process 130 000m<sup>3</sup> of sawlogs a year as well as 120 000m<sup>3</sup> of pulpwood.

The wood is all drawn from 16 000ha of government-owned plantations maintained and harvested by a division of Singisi's 860 employees.

The mill started in 1975 with a joint investment of R7m by the Transkei Development Corporation, Sappi and the Hans Merensky Foundation and the investment has grown to R10m since then.

The dry mill is being expanded to 15 000m<sup>2</sup> and part of the development also includes a 176-house village, a school and other social facilities for the employees.

A training centre is being rebuilt

and 75 more houses are envisaged.

Singisi's manager, Mr Richard Wood, is confident in the future of the "temporarily depressed" timber industry.

"We are gearing up for a substantial upswing in the industry during the coming years," says Mr Wood.

At present Singisi produces 46 000m<sup>3</sup> of sawn boards for the local market and for export to several overseas countries.

Sawmill wastage in the form of chips goes to Sappi which also takes 26 000 tons a year of pulpwood while Mondi absorbs another 97 000 tons of pulpwood.

"We fill 20 to 25 rail trucks a day here, while 15% of our product has to be transported out by road in our own trucks," says Mr Wood.

Last year Singisi had a turnover of R8,5m, paying R2m to its staff and R980 000 to the taxman.

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# Unions have no place in 'Kei labour

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

LABOUR relations in Transkei are based on the simple proposition that trade unions are inimical to development and a deterrent to investors.

Transkei's laws reflect those perceptions. As the Transkei Development Corporation publication, *A Businessman's Guide*, puts it: "Strike action is not permitted by law, neither are trade unions. Transkei prides itself on its stable labour force."

Since Transkei accepted independence from Pretoria in October 1976, both South Africa and more recently Bophuthatswana have extended recognition to black trade unions and brought them within their industrial relations laws.

But Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, remained adamant that the prohibition on trade unions was in Transkei's best interests.

Asked whether it was not counter-productive to Transkei's still unrewarded quest for international recognition for her labour relations to be behind even those of South Africa, he said: "But we are behind South Africa industrially. South Africa is at an advanced stage of industrialisation."

He went on to add: "We don't want to frighten investors away." To the specific question of whether he thought trade unions would frighten investors off, he replied: "Oh yes, you know that."

Of Bophuthatswana's newly-established Industrial Reconciliation Act, Chief Matanzima said: "But we also have a way of solving disputes."

Under its 1977 Labour Relations Act, Transkei relies primarily on liaison committees to avoid industrial disputes. Liaison committees are made-up on a 50-50 basis of elected representatives of employees and employers. They are meant to serve as a forum where differences and potential disputes are discussed and resolved.

Should the two sides fail to reach agreement, the issue is referred to a labour inspector and, in the final instance, to the Wage Board for arbitration. The Wage Board consists of the Secretary for Interior, who serves as chairman, and two officials of his department.

The Labour Relations Act is supplemented by Wage Act of 1977, under which minimum wages and working conditions are laid down.

One of main functions of trade unions is, of course, to fight for improved wages and living conditions for workers, with strikes as their ultimate weapon. In Transkei the outlawing of unions places a heavy onus on the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to achieve that end.

There is some doubt whether they have succeeded, however, as is made clear by a confidential report on minimum wages in Transkei.

In Transkei the minimum wage for men is 37c an hour and for women 35c an hour. In both cases these wages apply before deductions are made. As the report notes, deductions of up to 40% can be made for training, rations and accommodation.

Without deductions, these minimum hourly wages mean a monthly wage of just under R75 for men and just over R70 for women. With deductions monthly wages can be as low as R48,50 for men and just under R46 for women.

Either way, the confidential report pointed out, the wages are way below the minimum income required to sustain urban and rural households in Transkei.

Three calculations have been made on the minimum monthly income required for the survival of a Transkei household, one by the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, another by the Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth, and a third by the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei.

Depending on which is calculation is used, the minimum for urban households varies from R208 to R275 and for rural households from R182 to R246. As the confidential report says: "Present minimum wage levels are clearly inadequate in comparison with reasonable living standards."

Based on data compiled from 25 industries employing more than 2 500 men and over 5 100 women the report found that 40% of the firms, employing nearly 30% of the male labour force, were paid cash wages below the minimum of 37c an hour.

For women the proportion which paid a cash wage of below the minimum wage of 35c an hour was nearly 45%.

The report found further that, contrary to the official view of a "stable labour force," labour turnover in Butterworth was "fairly high." It did not quantify what it meant by fairly high.

Some firms are alleged to employ women for three months only because during that period they can deduct up to 20% of their wages for training. At the end of the three-month period, women workers are reportedly fired and replaced by new trainees.

The result is a high labour turnover and a low level of worker expertise. These firms cannot allow the work to get too complicated because that would mean they would have to spend longer training workers — which would hamper their strategy of recruiting new workers every three months.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, conceded that labour turnover had increased in the industrial centre of Butterworth in the past year. In the textile industry it was "as high as 40%," he said.

But he attributed the increase to industrial

growth and competition for workers, not to low wages.

"It is of concern to me," he said of the increased labour turnover.

"It costs industry money and I believe one must be positive, face the fact of the increased labour turnover and try to resolve it. Certain industries have productivity and attendance bonuses.

"I have discussed it with government officials and their attitude is that it's temporary and related to the establishment of new factories.

"I have also discussed it with the Transkei Chamber of Industries. They are drawing up a memorandum."

An undisputed result of low wages is that a high portion of younger and better educated Transkei women "migrate" to South Africa. These are women between the ages of 20 and 30 and with an education of standard eight or higher.

According to Mr Peter Wakelin, of the Institute for Management and Development Studies, 65% of Transkeians who emigrate illegally are women. They account for 33 000 of the estimated total of illegal migrants to South Africa.

Many head for townships near Durban and East London, where they eventually find work as domestic servants and where they can earn between R80 and R90 a

month without having to pay out most of their earnings on accommodation.

There is a tremendous shortage of housing in Transkei, Mr Wakelin says. In Umtata, "where accommodation is like gold," renting a room can cost as much as R30 a month. This, plus low wages, drives better-educated women out of Transkei.

Transkei already suffers from a heavy annual loss of its able-bodied men to South Africa for large parts of the year. Whether it can afford a similar drain of its better-educated women is highly doubtful.

The "brain drain" of women is one of the hidden costs of low wages and, ultimately, of the ban on trade unions.

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## Transkei, a Golden Opportunity.



# Excitement mounts as TDC raises the pace

*Enthusiasm counts for a lot in the Transkei Development Corporation where training a core of people so that they can in turn teach many others is seen as just as important a task as hard-cash investments.*

THE Transkei Development Corporation is having the most exciting phase in its history, believes its managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr.

Excitement and enthusiasm are two characteristics Mr Tarr has in abundance and, judging by the attitudes of his colleagues, his temperament seems to rub off on those around him.

He is clearly enthusiastic about the TDC's recent success in promoting industrialisation, pointing out that 87% of the capital invested in the region over the past five years has taken place in the last 18 months.

"We are also increasingly making more effi-

cient use of our share capital," points out Mr Tarr.

"In 1983 for every 93c received by the TDC in share capital our net assets increased by 100c. Last year our increase in share capital was R23,5m which yielded an increase in assets of R34,3m.

"Part of our success is because we have been very fortunate in attracting the right people to the TDC. We have not lost a single member of top management for three years.

"Job satisfaction seems to rub off on the industries we attract. Not only do they become involved in the commercial sense but many of them become very active in social projects," declares Mr Tarr.

"Luckily with such good relocation incentives we can afford to be selective about the operations to sign up. We are concentrating on making sure they have the correct type of technology so that our work force can become more skilled.

"Furthermore, because we have such a scarcity of raw materials, we have to select industries which can make us less dependant on outside sources.

"We are very proud of our political independence but we must also aim at economic independence, so industries which can provide their own raw materials will be encouraged in particular.

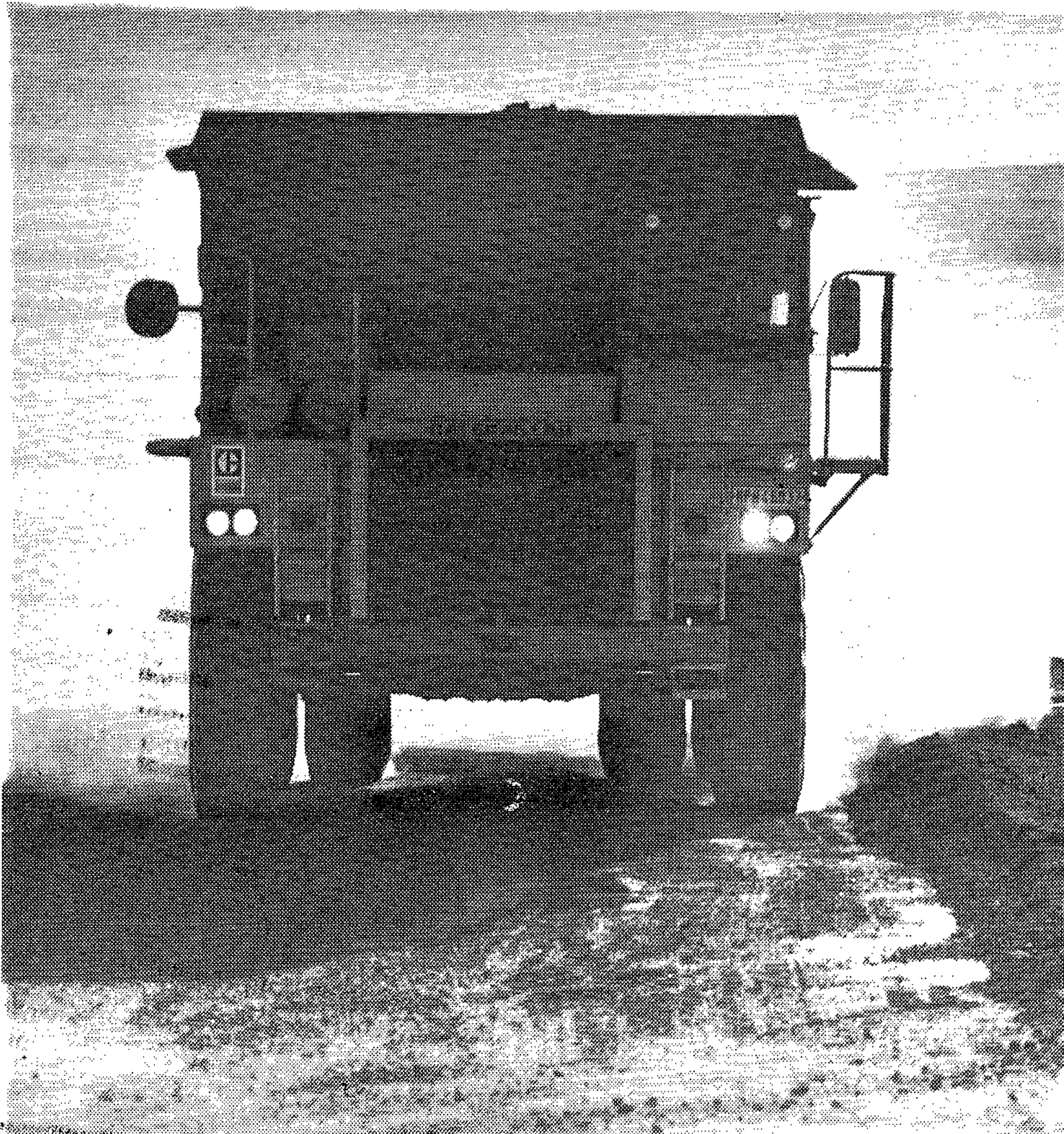
"Of course this will take some time, so businesses thinking of locating in Transkei must expect to be profitable when the incentives lapse. As a result we do our feasibility studies on a new business without taking into account the effects of the incentive package."

Rejecting the idea that the industrialisation programme has merely led to white managers controlling a force of unskilled Transkeian labourers, Mr Tarr points to a series of random surveys on the ratio between Transkeians and, "for the want of a better word," expatriates in industry.

"In 1981 there was one expatriate for every 19 Transkeians employed in industry. In 1983 we did the same survey and found the ratio had grown to 23:1 and in June this year we found it had increased to 27:1.

"This clearly indicates that Transkeians are coming up the ladder into middle management," he declares.

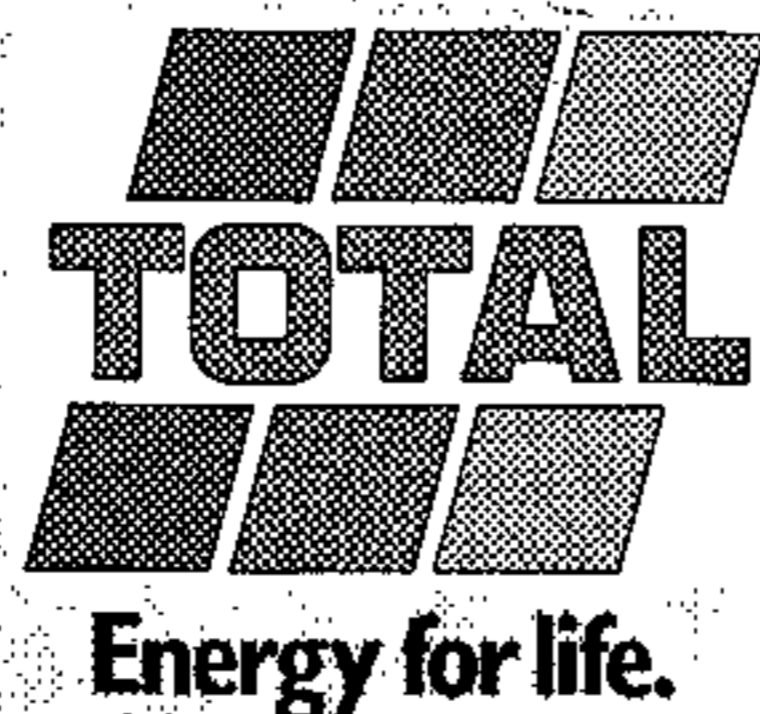
"The role of the TDC is not solely to create job opportunities. Rather, our priority is to provide opportunities for those Transkeians who have proven themselves to be highly trainable and therefore have the ability to become highly skilled in their occupations. These people can then in turn, train other less-skilled workers."



SONNY TARR . . . trying to make much more efficient use of capital.

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Looking ahead, Mr Tarr expects the newly-formed Development Bank of Southern Africa to have a big impact on the TDC's ability to take on new projects.

"We are very excited about its potential and a number of projects have already been submitted.

"In the past we have depended entirely on share capital from the the Government funding but some of our projects are becoming too big for this and this is where the Development Bank will be vital.

"In sense the Development Bank is very similar to the TDC but on a larger scale. We both combine share capital with loan capital to provide individually-tailored finance for particular projects.

"We will be able to marry Development Bank funds with our own which will allow us to borrow further.

"We have made a point of minimising our debt which now stands at only R3m compared to a share capital of R205m and with this financial strength we will also be able to approach commercial organisations for funds borrowed at market related rates of interest."

Servicing the loans will not be a problem, says Mr Tarr because the TDC is improving its cash-flow with the funds now being generated by the industries that have been lent to in the past.

Depending on the profitability of the operation the TDC grants a moratorium on loan repayment of up to three years and the time is up for an increasing number of businesses.



# Need for chain stores poses a dilemma

TRANSKEI clearly has a need of a larger and more competitive retail sector but so far foreign concerns have been kept out.

One estimate indicates that Transkeians are spending about R400m a year outside the region's borders because of the wider range of competitively priced consumer goods available in South Africa.

Some observers have said the outcome of the protection of local businesses has been an economy unstimulated by competition and

significantly higher living costs than South Africa.

However, the Transkei Development Corporation has pointed out that development of social infrastructure in the main towns has been neglected and this has in part resulted in the substantial sums of money being spent outside Transkei where better facilities exist.

In recognition of the need for external investment in the retail sector the government has made statements indicating that the South African chain stores could have a role to play.

South Africa's stores also say they are keen to enter the local market which is thought to be worth about R1bn a year.

However, the lobbying of local black traders has caused the government to resist any pressure to let South African retailers enter the arena.

The Secretary of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc), Mr Archie Nkonyeni, said recently: "If at this point the white chain stores were to be encouraged to go into black areas on whatever form of partnership, the black retailer

would be completely wiped out. The result would be a white-favouring monopoly."

However others say evidence from Ciskei and Bophuthatswana where the stores have been let in shows this has merely made existing businesses more competitive.

Nevertheless Tracoc admits that there is a big internal demand for the services of large chain stores and as a result has suggested that the SA chains come in with no more than a 20% equity participation.

The TDC suggests that a system of franchises, where the day-to-day

control and bulk of the profits would be in the hands of Transkeians, might be appropriate.

So far there have been no bites at this alternative arrangement and in the meantime Tracoc has decided to promote the establishment of a Transkeian-owned hypermarket modeled on the black chain set up in Soweto by Nafcoc.

It envisages a 2ha site for the project. The main floor space will be taken up by a supermarket and the rest by a number of satellite shops offering a variety of services.

## TDC has a pivotal role in economy

INITIALLY formed to aid in the transfer of businesses to Transkeians, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) has grown to become the biggest single commercial operation in the region, playing a pivotal role in its economy.

Since its start in 1976, the TDC has been primarily responsible for taking over businesses vacated by their white owners and passing them on to Transkeians.

It is also active in running hotels, training and wholesaling, but its most well-known function is the attraction and establishment of industries at Transkei's three industrial growth points.

When the TDC started in 1976 there were 35 industries in Transkei. Since then the State-owned organisation has brought the number to over 100.

The total investment in industries has reached R150m, of which R62m was put up by the private sector.

The TDC has concentrated on establishing industries in the main industrial area of Butterworth.

In 12 years the population of Butterworth has mushroomed from 2 000 to nearly 30 000 last year. Butterworth industries contributed R6,4m to state coffers last year and paid R17m in salaries and wages.

Although the actual number of industrial jobs created by the TDC is only about 15 000, the indirect effects have produced about 75 000 jobs in total, says the TDC's managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr.

So far only two operations have had to close down — the Dorbyl bus building factory and a bag factory in Butterworth. A legal action is pending on the bag factory but seven industrialists are vying for the vacated premises.

The three-year plan just released by the TDC aims to produce 5 000 job opportunities a year to absorb 25% of the workseekers expected to come on to the market each year.

Aside from actively marketing the benefits of locating in Transkei, the TDC also sets up most of the infrastructure and factories, as well as building housing for key personnel.

The TDC's investment in residential and industrial property reached R124,2m in the 1983/84 financial year, a 12% increase over the previous year.

A total of R43,5m has been spent on the provision of residential housing and the TDC is committed to spending R55,6m over next three years on additional residential facilities.

The TDC expects to spend R14,3m on infrastructure in the four industrial zones over the next three years.

Having managed a variety of businesses taken over from previous owners until Transkeians were found to run them, the TDC has now handed over all of the 11 previously white-owned wholesale operations and all of the 850 retail outlets to Transkeians.

The retail division was closed in 1977 and since then the TDC's policy has been to pass on white-owned shops directly to a Transkeian when they are sold.

The garage division handed over the three remaining concerns to Transkeians last year.

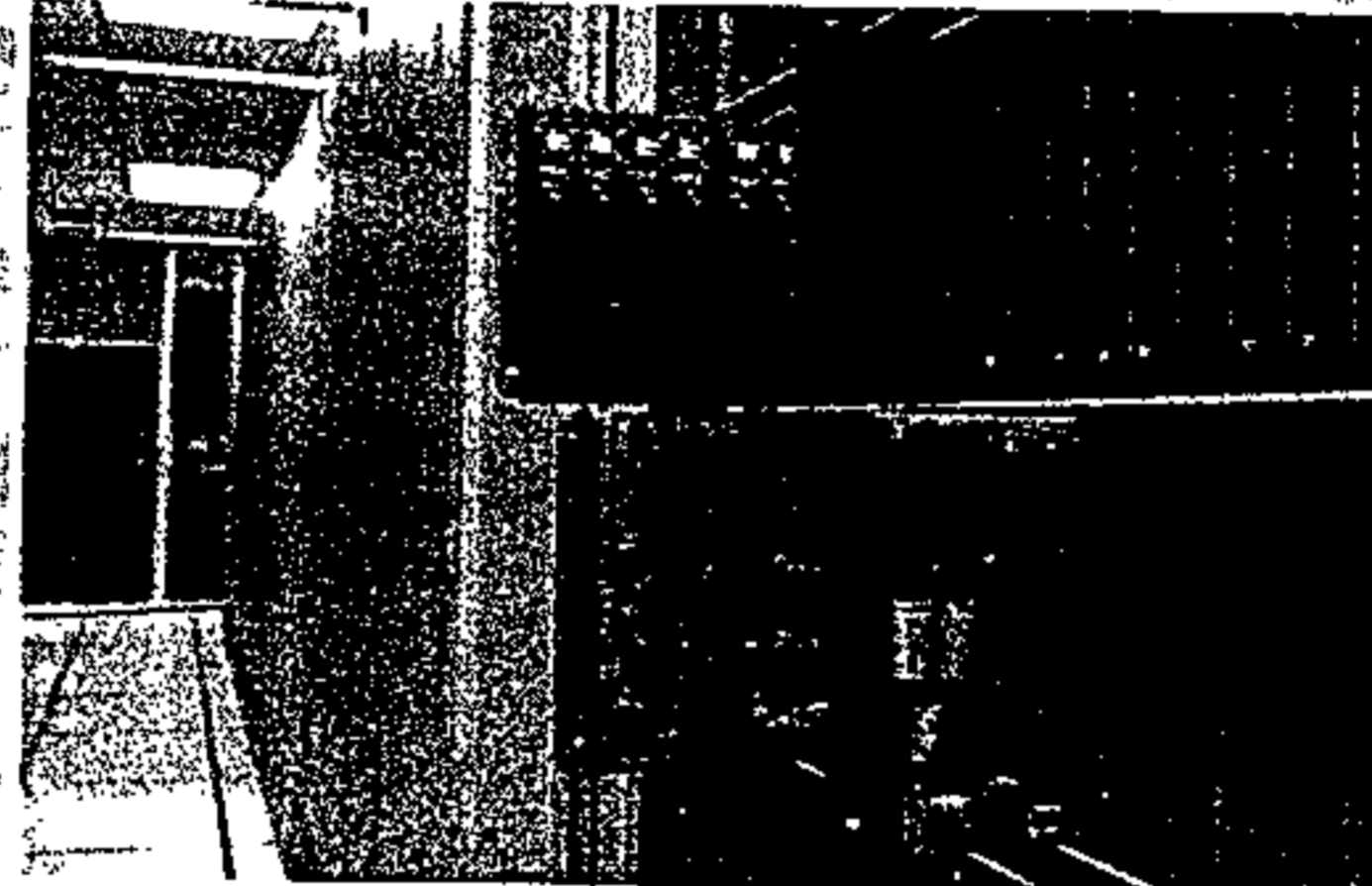
To effect the transition of ownership the TDC has provided operating loans to Transkeians and this, plus the share capital of the business — held in trust — is paid back by the Transkeian at a rate determined by the profitability of the business.

During the 83/84 financial year, 158 loans amounting to R4,1m were granted to Transkeian citizens. By March 1984 R49,1m had been advanced since the loans division started in 1968, of which about R18m had been paid back.

An essential part of the TDC's service in helping to maintain the viability of the concerns it hands over is the training and after-care unit which suggests business strategy and helps with accounting.

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# New industrial development looks north

TRANSKEI falls within two regional development zones but all of its industrial growth points have so far been located in the southern area or Region D which also includes Ciskei.

The rationale for this is clear — the part of Transkei in Region D contains most of the urban population in need of jobs and the South African Decentralisation Board has decided that Region D should qualify for the most attractive package of economic incentives.

Nevertheless, the people of the northern Pondoland region, which falls into Region E along with most of Natal, have been pressing for some time for the creation of an industrial development area of their own.

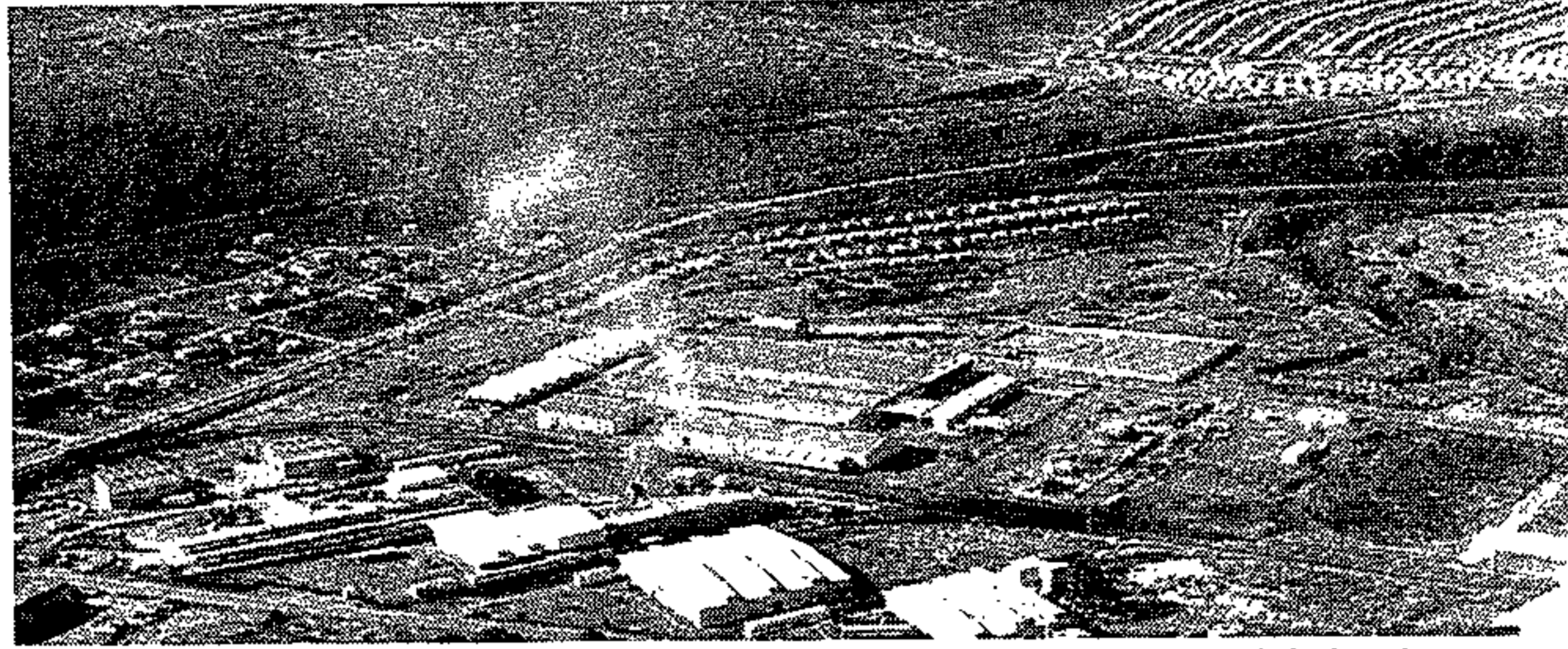
As a result the Government has announced that a fourth industrial zone is to be created soon at a point in Eastern Pondoland.

Although details have not yet been released, sources indicate it will be at Mthonjeni in the coastal belt where the processing of agricultural and forest crops in particular will be encouraged. A R200m submission to the Development Bank of Southern Africa has been made for the development of the zone.

Umtata's industrial area is situated at Vulindlela Ridge and another zone has just been established at Zamakulingisa about 8km from Umtata on the national road between Durban and East London. A main road also links Umtata with Queenstown.

Umtata is connected by rail to the Cape network and it is the only zone close to an airport with regular daily flights to Johannesburg, Durban and East London. Vulindlela is 3km from the nearest rail loading depot and Zamakulingisa is fully rail serviced.

Butterworth, the main industrial area, is 30km inside Transkei on the national road between Umtata and East London. Industries locate at Ibeka and Zitulele which are fully serviced with rail siding connections to East London and Umtata. Sewage disposal facili-



Industries locating in the Transkei have a choice of three industrial development zones. A fourth area is in the planning stages.

ties for more complex industries such as brewing, tanning and wool processing are also available.

eZibeleni, Transkei's newest industrial growth point, is 3km from the main tarred road between Queenstown and East London. The development is being planned in 25 ha to 30 ha stages with large quantities of land designated for future development.

Umtata is the logical zone for locating industries serving local demand as it is in the centre of the region and closest to all the major population centres. However, Butterworth and eZibeleni have advantages over Umtata in that they are both closer to urban complexes in the Republic — East London and Queenstown — where markets are larger. Queenstown has a European population of 15 000.

eZibeleni's close link with the rail line to the PWV gives it an added advantage for industries probably makes it the most attractive growth point for industrialists wishing to serve the South African market.

Furthermore, as the TDC points out, there are obvious social and educational benefits for

the key personnel of concerns locating in Butterworth or eZibeleni — they can shop, socialise and educate their children in East London and Queenstown. Furthermore, the TDC has negotiated a housing subsidy of 60% of the bond for property in Queenstown so that key personnel can also live there.

The economic incentives for encouraging decentralisation in these areas have steadily evolved over the years and the latest set of incentives were agreed on by the SATVBC states in April 1982. However, the Decentralisation Board has warned that they may be adjusted in the future.

The incentives have been divided into short-term grants for easing the start-up or relocation costs of setting up in the region, and indefinite concessions aimed at maintaining overheads at the lower levels prevalent in areas such as the PWV and Durban/Pinetown.

The short term incentives consist of the following:

- A labour rebate of 95% of the wage bill of local workers up to a maximum of R110 a month per worker is claimable.
- The Transkei Development Corporation

(TDC) pays up to 50% of the capital required for equipment and working capital through a loan redeemable over 15 years.

An interest subsidy of 80% of the market related interest rate can be negotiated for a period of up to 10 years.

● A factory that is relocated from outside Southern Africa or from the PWV and Durban/Pinetown areas is liable for full compensation of moving costs up to a predetermined amount — usually R500 000.

● Industrial property cannot be owned yet in the Transkei so the TDC will erect a building according to the industrialist's specifications who then pays rent which, for the first 10 years, is based on a subsidised value of the property.

● The TDC also rents housing to key personnel at an annual rental of 3,26% of the value of the dwellings.

Long term incentives:

● A taxable rebate of 125% of approved training costs is payable in cash on proof of an external audit.

● A rail rebate of 60% is available on locally made goods leaving Transkei.

● Goods shipped from East London to other South African ports are eligible for a 50% rebate.

● Electricity charges are based on the lowest available Escom tariff — the same as Eastern Transvaal.

● A 10% price preference is offered on all purchases made by The Transkei Tender Board, South African Provincial and State bodies.

The new growth point in eastern Pondoland falls in Region E which is not subject to quite the same level of economic incentives. Although still higher than most other regions, the growth point is only eligible for a 50% rail rebate and a 50% housing subsidy.

Each time an industry expands, new incentives apply to the expansion.

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# Tourism in the shadows

TRANSKEI undoubtedly has tremendous potential as a tourist resort with its renowned Wild Coast and forested hills.

But encouraging tourism is low on the list of priorities because the government does not believe it offers sufficient employment potential.

Although efforts are being made to tar some of the roads leading to the coast and significant amounts are being spent by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) to upgrade its hotels, the government has decided not to divert resources to this sector whose growth, as a result, is expected to be minimal over the next five years.

The June White Paper on Development Priorities states: "Tourism has a useful, but rather limited role to play in creating employment and incomes in the Transkei economy."

It points out that even if tourism was more than doubled from present levels of about 400 000 visitors a year to 1-million a year, this would provide employment for less than 2% of the labour force.

This has resulted in its conclusion that "this sector of the economy is to be developed very slowly because the heavy expenditure in publicly financed infrastructure required for its expansion is outweighed by the more pressing demands of other sectors."

The document also points out that tourism must not be left largely in the hands of foreign enterprise and will have to be carefully planned and controlled to preserve the region's natural beauty. At this point the hardy traveller who has braved the Wild Coast's many appalling roads will probably breathe a sigh of relief that the area is unlikely to become sullied with numerous developments.

Nevertheless, with 61 developed tourist centres, the industry has the potential to generate substantial profits and be a major source of foreign exchange.

It is a significant money-spinner for the TDC, which has a hand in most of the Wild Coast hotels. The Wild Coast Holiday Inn alone, which is the biggest resort in Transkei, generated R2,1m in earnings for the TDC through its 25% stake in the management company.

The development is expected to bring in considerably more when current expansion is complete.

The TDC has formed a marketing unit to promote the 11 major tourist resorts under the Wild Coast Hotels (WCH) logo.

More than 130 000 bednights were sold by the TDC's hotel division in the year to March 1984. This is only 0,72% down on the previous year. Most visitors came from the Witwatersrand, followed by the Durban/Maritzburg area and then the Eastern Cape.

The TDC is upgrading many of its resorts, in particular at the Kob Inn and The Haven, and the upgrading is expected to be completed by November this year.

The existing range of tourist amenities on the Wild Coast consists of 205 camping sites, 140 self-catering chalets, six small hotels in district towns, 460 beds at rustic hotels, 566 beds at one-star hotels and 269 rooms at the Mzamba Casino.

A recent report by the TDC identifies the tarring of the road between Magusheni and Pondoland as a top priority as this will open up several new tourist areas in East Pondoland.

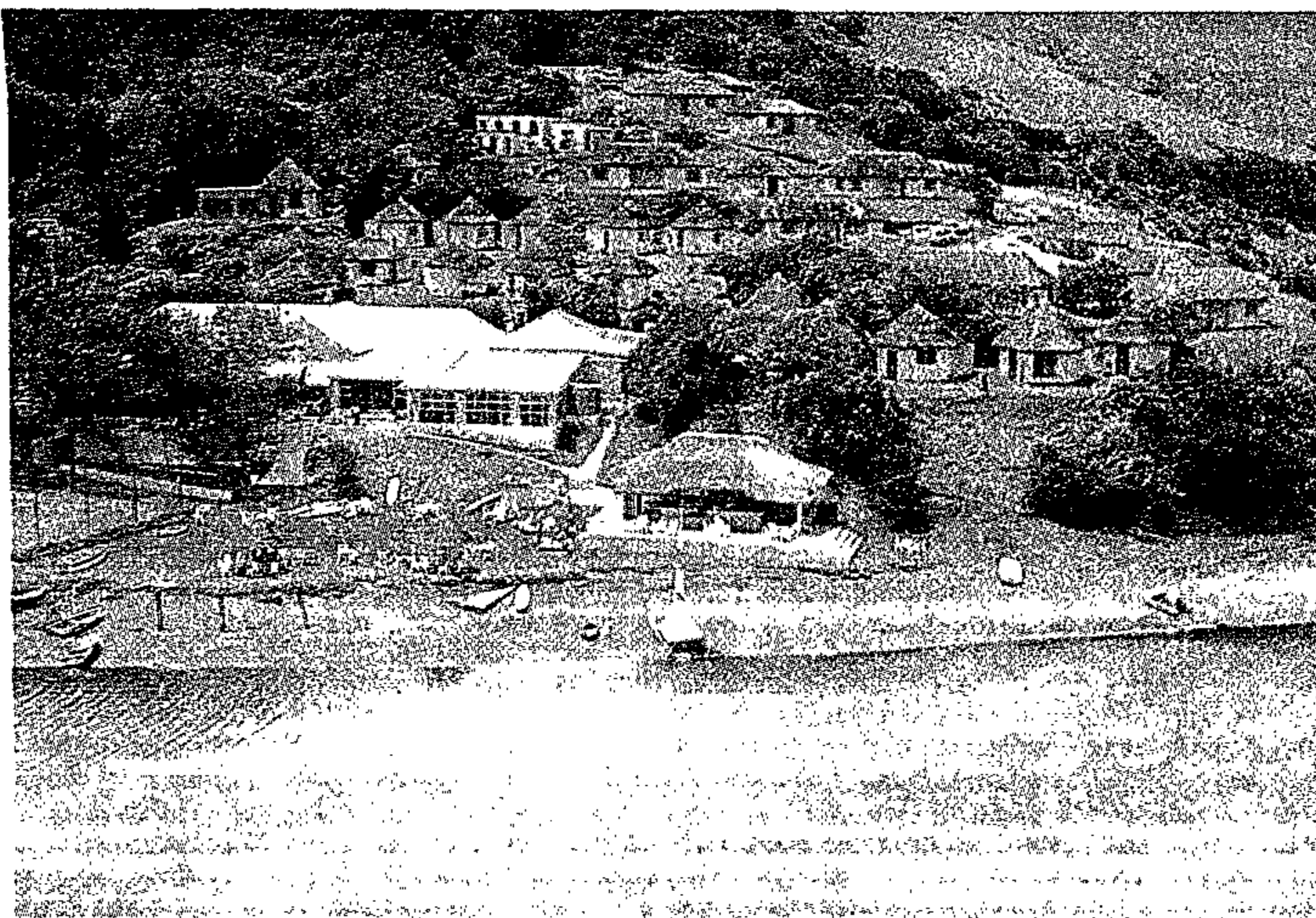
Most tourists enter the region on roads from Umzimkulu, Kei Bridge, Stafford's Post and Queenstown and there are also a limited number of landing strips for small planes along the coast.

The report adds that "there is an urgent and pressing need to develop rest camp bungalow-type accommodation and camping facilities to cater for the average family who can no longer afford hotels".

Any new development will be overseen by the recently formed Transkei National Tourist Board (NIB) which had its first meeting in April.

It is expected that the NIB will be particularly important in planning and controlling the development of tourist sites so that the region does not become over-developed.

In the White Paper on Development Priorities, the Government states: "There is a need for controlled development of this sector if the country is to preserve its natural beauty as part of the heritage of future generations of Transkeians. The pattern of tourist development will be closely linked to the regional development plans at present being prepared."



The Transkei Development Corporation's hotels division runs 11 resorts along the Wild Coast.

## Luring the visitor inland

ALTHOUGH Transkei's main tourist zones are on the coast, moves are afoot to increase the flow of visitors to the inland region in an effort to bring more money into these extremely poor areas.

The thrust of the policy is to improve the inland hotels, increase the number of camping sites and promote Transkei's extensive forests as a major out-door recreation zone.

There are now 41 inland hotels with a total of 1 335 beds. Last year about 52 000 guests were accommodated.

There are 64 000ha of nature reserves in Transkei's forest estate and it is expected these will be essential in bringing more tourists inland.

Game animals are being introduced to increase the reserves' attraction and hiking trails are being demarcated and trail maps produced.

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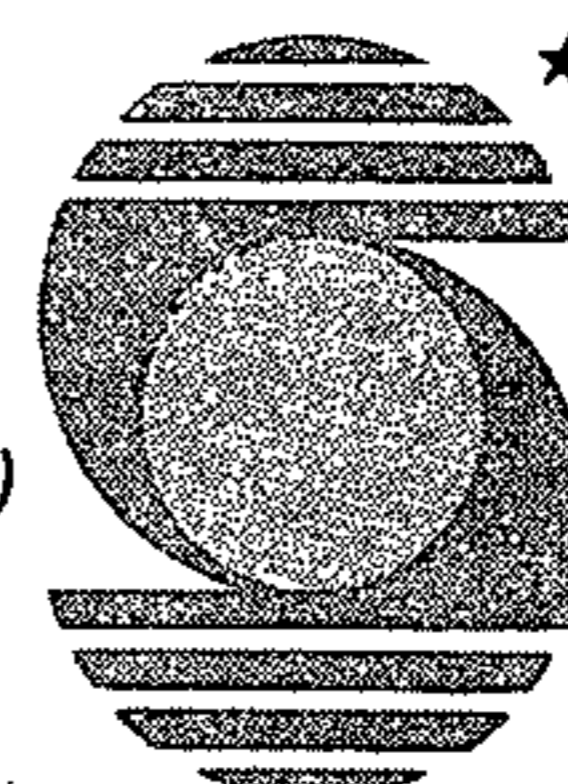
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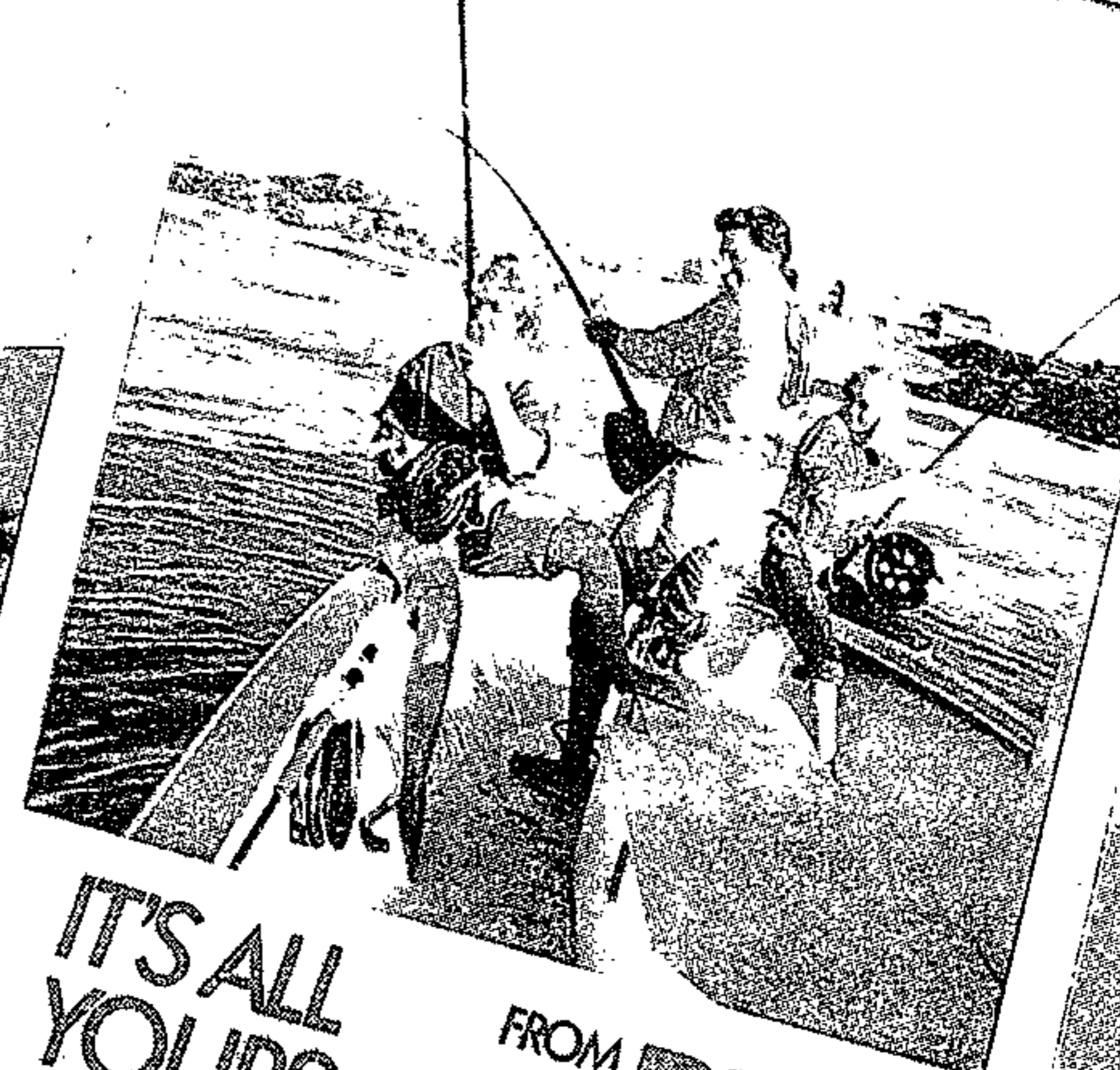
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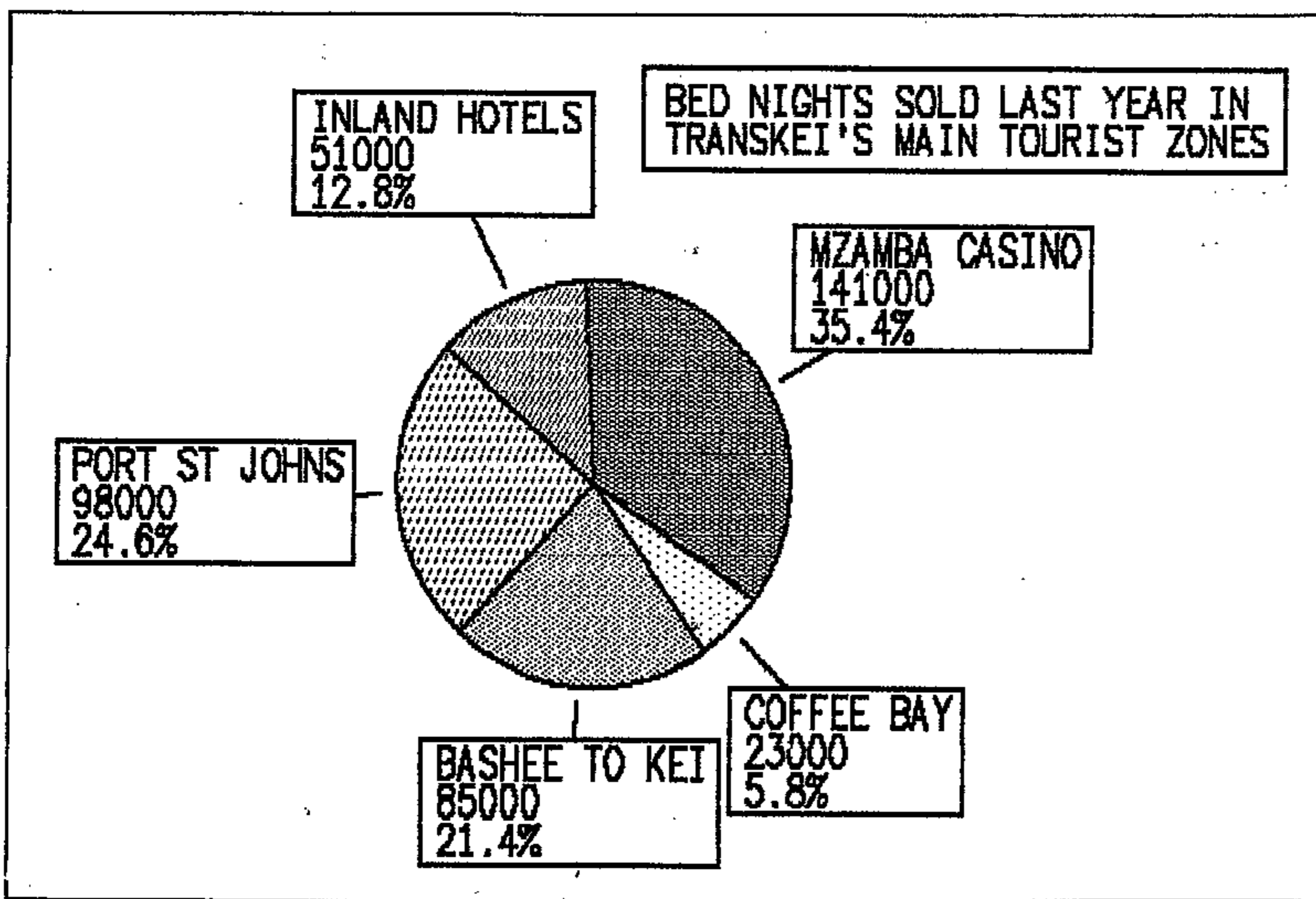
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### TRANSKEI AIR TAKES OFF

TRANSKEI's national airline, Transkei Airways, expects a 12% increase in passengers travelling between Johannesburg and Umtata this year as business and tourist interest in the region continues to increase.

After a growth in passenger flights between the two centres of 30% last year, the slower forecasted increase for 1984/85 reflects the generally poor state of the economy. Nevertheless, the recent tendency of South Afri-

cans to holiday closer to home and renewed business interest in the investment potential of the Region D area has buoyed seat occupancy, says Transkei Airways (TA) managing director, Mr Morris Pike.

"July was a record month for the airline with 1 305 passengers carried, a 23% increase over the July 1983 figure," adds Mr Pike.

The airline expects 14 250 passengers to travel between Umtata and Johannesburg this year,

a figure helped by the recent introduction of four new scheduled flights, which have achieved a 73% seat occupancy, between the cities.

Mr Pike believes that TA's relatively small fare increases also contributed to the performance of the airline. "Since 1980 our annual fare increase has remained at about 8.5% a year," he says.

Freight volumes are also up with 82 000kg forecast this year, 13% up on 1982 levels.

## 'Kei Inn may rival Sun City

TRANSKEI's biggest holiday resort, the Wild Coast Holiday Inn has recently come under the wing of hotel and casino magnate Sol Kerzner and is set to become a rival to Sun City.

The 90-room hotel at Mzamba catering for day trippers as well as running a large casino, was jointly controlled by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) and Rennie's Holiday Inns division, which is now linked to Sol Kerzner's new international hotel group — Kersaf.

As a result Kersaf owns 46% of the property and 75% of the management company (where the profits are generated) and the TDC 54% of the property and 25% of the management company.

250 new cluster houses was on the drawing board.

However, much has changed since then with the new involvement of Kersaf.

It is thought that plans are in the pipeline for an airstrip to accommodate 737s arriving from abroad, a water world-cum-Disney Park and a theatre capable of seating 2 500 people.

The project has the support of the TDC and the government as the new investment is expected to employ between 4 000 and 5 000 people. It is hoped a growth centre will establish itself from the spin-offs of the development, bringing even more wealth and employment into the area.

After making a technical loss in the year after it started operations — 1981 — activity at the Inn has increased phenomenally.

In 1982 175 000 cars containing 700 000 people visited Mzamba. The estimated figure for 1983 is 333 000 cars and more than 1-million visitors. It is expected to make a profit of between R10m and R11m this year.

With little indication of a decrease in growth of visitors, the group has embarked on a major extension programme.

Although precise details are still scarce, it appears that Mr Kerzner believes the Mzamba project has even greater potential than Sun City.

Rennie's chairman, Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, announced last year that a R90m project for a second hotel and

Furthermore, the TDC and the government will earn considerable amounts themselves through profits and taxes. Over the next 30 years the existing development alone is expected to return R960m to the government and R440m to the TDC.

However, the success of the new project rests on a substantial increase in traffic and this may not be forthcoming if the mooted hotel and casino complex gets off the ground in Mozambique's Inhaca Island.

Swaziland and Lesotho resorts declined substantially when Sun City was established and Mzamba is in a similar position. The largest proportion of its visitors (32% last year) are from the Transvaal and the Inhaca resort could offer the same coastal attractions as well as being substantially closer to its major market.

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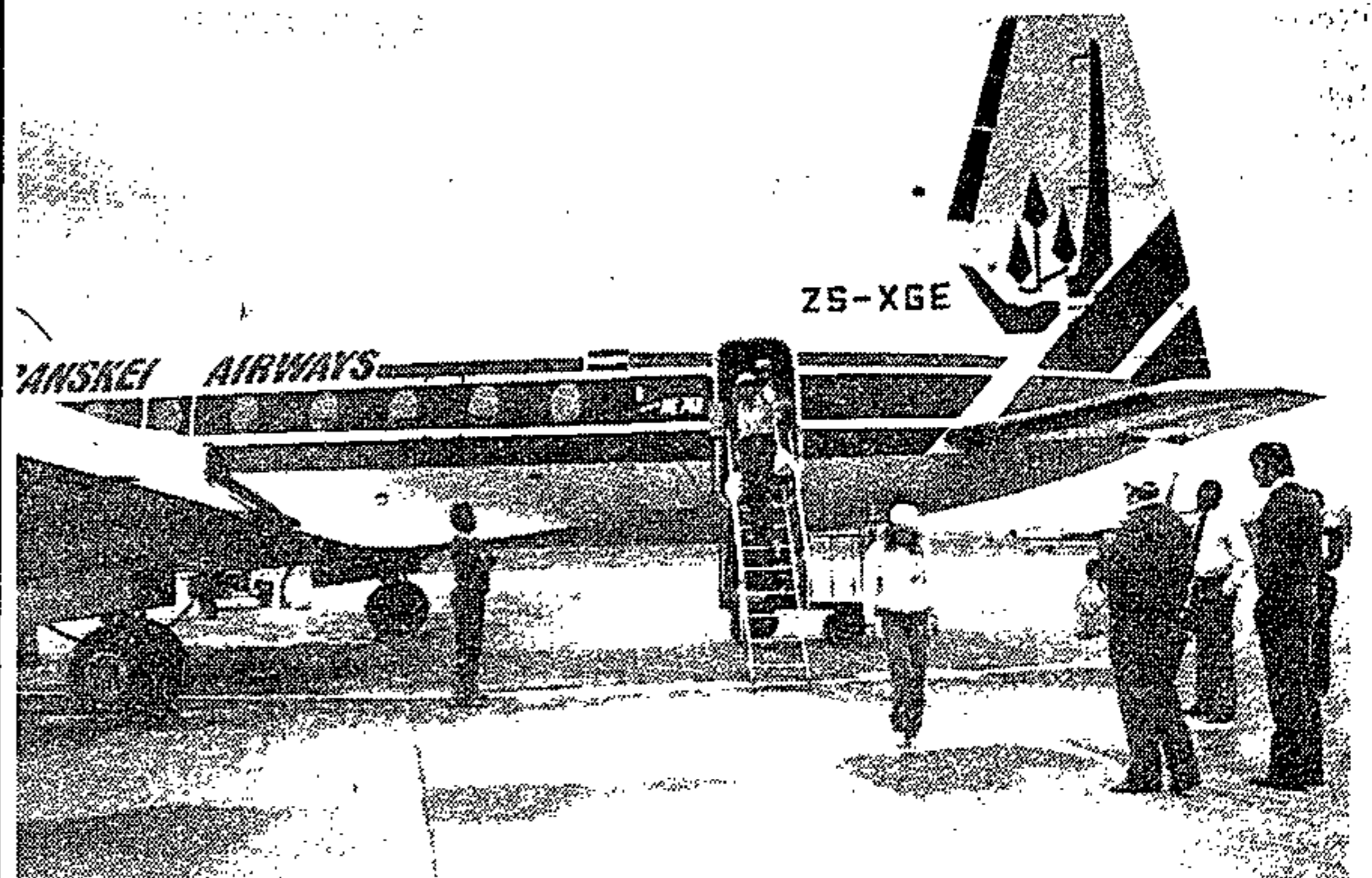
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## High hopes for R36m airport

ESTABLISHING a substantial international airport has been given high priority in Transkei's thrust toward independence and R36m is budgeted for the project.

Although the K D Matanzima Airport, 17km from Umtata, already accommodates a regular jet service from Johannesburg, the government plans a major upgrade to the facilities for long-haul flights from Africa and Europe.

A much larger runway capable of taking jumbo jets is to be laid down and the existing one will only be used for taxiing. All the original buildings — built before independence — will be retained but a new control tower and

terminal buildings are to be constructed.

The airport is unlikely to be used by large jets in the near future as Transkei Airways has shown no indication of wishing to enter the business of cut-rate package flights to Europe and instead is concentrating on making contacts with African countries.

However, with no international recognition the TAC is having difficulty obtaining landing rights.

Nevertheless, Transkei's Transport Secretary, Mr Ashton Dunjwa is confident of developing international ties.

"If we can fly to countries of the world from our own airport and not from South Africa, they will have to recognise us," he says.

## Buses are still the way most go

THE Transkei Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) has established itself as the primary means of transport for most Transkeians.

Operating on a R4,6m subsidy from the Transkei Government which owns it, the TRTC carried about 20-million passengers over 14-million km on its 240 buses last year.

The bus service is the main means of travel to shops and work for most of the

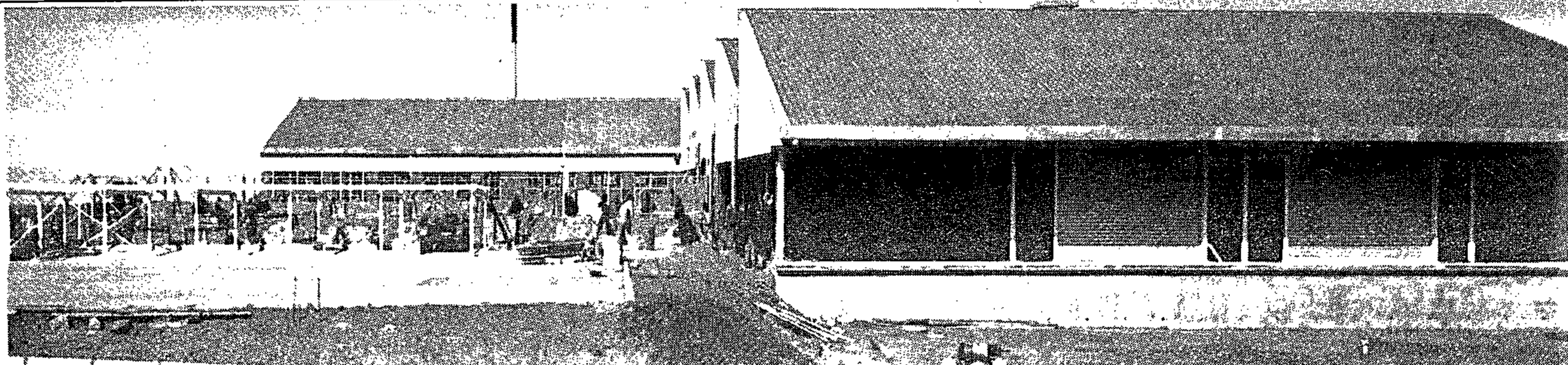
population in the rural areas and it plays a vital role in maintaining economic activity.

It employs 1 480 staff of whom 40 are expatriates.

An estimated 28 000 people use buses daily in Umtata for work or business reasons while another 14 000 travel in from the semi-urban and rural areas.

There are some private bus companies in Transkei, but these only operate on the most profitable routes.





The Tally clothing factory in Butterworth has just been completed by Murray & Roberts Construction (Transkei).

## Beating a big housing backlog

TRANSKEI has a chronic shortage of housing.

This not only affects the local inhabitants but is also one of the biggest barriers to attracting companies to relocate there.

The Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, said recently there was a backlog of 17 000 houses and this figure could reach 70 000 by the end of the century.

With only about 1 200 houses being built in Transkei each year inroads into the mounting backlog — growing at over 4 000 houses a year — have been small.

These projections are based on current population growth rates as well as existing levels of shared housing and do not take into account the particularly acute shortage of high-quality residential housing necessary to attract key-personnel to the area.

Many observers believe adequate levels of high-quality housing will be pivotal in making the decentralisation scheme a success.

While the incentive package makes it economically attractive to move into the homelands, this is often not sufficient to persuade experienced managers to give-up their comfortable homes in South Africa's cities.

The TDC estimates R50m needs to be spent on housing over the next three years for key-personnel. It says 10 houses are needed for key personnel for every 500 jobs created, so just to cope with the TDC's planned job creation programme of 5 000 jobs a year at least 100 upper income dwellings will need to be built each year.

The shortage of low-cost dwellings has also been identified as a major barrier to industrialisation. The TDC says it cannot provide housing to go with the 5 000 factory jobs each year and is thus faced with "a major development constraint".

A variety of problems have contributed to the shortage of housing, not the least being the scarcity of land suitable for residential development.

This is caused by the tenure system. Land not owned by Transkei's many tribes is fast being used up and difficulties have been experienced in appropriating additional land.

However, the biggest obstacle has so far been the serious shortage of project finance — government policy is not to involve itself in this area and private investors have been wary of homeland developments.

But some companies are breaking ground in tapping new sources of funds.

One such company is Codia, which has just started the first phase of the biggest Transkei housing project, completely funded by the private sector, which has up until now been only involved when scarce government guarantees are available.

Codia won a government tender to build 764 upper-income houses, 100 townhouses and a shopping complex in Southridge Park, Umtata. By the end of 1985 Codia hopes to have 264 of the houses — which will sell for over R60 000 — finished. The whole development is expected to take about four years.

Potential buyers have a say in the design of the house and, depending on requirements, the houses are expected to sell for up to R110 000. The townhouses will sell for between R50 000 and R70 000 and the shopping complex is expected to cost about R5m.

Formed in 1981 by four partners — Mr Lionel Stein, Mr Steve Wood, Mr Briss Mathabathe and Mr Eric van Niekerk — who "just kept on running into each other in the homelands" Codia has a good deal of experience in homeland developments and has recently been joined by a fifth partner, Mr Herc Botha.

"The contacts each of us has made over the years has allowed us to concentrate on projects in these areas," says Mr Stein.

Codia has already virtually completed another housing project in Umtata at iKwezi, building 200 middle-income homes for the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure. The homes will be finished by the end of the year and be sold for about R24 000 each. Infrastructure costs are minimal because the iKwezi site was given its infrastructure by South Africa as an independence gift and has been standing empty since 1977.

Codia is awaiting confirmation to double the size of the iKwezi development and it has also won a contract for a low-cost housing development in Umtata's Hillcrest for 766 dwellings.

The iKwezi housing project was funded through a Swiss bank loan of Sfr9,9m to the Transkei government, effectively underwritten by Volkskas through its 51% stake in the Bank of Transkei which made the actual guarantee.

"The biggest problem was organising the finance and we had to spend an awfully long time searching for investors willing to participate in this market," says Mr Stein.

"There is plenty of money available for housing but when the financiers hear the project is in Transkei they want full government guarantees or the discussion just stops. Unfortunately government policy is that housing must be left to the private sector without State involvement.

"But we have finally made some breakthroughs in attracting private sector funding from the Rand Monetary Area without government guarantees and hopefully the success of these projects will attract more investors."

Although the availability of finance is one of the major problems, Mr Stein believes more progress could be made if construction companies were eligible for decentralisation incentives.

"Industries assembling components are able to obtain incentives and so can companies making housing products such as doors and window frames. But there are no incentives for companies wishing to assemble houses.

"If these were available there could be much more construction activity taking place. We are at present making proposals to Pretoria in this regard."

Another anomaly which should be removed, says Mr Stein, is that export credit financing is available for developments such as shopping complexes but not for building houses.

### CLAY GOLD MINE

TRANSKEI has not been blessed with substantial mineral resources but sufficient quantities have been found to justify the recent establishment of the Transkei Mining Corporation (Tramincor).

The State-owned company plans an extensive geological survey and will help establish small, local mining groups.

So far mining has been limited to small-scale quarrying and some prospecting has found a few deposits of low-yielding minerals. The most significant operation has been supplies of crushed stone and sand for the construction industry.

However a recent "strike" at Butterworth suggests a substantial local industry could be built around a large supply of clay found there.

The deposit could provide a 25-year supply of bricks at 5-million a year and this would more than satisfy local demand and provide substantial export potential. Tramincor is presently discussing the feasibility of a brick factory with London Brick which has already been involved in a similar project in Swaziland.

The establishment of a pottery and stoneware factory has also been mooted to make use of the clay.

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**CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY — BUILDING FOR INDEPENDENCE**

ALTHOUGH housing construction is at a low ebb, other building activities are providing significant amounts of work for companies like Murray & Roberts Construction (Transkei).

M&R Transkei has more than R20m worth of projects on the go around the region this year.

They range from a R7m addition to the University of Transkei to a R5,1m shopping and office complex in Umtata's Madeira Street.

The company was restructured three years ago when the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) transferred its construction division

to M&R and took a 50% stake in the new group.

Since then it has landed most of the big government contracts and has been putting up many factory buildings for the TDC.

M&R Transkei has an advantage over the competition — there is a 10% preference on tenders for government work coming from Transkeian contractors.

It has just completed the erection of the Tally clothing factory in Butterworth — the largest such development in the last five years — at a cost of R2,5m and is already extending the factory by another 2 500m<sup>2</sup>.

M&R have three other factory contracts in Butterworth worth about another R9m as well as a R4m housing scheme contracted by the TDC for its own and private industrialists' key personnel.

The buoyancy of construction in Transkei over the last year compared to construction in South Africa is basically due to efforts to increase Transkei's independence, says M&R Transkei's managing director, Mr Clem Geraghty.

"With aid money coming from South Africa there has not been the same level of cutbacks," says Mr Geraghty.

However, he adds, the shortage of skilled workers and experienced supervisors is causing difficulties in fulfilling contracts efficiently.

"There are no formal training facilities for construction workers in Transkei. Since independence there has been no equivalent of Building Industries Federation of South Africa courses available.

"But we are talking to the Institute of Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei to arrange for training facilities in addition to our own in-house schemes," says Mr Geraghty.

**Fight for a society success**

THE Transkei National Building Society (TNBS) is now five years old but the presence of South African building societies which take deposits but do not give mortgages has reduced its success in giving housing finance.

At independence SA building societies should theoretically have left the region because the Building Societies Act does not allow them to operate outside the country's geographical boundaries.

However, some skilful lobbying with the SA Government allowed them to stay in Transkei as long as they did not lend money.

As a result the SA institutions have been able to swallow up available savings without returning housing finance.

"This has long been a sore point with us," says the managing director of the TNBS, Mr Willem van den Bosch, who points out the SA building societies also have some competitive advantages over the TNBS in attracting savings.

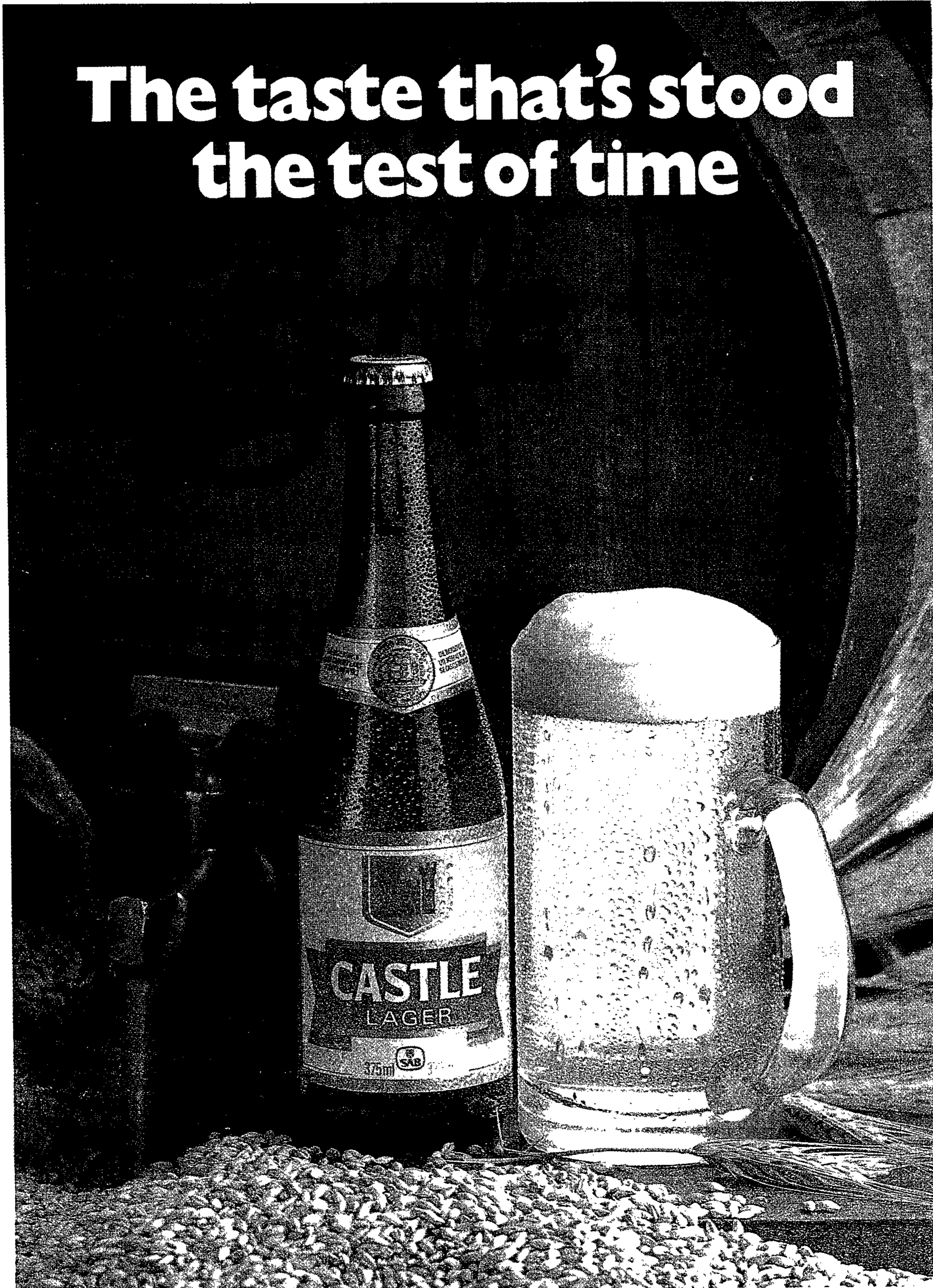
The UBS and the SA Perm can capitalise interest monthly and this allows them to beat the TNBS on its deposit rates. The TNBS is also at a disadvantage because clients cannot withdraw funds outside Transkei while the South African institutions can offer such facilities.

Since its establishment in April 1979 with a share capital subscription which raised R1,1m and was topped up to R4,1m by the Transkei Government, the TNBS has been patronised by about 2 500 clients who deposited a total of R8,71m. The Society has given 637 mortgages averaging R10 500 making the total out on loan R6,4m. Another R2,2m in mortgages has been approved but not yet paid out.

In an effort to improve its competitiveness with the SA building societies, the TNBS has responded by offering cheque withdrawals and staying open for longer hours each day, as well as during some public holidays.

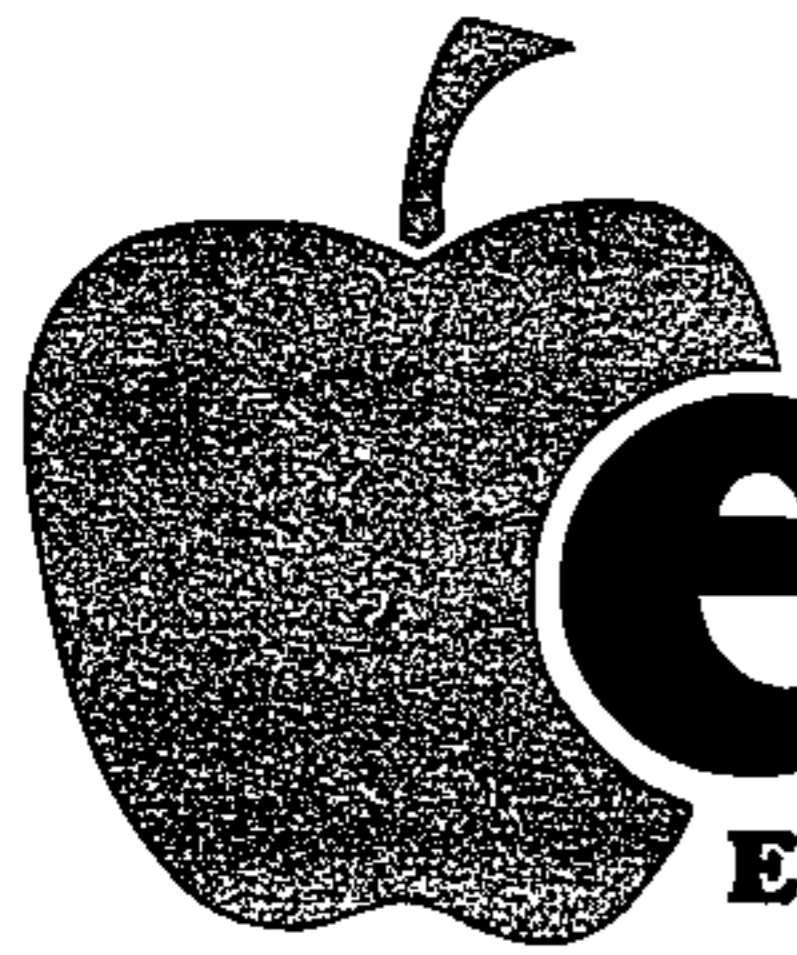
"We also try to give a more personal service to our clients," says Mr Van den Bosch. He also points out the TNBS has been able to keep borrowing rates lower than South African building societies because of a government tax concession.

These efforts may prove unnecessary in the future. Negotiations are taking place with the Association of Building Societies to get the SA institutions to stop operations in Transkei.



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The tender ties  
that bind

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Mothering —  
tears and all

PAGE 4

Hearing the  
sound of music

PAGE 5

Which cities  
have the most  
dangerous air?

PAGE 7

Jeppe — or the  
way things  
might have been

PAGE 8

The gathering of  
the clans

PAGE 14



## Eve's Fables

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PAGE 3

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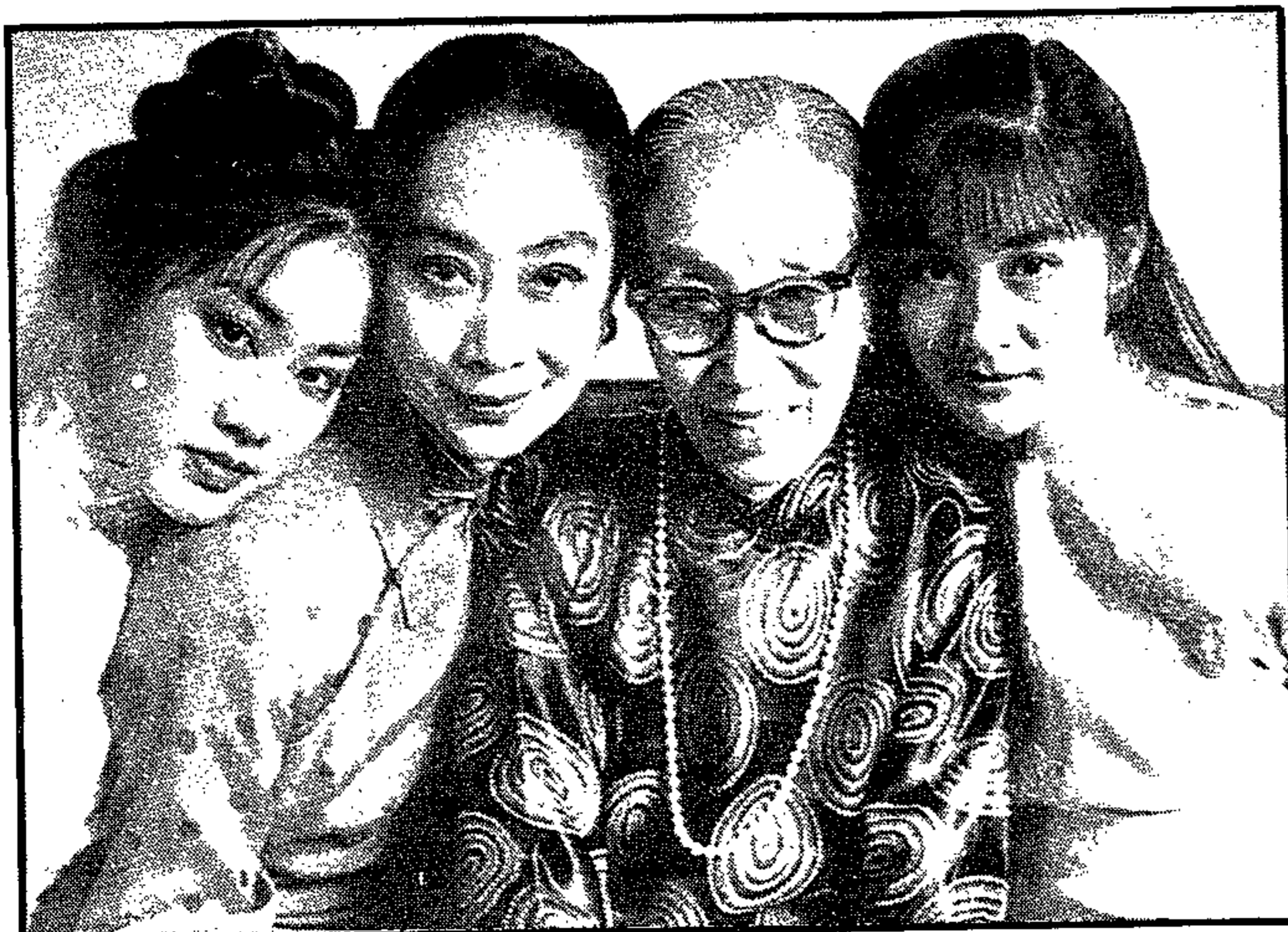


# The tender tug of war — and love



Moving on in California: Mum Lynnette seems locked into the sixties; but daughter Erin has devised her own image

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW AT THE MARKET CLEARLY SHOWS THE BITTERSWEET TIES THAT BIND MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

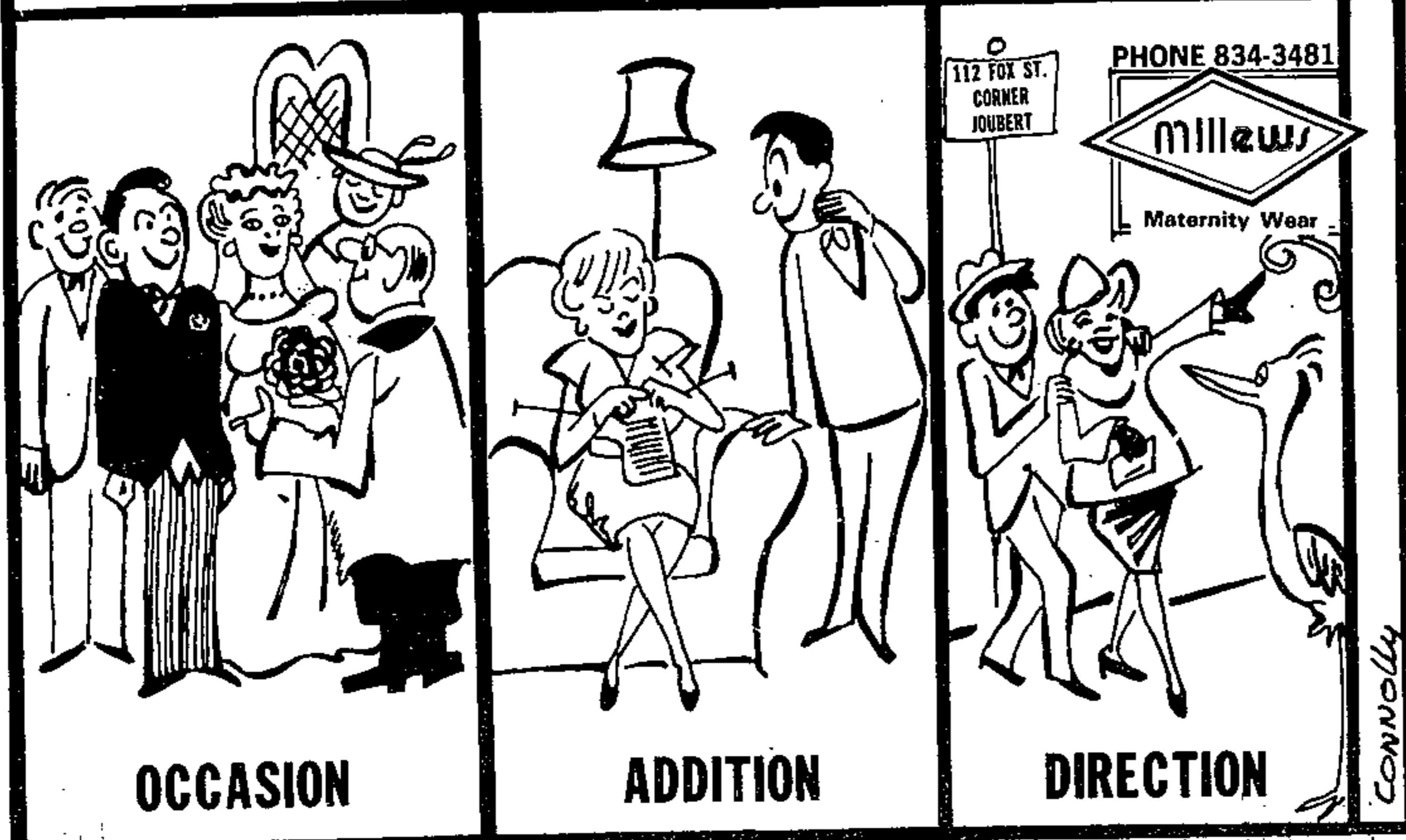


Three generations in Los Angeles: Lucia, Lisa Lu, Tung Chung and Loretta pose for a family portrait



At home in Brooklyn Heights, New York: on the rooftop with Hilary and her daughters Sarah, Lisa and Gaby

## THE ADVENTURES OF MILLIE MILLEWS



AMERICAN photographer Carla Weber was disturbed to think that she was becoming very much like her own mother.

So she set out to study the mother-daughter phenomenon.

In two years criss-crossing the US, asking mothers and daughters to participate in her project, she photographed nearly 100.

Nine families have been chosen for the show which opens on Sunday evening, September 2 at 6 pm at the Market Theatre Photo Gallery.

There will be multiple photographs on exhibit of most of the mothers and daughters, because moods changed and, she says, "repressed history was revealed" in the course of photographic sessions.

She started the project partly from curiosity — but "what emerged," she says, "is a body of work vastly more extensive and complex than I ever would have imagined."

"The point of 'Mothers and Daughters' is not for me to make broad statements or for the viewer to arrive at comfortable

interpretations — but for both of us to look and to consider the human possibilities."

If you want to consider the human possibilities of the mother-daughter relationship, the show will be open Monday to Saturday from 9 am to 11 pm until Saturday, September 22.

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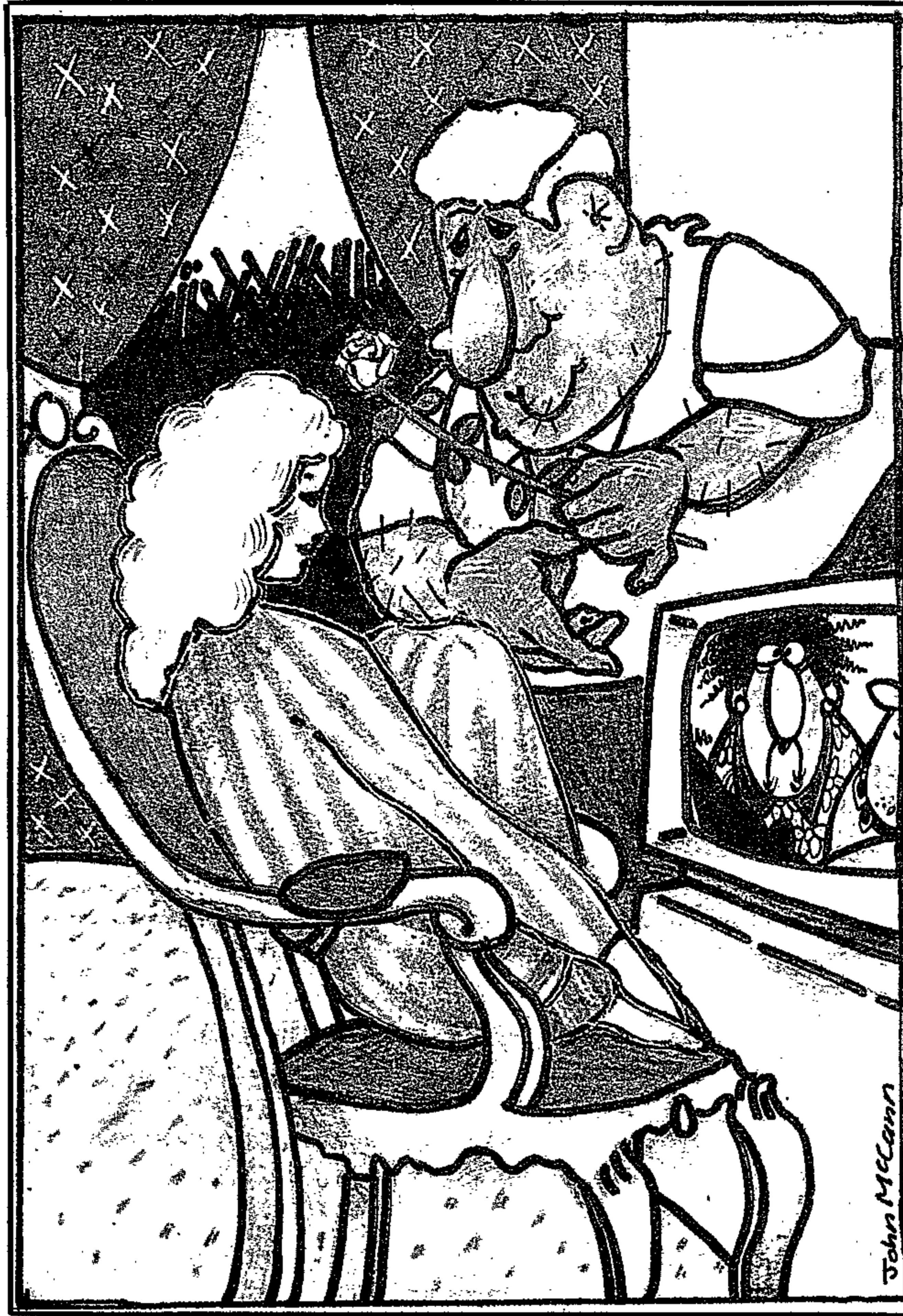
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**O**NCE there was a girl called Beauty who was hated by all her sisters.

"Who's his daddy's girl?" her father, the rich merchant, used to croon.

"Me," said Beauty with a toss of her golden curls and a sidelong glance at the others.

"Why do they hate me?" she asked her psychotherapist.

"Sibling rivalry," said the therapist, looking at his watch.

Then one day the share market crashed and the rich merchant became a poor one. He was forced to sell his Bryanston home and move his family into a small Yeoville flat.

"It's not funny," stormed Beauty's sisters. "We'll have to give up our riding lessons and speech and drama and extra French."

"Poor daddy," murmured Beauty. "I'll look after you."

And she did. Her little hands grew cracked and sore from the dishwasher liquid, as she toiled all day over the kitchen sink.

Then a message came that there was a chance for the merchant to recoup his fortune.

"What can I bring you back from my business trip?" he asked his children.

Beauty waited until the others had finished clamouring, then said:

"All I want is a single white rose."

"Mealy-mouthed sneak," said her sisters. "Always one-upping us."

The merchant's business trip was unsuccessful. To cap it all, on his return his bakkie ran out of petrol and he found himself stranded in the dark near a very large and beautiful country house.

"Anyone there?" he yelled through the front door. And he found himself face to face with the ugliest man he had ever met.

**B**UT a more genial host you couldn't find.

The merchant was entertained with fine wines served from crystal goblets, a cordon bleu meal and several after-dinner ports.

"You shouldn't judge a man's worth by his looks, after all," thought the merchant as he stumbled into bed.

Next morning, his host was even more kind — after breakfast he presented the merchant with a gleaming plastic can of petrol.

# Handsome is as . . .

By **Brenda Evans**

The merchant thanked him for his generosity. He paused, then said: "Gosh, I hate to ask this but you wouldn't, perhaps, have one single white rose for me to give my favourite marriageable daughter?"

He was pleased with the subtlety of his hint.

"Then you will have to allow your daughter to come and visit me," said his host with mock severity.

"Only with pleasure," said the merchant. "I'll bring her next Tuesday."

Beauty was unimpressed with the idea of the impending visit.

"You've got to start looking after your future," said her father. "Meet some nice boys with the right background, and so on."

Life at the country house was very pleasant. And, when her father went back to the city, Beauty was easily persuaded to stay on a bit longer.

She had a roomful of new clothes, a video cassette recorder and plenty of computer games. It was nice, too, to have meals appearing magically on the table, without her having to fossick in the kitchen.

Her host was absolutely charming, but, "Wow, he's an ug," said Beauty to herself. Teasingly, she began to call him "Beast".

Beast seemed to like

the nick-name. He amused her by telling her stories and jokes.

One night in the midst of a story about the elephant and the meat pie, Beauty broke in.

"I'm missing my daddy. I want to go home," she said.

"Only if you promise faithfully to return within a week," said Beast.

"I promise," said Beauty, crossing her toes.

Promises, promises. Beauty was so busy queening it over her sis-

ters with her new clothes and stories of Bop TV, that she forgot her promise to poor Beast.

"Don't bite the golden hand that feeds you," her father cautioned.

So Beauty returned to Beast. She found him in the rose garden slumped

in a heap.

"I am dying without you," Beast groaned.

"Don't give me uphill, Beast," said Beauty, stamping her little foot. "That's emotional blackmail. Go on, tell me the one about Van Der Merwe, the Englishman and the light-bulb."

So Beast cheered up, and told her that one. She was beginning to get quite fond of him. He was more amusing than SABC television any day.

"Marry me," Beast begged. "I will give you 500 Krugerrands, a credit card and a cottage in Plet."

Beauty paused to consider. He was by no means Burt Reynolds, and he was beginning to repeat his stories.

But he had certain other advantages and a girl can't be too choosy.

"Oh well," Beauty said to herself, "I can always change him after marriage."

And this is where the fairy tale part comes in. Beauty changed Beast into a Handsome Prince as soon as the wedding vows were made.

And, of course, they lived happily ever after.

So the moral of this story is, if you are young and beautiful, it doesn't necessarily mean you are virtuous. But it does mean you are more likely to snap up all the goodies.

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Dr Beverley Chalmers....helping new mothers

**E**VERY pregnant woman who ever read any of the literature and attended her antenatal classes knows that, if she only breathes right, delivery is a breeze and that once she's clutched that new-born scrap of humanity to her exhausted breast, she will feel love at first hug.

Isn't it? Won't she? More often than not, the answer to both questions is no. Especially if it's a first child, a difficult labour, a less-than-perfect experience.

What the new mother is likely and quite entitled to feel is terror at the responsibility that's just been laid in her arms and fear that neither she nor the baby will be able to cope.

She (and her husband) are, in this day of the nuclear family, probably wholly untrained to undertake the career of parenthood and the attendant doubts and guilts can be crippling.

It was that realisation that prompted Dr Beverley Chalmers, a senior lecturer in the school of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand and herself mother of three young children, to put to practical use her work in the

# Exploding myths about mothering

field of woman's experience of pregnancy and childbirth.

Her PhD had been in the field of the role of stress in pregnancy and her first baby was born in the middle of writing it, so her experience was both academic and very personal.

"From my own experience," she says, "I questioned a lot of the literature and writing on pregnancy and I needed to verify that by talking to other women

to check out the literature and to check out my own perceptions."

The move was consistent with her resistance to cloistering herself in the ivory tower of book-learning. Dr Chalmers has strong feelings that the way to find things out is to go where the people are.

In this case, the people were in the maternity section of a Sandton hospital.

"The main thing for me was that I believed from the literature and my training that childbirth was a very much more romantic experience than it turned out to be.

"There are many myths and romantic notions about conception, pregnancy, labour and the early post-natal weeks which are partly true. But they don't tell the whole story.

"There is almost a conspiracy of silence. People don't tell you any of the bad things. There's a need to say it's great and that makes for a difficult experience."

Her soon-to-be published book, entitled appropriately "Early parenthood — heaven or hell?" will, she hopes, take care of some of those problems.

Dr Chalmers certainly doesn't deny the pleasurable parts of the experience, but they are accompanied by "moments of acute anxiety".

Her work at the maternity hospital, which is entirely voluntary, is with groups of mothers in the post-natal ward.

"We talk in an informal way about the events that are of major importance at the time."

The first of these is, naturally enough, the birth experience.

"They have a need to talk through it, to tell what kind of birth it was and whether it was better or worse than they were expecting."

One of the points which emerges only too often is that mothers who have been to antenatal classes have misconceptions about the amount of control they have over their labour.

The breathing, says Dr Chalmers, helps them to control their reactions to pain but it doesn't help them to control the way the labour goes or control the gynaecologist or the hospital and its systems.

**S**HE also believes labour must be put into perspective.

"It isn't the goal. Having the baby is the goal. Most first time mums can't and don't do much preparation for being a mother. They don't have any idea of what being a mother is about — how much time it takes up, what a baby can do, what role the father can play."

One of the most potentially destructive myths, says Dr Chalmers, is that there will automatically be love at first sight between mother and child. When that doesn't happen, the mother feels guilty.

"For most mothers, a warm feeling takes days, weeks, months, even years to develop. To me, that's perfectly natural. I see no reason

why the development of a relationship between parent and child shouldn't take time."

In earlier days, Dr Chalmers points out, with extended families the norm, people served a kind of apprenticeship for parenthood. They tended to be around when babies were born, to take care of their younger siblings and the process was, generally, demystified long before it became their turn to become parents.

"Today we don't have that kind of experience and society hasn't replaced it."

She would like to see training for parenthood begin in the schools — and not only girls' schools.

If it's difficult for the mothers, Dr Chalmers points out, it must be even more difficult for fathers.

"We were at least allowed to play with dolls."

Another subject Dr Chalmers tackles in her talks is breast-versus-bottle-feeding.

Breast feeding, she says, doesn't always work for one reason or another, and mothers who choose not to breast feed or find it difficult feel a lot of guilt.

Mothers who already have children are often worried about how to integrate the newcomer into the family and that, too, is a subject that comes up in Dr Chalmers' groups.

In fact, sibling rivalry, she says, is often a parental perception.

"The older child is more concerned about the mother's safety and her love and if she can

reassure him or her and spend enough special time maintaining the bond that exists there shouldn't be sibling rivalry."

What is important about her classes, and Dr Chalmers would love to have the idea taken up by other people at other maternity homes, is that the mothers who come to them "know that there's someone who understands and has made their feelings acceptable. That gives them permission to have their feelings.

"The more you talk about it, the more you realise how much involved and how little preparation is given to moms.

"The object is to try to

Becoming a parent doesn't always happen simultaneously with the birth of your first child. For many it's years before they adjust to the role. A Wits University psychology lecturer looks at some of the problems.

By  
Pat  
Schwartz

allow mothers to enjoy the experience of pregnancy and parenthood by putting forward a more balanced picture — to enjoy the good sides and not allow the bad sides to overwhelm them."

Ideally, the preparation should be done antenatally, she believes. The existing preparation comes from gynaecologists whose concern is largely with physiological changes and from ante-natal training where the emphasis is on getting through labour.

"So there's nobody doing preparation on the level of feelings or of parenthood.

"I believe this kind of service needs to be offered on a much broader scale. If it is, it could bring back that touch of romanticism by simply allowing mothers to realise that most of their responses are quite normal."

● "Early parenthood — heaven or hell" will be published in October by Juta's.

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Julie with husband Blake Edwards

By  
Vernon  
Scott

# At home with Julie Andrews

**JULIE ANDREWS** enjoys a lifestyle at Gstaad, Switzerland that would seem to surpass even a movie star's fantasy.

The blond, English-born beauty is, of course, a movie star herself. She's married to a brilliant film director, Blake Edwards, with whom she sometimes works.

She's the mother of three daughters, two of them adopted nine-year-old Vietnamese orphans, Amy and Joanna (JoJo), the other 21-year-old Emma Kate, a budding actress herself.

Geographically and socially, Julie leads three distinctly different lifestyles, each in sharp contrast to the other.

In California, Julie is mistress of a Malibu Beach mansion, a light, airy, faultlessly decorated home with an unmatched view of golden sands, the broad, sparkling Pacific and spectacular sunsets.

When in her native England, Julie is at home in a cosmopolitan



Dancing in the Alps — possibly her most enduring image

## SHE HAS THREE HOMES BUT PREFERS THE SWISS ALPS WHEN NOT WORKING

apartment in the heart of London, a stone's throw from the theatre district, which brings to mind her beginnings in British musical halls.

But best of all is the family residence in Gstaad, the Swiss ski resort high in the towering Alps.

Their chalet, a three-story mountain-top structure with rococo wood-carved shutters, overhanging eaves and sharply peaked roof, commands a breathtaking vista of surrounding, snow-capped crags, even in the summer-time.

Julie spent almost a year renovating the chalet, knocking out walls, changing staircases and brightening the interior, remodeling the typical Swiss chalet from a cluster of small rooms to spacious living areas with bright colours contrasting with soft shades

of blues, grays and earth tones.

The chalet is at the end of a winding country road, not easy to find. Because Julie and Blake often have house guests, they bought and renovated another, smaller chalet adjacent to their own to accommodate

their visitors.

The Edwards chalet is the family retreat, a tranquil hideaway from the bustle of beach activity in Malibu and the social rounds of London.

first member of the household awake in the morning, flying into the kitchen to prepare a hearty breakfast of bacon, eggs, pancakes, toast and coffee for all — a practice common in London and Malibu as well.

Thereafter, the household chores are accomplished by others.

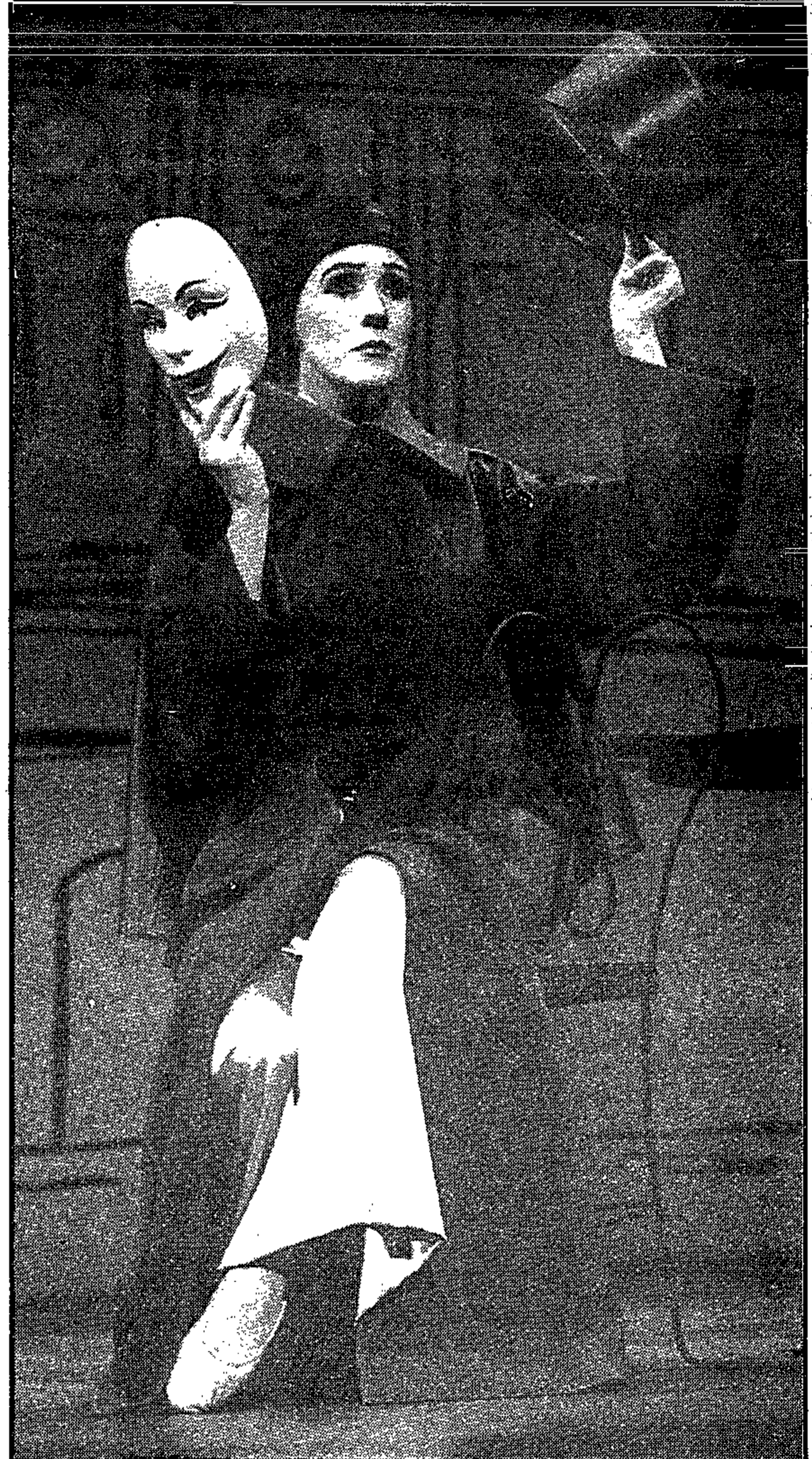
There is time for long walks in the nearby mountains with Amy and Jojo, who have become very rambunctious, Americanised youngsters, despite Julie's watchful reminders of good manners.

Julie's walks bring to mind her opening scene in "The Sound of Music" — the incredible green grass, clumps of wild flowers, cattle grazing in fields dotted by spruce, pine and fir, and the occasional Swiss peasant cottages.

Some of her day is taken up with reading scripts and correspondence and on the telephone. This summer she refused the opportunity to star in the TV mini-series, "Ellis Island", filmed in London.

Her explanation: "I wanted desperately to spend a couple of months here with Amy and Jojo. The rest is welcome and it's a delight to be with the girls." — UPI

Julie displays another side of her talent in "Star"



# Jessica hears the sound of music

**JESSICA REES**, 21, an Oxford undergraduate, heard the sound of music last week after 17 years of deafness.

Doctors at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, played a set of notes into her inner left ear, where electrodes were implanted.

Jessica, who went deaf after suffering meningitis, not only heard the notes, she was able to sing them back.

The revolutionary hearing-by-electrodes functions with the aid of an external battery unit and tiny receivers under the skin of the chest.

Jessica, who has been deaf since the age of four, is one of the first to undergo this type of surgery in Britain.

The operation, the most sophisticated of its kind yet performed in Britain, involved im-

planting five platinum electrodes into Jessica's inner left ear.

They were connected to a junction box in her neck and the box was then linked to receivers under the skin of her chest, powered by an external battery.

Although Jessica can now hear the first sensation of sound, it will be many weeks before she is able to hear speech properly.

As she sat up in bed, surrounded by flowers and get well cards, Jessica had to lip read reporters who questioned her.

Jessica said she was still under the influence of the anaesthetic when doctors first activated the device.

"I suddenly woke up and saw the doctors' faces around the bed, and was conscious of hearing something. I told them to go away

and let me go to sleep.

"I should have been grateful, but I wanted to go to sleep.

"Today, when they played different sound frequencies, I was able to sing them back."

Jessica, who is studying English at Balliol after obtaining 14 O-levels and three A-levels at school, said the operation also meant she no longer heard noises in her head.

"When I came round from the anaesthetic I found this problem had gone away completely.

"I had had dogs barking in my head in the middle of the night."

The operation is only suitable for people who are totally deaf but who have not been deaf all their lives.

"The memory of sound has to be there," Jessica said. "I could hear until I was four and

I had the memory of sound in the brain.

"I have still got to learn to hear again and it is going to be a lot of hard work.

"I have got to start all over again, but it's definitely worthwhile."

The operation was carried out by Mr Andrew Morrison, an ear, nose and throat specialist, who said: "We are really pleased about the progress.

"What we now have to do is code the mechanism that will drive the whole thing. That is a very complex matter that will take weeks."

Doctors reported all five platinum electrodes implanted in her inner ear were functioning.

Mr Morrison is now hopeful much of Jessica's hearing will be restored.

He said he was "en-

couraged" by the test results although much remained to be done before speech signals were correctly coded.

Four similar operations have been performed by Mr Jerham Fraser, ear, nose and throat consultant at the Royal Ear Hospital, London. Three have been successful, but the first patient will need another operation to correct electronic faults.

Mr Fraser's operations have been funded with R40 000 charity donations and his research team of four doctors and 16 scientists are hoping to expand their programme if more funds can be raised.

He estimated that only a few thousand people in Britain might benefit from this type of operation. — TELEGRAPH



By  
Jean Temkin

# Gold — nice to look at, nice to hold

**D**ESPITE a low gold price, to make the low rand/dollar exchange rate work in their favour, investors are scrambling to buy Krugerrands.

It is commonly thought that the price of Krugerrands is dictated by the gold price, but there is another factor that has an even bigger influence on their price — the exchange rate.

Whether you make a fortune investing in Krugerrands, or live to regret it, depends to a large extent on the value of the rand compared with the US dollar.

When the value of our currency drops in comparison with the value of the currencies of our trading partners, it is bad for all of us. Everything that is bought abroad costs more in rand terms, so the prices of imported goods rise.

However, it has the beneficial effect that our exports earn more in rand terms — and our biggest export is gold.

Although in dollar terms the gold price is low, in rand terms gold is still valuable, and is likely to become even more valuable in the future.

Krugerrands are quoted in rands in this country, while gold is quoted in US dollars.

The dollar has been moving up and the rand moving down. Therefore the dollar now buys far more rands than it used to.

In many countries, including South Africa, people are not allowed to hold gold in an unfabricated form — which is why the Krugerrand has become so popular as an investment vehicle.

Containing exactly one ounce of gold, a Krugerrand's intrinsic value is known at all times: it is equal to the gold price, and usually plus something extra. But even the something extra (the premium) has been whittled away by the falling value of the rand against the dollar.

In the last few weeks, an odd set of circumstances has surrounded the Krugerrand market. The price of Krugerrands has often been lower than the gold price. That's not all — their price in South Africa is often lower than their overseas price.

When the rand/dollar exchange rate was R1 = \$1,49, a gold price of \$425 put the price of Krugerrands in South Africa at R342,28.

When the rate fell to R1 = \$0,91, the local price of one-ounce coins was R560.

With an exchange rate of R1 = \$0,61, the bank selling price was R663.

In 1980 the rand was worth about \$1,25. Therefore, if in January 1980 — when the gold price touched \$850 and the average price for the month was \$653 — you had bought a Krugerrand, it would have cost you R592. That figure was R71 less than the present bank selling price, even though the gold price has fallen by almost a half.

However, there is a difference between

the price you pay, and the price you get when you want to sell your coin.

While banks will sell you Krugerrands, they won't buy them back. This must be done through a coin dealer or the Stock Exchange (JSE).

Until the JSE began dealing in Krugerrands, it was almost always cheaper to buy coins from the bank, because the mark-up charged by coin dealers was usually higher than the premium above the gold price charged by banks.

Banks arrive at their selling price for Krugerrands by taking the average gold price of the previous day's two London gold fixings and charging a 20% premium on one-ounce coins, a 23% premium on half-ounce coins, 26% on quarter-ounce coins and 30% on tenth-ounce coins.

However, when the JSE entered the market, it decided to charge only 1% on both the buying and the selling leg of the transaction, regardless of the size of the coin. So that they were not left out of the market, coin dealers adopted the same charges as the JSE. Therefore, it is now almost always more expensive to buy Krugerrands from your bank.

Prices of coins other than those sold by banks are dictated by natural supply and demand factors. Like any market, when demand outstrips supply, the price goes up — and when there is more supply than demand, prices drop.

The main advantages of investing in Krugerrands are:

- When you sell them, the capital gain you make is tax free — unless, of course, you are a coin dealer;
- ordinary Krugerrands are internationally recognised and tradable;
- Krugerrand prices are reported in daily newspapers, so you always know what your investment is worth.

The disadvantage of investing in Krugerrands is:

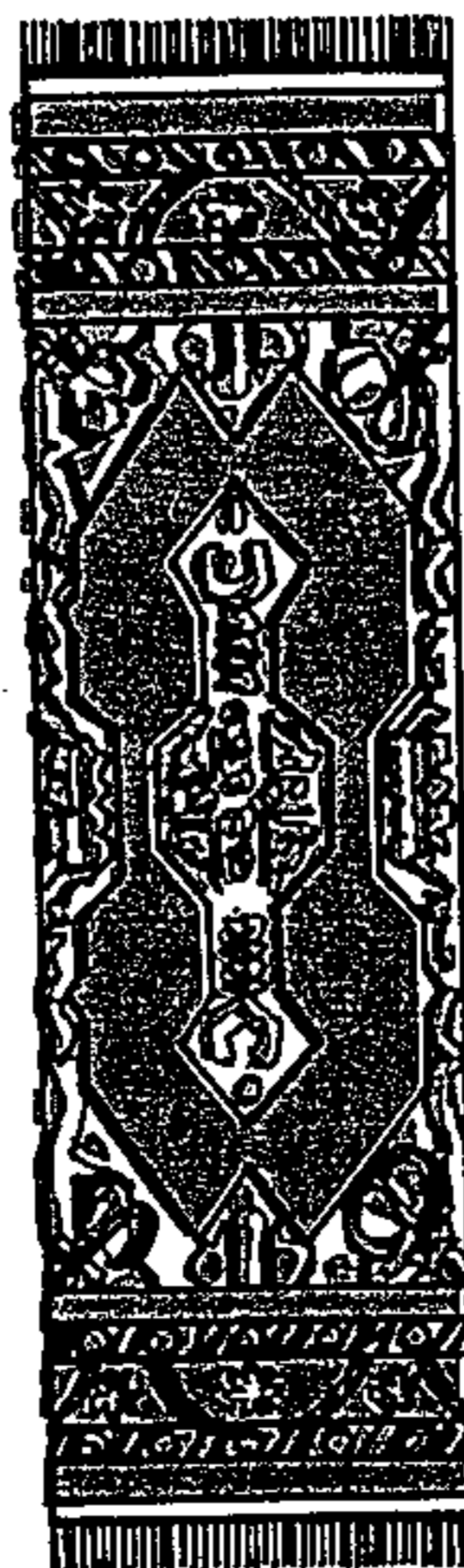
- they provide no income.

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By  
Edwina  
Collier

**L**IQUID LEAD is added to petrol to boost the octane level and stop high performance engines from knocking.

South Africa has a maximum limit of 0,836 grams of lead per litre in petrol, according to a spokesman for the Department of Energy Affairs.

This is many times higher than the 0,29g per litre permitted in the United States, for instance, where lead free petrol is widely available.

And it was only last month that the EPA ordered that lead in petrol be entirely eliminated by 1995.

According to statistics from the SA Department of Energy and Mineral Affairs, and a booklet produced by Associated Octel, which sells lead alkalis added to petrol, the maximum limit in European Economic Community countries is 0,4g a litre.

Some EEC countries have passed legislation to have lead-free petrol by next year, including West Germany and Denmark, where the present limit is only 0,15g.

The United Kingdom, which at present observes the EEC maximum, is reducing lead in petrol to 0,15g by next year and will have phased it out completely by 1990.

The Department's statistics attest that the only Western countries that have comparable lead levels in petrol to our own are Australia, which at present observes a limit of 0,84g a litre but which aims for lead-free petrol by 1986, Canada, with a limit of 0,77g a litre and New Zealand, with a present level of 0,84 which it is to reduce to 0,45 over a period.

It must be emphasised, however, that most petrol sold in South Africa does not contain as much as the 0,836g per litre limit. Nevertheless, the average content, even on the Reef



You take up sport to keep fit, and what do you get — lungs full of poisonous air

## Why add liquid lead to petrol?

where petrol lead content is lower than at the coast, exceeds the maximum limits imposed by the United States and the EEC countries.

According to Mr Fred Bothma, technical services executive of the Automobile Association, there are three grades of fuel used in this country: petrol with octane ratings of 98, 93 and 87.

Petrol in coastal areas has an octane rating of 98, and the standard lead content is 0,6 grams a litre; 87 and 93 octane petrol is used on the Reef, where the higher altitude obviates the need to boost octane levels to the same degree.

Whereas 87 octane petrol has a lead content of between 0,53g to 0,57g, 93 octane petrol has, if anything, a slightly lower lead content — 0,53. This is because the

93 octane fuel is mixed with alcohol, which is also an octane booster.

It is this discrepancy between petrol lead content in inland and coastal areas that probably accounts for the high levels of lead pollution in coastal cities such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and the higher blood lead levels found in Capetonian children compared to their Johannesburg counterparts.

**T**he US Environmental Protection Agency has recommended that 1,5 micrograms per cubic metre of air is the dividing line between safe and unsafe air, according to the CSIR.

Figures provided by Dr Bruce Wells of the Atmospheric Sciences

Division of the CSIR, show that the yearly averages for 1982 and 1983 in central Cape Town were 2,56 micrograms and 2,69 micrograms per cubic metre of air.

In the centre of Port Elizabeth the 1982 figure was 3,25 micrograms though, last year, the average, with one result missing, fell to 1,33 micrograms.

In Johannesburg, the yearly averages for 1982 and 1983 were 0,62 and 0,54. In Pretoria, the yearly average for 1982 was 1,28 and, for 1983, 0,79 — though, here again, one result is missing.

Nevertheless, graphs plotting the lead levels in the central city area of Pretoria from 1977 to 1984 show peak levels that well exceed the 1,5 microgram limit. (The graph for Johannesburg

was not available.)

And the peak levels in the Port Elizabeth and Cape Town central city areas from 1977 to 1984 are positively alarming. Lead levels in the atmosphere fluctuate seasonally — they are highest during the winter months when the air is comparatively static and does not disperse the lead.

In 1983, peak levels in Port Elizabeth exceeded five micrograms; levels monitored at the Cape Town city hall were just under that — though Dr Wells points out that eddies of wind at the particular site may account for the high reading in Cape Town.

Until last year, Pretoria levels peaked way over the 1,5 microgram limit. The highest limit of three micrograms was recorded in 1979, but over the years the peak levels have come

Overseas, governments are so concerned about the apparent health dangers of lead in the atmosphere that they are ordering the lead content in petrol sharply reduced or eliminated. The US Environmental Protection Agency claims high levels of lead in the atmosphere can lead to mental retardation in children. How much lead is contained in the atmosphere of South African cities? This is the second in a three-part series.

used there. The reason, according to Dr Wells, is speculative — possibly due to the sampler's having been set back further from the road than samplers at the other city sites.

Dr Wells emphasises that the long-term averages are more representative of lead pollution in a particular city than peak levels. Five minutes of exposure to a high dose of lead is less damaging than exposure to smaller quantities over a long period of time — because, over long periods, lead accumulates in the body.

down steadily to the peak of 1,5 micrograms recorded this year.

Only Durban shows levels within the 1,5 microgram limit — curiously, in view of the higher octane petrol

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## The problem of proliferating pets

**T**HE British Government's consultation paper setting out local authorities' options for a new dog licence scheme is expected to be published shortly.

One of the problems faced by the government and local authorities is how to encourage responsible pet ownership and deal with the problem of too many animals chasing too few good homes.

Last year the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) put down 49 022 dogs and 60 230 cats.

Despite this it has rejected the possibility of carrying out widespread cheap neutering to prevent the proliferation of unwanted pets.

This is largely because of an agreement it has with the British Veterinary Association (BVA) which precludes

it from offering cheap or free neutering on its own account.

However it does subsidise operations on a local basis, which it believes is an equitable way of dealing with the problem.

The possibility of widespread "cheap neutering" clinics has been examined by a joint RSPCA — BVA Working party.

But Mr Peter Clarke,

chairman of the committee which liaises between the two bodies, said it was found that this scheme had overwhelming pitfalls.

He said he could not imagine there would be enough vets willing to spend their entire working day neutering animals.

If people cannot afford to have their pets neutered, it is unlikely the animals will have

been vaccinated.

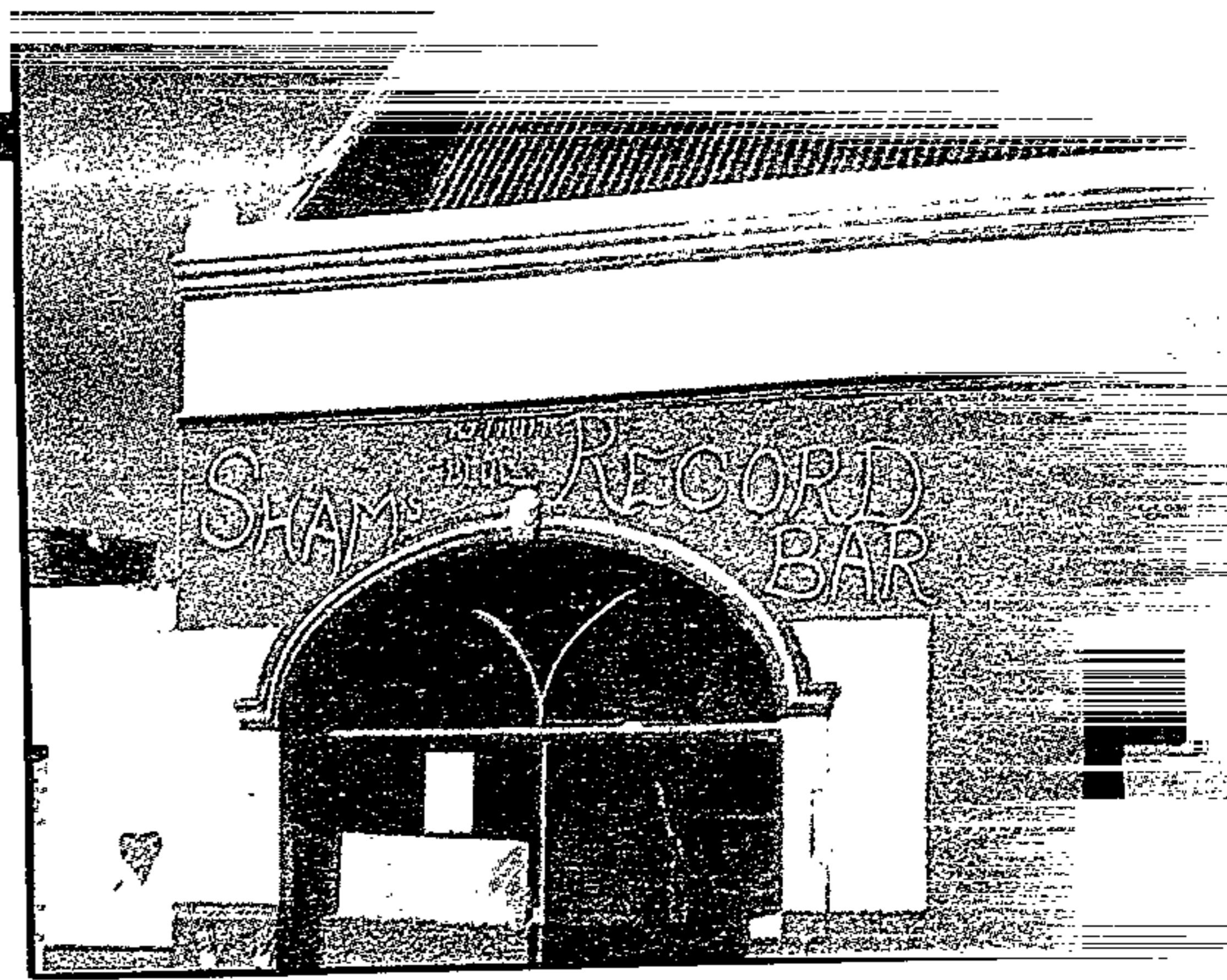
The proposed clinics could become a hotbed of disease with healthy dogs and cats contracting illnesses while waiting for their routine operation.

A spokesman for the RSPCA said that it believed once a household took on responsibility for an animal this entailed all its veterinary bills, including neutering. — TELEGRAPH

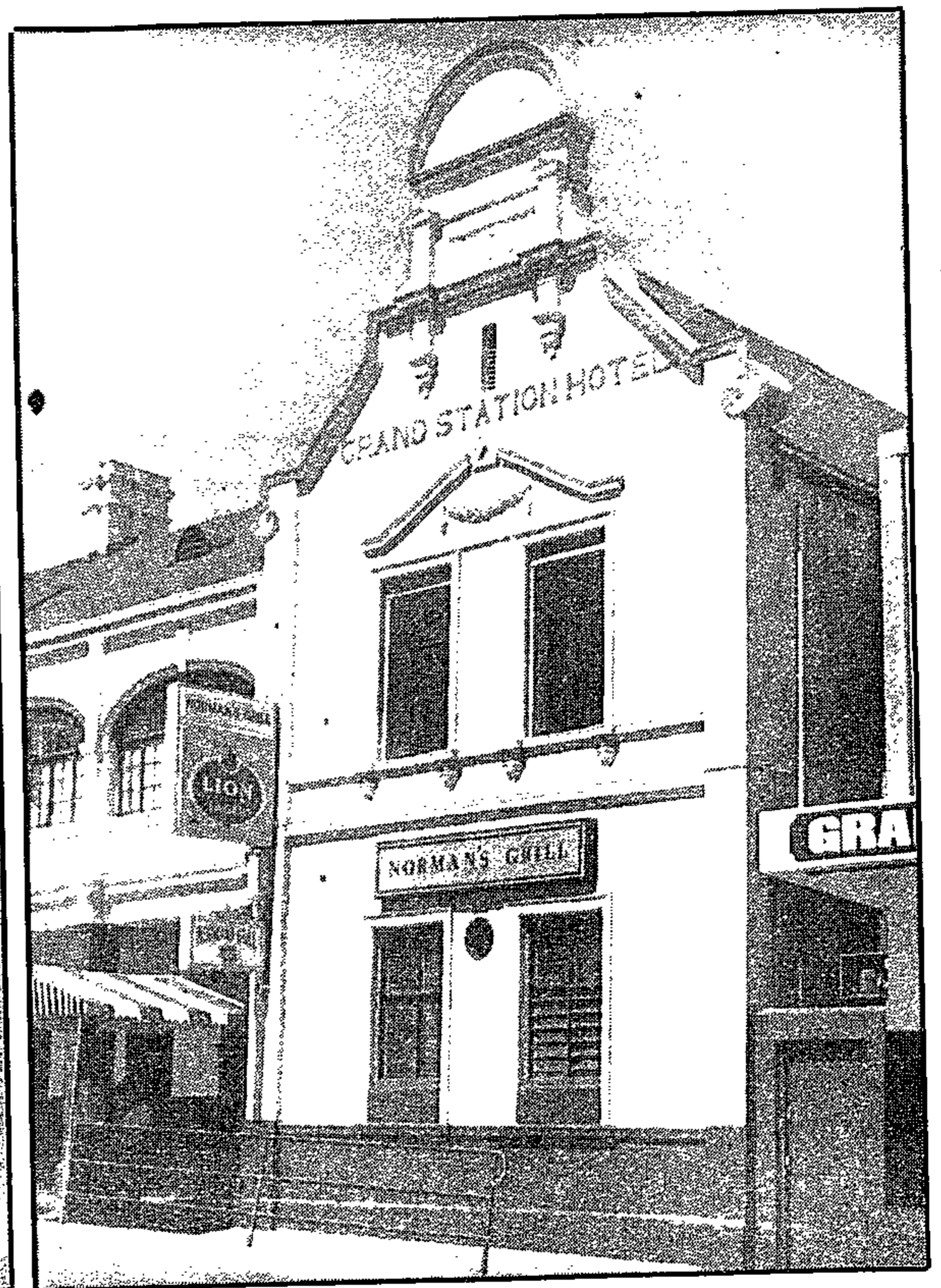




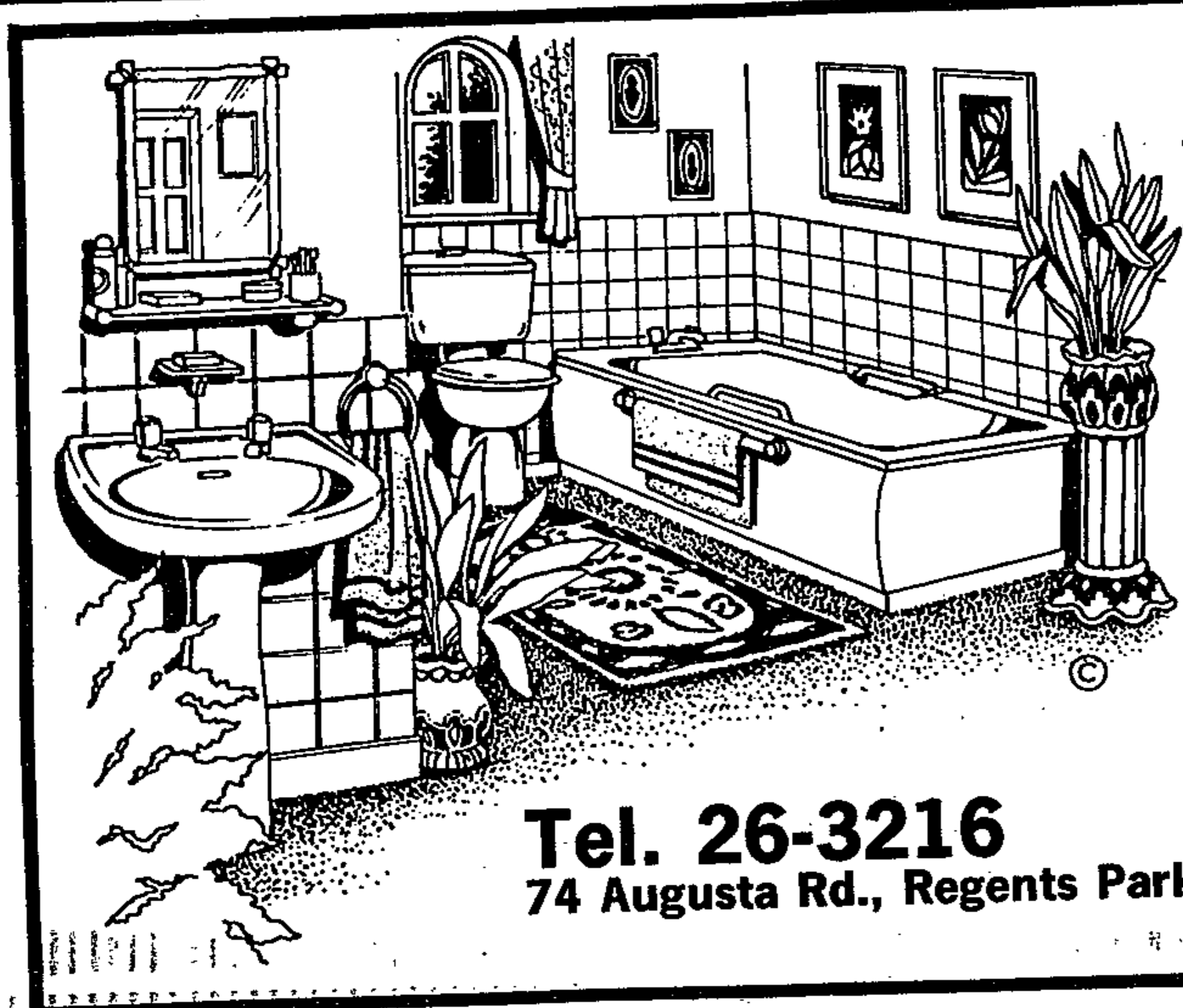
The ageing decorative gables of another age near Jeppe station



# Passing sky



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August 30, 1984

## You can be on the best-dressed list!

AS a special for EVE readers, Greta Abrahamson and Simplicity patterns have teamed up with Garlicks for two intensive morning workshops to show women how a new range of designer fabrics can be made into stunning summer outfits.

The elegant, sexy, batwing dress on the left uses two combinations of the new range and is almost a 'one size fits all' garment. Add a simple belt made of the same splotch fabric and there you are . . . your own couturier creation. The fabric, which is 150cm wide, sells at R17,99 a metre.

The workshops will be held on September 11, 12 and 13 at Garlicks in Rosebank, starting at 9.30am for 10am. Greta will explain how the fabrics can be co-ordinated, and a team of models will show a series of stunning outfits.

Denise Salvador from Simplicity will explain the more practical side of sewing, and then both will be available for questioning.

Cost of attending the workshop is R5 per person, and as accommodation is limited, reservations are essential.

Call Garlicks reception ☎(011) 788-1920 ext. 123 to book your place.

PAGE 3

## Create an impression you can call your own

PAGE 2

## Super styles for summer shoes

PAGES 4 & 5

## Fashion goes a lighter shade of pale

PAGES 5 & 6

## What's in store for the summer of '84

PAGES 10 & 11

## Sensual designs for only the very brave

PAGE 8

## Those glittering, golden days are here again

PAGE 9

## UNDERSTATED ELEGANCE BY

*Ashleigh*



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# Flatter yourself

THE concept of sensible dressing might sound uninteresting, but can in fact be very exciting. The trend in the past has been very clone-like and the summer '84 feeling is to break away and capture one's own individuality.

This is the view of Jaye Derber of Derber's about the Summer '84 fashion scene.

"Wear the length that flatters you," she says, "and choose your outfits with care. Create your own impression by wearing the new simple chemise dresses with various accessories, big chunky necklaces and imaginative belts.

"Cotton suits come with narrow or softly gathered skirts, matching top with puff or dolman sleeves — often in a combination of three or four colours.

"Dresses are uncomplicated and are often loose, easy to wear with a squared off T-shape," says Ms Derber.


White is very big this summer as well as the perennial black and white combination. The desert colours are in, and other fashionable shades are kingfisher blue, champagne and sunbird yellow.

"Voile, linen and cotton mixtures," says Ms Derber, "are favourite fabrics for hot weather."

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Navy double-breasted chemise with detachable collar, cuffs and bow tie. Classic white straw hat also from Derbers.

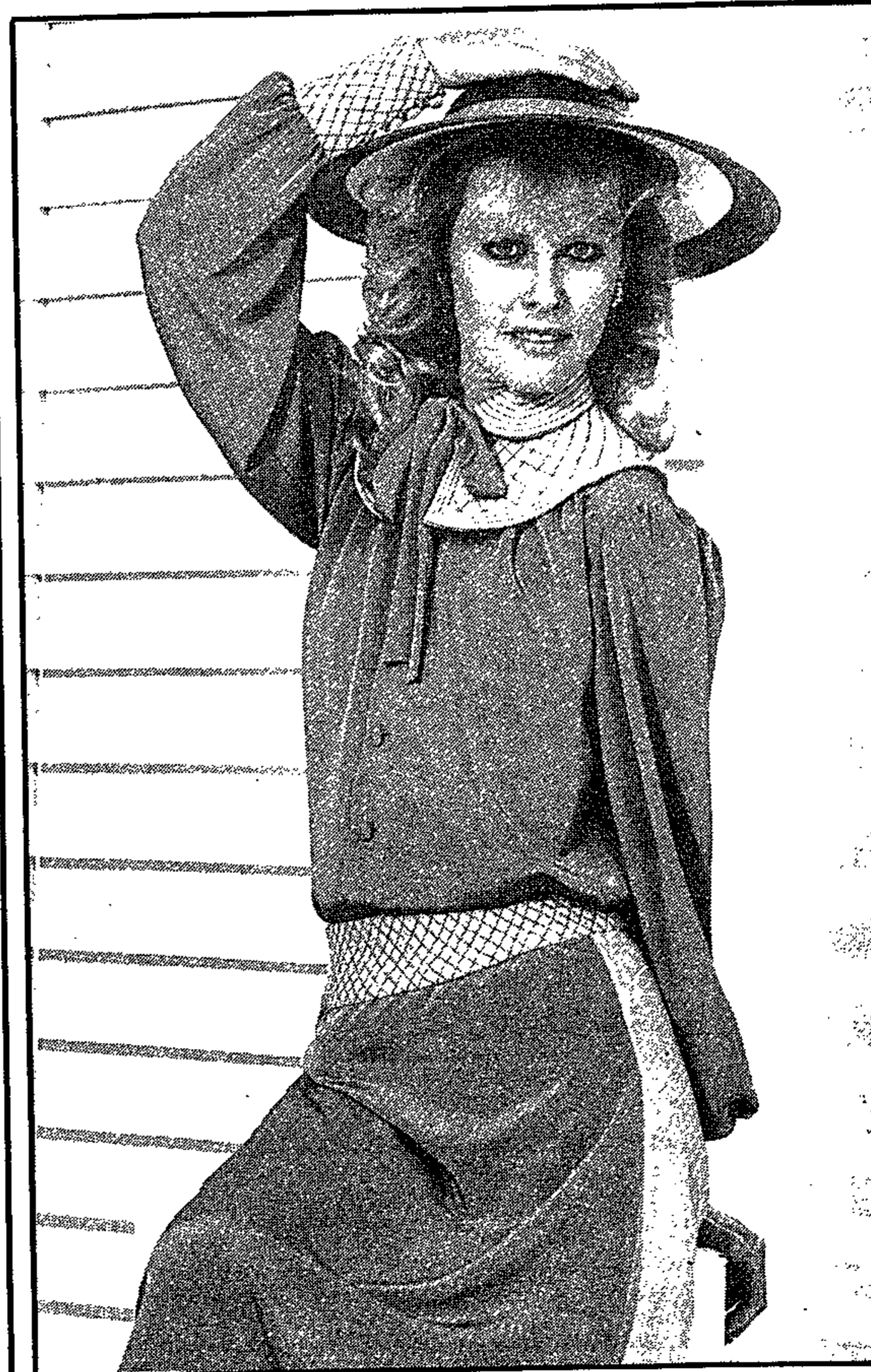


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Greta Abrahamson

AS AN EXCLUSIVE OFFER TO EVE READERS, GRETA ABRAHAMSON WILL HOLD TWO WORKSHOPS TO SHOW HOW A NEW RANGE OF DESIGNER FABRICS CAN BE MADE INTO STYLISH OUTFITS.

# Fabulous fabrications



A beautifully tailored jacket and pants combination incorporating two fabrics. A border zig zag linen, which is 150 cms wide and sells at R16,99 a metre, and plain black linen, which is 150 cms wide, and sells at R14,99 a metre. This two-piece is worn with a soft blouse, made in the co-ordinating zig zag crepe de chine, which is 115cm wide and sells at R15,50 a metre.

**T**OP South African couturiere, Greta Abrahamson, has launched a range of co-ordinated designer fabrics for the summer season.

"The cost of most quality imported fabrics is so high, that it is virtually outside the price range of the woman who wants to make her own clothes — and wants them to look good," says Greta, hence the idea to create a brand new concept.

The beauty of the range is that it is totally co-ordinated. You can buy

properly colour matched fabrics in a variety of plains and patterns in different materials. This means that the creative home-sewer can mix, match and co-ordinate her own outfit. All the fabrics are fully washable and retail from R14,99 a metre.

To launch the range, Greta has teamed up with Simplicity patterns to show how the fabrics can be used creatively.

The range is available at leading department stores now.

In this first summer series, there are five different fashion stories. The winter range will be launched early in the new year.




HITCH SKIRT WITH MATCHING DANCE  
TOP IN SOFT PASTEL  
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# The games people play



Above (top row): Ladies stylish summer shoe R17,99; gents lace-up dress shoe R24,99. Centre: Gents side lacing shoe R43,99; ladies grosgrain patterned court shoe R19,99 (comes in all pastel shades). Bottom: Ladies open weave peep-toe summer shoe R19,99.



All shoes available from Edworks. Games from Diplomat of Sandton.

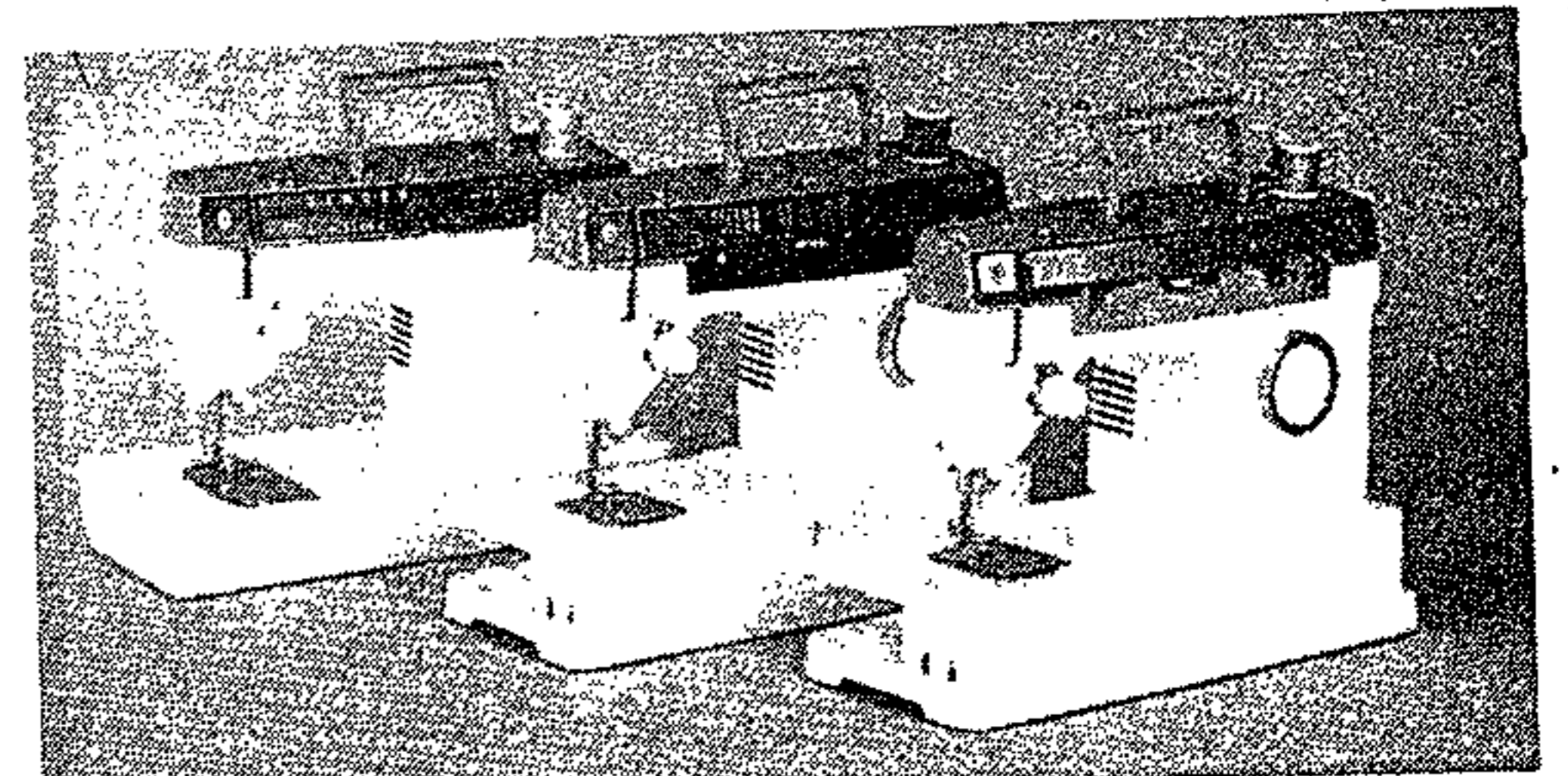


## Hotstuff Boutique

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Top row: Gents open-toed mule R14,99; gents canvas mule R12,99; ladies' slave-styled sandal R7,99. Centre (left): Ladies- "Jelly Belle" available in all summer fashion colours R5,99 (available in children's sizes too!). Right: Lace-up flat pump in pink, white and black print canvas R9,99. Bottom: Gents open sandal R14,99.

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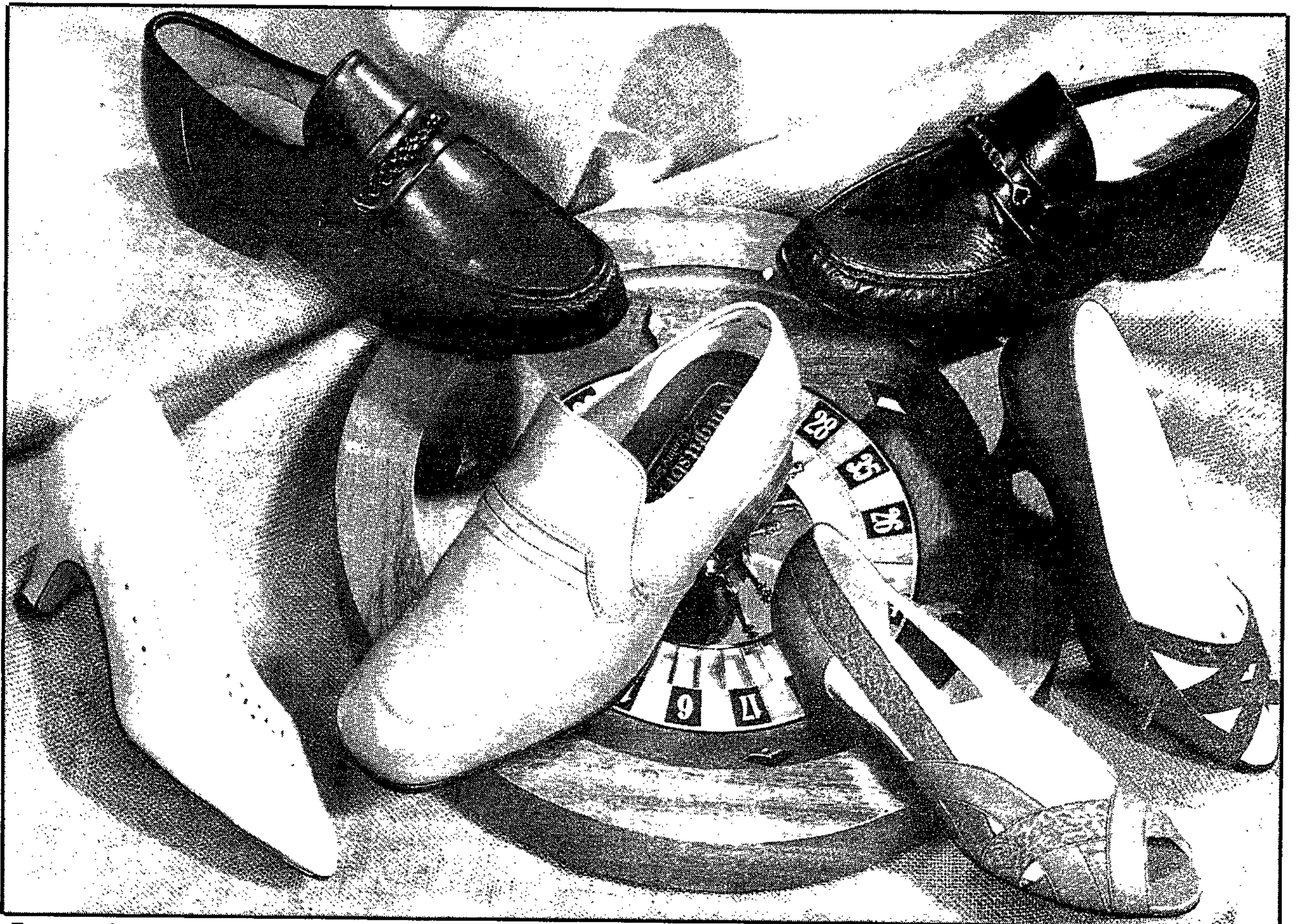


From simple repairs to intricate dressmaking, the 7000 De Luxe Automatic sewing machine from Singer will help you tackle most sewing jobs with confidence and enjoyment.

*June's Singer Centre*

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Top row: Gents slip-on shoe with 'plait' trim R24,99; gents slip-on with gilt trim R35,99. Bottom: Ladies low heeled court with punch hole trim R18,99; grey men's slip-on shoe R24,99; ladies' print trimmed summer shoe R21,99; ladies low heeled peep toe shoe trimmed with snake print R21,99.

The latest ranges of his and hers summer shoes are already in the shops. Step out in style this summer with open peep-toe slip-ons, or low heeled sandals. For the more formal occasion, go for an elegantly heeled shoe.

For men, there are unusual side-laced shoes, or comfortable sandals. Continental good looks for casually elegant occasions are popular too.



Top row: Gents canvas slip-on shoe R11,99; stitch-trimmed lace-up casual shoe R16,99; strap fastening casual shoe R31,99. Ladies (top to bottom): Canvas pump with bow trim R12,99; white lace-up summer shoe R15,99; flat canvas pump with cross strap trim R11,99.

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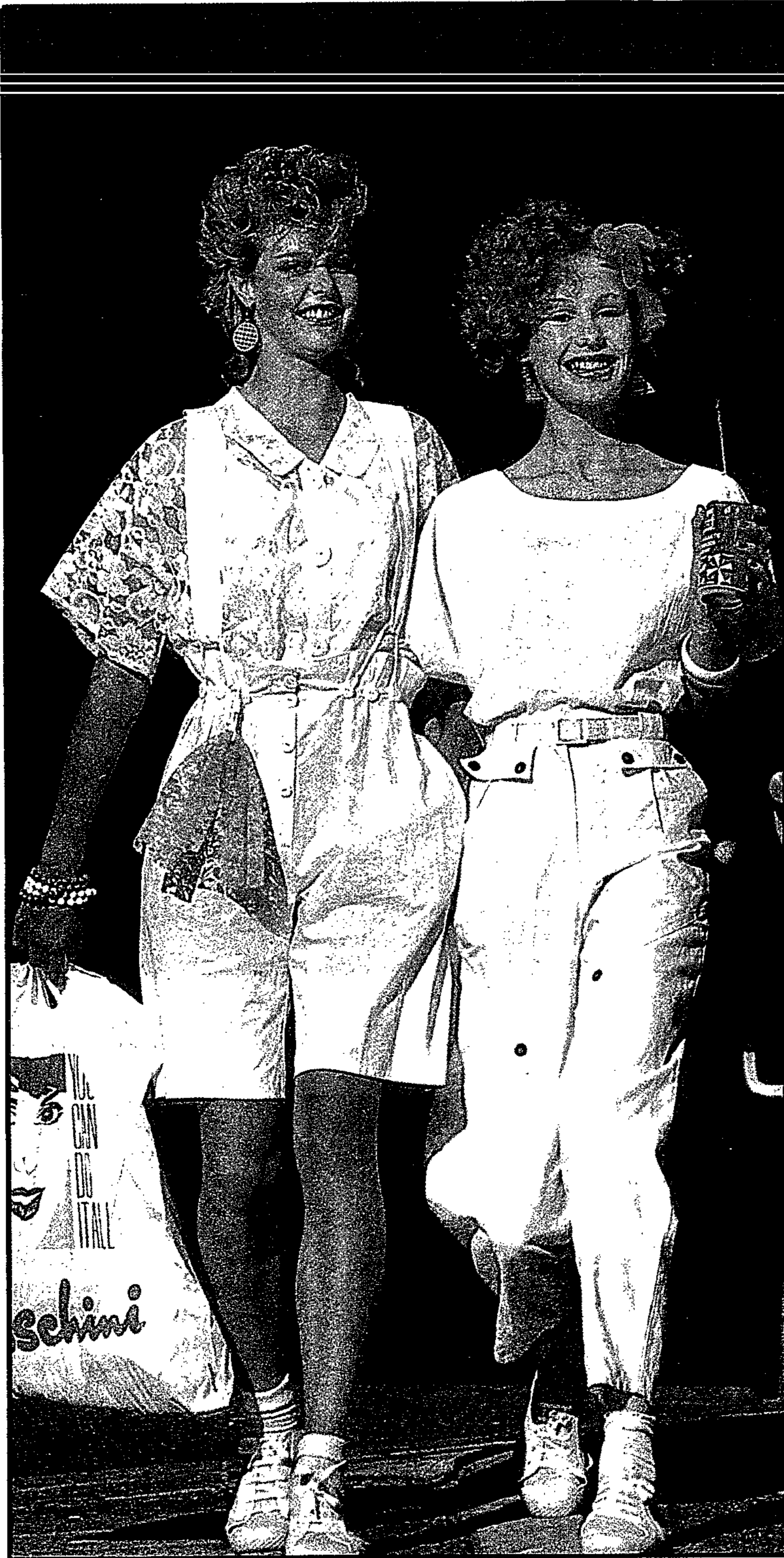
**KILLARNEY MALL,**

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Right: Cool  
in white . . .  
dresses  
from  
R27,99.



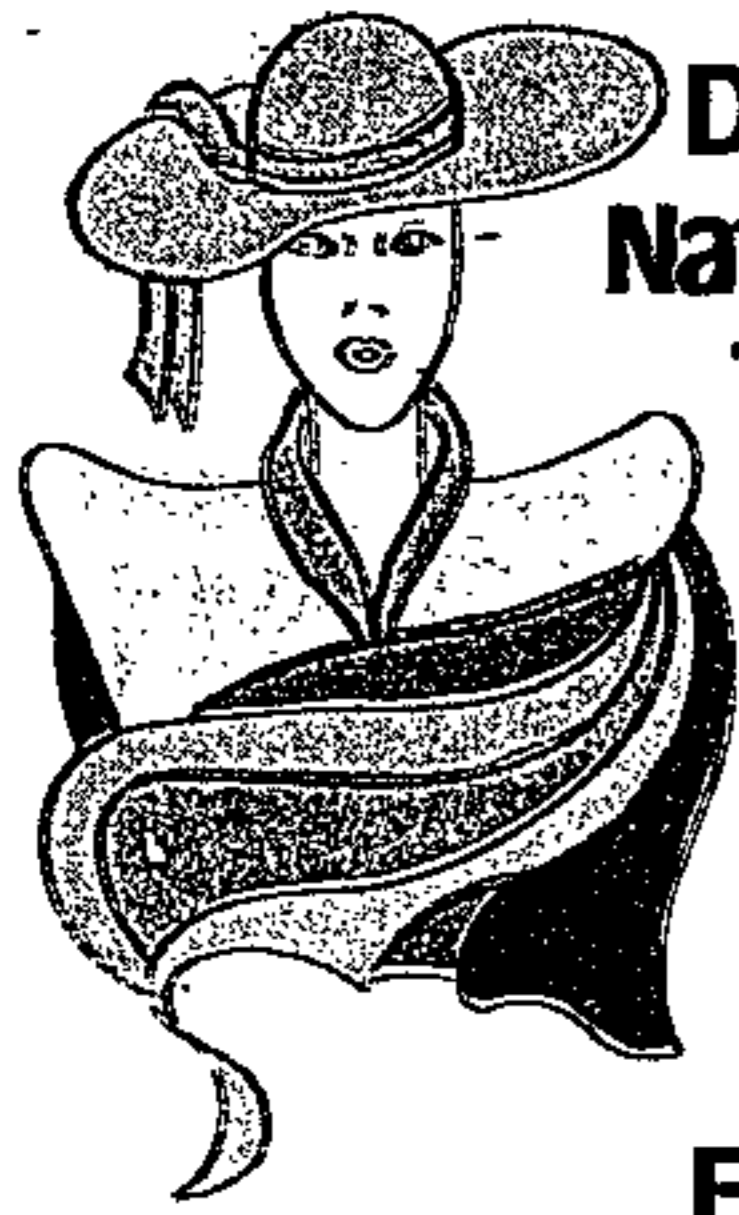
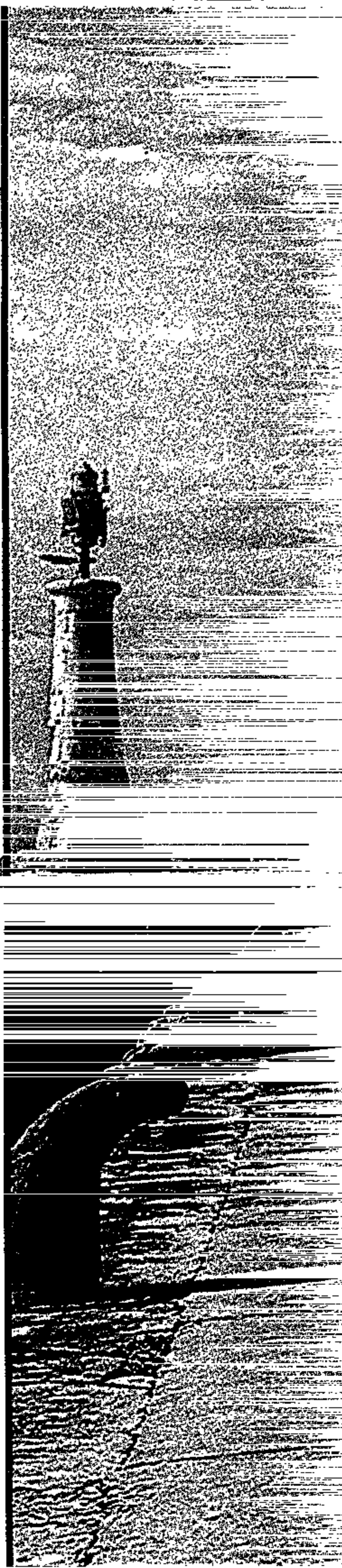
**S**TYLED into separates for a sporty but the whites of Summer '84 come in cotton, damask and lace. Crinkled and crushed surf big part in the feminine look.

The designs will carry cropped, boxy details, or feature a softer, feminine touch and full with mock layering or hitched-up paperbag waists, and dresses will be simple.

For accessories, opt for lace and floral bangles, and sporty fashion belts.

Evening wear will feature young crushed silks and lace fabrications, with flared skirts, fluted hems and wide legged, ankle pants.

For a romantic look, go for the new long "jacket" worn over camisoles.



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Right:  
Carefree in  
white . . .  
lace tops  
from  
R17,99;  
shorts  
R29,99;  
pants from  
R33,99.



a-feminine look,  
weight muslin,  
will also play a

tops with sporty  
skirts will be long  
Pants will have  
feminine.

scarves and

separates in  
length slimline  
length pyjama type

length "smoking



Above: Elegant in white . . . lace  
tops from R17.99 and skirt with  
fluted hem R31.99.

All garments available at Foschini

White 'n  
bright





# Stunning, daring and so sensual

PEDRO BOURDOS is a name to remember. You're going to hear a lot more about him and you're going to see his designs and stunning creations at all the leading fashion shows, in exclusive boutiques — and even on SABC's '85 series of Westgate III.

Pedro was "discovered" by model, Sharon Coetzee, when she saw his garments at the Leggats' graduation fashion show in 1983. Pedro, an honours graduate, was immediately invited to join South Africa's leading couturiers for a fashion show in Cape Town. His garments were stunning.

In June '84, Pedro was invited to the launch of *Femme* at the new Braamfontein Hotel, with designers like Levin, Abrahamson and Fassler. His beautiful evening outfit (right) caused a sensation.

"However," said Pedro: "I am most excited about being asked to design some evening gowns for Westgate III, scheduled for SABC in 1985. And as well as designing the garments for the series, I am taking a very minor role too! I cannot say what the gowns will be like — that's something you will see when the series start — but I

am very pleased to have been involved."

Pedro has very definite ideas about fashion.

"I don't believe that each season has a 'general trend'. No person or garment can be categorised.

"I rather believe that every person is an individual, and so should be the garment that he or she wears. Because of this, I'm comfortable designing a R20 pair of denim jeans or a R1 200 extravagant ball gown. Whatever the garment, it should portray the woman's character — her sensuality, her colouring and it should also convey the message of the designer himself."

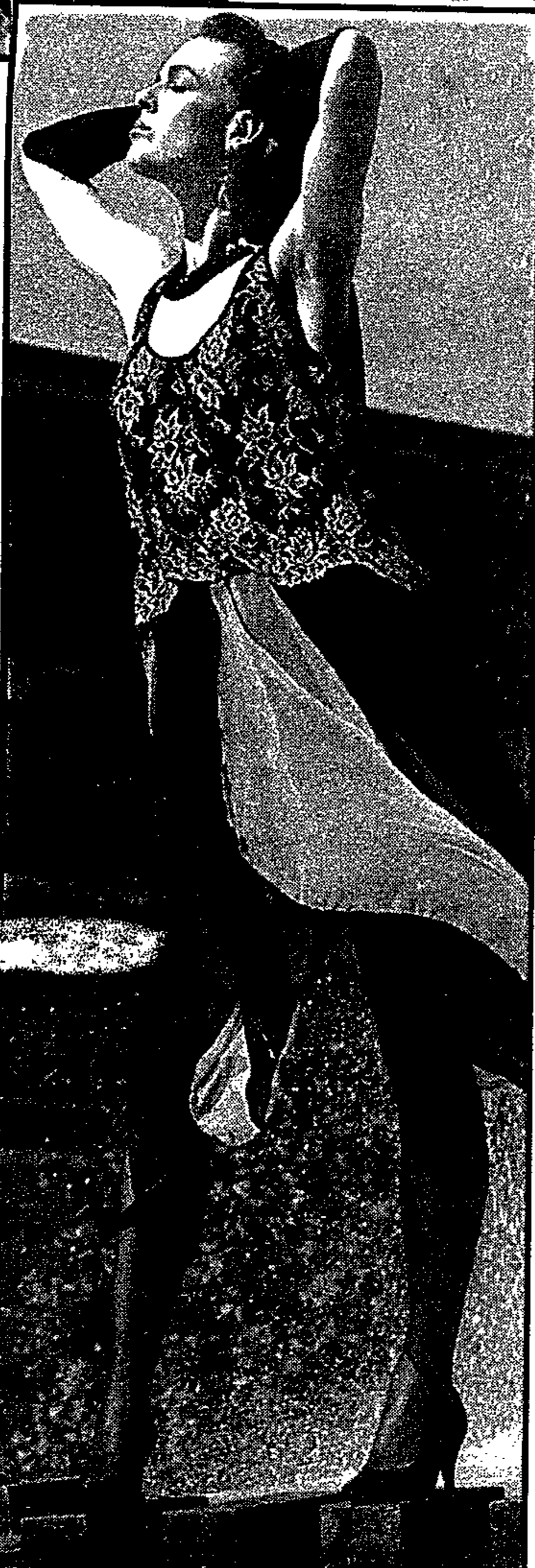
Pedro, who is about to honeymoon in the Far East for a month, is working on a new range of ready-to-wear summer clothes, which will be launched early next year.

"I'm using neutral colours, with an emphasis on comfort and wearability. My designs usually have fluid lines, dropped waists and wide belts. I think that a prevalent look this season is lots of overlayers to evoke an impression of sensuality.

"I prefer natural fabrics — like muslin, cotton, linen and silk."



Above: For the launch of *Femme* at the New Braamfontein Hotel, Pedro designed this evening gown and cape. The cape, in metres and metres of black, grosgrain, has huge sleeves, and big grosgrain tulips with detailed beadwork. It is lined with bright yellow chintz, to match the gown. The gown, in the same yellow chintz, is very tight fitting, with a soft frill forming the hem, detailed with black lace.



Left: This chiffon one-piece outfit is in shades of black and grey. The top is in lace, and the skirt is flowing with the hem cut at different angles.

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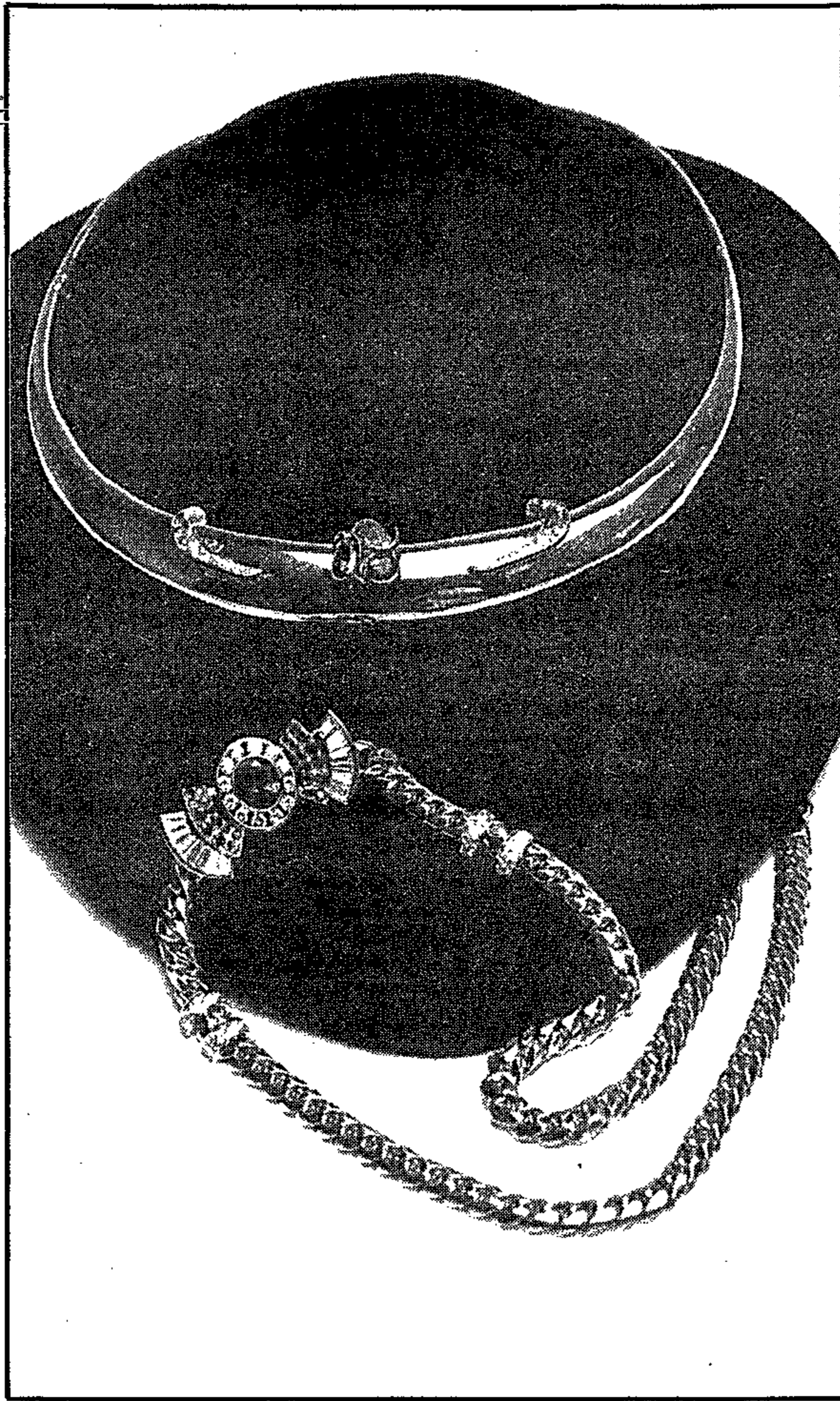
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Worn around the neck are a 9ct yellow gold chain and 18ct tri-colour matt-finish heavy chain. It has a matching bracelet with additional excitement from a 9ct tri-colour gold plated dress ring. From leading retail jewellers.

# Borrow a bit of the Midas touch



Left: Coloured stone necklet or choker with 20 diamonds 0,80ct, a 0,79 sapphire, a 0,54ct ruby, all set in 18ct yellow gold. The emerald necklet has 28 0,88ct diamonds and 14 1,68ct emeralds. The choker (R7 854) and the necklet (R15 400) are both available at Sidersky Jewellers, Sandton City.

Below: For elegant evening wear Kathy wears an 18ct bi-colour gold heavy rope chain, an 18ct tri-colour gold ribbed bracelet, and a selection of 9ct yellow gold dress rings. From leading retail jewellers.



This summer, treat yourself to some extra special accessories.

Gold jewellery is one of the most versatile fashion extras a woman can buy, and it can be worn during all seasons, on any occasion.

This season, gold jewellery trends have taken two directions — a clean-cut precision style, softened by rounded or curved edges, with colour accents; and a seductive dress-up look with gold that is draped sensually in the form of earrings, bracelets and necklaces.

For the more dressy, sophisticated occasion, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds or rubies are superb. With a well cut, elegant outfit, a carefully chosen piece of jewellery will complement the total look of classy taste.



For all your casual summer needs,  
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## UNDERSTATED ELEGANCE BY

*Ashleigh*



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FOCUS ON A WHOLE NEW WORLD OF FASHION AT MILLETS... OF COURSE





# Sneak a look!

## GRETA ABRAHAMSON

"I've chosen just one aspect of the Summer '84 fashion — the bold, geometric, almost Mondrian look, with its mixing of lovely primary colours and splashes of black for added definition.

"My design shows garments that can be mixed and matched. I believe today's woman needs outfits that she can co-ordinate, rather than going for just one garment.

"The colour theme of khaki, red and black has

been used, and the short jacket can be worn, for instance, with the long skirt as well as the short one, and the top which I've sketched for the long skirt, could be worn with the khaki suit."

## PASCUAL

"This summer there will be a lot of white, some navy, and splashes of colour like yellow, red and pink, with a touch of black for drama.

"The newest look is tunics, with slit-up skirts, which the individual can transform into different looks. For ex-

ample, she can wear a white silk crepe tunic with slit-up skirt with possibly a sash tied around a bold colour. For more dramatic she can tie a scarf around her

"This season, I want women to be fresh and free by and line."

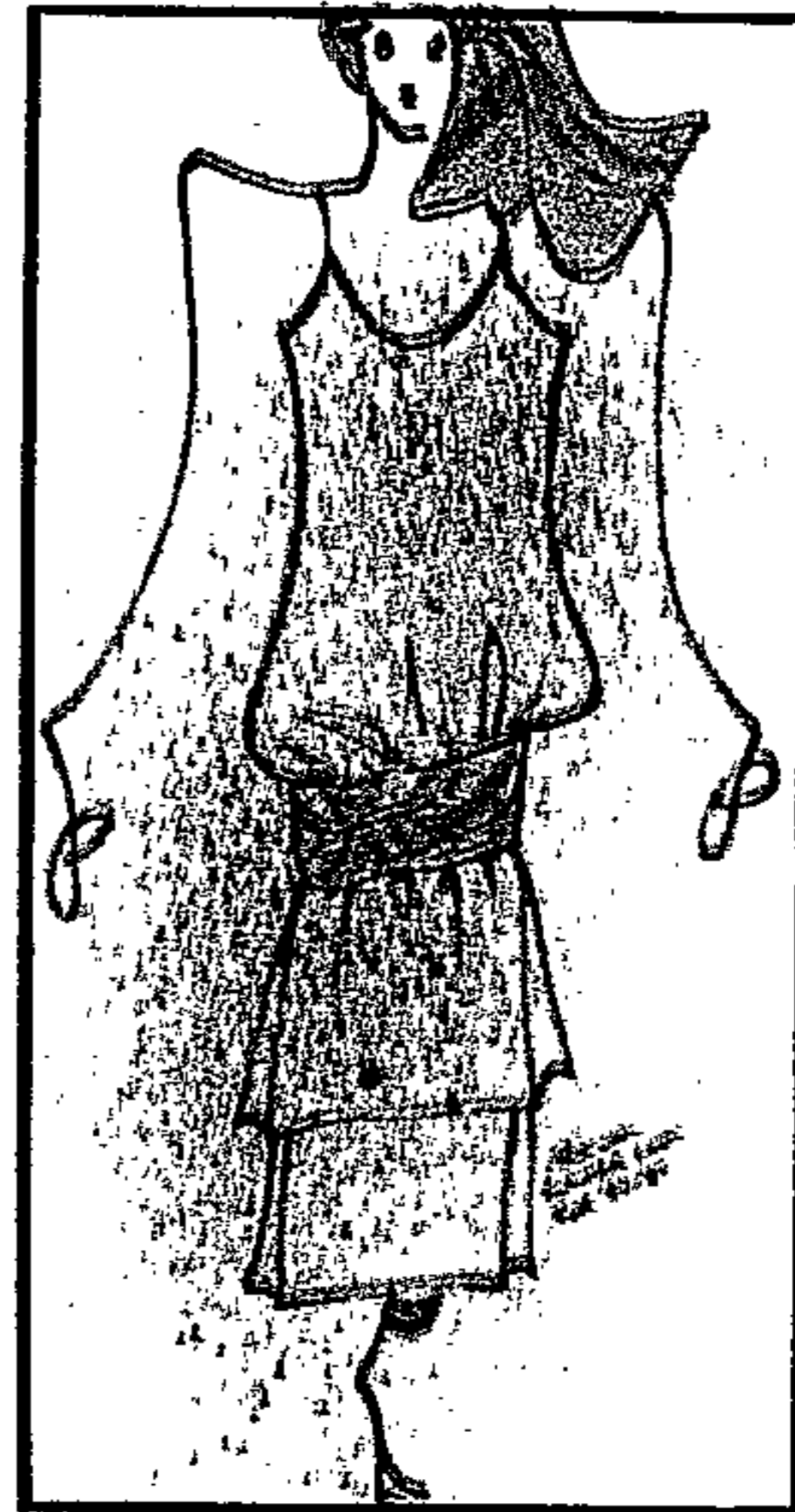
## CHRIS LEVIN

"This season I'm concentrating on — be it contrasts of our lines textures materials. And I'm a lot of colour.

"Here I've designed a very sleek, black gown in jersey, a dramatic contrast, has a huge, multi-coloured bow in sheeny satin.

"I've incorporated contrasts between and brilliant colours, between soft matt and shining stiff between the slim of the gown and broad, eye-bow.

"For me, this is an evening look of '84."



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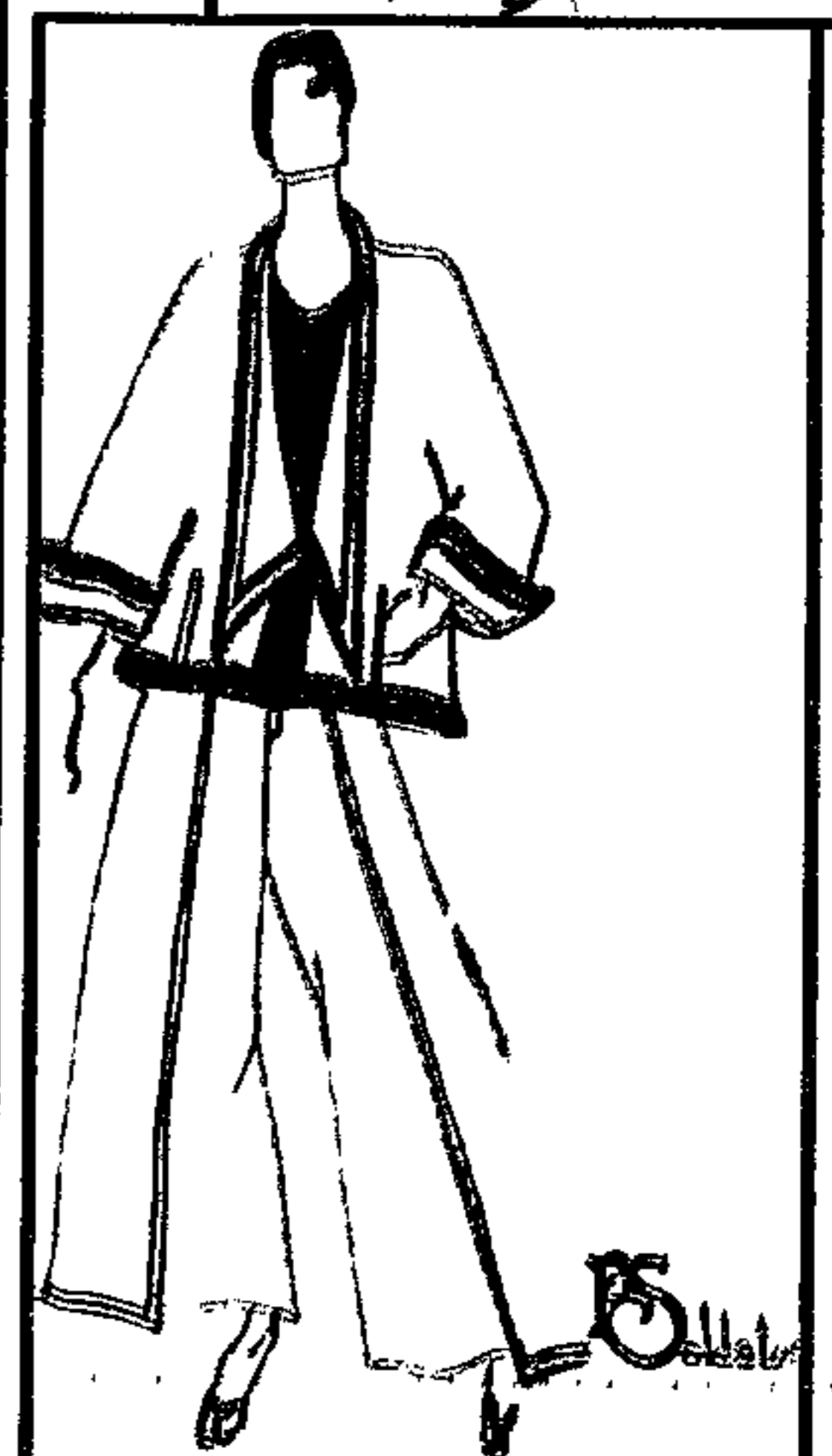
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# at summer

Nobody is more aware of the season's new styles than the country's top designers. They're in touch with what's happening locally and overseas, and each one brings a brand of individuality to garments. Each season they create magnificent outfits for the land's best dressed women and Summer '84 is no exception. Here are their predictions for the season.

## PETER SOLDATOS

"I've gone for a very casual, informal line for summer. Baggy lap-over pants and a boxy dolman jacket, echoing the nautical look which is a leading trend this season.

"I believe this season is going to see women wearing more practical clothes that they can buy in units. This is catching on overseas, and South Africa has already followed this trend."

## ERIC PUGIN DERBER'S

"Women are demanding more practical clothes," says Ms Derber, "and in these times, they're no longer looking for frivolous, gimmicky items. They want something they can wear to work and then go on to sundowners — and still look fresh, crisp and fashionable. They want garments which they can dress up with a few accessories, or mix with other garments for a totally different look.

"In our Eric Pugin design we feature a balloon jacket in crepe de chine.

"Hats," added Ms Derber "are the in thing. Finish off your new summer look with a hat

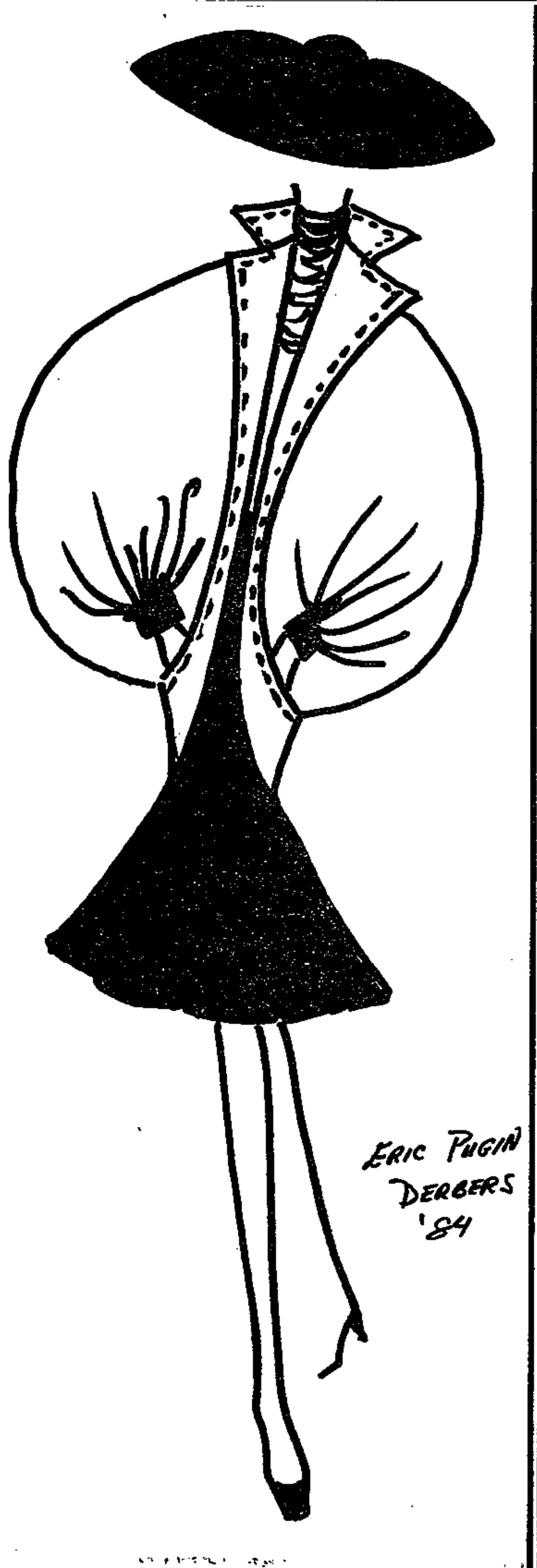
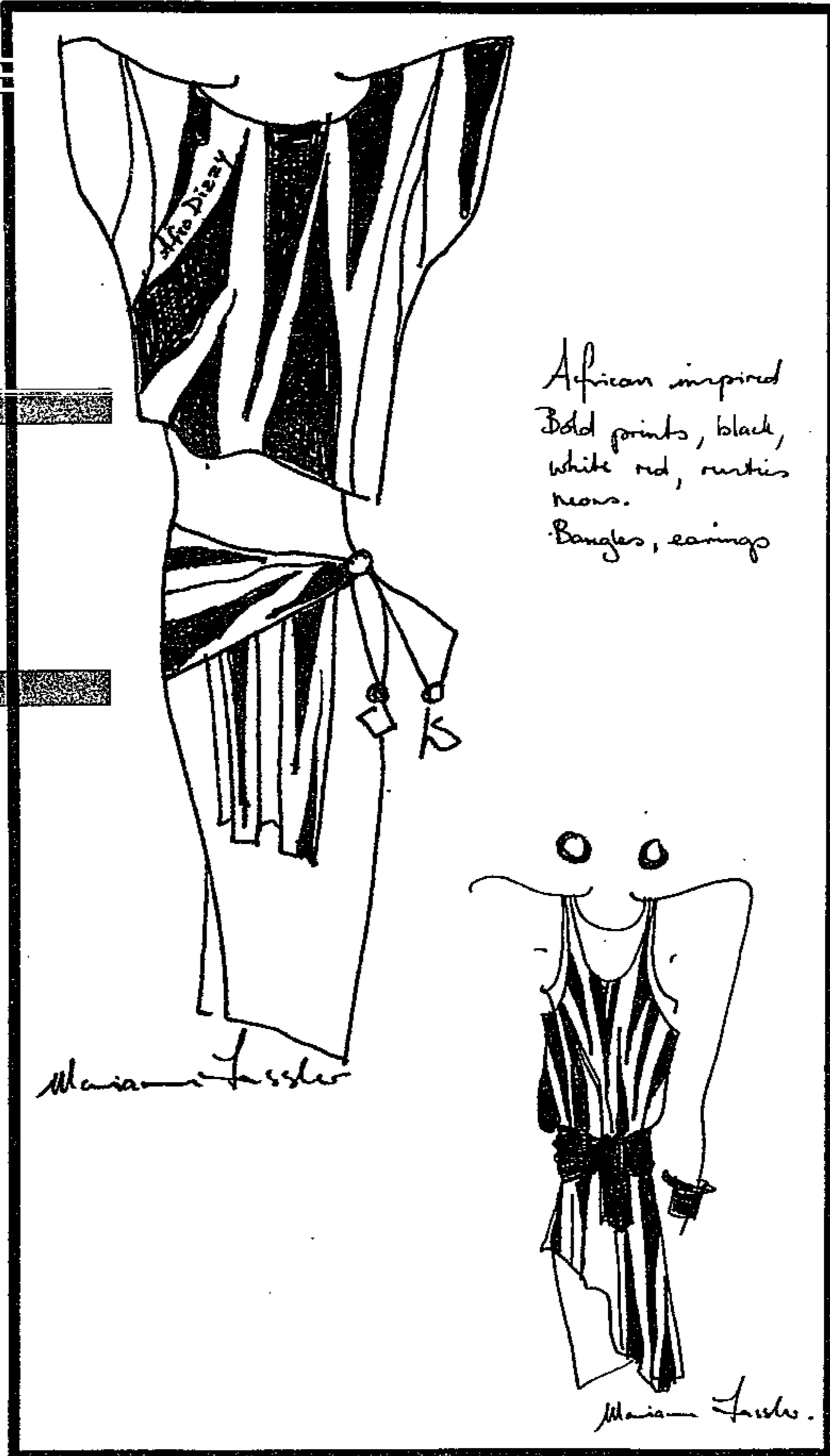
to match your outfit."

## MARIANNE FASSLER

"My designs featured here are African inspired, and feature bold prints in black, white, red, rustics and neons. I envisage them being worn with lots of bangles and earrings.

"The Olympic fashion is a great look for Summer '84, and I envisage sportier garments, with a very Grecian, neo-Classic line.

"Colours for these outfits would be red, blue and white, with motifs of medals, stars and stripes."



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Right: Navy worn with yellow is a big colour combination for summer, and Claude Montana has designed this navy gaberdine suit (left) trimmed with leather, and co-ordinated it with a yellow crepe de chine blouse. Also by Claude Montana is Rwe's lemon crepe de chine assymetric dress with toning leather belt.



# Look on the bright side

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Garments available at Panache  
Photographer: Veronica Sive

**T**op international designers Giorgio Armani, Gianni Versace and Claude Montana have created these superb styles for the Summer '84 season.

They are garments of breathtaking colours, and the lines are clear cut and elegant. The look, however, is totally feminine, although tailored.

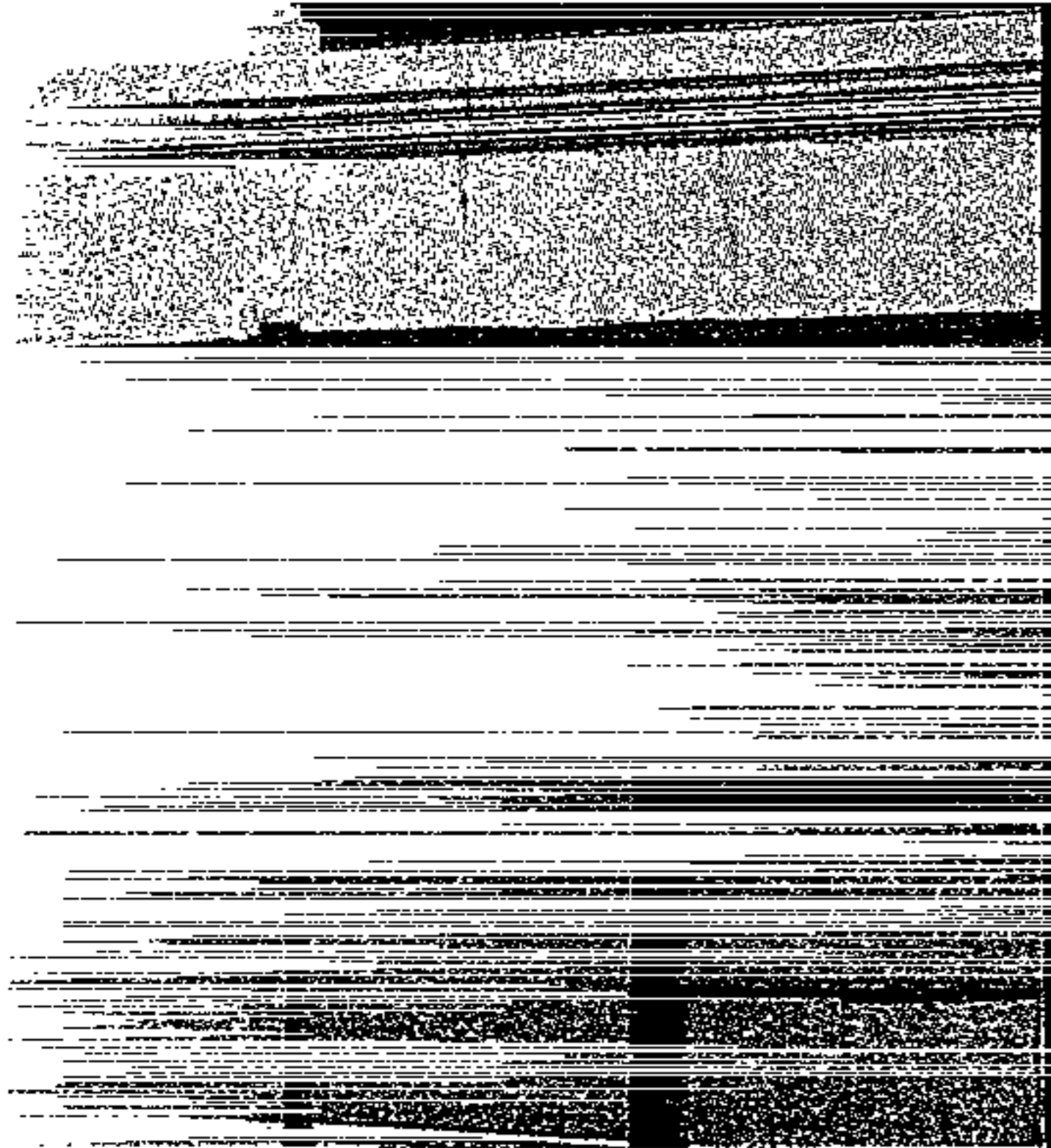
Above: Rose wears a purple cotton pantsuit with a cascade front on the jacket. Her blouse is in purple cotton and khaki crepe de chine.

*Roxelle*

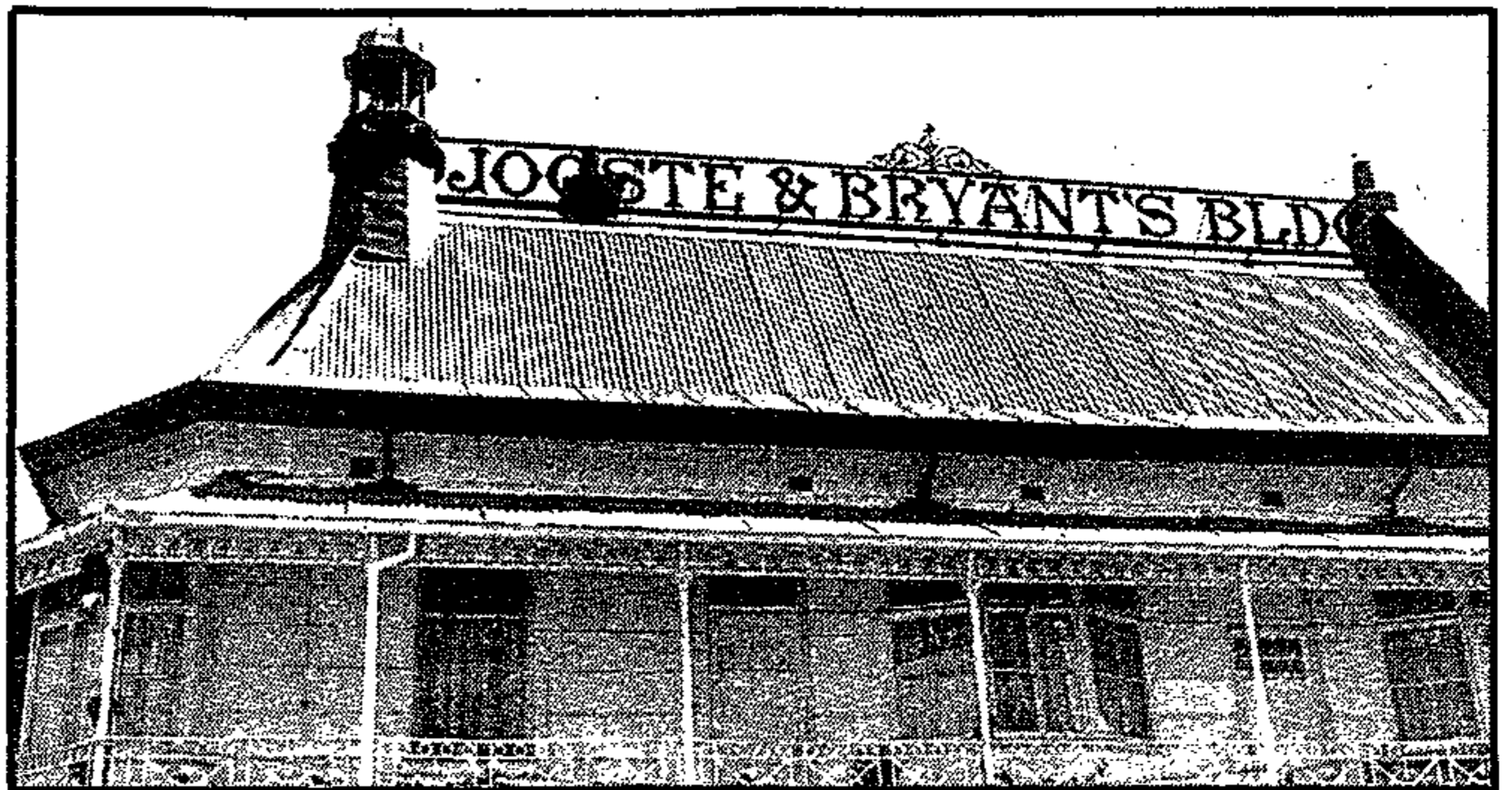
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Left: A burst of reggae colour covers a low-storey building in cosmopolitan Jeppe



Right: Ironwork self-advertises the Jooste & Bryant building

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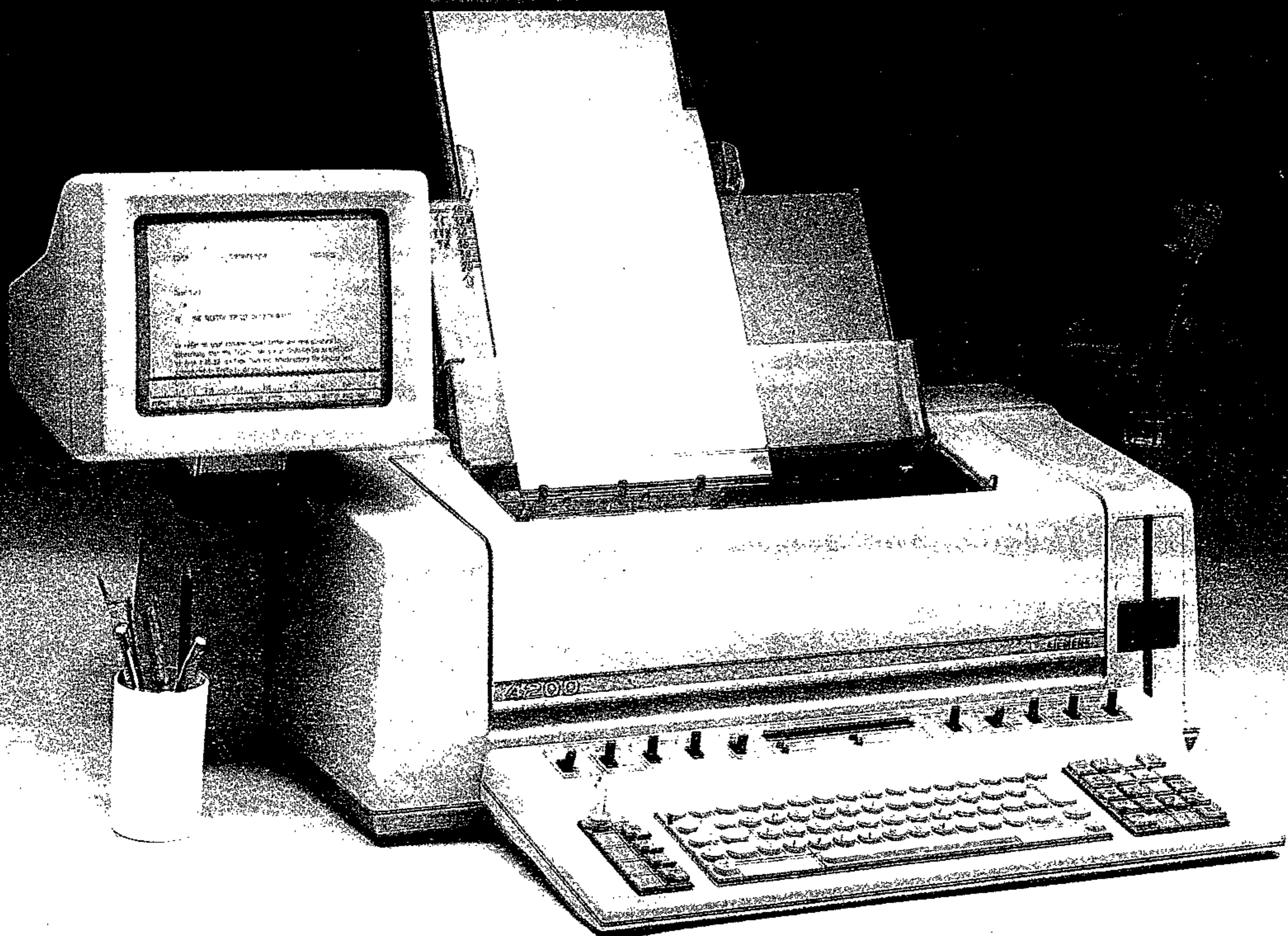
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SIEMENS

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# Tasty treats for tea

HERE are those to whom the word baking conjures up visions of their own delectable, fairy-light creations pounced upon and instantly devoured by ravening hordes.

And there are people like me to whom it offers a nightmare picture of cakes rising in uneven waves or (often) not rising at all; of endless eggs, butter and sugar wasted in a futile pursuit, not even of perfection, simply of an edible offering.

The attendant frustrations mean that I make the attempt only for children's birthday parties and demands from schools ("homemade cakes only, please").

So, when an optimistically-entitled book on the subject lands on my desk I'm inclined to leap at it in the hopes that it will help me cope with my inadequacies.

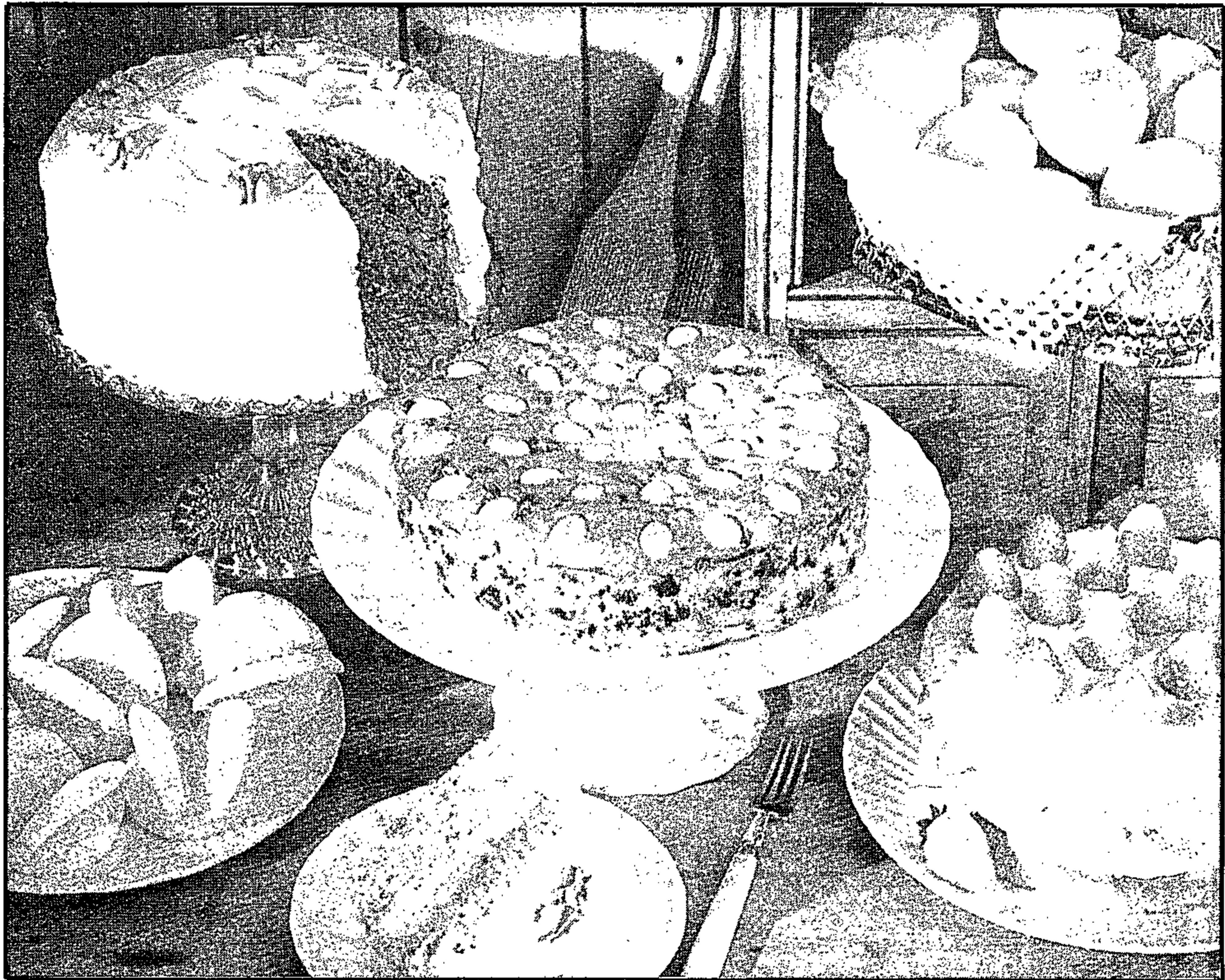
"Successful Baking" by that doyenne of cook book writers, Marguerite Patten, might be just such a book. I simply haven't had the courage to try it yet.

Mind you, I have a very soft spot for Ms Patten. It was her "Classic Dishes Made Simple", given to me as a wedding present by a food-conscious friend (in tandem, would you believe, with Escoffier's definitive tome) which nursed me through the early years of dinner party-giving. She reduced intimidatingly named dishes like Vichyssoise and Boeuf Bourguignon to manageable guidelines and earned me some totally undeserved praise.

This latest offering begins right at the beginning with a chapter on "The Essentials" which includes five steps to successful baking, details about different kinds of flour, raising agents, how to select the correct fat and sugar and a description of different methods of mixing.

Each chapter starts with a master recipe (illustrated with line drawings showing the specific technique upon which the recipes in that section are based). That is followed by adaptations of the master recipe, ranging from simple to exotic and exciting.

The chapters end with



The cover of the book showing (left) coffee walnut layer cake and (extreme right) strawberry shortcake

an analysis of the kind of things that can go wrong with the particular group of recipes.

There are also hints on techniques of freezing.

**M**S PATTEN includes recipes for celebration cakes, meringues, biscuits and cookies, scones, tea-cakes and yeast baking, pastry and pastries.

## ALMOND AND APRICOT ROCK CAKES

(Makes 14 to 16)

175g self-raising flour or plain flour with 1½ teaspoons baking powder  
110g butter or margarine

175g icing sugar  
50g butter  
CREAM together the peanut butter, margarine or butter, sugar and essence.  
Gradually beat in the eggs. Sift the flour, or flour and baking powder, fold into the creamed mixture with the milk. Spoon into paper cups. Bake towards the top of a moderately hot oven, 200°C for 12 minutes or until firm. Cool.

To decorate:  
1 tablespoon caster sugar  
25g flaked blanched almonds

**SIFT** the flour, or flour and baking powder, into a mixing bowl. Rub in the butter or margarine, add the sugar and ground almonds. Mix the egg and almond essence together (this makes sure the essence is well distributed), stir into the other ingredients. Add just enough milk to make a sticky consistency.

Put 14 to 16 heaps on

lightly greased baking trays. Make an indentation in each cake and fill with apricot jam.

Top with the sugar and chopped nuts and bake above the centre of a moderately hot to hot oven, 200° to 220°C for about 12 minutes; they are best if not too crisp.

## PEANUT BUTTER CUPCAKES

(Makes 20 to 24)

50g peanut butter  
50g margarine or butter  
150g moist light brown sugar  
¼ teaspoon vanilla essence  
2 large eggs  
110g self-raising flour or plain flour with 1 teaspoon baking powder  
½ tablespoon milk

For the topping:  
50g plain chocolate

175g icing sugar  
50g butter

CREAM together the peanut butter, margarine or butter, sugar and essence.

Gradually beat in the eggs. Sift the flour, or flour and baking powder, fold into the creamed mixture with the milk. Spoon into paper cups. Bake towards the top of a moderately hot oven, 200°C for 12 minutes or until firm. Cool.

Break the chocolate into pieces; melt in a basin over hot water. Sift the icing sugar into the chocolate, add the butter, blend well. Spread over the cakes.

## STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

(Serves 6)

100g butter or margarine  
100g caster sugar  
few drops vanilla essence  
2 large eggs  
175g self-raising flour or plain flour with 1½ teaspoons baking powder

For the filling and topping:  
450g ripe strawberries  
1 tablespoon caster sugar  
300ml double cream

**GREASE** and flour, or line, two 18cm sandwich tins. Cream together the butter or margarine, sugar and vanilla essence until soft and light. Gradually beat in the eggs. Sift the flour, or flour and baking powder, and fold into the creamed ingredients; it will produce a sticky consistency, but do not add any liquid. Divide the mixture between the prepared tins and

smooth flat with a palette knife. Bake the shortcakes just above the centre of a moderate oven, 180°C, for nearly 25 minutes or until pale golden and very firm to the touch.

Allow to cook for three to four minutes in the tins, for these shortcakes are brittle when hot, then turn out. Cool.

Hull the strawberries. Halve or slice approximately half, spread over one short cake, sprinkle with sugar. Whip the cream, spread some over the fruit. Put on the second shortcake. Top with the remaining cream and strawberries.

## COFFEE WALNUT LAYER CAKE

(Makes a 19-20cm layer cake)

175g margarine or butter  
175g caster sugar  
3 medium eggs  
½ tablespoon coffee essence or ¼ teaspoon instant coffee powder with 1 tablespoon water or milk  
175g self-raising flour or plain flour with 1½ teaspoons baking powder  
25g walnuts

For the filling:  
175g butter or margarine  
225g icing sugar  
1 tablespoon coffee essence  
75g walnuts

For the icing:  
175g granulated or caster sugar  
4 tablespoons water  
1 egg white  
pinch cream of tartar  
**GREASE** and flour, or line, two 19 to 20cm sandwich tins. Cream

THE SECRETS OF A SUCCESSFUL CAKE MAKER: BE A GOOD COOK BOOK

By Pat Schwarzi

together the butter, margarine and until soft and li Gradually beat in eggs and then the essence. Sift the flour and baking powder; chop the very finely. Fold flour and walnuts the creamed mixture.

Divide the mixture between the prepared tins and bake just above the centre of a moderate oven, 180°C, for approximately 20 minutes; turn out carefully until firm to the touch.

Cream the butter, margarine until soft. Sift the icing sugar the butter or margarine and beat well, gradually blend in coffee essence. If instant coffee powder heat the milk, add the powder in this, then beat gradually the creamed mixture.

Sandwich the cakes with this.

For the icing: Put the sugar and water into a strong saucepan, stir over a low heat until the sugar has melted, then allow to boil out stirring until mixture forms a ball when tested in water.

While the icing is heating, whisk the white until very stiff. Beat the syrup slightly cloudy, add cream of tartar pour onto the egg in a steady stream, continuing all the time.

Cool slightly, spread on top and sides of the cake. Decorate with walnuts.

**SUCCESSFUL BAKING** is published by Collins and is priced at £22.75 (excluding GST)

## Ring round the house beam

By Robert Bedlow

A SECTION of wood taken from a crumbling Oxfordshire house and "finger-printed" by historical architects at Oxford University could lead to the re-writing of the development of the English country house.

Expert analysis of the wood confirms that Newington House, near Oxford, long thought to have been built in 1680, was in fact built in 1640.

Using the latest technology, a survey of the house's timber has now established that the oak used in the construction of the house was felled between 1630 and 1635.

The "fingerprinting" consisted of matching the

ring growth of the Newington oak with computer printouts of the growth of trees dating back to 2000 BC, which are now on record at major international laboratories dealing with forestry and archaeological investigation.

The age of any tree can be confirmed through the width of the rings, which reflect the year's weather pattern, good or bad, and whether there has been any attack from insects that stunt a year's growth.

The analysis is accurate

to within a year, compared with the carbon-dating process, which deals in millions of years, but has a larger error factor.

A section was taken from the main oak beam of the house, as it represented one of the permanent features of the house that could not possibly have been replaced without the house falling down.

Historians had always thought that a house with Newington's double pile ground-plan and Venetian palace window spac-

ing could not have been built in England before the civil war.

The discoveries make Newington House probably the earliest example to have been built in this style and is the only surviving example anywhere in England.

The confirmation of its period was made by Dr John Fletcher, of the Archaeological Research Laboratories at Oxford, in a survey arranged by Dr Howard Colvin, one of the country's foremost architectural historians at St John's, Oxford.

The house, built by Walter Dunch, sometime High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, confounded historians because of alterations made in 1777.



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# You and me and baby make three in the bed

ADVICE FOR PARENTS WHO CAN'T GET THEIR KIDS TO SLEEP ALONE

some. I can't see my baby caring two hoots whether she has ten gold stars, if she can't sleep in my bed. But there are sensible suggestions in the book and lots of real life examples which serve as a reminder that at least it's a common problem.

And even that can make you feel better, in the middle of the night when a toddler's in your bed, kicking you in the groin, while you're trying to pluck up courage to "regularly and firmly return her to her bed". MY CHILD WON'T SLEEP, by Jo Douglas

and Naomi Richman, Penguin, R4.95.

Coping With Young Children is a companion book to "My Child Won't Sleep".

This one deals with more general problems of toddlerhood.

Their advice for tantrums works. They advise parents to let their children "work through the outburst in your presence without becoming involved", which makes sense.

Their suggestions for coping with children's fears are also sensible.

They cite the example of Liza, who had to have monthly injections and had built up an exaggerated fear of the process.

Her parents were advised to leave a packet of needles open in the kitchen and to allow her to hold and explore the needle when she was in

her home environment and relaxed.

Eventually she overcame her fear through this method and the general rule the authors extract from the exercise is "the opportunity for familiarity with feared objects, people and places when the child is happy and calm is the main goal to help overcome fear".

This is a helpful book. It ends with a realistic summary which, if we could stick to it, would surely make for a generation of happy and contented adults.

COPING WITH YOUNG CHILDREN, by Jo Douglas and Naomi Richman, Penguin, R4.95.

Sandra Laurence

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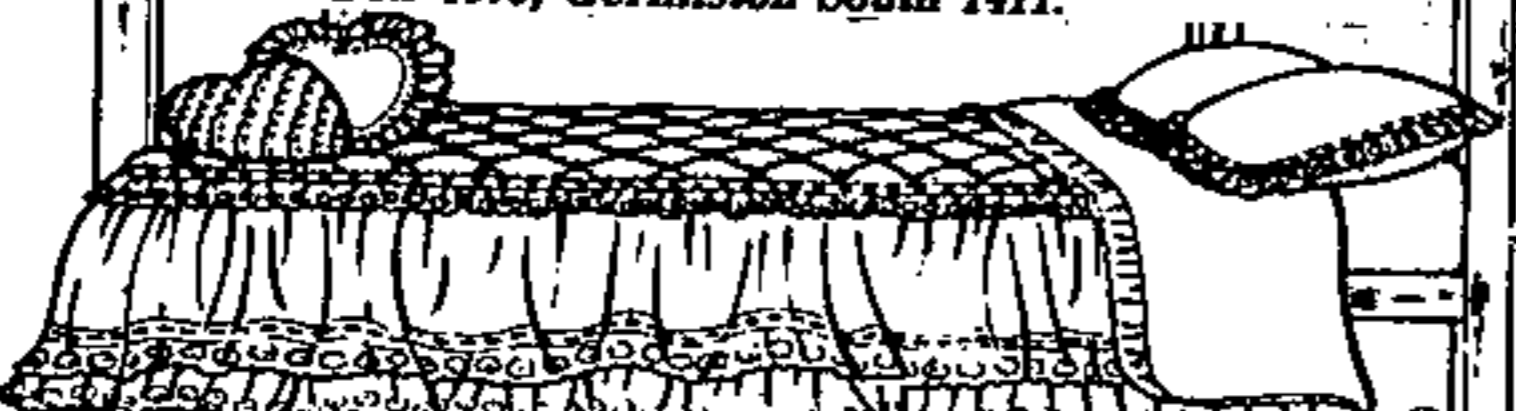
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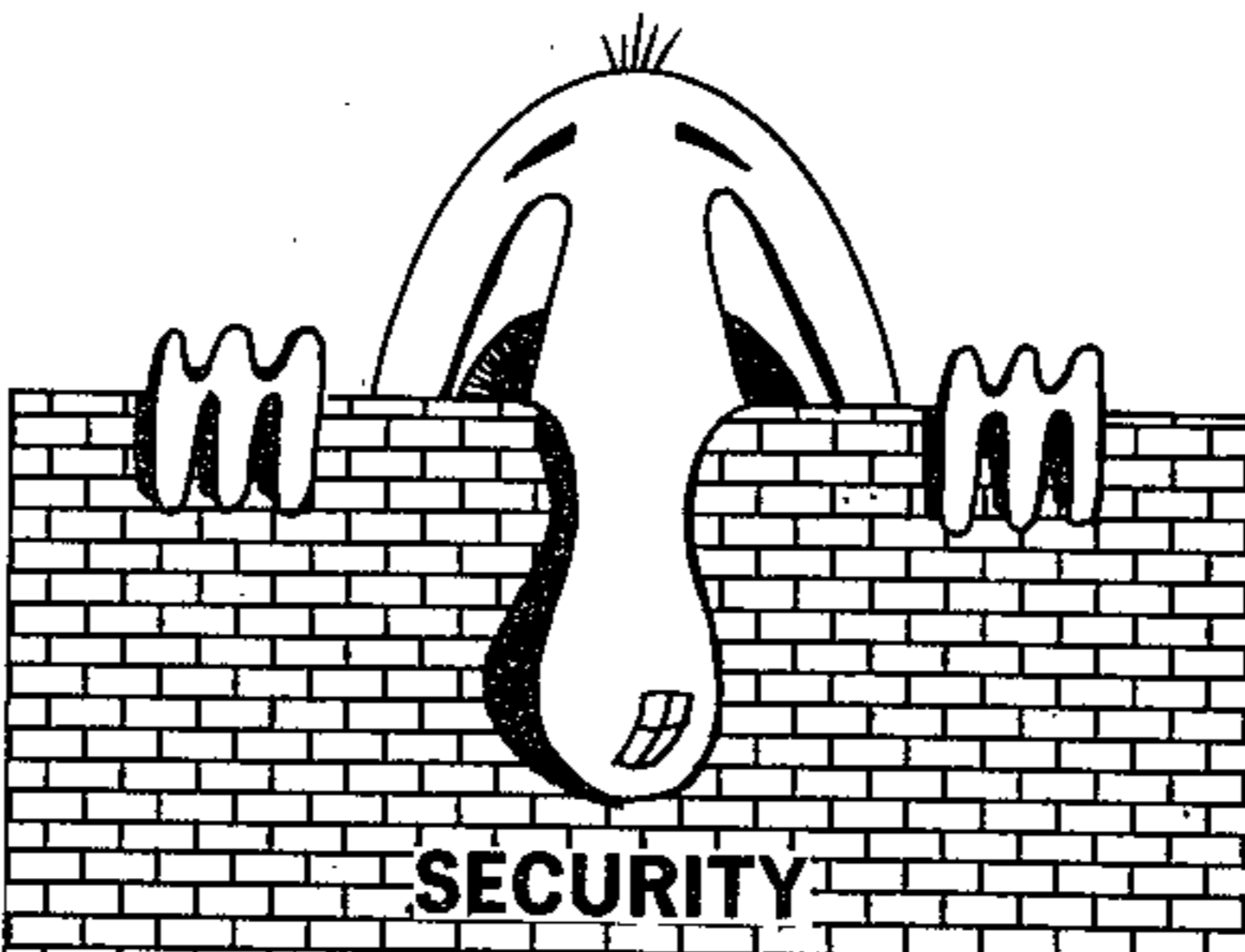
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Not everyone is suited to one particular mattress. Listen to friends, etc., don't even let the salesman for you. A brand name is a guide but must be compared with other mattresses. That is why **MATTRESS HOUSE** on display, for you to actually try, **POSTUREPEDIC, EDBLO, SLUMBER, DUNLOPILLO, THERAPEDIC** and the "POSTURITE" (the mattress made specially for you). **MATTRESS HOUSE** have been prescribing for 25 years and their expert advice and low prices will make the difficult task of choosing the correct bed a pleasure.

**JOHANNESBURG:** 60 Plein St. JHB. Tel: 29-2229

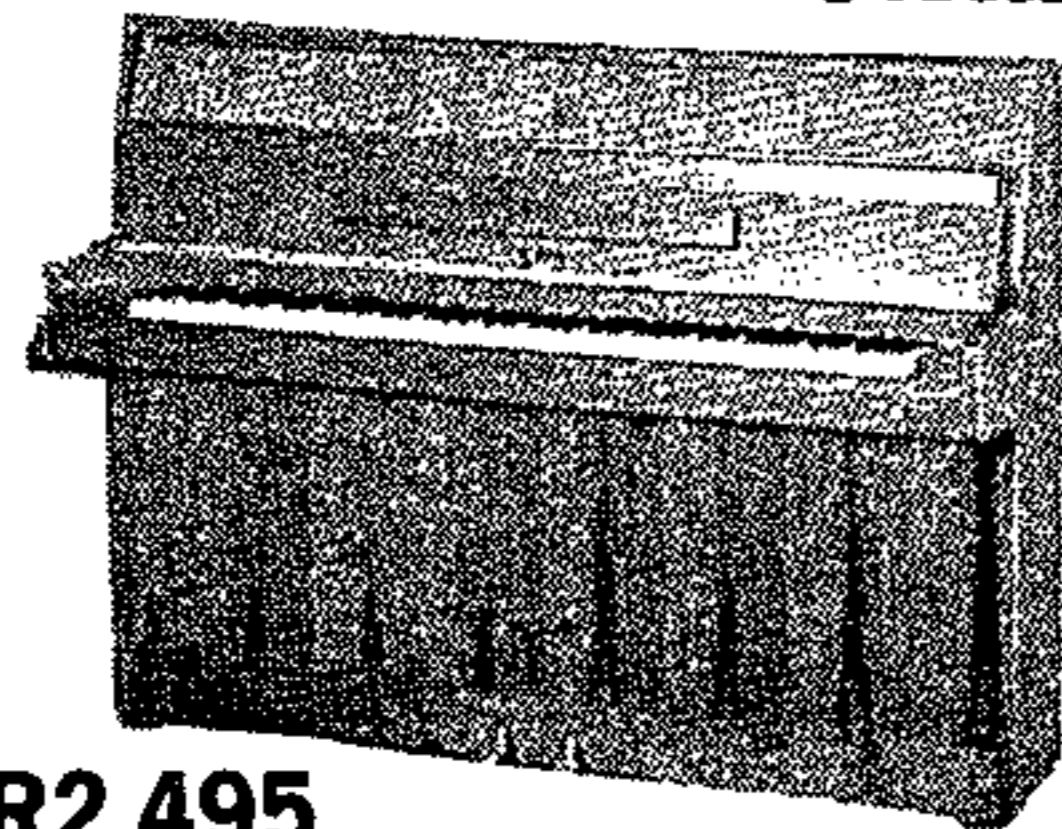
**WYNBERG:** Shop 14/15, Joshua Doore Centre (at Botha and Wynberg Rd). Tel: 786-2107.

**PRETORIA:** Shop 5, Tomkor Centre, Vermeulen St. Tel: 28-2229.

## Munn's Music Centre

256 Bree Street cor Eloff St, Johannesburg  
Phone (011) 23-0627, 23-0513. Telex 8-9996  
The goal of our business is to enrich the quality of human life by supplying better quality at better prices.

## SAMICK Quality



Excl GST. Incl stool.

**R2 495**

**BIG DISCOUNT FOR CASH FREE INITIAL TUNING AND DELIVERY**  
Call and view our complete range of SAMICK Uprights and Grands.

## THIS SPACE COULD BE YOURS!

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Take a step in the right direction and phone 710-2821 - Ask for Anna.



## HEAR AGAIN UNDERSTAND AGAIN

If you can hear but not understand too well, then it's time to see our Hearing Aids Acoustician who is solely dedicated to the care of the hard of hearing people.

He will test your hearing free of charge and let you try a hearing aid until you really know how much it helps you.

We specialise in the latest of all ear aids which have no cords, no earhooks and nothing behind the ear.

We will call at your home if you are disabled

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**REPUBLIC HEARING AIDS CONSULTANTS (PTY) LTD.**

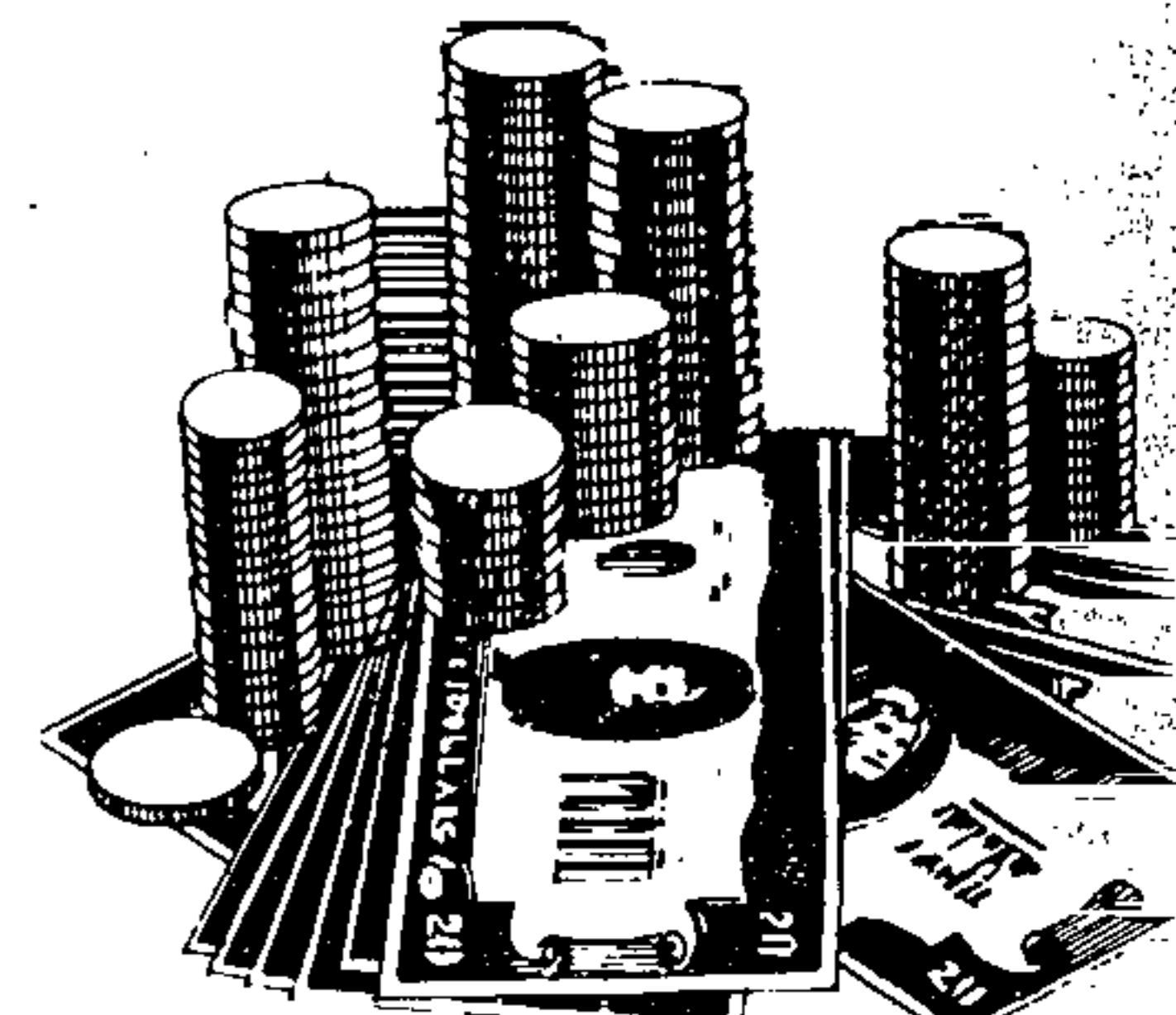


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- Guaranteed Cellulath therapy 10 kg in 3 weeks
- Electrolysis - painless, no scarring
- Pigmentation marks removed
- Facials, skin treatments, manicures, pedicures
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## Rosalie's Beauty Salon

159 Barkston Drive, Randburg  
787-6120



## THEY ARE ALL MAKING MONEY!

It's nothing unusual for over 20 businesses to appear weekly in Ask Anna...

Why ask Anna? And why Eve Magazine? First of all, it costs so little to say such a lot - and refuse Eve's fantastic READERSHIP?

Expose your business to our thousands of readers step in the right direction.

For details please phone me on 710-2821 - Ask for Anna.





# Ask Anna

Telephone 710-2821

advertisement

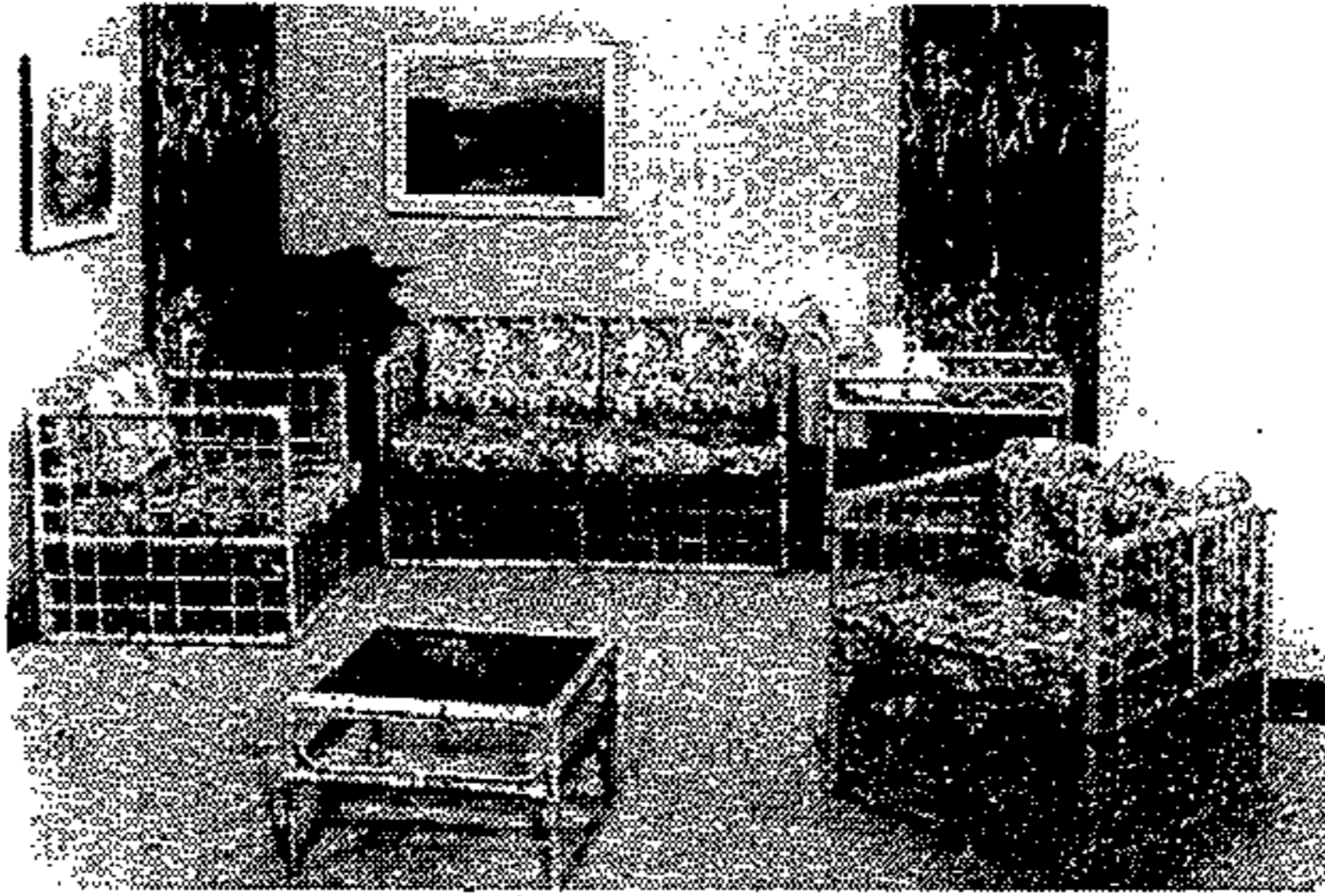
## PICTURE FRAMING EXPERTLY DONE BY picture-it

### BEDFORD CENTRE—BEDFORDVIEW

stretching and framing oil paintings and tapestries, mounting of original art and valuable etchings and reproductions. We help you choose the right frame for your picture from our wide range of imported wood and metal mouldings. We also stock a range of art material; framed and unframed originals; prints and posters.

on your framing by producing this advert. Phone 616-4605.

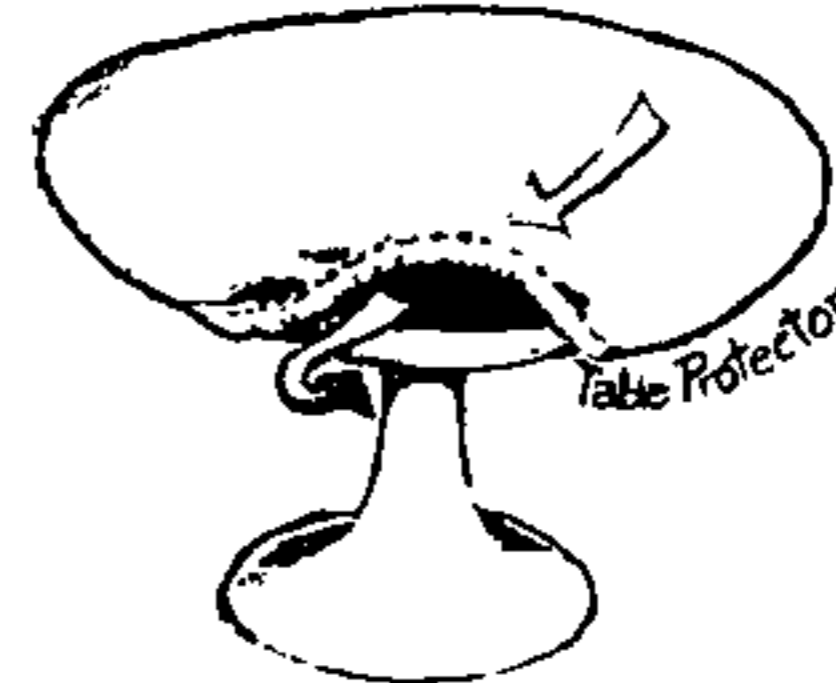
## CANE FURNITURE



For Cane Furniture at discount prices, SCAFS are the specialists. Situated in Mayfair for easy access from the suburbs with no parking problems. Their stock includes: pub furniture, egeres, lounge suites, patio furniture, dining room suites, comfy-cube fully upholstered lounge suites, telephone and coffee tables, and bedroom furniture. Yvonne will help you make your choice. With the quality, prices and with Yvonne's many years of interior decorating experience, you can't go wrong. Delivery is available.

Phone Yvonne at 837-2114, 98 Central Avenue, Cor Church Street, Mayfair and Angelique at 46 Fountain Street, Krugersdorp. Opp. Municipal Licencing Department. Tel. 665-2183.

## TABLE SURFACE PROTECTORS



At JANSENS LINEN you will find fitted table covers of white heavy quality stretch fabric to protect your tabletop and provide a nonslip base for even the silkiest tablecloth

They also stock a variety of Mattress covers and Pillow Protectors.

Visit their showroom on 4th Floor, Canada House, 90 President Street (between Kruis and Smal Streets) or telephone 23-5680, 337-9075.

## Studio 1

EXCLUSIVE FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART



100% solid oak furniture direct from the factory. Any prices on all furniture — dining room suites, bedroom suites, bedroom suites, wall units, study desks, video, TV, etc. ...

good after sales service and free delivery in Johannesburg, Pretoria and East Rand areas.

Cor. Tom Jones & Woburn Ave., Benoni or Phone 54-0404

## CLEAN CARPETS EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

With so many companies advertising carpet cleaning these days — it's little wonder that I'm often asked to recommend someone. If you're looking for a really good, reasonably priced carpet cleaner — Contact Mr Purdy.



He's got years of experience behind him and knows exactly what he's doing. He cleans carpets and upholstery with the STIM VAK machine. (Lounge suites cleaned for R45.) He also treats carpets with DU PONT TEF-LON\* carpet protector. Ring 849-2391.

\*Du Pont registered trade mark for its carpet protector.

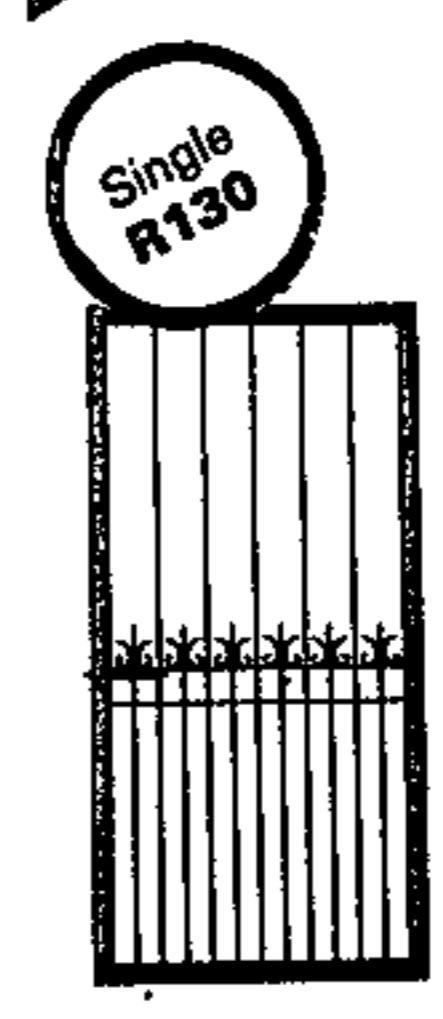
## TILE AFRIKA SHOWROOM: ALSO OPEN ON SATURDAY MORNING 476 KIMBERLEY AVENUE, NANCEFIELD INDUSTRIAL PHONE: (011) 24-3788

Dear Anna, I desperately need to tile my home. Where could I find modern practical tiles at a low cost? ... Mrs. Munroe. Dear Mrs. Munroe, Not only does TILE AFRIKA import the most modern tiles, but they also manufacture a fantastic Terrazzo tile, which is not only everlasting and maintenance free, but also elegant. One of the most important factors about TILE AFRIKA is their incredibly LOW PRICES. I really feel that TILE AFRIKA will provide you with all your needs and much, much more — it is well worth the trip!

Practical, Stylish and Affordable Gates GUARDIAN GATES

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For real savings on standard size gates, talk to us before you build.



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## GUARDIAN WROUGHT IRON (PTY) LTD.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOM: cor. Carey and Cromarty Streets, Wynberg

## EXPERT RE-UPHOLSTERY CURTAINING

asked to recommend an upholsterer, I always recommend Leishers. They have been in the upholstery for 50 years and know the finer points of the trade. They give you a free quotation and at the same time show you fabric samples. They also make up curtains and blinds. They supply all the fabrics, rods, etc. They can make lounge suites to your own design at factory prices.

Leishers at 834-5709 and 834-1140. A/h 837-6802, 682-6992 or 763-5167.

## BATH-ROOMS

Why throw out your old deep big bath let TONERCOTE resurface it as well as your basin, toilet and tiles. Give your bathroom the TONERCOTE facelift for approximately a 1/3 of the cost of fitting new units.

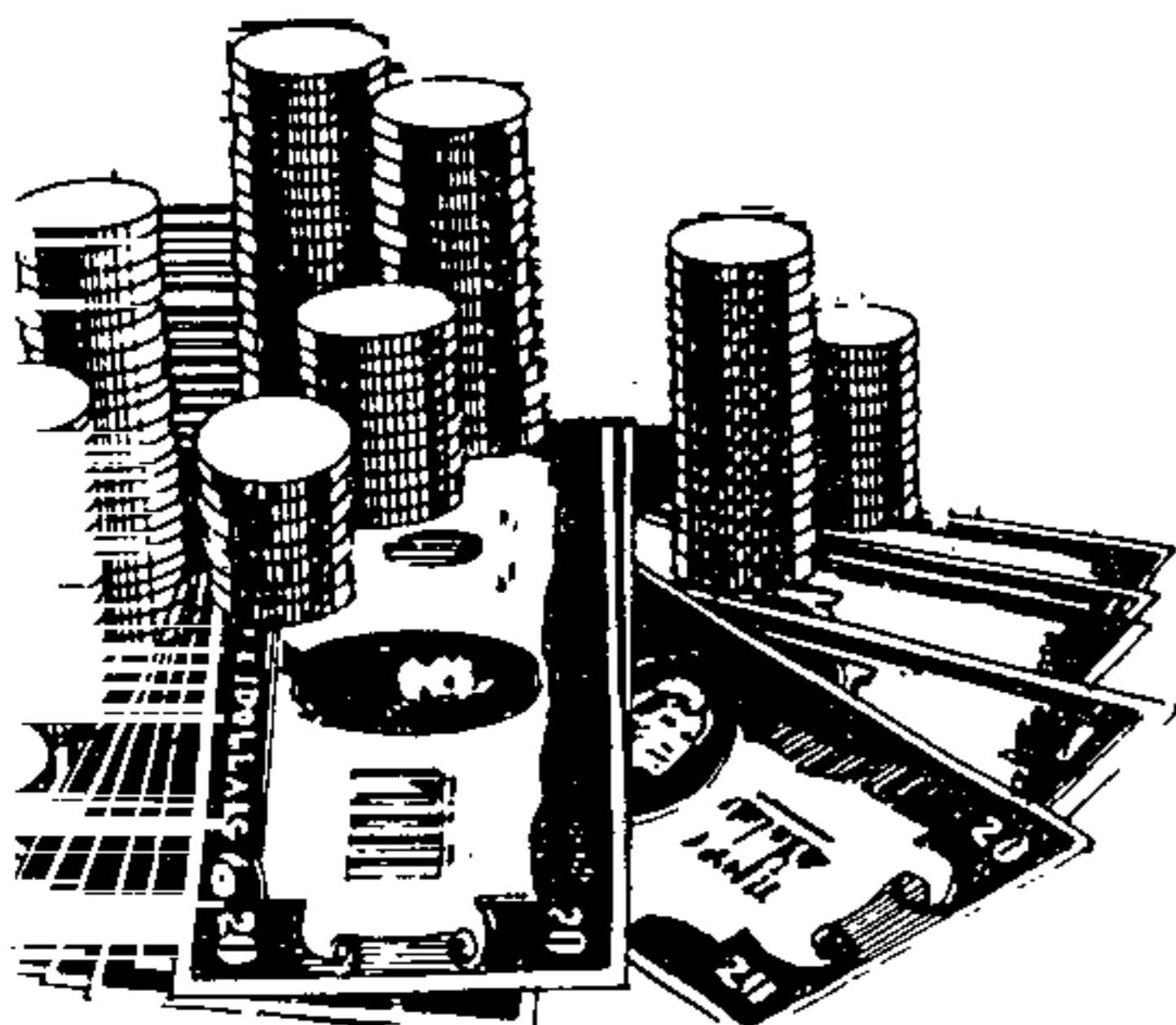


NUMBER ONE IN BATHCOATING

Contact Mr. Keel of TONERCOTE for FREE quotation

for guaranteed work in almost any colour at 615-7419, 615-7251

## THEY ARE ALL MAKING MONEY!



It's unusual for over 20 businesses to appear in Ask Anna ... Anna? And why Eve Magazine? Well, it costs so little to say such a lot — and who can resist Eve's fantastic READERSHIP? Put your business to our thousands of readers — it's a sure fire direction. Please phone me on 710-2821 — Anna.



## OVER-CROWDING IN YOUR CUPBOARDS?



BE SMART — GET Hangups

- Now you are able to use your cupboard doors as extra hanging space and you free 8 hangers in your cupboard.
- Hangups has 8 swivelling arms for hassle-free access to your hanging articles.
- Garments hang easy and are immediately visible.
- Use Hangups in linen cupboards, kitchens, bathrooms, caravans — anywhere —

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## THIS SPACE COULD BE YOURS!

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Take a step in the right direction and phone 710-2821 — Ask for Anna.



By  
Janet Wilhelm

**W**HAT do people with names like MacDonald, Van der Merwe and Papadopoulos have in common? They're all Scotsmen.

If you meet them at the Bedfordview Country Club this weekend, it will be that Scots ancestor in their background that has brought them together.

Pipers, drummers and Highland dancers from all corners of South Africa will be meeting on Saturday and Sunday for the 52nd Royal Scottish Gathering. Competitors will match their skills to claim one of the 80 different trophies being awarded.

A highlight of the event will be a Tattoo — the first in Johannesburg — on Saturday evening. Visitors can see the Schachat Show Band and the Richmond Avenue Pipe Band (recently returned from their overseas tour) marching to the strains of the 1812 Overture and Retreat.

Also marching will be a Massed Pipes and Drums made up of bands from all over the country, the Northern Transvaal and Ferndale "Jazz Recymmers", Springs Boy's High Cadet Band, Navel Cadets, and Edenvale High Drum Majorettes.

Hosts of the gathering are the Federated Caledonian Society of Southern Africa.

According to Alex Thomson, Special Events Convenor, who shares the mammoth task of pulling it all together, the aims of the Association are to "uphold Scottish traditions" — although these are changing.

And why not? After all, 100 years ago women would not have participated in the gatherings. These were all-male affairs of body contact sports and dancing among the Regiments where the men were called on to demonstrate their fitness and power by wrestling with one another and tossing the caber.

Today such manly feats of strength are not demanded, although other more enduring Scottish traditions like "tossing the pint" and "taking a wee dram" are still part of the general programme.

(Food and drink will be available throughout the weekend.)

Instead the men concentrate their efforts around the Pipe bands — 28 different bands will be playing, while women have taken over the dancing. Out of 450 dancers competing this weekend, only two are men. Only 50 years ago it was the other way round.

It won't all be com-

petition though and you don't have to be Scottish to attend the gathering — nor do you need to shake the family tree to find one. A look at the

programme promises the occasion can be good family fun with something for everyone.

On the sidelines you can browse around and

try your luck at over 30 stalls being run by the Caledonian societies and different charitable organisations.

There is a vintage car rally, items for the children and non-competitive displays of dancing by English, Polish as well as Scottish dancing groups.

The Fifty-First Club which meets throughout the year will be giving the Scottish dancing display.

"Scottish country dancing demands poise and great muscle control, as the body must always be kept upright," says Margo Monteith, dancing instructor with the Johannesburg Branch of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society.

While this makes it sound like an extremely exclusive activity, cutting out most of us double left-footed dancers, it is nothing of the kind. And a visit to the hall of St Georges Church in Wolmarans Street any Tuesday night will reveal that.

Scottish country dancing is for people of all ages and the club has members as young as 14 and as old as 76.

It's the kind of dancing done without the bagpipes — the traditional popular dance. However, people dancing it today devise new dances to new music using traditional steps and formations.

Originally people

danced around a fiddler but today there are bands in Scotland which include an accordion, drummer and pianist. In South Africa there are no bands and the club uses records and tapes.

At the gathering they will be dancing from a sequence by John Drewry which illustrates a journey down the River Dee from its source in the Cairngorms to its mouth at Aberdeen — hence the final dance "Black Black Oil", a five couple dance with much movement and changing of places.

"Scottish country dancing is a polite and healthy form of dancing, as couples don't come into contact with their partner and hold each other at arm's length," says Margo Monteith.

Despite this restriction, many people have met through the club and subsequently married. "We are as much a marriage agency as a dancing and social club," says Margo.

Clubs all over the world give members an immediate introduction to people with the same interests. At the moment three American men out on work contracts are temporarily dancing here in Johannesburg. There is even an enthusiastic branch in Japan.

The Scottish poet Hugh MacDiarmid was appalled at the spread of

Scottish culture all over the world. Read his poem "A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle" if you are interested in his views.

His sentiments are not shared by club members who enjoy the opportunity of belonging to an international fraternity of Scottish dancers.

As Babs Wood, out here on a six month contract training for her company, said: "I started dancing because I found myself in a small village in Lincolnshire and it was something to do. Wherever you go some Scottish dancing will be going on and it's a good way of meeting and making friends."

**H**ERE is a resumé of events planned for this weekend. At the time of going to print, a decision on skydiving was still pending.

The Scottish National and Highland Dancing Championships as well as the Piping, Drumming and Pipe Band Championships will take place on both Saturday and Sunday.

Also on both days will be demonstrations by the SA Heart Foundation, St John's Ambulance, the Road Safety Council and Bedfordview Traffic Department.

**SATURDAY**

● At 10am a heli-

DANCING

MARCHING

MUSIC

AND

DRINKING

ARE ALL

ON THE

AGENDA

THIS

WEEKEND



Hayley Nilsson and Joween de Jongh ... wanting to win this weekend

# Calling up the clans

**BURGER RANCH & PIZZERIA**

WILL ALSO BE TRADING AS  
**ITALIAN RESTAURANT**  
VERY SOON !!

**OUR SPECIALITY !!**

**LASAGNE**  
**SPAGHETTI BOLOGNAISE**  
&

All Italian Dishes on the Menu.  
Also open on Saturday nights.  
By bookings only.

**Phone 825-5415**  
**84 President Street**  
**GERMISTON**

copter arrives the day.

● At noon the ton Hoër Majorettes will bring a display.

● The kiddies' time, at 2.30 with and clowns.

● Scottish Dancing — all

● The Polish ation Dancers at 3.

● Johannes first Tattoo at 6pm and 8pm.

**SUNDAY**

● The day with 7-a-side national soccer to the field

● Another starting out Bedfordview Piping Centre at

● At 11 there ther displays of Country Dancing and Dancers who tinue to give tions peric throughout the

● Between and 4.30pm there displays by junior Queen's High drum major the Naval

● The end with the prizes to the new champions nale include National Antiretreat





# CAREERS

## Bookkeeping

**BOOKKEEPER**  
**Wholesale Jewellers**  
with pleasant office in Jhb City. Experienced, mature lady to trial balance. Competitive salary plus bonus. To start immediately.

**Tel Brencia**  
**29-1756/7.**

## Clerical

### TAXATION CLERK

**R1 400 CITY**  
European lady with a financial background is needed to be trained in all aspects of taxation.

Mrs Sussman  
331-6401

## Computer staff

**WORD PROCESSING (COMPUTERISED TYPING)**  
Are you a typist earning an average salary? Would you like better career prospects? We can help you to improve:  
• Your typing skills  
• Your computer operating skills  
• Your Word Processing skills  
Contact Sandy at Riosys 29-3985.

## General

### ABLE LADIES

**PERSONNEL 2000**  
**TEL 783-7080**

### WAGE CLERK

Top salary plus bonus. Utilise your Kalamazoo experience. Easy hours and Xmas close. Super prospects within this established company.

### SECRETARY P.A.

R1 300 neg. Jhb. Team up with partner of top professional company. Exciting environment. Enjoy responsibility in this senior position.

### MANAGERESS

R1 200 neg. plus bonus. Plush sophisticated environment.

**MANAGE** this chic Coffee Bar with comfortable working hours in major shopping complex in Northern Suburbs. Ideal for outgoing lady.

FOR ANY INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE POSITIONS CONTACT  
SUZANNE/ARLENE  
783-7080/1.  
A/H 802-1529.

**CREDITORS CLERK SANDTON CITY**  
**R1 100 VERY NEG + 13TH CHEQUE**

Control creditors on computerised system for this major international concern. Handle reconciliations of accounts and assist with queries.

Please call  
**KARIN NEWMAN at 803-2575/6.**

## General

### DAMESPOSTE

Poste beskikbaar in Johannesburg en Witwatersrand vir die volgende dames: (slegs blankes).

**KREDITEUR KLERK** — R850+.  
**ALGEMENE KLERKE** — R600 - R1 000.  
**B COMM. REKENKUNDIGE DAME** — R1 000.  
**TIKSTERS** — R600 - R900.  
**SEKRETARESSE** — R700 - R1 300.  
**TERMINAALOPERATRISE** — R700+.  
**K O B T E R M Y N VERSEKERINGSKLERK** — R700+.  
**POLISDIENSTEKLERK** — R600+.  
**MAKELAARSASSISTENTE** — R700+.  
**WOORDVERWERKER OPERATRISE** — R800+.

Skakel Mnr (mmelman  
(011) 331-6010/331-1531.

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We will pay you **R350 per month** to work from 5 to 8.00 p.m. Monday to Friday from our JHB offices.

Please phone  
**Richard 979-1054**

## P.A.SEC

**R1 200 NEG CITY**

No shorthand. A bilingual European lady, 30 to 45 years old, is needed in this top class position. Good typing and organisational field are needed.

Mrs Sussman  
331-6401

## Pink Lady

**P.R./MARKETING CONSULTANT.** Exciting career position for female with ex-marketing or sales experience or ex-teacher or graduate. Training given - international company. Driver's licence essential. Travel and career opportunity.

**DIRECTOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.** Exciting career position for efficient s/h secretary. Liaison, organising. Top opportunity. Parking, canteen, bonus, plus perks. R1 400.

**IN-HOUSE TRAINING ASSISTANT.** Professional well-spoken female to co-ordinate, liaise with management and personnel, interesting job. Secretarial background. R1 300.

**FILM/VIDEO RECEPTIONIST.** Broomfontein. Frontline female, P.B.X. typing - lot of variety and people contact. R900 neg.

**EXECUTIVE FRONTLINE/GIRL FRIDAY.** Let your presence enhance executive suite, key position, dynamic international concern. Typing essential R800.

**CREDIT CONTROLLER.** 23+. Bilingual, enjoy team spirit. Excellent opportunity for promotion. R1 100 + 13th cheque + company discounts.

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23-8062

## SECRETARY

**R1 000 + CITY**  
European lady with typing and rusty S/H is needed in a super company. Will train on W.P.

Mrs Sussman  
331-6401

## General

**TARA PERSONNEL SECRETARY TO MARKETING MANAGER. R1 200.** Fully bilingual lady, 30 - 45, with matric or secretarial diploma required for top company. Average shorthand and good typing essential. Become involved in product launches, dealing with the medical profession.

**SECRETARY TO 2 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS. R1 100. CITY.** Strong mature English lady, 35 - 50, with experience. No s/h or dicta.

**REPRESENTATIVES. R900 BASIC + CAR + COMM.** Offered by top marketing company to lady with proven sales record.

**CREDIT CONTROLLER. R900.** Property company seeks English lady, 30 - 45 with computerised accounts exp. Property background an advantage.

**COPY TYPIST. R NEG.** Young English matriculated lady with 1 year's exp or who has recently left college required for well established company in City. Word Processor exp an advantage. Flexitime + 10% bonus.

**RESERVATIONS AGENT. R650.** Young bilingual lady, 19 - 22, with approx. 1 year's working exp required for top company in City. Become involved in the travel world.

**TERMINAL OPERATOR. R NEG.** Young lady with matric or Std 8 + terminal exp required for well established company in City. Benefits include new gym and sauna. Bilingualism not essential.

**PLEASE CONTACT NANCY OR DI AT 337-2455 (EVENINGS) 898-1596.**

Mrs Sussman  
331-6401

## Professional

### ATTENTION!! TELE-SALES LADIES

Our professional tele-sales company which is City based has only 2 vacancies which we require to be filled by 2 experienced and competent telesales ladies. The salary is above average. If you are good you know what you can earn. Basic plus commission.

**PLEASE TEL MR. BOTHA AT 836-9461/2 NOW!!**

## Reception

### RECEPTIONIST

Sandton. R800 plus 13th cheque plus bonuses. Handle small lever switchboard and assist with the occasional copy typing of correspondence. Rusty typing will do. Applicants should be well groomed and have a pleasant telephone manner.

**PLEASE CALL KARIN NEWMAN 803-2575/6. TALBERG PERSONNEL**

## Sales

**LADIES**  
Earn good money in your free time.  
Do you have a phone and motor vehicle?  
We have a number of management positions vacant at the moment.  
Please call Marlene 766-3281.

## SALES LADY

### PLASTAFRICA,

A plastic bag factory, need a well-spoken and presentable lady in sales.

Please phone Mike at  
**440-2205 (business), or 440-1716 (home).**



## SECRETARY

We are looking for a mature lady with excellent typing. Shorthand would be an advantage. She should be bright, well presented with an inexhaustible enthusiasm for solving problems and dealing with people.

We offer a salary of **R850,00 per month** negotiable, excellent leave conditions, canteen facilities and the usual big company benefits.

For appointment to interview, please contact  
**Yanum Govender 710-2123.**

## Word Processor Operators

### Urgently required

At least two years' secretarial or typing experience backed up by six months' experience of any of the following would be desirable:

ICL 8801; NEXOS 2200; LOGICA 2200; TWINLOCK 2200;

However, training will be given to applicants who have three or more years' secretarial or typing experience and are keen to be trained.

Please telephone Miss S. Mitchell at  
**639-2212**

Jonssons 84/0834

## SALESPeople READ THIS TWICE!



A major newspaper group is looking for 4 outstanding Tele-Sales people.

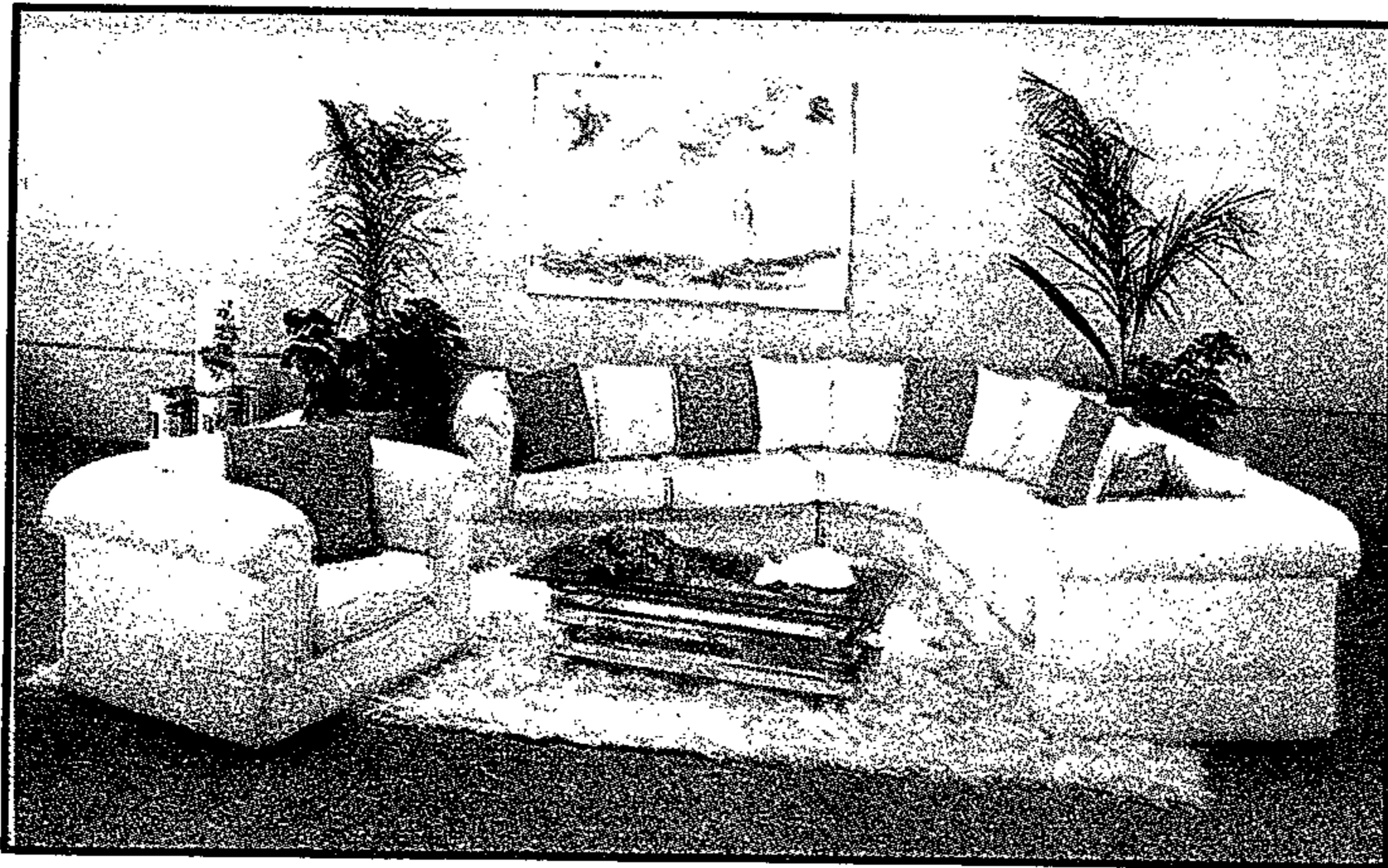
If you're competitive, persuasive, hard working with a proven record this could be the turning point in your career.

We seek only top calibre telephone sales people who are not afraid of earning between R1 200/R1 500 per month. (Salary and Commission.) Benefits include 31 days' leave, regular training, unlimited commission and excellent opportunity for promotion.

The faint-hearted need not apply — the ambitious and talented should read this advertisement again and phone only Yanum Govender on 710-2123 for interview if you're convinced you're in the top tele-sales league of the country. All replies treated in strictest confidence.



# CRAFTSMANSHIP LOUNGE SUITES DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC



Craftsmanship is a manufacturing/retail concern specialising in lounge furniture. The head office and factory are situated near Cape Town while direct sales to the public are effected through factory showrooms including the Johannesburg showroom which is at Wynberg.

Craftsmanship have dispensed with middlemen and thus their operation enables customers to benefit by obtaining the highest quality at a very considerable saving.

They design and manufacture to specification, the customer selecting everything that goes into the making of the suite including the

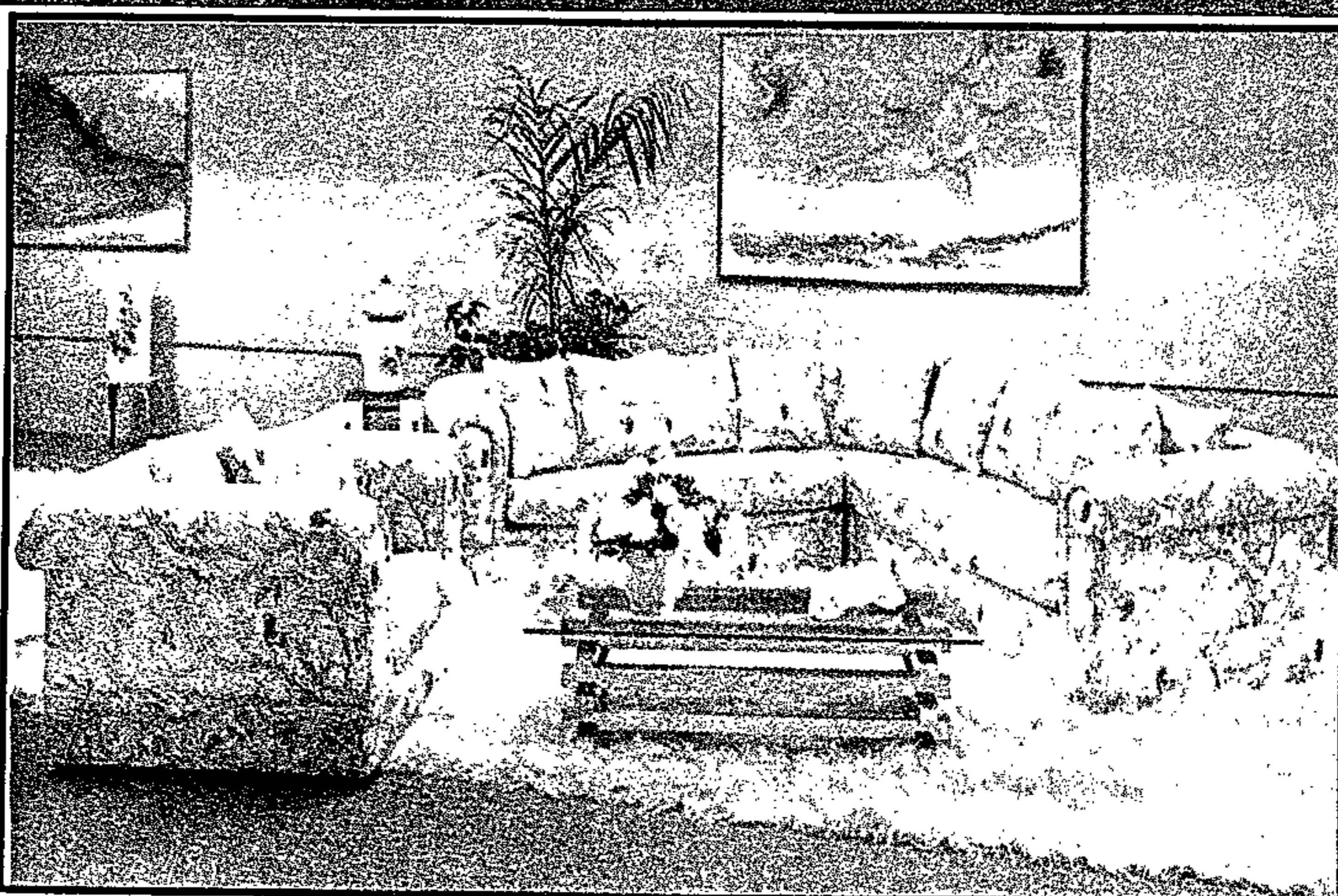
fabric, foam, straps, timber etc. This policy, allowing choice enables the Cape craftsmen to demonstrate their expertise and dedication in manufacturing furniture of the highest quality so that customer satisfaction is always guaranteed.

To assist customers further, each of the showrooms has on a permanent display, many of the popular suites and also a large selection of fabrics which includes Dralon, Velvets, Chenille, Wool, Linens, Satins, Boucle and more.

Experts are always at hand to assist and advise on the correct choice. Factors to

be considered include room proportions, lifestyle, decor, children, pets and cost. Craftsmanship "don't lounge around" — the Johannesburg manager, Mr Kevin Roberts, says that a suite made to customer specifications will normally take from one to three weeks to manufacture but the factory has an impressive record for efficient delivery and suites have been delivered within three days after the order was placed.

For the convenience of customers Craftsmanship factory showrooms are open from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm on weekdays and 8.00 am to 1.00 pm on Saturdays.



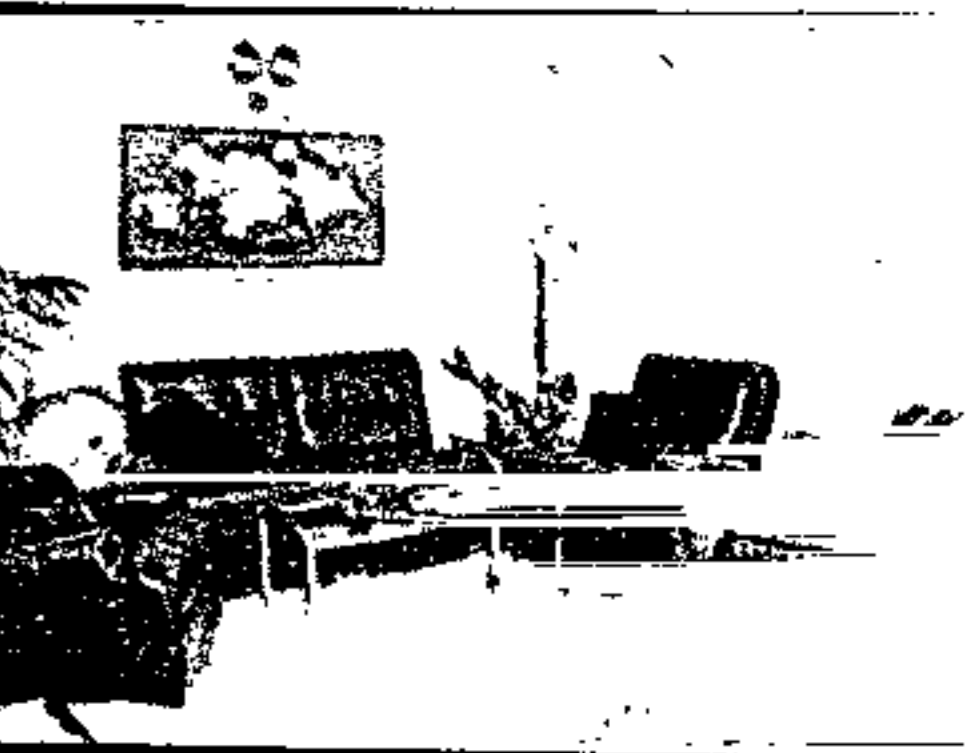
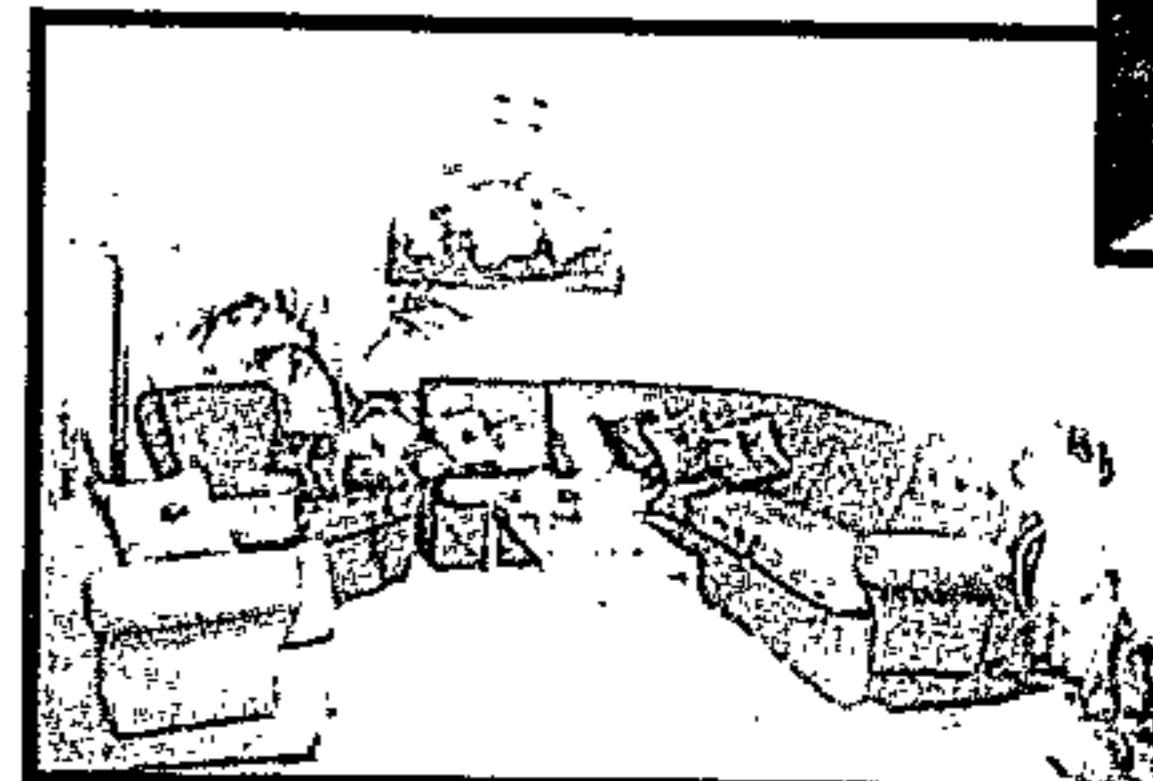
REPAYMENTS ARRANGED  
AT OUR FACTORY PRICES

ALSO OPEN SATURDAYS  
PLEASE PHONE  
FOR APPOINTMENT TO VIEW

**JOHANNESBURG FACTORY SHOWROOM:**  
(011) 786-4415/6/7  
**BLOEMFONTEIN SHOWROOM:** (051) 89054/55  
**BELVILLE FACTORY:** (021) 97-4821/2/3

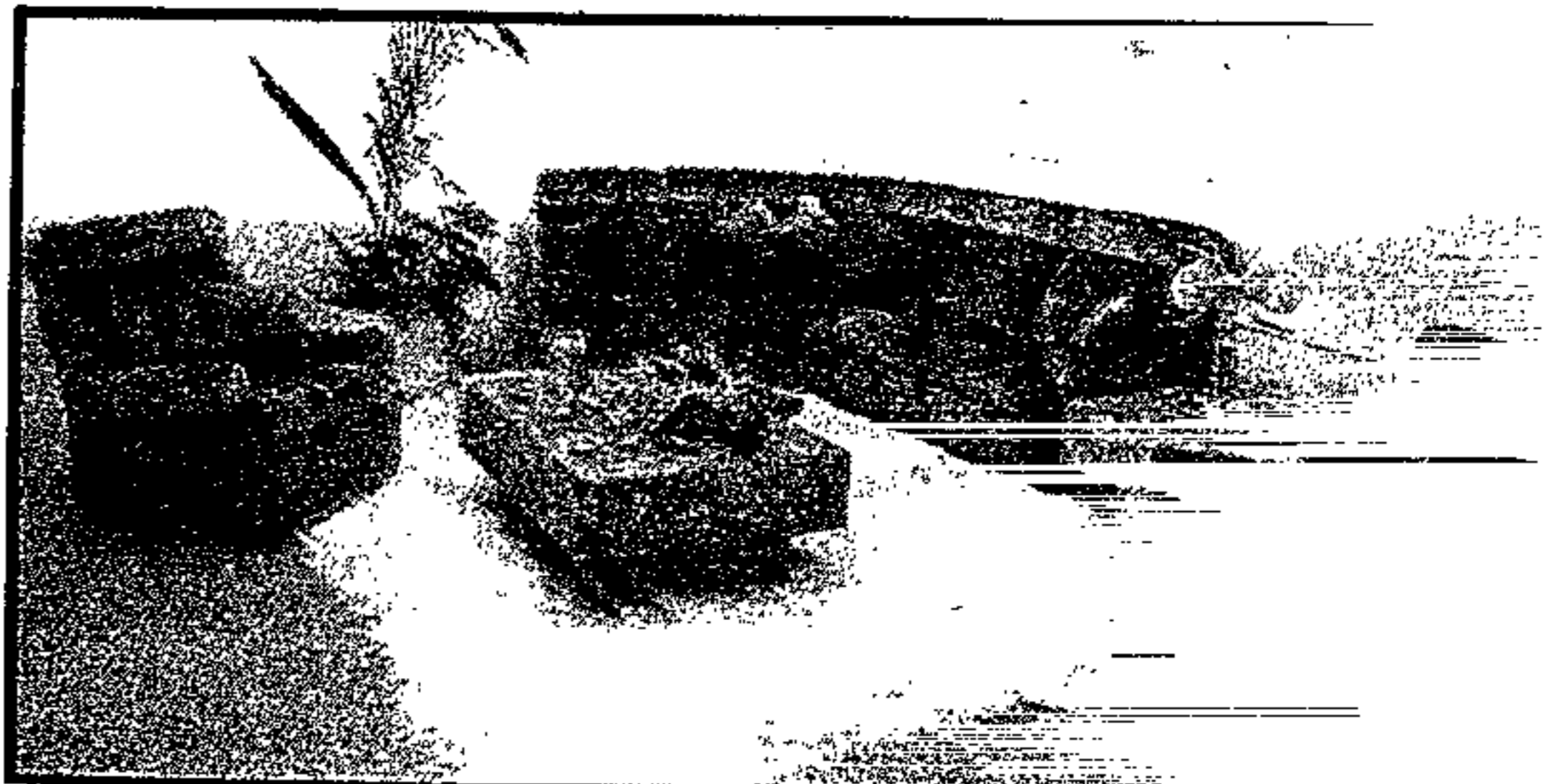
## CRAFTSMANSHIP the LOUNGE FACTORY

OUR BUDGET  
RANGE  
FROM **R269**

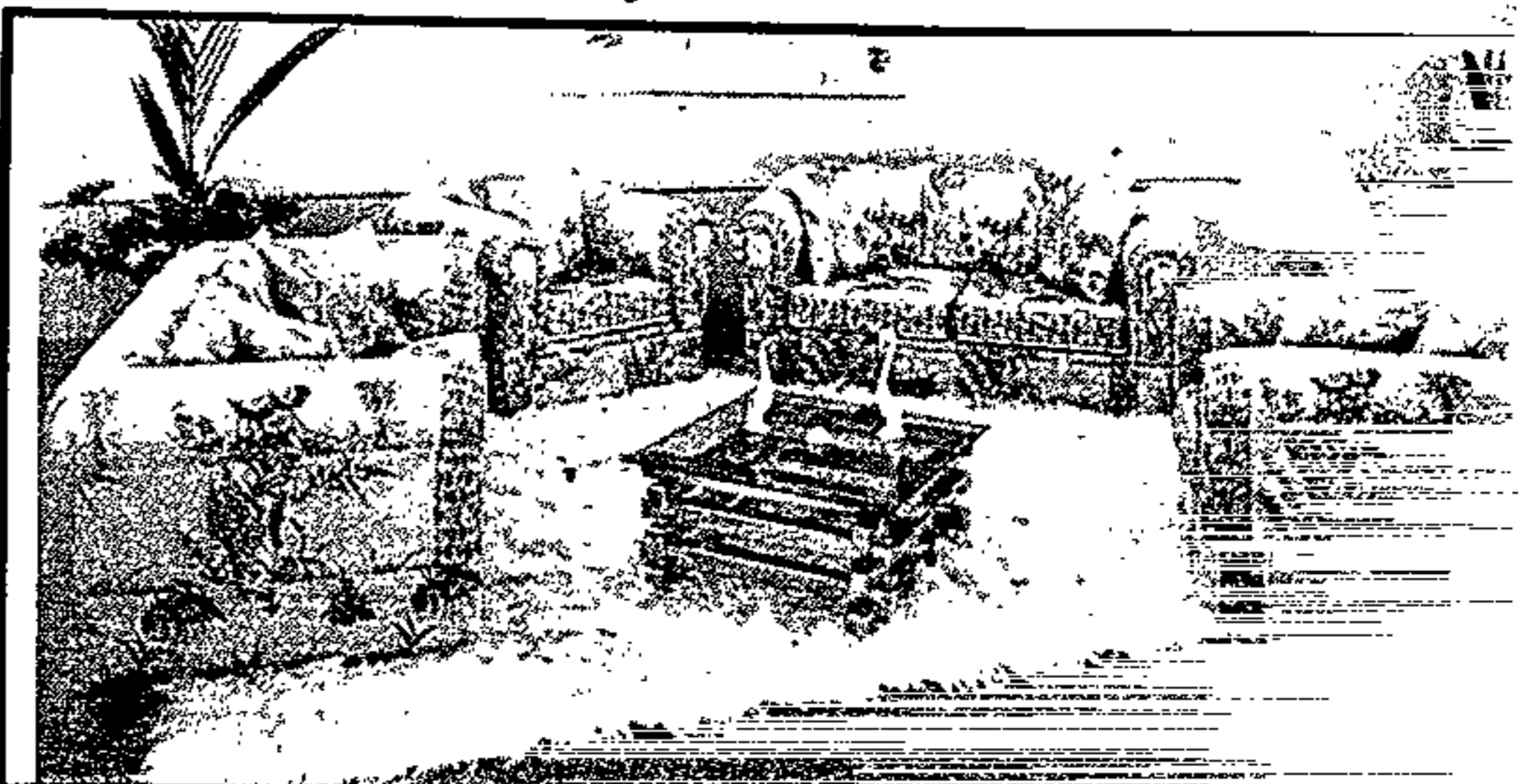


OUR BUDGET  
RANGE  
FROM **R299**

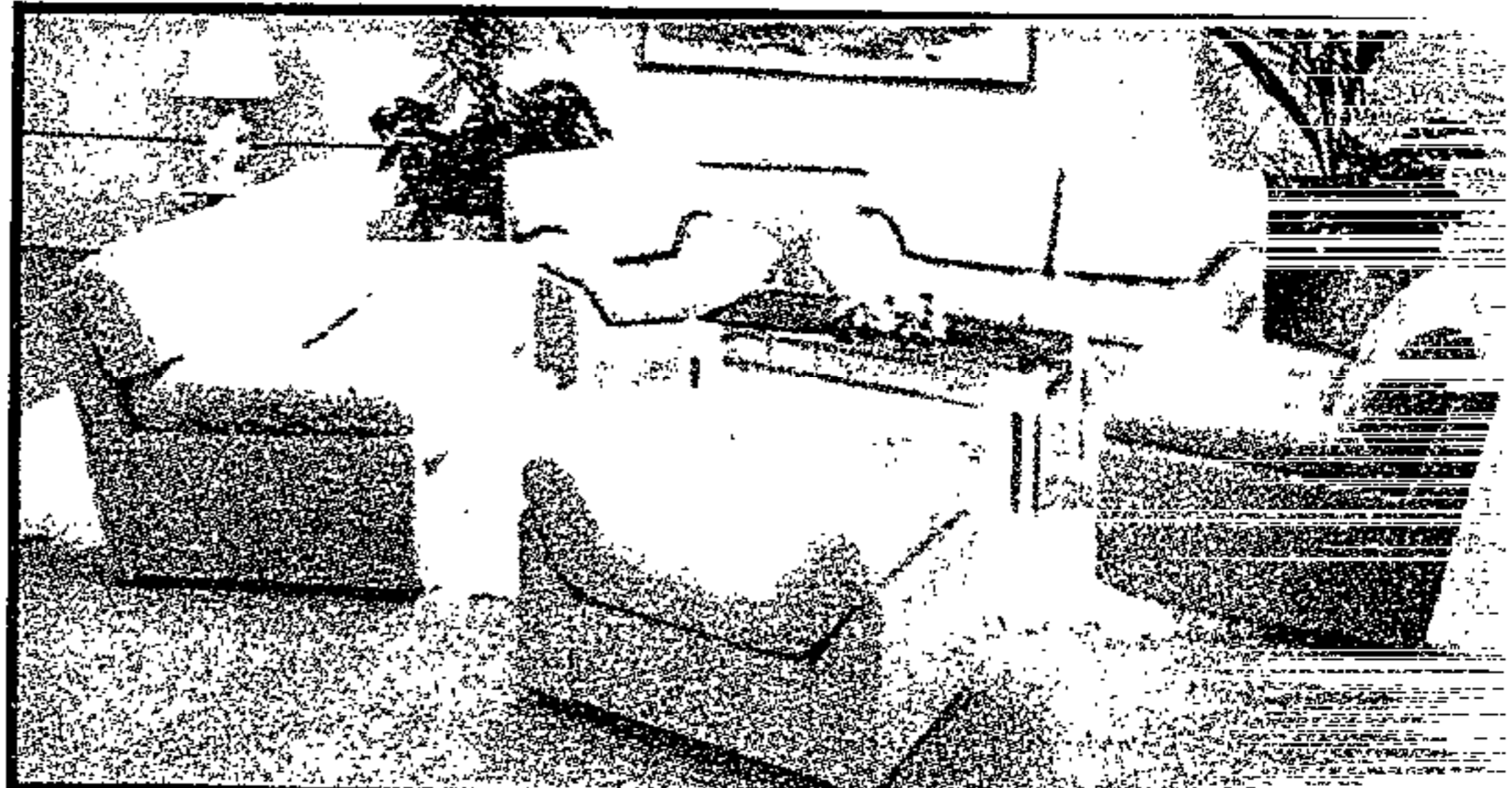
Many other designs on display



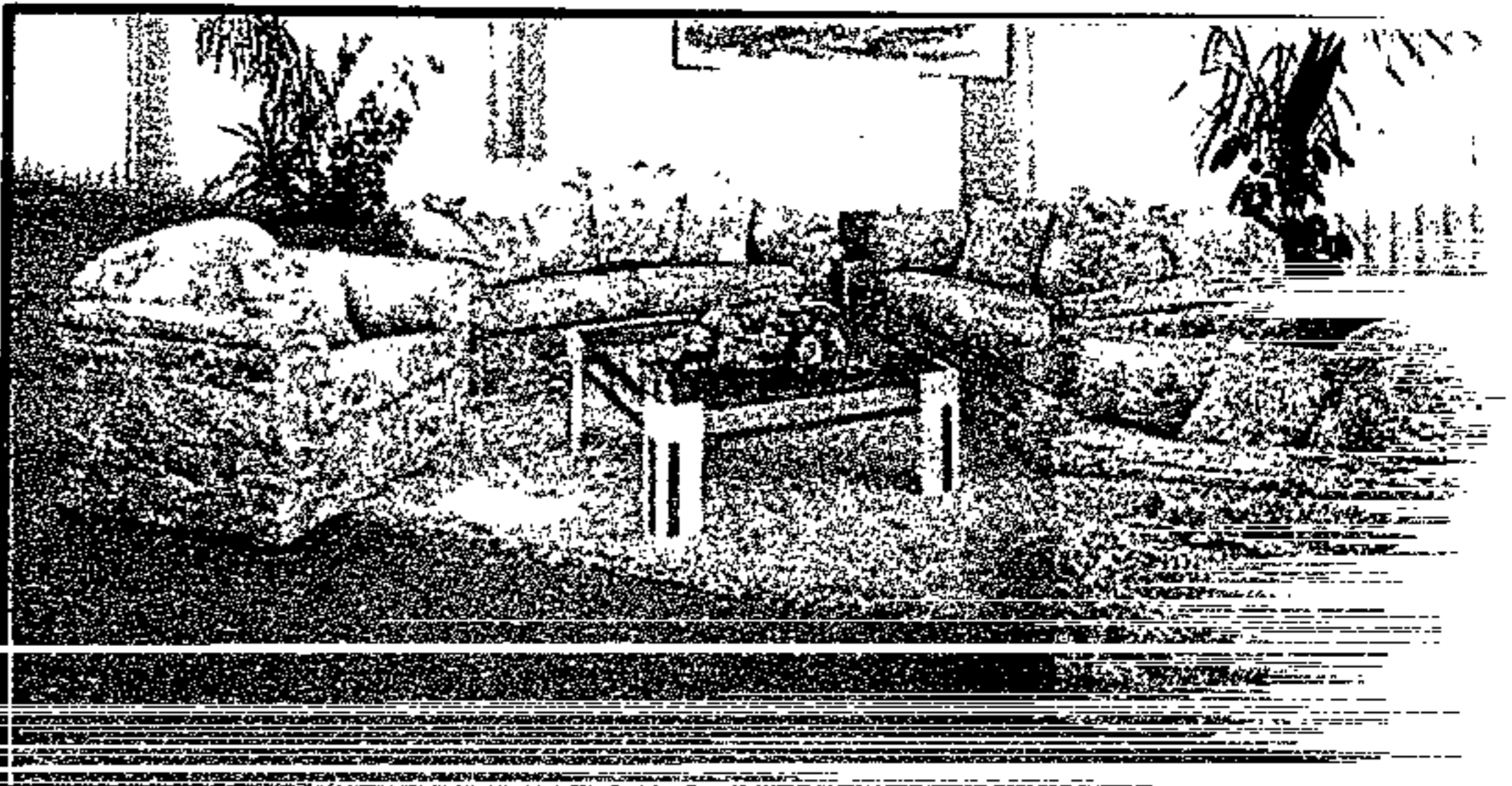
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# SA companies shoulder their social burden

TRANSKEI's move away from dependence on South Africa has not deterred large South African companies from coughing back some of their profits in the form of social projects.

Perhaps not surprisingly, gold mining companies through the Chamber Mines' Employment Bureau of Transkei (known as Teba), have been particularly active in the Transkei. The region is the single largest source of labour for the mines and runs over 35 employment bureaux in Transkei.

Aside from their recruitment function, the Teba offices also act as a transfer service when a miner requests that some of his savings accumulated in South Africa be sent to his family.

Last year R53,2m was remitted in this way.

Each mine has an office where savings can be deposited and this is added to regular payments — amounts deducted on by the Transkeian worker which are deducted from his pay — on which a competitive rate of interest is paid.

Teba invests the funds and any additional interest is returned to the source of labour through the Teba Donations Appeal Committee as social projects aimed at improving the quality of life in the community.

Last year the Appeal Committee received R1,9m to Transkei for drought and flood relief and another R1,000 as donations to clinics, hospitals, special schools and self-help projects.

Teba also provides two new bursaries each year for the training of medical doctors and distributes "Teba Tokens" to schools aimed at encouraging English comprehension at the Standard 5 level.

Anglo American and De Beers through their Chairman's Fund have funded a number of educational and self-help projects in Transkei.

One of the most successful of these projects has been the Science Education Project (SEP).

Aimed at reducing the difficulties of teaching science where teachers are not fully qualified and there is a scarcity of equipment, the SEP has made considerable inroads into alleviating these deficiencies.

The principal component of the SEP programme is a science package consisting of an ingeniously designed portable kit — often called a laboratory in a box — and a teacher's guide.

The kit contains separate components for demonstrating such phenomena as electricity, force and balance so that pupils can relate their theoretical lessons to observable exercises.

The scheme has proved highly popular and the number of kits in Transkeian schools has grown from about 100 in 1981 to nearly 900 this year. The kits cost about R350 to R400 for Standard 6 and 7 and about R250 more for standard 8.

Six field workers are employed in the region to implement the programme. The Chairman's Fund has supported the bulk of the project so far, however many schools are buying their own kits and the Transkei Government is steadily increasing its contribution to the project.

Last year it provided 20% of the funds and for the 1984/85 programme it is putting up 50% of the R400 000 budget.

The Environmental and Development Agency (EDA) has also benefited from the Chairman's Fund in its efforts to give Transkeians technical knowledge and experience in running their own community projects.

One of the largest such projects organised by the EDA started in 1979 at a farm centre in Herschel. Controlled by five farmers' associations, the centre uses donations from the Chairman's Fund to buy tractors for a co-operative ploughing scheme and provide farmers with credit.

In another project the Chairman's Fund is putting up an in-service teachers' training college worth R6,3m in Umtata to train teachers from outlying schools.

Other significant social projects undertaken by South African companies include:

- The Douglas Murray Trust of the Murray & Roberts group has donated R1m for the construction of an old-age home 6km outside Umtata. Opened in May this year, Empiliwene, as it is known, can accommodate 72 people.

- Rustenburg Platinum has built three health care clinics in the rural areas in conjunction with the Transkei authorities.

- A grant by Caltex Petroleum has enabled the Institute for Management and Development Studies (IMDS) to build up a collection of research material related to development activities.

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## NEW SOURCE OF FUNDS

The recent formation of the Development Bank of Southern Africa is expected to provide a major new source of financing for capital projects in the region.

The Transkei Government has allocated R2m in this year's budget for its capital subscription to the Development Bank. Over the next five years it has undertaken to contribute R10m and in return it is able to apply for loans to finance physical and structural projects.

Along with the other subscribers to the Development Bank — Bophuthatswana, Lesotho, Venda and South Africa — will be submitting applications for loans which will be allocated on a competitive basis.

Since the formation of the Development Bank all funding applications directed to the South African Government but now only those for the administration and security of the region are still the responsibility of the Government.

The average annual expenditure on capital projects in Transkei is expected to be about R205m a year over the five years. Although this is a significant increase over the R108m in 82/83 and the R121m spent in

83/84 it is only R40m above spending in 78/79.

More than R222m worth of projects has been submitted by Transkei to the Development Bank for consideration including:

- R91,7m for improvements to roads and bridges on the N2.

- R14m for phases 3, 4 and 5 of the Sterkspruit dam and irrigation scheme including rural water supply.

- R9,9m for the Rural Initiative Water Programme aimed at developing small community-based water distribution projects.

- R11,5m for extensions to the national electrical grid.

- R53m for post and telecommunications infrastructure, including post office buildings, microwave towers, and telephone lines.

- R18,5m for urban development and housing, particularly the upgrading of infrastructure at the new growth point at Ilings.

- R23,5m for extensions and upgrading of the teacher training colleges (R15m), Tsolo Agricultural College (R5m) and the University of Transkei (R3,5m).

- R500 000 for electrification and expense recoupment at the Mkambati Nature Reserve.

# Ohlsson's brews up revenue

OHLSSON'S Cape Breweries, an SA Breweries subsidiary, has completed a major expansion at its Butterworth-based brewery, bringing its total investment in the region to R10m.

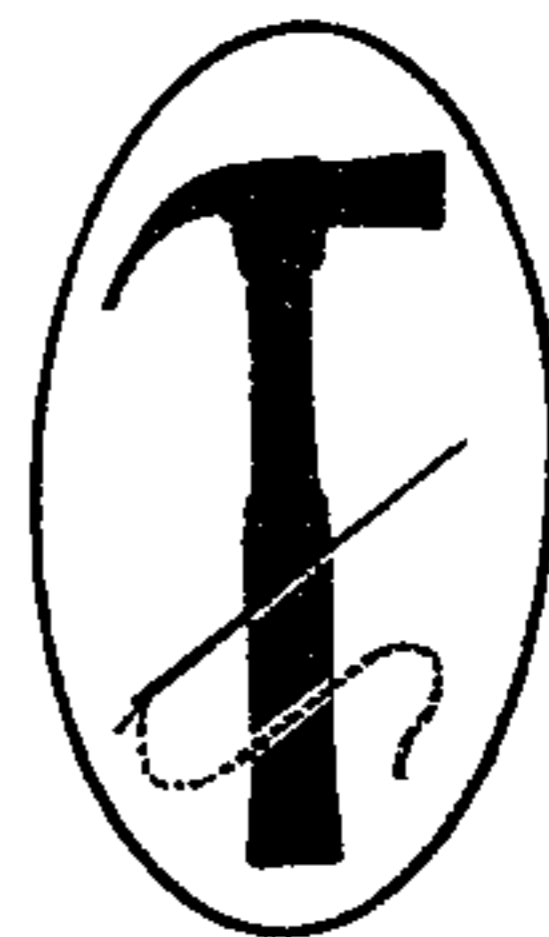
The additional warehousing, equipment and technology at the plant has increased its capacity by 25% says Mr Hugh Collier, Ohlsson's general manager.

The investment in the brewery comprises R5,6m put up by SAB and R3,4m by the Transkei Development Corporation. A further R1m has been spent on bottles and boxes.

Mr Collier says the Transkei beer market has expanded rapidly.

The brewery, he says, has won international recognition for quality through the Monde Selection gold medal awards.

While Ohlsson is employing about 190 Transkeians, Mr Collier says, the advantage for Transkei is not so much in the form of job opportunities as in the generation of State revenue in the form of excise duties and company taxes which totalled about R6,5m last financial year.



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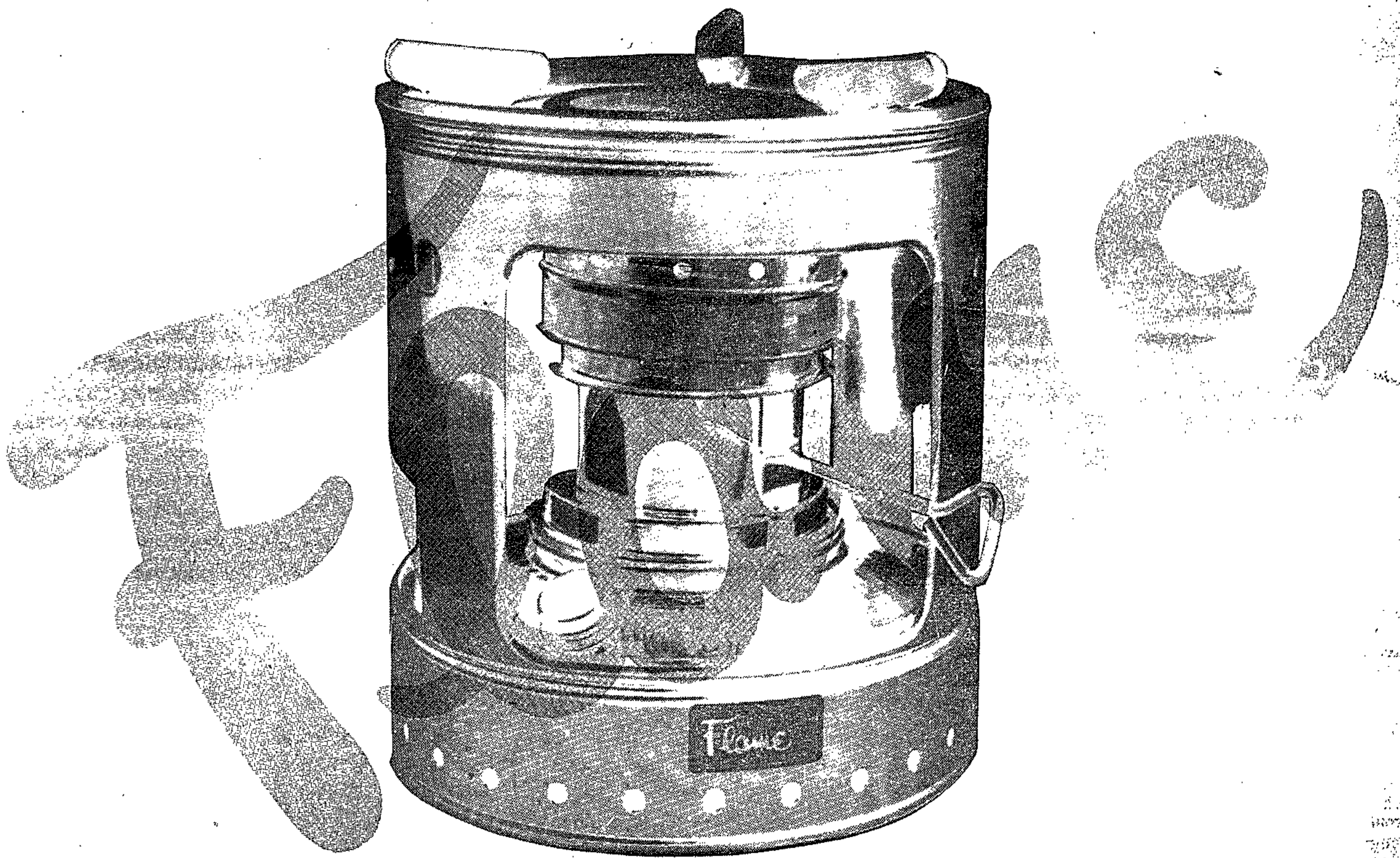
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**AT LAST — INFORMATION FOR PLANNING**

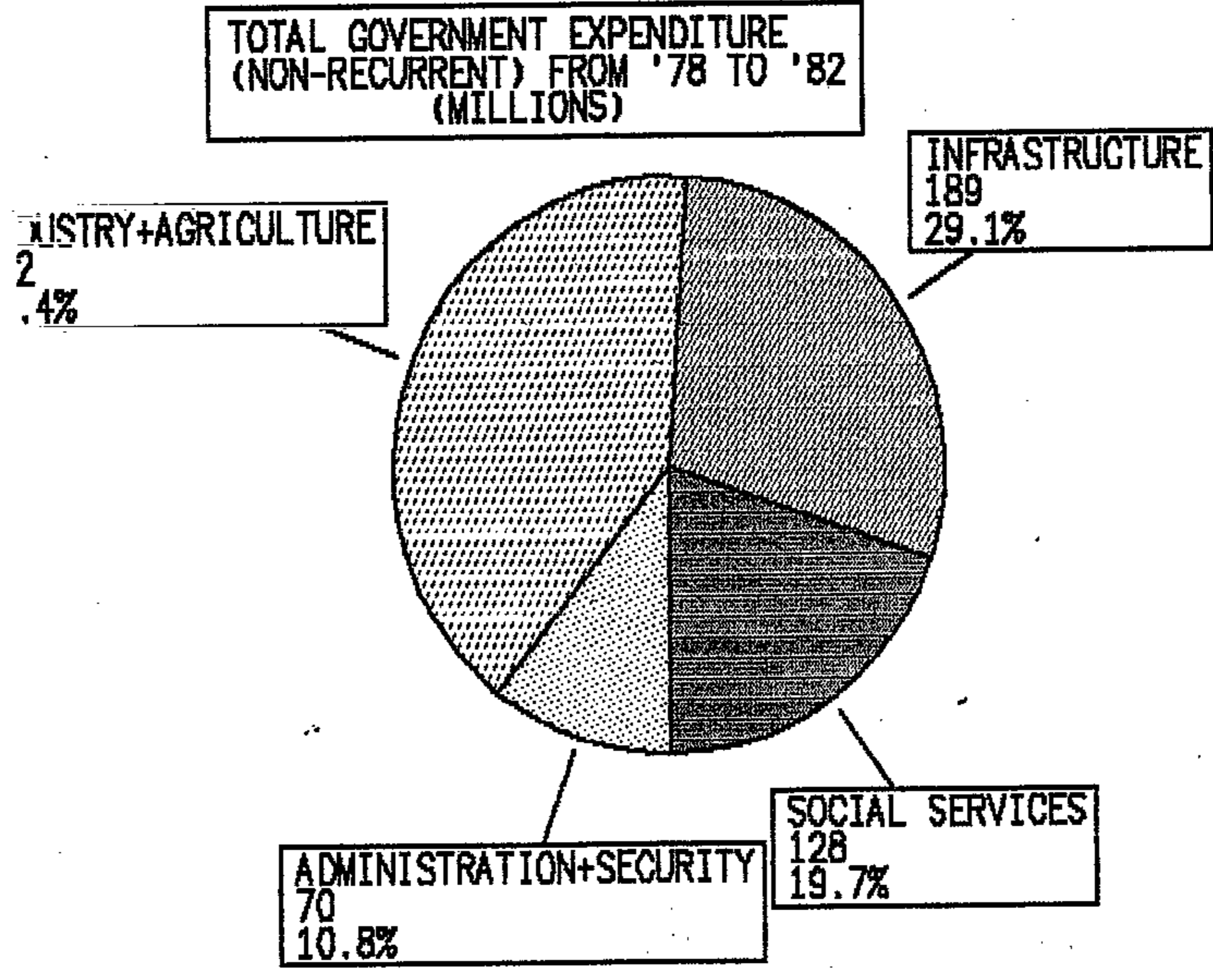
absence of reliable information Transkei's economy and structure has made planning government and the private sector difficult. A recently launched programme of data gathering is improving the situation. The exodus of statisticians at independence in 1976 resulted in the

collection of socio-economic data coming to a virtual standstill. This has made it difficult for the government to develop a reliable means of allocating development resources. Neither the Strategy Paper of 1978 or the draft five-year plan of 1982 or the capital expenditure plan

of 1983 contained any national income data or projections. Furthermore, local businessmen and outside investors have in the past been virtually starved of reliable and usable macro-economic data covering the region. In the absence of a Transkeian central bank or any other authority which regularly reviews aggregate

economic performance, little opportunity has arisen to use any data generated. However, the Institute of Management and Development Studies, based at the University of Transkei, has devoted a large proportion of its resources to surveys for generating a reliable data base of economic and social statistics.

Some of the surveys successfully completed include those done on income and expenditure in both rural and urban areas, a socio-economic survey of housing in Ngangelizwe, a business survey and a survey of housing affordability. The IMDS also organises training and does consultancy work.



**shift in development**

TRANSKEI'S development programme has been substantially refined since the 20-year plan was tabled in 1980, with a key shift towards education, health services and rural development.

In its development plan for the next five years in the White Paper entitled Development Policies and Capital Spending 1983 to 1988, the government says the overriding concern is employment creation.

Transkei's population is expected to reach 5-million by the year 2000 with a labour force of about 2-million. It is unlikely that the number of Transkeians working in South Africa will increase significantly and this means jobs will have to be found in Transkei for the estimated 20 000 to 30 000 new workers coming onto the market each year.

White Paper states that social services and "Projects" will account for 28% of total government expenditure over the next five years, up from 20% in the previous five years.

The emphasis will be on primary education, rather than secondary or tertiary education, and on vocational training, primary health care, youth training, rural development and direct employment programmes and on labour intensive works.

Expenditure on agriculture will amount to 14% of total government expenditure as "the greatest scope for employment in Transkei is unquestionably in converting cash expenditure on food into incomes for peasant farmers, their families and workmen".

The aim is to create a class of full-time peasant farmers whom it is hoped will employ about a third of the labour force and half the female labour force.

White Paper adds, however, that this will call for educational as well as social changes rather than large sums of public investment.

Forestry and sawmilling is also set to receive a boost (see page 19).

The fishing industry is not regarded as a priority, but research is being done into the cultivation of fresh-water fish in ponds. It will be started on a pilot basis and then extended across the region.

Attention to Transkei's industrialisation programme. The Transkei Industries Board and the Transkei Development Corporation will need to be more selective in granting incentives to industries likely to promote further economic activity upstream or downstream or by developing the skills of the labour force.

The most part funds for direct investment in buildings and loans for overseas or South African owned enterprises will henceforth be borrowed from the capital market. The limit here will be the funds available in the Transkei budget and

from RSA for the subsidy payments incurred in the incentives package.

"Much greater emphasis will be placed on the development of small-scale manufacturing industries which are to increase 10-fold in the medium term."

The government believes small-scale, locally owned enterprises producing mainly for the Transkei and nearby markets offer great scope for employment creation and have multiplier effect on the rest of the economy.

"Every effort will be made to ensure that small-scale indigenous industries are able to compete on at least an equal footing with larger industries through equivalent incentives being made available and through simple registration procedures which will enable them to obtain the same exemptions from GST on raw materials."

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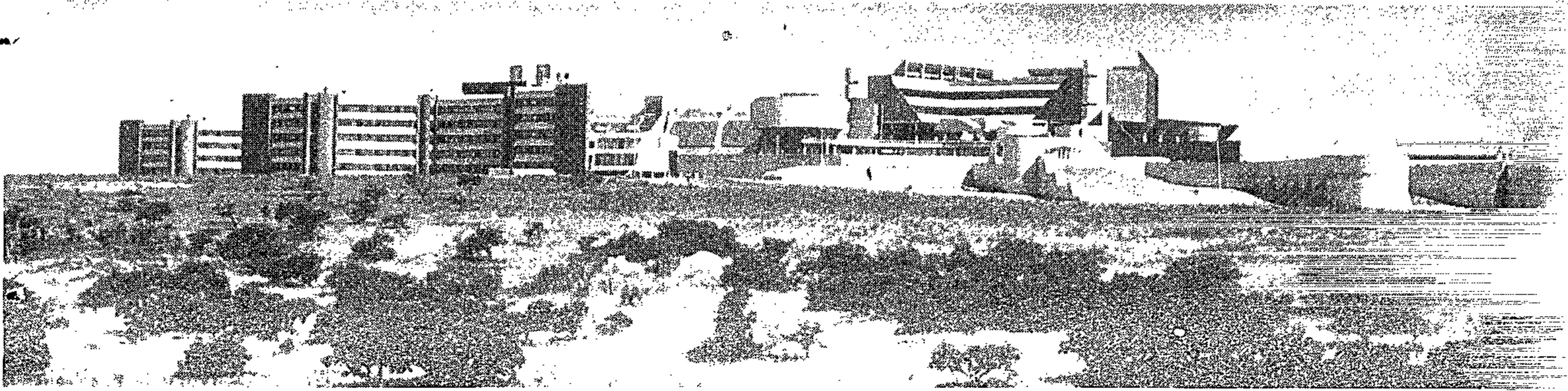
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## Stress is now on technical training

TRANSKEI has shifted its educational policy away from secondary schooling to technical and vocational training.

It is doing so in an effort to alleviate a tremendous shortage of skilled people to carry out its development programme.

It has also increased the government budget for general education substantially to cope with a 10 per cent increase in primary schooling.

This year it plans to allocate the biggest expenditure to education — almost R150m.

Primary education is not compulsory in Transkei but most children are sent to school up until the age of 12.

Primary pupil enrolment has increased 33 per cent in the last nine years from 483 037 in 1976 to 638 000 in 1983. With 10 193 primary school teachers the pupil:teacher ratio is around 63 to 1.

A study by the University of the Orange Free State's Research Institute for Education Policy indicates that pupil enrolment in Transkei will reach 767 400 by 1988 and this will put a severe strain on the already stretched teaching resources.

The average loss of teachers over the last five years has been 2.9 per cent a year which means that new teachers will be needed by 1988 just to maintain current pupil:teacher ratios.

Many more classrooms will also have to be built as well. There are 14 702 classrooms at present but it is estimated another 3 000 will be needed by 1988.

There are nine teacher training colleges, which housed 1 781 pupils in 1983.

The Tsolo College of Agriculture, which celebrates its 80th anniversary next year, is being upgraded to provide more agricultural advisors.

There are plans to modernise the college's outdated buildings and increase the number of students. In 1984 22 graduated from the 2.5 year course.

The Minister for Education, Mr HH Bubu, says progress is being made at the three skill centres in the Umngazi Township, Ezibelene and Vuli Valley in the north.

The technical college in Umtata was reorganised last year and plans are under way to turn it into a technikon to satisfy middle level manpower needs.

Four senior and 18 junior schools now offer commercial subjects in their curricula and the Department of Education is expected to increase its emphasis in this area to meet the needs for bookkeeping and accounting skills.

Four vocational industrial schools instructed 1 200 students last year.

Aside from training carried out by the parastatal organisations are taking on a large part of the technical training role in an effort to provide staff for their own activities.

"There is great difficulty in obtaining skilled staff as most have been snapped up by the central government. As a result the pool of talent available to parastatal corporations is small," says Mr T. Albertyn, a consultant to the Transkei Government from the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership.

A business training school is run by the Transkei Development Corporation at Misty Mount Umtata.

Basic courses in shopkeeping, accounting and bookkeeping are organised, using an actual retail and wholesale practice on.

Plans are to include more general education in small businesses and develop a management training programme. The aim is to have courses operating at three levels so that trainees can be slotted in at an appropriate level. The centre turns out about 60 graduates a year on three-month courses.

"The idea is not to compete with the universities. The programmes are for those who don't have the qualifications to enter university," says Mr Albertyn.



# All-out effort to beef up agriculture

TRANSKEI is making a massive effort to boost its sagging agricultural production.

Agriculture is now being seen as the main means of increasing general employment and improving the quality of life of the poverty-stricken rural population.

Although Transkei has sufficient rainfall and adequate soils to feed itself, the region produces less than a third of its requirements and local agricultural production forms just 18% of the level of household consumption.

Production of maize, the main crop staple food, has been virtually static for the past 30 years at about 150 000 a year, representing about a third of demand. Furthermore, maize yields have been steadily decreasing.

This has been attributed to growing population pressure, increasing soil erosion, declining soil fertility and an increasing build-up of pests and diseases. These are among the most critical constraints on agriculture.

Particular concern is the out-migration of young people to urban areas and South Africa, which has robbed the rural areas of their main labour force, leaving behind women, the elderly and old men to farm the land. This has resulted in the emergence of a class of semi-proletarian peasant farmers who have been unable to expand their production.

Also, Transkei has a high population density, much higher than most other South African countries. This has resulted in an average plot being only 2.5ha. About 70% of the land is under traditional communal tenure, which is largely unproductive.

Private farms constitute only 10% of the land suitable for agriculture. New agricultural practices have been inhibited by conservatism and the tenure system which is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

"We are dealing with highly traditional and conservative communities resistant to change," says the Transkei Agricultural Corporation's development manager, James Ellis-Jones.

Many agricultural schemes in the region have been implemented on an ad-hoc basis (sometimes more for political than sound agricultural reasons) with little attention being given to the overall strategy of agricultural and economic development.

To improve agricultural production the Transkei Government formed the Transkei Agricultural Corporation in 1981 as the development arm of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Recognising the intimate link between food production and rural community development Tracor's aim is not only to achieve short-term self-sufficiency in food production — a virtual impossibility task anyway given the level of imports — but to develop schemes to involve the rural population in more productive agricultural activities.

In particular it has been necessary to group smallholders together in schemes to benefit from large-farming methods.

Work in this direction has been going on with the Masizakhe maize scheme.

Tracor has persuaded 145 smallholders to combine their land into one plot which can now be farmed more efficiently. The land holders are expected to participate in weeding, pest control and harvesting.

Tracor takes part of the crop to pay expenses and the remainder is shared between the shareholders. The crop has just been harvested. The Masizakhe scheme is similar to the Ujamaa of Israel and the Ujamaa of Tanzania where all the farmers co-operate for a common goal, points out Mr Ellis-Jones.

The success of this project is very important to us as we intend to use it as a model to encourage other projects. We have to eliminate suspicion and build confidence will appropriate their own resources.

Mr Ellis-Jones believes Tracor is beginning to gain the confidence of the people as "we are now being seen with requests for help."

The aim in the future is to develop plots of at least 1 000ha to warrant agricultural, personnel and management costs.

There are now 11 other maize projects going on totalling some 18 000ha and involving about 12 000 farmers.

Apart from maize production Tracor is also beginning help with dairy products and livestock.

"Transkei only produces 30% of its milk requirements so we are encouraging the establishment of dairies. Although there is an abundance of cattle, productivity and management needs to be increased from its current low base as nearly a third of the cattle stock died in the drought last year.

"We have not given much attention to livestock production yet but in the future we plan to give a higher priority to cattle production as well as sheep and wool."

Tracor also supplies loans which can either be cash or in the form of machinery and inputs (mainly fertiliser and seed). About R1,5m is now out on loan to 300 borrowers.

"This activity is similar to the Land Bank in that we provide low rates of interest — usually about 10% — with a rebate of one third if payments are kept up.

"In the future we expect this to be the biggest sphere of operations for Tracor," believes Mr Ellis-Jones.

Tracor's first attempt at an integrated community development project is sited at Lugelweni. The scheme started with the setting up of a water supply from a nearby waterfall and vegetable gardens were then established. The next step is to plant fruit trees and build a small market outlet.

Later, electricity based on hydro-electrics will be provided and as soon as this is done an egg and broiler unit will be started.

"The aim is to make the community self-sufficient in food. So we would discourage wholesalers from coming in and buying the whole crop."

Tracor is also engaged in a number of commercial agricultural schemes.

In Lusikisiki an experimental subtropical fruit plantation is being run to test the feasibility of juice extraction and canning. Guavas, gooseberries and grenadillas are the fruits being used.

One of the biggest agricultural developments will be the 8 000ha sugar plantation in North Pondoland. At present seed cane is being planted with a view to starting full production in five years time.

Half of the area belongs to local inhabitants and the rest is government land. Tracor will supply equipment and management to the local residents who will be helped to supply cane to the mill.

"Once the locals see how the scheme turns out we expect their neighbours to join," says Mr Ellis-Jones. "Land is suitable all along the northern coast for sugar growing," he adds.

At present North Pondo Sugar, a joint venture between Tracor and the Magwa Tea Corporation, another state body, is farming 600ha of sugar for sale to a sugar mill in Natal.

Expansion of the project depends on the granting of a quota by the SA Sugar Association. However the Association has indicated a full quota will be granted, says Mr Ellis-Jones.

Tea production, run by State-owned Magwa Tea Corporation, has already attained considerable commercial success. About 1 500ha are cultivated in Lusikisiki, producing tea for both local and export consumption. Last year turnover was about R8m.

Expansion has been limited by the cost of tea production, which is higher than in Kenya and India, "but with the recent price increases we hope to increase the size of the development," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

Two import substitution projects have been started in Butterworth. Sunflowers are being grown on a trial basis for the production of vegetable oil and sorghum for the nearby brewery.

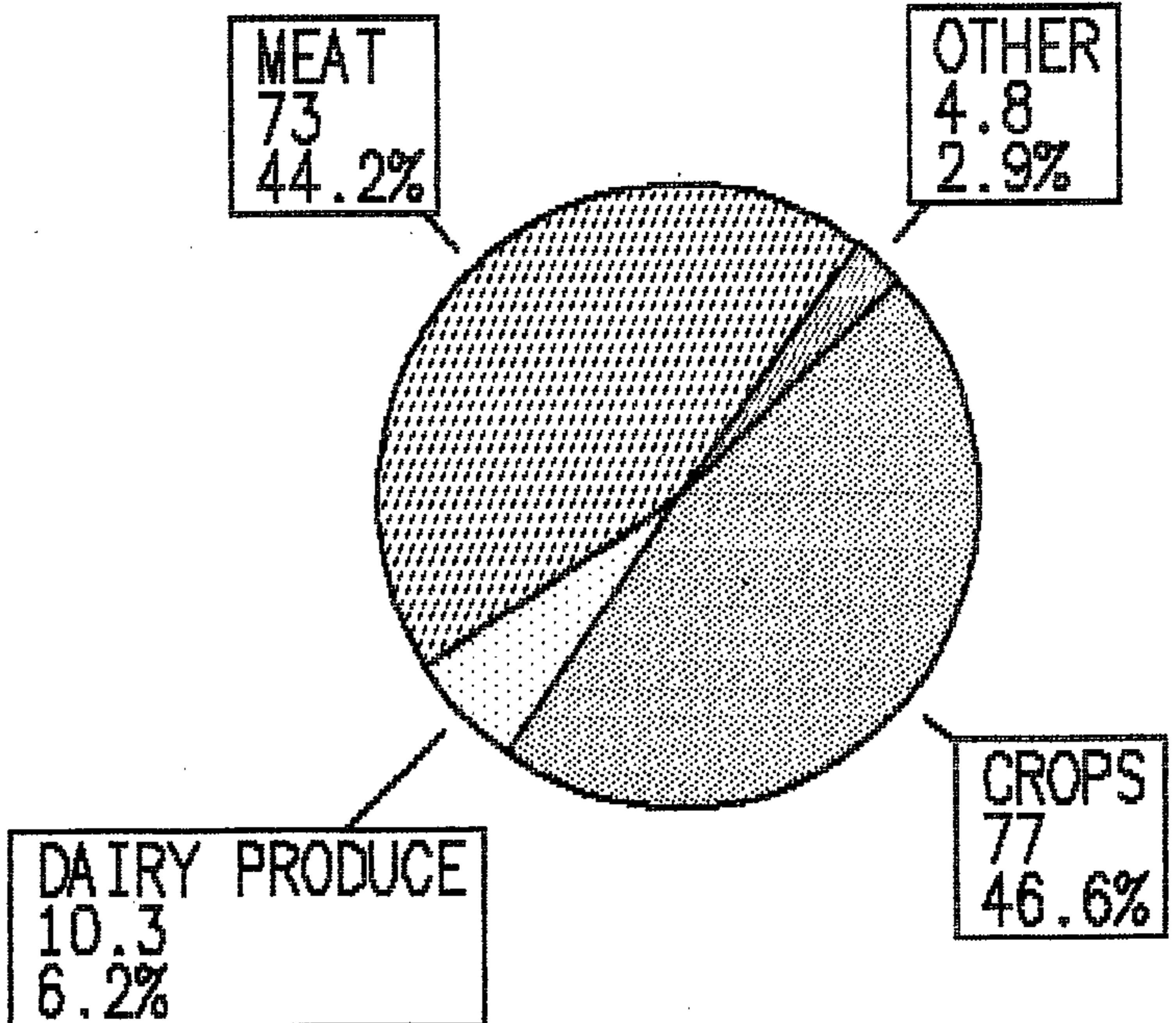
One of the biggest factors limiting the success of Tracor is the availability of experienced advisors to assist in the development and implementation of the projects.

Unfortunately agriculture suffers from a poor image, says Mr Ellis-Jones.

"Children at school do not view agriculture as an attractive career — it is something to take up only if there is nothing else available," he feels.

"However we are establishing a R750 000 in-service training centre just outside Umtata for the staff at Tracor and those at the Department of Agriculture."

TRANSKEI'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1981 (MILLIONS)



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# Agribusiness opportunity for SA firms

TRANSKEI'S renewed emphasis on agriculture is creating opportunities for South African companies wishing to invest in agribusiness.

"Much of our new agricultural developments are aimed at producing a raw product which can be processed further by the private sector," says the Transkei Agricultural Corporation's development manager, Mr James Ellis-Jones.

"We hope to elicit more involvement from South Africa's private sector in agribusiness but so far the level of interest has been rather disappointing despite the large amount of potential in this area," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

To increase the level of attraction for the private sector the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) is presently negotiating to have the decentralisation incentive package applied to agricultural ventures.

It is also hoped that zoning restrictions on industry will be relaxed.

"The problem has been that agricultural industries are far more location specific than others and so cannot locate in Butterworth or any of the other designated industrialisation points.

"However, we have also made representations to the Transkei Industries Board to have the location restrictions relaxed for agricultural businesses," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

He points out that the agricultural programme is also hampered by not having an efficient marketing organisation for agricultural

commodities, thus providing a further role for private enterprise.

"Although there are moves afoot to set up a marketing board there is still a need for the private sector to assist in the marketing of products."

Mr Ellis-Jones says the main areas where the private sector can play a role are:

- Fruit and vegetable canning.
- Juice production.
- Sugar milling.
- Brewing.
- Vegetable oil pressing.
- Prepared food-stuffs.
- Dehydration.

Negotiations are taking place with one company for the drying and packaging of beans.

In addition the private sector is expected to play a role in the Eastern Pondoland Sugar Project, which is expected to produce 40 000 tons of white refined sugar a year to meet most of Transkei's estimated 60 000-ton annual demand.

"We envisage the formation of a separate company to run the estate and the mill.

"This will be financed primarily through the Development Bank of Southern Africa but we also hope to attract private investment to provide some of the R70m needed."

The project will eventually be the biggest agricultural project in the region.

About 240ha of the scheme have so far been planted and this is expected to reach 800ha by the end of the year.

By the end of 1985 the plantation will reach 3 500ha and the mill is planned to be up and running by 1987, employing 2 500 people.



Tea is picked at the State-owned Magwa Tea Corporation's plantation. Magwa provides tea for local consumption as well as for export.

## Focus is on self-help irrigation

ALTHOUGH agricultural has swung away from large intensive agricultural projects existing irrigation schemes have successfully provided employment support for large numbers of Transkeians.

Because of the high cost of scale irrigation schemes Transkei has not been able to increase number. Instead there is more emphasis on smaller self irrigation projects of between 50 and 100ha.

Nevertheless two massive projects at Ncora and Qamata are producing substantial quantities of maize and vegetables.

The Ncora irrigation scheme covers 3 474ha under crops 2 600ha under sprinkler and under dry-land crops.

The scheme is primarily operated by local farmers with assistance from Interscience, an agricultural management company which is paid by the government.

About 3 000 families rely on the scheme for their immediate requirements and about 30 000 people in total are dependent on it.

There are 528 traditional owners and 900 other plots. Maize yields are about 5.5 tons a hectare and 4.2-million litres of milk were produced last year.

Ncora is thought to have the best cabbage patch in Africa. A 250ha plot yielded 650 000 cabbages the vegetable last year, providing a gross income of R1.6m.

About 40 tons of asparagus exported to West Germany in providing R130 000 in foreign exchange. This year 30 tons of strawberries will go to Europe, providing about R160 000 in foreign exchange.

The total gross income of the project is expected to be about R2.5m this year.

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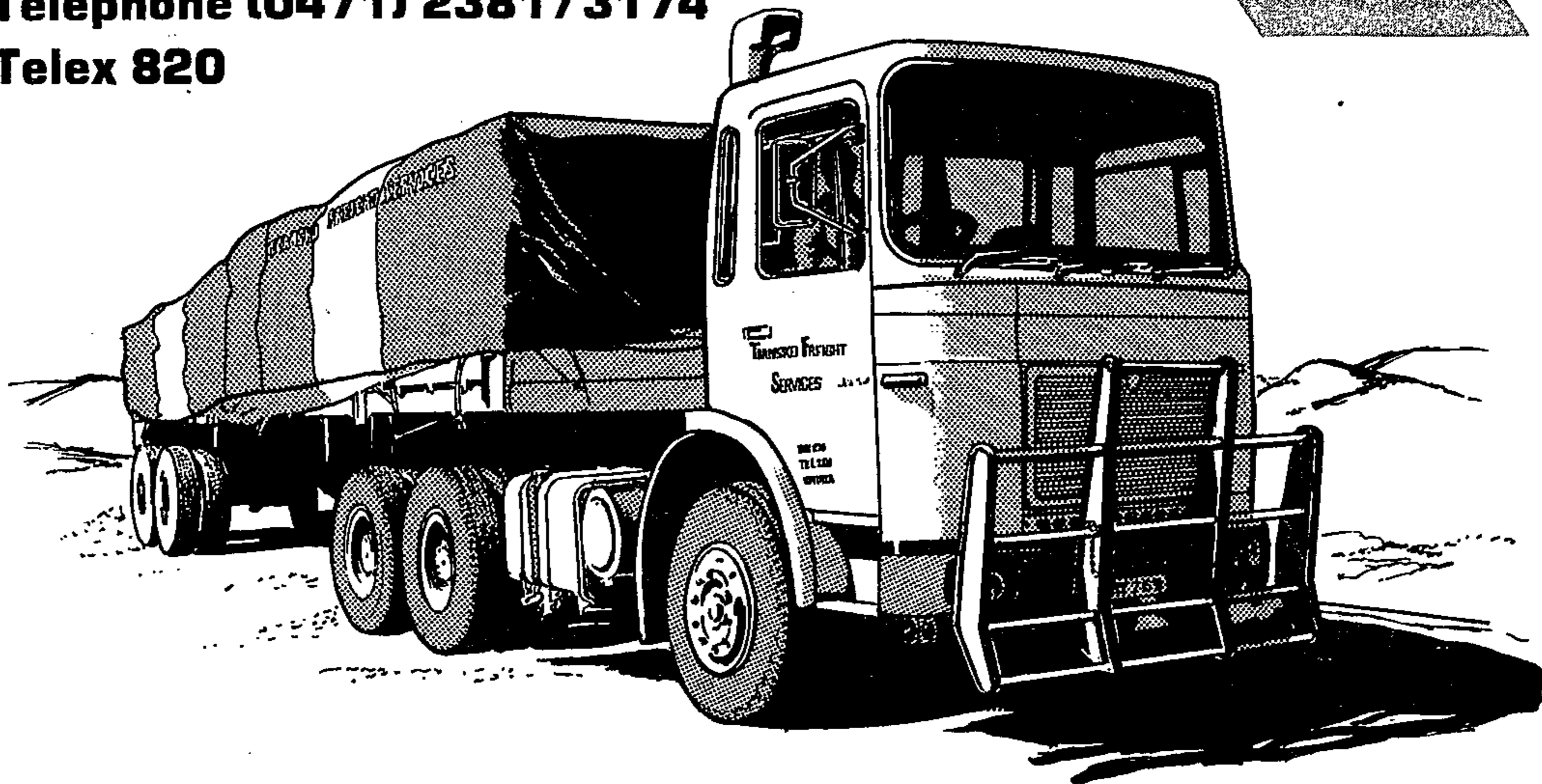
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### TRANSKEI FREIGHT SERVICES OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF TRANSKEI

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# Special emphasis on small business

SPECIAL measures are being taken to stimulate small business in Transkei as the sector is seen to be fulfilling many of the region's most vital economic development objectives.

Initially the Transkei Development Corporation responsible in general terms for small as well as medium business but, with the new importance given to the sector, the Transkei Small Industries Development Corporation (Transido) has been formed to concentrate on encouraging small business.

A major reason for the new drive is that the development of small businesses, which are typically Transkeian owned and operated, is a means of absorbing the local population out of a subsistence economy and into the free-enterprise system.

Furthermore, being highly labour-intensive, small businesses can be created with a minimum use of resources, allowing capital to be used efficiently in the creation of jobs.

In addition small businesses make use of local markets for local markets and since many small businesses operate outside urban centres they can bring the influx of the rural population into the towns and towns.

The definition of what constitutes a small business has not always been clear, however, Transido's responsibilities are over the informal, 'semi-formal' as well as formal businesses, says Transido's general manager, Mr Mike Jackson.

There are many definitions of a small business but many of the divisions made are unrealistic. Our requirement if approached for assistance is that the business has a working capital of not more than R100 000. Above this then it's in the TDC's domain.

Most of ventures assisted by Transido have assets of less than R5 000 and fewer than 10 employees. Pure trade where the product does not undergo any form of value addition is excluded, as is farm-hairdressers, cinemas, taxis and financial activities such as insurance.

Transido has had no trouble trying to attract entrepreneurs into the free-enterprise system, in fact there was a pent-up demand among the local population for assistance in starting small businesses, says Mr Jackson.

The projections we made when Transido was set up were way out and the response has been overwhelming. However, this has not been without problems since it has meant that we have had to grow much faster than we expected," he says.

The organisation is receiving about 15 to 20 applications a month, of which about half justify investi-

Transido provides business and technical advice, purchasing and marketing services and financial assistance.

Since its establishment in September 1981 Transido has given financial assistance to over 1 100 entrepreneurs. This varied from supplying pieces of equipment which might only be worth R300 to major loans of up to R80 000. However, average monetary assistance is in the region of R1 000.

The supplies division has a fortnightly distribution service which tours rural areas selling a variety of goods such as cloth, wool and wax. The average turnover is about R100 000 a month.

This is perhaps an even more important service than financial assistance as it allows the businesses to be far more competitive by providing materials at prices which are 20% to 30% cheaper than available elsewhere," says Mr Jackson.

A central depot has been built in Umtata and raw materials are bought for sale at prices marked up 10% to pay for administration.

Another part of Transido's activity is also aimed at developing a strong local building industry by training small contractors.

The building materials distribution division supplies bricks, cement and other raw materials to the value of R2,7m last year.

In addition, Transido provides a 10% guarantee of timely completion of a project by small contractors. "This is aimed at reducing the stumbling block many of these concerns face by not requiring 10% of the value of the contract to lodge with the government in case the contract is insufficiently funded."

Accounting and administration services are provided on a limited basis.

One area which has considerable promise is the development of new products and production technology for small businesses. Transido has recently worked with the newly-formed Transkei Applied Technology Unit (Tatu) to suggest which materials are most suitable for a particular manufacturing venture and offer advice on product improvement. Tatu also has a workshop for the development and testing of new products.

Small businesses set up shop Transido has a programme of putting up a series of low-cost factory flatlet complexes.

The first such unit consisting of 24 flatlets varying in size from 25m<sup>2</sup> to 50m<sup>2</sup> has been built in Umtata for R50 000. An expansion to the complex is currently under construction which will be units of up to 100m<sup>2</sup> in size. Another at Lusikisiki has just been completed and others are planned in Encobo, Butterworth, Cala, Sterkspruit and Cofimvaba.

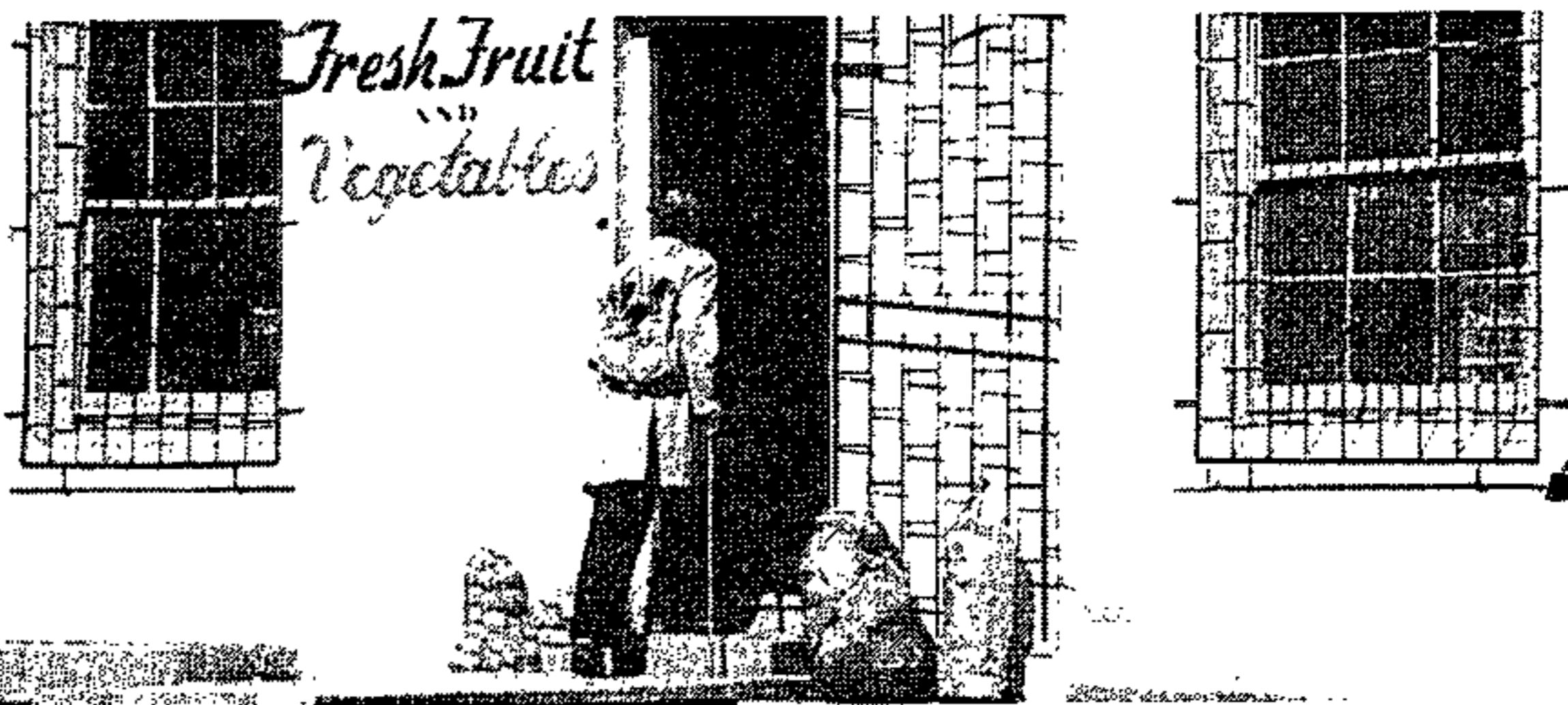
The process is a rather complicated and slow procedure as allocations take a long time to pass through the maze of bureaucracy.

Another difficulty in stimulating small business is the host of regulations inherited from SA which apply to industries across the board.

"We would like to see the removal of the legal restrictions on small business. The Factories Act is the main problem as many of these small concerns do not comply with such requirements as individual room labeling, hygiene standards and the provision of first-aid kits," says Mr Jackson.

"However the Government appreciates these difficulties and has not been too strict on enforcing strict adherence to the regulations.

"Nevertheless we are discussing this with the authorities and recommendations are being prepared for the exemption of businesses employing less than 100 people from the Factories Act."



Small businesses in Transkei are being assisted by the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation.

**Business Day**  
**MOZAMBIQUE**  
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**to be published on**  
**12th September 1984**

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# Now Avis looks set to become No 1 in Umtata

**HIRING** a car in Transkei without booking ahead can be risky.

There is only one small local company serving the region.

But increasing numbers of business travellers and an expanding tourist industry has caused the big South African car-hire companies to re-examine the market.

Fletcher's Car Hire was started five years ago by Mr Arthur Fletcher, with three cars operating out of the KD Matanzima Airport near Umtata.

Since then the business has grown to 15 cars and a bus service to the coast.

But the operation is threatened by the imminent entry of Avis, which has just received a licence to operate from the Holiday Inn in Umtata.

While Avis contends there is enough business for both companies, Mr Fletcher believes survival will be difficult when the international company arrives later this year with a micro-bus and at least 20 cars, as well as the ability to offer confirmed bookings from anywhere in the world.

"Demand has been fairly constant over the past couple of years and two or three more cars would be completely adequate to meet the requirements, which are mostly from businessmen," says Mr Fletcher.

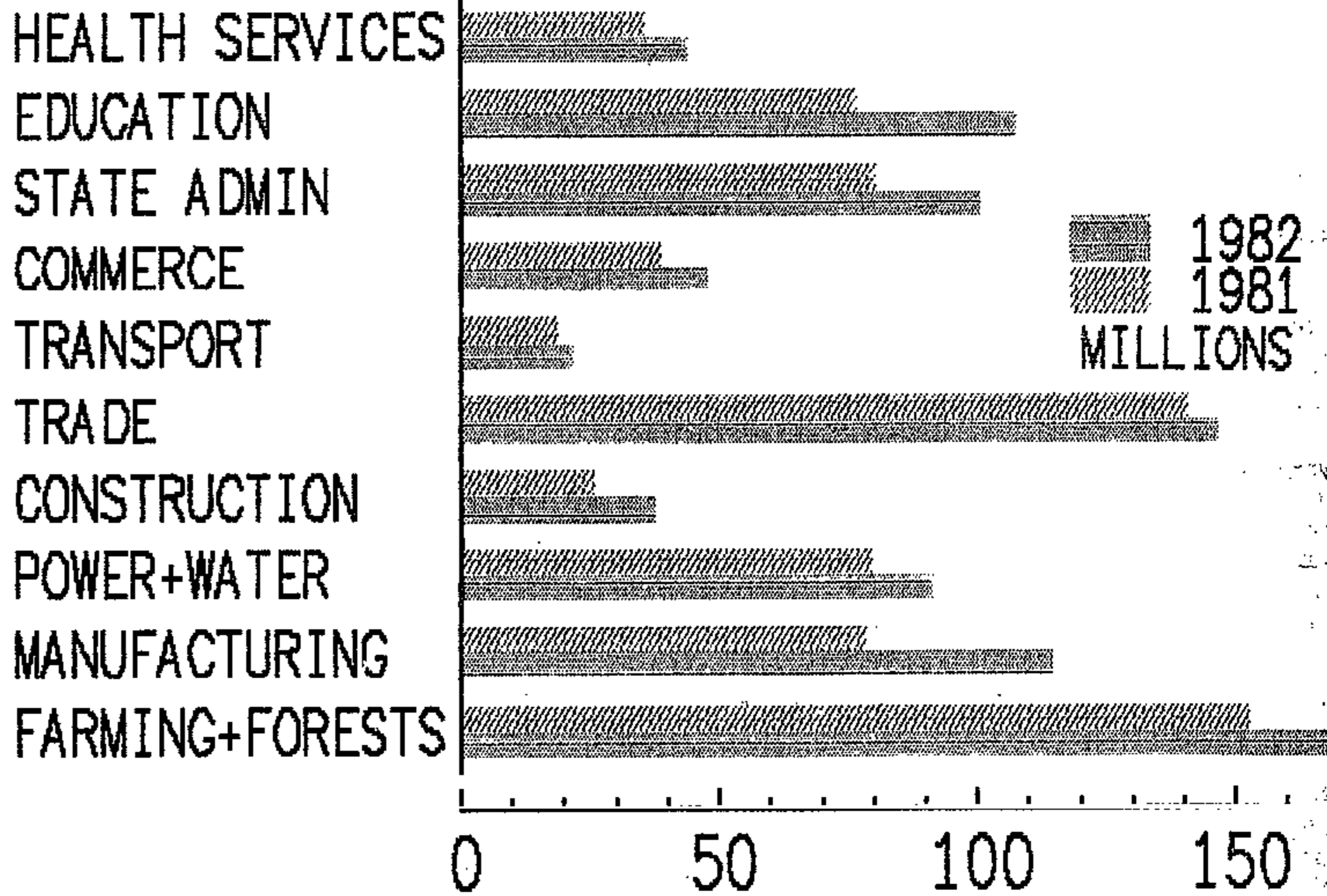
However, Avis' managing director, Mr Glenn van Heerden, says the rise in tourists travelling to the Wild Coast and expanding levels of business traffic should make it possible for both companies to operate profitably.

Ironically, Avis gained its knowledge of the market through Fletchers, which represented the company until the end of last year. Mr Fletcher then decided to go it alone and not renew the agreement when it lapsed in December.

He expects his long-standing relationship with travel agents around the country to help maintain business but his trump card is the exclusive airport franchise.

Fletchers holds the "airport tender" as it is known for another 2,5 years and although Avis is negotiating with the government for a right to the tender, Mr Fletcher is hopeful of retaining it.

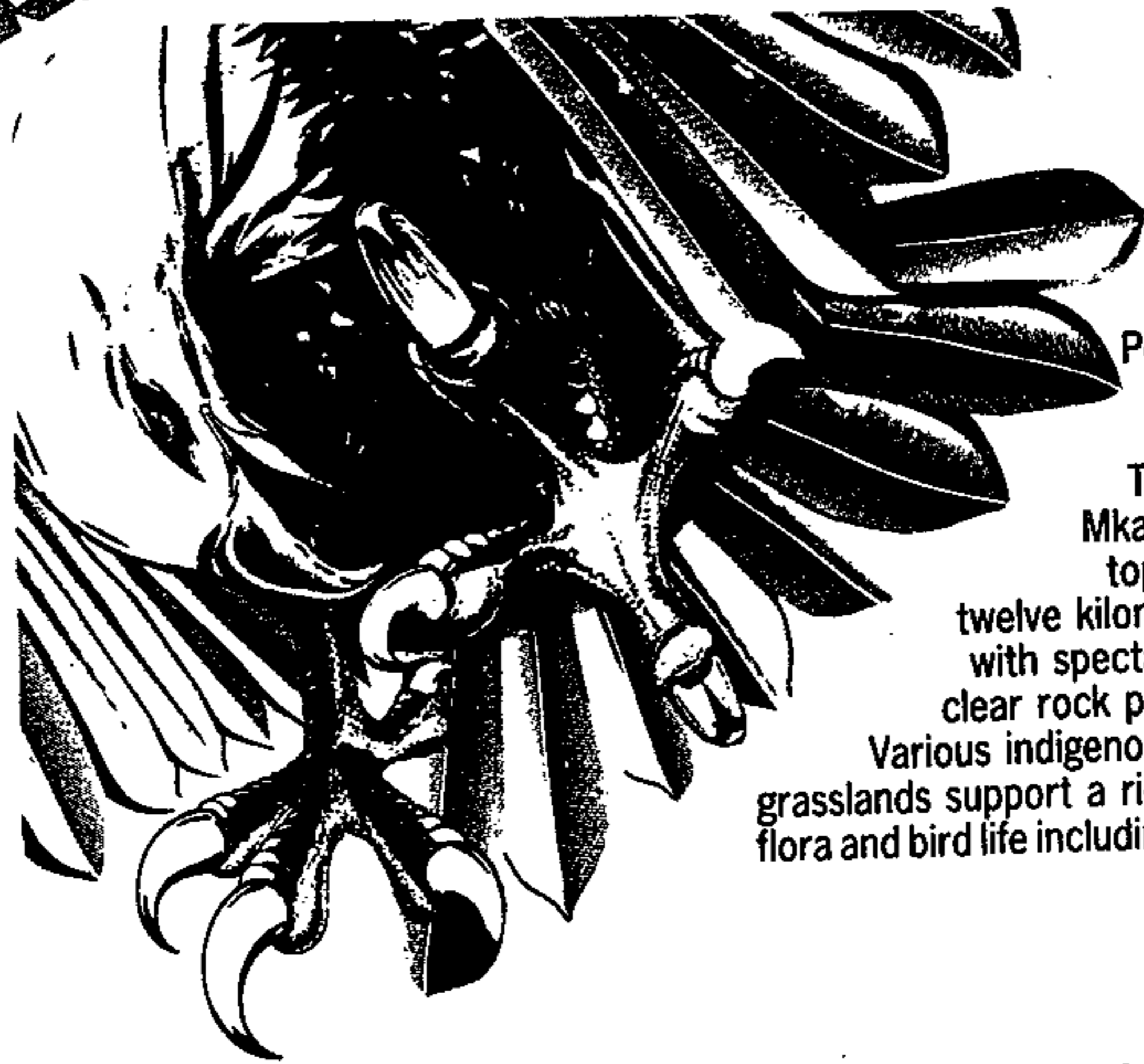
## TRANSKEI'S GDP BY MAJOR SECTOR



Transkei's economy is largely reliant on remittances from migrant workers. However the importance of this sector is decreasing and the above graph shows the growth of Transkei's internal economy broken down into the major sectors. The economic sectors which contribute most to Transkei's gross product (GDP) are education, State administration, trade, and agriculture. The sectors showing growth are education, manufacturing, construction, farming and State administration. Over the years to 1981 agriculture's share of GDP fell from 45% to 25%, the commercial sector rose from 11.20%, education/health advanced to 15% and government administration doubled to 11%. In construction the manufacturing sector only increased its share marginally from 5.7% to 7.2%. Transkei's per capita (excluding migrants) has increased from R43,7 in 1970 to R263 in 1981. However, incorporating the African consumer price index (CPI) over the period deflates the 1981 figure to R82,5 — an average growth rate of 5,9%. Between 1980 and 1981 real GDP actually declined from R83,6 to R82,5.

## MKAMBATI GAME RESERVE

MKAMBATI



Home of the rare Pondoland Coconut, *Jubaeopsis caffra*, situated on the Transkei Wild coast, Mkambati has a varied topography, including twelve kilometres of coastline, with spectacular river gorges, clear rock pools and waterfalls. Various indigenous forest types and grasslands support a rich variety of fauna, flora and bird life including the Cape Vulture.

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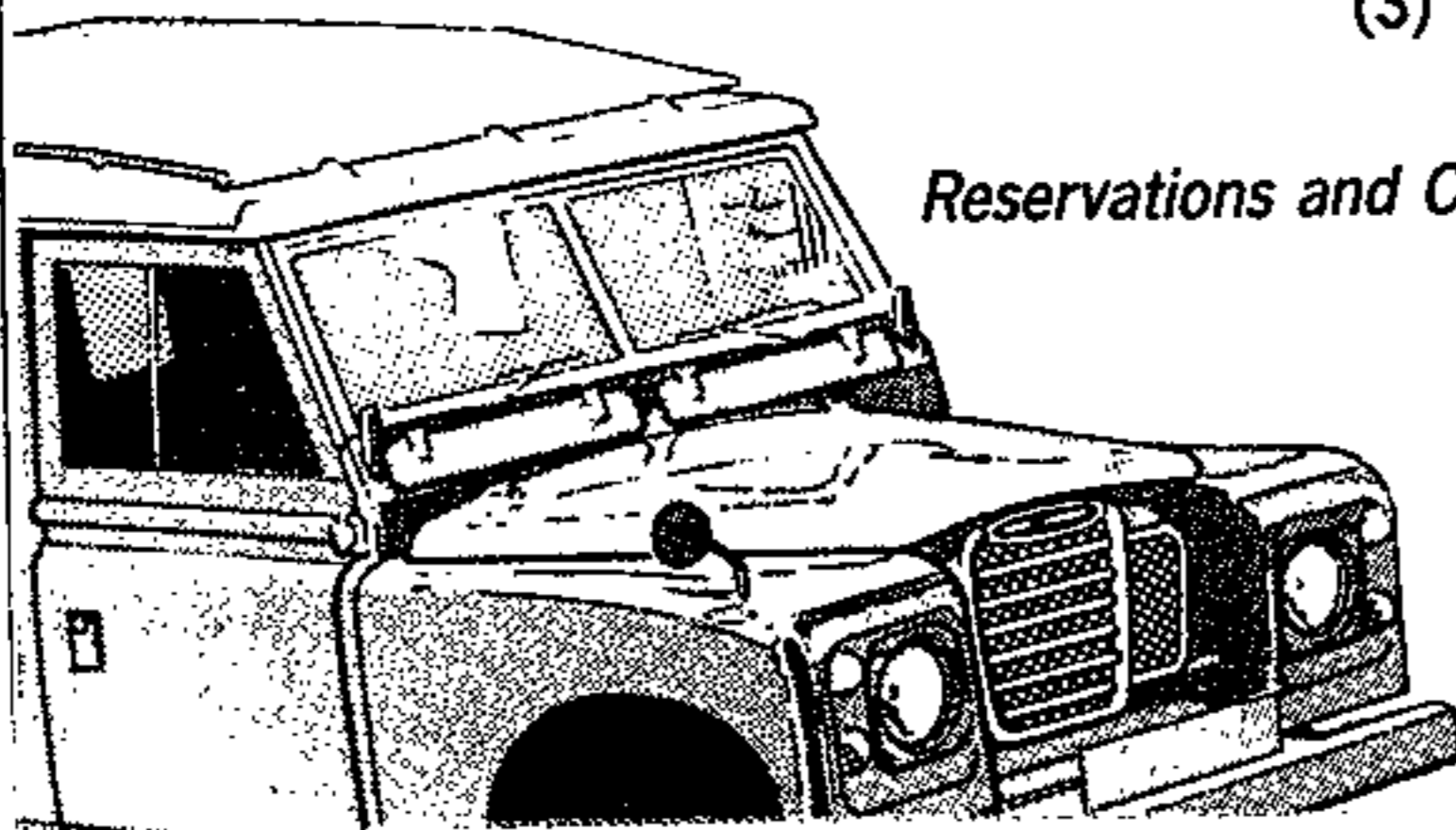
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# Deaths and detentions in Transkei

THE Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, confided he was worried about his son as we walked down a corridor to the office of Transkei's Prime Minister in the Botha Sigcau Building in Umtata.

His son is studying medicine at Medunsa, near Pretoria, and Mr Lujabe was concerned that he might be detained by South African Police for protesting against South Africa's new tri-racial constitution.

But, I said to the ever-courteous Mr Lujabe, Transkei Police also detain students. "Ah," he replied, "but we do so with good reason."

While we waited in the ante-room to Prime Minister George Matanzima's office, I mentally recalled details of some of the recent detentions I had read about on the plane trip from Johannesburg to Umtata.

Three months ago, 137 students at the University of Transkei (Umtata) were detained by baton-wielding Transkei Police for holding a mass meeting in a park near the university campus to protest against the deportation of six lecturers and the suspension of the 14 students — including the entire membership of the Students' Representative Council.

It later emerged that the emergency regulations under which the detentions had been made were invalid because they had not been laid before the Transkei Parliament, as required by the Public Security Act. The students could have sought redress for unlawful detention through the courts.

But within a fortnight of the Supreme Court ruling that the detentions were unlawful, the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, introduced a law to indemnify the Transkei authorities, from President Kaiser Matanzima downward, from claims for unlawful arrest.

The law was made retrospective to June 1980, when emergency regulations under the Public Security Act were first evoked.

## PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor



**KAISER MATANZIMA**  
Son-in-law detained

It was defended by Mr Letlaka as a move to protect taxpayers' money from students who had been interned for breaking the country's laws. The law, however, was slammed by the sole elected opposition MP, Mr Caledon Mda, as the "stick of a bully".

The detained students were released soon after the regulations were found to be invalid. At about the same time Transkei Police began the phased release of about 200 detainees from the Engcobo district, a traditional stronghold of opposition to Matanzima government.

One of the detainees, Mr Mxolisi Sipele, was the centre of a controversy less than a month ago. He was transferred from Engcobo Prison to Sulenkama Hospital in Quimba, where he later died.

Neither the police nor the hospital authorities informed his wife. His wife only discovered that he had died when he failed to make an appearance with the detainees from Engcobo after their release.

The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, insisted Mr Sipele was released from police custody when he was admitted to hospital, seemingly implying that it exonerated police for all responsibility for his death.

But a lawyer representing the Sipele family, Mr Prince Madikizela, was equally adamant that some of Mr Sipele's clothes were still at prison at the time of his



**GEORGE MATANZIMA**  
Few in detention today

death, a clear sign, in his view, that Mr Sipele was still, in strict terms of the law, in police custody.

Detentions, and deaths in detention, are central to any appraisal of Transkei — especially as detainees have included Cabinet Ministers (Mr S K Ndzomo, who was Minister of Interior until the month before his death in detention in September 1980), MPs, (the latest of whom was Mr Mzwandile Matutu, a member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party), top army officers (former army commander Brigadier R A Keswa) and even relatives of President Matanzima (Mr Prince Madikizela, the lawyer son-in-law of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima).

Detentions therefore seemed an appropriate point at which to begin the interview with Prime Minister Matanzima, who is also Transkei's Minister of Police and Defence.

"There are very few people in detention today," the 66-year-old Chief Matanzima said. "But the police would be better able to answer that than me."

The conversation turned to the Engcobo detentions.

"Engcobo is a troublesome area. It has been troublesome from time immemorial. There was a tribal feud (before the most recent detentions there). Two chiefs were squabbling over the chieftainship. There were killings."

"The detentions were made to

keep the peace and to enable the police to question the detainees and find the culprits. Several men have since been charged with various crimes."

Mr Madikizela, however, offered a different perspective on the strife.

The trouble started, he said, when the Transkei authorities tried to impose a headman on the region without its consent and evoked popular resistance. The government nominee was murdered and, in the wake of his death, the authorities accepted a man elected by the people as headman, Mr Madikizela added.

Chief Matanzima, however, was reluctant to talk about the death of Mr Sipele. "I can't really comment about that. I think the general could give a better reply."

The general referred to was General Jabu Mantutle, Transkei Commissioner of Police.

The Mail had approached him for comment earlier. He referred the Mail to Brigadier Kawe, of the Security Police, who said Mr Sipele had died about a month after being released from prison, adding that the family could have raised the question with the police of why they had not informed them he had died at the time of his death.

Of deaths in detention in Transkei in general, Chief Matanzima said: "The deaths have proved to be from natural causes. You can't prevent that ... As Minister of Police, I would take strong exception if a death in detention was proved to have been caused by the police."

Mr Madikizela, who has been approached by the Sipele family to help them and who has acted for detainees in the past, said: "I am satisfied that Mr Sipele was not assaulted by the police and that he died of natural causes."

But, seated in his office immediately opposite the Botha Sigcau Building, Mr Madikizela added a rider to his statement.

"Outside of Umtata conditions in jail are very bad. Prisoners are not given enough blankets. The food is unhygienic. If people are not strong they succumb."



# s and detentions in Transkei

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"Outside of Umtata conditions in jail are very bad. Prisoners are not given enough blankets. The food is unhygienic. If people are not strong they succumb."

Mr Madikizela was himself detained without trial in 1981 and held in prisons in Umtata, Engcobo and Cofimvaba. When he was released without being charged, he initiated legal proceedings against the state for unlawful arrest. The matter, however, was settled out of court.

His clients include released Engcobo detainees, some of whom, he said, had been hospitalised with swollen legs and chest complaints. But they will not be able to seek redress because of the newly-passed Indemnity Act.

Another contentious issue in Transkei is that distribution of national income is "exceptionally skewed", as two research officers of the Development Bank of Southern Africa have put it.

Research by the Institute for Management and Development Studies at Unitra shows that the top 10% of the population earn nearly 45% of the national income while the bottom 10% earn less than 1%.

The division largely overlaps with the urban-rural divide — and, as an article in Development South Africa noted, the uneven distribution of income is shapening, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

Chief Matanzima initially questioned the above figures, remarking that it is difficult to make that precise a differentiation between rich and poor.

But when it was pointed out that the figures were put out by an institute affiliated to Unitra, he said: "I am concerned about men in the rural areas ... I want to improve agriculture, which is the most important part of our economy. It is the backbone of the economy."

It is common cause that there is a need for radical development in the rural areas. As the Development Bank researchers observed: "The absolute level of household income confirms that poverty is adopting proportions of great magnitude. In Transkei 85% of rural households earn an income lower than a conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level."

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## 260 male students held in Transkei

### Education Reporter

ALL live-in male students at the University of Transkei (Unitra) — about 260 — have been arrested and are being held in a police camp in Umtata, a senior lecturer claimed today.

The lecturer, who claimed to have seen the arrests yesterday, said police arrived "en masse" at the campus, where there has been unrest since May, about 6am.

"They surrounded the male hostel and told students to come out. Those who did were chased by policemen with batons into waiting police vehicles," said the Unitra staffer, who asked not to be identified.

### BADLY BEATEN

"Police then entered the hostel and searched the rooms. Many of the students who had tried hiding in the building were badly beaten and some were bleeding profusely when they were bundled into police vehicles and driven away."

He said only male students had been arrested.

The arrests followed an incident on the campus on Tuesday when the principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe — who is disabled — was surrounded by students when he left a senate meeting.

"The students were dancing and singing freedom songs and it is possible one of the students knocked him. Anyway, he fell to the ground. Other students then stepped in and kept anyone from going near Professor van der Merwe.

"I have no doubt that yesterday's arrests were purely a retaliatory action, as Professor van der Merwe met the Transkeian president within hours of this incident."

### BOYCOTTING

Students began boycotting lectures on Monday last week in protest against the tricameral parliament elections.

The senate decided on Tuesday to close the university early for the short vacation and to reopen on September 11.

Attempts to contact Professor van der Merwe were unsuccessful. His secretary said he was "busy with meetings all day and has a businessman's lunch, so he won't be able to talk to the Press".

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, General J Mantule, said he had given instructions that all inquiries be directed to him.

"But I am not prepared to say anything to you. Now or ever. It is a police matter."



# Cutting through <sup>103</sup> Transkei red tape

The Transkei offers businessmen a golden opportunity to invest and provides generous concessions and financial assistance.

But there is red tape, so potential investors can save time and money by careful preparation.

This outline should help eliminate unnecessary inquiries and reduce red tape. It also provides useful contacts to facilitate itinerary preparations.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is responsible for homeland development and is based in Umtata.

The most practical approach would be to direct preliminary inquiries to the development division.

Mr Pieter Bosch, head of the development division, is on telephone 0471-3680. He will supply names of contacts and describe the development process in detail.

Mr M Jackson heads TDC's small industries division. Telephone 0471-2352.

Mr J Roelofse, timber division head, can be reached at 0471-4179.

Mr Ken Humphries, head of agricultural development, can be contacted at 0471-3705.

There are two major industrial development centres in the Transkei — Umtata, the capital, and Butterworth, about 114 km to the south-west. Umtata is about 950 km from Johannesburg.

Businessmen are advised to travel through the Transkei, talking to as many industrialists as possible before making up their minds about investment.

Transkei Airways (0471-3561) has daily return flights between Johannesburg and Umtata.

Border Air has daily flights to East London and Durban. Phone East London 0431-462267 or telex 250062.

The Holiday Inn is Umtata's only major hotel. Telephone 0471-2181. The Bungalow Hotel in Butterworth is on 04341-3039.

Fletchers (0471-2593) operates the only car hire in Transkei but its service is sporadic. Businessmen may be better off flying into East London, renting a car from a major operator at the airport and driving through But-

This is the final article in the series by finance writer Bill Levitt, in which he outlines the Transkei's economic potential. He reports from the capital, Umtata.

terworth to Umtata, an hour away.

The only document needed at the border is a valid passport or Book of Life and R2 for a temporary visa.

There are three major banks in Transkei — Barclays (0471-2223, telex 881), Standard (0471-2227, telex 722) and the Bank of Transkei (a Volkskas bank at 0471-3361, telex 720).

Other useful contacts include the Chamber of Industries head quartered in Butterworth. Phone 04341-3383, telex 709.

The Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei has extensive material covering almost all facets of life in Transkei, including key economic and market indicators.

Mr Peter Wakelin, deputy director, can be reached at 0471-3492. Mr Richard Haines, senior research fellow, is on the same number.

One of Transkei's finest attractions is its Wild Coast resorts — a short distance from Umtata.

Businessmen wishing to visit the Wild Coast during their trip can make reservations by phoning 0471-4271.

All major credit cards are accepted in the Transkei.

Many of TDC's senior officials speak Afrikaans and English.

Transkeian cabinet ministers are easily accessible and quite willing to discuss investment projects.



# 500 arrested in Unitra raid

NEARLY 500 male students of the University of Transkei were this week taken from the campus in police vans and trucks after a baton-charge on the students early on Wednesday.

A police spokesman said the police were investigating an incident in which the Principal, Professor B van der Merwe, was allegedly pushed to the ground on Wednesday as chanting students milled around him and the Registrar, Mr S D Majokweni.

Professor van der Merwe, who is crippled from an accident last year, was left lying on the ground and was reported to have been helped onto his crutches by Mr Majokweni.

Female students said everybody was ordered out of the residences by police and beds and

other furniture were turned upside down as male students were flushed out with sjamboks and rubber truncheons. Some were reported to have been thrown into the trucks bleeding from head wounds.

## Meals

By noon all the policemen had left the campus and the female students remained on the university grounds

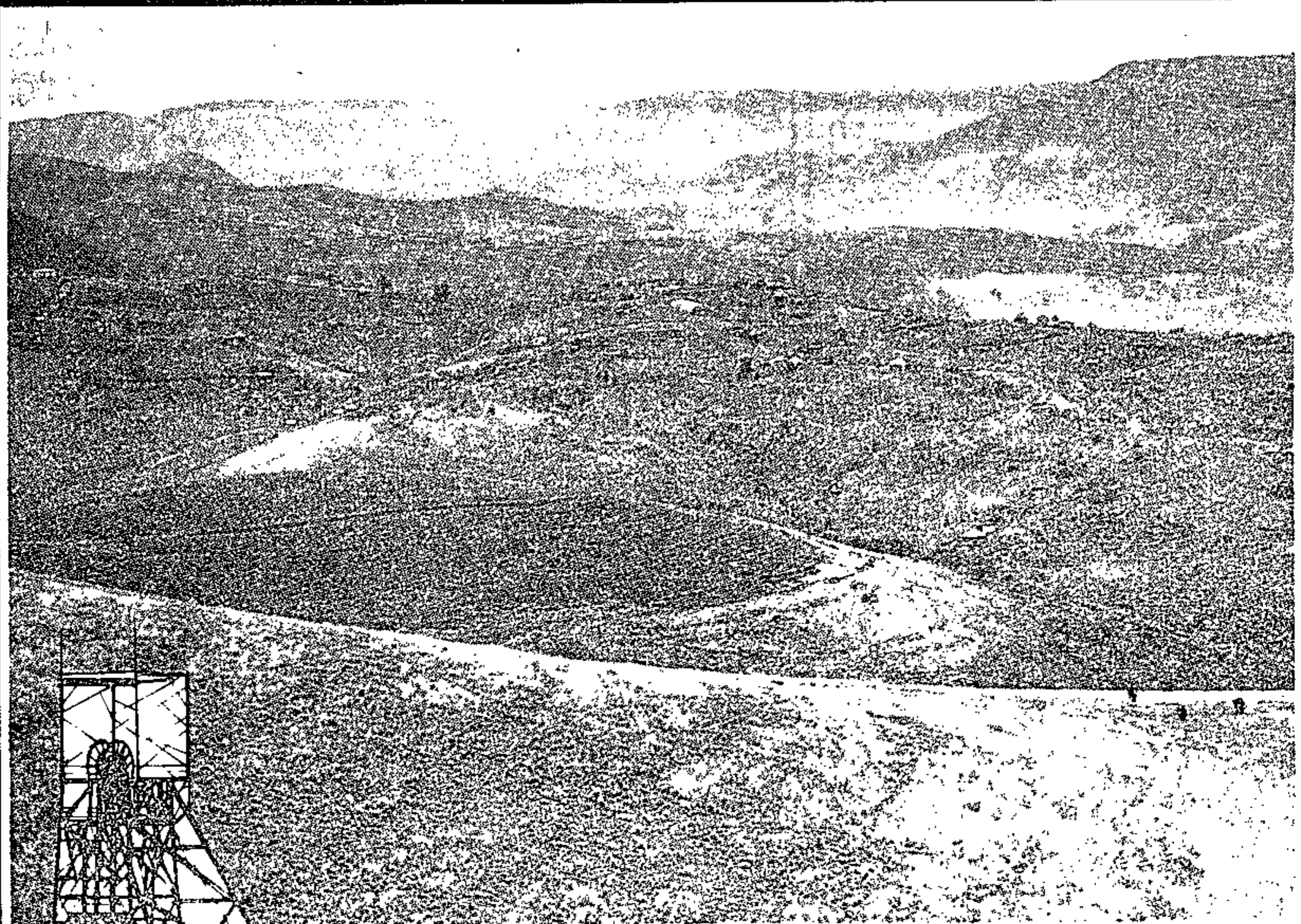
without having had their meals. It was not clear at this stage whether the boycott of lectures, which began last week, would continue.

The Students Representative Council leaders could not be contacted for comment.

Professor van der Merwe said normal lectures would resume on September 11 when the university re-opens after a short vacation. — Sapa.



# There's Gold in Transkei



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19/84

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27

2. Dispatch

# New settlement to house 2 000 families

**EAST LONDON** — More than 2 000 families from two transit camps and a settlement in Transkei will be resettled at a new township at Whittlesea in Ciskei.

The township, Ekuphumleni, is being built at a total cost of R33,7 million provided by the South African Department of Co-operation and Development following recommendations by the Wentzel Commission.

Ekuphumleni is situated in the Sada area, alongside the Hewu resettlement camp which already houses thousands of displaced people, many from the "white corridor" separating Transkei and Ciskei.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, media liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said R13,7 million had already been spent on the project. He said the township would be completed within the next four years and construction was providing jobs for about 400 people.

Two schools had already been built and a third school and recreational facilities were envisaged.

Each of the 2 000 planned homes at Ekuphumleni will have running water, two bedrooms, a lounge, kitchen, toilet and shower, and can be bought for about R8 000. The 723 occupied homes are rented at present.

The Queenstown municipality, acting as agents for the department, have appointed a "special organisation" to build the 258,6 hectare township. Mr Trevor Durant, Queenstown City Engineer, said that in the three years since construction began, gravel roads and water-borne sewerage had been built.

He said the special organisation assisted the department with planning, and the completion of the township depended "solely on funds made available each year by the department."

People from Oxton, Silver City and eZibeleni were being moved to Ekuphumleni.

Oxton and Silver City are "temporary resettlement areas" where people from Ilinge in Transkei had been placed. eZibeleni is a township in Transkei from where Ciskeians are being moved.

A Queenstown municipal spokesman said the special organisation was building schools, clinics and creches, but the construction of shops was up to individual shop owners.

A Surplus People's Project (SPP) report, under the auspices of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC), which monitors removals in the Eastern Cape, said 60 000 people were expected to be moved into the area, and more than 100 000 people were already in Sada.

Mr Don Pinnock, chairman of the GRC, said the "flashy, high-profile houses" of Ekuphumleni were situated in the midst of the huge Hewu resettlement camp filled with "tomato-box houses". He added that many of the people at Hewu had already been moved four times.

Mr L. B. Williams, Ciskei's Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, said recently that Ekuphumleni would be "more or less on the same lines as Mdantsane".

The SPP report stated that the area was to serve the same function — "a dormitory for the

workforce" — for Queenstown as Mdantsane served for East London.

The report said that Dongwe (an earlier name for Ekuphumleni, which means "a place of rest") was the most permanent and solid area of the resettlement camp, and might eventually form the core of the camp.

Mr Pinnock expressed doubts as to whether the occupants, many relying on income from contract labour in South Africa, could afford to live in the township, the costs of which "presuppose urban incomes".

Mr Pinnock said that employment in Queenstown, which was 30 km away, and migrant labour were the only possibilities for acquiring jobs.

Mr A. J. Niemand, traffic superintendent for the Ciskei bus company in Whittlesea, said three buses travelled from Queenstown to Whittlesea in the morning, and three from Whittlesea to Queenstown in the evening.

Only the 4.45 am bus ferried workers to Queenstown. "Ninety per cent are shoppers," Mr Niemand said. — DDR











Sweeten #19,184 (103)

# 'No' to parents' meeting

**PERMISSION** for the parents of some 200 detained University of Transkei students to hold a meeting has been refused by an Umtata magistrate.

Mr Zilindile Sangoni, an attorney representing the students, said a magistrate yesterday turned down the application for a parents' meeting on the grounds that it would hamper police investigations.

Mr Sangoni said he had not obtained a full list of the detained students from the police or been notified when they would appear in court.

According to a campus source, 260 students were detained on August 29 in terms of Transkei's emergency regulations. Other sources put the figure at 200.

Unitra students had been boycotting lectures

in protest at the deportation of eight lecturers from Transkei.

Mr Sangoni said yesterday he had written a letter to the Transkei Commissioner of Police, General J Mantule, requesting permission for parents who wished to discuss the detentions to meet tomorrow.

The university is presently on vacation and will reopen on September 11.



*103* *Q. Dispatch*  
**200 boarders expelled**

UMTATA — *8/9/84* More than 200 boys at St John's College here were expelled from their hostels yesterday and ordered to be day scholars.

ting arrangements for the dining hall. He said all pupils would sit according to their classes.

Trouble apparently started when the principal, Mr J. French, told Standard 9 and 10 pupils that there were new sea-

The pupils rejected this and then invaded the kitchen, turning tables upside down and breaking glass plates. —  
DDR.





In Afghanistan with guerrillas

## crews war zone

guns and where they had been staying and found the house where they had slept only hours earlier totally devastated by a direct hit from a bomb which had killed eight people, including their host.

In Johannesburg yesterday, cameraman Chris Everson, 31, who had filmed in the Kabul area, said: "We came under quite a lot of artillery bombardment.

"There is aerial bombing, sometimes three times a day, from Russian MiGs.

"Early one morning we awoke to find two helicopter gunships circling above us. That was a pretty hairy experience."

## h hopes detainees

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**By KENNY NAIDOO**

terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Law and Order was obliged to serve detainees with a written statement setting forth the reasons for their detention and as much of the information which induced him to issue the notices as could be disclosed without detriment to the public interest.

The judge described as "insufficient" the Minister's statement that he was satisfied that the detainees had attempted "by their actions and utterances to create a revolutionary climate which could endanger law and order."

"He has not given any of the information which induced him to issue the notices," said the judge.

# Kei bid to seize R30m beer firm

**By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE**

A SMALL Transkei company, which is apparently supported by the Umtata government, has tried to seize control of a brewery worth more than R30-million belonging to the giant SA Breweries.

The takeover bid was led by a Transkei diplomat who is being sought by the South African Police for assistance in their inquiries into alleged cheque fraud.

He is Mr Liston Ntshongwana, believed to be related to Transkei's ruling Matanzima family and still formally attached to the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria.

His company, Trans-Versal Industries, is worth only R200 on paper.

It is the same firm that was recently prevented by a court order from taking over two fuel depots belonging to the Transkeian Development Corporation (TDC).

SA Breweries, meanwhile, has taken legal steps to protect its Transkei property, Ohlsson's Cape Breweries in Butterworth, against any further takeover bids.

It owned no shares in the brewery, although it has an option to obtain 20 percent of the shares with provision to obtain another 25 percent seven years later.

In replying to Mr Ntshongwana's letter, the TDC pointed out that Ohlsson's had the right to operate in the Transkei for 99 years. It was also indemnified against any loss of control.

At this point the government of Transkei stepped in. The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr S Madikizela, wrote to the TDC criticising the 99-year contract between the brewery and the TDC.

### Obstacle

A source connected to a recently appointed commission of inquiry into the TDC has said that the Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, had also written to the TDC in connection with the brewery.

The source said the commission had information that Trans-Versal, with the aid of government members, would try to compel the TDC to exercise its share option and would then take over the TDC holding.

However, unbeknown to the would-be brewery owners, there is an obstacle in the way of their acquisition: Ohlsson's of Butterworth is registered in South Africa, not the Transkei.

Nevertheless, SAB is taking no chances. In Cape Town this week an SAB director, Mr John Seaton, said the matter was "coming up to court" and that SAB were preparing to protect its inter-

### Shares

The bid to take over the SAB operation began when Mr Ntshongwana, a director of Trans-Versal, wrote to the TDC demanding that the brewery be turned over to his company in terms of provisions that any company invested in or established by the TDC eventually be handed over to competent Transkeians.

But, according to Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the TDC, his corporation was not in a position to oblige.

## A colourful turnout for PW

**Political Correspondent**

A COLOURFUL ceremony is being planned for the inauguration of the State President, Mr P W Botha, on Friday.

Four services bands will take part in the parade, which will be centred on Cape Town's historic Grand Parade, from 9am onwards.

The inauguration service will take place at 10am at the Groote Kerk, and about 1 500 people have been invited.

Dr Jannie Roux, Secretary-General of the Office of the State President, yesterday said the inauguration will be inspected, and

ests in Transkei.

Several sources said this week that Mr Ntshongwana's company was merely a front for high-ranking Transkeian government officials who wished to gain control of many of the most profitable businesses in the country.

Mr Ntshongwana himself is said to be a nephew of the PM and his brother, State President K D Matanzima.

In his first letter to the TDC concerning the takeover, Mr Ntshongwana listed several people named Matanzima as potential directors of his company.

But, according to Mr Tarr, the only registered directors of Trans-Versal are Mr Ntshongwana and a mysterious American, Mr Clarence Lindsay.

In papers before court during the takeover bid of the two fuel depots that supply all petrol in Transkei, both Transkei's Prime Minister and the State President were listed as directors of Mr Ntshongwana's company.

Subsequently, however, Mr Madikizela issued a statement denying involvement of the Matanzima brothers.

### Fraud

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed this week that the assistance of Mr Ntshongwana, listed as a Minister in the Transkei's Pretoria embassy, was being sought in connection with a cheque fraud investigation.

Some years ago Mr Ntshongwana was reported to have been a witness to the abduction to the Transkei of Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British MP who worked as roving ambassador for the Umtata Government.

Mr Berkeley was beaten up by Transkeian security police.

Mr Ntshongwana has also been the subject of parliamentary debate about the disappearance of R10 000 in public funds.

A select committee said at the time that "this man seems to enjoy immunity from prosecution".

While he was president of the students' representative council at the University of Transkei he was accused by a commission of inquiry of having misappropriated R1 000 of SRC funds, as well as pretending to go to conferences at the university's expense and instead having gone to Sun City.

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# Held students: lawyers act to obtain names

*D. Raport 07/9/84*

UMTATA — Lawyers acting for about 200 detained University of Transkei students intend to apply for an urgent Supreme Court order compelling the Transkei Police to supply them with a full list of the students' names.

In a statement yesterday, one of the attorneys, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, said legal opinion was also being sought on the possibility of applying for the banning of a parents' meeting scheduled for last Saturday

to be declared invalid.

He said it had been expected that the students would appear in court yesterday but there was still no indication as to when they would appear.

"We are still battling to get the full list of detained students but so far the police have not supplied it to us."

He said the students' parents were "very impatient and worried about the fate of their children."

Meanwhile, women students who were not detained by security police on August 29 stayed away from classes when the university reopened yesterday after a short holiday.

Classes were deserted but one student said lecturers were present in case students wanted to attend lectures.

Neither the principal, Professor B van der Merwe, nor the registrar (academic), Mrs S. D. Majokweni, were available for comment. — DDR



# PAC member's appeal rejected

*(103)*  
*C Press 16/9/84*

SELF-CONFESSED PAC member Lawrence Vumankosi Ntikinca's appeal against his four year jail sentence was turned down by the Transkei appeal court this week under Transkei's public security laws.

When originally sentenced, the State had found that in October last year, he had taken part in PAC activities in Butterworth and Umtata.

He was found to have been in possession of a

By STAN MZIMBA

firearm and ammunition without licence.

He was also found guilty of stealing nine Transkei travel documents, an official date stamp and two official stamps of Transkei's Department of Interior.

Mr Ntikinca, a former clerk in the department, told the court he had obtained the official stamps, including travel documents, from a woman

called "Nontandazo".

However, he had pleaded guilty to possessing a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

The court had also heard how Mr Ntikinca had persuaded a man called Mr Mayosi to join the PAC.

The appeal court found that his actions — obtaining travel documents and stamps — was clearly in the interest of the PAC.



# Ndamase applauds leasehold appeal

*D. Dispatch*

*18/9/84*

UMTATA — Although Transkei was opposed to the new South African constitution and tricameral parliament, the government appreciated calls by the coloured Labour Party to grant 99 year leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape.

This was stated here yesterday by Transkei's Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, in reaction to a statement by the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, calling on South Africa to scrap the coloured labour preference policy and to accept blacks in the Western Cape and grant them 99-year leasehold rights.

Chief Ndamase said

Transkei was against the new dispensation and the tricameral parliament because it excluded blacks from participating in decision-making in South Africa.

"History has it that Xhosas have always looked upon the Western Cape as an area where they have a right to sell their labour," Chief Ndamase said.

"It is worth noting that the majority of Transkeians said to be 'squatting' at Crossroads in the Western Cape are employed but have accommodation problems.

"It is therefore incumbent upon the South African Government to accept Mr Hendrickse's suggestion". — DDR.



(103) Staff 20/9/84  
**Twelve executives dismissed in Umtata**

UMTATA — Twelve executive members of the Transkei Development Corporation, including the managing director, were today dismissed and given six months to vacate their offices.

The dismissal was confirmed by the chairman of the TDC, Mr A T Sigcu, after a special meeting. He declined to name the people involved.

He said a letter listing the names and signed

by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, stated that the Transkei Government had decided to "terminate the services of the management of the Transkei Development Corporation".

Neither the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, nor Mr Madikizela was available for comment. — Sapa.



# TDC silent on dismissed men's names

103 D. Dispatch  
21/9/84

EAST LONDON — The names of the top management of the Transkei Development Corporation who have been dismissed with the managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, could not be established yesterday.

All inquiries were referred to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, who was traced to a Cape Town hotel where he had booked in.

But by late last night, Mr Madikizela had not returned to his hotel room.

Meanwhile, in Umtata, Mr Tarr confirmed that an urgent meeting of the TDC board of directors would be held on Tuesday to discuss the implications of the six months' notice served on the top personnel.

He could not name the rest of the those dismissed but said the letter sent to them had been telexed to all the directors so that the matter could be thrashed out at the Tuesday meeting and a press release issued afterwards.

The deputy managing director of the TDC, Mr C. S. Manona, said yesterday that he had not received a letter about the dismissals.

Asked if he was among the 12, Mr Manona said he did not think so and refused to comment further on the matter.

Three senior managers were contacted last night but all refused to confirm or deny that their names were on the list of those dismissed.

They are the senior manager operations, Mr N. van Rensburg, the property manager, Mr M. van Zyl, and the senior financial manager, Mr D. Coote.

Mr Van Zyl said the letter had been addressed to the group and Mr Coote said it had not given any names.

Other senior management staff contacted but who were not available were the executive managers Mr D. Edwards, Mr J. Vogel, Mr J. Boschhoff, Mr P. R. Bosch, and Mr J. Cochran.

In East London last night, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the TDC, Pro-

fessor Wiseman Nkuhlu, said the dismissals had caught him by surprise and he conceded that they would definitely have an effect on the commission's ability to tackle the task.

He said the commission was scheduled to meet in Umtata today and they would seek an urgent meeting with the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about the dismissals.

"Our task was to evaluate the quality of TDC management and its effectiveness and also to look at the Africanisation programme.

"We have some evidence and the deadline for written submissions is September 30. I realise the dismissed people will still be around for six months but I cannot say whether their objectivity and independence would be the same as it was before the dismissals." — DDR.



TDC

(103)

walkout

report

denied

*D. Anjath*  
*24/9/64*

UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Sonny Tarr, has denied a Sunday newspaper report of an imminent walkout by some of the 12 dismissed members of the management staff before their six-month notice period has expired.

Mr Tarr said yesterday: "I know nothing about a walkout. I am still committed to the country and people of Transkei."

He said he knew nothing about further resignations following their sacking by the government.

"I've not received any resignations," he said.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, was not available for comment yesterday but was reported to have said in a radio broadcast that he would issue a statement on the TDC situation today. <sup>at</sup> DDR



By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THERE is fear and uncertainty among white industrialists, public servants and people in key positions in Umtata in the wake of the sacking of the management of the Transkei Development Corporation.

First signs of the turmoil created by recent actions of the Matanzima regime is the suspension of a R22-million pulp-factory project for Umtata by a giant South African paper manufacturer and the withdrawal of at least four other smaller investors.

Sources closely involved in the handling of the country's financial affairs say there is growing concern in Pretoria

over developments in the Transkei.

It was also learned this week from sources inside the SA oil supply industry that the five main fuel suppliers will cut off all petrol supplies to Transkei if takeover bids by a private company of Transkei fuel distribution depots go ahead.

It is claimed that the company is backed by the country's President and Prime Minister.

Developments in recent months include:

● A takeover bid by a Transkeian company, Trans-

Versal Industries, of the country's only two fuel depots and the brewery in Butterworth, owned by SA Breweries.

● Resistance by the TDC to government demands that the fuel depots be handed over to the Transkeians headed by Mr Liston Tshongwana, a nephew of President K D Matanzima and Prime Minister George Matanzima.

■ ■ ■  
The President and the Prime Minister were originally listed as members of

the takeover group in a government letter to the TDC.

● The subsequent sacking this week of the TDC managing director, Mr Soumy Tarr, and 11 other members of his management team by the Transkeian Government.

● The expulsion from Transkei of Unitra academics trying to uncover alleged corruption at the University of the Transkei, and in some cases in the government. Some academics are involved on a part-time basis with either the TDC or government.

People closely connected

to the TDC in Umtata this week said that it came as no surprise that Mr Tarr and his executive were fired.

They link this action to the takeover bids by Trans-Ver-sal, saying that TDC opposition to the bids would now be removed by replacing the top management with people more favourably disposed towards those involved in the attempted takeovers.

It has been established that the government letter to the TDC concerning the sackings mentioned no names — but merely stated that the employment of "the managing

director and his top management" would be terminated with the required six months notice on October 1.

But it is thought that 12 people to whom the letter was sent are those who have been sacked, including Mr Tarr.

■ ■ ■  
Legal advisers to the TDC have sought legal opinion in South Africa regarding the sackings.

But in Umtata, sources close to the TDC management say Mr Tarr and his

executive have accepted the situation and may even stage a walk-out before their six months' notice period has ended.

Significant of events in the Transkei is the overwhelming fear, mainly among whites, that they may be singled out as the sources leaking information to the Press.

All persons spoken to said they had already been interrogated by President Matanzima himself, or by the security police, or that their telephones were tapped.

At least one more deportation order concerning a white academic and part-time official was signed last week — though it has yet to be served.

All sources asked to remain anonymous as they fear reprisals from the Matanzima government.

# White fears after TDC sackings

(103)



# SIX

A CRUCIAL Supreme Court application will be heard in Maritzburg today in which the 'Durban Six' challenge the detention notices issued against them by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

If their application is successful it could resolve the crisis which has put the British Government in a spot.

If it is not successful, there is still the possibility that the six plan to continue their camp-in.

The six political leaders have been living in the Durban British Consulate for more than a week. They asked for asylum to begin negotiations with the SA Government on their detention orders.

The plight of the six has been given widespread publicity in Europe and other parts of the world including Nigeria, India and America.

One of the members of the UDF team which went to Britain to publicise the situation, returned to Durban this week claiming their trip was proving to be "hugely successful".

He said they had had three aims — to highlight the position of the "Durban six" and draw attention to the South African system of detention; explain the UDF's opposition to the new constitution, and to give publicity to the unrest in the country, especially the school boycotts, strikes and the conflict in the Vaal Triangle.

"In all of these aims we can claim to have done very well," Professor Jerry Coovadia said.

Yesterday, the legal representative of the six, Zac Yacoob, and Murphy Morobe, were in Ireland for talks with the Irish Foreign Minister who spearheaded the detention protest note from the 10 EEC countries only days before the consulate drama began.

Mr Yacoob has an interview arranged with the United Nations secretary-general and is discussing further interviews with officials of other EEC countries.

He has also held successful talks with the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mohammed Saeed, who promised to ask Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to intervene.

Her government will be asked to influence Britain to take a more active role in resolving the situation.

They had talks with officials at the Nigerian Embassy and with Chief Anyaoku of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

C. Press 103

# 'They told Unitra SRC to revolt'

23/9/84

By STAN MZIMBA

A FURIOUS war of words has broken out at the University of Transkei over a Cabinet Minister's allegations that the African National Congress had prompted the campus SRC to provoke the raging unrest there.

The allegations were made this week by Education Minister H T Bubu, and follow six months of student unrest at Unitra that culminated in the virtual shutdown of the campus and the arrest of almost 250 students.

Mr Bubu claimed this week that members of the SRC went to Lesotho late last year and met members of the ANC who "instructed them to re-activate ANC activities in the Transkei".

He said that since the appointment of the SRC executive "these gentlemen have been bent on adopting a militant attitude".

Mr Bubu's allegations have been firmly rejected by the SRC, who said the Minister was trying to smear not only the SRC, but the entire student body.

Meanwhile the 248 students held in a dawn raid by Transkei cops on August 29 made a surprise appearance in the Umtata Court on Wednesday.

The case was remanded

SEPTEMBER

RAP 'N ROUND



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# Cops poured acid (103) over man's privates C. Press 23/9/84

SEVEN Transkei cops who were sent to jail at different trials for crimes ranging from murder to assault, will remain behind bars — all lost their appeals in the Umtata Appeal Court.

They include three Umtata CID cops' David Nompondo, Robert Hinisa and Xolile Kupiso, who poured acid on the testicles of theft suspect Xamba Mgwebi.

They were each sentenced to six months in jail.

Umtata's former crime prevention squad commander Lt Newman Welcome Makaula was sentenced to an effective four years in jail for the murder of 19-year-old Langalibalele Man-tshongo, whom he shot dead in 1982 during police investigations.

Three former security cops — Godfrey Nceba Magaxeni, Lizo Lennox Nongogo and Vusumzi Desmond Mgugudo —

By  
**STAN MZIMBA**

were each sentenced to an effective two-and-half-years in jail for beating political detainee Adolphus Asiya Tetyane, who later died.

At the trial of the three CID cops, Magistrate C E Schutte heard that one of the cops poured a bottle containing acid over Mr Mgwebi's head while two others held him.

"I was later taken to the Umtata River in a police van by the three

cops," Mr Mgwebi told the magistrate.

"The same bottle was produced and this time I was asked to take off my trousers and the acid was poured in my anus and on my testicles."

The magistrate said in his judgment it had been a very serious, inhuman assault on a person who did not resist arrest and who had been co-operative throughout their investigations.



# Transkei haven for hit squads alleged

26/9/84

(103)

D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — A report from Quthing in Lesotho that members of the outlawed Lesotho Liberation Army are using Transkei as a haven and are sending hit-and-run squads into Lesotho from bases there has not been confirmed in Umtata.

The commander of the Transkei Defence Force, General Ron Reid-Daly, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the allegations.

Transkei and Lesotho had a "good relationship" the general said.

He said he could neither confirm nor deny reports of a "war" in the mountainous southern areas of Lesotho, or that Lesotho had installed security measures — sirens and floodlights — in the area.

"They may have problems of their own, but

that has nothing to do with Transkei," Gen Reid-Daly said.

The general added that "if we picked up anybody in this country bearing arms, they would be put inside."

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is also Minister of Defence, was not available yesterday for comment.

The allegations made in Lesotho follow escalating violence in that country, particularly in the mountainous southern area. In one incident, at Mazenod (15 km from the capital, Maseru) gunmen said to be members of the LLA shot a shopkeeper, Mr Nthofela Malefane, 54, who had seen his nephew gunned down last month.

Mr Malefane is believed to have been a founder member of the Basutoland Congress

Party, to which the LLA is affiliated. Friends of Mr Malefane could not understand the motive for the killing, carried out by two men who were claimed to be wearing "close copies" of the uniform of the official Lesotho para-military unit.

A shop assistant, Mr M. Lephallo, who had also been present at the killing on August 2 of Mr Atang Malefane, the nephew of the latest LLA victim, said the two killers had waited for their victim and when he entered the store from a back room "a man in army uniform took aim at Mr Malefane and shot him."

Another incident reported from Lesotho was an attack by 15 men on the Holy Cross post office, near Quthing, and the blowing up of two telecommunication links between Maseru and the south of the

country.

The incidents have been directly linked to the LLA by the Lesotho Government.

A Johannesburg journalist who has just visited Lesotho says that there is a war going on in the mountainous southern area is evident from the security measures introduced in an area renowned for its relaxed attitudes.

He writes that at Mofalehoek, for instance, air raid sirens have been erected on the roof of the local police station and at Mafeteng floodlights have been installed in the police station.

But, writes the Johannesburg journalist, the frontier between Lesotho and Transkei remains open, making it easy (in the journalist's opinion) for any LLA members who might be in Transkei to cross at will. — DDR-DDC.

LONDON



# Ntloko is new TDC head



MR NTLOKO

UMTATA — The new managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Mbulelo Monty Ntloko, graduated from Fort Hare University with an MSc degree in zoology.

Mr Ntloko, 40, is one of four children of the MP for Umtata and former school inspector, Mr P. M. Ntloko.

He received his junior certificate from St John's College in Umtata and his matric at Mariazell in Matatiele.

Mr Ntloko then worked as an assistant magistrate in Butterworth for a year before going to Fort Hare where he received all his degrees.

He was active in sport during his student years and represented Border at soccer.

After graduating, he taught for three years in Swaziland where his

wife, Peace (nee Tshabalala), comes from.

Then he returned to Transkei and worked for the government before being appointed managing director of Capital Radio.

The new TDC line-up also shows other prominent Transkeians.

The deputy managing director, Mr C. S. Manona, who was appointed in 1982 and retained his post following the dismissal of top TDC management, is a former history lecturer at the University of Transkei.

The new secretary and legal adviser, Mr Mbuyiselo Jozana, is a British-trained barrister who returned to Transkei recently from self-exile.

Mr Jozana, son-in-law of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was dismissed

from his post in the department of law at the University of Transkei a few weeks ago following a row about Afrikaans being used at a law conference he attended in KwaZulu.

He will replace Mr J. C. Vogel in the TDC.

The new senior manager in the public relations section of the TDC, Mr J. S. Danana, is an honours graduate from the Rhodes University school of journalism.

He replaces the mayor of Umtata, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza.

Mr A. Ngebulana takes over the post of administration control manager of investments from Mr Dendy Edwards while Mr W. Nyati takes over as senior manager operations from Mr N. van Rensburg.

The new senior manager of services, Mr R.

Ndungane, takes over from Mr J. Boschhoff while the new projects manager, Mr S. Nomjana, replaces Mr J. McGlynn.

The loans division manager, Mr A. Johnson, is replaced by Mr P. Moahloli.

It was reported at the TDC board meeting yesterday that 13 top management executives had been axed.

But the announcement mentioned only nine who had been replaced by Transkeians.

Other top management posts not mentioned in the takeover were that of the senior financial manager, Mr D. Coote, the development manager, Mr P. Bosch, and the property manager, Mr M. van Zyl. Two other top management posts are filled by Mr J. Cochran and Mr J. Oelofse. — DDR



**Dismissed officials to be paid out?**

103  
D. Dispatch  
26/9/84  
**Top TDC posts go to Transkeians**

UMTATA — Nine Transkeians have been appointed to replace the dismissed Transkei Development Corporation top management.

UMTATA — Severance compensation for the dismissed Transkei Development Corporation executives would be "urgently" discussed with the Transkei Government, the TDC board of directors decided yesterday.

It was also decided to retain all other key expatriate staff members on a "contractual basis, the period of which will be negotiated with the government".

This was announced by the TDC chairman, Mr A. T. Sigcu, in a statement after the board meeting.

Mr Sigcu said the board would seek "adequate and fair compensation" for those expatriate staff members who would have to leave the TDC "as a result of their dismissal in terms of government policy".

He said the board had also expressed its "appreciation for the dedication, commitment and effective management which is reflected in the record profits for the year ended March 31, 1984, of R13,5 million".

"This has enabled the TDC over the last 24 months to substantially reduce interest-bearing debt and simultaneously build assets to a total of some R227 million," he said.

"It is a record of which the board is justifiably proud." — DDR

The restructuring of the Development wing of the government following the dismissal last week of the management was announced yesterday by the Minister of Commerce Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela.

Mr Madikizela said the managing director of Capital Radio, Mr Mbulelo Ntloko, would succeed Mr Sonny Tarr as managing director.

The deputy managing director is Mr C. S. Mazona, who will be joined by the other Transkeians on Monday in the following posts:

Mr A. Ngebulana (administration control manager of investments), Mr M. Jozana (secretary and legal adviser), Mr S. Nomjana (projects control manager), Mr W. Nyati (senior operations manager), Mr J. S. Danana (senior public relations manager),

Mr P. Moahloli (loans division manager) and Mr R. Ndungane (senior manager services).

At yesterday's press conference, Mr Madikizela did not name the white management who had been sacked and given six months' notice.

Asked if the sudden axings were a result of the commission of inquiry being conducted into the TDC, Mr Madikizela replied: "That is no so. The commission of inquiry is still busy with its work. If there were any sins, they will be heard by the commission."

Earlier Mr Madikizela said the TDC was not being disbanded. It had played an important role in the development of the country and would continue to do so.

Explaining the restructuring, Mr Madikizela said the Africanisation of posts was in line with government policy. It was an ongoing policy in which the TDC had been caught up now.

"It must be made clear there is nothing new in

this. We all remember the time when secretaries of departments were expatriates. Today all government departments are headed by citizens of this country. Government has gone on smoothly and the heavens have not fallen in," he said.

Mr Madikizela cited take-overs of other departments such as justice, police and hospitals.

"We all remember when police stations were manned by expatriates. Today they are all manned by the citizens of the country and law and order is maintained.

"We remember when prisons were governed by expatriates. Today they are manned by citizens of the country and there are no complaints.

Mr Madikizela said the TDC take-over would be orderly and calculated.

"We will look for the best man for the job. The work of the TDC will go ahead unabated, only with changed personnel.

Managers' profiles P3



# T'kei lauds change in W Cape labour preference policy

27/9/84

E. Post

103

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government last night congratulated the State President, Mr P W Botha, on his announcement that Pretoria was scrapping its coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape and extending 99-year leasehold there.

In a statement issued in Umtata, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said the extension of 99-year leasehold would give blacks in the Western Cape a sense of belonging, possession and responsibility.

"The remorseless harassing of the blacks by South African Government officials and subsequent relocation was causing untold harm and misery on these unfortunate people," Mr Lujabe said.

The alleviation of the housing shortage would go a long way towards solving the problem of squatting.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, the key Government official in charge of black affairs in the Western Cape, said yesterday he was "delighted" with the policy changes.

He said he had repeatedly advised the Government over a long period that the abolition of the coloured labour preference policy and the introduction of 99-year leasehold in the Western Cape was "absolutely essential".

"I believe this will lead to much greater stability in the area. I hope the private sector and the Urban Foundation, which also pressed for these changes to be introduced, will now make their contribution."

The Western Cape branch of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) welcomed the decision and a Nafcoc spokesman said it was in line with a basic principle that people had a right to sell their labour where they wished.

He said the Government's decision was long overdue and would lead to a stable and happy black community in the area.

The Urban Foundation welcomed the extension of the 99-year leasehold to blacks in the Western Cape as a victory for human concern.

The chief executive of the foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said in a statement in Johannesburg it would offer great opportunities. Among these were that employers would be able to assist their workers to acquire their own homes and that every black who qualified for rights of permanence could now become a home owner.

Building societies and other lending institutions could now lend to blacks and self-help housing would become a real option and squatter settlements could now also be upgraded. — Sapa



Star 29/9/84

The

# Transkei's 'big boot' may cost investment

103

By Bill Levitt

The Transkei may have difficulty outbidding Ireland for one of Taiwan's biggest overseas electronics operations because of the recent sacking of the MD and 11 senior managers of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The multimillion rand prize would be the largest company to move to the Transkei since independence.

The proposed factory would likely be five times the size of the Pep factory in Butterworth, already said to be the largest.

A corporation source feared that the loss of senior managers who have about 110 years of collective service with TDC, would make further negotiations with the unnamed Taiwanese firm just about impossible.

"Business development is at a virtual standstill," he said in an interview from Umtata.

## PLANS SHELVED

"New appointees move in on Monday, but will those fired and given six months' notice be able to sign cheques or approve agreements?"

Another source said Sappi had suspended a R22 million project, and four other firms that were on their way to Transkei had "shelved" their plans for now.

"New firms may balk if negotiations cannot be carried out with homeland heavyweights," he said, noting that TDC had carefully built up its reputation to the point where its executives could deal directly with the top 100 companies in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The tumult began two weeks ago when the Transkei Government sacked Sonny Tarr, MD since 1981 and Dendy Edwards, executive manager of investments.

Also sacked were senior managers Koos Boshoff (services),

Bertie Van Zyl (property), Nic van Rensburg (operations), Denham Coote (finances), Sean McGlynn (project control), Johan Vogel (corporation secretary), Merlyn Johnson (manager of loans and credits), Angus Tibbits (administration control manager investments, and legal adviser Mike Clift.

These managers were all seconded from the South African Corporation for Economic Development. Four others were also fired.

Three managers were retained including Pieter Bosch, in charge of project development; Koors Roelofse, timber division manager; and Eddie Page, manager of the corporation's Butterworth branch.

The timber division, one of the corporation's most important sections, has been hit with mass resignations by key staff since the purge.

Sources said it was too early to determine what the long-term damage would be.

Sources said Bosch will announce in two weeks whether he would stay.

Official statements indicated that it was all part of the old plan to place Transkeians in top jobs.

There has been some speculation that the firings were directly linked to TDC's attempt to stop a private takeover of Transkei's multimillion rand petrol distribution network by the ruling Matanzima family.

Tarr, a TDC employee for nine years, will be replaced by Mbulelo Monty Ntloko who graduated from the University of Fort Hare as an MSc in zoology. Until his appointment, Ntloko was MD of Transkei's Capital Radio.

Among the replacements is M Jozana, who is son-in-law of President George Matanzima and becomes corporation secretary and legal adviser.

## Gold Fields w



## 1984 was year for S but there's lack of nu

Something was lacking, I kept telling myself, as I read the 1984 Sinclair Holdings annual report.

Before extraordinary items the group made a R1,9 million profit. This included non-recurring trading income of R979 000 from the sale of licensing rights of the Aquanaut pool cleaner in America.

Chairman Mr Eric Ellerine's report, while giving the facts, was curiously short on numbers and statistics. I felt completely in the dark.

He comments that "these re-

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Among the replacements is M Jozana, who is son-in-law of President George Matanzima and becomes corporation secretary and legal adviser.

It is not often you get to be a fly on the wall, but a rather interesting conversation took place at a recent formal dinner where Harry Oppenheimer and Mike Rosholt were seated next to each other at the top table.

During the meal Oppenheimer broached the subject of management structures with Rosholt and asked him whether Barlow Rand actually undertook the strict budgeting, drawing up of business strategies and forward planning etc of which so much has been written in the press.

Rosholt replied that it was very much the case and all these elements were extremely important parts of Barlow's business philosophies.

"I thought that was going to be your answer," replied Oppenheimer, "I've noticed a number of our chaps at Anglo doing the same thing. But I wish they would do it outside office hours."

□□□

Service has never been the greatest at Southern Sun's five-star Sandton flagship.

But surely the hotel board must take a hard look at whether all those stars are justified. How can a five-star hotel expect to retain that kind of rating when it doesn't even offer cigarettes for sale in the hotel.

The highly rated, and highly priced, Bulls and Bears showpiece pub in the hotel directed recent customers seeking the evil weed to the CNA in Sandton City. It wasn't because the cigs had run out either — all had been removed on the instructions of management.

If, however, it is just a thinly disguised attempt at trying to

## Insider

discourage smoking would they be kind enough to put up a sign and us puffers could then take our custom elsewhere.

□□□

It's always surprising to find out what certain people deem to be vital and pertinent information.

Asked at a recent press conference what was Old Mutual's shareholding in Barlow Rand, the insurance group's MD Frans Davin said: "Somewhere between 35 and 40 percent."

Asked the same question a few hours later a Barlow director replied without hesitating, "36,2 percent."

Makes you wonder who's watching who do what and who's actually getting down to doing it.

□□□

We all know the SABC has its little idiosyncracies, but some of them take an awful lot of beating.

Not long ago it refused to carry a TV commercial for a well-known brand of tea that featured a group of equally well-known chimps unless it was amended.

In this particular ad the chimps were doing a secret service routine, with one of the chimps playing the part of a Russian spy. What the SABC objected to was one of the chimps saying to the other, "Have you got the secrets, comrade".

For some reason the word comrade offended the sensibilities of the powers that be at Auckland Park and the agency was told to remove it.

However, after it was pointed out that if the SABC maintained this ridiculous stance we would have 10,000 or so people running from Durban to Pietermaritzburg every year in the Pal's Marathon, commonsense prevailed.

# year for Sinclair but there's a lack of num

Something was lacking, I kept telling myself, as I read the 1984 Sinclair Holdings annual report.

Before extraordinary items the group made a R1,9 million profit. This included non-recurring trading income of R979 000 from the sale of licensing rights of the Aquanaut pool cleaner in America.

Chairman Mr Eric Ellerine's report, while giving the facts, was curiously short on numbers and statistics. I felt completely in the dark.

He comments that "these results were achieved after making provision for foreign-exchange losses, slow-moving stock, bad and doubtful debts and a reduction in the value of investments which were considered over-valued. The group is healthy and trading well."

A search among the notes revealed R89 000 written-off investments, R238 000 loss on disposal of investments and R58 000 exchange losses incurred.

Just how healthy is Sinclair? Three major activities were highlighted: Aquanaut, the plastics division and the computer investment.

The Aquanaut is an automatic pool cleaner that is making great strides world-wide. The group's 60 percent equity stake in Plastmould-Injecta (Pty) Ltd also traded well.

The group's 30 percent equity interest in General Business Corp, holder of the Wang Computer franchise, resulted in no dividends.

Mr Ellerine warns that while the group balance sheet is stronger, gearing is still too high. In 1983 borrowings were R7,62 million, and now they are only R2,99 million, a meaningful reduction.

Accumulated losses of R3,86 million at the end of 1983 have been reduced to R1,61 million at the end of 1984 and for this reason no dividend was declared.

Increased profits are expected but not quantified.

The directors' report was featureless, apart from some waffle that the group does not equity account for its investments in associated companies but that this might change in 1985.

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# Court frees jail guards

103

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30/9/84

By **STAN MZIMBA**

WHILE Transkei celebrated its sixth independence anniversary on October 26, 1982, 11 convicts were locked up the whole day in their cells and denied food after allegedly being beaten up by prison warders the previous day.

This was claimed in the Umtata Magistrate's Court this week by a convict, Osmond Faku, in the case of four prison warders charged on nine counts of assault.

The warders, Lt-Col Nimrod Funani, Sgt Agrippa Ndaba, Sgt Gamael Nambe and Warder Joseph Makhetha, were acquitted on all counts.

Faku told the court that a fight broke out between two warders in the cells. He raised the alarm and the two men were subsequently hauled out of the cell. One of them, Thobile Tshewula, was bleeding badly.

A group of warders then returned and ordered everyone to strip naked and face the wall, while warders struck the prisoners with rubber batons.

Magistrate J. S. Schutte found that all the witnesses called by the State contradicted themselves.

It was therefore extremely difficult for the court to convict the warders on such evidence, the magistrate said.



NEW SCANDAL IN MATANZIMA'S KINGDOM

# Petrol grab could sink Transkei



Special report by  
**STEPHAN TERBLANCHE**

**TRANSKEI** could find itself without fuel if a takeover bid for the country's only two fuel depots succeeds.

This would bring commerce and industry in the territory virtually to a standstill.

This blunt warning has been given by South African oil companies to a Transkei Minister in Cape Town.

It follows an attempt by a Transkeian company — of which President Kaizer Matanzima and his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, were originally intended to be shareholders — to grab the two fuel depots with an annual turnover of about R40 million.

## Letter

In a letter couched in peremptory terms, the present owners of the fuel depots, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), were told by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela:

"This is to instruct you that the



**TAKEOVER:** from the left: Mr Ntshongwana, Prime Minister Matanzima and his brother, President Matanzima

Transkei fuel depots situated in Umtata and Butterworth be turned over to the company now being formed for the purpose by the undermentioned persons, as directed by the Honourable Prime Minister on 28.7.84.

1. Honourable Paramount Chief B Mtirara
2. Honourable Chief G Matanzima
3. Honourable Paramount Chief K D Matanzima
4. Mr L M Ntshongwana.

The takeover must take place with immediate effect."

The South African oil companies, who deliver fuel to the depots, were alarmed and took a united stand.

After word of the takeover bid leaked out, a new company, Trans-Versal Industries, was formed in the Transkei.

The Matanzima brothers denied involvement and only two directors were listed: Mr Liston Ntshongwana, reportedly a

nephew of the Matanzimas, and an American, Mr Clarence Lindsay.

This week the oil companies bluntly told Minister Madikizela that they would not do business with Trans-Versal. This would mean a total ban on oil supplies to the country.

The implications for the struggling Transkei economy — already viewed with suspicion by would-be investors after recent government actions — could be

disastrous.

An oil company representative said: "We view Trans-Versal as being merely a front for certain government officials who want the fuel depots for their own personal gain."

"We are not interested in doing business with it. We have a 10-year contract with the TDC and nobody in Transkei can touch a drop of our fuel. If they do, the industry will take action."

That would mean that no more fuel would be supplied.

In Umtata observers believe that last week's sacking by the government of the top management of the TDC, who stood in the way of Trans-Versal's takeover bid, was a direct result of the fuel wrangle.

The dispute between TDC and Trans-Versal is due to go to the Umtata Supreme Court again next month. The TDC has already obtained a court order stopping the takeover.

## Concern

Other recent events in the Transkei have caused concern among officials and industrialists. They include:

- The appointment of a commission of inquiry into the TDC, a move which one commissioner described as "nothing but a ploy by certain individuals to gain control of the TDC".

- An attempt by Trans-Versal to take over Ohlsson's Cape Breweries in Butterworth which belongs to SA Breweries.

- The sacking of TDC managing director Mr Sonny Tarr and 12 members of his management team.

## Elite are in full control Takeover bids hit R27m plan

AN elite group of high-ranking government officials and Ministers in Transkei control many of the profitable businesses in the territory.

In recent takeover bids of a South African brewery and two fuel depots by a Transkeian company, Trans-Versal Industries, the involvement by government officials, including the President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is apparent from an official letter which was handed to the Sunday Times.

## Relatives

A check through company records in Umtata revealed that many companies listed among their directors, and in some cases as sole owners, one or more Ministers or senior officials in the government.

Umtata businessmen claim that many more companies are indirectly controlled by Cabinet Ministers who appoint relatives as directors.

In a recent interview President Matanzima denied that he owned more than one company. He would not name it.

However, deeds office records indicate that he owns at least two companies and is a director of another. President Matanzima

owns a filling station, Myezo Motors, and a restaurant at the entrance to the University of Transkei (Unitra), of which he is chancellor.

Official Unitra vehicles are frequently seen to be filling up at Myezo Motors.

He also owns Myezo Properties which, according to records, has a licence to oper-

ate as owner of immovable property.

A number of independent sources as well as employees of Transkei Toyota, a service station in central Umtata, named President Matanzima as a director of the company. Documents which originate from the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) suggest that Mr Matanzima vir-

tually controls the company.

Two employees of the company claimed that the garage had a contract to supply petrol to government and police vehicles.

Two Cabinet Members, the Minister of Transport, Mr A Jonas, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Quaba, are among the directors of a sorghum brewery.

RECENT events in Transkei involving takeover bids of private companies and the sacking of the top management of the Transkei Development Corporation may jeopardise a R27-million investment by Sappi Novobord, a member company of the giant Sappi group.

Officials and businessmen in Umtata also fear that another multi-million rand project by a huge Taiwanese household appliances company could be wrecked by the takeover controversy.

The giant South African Breweries is still watching developments after seeking legal advice to prevent the takeover of its Butterworth brewery by a local company headed by a Transkeian and an American.

A senior official connected to the TDC said this week that the Sappi partical board plant had been "put on ice for six months because of all that is happening here".

The plant was to have been a joint venture by Sappi and the TDC.



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# Transkei

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EAST LONDON — The managing director of Sappi (Ltd), Mr E. A. van As, yesterday denied that his firm had shelved a project to establish a R27 million particle board plant in Transkei.

He was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report which claimed that Sappi Novoboard had put the proposed project on ice "because of the recent takeover bids of private companies and sacking of top management of the Transkei Development Corporation".

"This is definitely not true," he said.

"The truth of the matter is that our proposed plans are still in the feasibility study stage and have not yet reached any finality".

Mr Van As said the proposed scheme would be a joint venture between Sappi and the TDC.

"But neither the TDC nor Transkei Government has yet given any cast-iron commitment that they are interested," he added.

"We cannot go ahead with the project until we get a definite reply from the TDC and Transkei Government or until we have completed our feasibility studies," he said.—DDR.

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# Pilot die

JOHANNESBURG — A veteran pilot and former Springbok glider, Mr Helmut Lasch, was killed at the weekend in an aircraft crash.

Mr Lasch, who was Mr Nikki Oppenheimer's father-in-law, was flying solo in a DC 400 power glider which crashed as he was about to land at an airstrip in Parys.

Members of his family



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storeroom at the Orient Beach.  
 The goods, which included 90-odd inflatable mattresses, a number of glass-fibre surf boards and a compressor, were found in another storeroom where they had been placed by beach officials after the articles had been swept from their original storing place by high tides.  
 The city's beach manager, Mr "Ginger" Branfield, said yesterday that his staff "rescued" the articles as they were being swept away by high tide waters which had broken down the door of the storeroom where they had been housed.  
 Members of the Leo Club believed the goods had been stolen this week.  
 The chairman of the

10/84 (103) *D. Dispatch*  
**Breweries to be sold**

**EAST LONDON** — Ciskei would follow the example of South Africa and sell its sorghum beer interests to the private sector in the near future, Mr Peter Shaurte, manager of Ciskei Brewery said yesterday.  
 Mr Shaurte said that at present, the sorghum beer industry was still under the control of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, adding that in Ciskei anybody was free to open his or her own brewery. There were no legal restric-

tions, he said.  
 He denied that there were outlets that had been sold to certain selected individuals.  
 He disclosed that all the national states which had attained independence would follow the example of South Africa and privatise their sorghum beer industries. The move was in accordance with the principles of free enterprise, he said.  
 On Wednesday, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and Training, Dr G. Viljoen,

announced that the South African Government would sell its sorghum beer interests in South Africa to the private sector.  
 The move was welcomed by community council leaders in the Border region. They hailed it as a milestone in the fight against unemployment and capital flight.  
 The sorghum industry is viewed as a source of revenue for black local authorities but community leaders dismissed the income as nominal. — DDR

**Indies**  
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*Indies - putting your  
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**Matter of fact**

**EAST LONDON** — It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's Daily Dispatch that Mr Alfred Metele's Border Rugby Union was affiliated to the South African Rugby Association (Sara).  
 The union is in fact affiliated to the South Africa Rugby Union (Saru). — DDR

**Court orders**

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — The following orders were granted before Mr Justice Zietsman in the Supreme Court here yesterday.  
 Divorce: Irene Johanna de Lange vs Matthys de Lange; Geraldine Campher vs Karel Campher; Edith Johanna Williams vs Allastair Charles Williams.  
 Judgments: The Standard Bank of SA Ltd vs Jacobus Johannes van Zyl of the farm Tweefontein, District Steynsburg, for R38 791,03 for money owing; Station Electrical Wholesalers (Pty) Ltd vs R. Marais trading as Rusty's Electrical and Hardware, of 789 Main Street, Port Elizabeth, for R23 892,28 for goods sold; St Andrews College vs J. Lippiatt, of Unit 23, Sandalwood, Ballyclare Drive, Morningside, Sandton for R9 382,45 for money owing.  
 Sequestration: Marcia Urselina O'Shea vs Norman John O'Shea, of 8 Butler Street, Cambridge, East London, provisional sequestration granted; Robert Remington Elliott vs John Arthur van Wyk, trading as Border Construction, of 41 Francis Street, New Rest, Queenstown, provisional sequestration granted.  
 Winding up: J. A. Yazbek and Company vs Mr Potato (Pty) Ltd c/o K. Wagner, 6 Recreation Road, East London. — DDR.  
 (Published without prejudice as supplied by the Registrar).

**R5 000 bail for EL pair**

**EAST LONDON** — Two brothers who are facing allegations of conspiring to commit murder have been released from police custody here on bail of R5 000 each.  
 Mr Peter Fowles, 32, of Torquay Road, Bonnie Doon, and Mr Frank Fowles, 30, of St Andrew's Road, Selborne, appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday before Mr P. R. Manley.  
 The case was postponed to October 11. — DDR

**Berlin Airlift remembered**

**PRETORIA** — The Mayor of Berlin, Mr Heinrich Lummer, arrived here yesterday to be the guest of honour at the South African Air Force's 35th anniversary commemoration of the Berlin Airlift.  
 The SAAF said in a statement that it held regular reunions of those Air Force and ex-Air Force members involved in the airlift of 1948-1949, launched to circumvent the Russian blockade of the Germany city. — SAPA.

**Guerillas raid school**

**KAMPALA** — Uganda guerillas raided a school in the troubled Luwero district on Monday and stole its cattle.  
 Local newspapers quoted Luwero District Commissioner Nathan Karema as saying that the 400 pupils at Ndejje school, 32 km north-east of Kampala, were horrified when the guerillas raided the school, firing in the air. — SAPA-RNS.

**Deaths in factory blast**

**NEW DELHI** — More than 12 people were killed yesterday in an explosion at a fireworks factory in a town on India's east coast.  
 Twelve bodies were recovered from the rubble and more victims were trapped inside. Police said the death toll could rise to 30. — SAPA-AP.

**Blasts rip through banks**

**JAKARTA** — Explosions ripped through two banks and a shop in Jakarta's Chinatown yesterday, killing one person and injuring four, a senior government official said. — SAPA-RNS.

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6/10/54 D. Dispatch (103) (333) (269)

# Transkei bus conflict in court

JOHANNESBURG — A conflict over the control of the Transkei-Witwatersrand bus route was taken to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by the South African Transport Services.

SATS alleged that Greyhound Bus Lines have been operating a permanent bus service from the Witwatersrand to Transkei by constantly renewing temporary

14-day permits.

This service was apparently in competition with the existing service provided by SATS.

The senior law advisor of SATS, Mr Willem du Plessis, said in an affidavit that Greyhound did not possess a permit to operate a public bus service but had nevertheless been doing so since May this year by simply

renewing the 14-day permits issued by the LTB.

Mr Du Plessis alleged that SATS' objections to Greyhound's original application for temporary permits in May were overruled by the LTB.

On June 27 SATS successfully appealed to the National Transport Commission (NTC) against the granting of temporary permits to Greyhound.

However, on June 28 the NTC, in considering a separate appeal by Greyhound, decided to approve the temporary permits for four Greyhound buses.

Since then the temporary permits for the four vehicles had been re-

A further appeal by SATS to the NTC on August 29 against the issuing of the permits was rejected.



# Transkei cop fined for detainee's death

7/10/84 C. Press 103

CHIEF Umtata intelligence officer Nceba Nyangiwe was fined R1 500 in the Umtata Supreme Court for the death of Idu-tywa businessman Asita Tetyana in detention in March 1982.

Mr Tetyana was held

By STAN  
MZIMBA

after a double shooting which involved his younger brother's wife Hazel on March 7

Kei Bridge Station Commander B Hlangane told the court that Mr Tetyana had been beaten up so badly he could

hardly walk when he arrived at the station and had to be carried to his cell

Asked by advocate Mike Hodgen why he didn't take Mr Tetyana to the doctor himself, Mr Hlangane said that in terms of the directive from ex-Transkei Police Commissioner Martin Ngceba, no-one was al-

lowed to "interfere with a detainee in whatever manner"

"The wounds on Mr Tetyana's buttocks were so septic that they were sticking to his underwear," he said

Mr Tetyana died a few hours after his arrival at Butterworth Hospital on March 15



# The wrong chemistry

103 C.P.P. 7/10/84

**MATERIAL** to manufacture petrol bombs was confiscated at a school for handicapped children outside Umtata this week.

Education secretary M B Potelwa said department officials found several knives and mate-

**By STAN MZIMBA**

rials to manufacture petrol bombs during a search of the pupils' dormitories.

Earlier in the week, a delegation of handicapped children went to the office of Education Minister H H Babu and ur-

ged him to personally intervene in a crisis between them and Ikhwezi Lokusa School authorities

City Press learnt that the authorities had recently expelled a pupil after he allegedly stabbed another pupil.

After the alleged attacker was expelled, pupils decided to boycott classes. On the third day they nominated a delegation to go to the Minister's office.

The pupils have since returned to classes. Police are investigating.



11/10/84  
103  
D. Aspatch

# TDC men attacked in broadcast

**EAST LONDON —** Seconded white Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) officials have been attacked in a broadcast on Radio Transkei.

The statement, said to have been read by the presidential palace secretary, Mr Themba Mlonyeni, on behalf of President Kaiser Matanzima, said, among other things: "The white officials of the TDC think they are a government unto themselves. They also think they are kings and have a kingdom of their own in the TDC."

The broadcast said the TDC officials had in the past said that all the hotels on the Wild Coast, with the exception of one, had run at a loss.

"If this is the case why should the TDC keep the hotels and not hand them over to Transkeians?"

The broadcast also rejected a statement by the chairman of the TDC board, Mr A.T. Sigcu, that the corporation had made a profit of R13,5 million this year.

The statement claimed that TDC officials lived in houses for which they did not pay rent, but Transkeians had to pay exorbitant rentals when they lived in the same houses.

The broadcast denied reports in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that President Matanzima and his brother, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had taken businesses for themselves. "President Matanzima has only one business, Myezo Motors, which he built on his own from a vacant plot on the veld. It is not government property. All people are given vacant sites to open up their businesses."

The broadcast also denied the Matanzima brothers were shareholders in the Wild Coast hotels.

Mr Sigcu has been asked to comment on the radio statement that the TDC had not made a profit of R13,5 million. He said: "I cannot comment on the TDC's accounts until they have been presented to Parliament."

The former managing

director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, who was recently dismissed, said: "I did hear about the broadcast on Radio Transkei, but as it is official policy of the corporation to allow only the managing director to make press statements, I have not made any of these statements since September 25 this year.

"Therefore any comment must come from the newly appointed managing director.

"Unfortunately it appears that certain comments appearing in newspapers appear to have come from what is referred to as TDC sources. I certainly have not made any of these statements."

The newly appointed managing director of the TDC, Mr Monty Ntloko, could not be contacted yesterday for comment.  
— DDR

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11/10/84 (103) D. Defuloh

# Madikizela banished

UMTATA — An Umtata lawyer, Mr General Prince Madikizela, has been banished to his family home in Bizana from the said district and to proceed to Mbongweni administrative area in the district of Bizana, and to no other place, and there take up residence at your home.

An order signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, was served on Mr Madikizela by police yesterday morning. In the order President Matanzima said: "I am satisfied that your presence in the city of Umtata or at any other place in the district of Umtata is not in the general public interest." Mr Madikizela was not allowed to return to the Umtata district without the written permission of the Transkei Police. He is legally separated from his second wife, Mrs Camagwini. Madikizela, who is the daughter of President Matanzima. — DDR.

On being served the notice, Mr Madikizela was ordered immediately to withdraw



# Transkei party bid for local support

11/10/84

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape region of a Transkei opposition party will be revived this weekend to muster support among migrant workers, squatters and permanent residents in a bid to overcome alleged harassment by homeland authorities.

Mr B V Ntsodo, regional secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party, said yesterday a conference would be held in Crossroads on Sunday, while similar conferences are envisaged for other urban centres where branches had become inactive.

He said invitations to the conference had been extended to the United Democratic Front, some of its affiliates and trade unions, though he had received no replies.

Mr Ntsodo said the initiative of reviving the party's branches in South Africa's major towns had been taken by the Western Cape regional committee.

## Promote aims

"One of the reason for doing this was because during the last election in Transkei many had been detained, making it very difficult to get any of our people into the parliament.

"We feel we need to promote the aims of our party among the migrants here, permanent residents and squatters so they as Transkeians can support us."

Mr Ntsodo said the party was opposed to the community council and homelands system but had participated in the Transkei elections "as a means to end apartheid".

Among the issues on Sunday's agenda are calls for "the release of the people's leaders and the return of the exiles", and for the government to proceed with phase two of New Crossroads.

One of the speakers at Sunday's meeting would be Mr Cromwell Mda, the party's only elected member of the Transkei parliament.



'They think they are kings ...'

# Transkei raps those 'lordly white officials'

Mail Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — White officials seconded to the Transkei Development Corporation have been attacked in a statement broadcast on Radio Transkei.

The statement said, among other things: "The white officials of the TDC think they are a government unto themselves.

"They also think they are kings and have a kingdom of their own in the TDC."

The statement was said to have been read by the presidential palace secretary, Mr Themba Mlonyeni, on behalf of President Kaiser Matanzima.

The broadcast said the TDC officials had in the past said that all hotels on the Transkei's Wild Coast, except one, had run at a loss.

"If this is the case, why should the TDC keep the hotels and not hand them over to Transkeians?"

The broadcast also challenged a statement by the chairman of the TDC board, Mr A T Sigcu.

He had said that the corporation had made a profit of R13 500 000 this year.

The statement claimed that TDC officials lived in houses for which they did not pay rent, while Transkeians had to pay exorbitant rents when they lived in the same houses.

The broadcast denied reports in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that President Matanzima and his brother, the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima,

had taken businesses for themselves.

"President Matanzima has only one business, Myezo Motors, which he built on his own from a vacant plot on the veld.

"It is not government property.

"All people are given vacant sites to open up their businesses."

The broadcast also denied that the Matanzima brothers were shareholders in the hotels along Transkei's Wild Coast.

Mr Sigcu was asked to comment on the radio statement that the TDC had not made a profit of R13 500 000.

He said: "I cannot comment on the TDC's accounts until they have been presented to Parliament."

The former managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, who was recently dismissed, said: "I did hear about the broadcast on Radio Transkei.

"It is the official policy of the corporation to allow only the managing director to make Press statements.

"I have not made any of these statements since September 25 last year.

"Therefore any comment must come from the newly appointed managing director.

"Unfortunately, it appears that certain comments in newspapers have come from what is referred to as 'TDC sources,' Mr Tarr said.

"I certainly have not made any of these statements."

The newly-appointed managing director of the TDC, Mr Monty Ntloko, could not be contacted yesterday for comment.



103 D. Reporter 12/10/84

# TDC: more evidence

UMTATA — Scores of people are expected to give evidence before the commission of inquiry into the activities of the Transkei Development Corporation here today.

The eight-man commission, headed by Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu of the University of Transkei, will hear evidence from the public, in the public library, York Road, from 1.30 pm.

The commission on Monday heard evidence in camera.

Prof Nkuhlu, the vice-principal at Unitra, said it was expected that the hearing of evidence would be completed by the end of November.

"We shall hear further evidence in camera after the public hearing. But if necessary another public hearing will be arranged," he said.

The commission's appointment and its terms of reference were

announced in a government gazette in July.

The appointment of the commission followed several attacks by Transkei Members of Parliament who alleged that the TDC and its white officials had been "running the business at a loss despite the fact that Transkeians' cash had been voted to boost the corporation to develop the country".

Other members of the commission are: Mr R. W. R. Fowlds, Mr A. N. Gadi, Professor W. E. Kassier, Professor Digby Koyana, Mr D. V. Mgudlwa, Mr A. S. Nkonyeni and Professor W. H.

Thomas.

The commission has been ordered to report to President Kaiser Matanzima on its findings and recommendations before February 28 next year.

It started its work during a period when 13 TDC executives were dismissed, including the managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr.

They were given six months to vacate their positions.

All their posts have been filled by Transkeians and the new managing director is Mr Monty Ntloko. — DDR



# TDC accused of causing delays

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation was accused yesterday of delaying development in Transkei and providing cheap labour to attract industrialists.

The accusations emerged when five independent witnesses gave evidence when the public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the TDC started here yesterday.

The eight-man commission is headed by the Vice-Principal of the University of Transkei, Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu.

The first witness to give evidence yesterday was the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana.

Among accusations he levelled at the TDC were:

Assuring overseas industrialists huge profits because of cheap labour organised by the TDC;

Assuring overseas industrialists of "no reaction" from Transkeian labourers;

Assuring them that there were no trade unions and that strikes were illegal in Transkei.

Assuring them Transkeians were loyal to their chiefs and government and they would never experience any trouble;

Keeping wages low and a creating privileged class by giving civil servants 100 per cent loans to open businesses which many could not manage;

Allowing white TDC officials to enrich themselves in Transkei;

Allows whites in Transkei to bank large sums of money in South Africa;

Doing their grocery shopping in South Africa;

Paying senior TDC officials an average R2 500 a month besides other privileges;

Employing their wives and daughters as typists or private secretaries;

Abandoning the training of black staff in various skills;

Not basing salary scales on qualifications, which was the basis of Transkei's employment code;

Building a training school at huge expense to train security officers in order to compete with black security firms which could not provide such training;

Building expensive houses at an average R50 000 each for whites when they could not build three-bedroomed houses for their own labourers;

Mr Mazwana said it was well-known that the South African Government had provided money for certain development areas in its policy of decentralisation.

The money, he said, was not being used for the purpose it was meant for.

"Providing cheap labour to attract industrialists is a devilish policy of human annihilation directed at black Transkeians.

"It is absurd to find that the Transkei Development Corporation is master-minding this diabolical plan," he said.

Another witness, Chief D. Gwadiso, MP, said: "The TDC, in my view, has consistently held the wrong end of the stick in so far as priorities are concerned. It has not

made any efforts to enable Transkeians to start new commercial, industrial and service enterprises.

He said high sums of money were spent on recruiting and retaining expatriates. "Each expatriate, above all else, is entitled to a R2 000 annual territorial allowance and, by simple calculation, it is clear that the more we get the more we have to pay out."

He said the TDC had not paid enough attention to building up local entrepreneurs until the establishment of Transido and the main aim should be to retain ownership of small industry by Transkeians.

"Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the corporation has meticulously avoided involvement with small industries.

Mr T. Mabude, a representative of the private sector, said that although the TDC was the "aorta of the economy", it had established industries which were not servicing the local market.

A businessman, Mr B. Z. Ngcingwane, said: "The TDC should play a role in combining the aspirations of the people of Transkei and also accommodating the decentralisation policies of South Africa."

Furthermore, "families of expatriates occupy many positions which could easily be filled by Transkeians".

Mr W. R. Williamson, a management consultant, reiterated other witnesses' sentiments that the TDC had overlooked the Transkeian entrepreneur. — DDR.



RDM 15/10/84 (103) (101)

# Witnesses accuse TDC

Mall Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Development Corporation has been accused of delaying development in Transkei and providing cheap labour to attract industrialists.

The accusations emerged when five independent witnesses gave evidence to the public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the TDC, which started in Umtata last week.

Among accusations levelled at the TDC by the first witness, the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, were:

- Assuring overseas industrialists of huge profits because of cheap labour organised by the TDC;
- Assuring them that there were no trade unions and that strikes were illegal in Transkei;

- Assuring them Transkeians were loyal to their chiefs and government and they would never experience any trouble;

- Keeping wages low and creating a privileged class by giving civil servants 100% loans to open businesses which many could not manage;

- Allowing white TDC officials to enrich themselves in Transkei;

- Allowing whites in Transkei to bank large sums of money in South Africa;

- Doing their grocery shopping in South Africa;

- Paying senior TDC officials an average R2 500 a month besides other privileges;

- Employing their wives and daughters as typists or private secretaries;

- Abandoning the training of black

- staff in various skills;

- Not basing salary scales on qualifications, which was the basis of Transkei's employment code.

Mr Mazwana said as no trade unions or workers' associations were allowed in Transkei, labourers were at the mercy of the TDC.

Mr Mazwana said through wage determination in South Africa, no industry paid labourers less than 75c an hour. Building contractors paid R1,01 an hour; security firm workers started at R200 a month; the mines started workers at R280 a month and the motor industry had the best wages, going up to R3 an hour for labourers.

In Transkei the manufacturing trade, including factories, paid women labourers 32c an hour, men labourers 34c an hour and security la-

bourers R60 a month. "On average, Transkei labourers get R65 a month," he said.

Another witness, Chief D Gwadiso, MP, said the TDC had not made any effort to help Transkeians to start new commercial, industrial and service enterprises. It had "meticulously avoided" involvement with small industries.

This negated the very essence of what the TDC should be.

Mr T Mabude, a representative of the private sector, said that although the TDC was the "aorta of the economy" it had established industries which were not servicing the local market.

It was strange that of the many new firms, only about two produced products which catered for people in Transkei.



# 'Treason ~~(S)~~ acquittal (103) sought for 'Transkei <sup>E. Post</sup> citizen' 17/10/84

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY.

GRAHAMSTOWN — Because one of the accused was a Transkei citizen he should not be convicted of high treason, defence counsel submitted yesterday in the Supreme Court treason trial here of 11 men.

Mr Pius Langa, for the defence, argued that on the evidence it appeared that Mr Rufus Nzo was a person who did not owe allegiance to the State. Nor had the State proved that he owed allegiance.

According to Mr Nzo's biography, handed to court as an exhibit, he was born in South Africa in 1959 and left Benoni for Elliot when he was seven.

He moved to the Transkei where he stayed with a relative and was domiciled in Transkei where he remained until he escaped to Lesotho where he applied to join the ANC.

In 1982 he came to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Langa submitted that when Mr Nzo returned to South Africa in November 1982 he was coming back on a definite mission.

He was not coming to be a resident of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Langa quoted from various Natal Law Reports published soon after the turn of the century with the following texts: "A foreigner can be punished as an enemy but not as a traitor," and: "A test for allegiance was fixed and permanent domicile".

Mr Langa submitted that the finding on Mr Nzo's citizenship should be resolved to his favour and he should not be convicted of treason.

Mr Langa argued that if the submissions regarding allegiance did not meet with agreement then he made an alternative submission that one had to be shown to have done what one did with a hostile intent.

Mr Langa said one did not know what sort of conspiracy there was between the ANC and the accused and there was no indication when Mr Nzo became involved in the acts of terrorism.

The 11 men are Mr Nzo, 24, Mr Douglas Tyutyu, 48, Mr Sipho Hina, 44, Mr James Nqondela, 54, Mr Mzayifani Kame, 57, Mr Mzimkulu Kame, 22, Mr Sipho Nodlewu, 35, Mr Vukile Tshiwula, 43, Mr Lindile Mbelekana, 27, Mr Wellington Gumenge, 29, and Mr Ncepa Faku, 27.

They face charges including high treason, alternatively participation in acts of terrorism, sabotage, undergoing military training, possession of military explosives, harbouring persons, participating in the activities of unlawful organisations, possession of unlawful literature, possession of machine guns, hand grenades and ammunition and leaving the country without a passport.

There is also a charge of murder, four counts of attempted murder, nine counts of malicious damage to property and a charge of fraud.

(The trial continues today).

Mr Justice Howie was on the Bench, with two assessors, Mr E A Logie and Mr R P Barnes. Mr P J Strauss, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, assisted by Mr W Kingsley, appeared for the State. Mr P N Langa and Mr A Jappie, instructed by T Majodina and Co, of Port Elizabeth, appeared for the defence.



# Xaba tells of Ciskei, T'kei unity talks

103 E. Post  
18/10/84

Post Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian and Transkeian Cabinet Ministers held talks aimed at possibly uniting the two homelands last year, the Rev Willie Xaba, former Ciskei Vice-President, said today.

Mr Xaba, who has been granted political asylum in Transkei, said the talks led to his fallout with President Lennox Sebe, his being axed from office and his fleeing from Ciskei on September 24.

"After two meetings in East London at the end of 1982 and early 1983, Chief Sebe accused me of selling Ciskei to Transkei and of being a traitor."

Mr Xaba said the talks, attended by Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, and the Minister of Public Works, Chief D Jongilanga, were aimed at ending the friction between the two Xhosa-speaking homelands and had the ultimate objective of amalgamating the two.

The Transkeian delegation consisted of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mthuthuzeli Lujabe, the Minister of internal Affairs, Chief D Ndamase, and other Ministers.

The now-jailed former Commander of State Security, General Charles Sebe, had attended the first round of talks. He was not invited to the second round as the Transkeian delegation had protested that he was a civil servant and not a Cabinet Minister, Mr Xaba said.

"When Charles was not invited to the second talks Chief Sebe accused me of being a traitor and selling Ciskei to Transkei. He said the people in Transkei were educated and would take over Ciskei."

President Sebe was not available for comment today.

A Ciskeian police spokesman said Mr Xaba was wanted to face charges of fraud and theft in Ciskei.

Mr Xaba would not comment on the charges today, but said he would not return to Ciskei.



103

D. Dispatch

18/10/84

## Lujabe: townships unsafe for envoys

UMTATA — The suggestion that foreign black diplomats in South Africa should live in townships was regarded as "a very primitive idea" by the Transkeian Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said in Umtata yesterday.

He was reacting to a newspaper report that the Herstigte Nasionale Party had queried the alleged purchase of flats in Monument Park, Pretoria, by the Transkeian Government to house ambassadorial staff.

Mr Lujabe said it was the duty of all governments to see to it that accredited foreign missions were placed safely and securely in prestigious areas. He felt black townships would be unsafe for black diplomats.

The report in morning newspapers said an HNP city councillor, Mr Joseph Chiloe, would ask the Pretoria City Council why black diplomats could not live outside the municipal area "where they can live with people of their own race groups."

Mr Lujabe said the HNP was guided by

its belief in racial segregation that compelled it to place "paramount importance" on blacks and whites living apart.

Mr Lujabe said the attitude of white residents of Ellarduspark, in Pretoria, who had complained about the land deal, was out of tune with the government's policy of "reform".

Negotiations between the South African and Transkeian governments for the flats were continuing, and Mr Lujabe said he had no idea at this stage what the outcome would be. — SAPA



Argus 18/10/84

# Ciskei and Transkei 'discussed amalgamation'

103

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei and Transkei cabinet ministers discussed possible amalgamation of the two homelands last year, the Rev Willie Xaba, Ciskei's former vice-president, said today.

Mr Xaba, who has been granted political asylum in Transkei, claimed the discussions had led to his fallout with President Lennox Sebe, his axing from office and his flight from Ciskei on September 24.

## MANPOWER MINISTER

Mr Xaba said the talks, attended by Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, and Minister of Public Works, Chief D Jongilanga, were aimed at ending the friction between the two Xhosa-speaking homelands and had the ultimate objective of amalgamating them.

The now-jailed former commander of state security, Mr Charles Sebe, brother of Chief Sebe, had attended the first round of talks. He was not invited to the second round because the Transkei delegation had protested that he was a civil ser-

vant and not a cabinet minister, Mr Xaba said.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment.

Mr Xaba, a close aide and outspoken political figure since joining the Ciskei Government in 1978, left his office in August last year — officially on sick leave.

In June Chief Sebe announced that the post of vice-president had been abolished.

A warrant of arrest for Mr Xaba, who was once a member of the ANC and SA Communist Party, was issued in Ciskei yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Avery Ngaki, police liaison officer, said Mr Xaba was wanted to face allegations of fraud and theft in Ciskei.

## NO COMMENT

Mr Xaba would not comment on the allegations today.

He said he would not return to Ciskei.

Mr Xaba, his wife, Ivy, and his son, Mr Mbulelo Xaba, and daughter in law, have been granted political asylum in Transkei.



(103) D. A. ... 19/1/84

# Xaba wants new constitution

UMTATA — The former Ciskei Vice-President, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, who fled Ciskei last month and has been granted political asylum in Transkei, has called for a new constitution to be drafted in order that Transkei and Ciskei could immediately amalgamate.

In a statement here last night, Mr. Xaba scoffed at rumours that he

was involved in fraud and theft.

"If the Ciskei Government has issued a warrant of arrest for me for such unfounded charges, they have made a mistake. The Ciskei Government must clean its house first before it can point an accusing finger

at any of us." He fled that country because there was no justice and one can be arrested for anything which the Ciskei hierarchy deems fit, he said.

"Let them issue that warrant of arrest for me, but who are they going to arrest? I am safe in

Transkei and I shall never go back to the harassment of their police anymore," Mr Xaba said.

Mr Xaba said he first lost favour with the Ciskei Government when he led a Ciskei delegation of ministers to talk to Transkeian ministers in East London.

"Why I fell foul of the regime, was because I left Charles Sebe behind in Ciskei.

"I was then declared a traitor by President Lennox Sebe. He accused me of disloyalty to his government.

"The talks I had with

Transkei ministers were frank. I believed I had done my duty. There was nothing wrong with our talks," Mr Xaba said.

He said President Sebe accused him of having "sold Ciskei to Transkei."

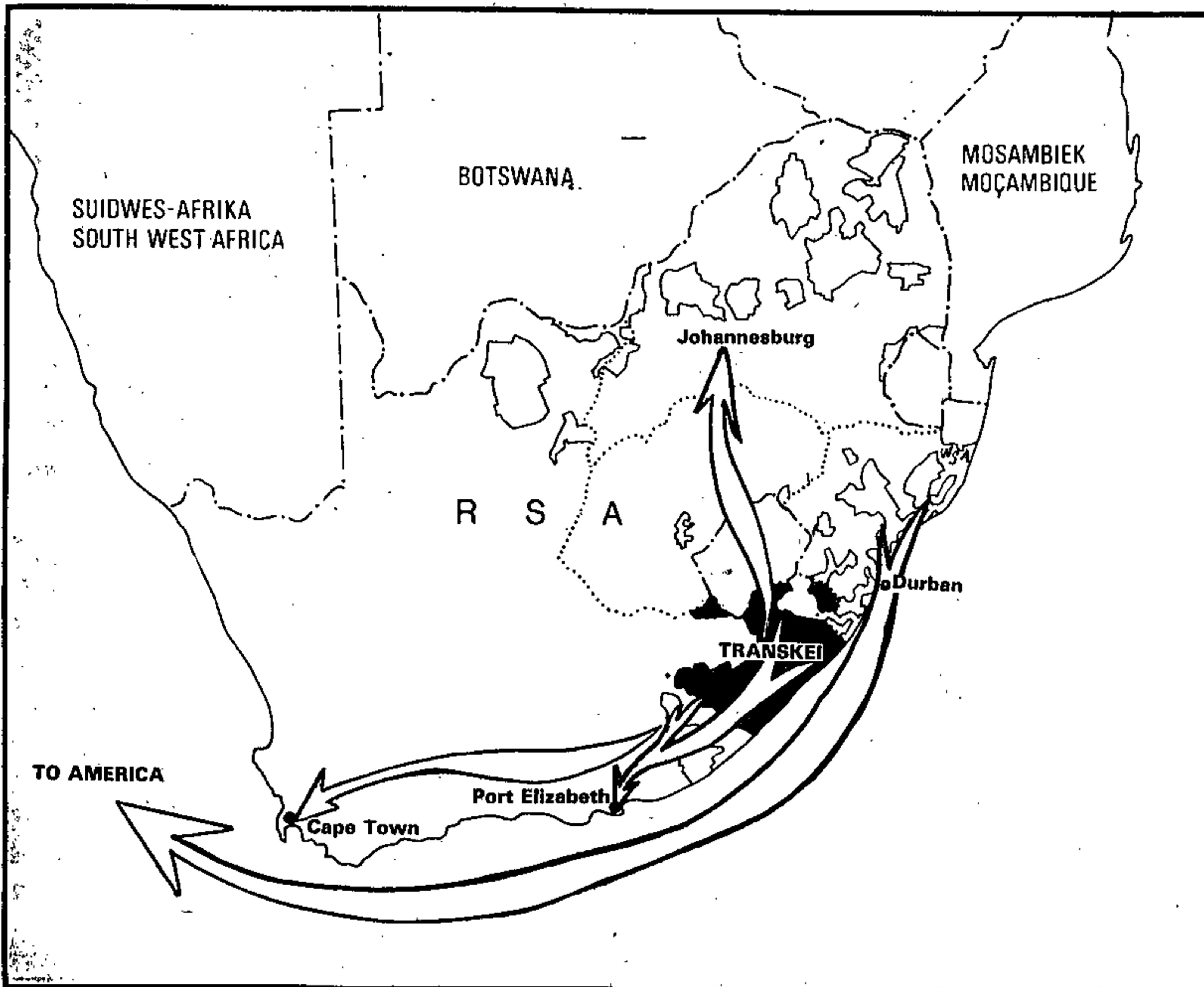
"This was a silly accusation. He had sanctioned the talks himself," Mr Xaba said.

DDR



# Export of dagga now a major industry in T'kei

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This map shows the main sources of dagga and the areas they supply in South Africa. Dagga has now become a major export product for peasant farmers in Transkei.



Dagga smokers could puff themselves into oblivion with these zolls (dagga cigarettes), which were confiscated by members of the narcotics bureau. Dagga sells at about R1 000 a kilogram.

**Even dogs get into the act of smelling out the weed**

Weekend Post Reporter  
EXPORT of dagga is now a major industry among peasant farmers of Transkei.

In the Eastern Cape alone, R25 million worth of the drug has been intercepted by members of the narcotics bureau (Sanab) since the beginning of the year.

This weighed more than 25 tons and was on its way to major cities of the Republic, concealed among a wide variety of innocent-looking commodities carted through the region.

But Sanab men suspect this could just be the tip of the iceberg. Hundreds of tons could be pouring in and changing hands at a street price of R1 000 a kilogram.

Captain Kerry Ferreira, head of Sanab in Port Elizabeth, said: "We really have little idea of how effective our efforts are in combating the vicious trade but this year we have been very successful because the pushers have been heard complaining that they cannot get supplies."

Linked together, Sanab's four Eastern Cape branches, in Port Elizabeth, East London, Queenstown and Grahamstown, throw a cordon across the main routes from Transkei to the big centres where the drug is trafficked.

The export of dagga had become one of the major sources of income for peasant farmers in Transkei, said Capt Ferreira, and the only way to stop the trade was to catch the smugglers on the way to their markets.

"But these people are getting cleverer all the time. We have found the drug hidden in a

few boxes in the back of trucks with hundreds of boxes of legitimate merchandise.

"And more and more stuff is being moved in the vehicles of unsuspecting businesses by drivers keen to make extra money.

"We have had drivers tell us they stood to receive up to R200 per bag if they managed to smuggle it through to the major markets.

"When they move 40 or 50 bags at a time that means big money — and more and more people are prepared to take the risk."

Catching the dagga runners means hours of constant patrolling along lonely roads at all hours of the day and night for the desperately under-staffed Sanab men.

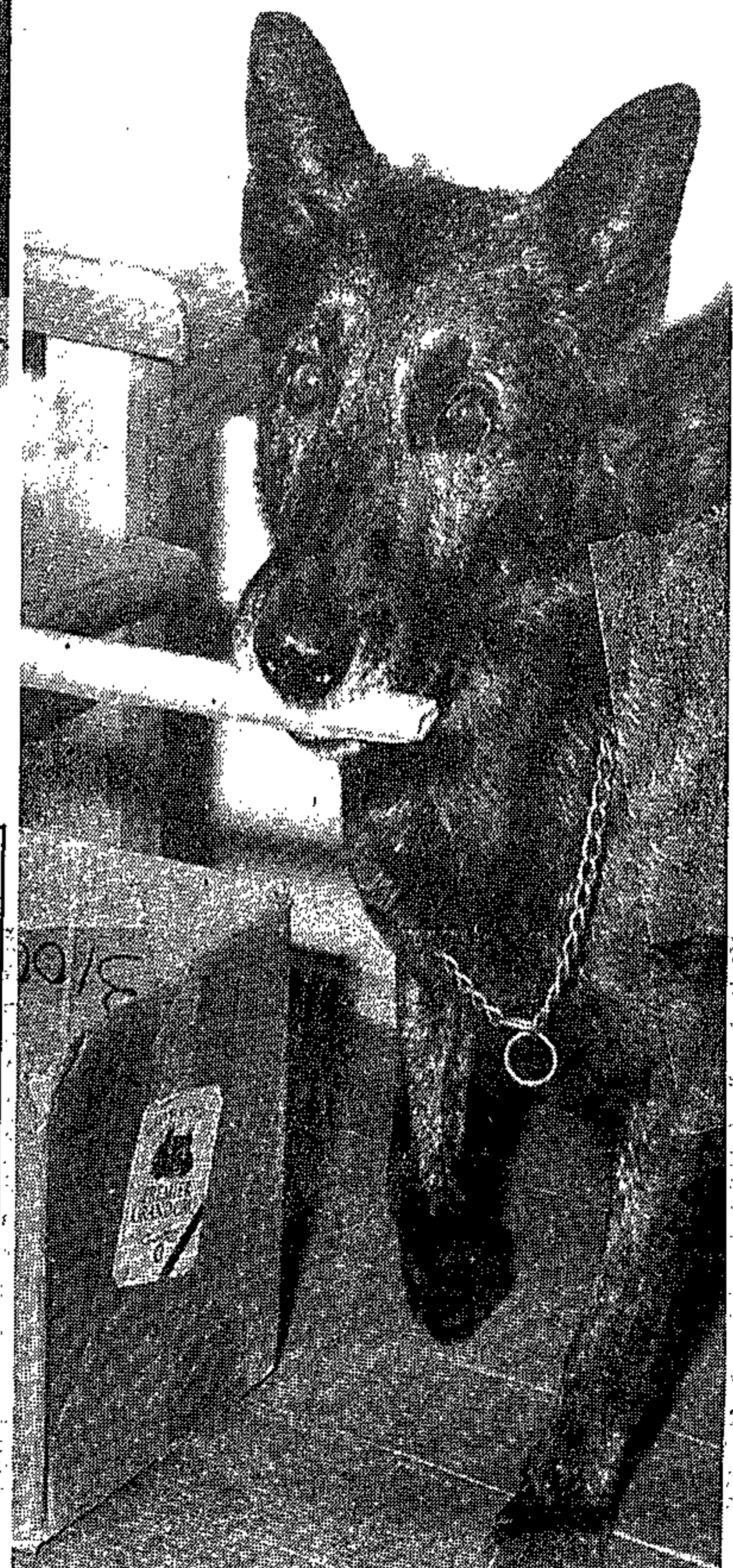
"We do get information from informers," said Capt Ferreira, "but when they become known they can be used against us by being given false information.

"Then we might spend 48 hours watching some road only to learn later that a big consignment had hit the streets after coming in via another route."

Capt Ferreira said one of the most frustrating aspects of the dagga-stopping operation was that the big men behind the multi-million rand operation were virtually untouchable.

"They are never around when anyone is caught — we just get the small fry."

He said the illegal trade would continue until the courts started to hand down such long sentences for possession of large amounts of dagga that no one would be willing to run the risk of moving it.



A police dog, specially trained to sniff out dagga, found this zoll (cigarette) in a seemingly innocent carton.



# Get out — and stay out

103

~~103~~

21/10/84

C. Pers

**UMTATA** attorney Prince Madikizela — the former son-in-law of President Kaizer Matanzima — has been banished from Umtata to Bizana.

The banishment order was signed by Pres Matanzima and served on him by the Transkei police.

Mr Madikizela is now legally separated from his second wife Gamagwini Madikizela (nee Ma-

By **BENITO PHILLIPS**

tazima).

His banishment is in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act, and cannot be contested.

In the order, Pres Matanzima said he was satisfied that Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata "is not in the general public interest".

He was instructed to immediately withdraw from Umtata and to go to the

Mbogweni administration area in Bizana.

He is not allowed to return to Umtata without written permission from the Transkeian cops.

Earlier this year, Mr Madikizela was found guilty of assaulting his former wife after he claimed he found her kissing another man in a car.

Two months later, he appeared in court for assaulting her and their maid, Ms Tembeka Ngona.



D. Republic (103)  
23/10/84

# Xaba against amalgamation claims Mle

BISHO — The Deputy Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr R. T. Mle, said that while he was in Ciskei, the Reverend W. M. Xaba was against amalgamation with Transkei.

He said it was surprising that Mr. Xaba, a minister of religion, should display such "inconsistency".

Mr Xaba has since been granted political asylum in Transkei where he has made a call for amalgamation.

Mr Mle said that Mr Xaba had spoken of injustice in Ciskei, but only after he had turned his back on the country. He had been with the Republic of Ciskei for a considerable length of time as a chief whip of the Legislative Assembly, as a minister and as vice-president. His son had been a high-ranking officer with the Ciskei Defence Force.

"He, therefore, had a platform to voice any irregularities, or discrepancies in government operations," he said.

"It is evident, that this is the old legend of 'sour grapes'."

Mr Mle said there was justice in Ciskei and Mr Xaba knew this. The judiciary operated separately from other tiers of government.

"However, no country can allow lawlessness, and if such a state of affairs prevails, the police will exercise their due powers to maintain law and order." — DDR.



R/S/1 24/10/84

# UDF and Cosas banned by Transkei

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE Transkei Government yesterday banned the United Democratic Front and two of its affiliates, the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso).

In a special gazette issued yesterday, the Transkei banned these organisations under their 1977 Public Security Act. No reasons were given.

Transkei spokesmen could not be reached for comment last night.

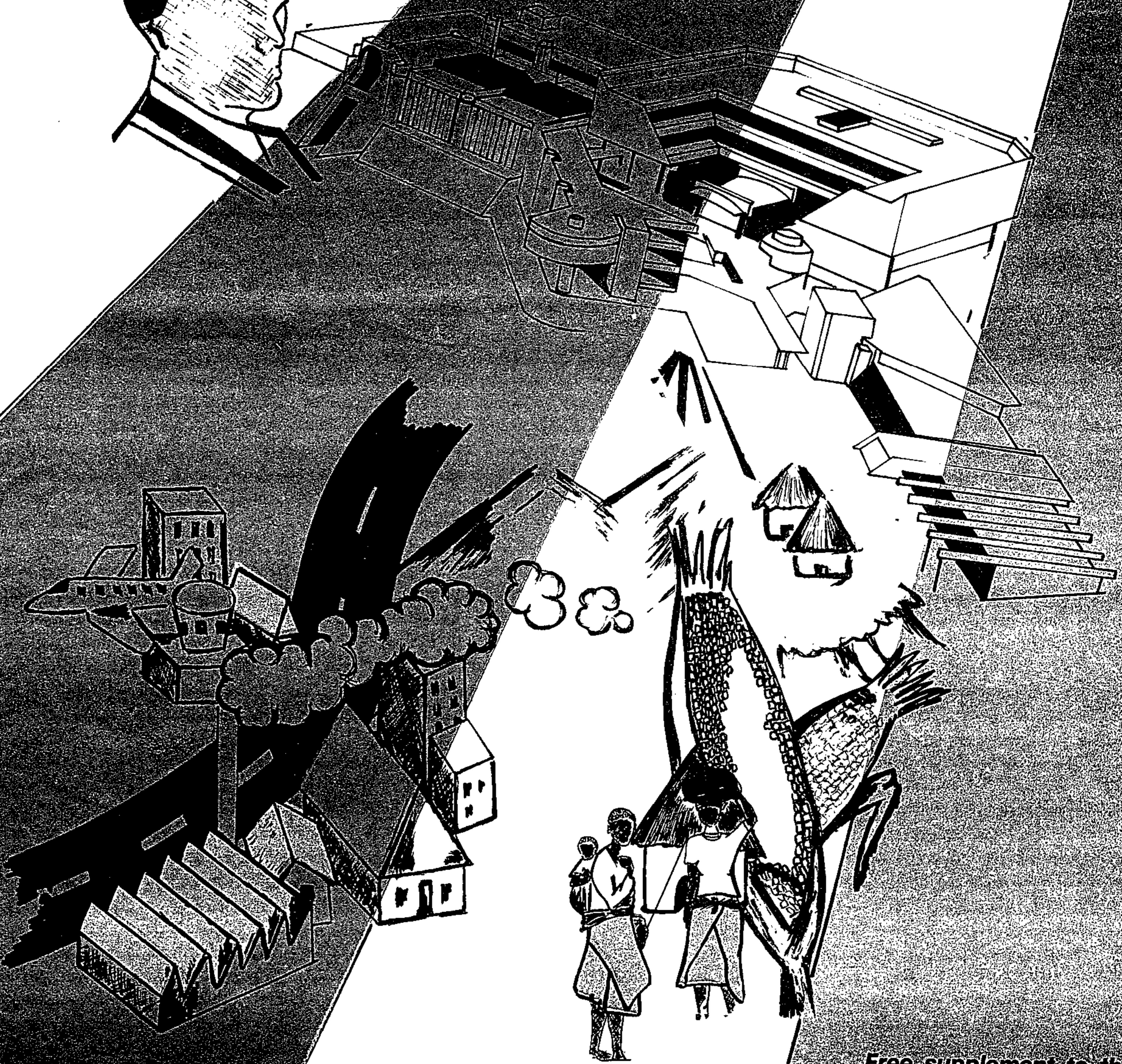


Whole  
supplement

(103)

Supplement to the Daily Dispatch, Thursday, October 25, 1984 — 1

# Transkei Review



Free supplement to the  
**Daily Dispatch**  
OCTOBER 25, 1984

Featuring:  
A newly independent nation on the  
move  
The progress in industry, tourism,  
agriculture and education.

DEPT. OF INFORMATION







# Message from the Prime Minister

The year 1984 could not be forecast as rosy because Transkei was reverberating from the effects of the drought of the 1982/83 ploughing season. Grazing land had been completely parched and unprecedented stock losses had occurred.

Nevertheless, Transkeians should look into the future not only with the pragmatism of the bitter experiences caused by the 1982/83 drought but also with a new

resolution to face up to the challenges. I do not doubt that the onslaught of poverty and unemployment will assume new dimensions. 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 part in the structuring of 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.

In the years to come Transkei will adopt an attitude of peace and goodwill to the Republic of South Africa and to all her neighbours. The leaders of Southern Africa have a duty to rid the sub-continent 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 down their lives.

May peace be a common binding factor amongst mankind.



The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.



The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

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WED	0710	0855	KV132
	1700	1845	KV134
THURS	0710	0855	KV142
	1700	1845	KV144
FRI	1700	1845	KV152
SAT	1510	1655	KV162
SUN			

DURBAN - UMTATA			
WED	1545	1630	KV231
JOHANNESBURG - UMTATA			
	Depart	Arrive	Flight
MON	0730	0930	KV111
	1500	1700	KV113
TUES	0730	0930	KV121
	1500	1700	KV123
WED	1530	1730	KV131
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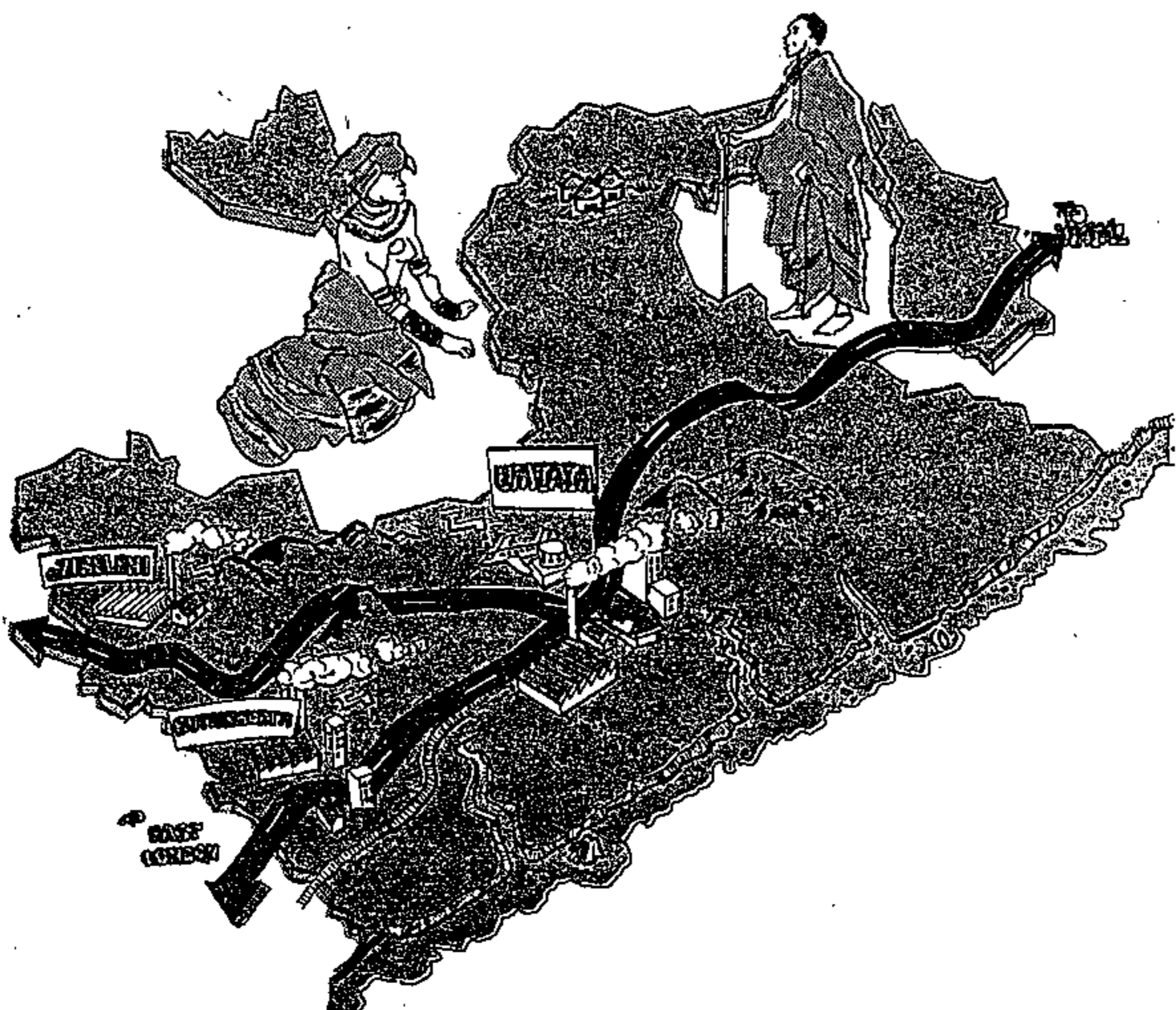
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# Industry

The future of Transkei depends primarily on its industrial and agricultural development.

The industrial growth is relying heavily on the South African decentralisation policies and its accompanying incentives. Whether Transkei makes a success of these depends on its implementation of the policies.

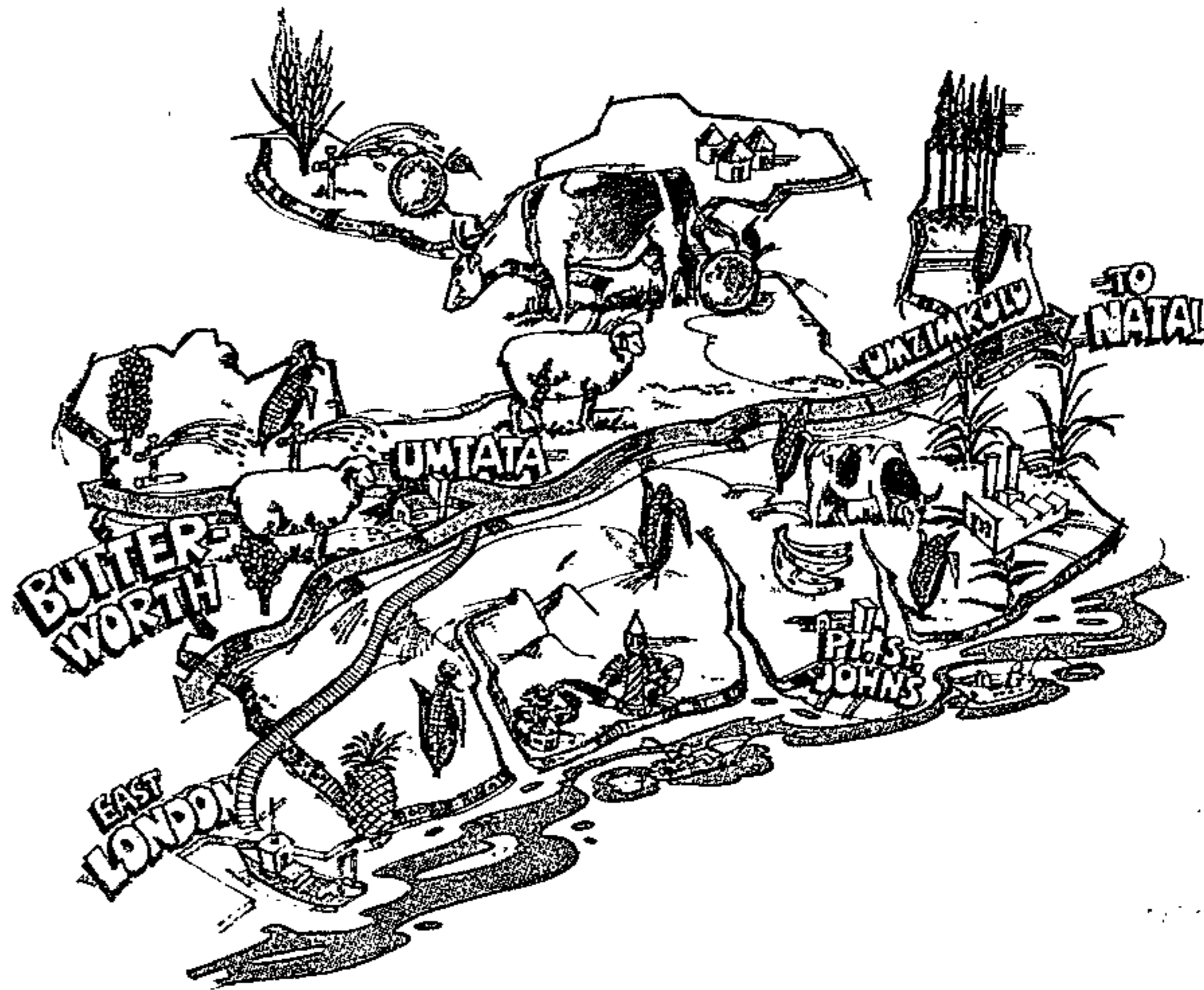
In the articles we look at the decentralisation policies, the implementation of incentives and subsequent industrial growth, the industrial development points and factors restraining industrial growth.

# Agriculture

Agriculture is potentially the largest (in terms of employment) and most important sector of Transkei's economy and hence must make the greatest contribution to meet the national objectives of increased food production and increased employment

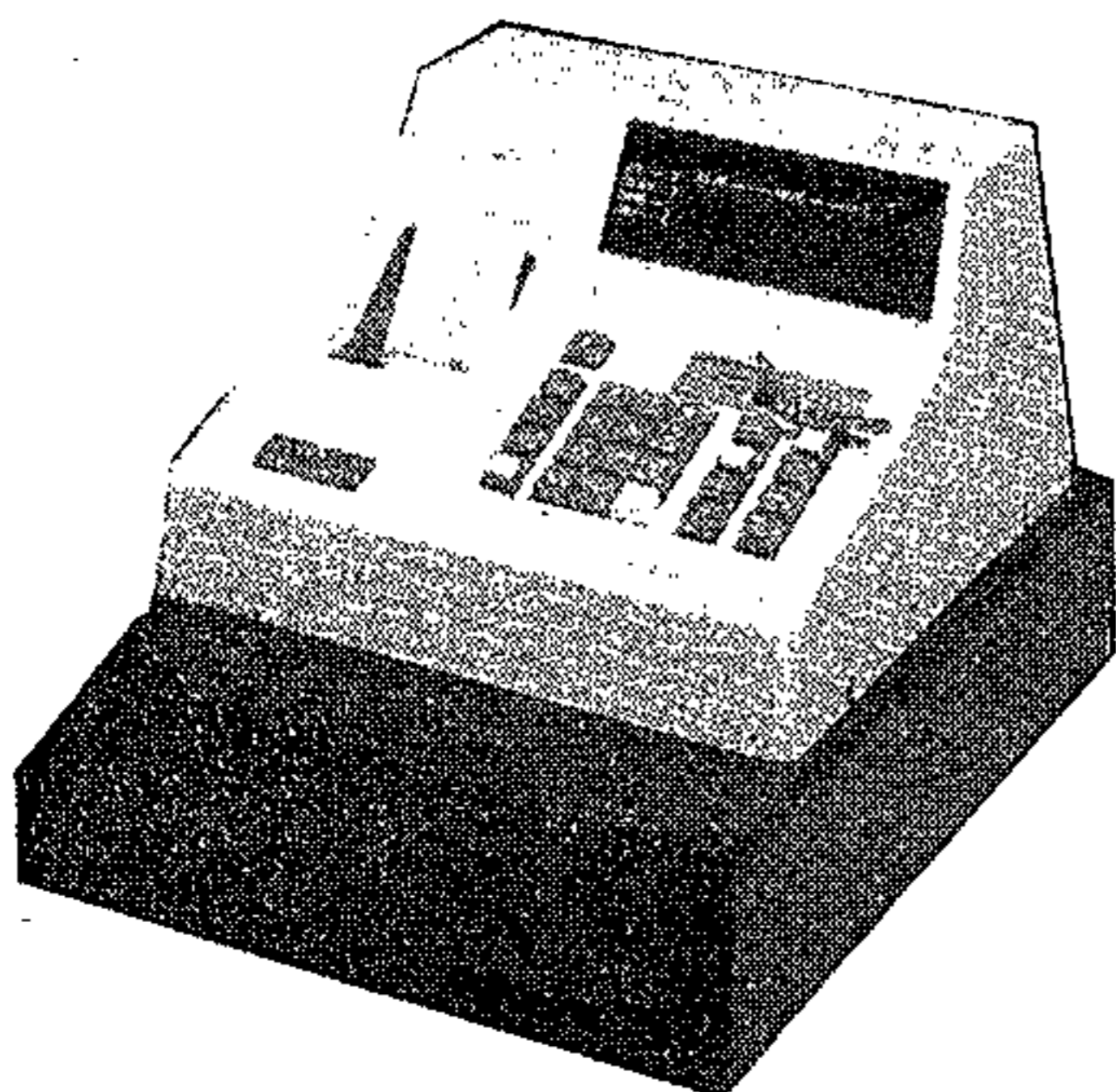
The Department of Agriculture and Tracor play major roles in agricultural development and have several projects in the pipeline in order to reach their goals.

In the articles on agriculture we are highlighting some successful schemes over the past year and new ideas in the pipeline.



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# The corporation's role

A large number of Transkeians, estimated at between 3 500 and 4 500, have found self-employment in the country's developing commercial sector.

Various divisions of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) have played a key role in training and assisting Transkeians to take over businesses formerly owned by non-Transkeians who were bought out with funds from the South African Development Trust.

The TDC role has been that of providing loans to assist Transkei companies in the take-overs and then nominating representatives to serve on the boards of these companies to advise on their operation. The TDC majority on the boards is reduced as the loan is repaid.

In this way, the TDC has injected about R9 million into 15 wholesale operations which have been handed over to Transkeians with loans generally repayable over a 10-year period.

By the  
Business  
Editor,  
Andre  
Jordaan

The corporation provides an "after-care" service, advising wholesalers on stock purchases and accounting.

Wholesaling is a big business in Transkei with individual turnovers around R0,5 million a month. The total turnover of TDC assisted wholesalers is estimated at R75 million a year, with the turnover of the remaining non-Transkeian wholesale concerns probably doubling that figure.

Drought has taken its toll on business but TDC spokesmen say the wholesalers have managed to hold their heads above water and that most of them are "pretty viable."

They report a marked overall improvement in the ability of wholesalers to meet their commitments to the central buying organisation established as a co-operative centralised venture to obtain the best prices.

Purchases from suppliers increased by 24 per cent to R61 million in the past year.

On the retail side, the TDC services 444 businesses, including four supermarkets. An amount of R49,1 million rand has been advanced in the way of stock loans to Transkeian shopkeepers since the retail division of the TDC commenced operations in 1968.

There are an estimated 60 non-Transkeian businesses still to be handed over to Transkeians. Take-overs by the Transkei author-

ities are limited by the funds available from the Department of Finance of the Transkei Government.

In addition to the usual after-care service, the TDC offers three-month courses to new shopkeepers at its Misty Mount training centre. Spokesmen emphasised, however, that TDC policy is not to interfere with the actual running of the

businesses but merely to provide advice.

There is also a fairly vigorous informal sector of "mushroom shops" in the rural areas and those that manage to survive create opposition for the recognised businesses.

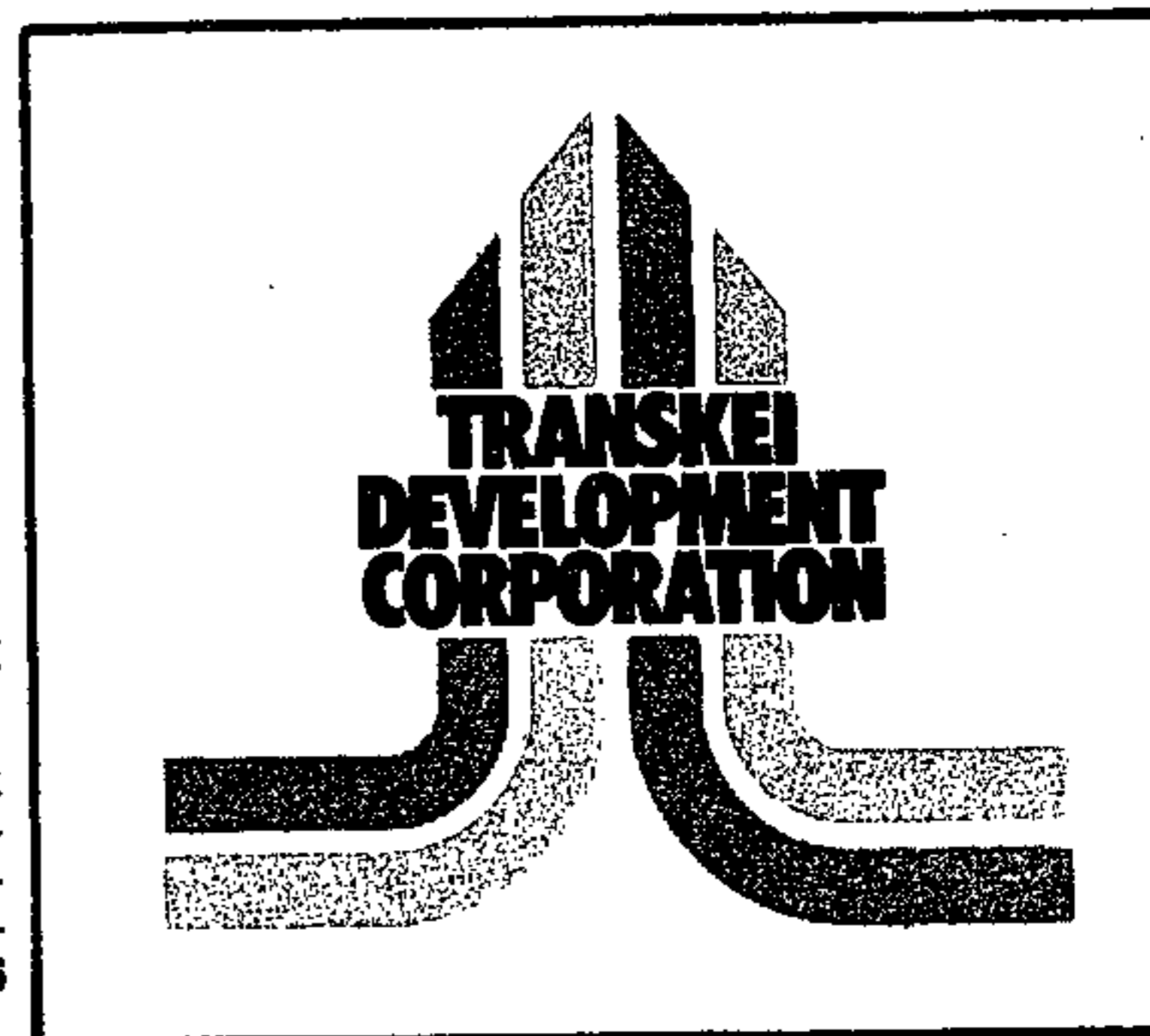
The garages division of the TDC reports that it achieved its objective of

handing over its three remaining projects in the past year when loan and share capital of R1,08 million was made available to three separate Transkeian companies.

Loan capital of R135 000 was given to an existing motor franchise to buy the property from which it operated and a further five loans total-

ing R208 000 were provided to Transkeian enterprises to assist in the establishment of new outlets, take-overs from non-Transkeians and improving and extending premises.

The TDC reports that the motor industry enjoyed a reasonably successful year. The recovery rate on loans was 96 per cent.



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# Co-operation: magic word in development strategy

By Helène Stephan

The problem area of economic development of Southern Africa, lies between the differences which exist between the levels of economic development in the RSA on the one hand and the independent self governing states on the other. This point is illustrated by the fact that 96 per cent of the gross domestic product (G.D.P.) of Southern Africa is produced within the borders of the RSA while the combined contribution of the national states amounts to only four per cent of the G.D.P. A further characteristic within the RSA is that

nearly 96 per cent of the G.D.P. is being produced in four metropolitan areas.

These metropolises comprise only of 4,5 per cent of the total area of RSA. They are the PWV, Durban/Pinetown, Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and Western Cape.

It was against this

background that the policy of a co-ordinated regional development strategy for Southern Africa was formulated. The emphasis falls on the co-operation of planning through economic co-operation and development, which extends across political boundaries.

With this in mind, the various states in Southern Africa held discussions, which indicated that the development of less developed areas in the sub-continent, should be promoted on a regional basis.

Subsequently, Southern Africa was subdivided into eight broad development regions for policy planning purposes. This division was on features such as development needs, functional relationship and physical characteristics.

Many of the ideas on the promotion of industrial development which emanated from these discussions, were incorporated in the industrial development proposals released at the Good Hope Conference on November 12, 1981.

A declaration by the various heads of states in Southern Africa was signed to express the belief that the private business sector should play a vital role in the economic development of their countries and in raising the standard of living of all their peoples.

It was also resolved

that private investment in all countries will be encouraged by promoting peace and stability by the assurance that investments will not be nationalised and to repatriate dividends will not be arbitrarily restricted.

Transkei, falls within two regional development zones, Regions D and E.

Region D which includes three industrial development points, namely eZibeleni, Butterworth and Umtata, qualifies for the most attractive package of economic incentives.

These are:

**Short term incentives:**

- A labour rebate of 95 per cent of the wage bill of local workers up to a maximum of R110 a month per worker is claimable.

- The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) pays up to 50 per cent of the capital required for equipment and working capital through a loan redeemable over 15 years.

- An interest subsidy of 80 per cent of the market related interest rate can be negotiated for a period of up to 10 years.

- A factory which is relocated from outside Southern Africa or from the PWV and Durban/Pinetown areas is liable for full compensation of moving costs up to a predetermined amount — usually R500,00.

- Industrial property cannot be owned in the

Transkei, but the TDC will erect buildings for the industrialists' specifications who then in turn will pay rent, which for the first 10 years in based on a subsidised value of the property.

- TDC rents housing to key personnel at an annual rental of 3,26 per cent of the value of the dwellings.

**Long term incentives:**

- Taxable rebate of 125 per cent of approved training costs is payable in cash on proof of an external audit.

- A rail rebate of 60 per cent is available on locally made goods leaving Transkei.

- Goods shipped from East London to other SA ports are eligible for a 50 per cent rebate.

- Electricity charges are based on the lowest available Escom tariff — the same as Eastern Transvaal.

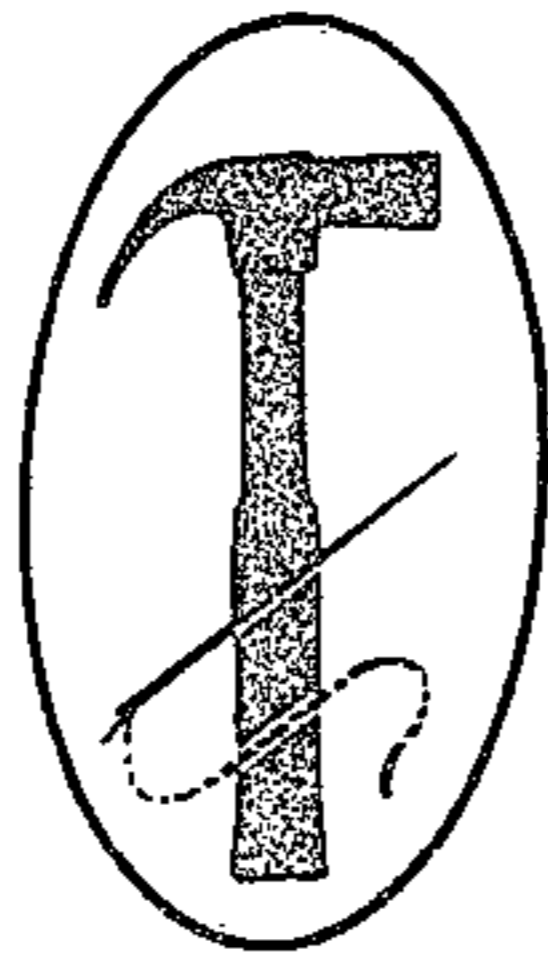
- A 10 per cent price preference is offered on all purchases made by The Transkei Tender Board, SA Provincial and state bodies.

A fourth growth point in Eastern Pondoland falls within Region E. These incentives although still higher than most other regions, is only eligible for a 50 per cent rail rebate and a 50 per cent housing subsidy.

An indication of how successful the Region D incentives have been in Transkei is the fact that 87 per cent of capital invested into Transkei, took place during the past 18 months.

*"... Small-scale industries constitute a logical foundation for the modern sector. Furthermore, they tend to be labour-intensive, innovative, rely heavily on local skills and local resources and seek to meet local needs,"*

The Honourable Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Transkei, Mr R. Madikizela



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**Industrial scoreboard**

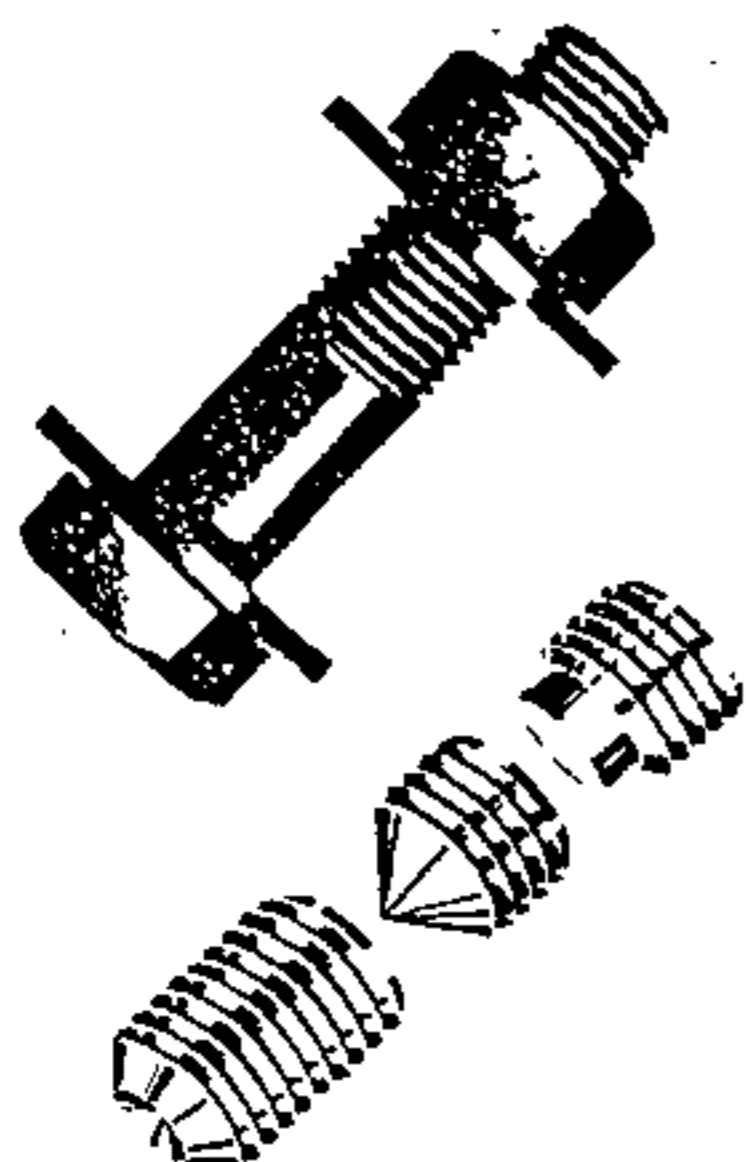
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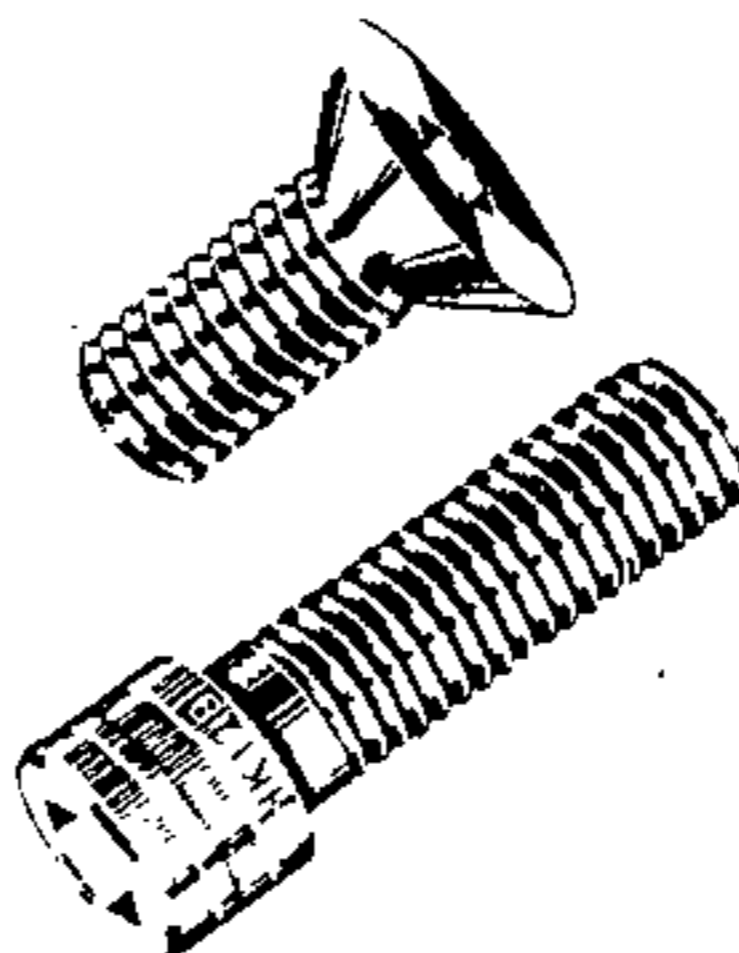
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TDC, the government arm of the Government of Transkei, involved in industrial development, has been effective in establishing industries over the past few years.

In 1976 there were about 35 different industries, but the number in the last 8 years has increased to over 100 industries.

Total investment in industries are R150 million of which R62 million belongs to the private sector.

The total number of jobs created by the industrial development process is 15 000, although indirect job opportunities which arose from these developments are 75 000.

TDC also plays a major role in the marketing of industrial benefits of locating in Transkei. It is also involved in building factories and housing for key personnel.

This investment in industrial and residential property reached R124,2 in the 1983-84 financial year.

R43,5 million has been spent on residential housing and TDC are committed to spend

another R55,6 million on housing over the next three years.

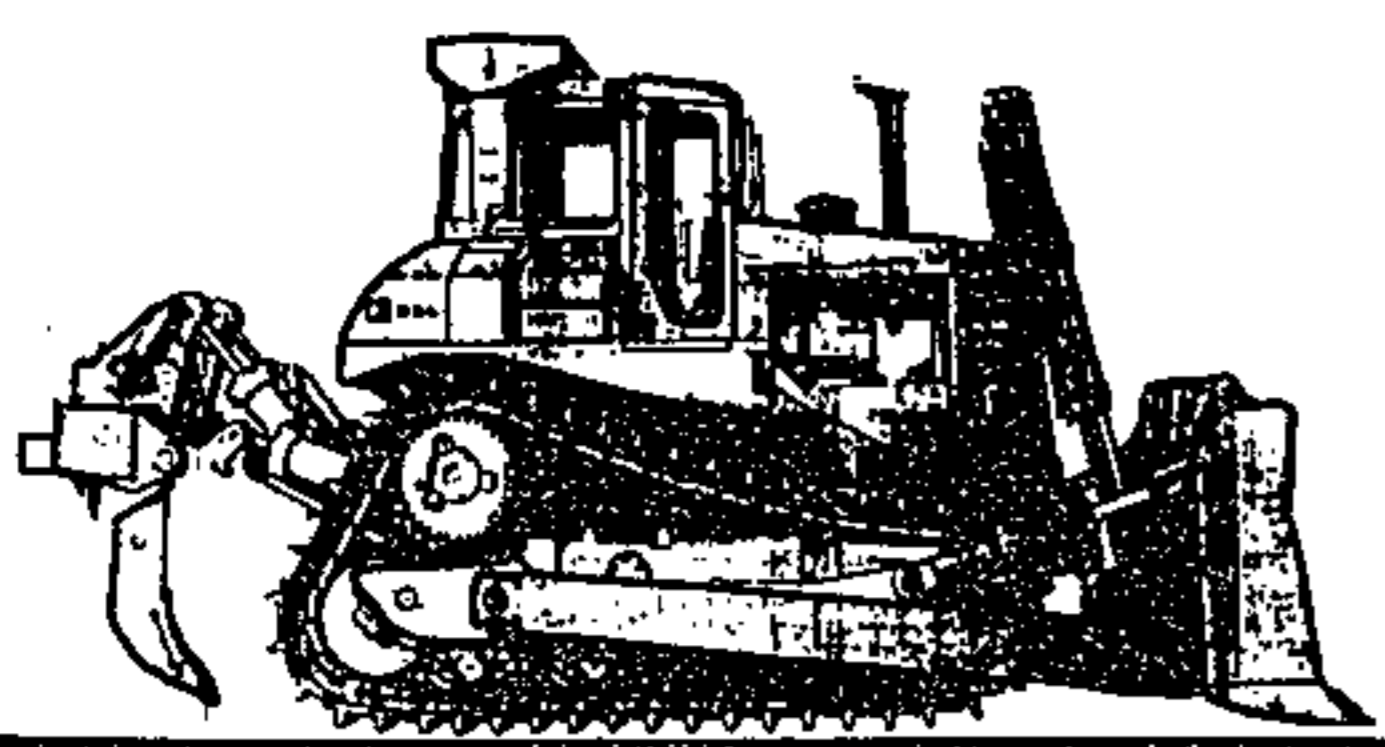
TDC is also involved in creating the necessary infrastructure at the industrial development points and expects to spend R14,3 million on infrastructure in the four industrial zones over the next three years.

Infrastructure in Umtata, Butterworth and eZibeleni is already fully developed and facilities include, industrial sites, Tescor power subsidised to equal the Eastern Transvaal tariff, good water supplies, a rail network linking to the main routes, airport facilities at the K. D. Matanzima International Airport near Umtata and adequate social infrastructure.

Housing loans for key personnel can be obtained through the TDC.

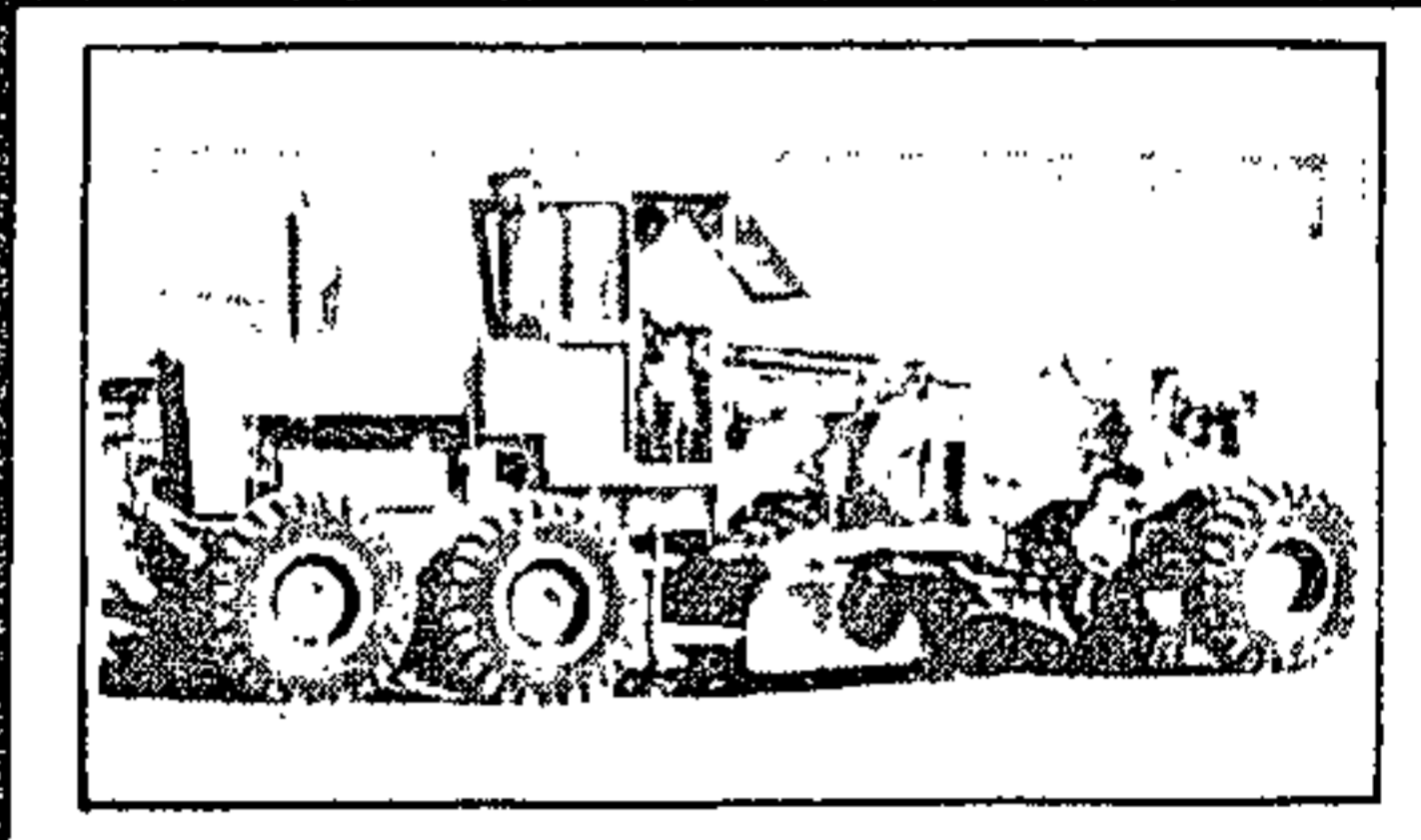
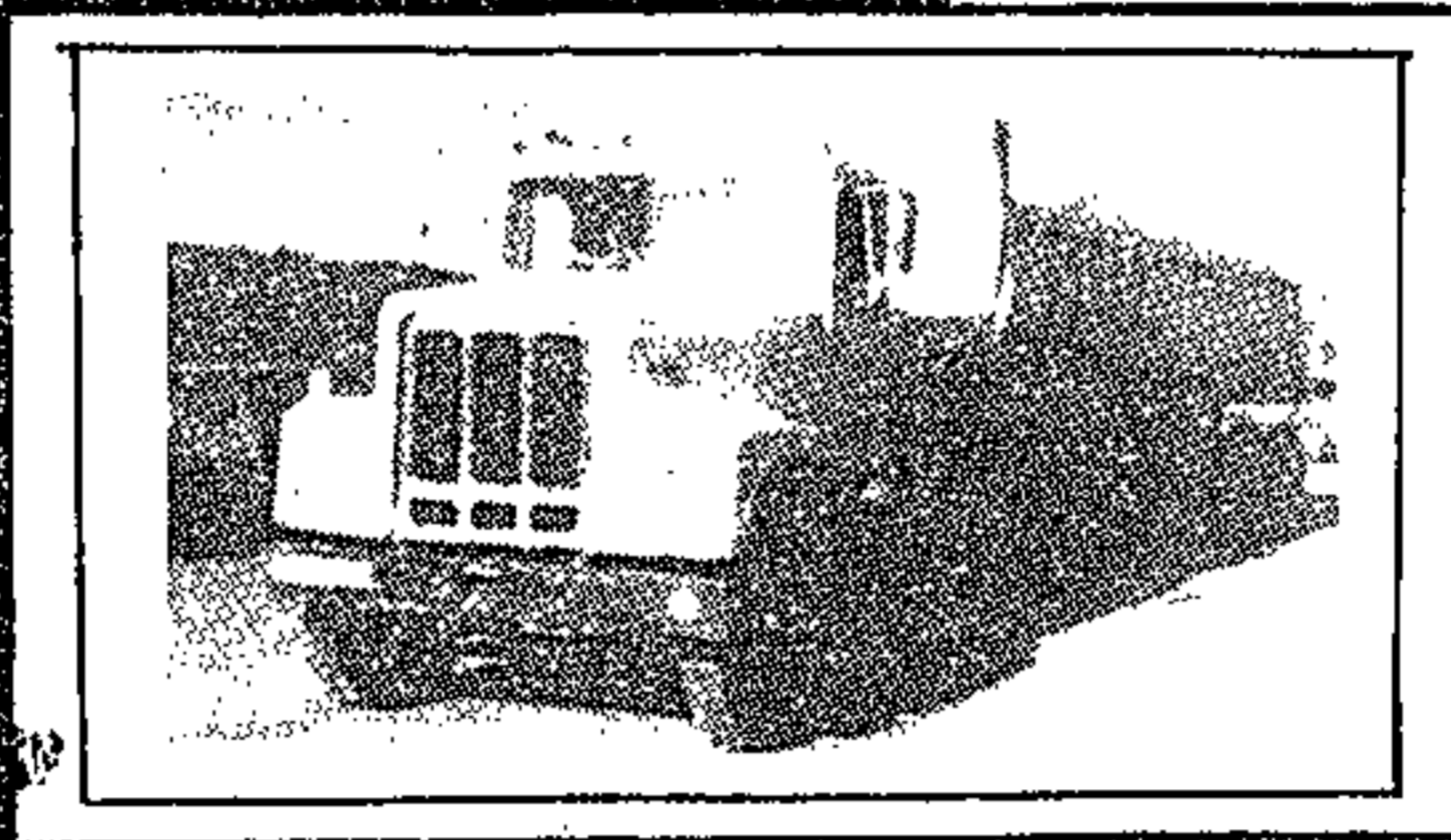
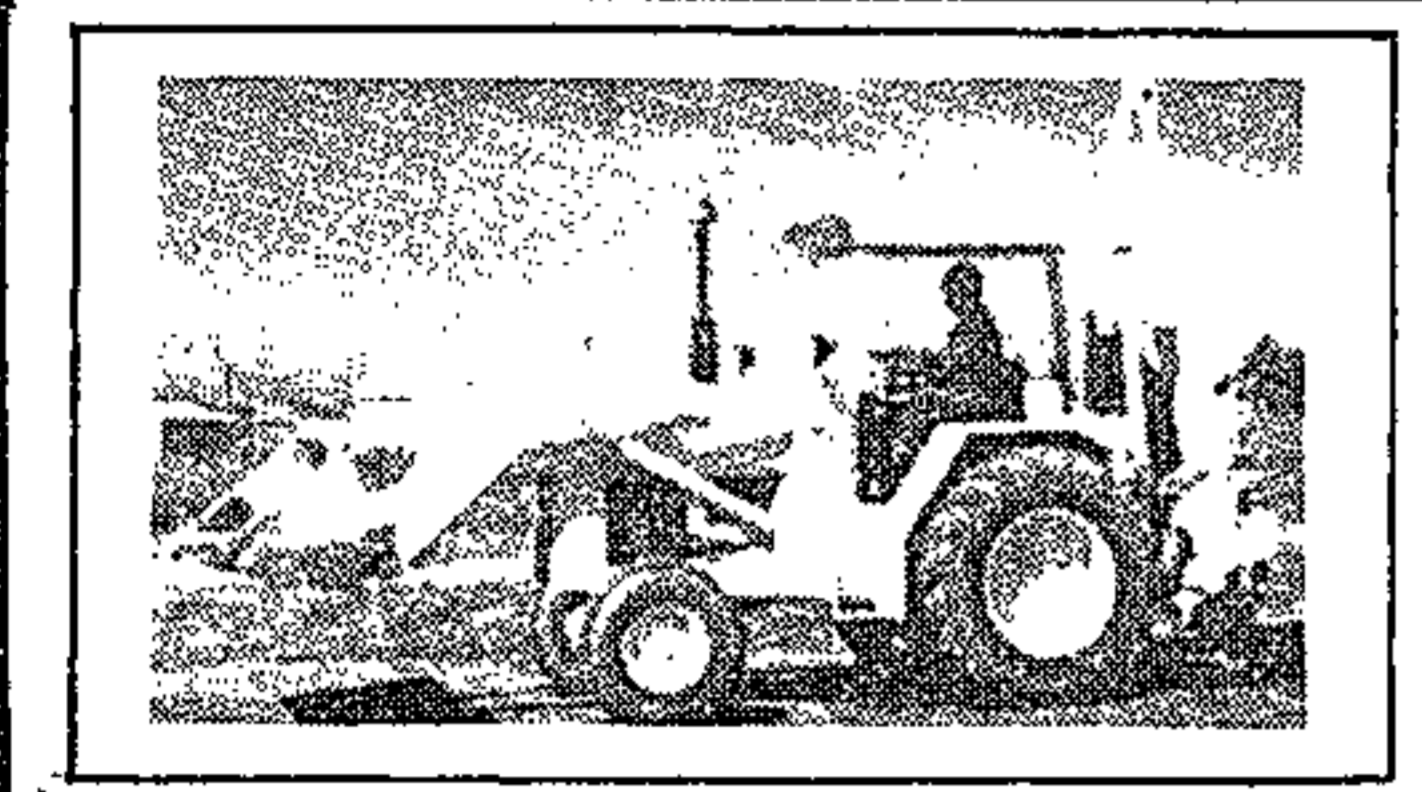
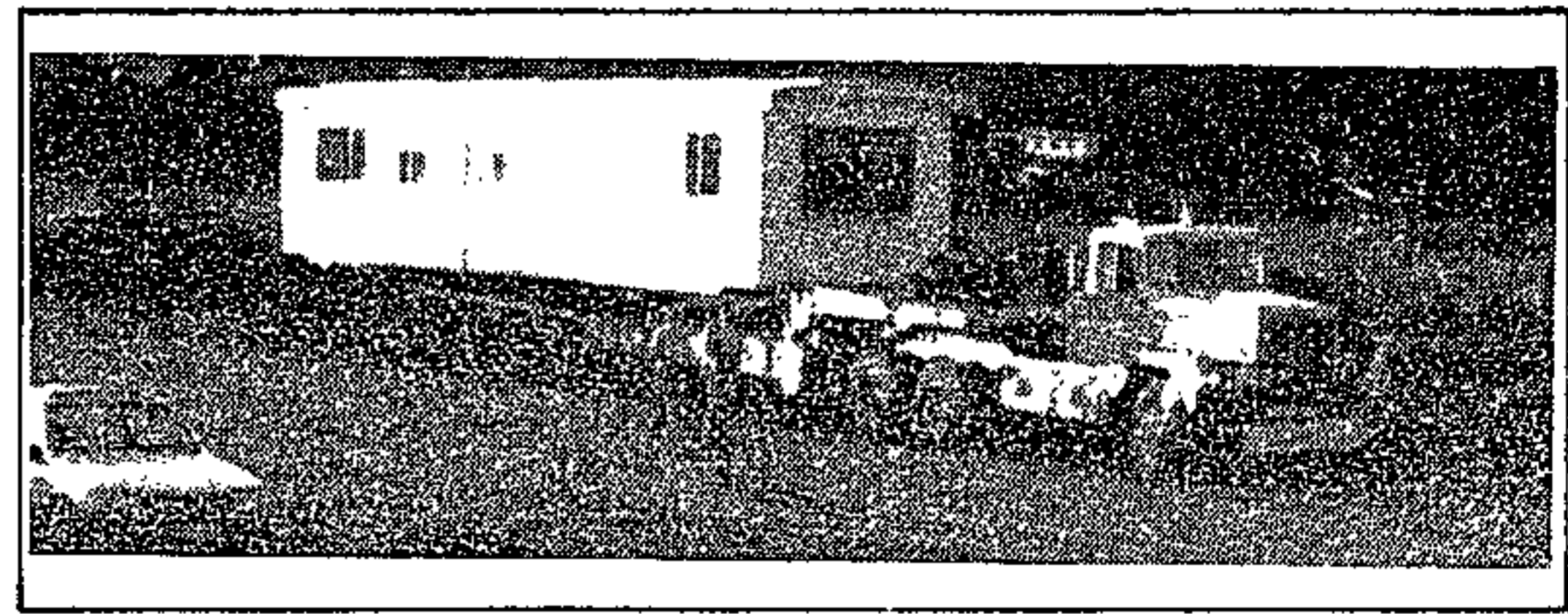
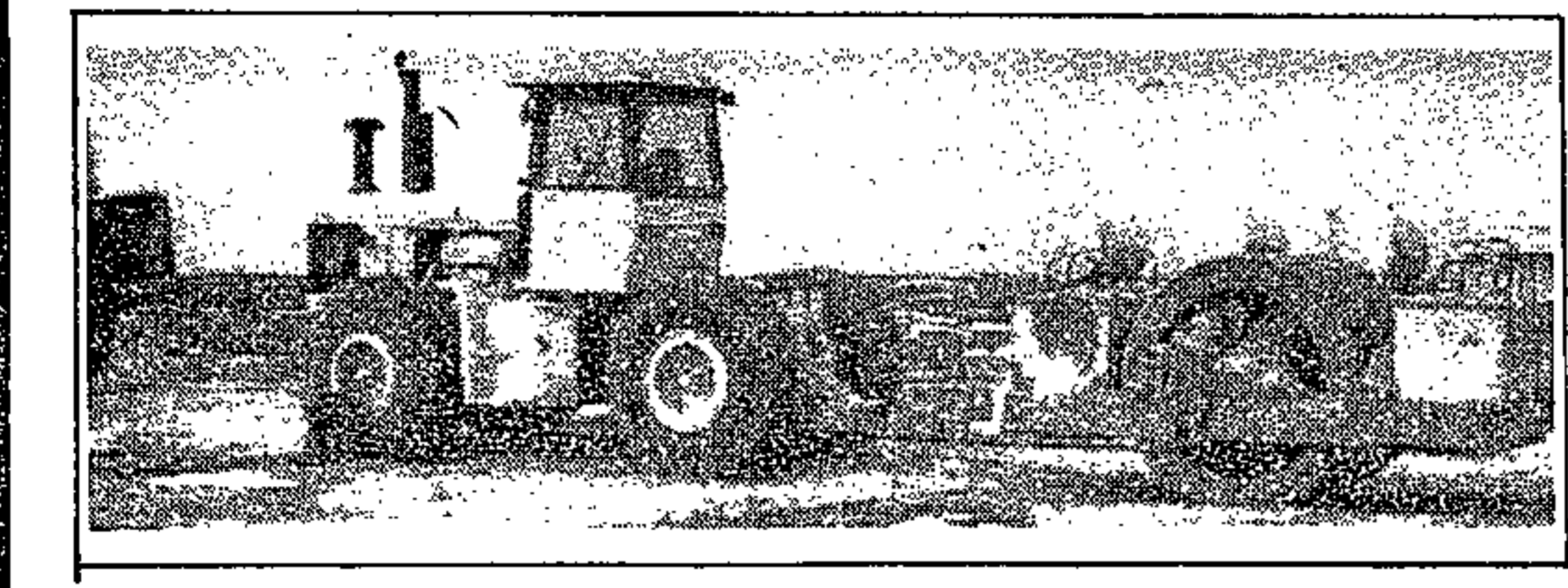
Eastern Pondoland, situated in Region E are also planning industrial developments and it is reported that a R200 m submission has been made to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to develop this zone.





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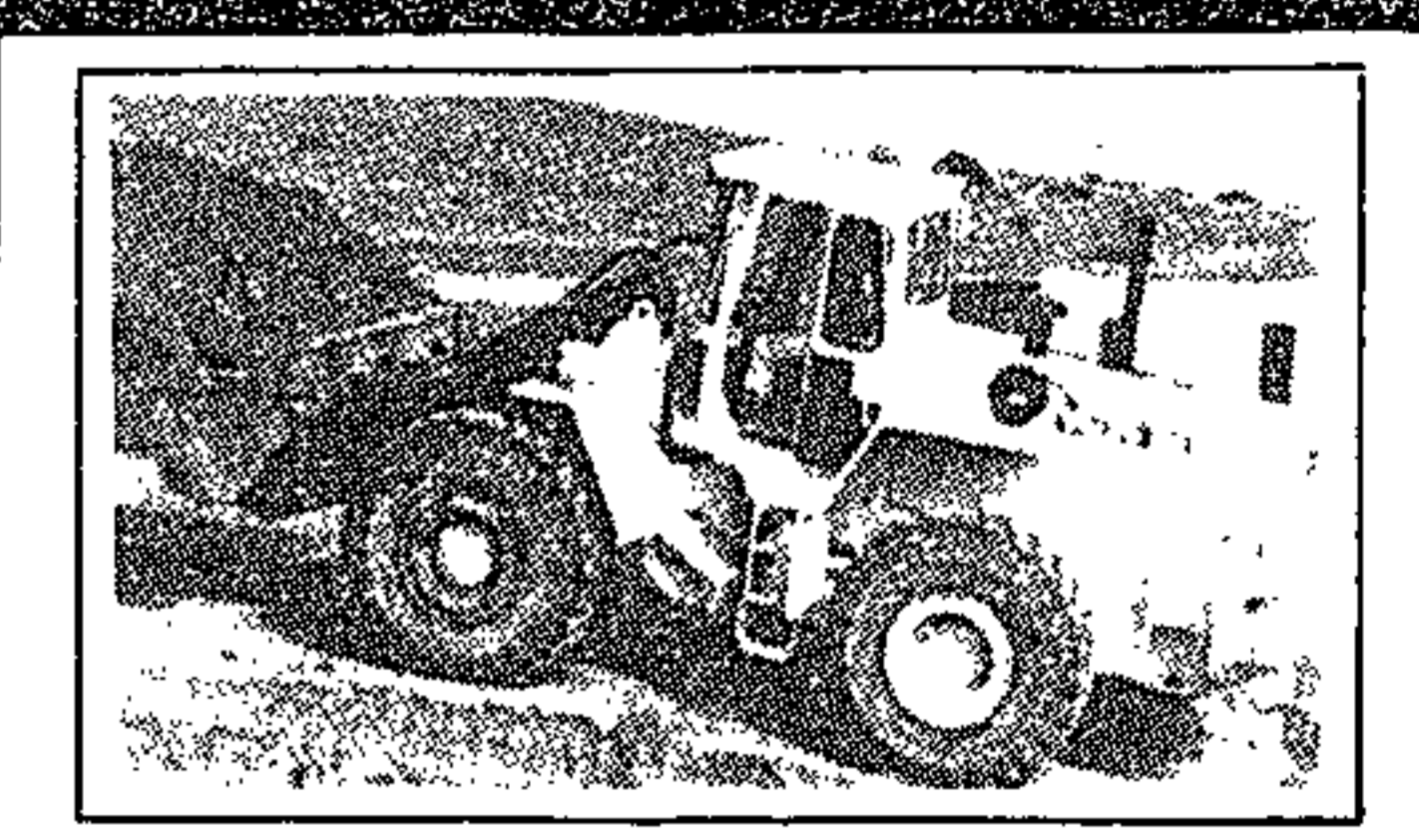
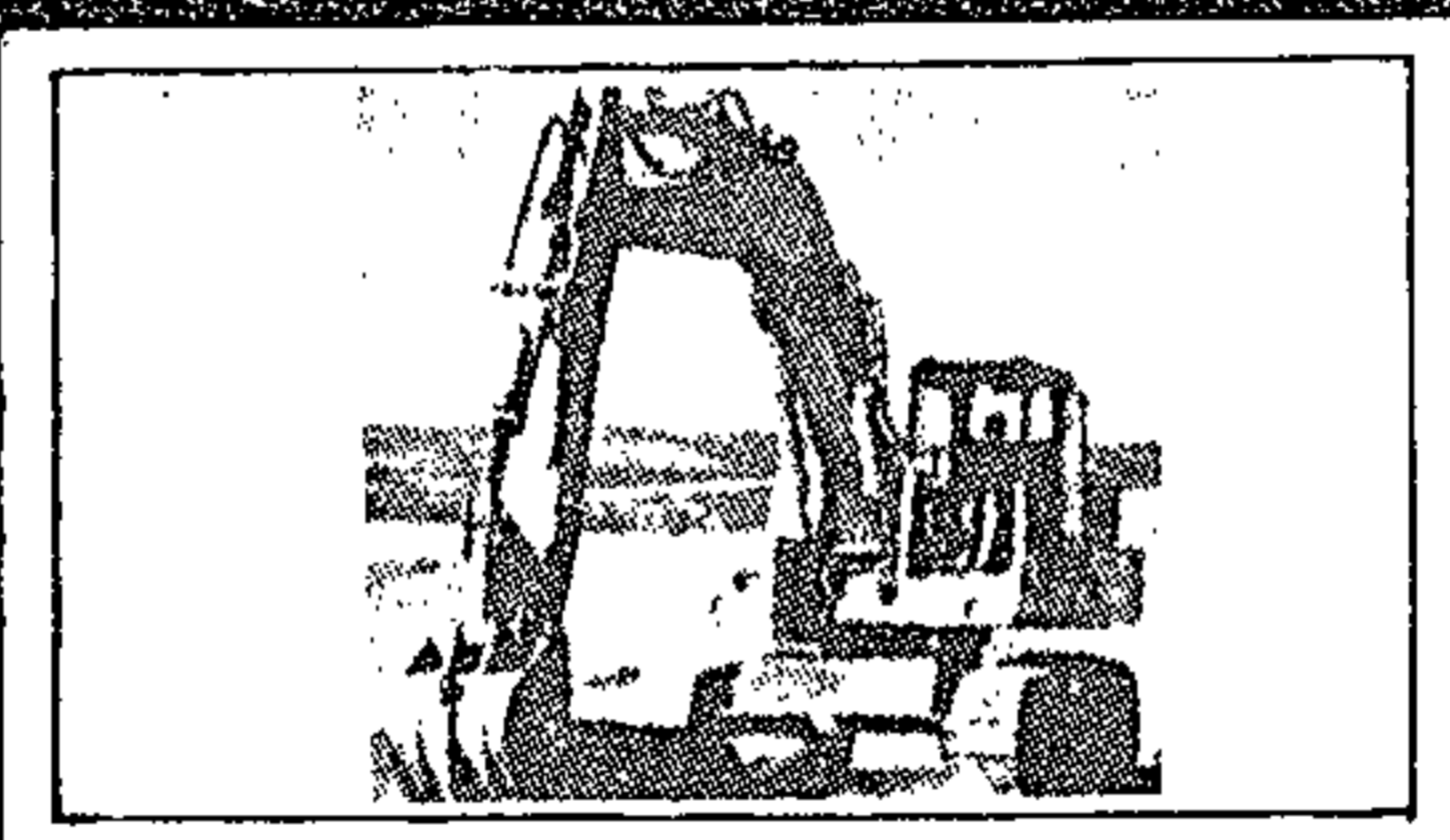
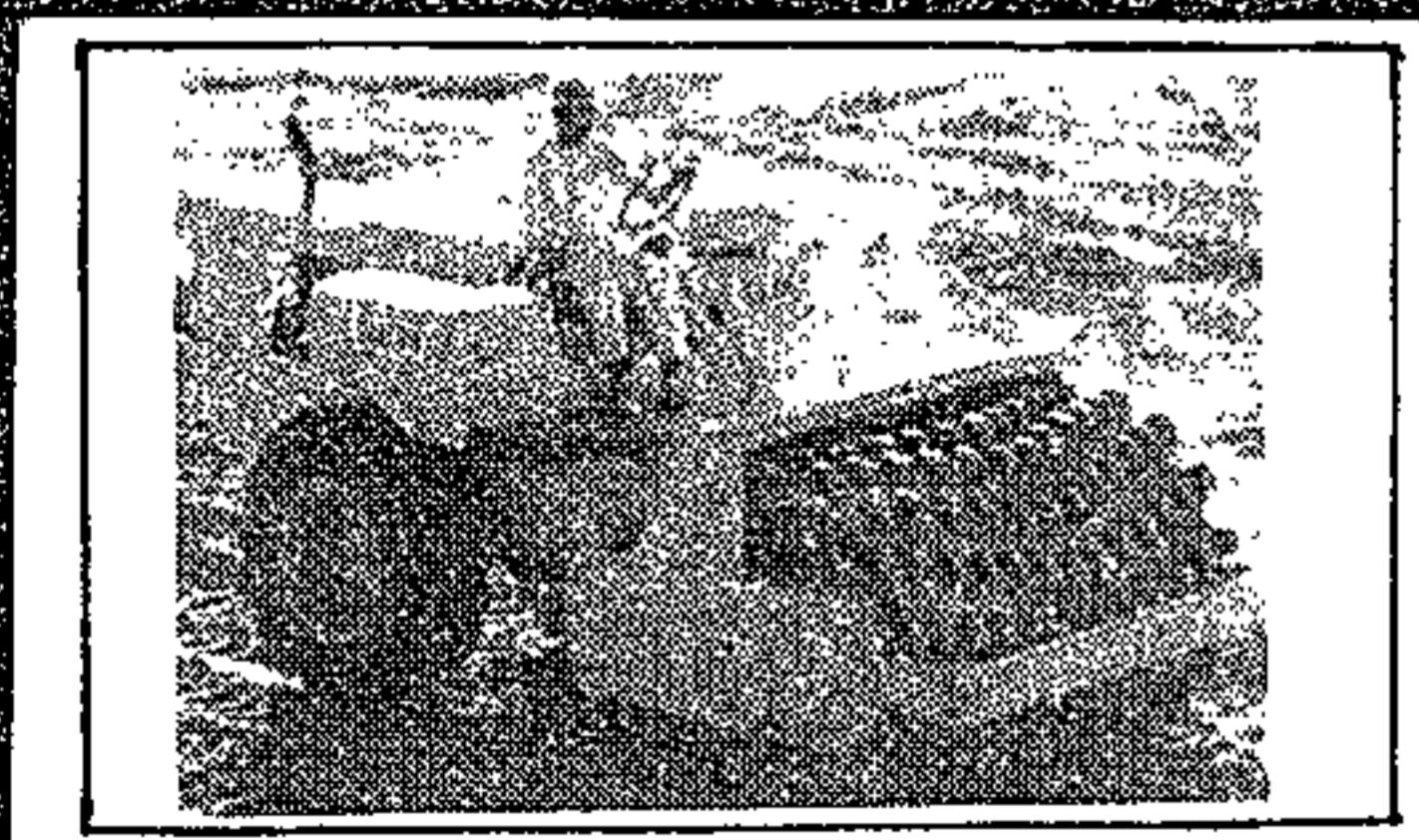
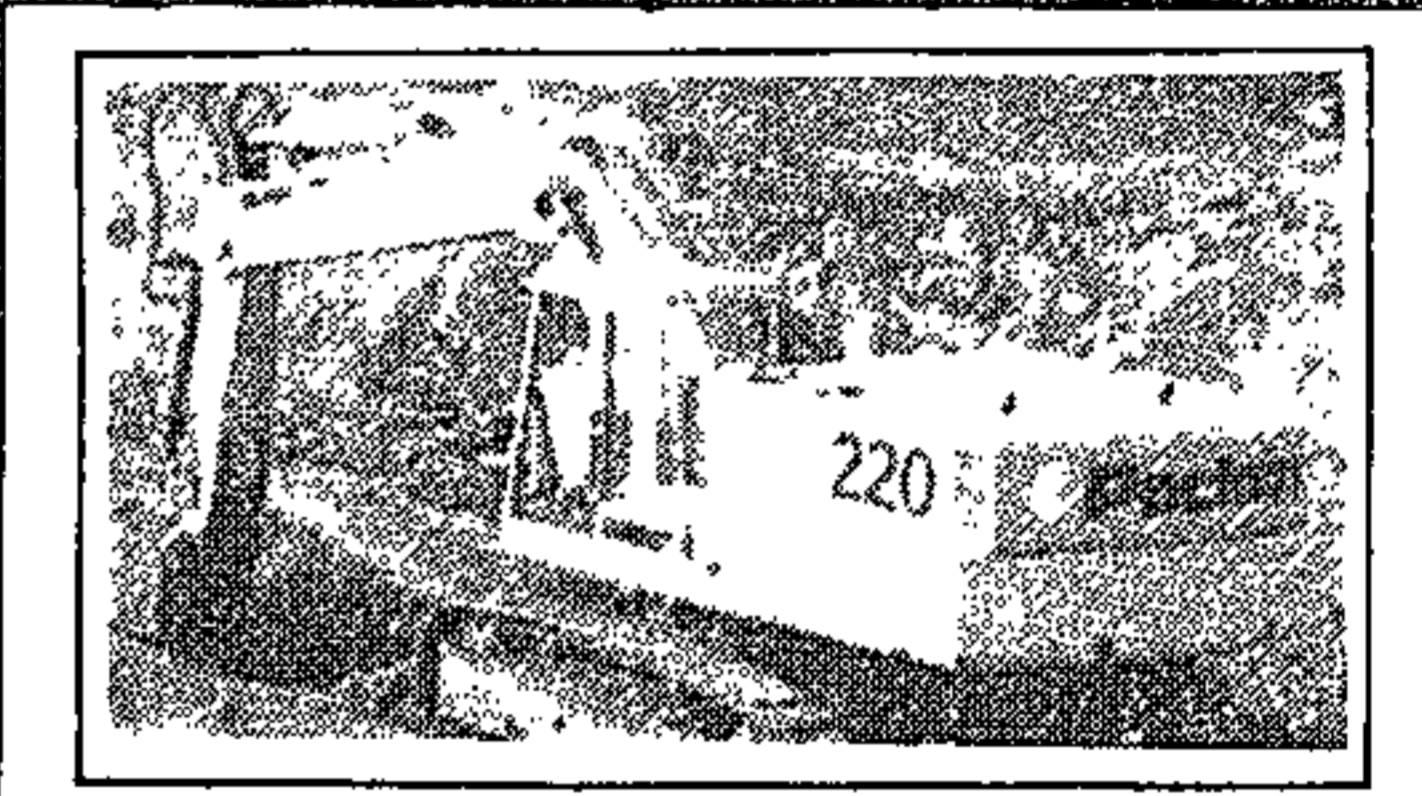
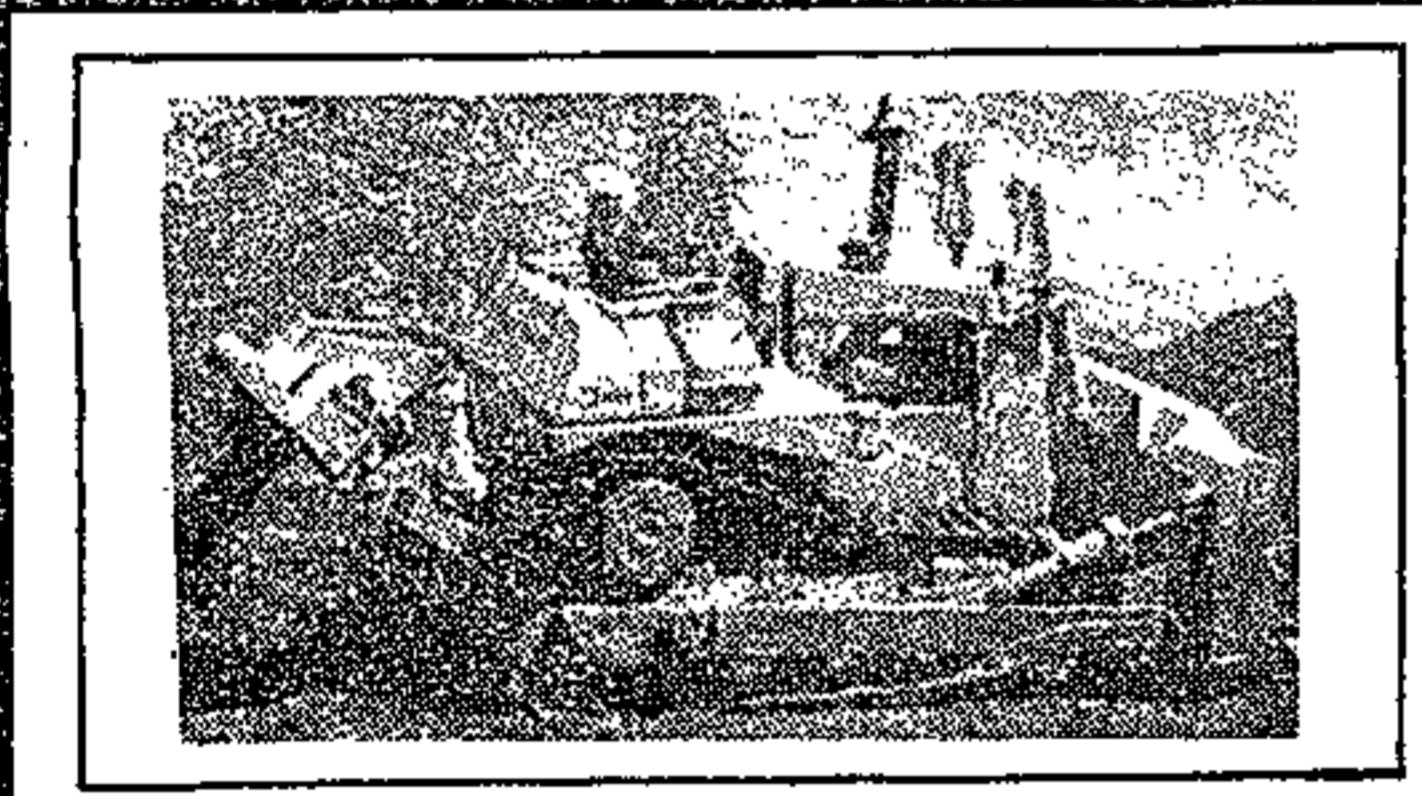
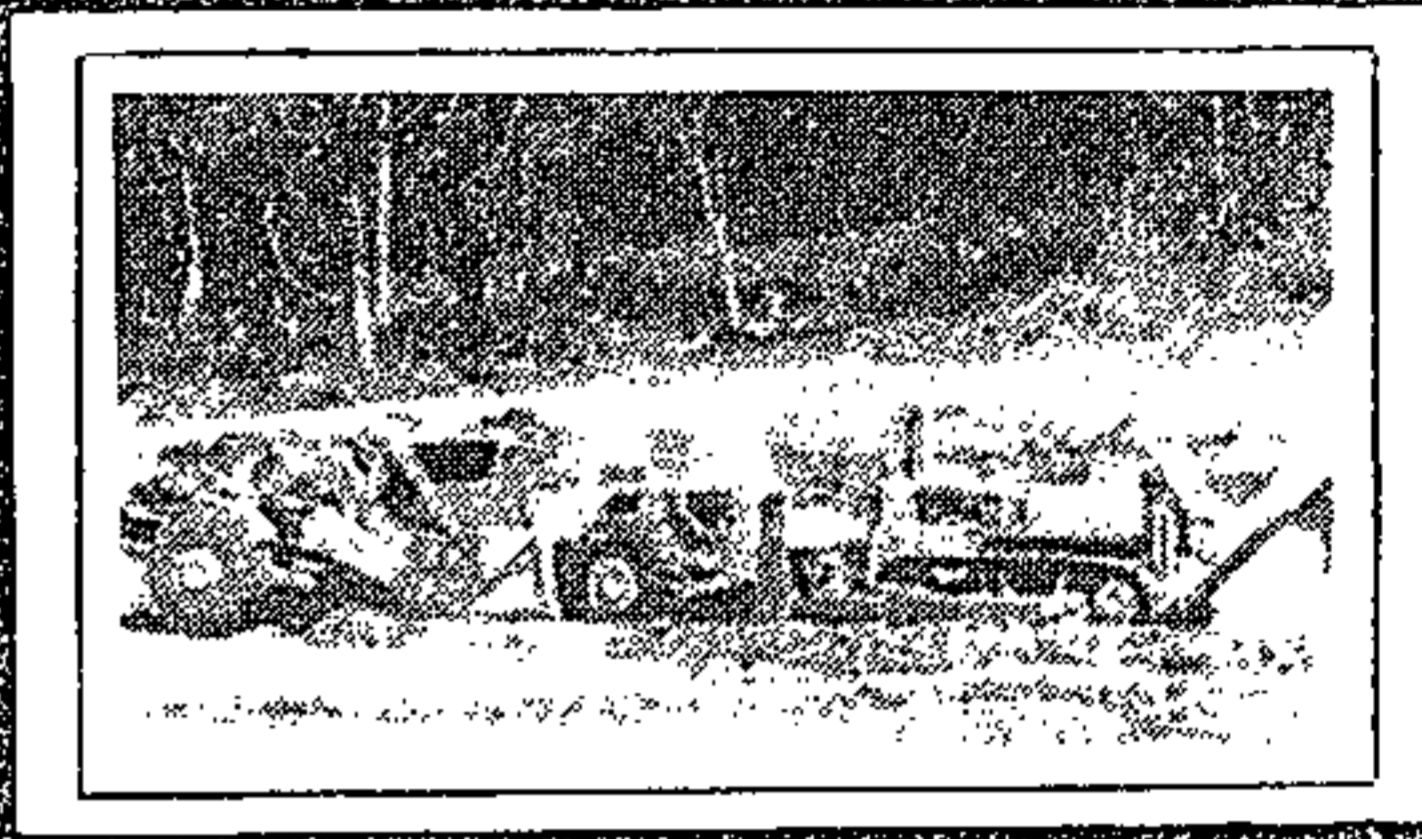
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**IMPACT ROLLER (W/O TOW TRACTOR)**

I1 Bomag 212 (Monthly) .....	4500,00
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**WALK BEHIND VIB. ROLLERS**

R5 Bomag 35 S (Daily) .....	35,00+
R6 Bomag 61 S (Daily) .....	45,00+
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PC.1 Plate Compactor (Monthly) .....	600,00
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1. All plant hired out is in accordance with the Contractors Plant Hire Association agreement.
2. The above rates are subject to alteration with or without notice. All rates per hour quoted without diesel.
3. All plant supplied with operator, with the exception of those indicated+.



# A 3-year plan

A three-year plan, released by Mr Pieter Bosch, the manager of the development division of TDC, stated industrial development must take place on the following guide lines:

The creation of 5 000 employment opportunities — 25 per cent of the labour force entering the market annually — must be effected each year.

This means an average of 10 industries, each creating 500 job opportunities, must be established.

These industries must be settled in the following priority rating: five Butterworth, three eZibeleni and two Umtata.

Building costs can be estimated on the assumption that the industrialists will need 2 000 square metre buildings an industry at R350 a square metre, giving a total cost of R7,0 million or R700 000 an industry.

The investment of every industry can be estimated at R2 million, including buildings, which

will give a total investment of R20m a year for all the industries, excluding houses for key personnel.

This brings the total cost for each job to R4 000 excluding houses.

If one works on an average of 10 key personnel an industry, this will mean the erection of 10 houses at R100 000 a unit.

A total cost of R1 million can therefore be estimated for the provision of housing for key personnel for each industry.



Sugar cane is harvested on the North Pondoland project.

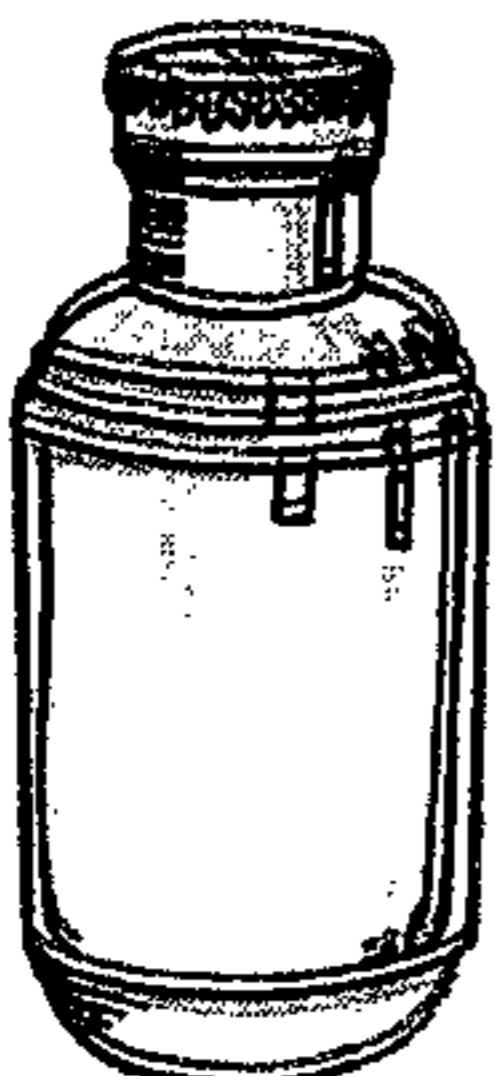
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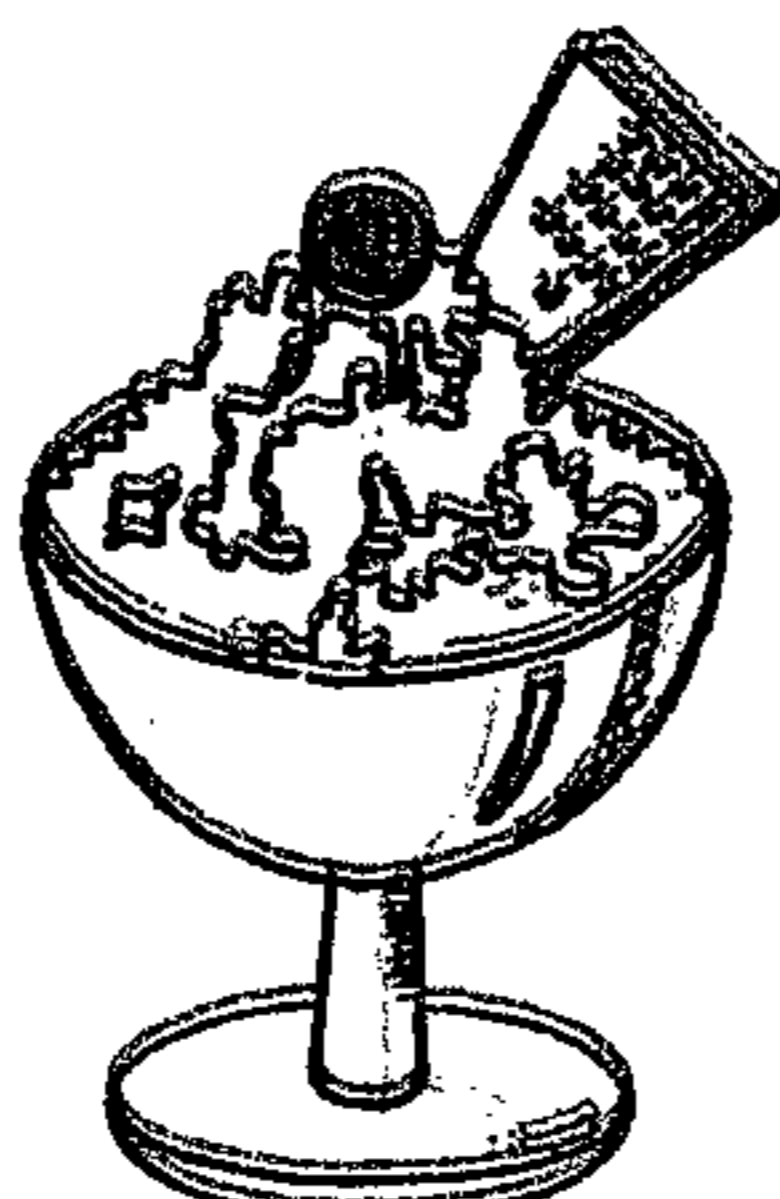
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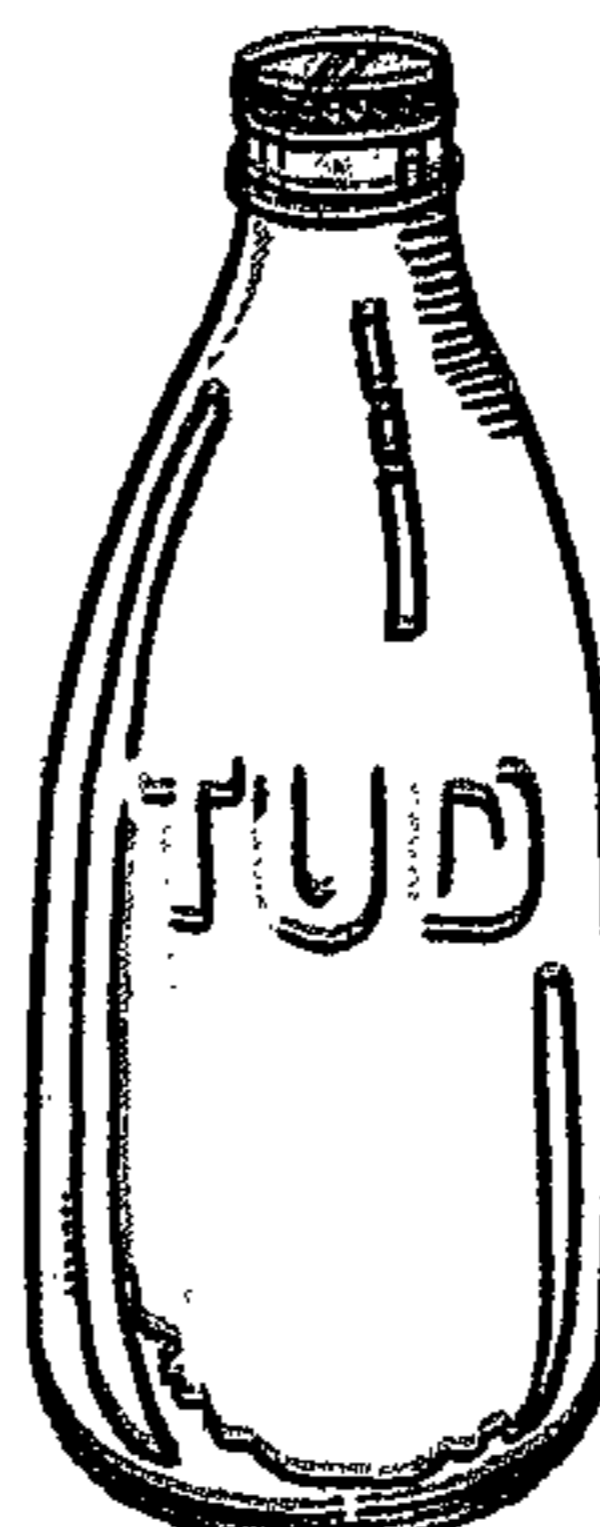
fruit juices



maas



cream



milk

## Agro-business has some sweet signs

The North Pondoland sugar project is perhaps leading the way in the concept of regional economic integration and showing the advantages of agro-business.

By the end of this year, employment would have been created for 300 people at the low cost of R4 000 a job — about one tenth the cost of creating a comparable job in manufacturing industries.

The first load of sugar cane produced commercially in Transkei was delivered to C. G. Smith's Umzimkulu mill in September 1983, just a year and half after the first small plantings were made in early 1982.

Four thousand hectares have been set aside for the development which will comprise a sugar estate run on commercial lines at its core and a surrounding area of Transkeian shareholders growing cane for their own account.

To date 585 hectares have been planted and a further 300 hectares (which will include the first 20-hectare smallholdings) will be planted during the 1984/85 season.

The Lugg Harrison Group, whose Transkei company, LHA Farm Consultants (Pty) Ltd provides management in terms of a contract with North Pondoland Sugar (Pty).

Lugg Harrison pioneered the original acceptance of the scheme from its infancy. They are the professional management consultancy which formed the highly successful Transkei Tea Management which runs Transkei's large tea industry.

Funding the sugar project are two Transkei Corporations: Magwa Tea Corporation and Tracor, each of whom are 50 per cent shareholders in North Pondoland Sugar (Pty) Ltd.

Both Corporations are 100 per cent state owned. Future loan funds are being sought from the Development Bank.

A total of 17 000 tons of cane will be produced this season for milling and further 3 000 tons for seed. At close to 100 tons/hectare yields to date are most satisfactory and equal to or better than yields obtained on the adjoining Natal South Coast.

Mr Chris Dodson, managing director of the Lugg Harrison Group, anticipates that the South African government and the sugar industry will continue to allocate the necessary cane quota to the project in good time in line with understandings given and implied in government to government agreements.

"Labour intensive agricultural development must receive the highest possible priority from planners since the cost of creating jobs in this area is well below that in industry and since the jobs are created within geographical areas of high unemployment and great poverty.

"Within a few years North Pondoland Sugar (Pty) Ltd and its satellite smallholders will be supplying 200 000 tons of cane a year and the stage could well be set soon for North Pondoland Sugar to acquire a cross-border interest in the milling end of the business.

"I believe such thoughts are entirely consistent with the concept of regional economic integration which is now possible in terms of the regional development theme," Mr Dodson said.

Asked about the problems of a long road haul for cane, Mr Dodson was extremely optimistic.

"One must acknowledge," he said, "that North Pondoland Sugar is at a disadvantage in this respect being 70 km from the mill. However, the economic advantages of low land cost and the ability to utilise the services of a resident (rather than migratory) work force will off set this provided we remain efficient on the agronomic and business levels."

Regional co-operation is already flourishing as North Pondoland Sugar has joined the Umzimkulu Planters Co-operative and (in co-operation with them) has pioneered new trailer designs and truck-trailer combinations for maximising in-field transport efficiency and ensuring maximum road-haul payloads.

Awareness of the importance of efficiencies in this sector is vital and encouraging results have been obtained to date. Co-operation has been at a high level.



# There's Gold in Transkei



Not the gold that is found in the ground, but gold in the form of opportunities for investment.

To the industrialist, Transkei represents one of the finest investment opportunities in the world with financial incentives such as:

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Telex: Transkei (50968) 711

**Transkei, a Golden Opportunity.**





# Producing food is the priority

Agriculture is the most important sector of Transkei's economy and makes up the greatest contribution in meeting national objectives of increased food production and increased employment.

The aims of agricultural policy in Transkei are:

- Self sufficiency in food production to reduce the country's dependence on food imports;
- Raising incomes of rural people;
- Maintaining agricultural land and other natural resources for future generation;
- Developing country's water resources for irrigation, power and domestic uses;
- Creating work opportunities in rural areas.

As a primary objective in agriculture, the Transkei Department of Agriculture has given as its priority in food production:

- Improvement of crop production using appropriate technologies;
- Improvement of livestock production;
- Establishment of small irrigation schemes which can be managed by local people is given particular emphasis;



Commercial agriculture through the Transkei Agricultural Corporation is receiving attention by the provision carefully controlled credit to individuals and groups.

Apart from commercial maize and sorghum schemes run by the Transkei Agricultural Corporation, the department has embarked on a major scheme to aid farmers to improve maize and sorghum yields.

During the 1983-84 cropping season, a total of 60 000 ha was grown to maize and sorghum. This area comprised 77 projects of plus/minus 1 000 ha selected in the 28 districts of Transkei.

Estimated production from these schemes was estimated as 63 200 tons because of the drought situation. This will, however, mean an increase from four bags (70kg) a hectare during 1980 to an average of 15 bags a hectare. Highest yields of up to 70 bags a hectare are expected in the higher rainfall areas of Umzimkulu, Flagstaff and Centane, in 1983-84.

To ensure that the scheme is a success, the branch has introduced mechanised services whereby all ploughing operations are rendered for the farmers. There were 1 300 tractors during 1983-84 ploughing season which were rendering all ploughing services to the farmers at subsidised tariffs.

In line with the five year plan, the department has earmarked 500 tractors to be sold to farmers, private contractors and other bodies who will work for a reasonable profit. This is to promote free enterprise, private ownership competition, profit motive and free interplay between supply and demand to determine prices. Plus minus 200 tractors have been sold during the current ploughing seasons and each tractor is sold as a package with accompanying implements.

Attention has been given to the improvement and upgrading of the national herd. The Department is running three breeding stations which serve as an important source of breeding material from where farmers buy locally bred and therefore adopted breeding stock.

The first station, Mjanyane, in the Engcobo district, breeds the Dimmentheler, the Afrikaner and the Nguni breeds, the second station at the Tsolo College of Agriculture breeds Jerseys while the third station at Lambase in the Lusikisiki district breeds the Drakensberger.

There are a number of dam sites in the drier Western part of the country which amend large areas or irrigable land.

The NCORA IRRIGATION SCHEME, whose real development started in 1978, uses water from the Ncora Dam situated on the Tsomo river. This scheme will be the largest irrigation scheme for small holders in Southern Africa.

A total of 3 100 ha are in production and all under gravity head sprinkler irrigation. The main crops grown are maize, dry peas, wheat, beans, cabbage, potatoes, lucerne, asparagus, gooseberry. This scheme includes also a large dairy division with 900 cows in milk. The target is 1 500 cows by 1986.

Milk is pasteurised, packaged, distributed throughout Western Transkei. Already 15 000 people are dependant on the scheme.

Agro-Industries are also given attention at Ncora. A dairy factory is already in operation, a specialised canner and a legume packing unit have been commissioned. A maize mill and a small scale abattoir and also a freezing plant for vegetables are planned in future.

A revised ten-year plan prepared by the consultants include the following targets at the full development stage (at 1982 costs and prices):

No. of farmers:	2516	People's income:	R5.1 m p.a.
No. of Crop production:			33 000 t p.a.
employees:	2 300		
Cost per job:	R6 800	Milk production:	8.1 m p.a.

From 1984-85 cropping season, the department has decided to entrust the development and management of major irrigation schemes to INTERSCIENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (PTY) LTD. These schemes are the Qamata Irrigation Scheme (2 000 hectares), Lanti Irrigation Scheme (200 ha), Occupation Post (276 ha).

Exploitation of water resources for increased food production is being done. Suitable irrigable land has been identified along the banks of the main large rivers flowing eastwards. Pumping engines have been installed on the rivers and water is pumped from there onto the adjacent land. 15 pumping engines have already been installed and 15 x 42 ha minor irrigation schemes are being developed and the emphasis is now food production by the local people.

These schemes are at various stages of development.

## Concessions

The promotion of private investment is an integral part of the Transkei's long-term agricultural plan and agro-industrials are encouraged. Concessions and financial assistance are available and priority is given to labour-intensive ventures utilising raw material produced or capable of being produced in Transkei. Processing incentives available include:

- 1 per cent of the wage bill;
- 2 Subsidised rentals;
- 3 loans for the purchase of plant and machinery;
- 4 Processing incentives available include:

Labour rebates of up to 95 per cent of the wage bill; subsidised rentals; loans for the purchase of plant and machinery; location grants; housing subsidies; training rebates; electricity subsidies; and railage and labour rebates.



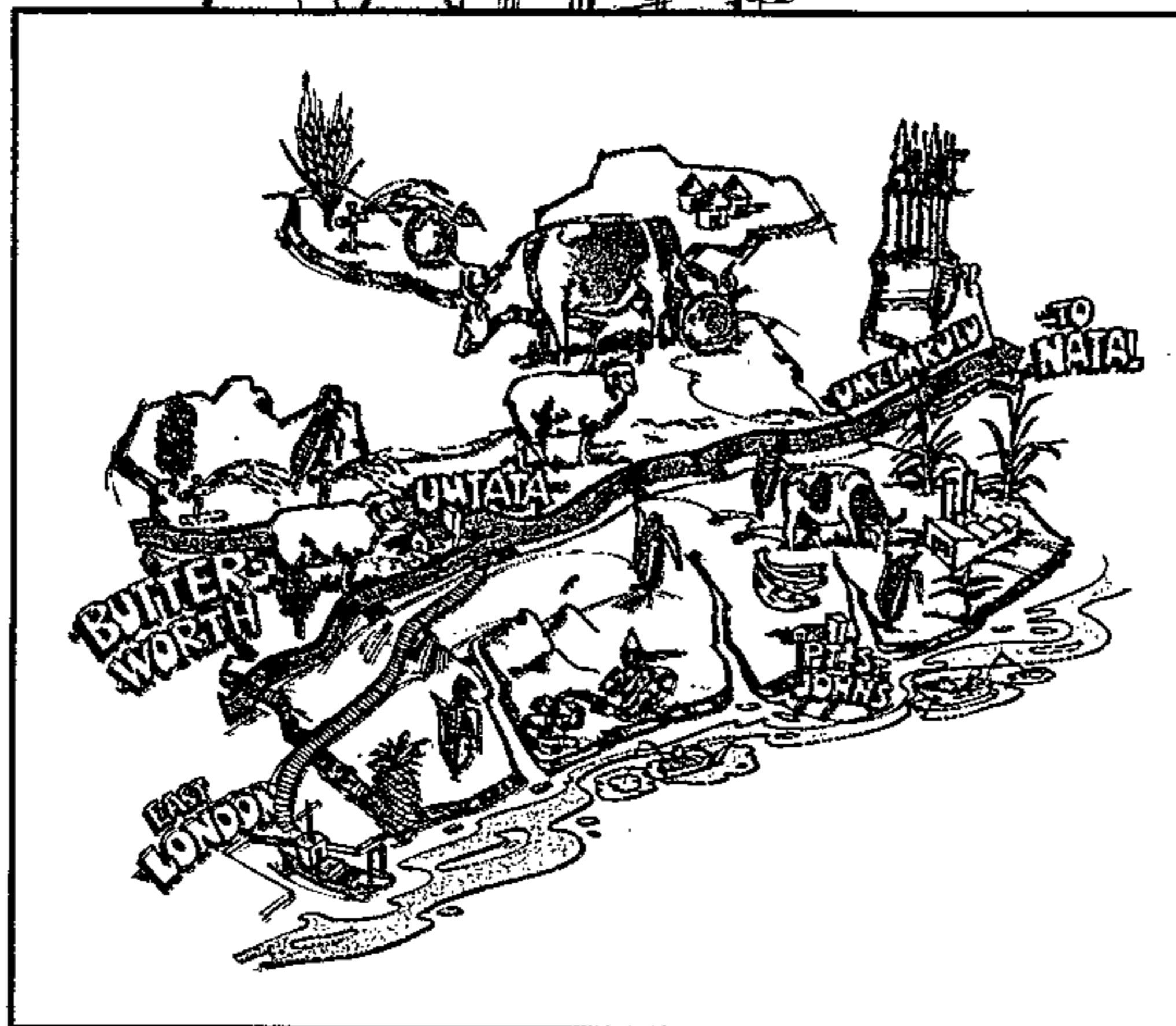
Tracor and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry have, since 1981, worked together in developing Transkei's agricultural potential and since then, a solid foundation has been laid for agricultural growth, increased food production and community development.

Tracor's objectives are to plan, finance and develop viable agricultural and agro-industrial undertakings; to create job opportunities, and to encourage training and the better use of local manpower resources.

Tracor has a deep commitment to the agricultural development of its country and, through its corporate policy of "Sikhula kunye nani", meaning literally "Growing with you", it looks to the future with confidence and determination to further develop the agricultural potential of Transkei.

TRANSKEI AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION LIMITED

# TRACOR



GROWING WITH YOU · SIKHULA KUNYE NANI





Dr V. Alves (left) and Dr A. Fachada operate on an animal in the state veterinary services laboratory in Umtata.

## Protecting the livestock

Livestock in Transkei comprises 1,4 million cattle, 1,7 million goats, 2,3 million sheep and 95 000 horses and undoubtedly constitutes one of the major resources in rural areas.

Its potential economic value as well as its cultural value in the life of the Xhosa nation cannot be over emphasised.

The main task of the veterinary services is to protect and safeguard the livestock wealth of the country as well as contributing in protecting the human population from diseases that can be transmitted by animals such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, rabies and others.

The main divisions of the veterinary services are head office, field services, laboratory services, education and training and meat hygiene.

The field services consisting of a team of state veterinarians, stock inspectors, dipping foremen and labourers is mainly involved in the prevention and treatment of the most common livestock diseases in the country and the implementation of measures to prevent the introduction of livestock diseases from other countries.

Tick-borne diseases being the main internal threat to cattle are controlled through well established and regular dipping programmes throughout Transkei.

Sheep scab, a very contagious disease of sheep and a major threat to the wool production had a high incidence during the last two years due to the drought situation experienced in Transkei and the illegal importation of sheep from infected areas in South Africa.

The veterinary services considers the fight against sheep scab as one of the first priorities. Measures will be stepped up continuously until a satisfactory situation is achieved.

In 1983-84, a total of 5 074 119 sheep were dipped against sheep scab.

Compulsory immunisation of cattle against anthrax, black quarter and contagious abortion, and sheep

against black quarter and pulpy kidney is carried out annually by the stock inspectors.

State veterinarians operating from five stations in Transkei — Umtata, Butterworth, Umzimkulu, Tsolo and Port St Johns — attend regular clinical days in the rural areas of all 28 districts.

As a result of these clinics, stock owners have become well aware of the benefits of both preventive and curative veterinary medicine.

Laboratory services, as an auxiliary service to the field services and farmers in general, are provided by the central laboratory in Umtata and by smaller regional laboratories in Butterworth, Port St Johns and Umzimkulu.

The Umtata veterinary laboratory consisting of bacteriology, serology, parasitology, histo-

pathology and hematology sections, is well equipped and staffed with experienced veterinarians and medical technologists providing good quality diagnostic services.

The education and training division of the veterinary services, is responsible for the training of stock inspectors (veterinary technical staff) at the Tsolo College of Agriculture, lectures on animal sciences and animal health and disease control are provided by the division as well as practical training of the students in the field.

In service training of the staff is carried out by means of occasional conferences, seminars, refresher courses and visits to educational institutions in Transkei and South Africa.

The hygienic control of meat and meat by-products is the responsibility of the meat hygiene division.

In 1982, a design proposal, budget estimate and programme for the construction of the new Zamukulungisa abattoir in Umtata was submitted to the National Planning Committee because the present abattoir was condemned by both the Transkei veterinary services and the chief meat hygiene officer of South Africa (importing country) and as such Transkei is without an outlet for its livestock industry.

With the building of a new abattoir, a proper meat distribution network to butchers in areas where meat is sold to the public in unhygienic conditions could be organised and the surplus exported.

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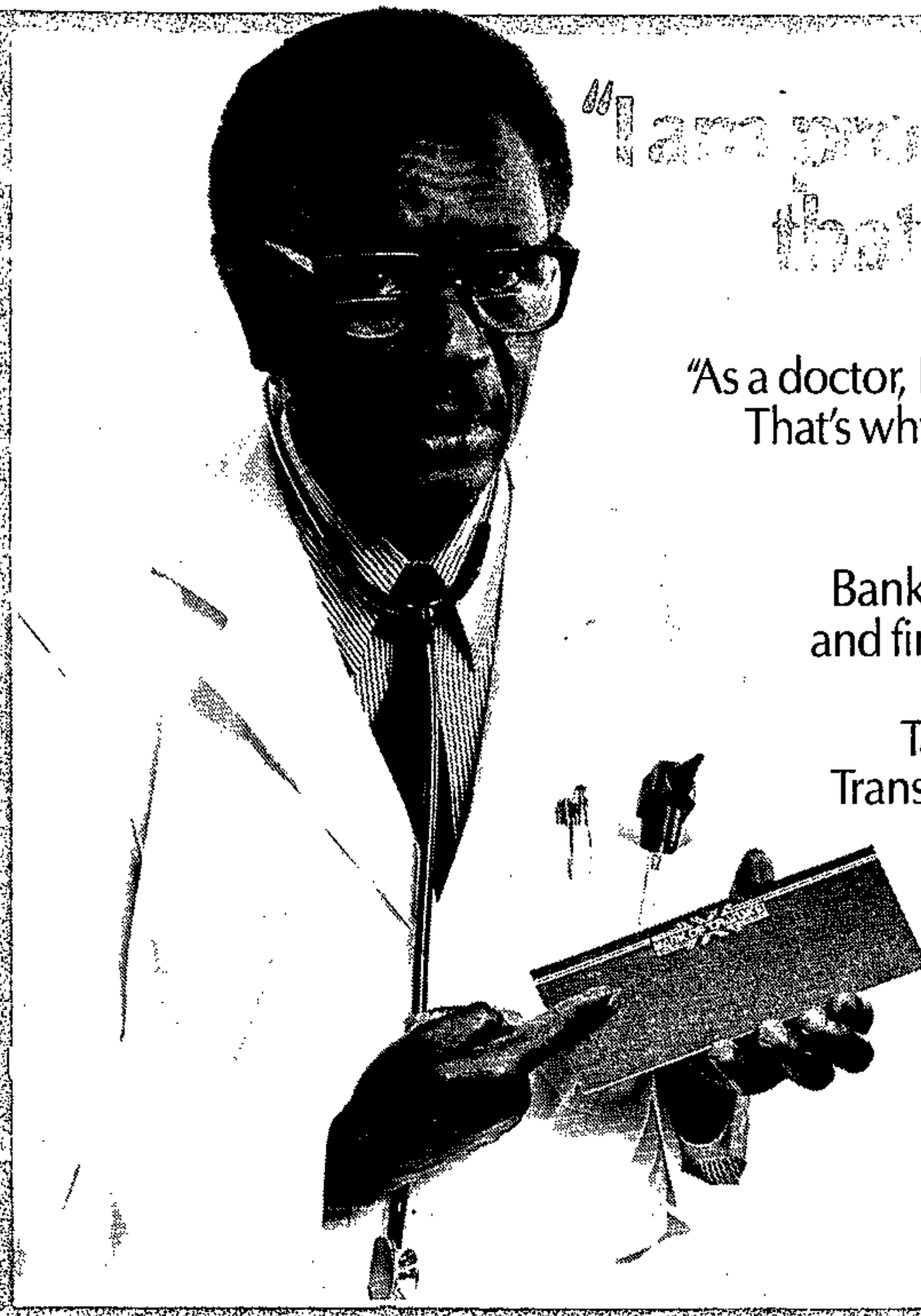

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The bank that cares for its people.



The Engineering branch of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry administers the Water Act.

To attain its objective, the branch is performing a number of activities which are beneficial to both rural and urban population.

Supply of clean and portable water to every citizen is one of the priorities of the branch.

In addition, development and control of water resources, project planning, and programme of rural development are some of the salient features of activities of the branch.

The engineering branch has decentralised its activities with

offices at central, northern and southern regions to cater the needs of 94 percent of the population who live in rural areas.

Long and short term plans for water supply schemes have been drawn to minimise the sufferings of the rural population and uplifting their standard of living by eradicating diseases through supply of clean water at their doorsteps.

A sum of R3.4 million has been budgetted dur-

ing the current financial year for such schemes. A highlight of the programme this year is laying of 150 km of pipeline in different regions.

To supply clean water around Umtata, a scheme to use the water of Mabelene Dam is under construction departmentally. This scheme will benefit a total of 135 000 people.

In addition to the reticulation system, a slow sand filtration plant will be constructed.

Herschel rural water supply is well on its way to completion at an estimated cost of R2,67 million.

The branch has constructed a total number of 18 dams which store water for domestic, agriculture and power generation purposes.

Noteworthy of these are Umtata Dam, Lubisi Dam and Ncora Dam, the latter supplying water to Ncora Irrigation Scheme and producing hydro power at Collywobles.

Maintenance work is a routine activity of the branch and a network of about 1 000 windmills are scattered all over the country.

A well experienced team from the branch is providing maintenance work to about 200 windmills every month. It is planned to construct 46 windmill schemes through a contractor at a total cost of R3 million and another 23 departmentally at a cost of R700 000. In addition to

such schemes, extensive use of water tankers is made to cater water to areas with water shortages. 500 000 litres every month are provided to various locations and residential areas under this programme.

During the last drought, Transkei received a generous donation of a drilling rig from World Vision to reduce the sufferings of the rural population.

A beneficial use has been made by drilling 55 boreholes in critical areas of water shortage.

The rig is being handled by a well trained Transkeian staff. In addition to the windmill, World Vision has donated 100 hand pumps which has already been installed departmentally and giving much needed service to the community.

The supply of water to cattle is also covered by the branch. Three maintenance units are working exclusively in this field.

Not only the maintenance work is taken by these units but construction of new stock dams is also done departmentally. It is planned to construct 18 such dams during the current year.

Because the majority of the population lives in rural areas, emphasis is on rural development. The activity on the con-

struction of access roads, diversion banks, soil conservation and reclamation has been given a big boost. It is planned to make 3 500 baskets for gabion structures during the current year.

Construction of total 1 000 km of diversion banks and 100 km of access roads is on the cards for this year. To check the spread of deadly diseases in cattle and to have healthy animals, the branch is active on the construction of dipping tanks. A sum of R600 000 has been set aside from the Project Aid Fund to construct 40 dipping tanks this year.

The construction work is in the process of being awarded to a contractor.

Allocation in the branch's recurrent budget has also been made for the construction of such 27 tanks departmentally.

For a meaningful planning of projects, the branch has taken suitable steps for water resources assessment.


A number of hydrological and meteorological stations have been established to monitor the flow and related parameters in different parts of the country.

In order to fully exploit the water resources, special attention is being given to hitherto neglected ground water resources.

A set of laboratories has been planned to strengthen the efforts of the field staff towards the achievements of goals set up by the branch.

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The search for water — a woman winds her way back from a river.

## Gearing for boom in forestry

Transkei has some 60 000 hectares under exotics for the production of poles, firewood, sawtimber and pulp.

Because of the anticipated shortages by the end of the century in Southern Africa, the government has embarked on an ambitious afforestation scheme. About 7 000 hectares are available for immediate afforestation and various other schemes are being contemplated.

Transkei has great forestry potential in view of its suitable soil and climate. Planting trees is also labour intensive.

There is a critical shortage of firewood and poles in large areas of the country and a major scheme has been proposed to solve the problem.

To promote the timber industry, the legislative assembly approved the formation of a timber council. All sectors of the industry will be represented on the council and the major goal is to advise the Minister of Agriculture and Fore-

stry. The branch is also concerned with nature conservation. The newly created hiking trail between Port St Johns and Coffee Bay proved such a success that a trail from the Natal boundary to the Cape Provincial boundary has been planned.

The existing tourist facilities at Hluleka and Dweša Nature Reserves are so popular that long waiting lists have been drawn up. The facilities will be extended but not at the cost of the environment. Despite the proposed extensions, it is doubtful whether the public demands will be met entirely. Further tourist facilities are planned near Port St Johns and on the Kentani coast. A large protection area has been identified in the Maluti area. This is largely a water catchment area. The existing nature reserves are well stocked with wild animals, including buffalo, rhino, eland and crocodiles.



# Projects in the Tracor pipeline

The Transkei Agricultural Corporation has several projects in the pipeline:

**Development of the Ongeluksnek farms:** Recently several farms in the Matatiele district known as the Ongeluksnek farms were transferred to the government. Tracor was requested to provide a land utilisation plan and recommended strategies for a development programme.

The proposals, which have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture, include the establishment of economically viable farming units for Transkei farmers and the development of a service farm to be run by Tracor and the community on a model farm concept to provide high grade breeding stock to farmers while affording farmers access to farming technology and extension services.

**Umzimkulu forest development:** In keeping with the government's policy of increasing timber production, the establishment of 11 000 ha of soft-wood forests is to be implemented in the Umzimkulu area with the immediate planting of 4 000 ha envisaged soon. The project will be undertaken by a partnership consisting of Tracor, TDC and a local forestry company. **Sub-tropical fruit:** The

cool humid sub-tropical climate, suitable soils and irrigation potential are features favouring the development of certain sub-tropical fruit in the south eastern areas.

A vibrant and expanding market exists for certain high quality fruit and fruit products, notably fresh soft citrus varieties, naval oranges and pineapples, and the pulp juice of guava and pineapples.

The proposals for development of sub-tropical fruit and associated processing industry include:

The establishment of a 1 000 hectare collective estate over a 10-year period in the Tyali, Ngqusi and Macvigar tribal authorities, Centane district.

The collective estate should comprise a consolidated central block of 100 ha providing tech-

nical, managerial and financial services, and village units of approximately 100 hectare, subdivided into smaller contiguous blocks based on the existing land allotments;

The development of a 250-ha irrigated citrus and sub-tropical fruit on a collective estate basis on the alluvial terraces and bottom lands of the Qolora and Kobongaba rivers; Marketing facilities

will be developed to include a packhouse and distribution for local consumption and for export.

Ultimately fruit processing will be developed in the region when production warrants it.

The introduction of sub-tropical fruit production in the region will provide desperately needed job opportunities and income for the local people.

With an annual expenditure in excess of R20 million, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation has achieved its objectives through its many out-reaching programmes and has become an integral part of development in the country.

"The importance of sustained agricultural development which assists the economic well-being of every Transkeian cannot be over-emphasised," says Tracor's managing director, Mr Ken Humphrey.

The increase in technical expertise and the job opportunities created by this development process, together with the training of local farmers, has provided a firm base on which to expand the development and utilisation of the country's natural resources.

Tracor has undertaken agricultural development projects in three distinct avenues: community schemes, commercial ventures and by granting loans to small groups and individuals.

Community schemes concentrate on human development and equipping people to take over and extend their economic activities on a self-sustained basis.

Last year saw the establishment of over 18 000 ha of maize, involving over 10 000 small farmers. Drought has been a serious problem in some areas but in other maize yields in excess of five tones a ha have been achieved.

## Harvest of hope in the soil



A farmer inspects his maize crop on one of Tracor's maize projects.

Drought relief schemes are being provided where crops have failed. Modern production methods involving mechanisation, hybrid seed, fertilisers and effective chemical control of weeds and pests have been introduced, together with the maximum involvement of farmers for pest control, weeding and harvesting. In striving for increased food production, Tracor has evolved the philosophy of "Masizakhe" meaning literally "let us develop ourselves".

Masizakhe is comparable to the Israeli "Moshav" system but has been modified to suit Transkei's own culture and needs.

"Continual liaison between the farmer and Tracor's staff is leading to increased participation by farmers and self-confidence in their own ability," says Mr Humphrey.

In keeping with Tracor's policy of recognising merit and efficiency, Transkeians have been

promoted to the positions of project managers, assistant project managers and section managers. The posts of Chief Liaison Officer, cartographer, soil technician, accountants and after-care officers have also been filled by local staff.

"We pride ourselves in the relationship that we have with our staff and the understanding of rural farmers and a sympathy with their problems are major Tracor's personal objectives,"

says Mr Humphrey.

Commercial projects place emphasis on productivity and job creation on a financially viable basis. Negotiations are underway to finance a major sugar production scheme at Mkambati in Eastern Pondoland.

This involves the production of 40 000 tones of sugar from 8 000 ha of sugar cane. The project is financially viable and will create in excess of 2 000 jobs in an area of the country that, to date, has remained relatively undeveloped.

This is the largest single agricultural development yet proposed for Transkei. As well as meeting the objectives, it is utilising a natural resource and will provide opportunities for in excess of 600 Transkei cane producers.

Tracor's agricultural loans division, since its inception, has made loans amounting to over R2 million available to individuals and farming groups. Nearly 500 loans have now been provided, the average loan being R5 000. The bulk of loans amount to less than R3 000 a loanee. All loanees are given assistance in the planning and implementation of their operation and interest rates are considerably lower than that charged by commercial institutions.

"Granting loans is

promoting greater self-reliance among the farming population and the emergence of true agricultural entrepreneurs is extremely encouraging," said Mr Humphrey.

Following Tracor's committed policy to development, the problems and needs of the country are being analysed con-

tinually. Close liaison with the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Industry and Tourism as well as the National Planning Committee have identified a large number of possible projects for future development by Tracor, thus providing job opportunities and increased production.

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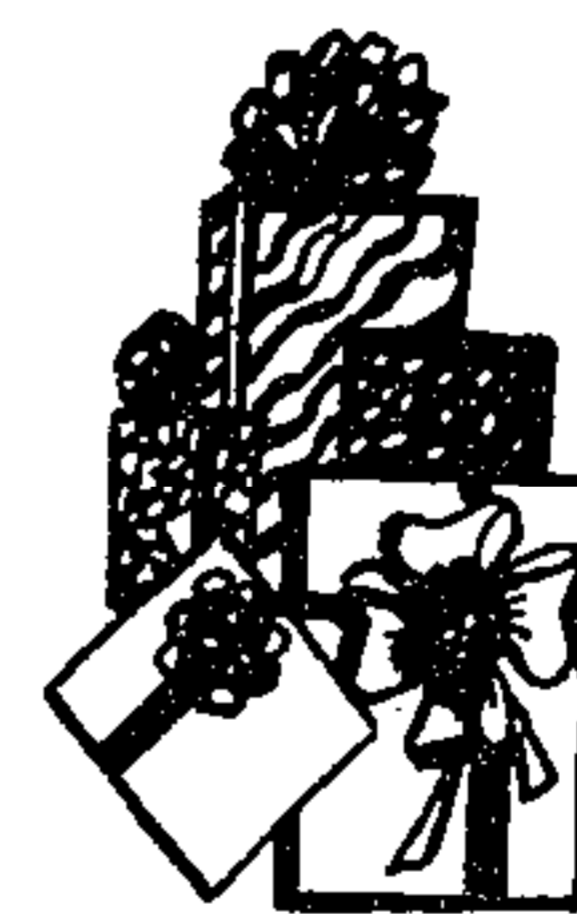
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# Focus on the Transkei building scene

## R11m housing investment

Since its establishment at the end of 1979 the Transkei National Building Society (TNBS) has invested over R11 million in housing in Transkei and continues to do so at the rate of R250 000 every month.

The TNBS says the majority of loans have

been in the two major centres of Umtata and Butterworth, but 120 loans worth R2 million have been granted in the districts.

From next year the TNBS will be the only building society operating in Transkei but it says its rates of interest

will have to remain competitive with those in South Africa because money is freely transferable in the rand monetary area of which Transkei forms a part and because Transkei is sub-

ject to the same economic forces. However, the TNBS says that Transkei citizens are fortunate in that they can borrow money at cheaper rates than those obtainable in South Africa where mortgage rates are appreciably higher. The usual building society rules are enforced. The society may advance only up to 80 per cent of the cost or value of a property, whichever is the lower and, as a general rule repayments are not allowed to exceed 25 per cent of an applicant's gross income. Civil servants can obtain a 10 per cent guarantee from the government and their loans can therefore go as high as 90 per cent.

Reports: Andre Jordaan  
Photo: Gary Horlor.

In spite of a recent downturn in the building industry throughout Southern Africa, the major building concern in Transkei reports continued growth there.

Murray and Roberts (Transkei) says it has doubled its turnover in the past three years and currently has R34 million worth of contracts, the highest since it was established in Transkei nine years ago.

M and R employs more than 1 000 people, most of whom are based on contracts in the Butterworth and Umtata areas.

Major projects in Umtata are the construction of a hall and two five-storey residences at the University of Transkei and an eight-storey office block and shopping complex in Madeira Street, the first high-rise block to be built in Umtata since independence in 1976.

Another project is the provision of an administration block, lecture rooms, barracks, gymnasium and other facilities

at the Transkei police training college.

The company is involved in R10 million worth of work at Butterworth, the biggest contract being the construction of the Tally clothing factory for Lieu Fu, Taiwan's major exporter of clothing to the United States.

Other contracts include the construction of more factories and extensions to existing buildings and a 49-unit cluster housing scheme.

Murray and Roberts was originally established in Transkei in 1975 to construct the Botha Sigcau government building. It says the rapid growth of the building industry after independence encouraged it to set up a permanent base in the country.

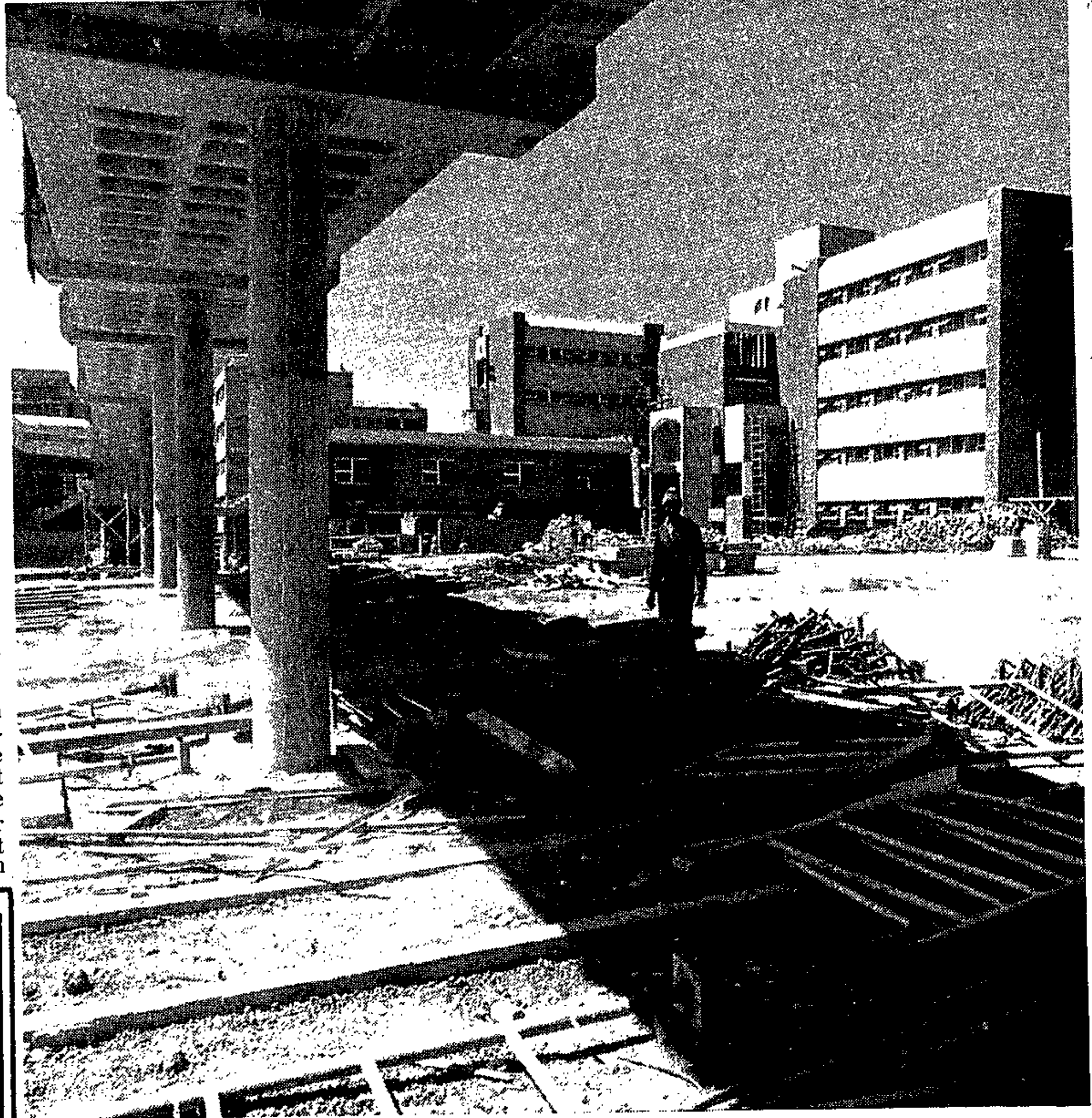
The company was restructured three years ago when the Transkei Development Corporation transferred its construction division to M and R and took a 50 per cent holding in a newly

formed Transkei company.

The managing director, Mr Clem Geraghty, said that when M and R started out in Transkei in 1977, they had to import 90 per cent of their artisan requirements. Today the situation has been reversed and about 95 per cent of the skilled labour force is drawn from the local community.

While M and R is by far the biggest building concern in Transkei, there is sufficient activity in the industry to keep another six or seven building and civil engineering contractors busy, in addition to the 100-odd small Transkeian contractors who are largely involved in government school and clinic building programmes.

The biggest investor in residential and industrial property is the Transkei Development Corporation. In the 1983-84 financial year the TDC's investment amounted to more than



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R124 million, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year.

The TDC says residential infrastructure to meet industrialists' needs for housing key personnel will cost more than R50 million in the next three years. A total of 104 residential units are presently under construction.

Seventy six industrial sites are being built on 38,9 hectares of land at Vulindlela Heights in Umtata and estimated capital expenditure for the development of industrial infrastructure at Butterworth, Ezibeleni, Umtata and in Pondoland during the next three years is R14,3 million.

The TDC says there are numerous constraints on the availability of land in Transkei and, while negotiations are in progress to remedy this situation, it has been compelled to concentrate on medium and high density housing.

It says a major constraint is that, with the planned creation of 5 000 job opportunities a year, it is not able to consider the provision of low cost housing for factory workers.

It has advised municipalities to apply for loan finance through the SA Development Bank to provide bulk services for sewerage and electricity.

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# Nkonyeni: drive for quick profits unwelcome



Mr Nkonyeni

There has been a big improvement in the attitude and approach of the Transkeian businessman over the past few years, according to Mr Archie Nkonyeni, a member of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce and himself a leading businessman and director of companies.

"Transkei shopowners have improved the appearance of their shops and the service provided over the past seven or eight years," Mr Nkonyeni said.

"There has been a great improvement in their attitude. People are less interested now in quick profits instead of long-term earnings.

"There was a time when prices were a rip-off here but now they are not as bad as they used to be, compared with other areas. Any difference is accounted for by the cartage costs," he said.

Mr Nkonyeni says the maturing process of Transkei's businessmen has been aided by business education provided by Nafcoc, the umbrella organisation of African chambers of

By Andre Jordaan

commerce, in association with some of the large South African business houses and the Transkei Development Corporation's Misty Mount training centre for people entering the retail trade.

Mr Nkonyeni says problems which have beset those entering the business world have been a lack of product knowledge and a failure to appreciate the role of the entrepreneur in weighing chances and taking risks in launching new ventures. "There will be development only if people are bold enough," he said.

"Most people went into business more by accident than by design because they could not find jobs. They were without experience, qualifications or capital."

He sees a need for businessmen to diversify away from general dealerships into specialised retail fields. "There is room for lots of growth in this country and an area to be exploited is speciality shops. For inst-

ance, I suspect there are not enough restaurants and artisan services such as repairs, plumbing and electrical work are lacking in Transkei.

"There has been a tendency for the retailer to be a jack of all trades and master of none and this has inhibited the growth of retailing in Transkei."

Mr Nkonyeni also sees a need for Transkei to embark on a programme of self sufficiency in consumer goods to halt the outflow of capital involved in the purchase of goods outside Transkei for resale in the country.

"We should start with meaningful agricultural development and the production of consumer goods via agriculture," he said. "Transkei must realise that industry will not be the powerhouse of the economy. The one section that would be is agriculture."

At present the big South African supermarket chains do not have branches in Transkei and Mr Nkonyeni says there is a dilemma in black business thinking on the possible role the big chains could play in the development of black businessmen.

He says that as a result of an "historical injustice" black people were excluded from the mainstream of the economy and found themselves on the periphery as small traders.

"Something must be done but there is a problem about the ways," he said.

"One school of thought is that, as long as blacks are excluded from central business districts, whites should not be allowed into so-called black areas," Mr Nkonyeni said.

However, some disagree with this line because it is seen as perpetuating the concept of white and black areas and also because it denies the economies of scale possible in big concerns.

Another school of thought, Mr Nkonyeni said, was that it would take black businessmen too long to establish their own equivalent of chain stores and that they should be allowed to operate on the understanding that their personnel would be fully Transkeian in the shortest possible time.

This would place the onus on the chain stores to do a thorough job of the training process.

## Investment hitch

It is important for the realisation of Transkei's goals, that an average of 5 000 job opportunities must be created every year.

In order to achieve this target, 10 new major industries must be established annually.

There are however serious constraints inhibiting the recruitment of industrialists to Transkei.

● **Housing for key personnel is a big problem.**

Factors contributing to this are the present land tenure system which inhibits the availability of land for residential accommodation and the fact that freehold titles on industrial and residential property are not available. This means that instead of financial houses financing property developments, the TDC have to use their financial resources for property development, therefore resulting in a major outflow of capital which could have been utilised for other priority investments.

● **Lack of skilled labour**

Especially the lack of trained technicians and artisans poses a big problem in Transkei.

● **High turnover of labour force**

In some industries as high a figure as a 70 per cent turnover in staff has been reached. This fact is costing companies dearly, and placing pressure on training departments, where labourers are often taken off training benches before the ideal training period has been reached.

● **Far distance from market**

The majority of exports go to the PWV area

By Heléne Stephan

and overseas, mainly the U.S.A.

● **The sacking of TDC managing director, Mr Sonny Farr, and 12 members of his management team all at the same time, will result in an adjustment period which could last over a year and slow developments down.** It also was bad publicity for TDC and Transkei which could affect the confidence of prospective and existing investors.

● **Delay in issuing of work permits and the annual renewal thereof results in a demoralisation of personnel and industrialists and encourages them to think in the short-term.** The fact that the TDC has an option to purchase an industry as

a going concern (clause 27 in the Industrial Development Agreement) also mitigates against the industrial taking a long-term view. This normally results in the inhibition of expansion and diversification.

● **Efforts to nationalise a company results in negative spin off in the media, as in the case of the recent dispute between oil companies and the Transkei Government as well as an attempt by Trans-Versal to take over Ohlsson's Cape Breweries in Butterworth.**

These attempts could make prospective investors think twice before investing in Transkei. Existing companies, too, might be slower to consider extensions and diversification.



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# Job creation: Transkei's No

With approximately 30 000 people entering the Transkei labour market every year, the creation of new industry and employment opportunities is a priority.

In the past this has been done largely through the establishment of foreign owned and run factories in Umtata and Butterworth which, while doing much to create new jobs, have done little to harness the "grass roots" productivity and enterprise of the Transkeian people themselves.

The need to draw Transkeians into the productive process to make use of local resources and create wealth within the country, led to the establishment of the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido) in late 1981.

A joint venture between Transkei's Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and the Transkei Development Corporation, Transido has since then provided financial assistance to about 1 200

small industry ventures at a total funding of R3,2 million. It is estimated that about 5 000 people are employed in these ventures, giving an average investment per job of about R500 — an extremely low figure when compared to the high cost involved in creating jobs through more conventional large-scale industrialisation.

They must be classified as industrial enterprises according to a definition of industry as being all activities concerned with the trans-

formation of materials into new products and services related to these products.

Transido says it operates on the principle that there is little point in establishing ventures which are not self-sufficient or which can survive only through charity or continual government grants. It therefore assesses applicants requiring financial assistance and gives this

only to those who regarded as having a good chance of opening in a viable fashion.

The following are main forms of assistance provided by Transido:

- Financial assistance
- Purchasing and marketing services.
- Building contracts scheme.
- Book-keeping and administration services
- Premises. Factory

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## CENTRAL FORD

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## Institute stimulates development

The Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) is primarily concerned with stimulating and assisting socio-economic development in Transkei, says the institute's acting director, Mr Peter Wakelin.

The institute's activities are concentrated in three major areas: rural development, training and research.

At Nkanga in the Libode district we are attempting to create a viable model for rural development which can be replicated in other villages in Transkei," Mr Wakelin said.

"This involves the application and testing of theoretical ideas in a practical situation."

Training — activities have been directed mainly at small business entrepreneurs who are able to draw on seminar and lecture programmes to improve their skills.

On research activities, Mr Wakelin said in any developing country there is always a pressing need for sound statistical information upon which to base development programmes.

"The institute's research activities have been directed largely at establishing a data base for Transkei from which the government can draw to evaluate development needs and priorities," Mr Wakelin said.

The institute is working, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, in planning and conducting Transkei's 1985 census.

"In 1980 attempts were made to do a full census but this ran into problems due to the quality of rural roads, and the inaccessibility of many villages," Mr Wakelin said. "To avoid these problems, a sample census is being conducted. Demographic information will be obtained by field staff from a sample of 80 000 homesteads. The number of homesteads in the whole of Transkei will be counted from aerial photographs using the Unitra computer".

In this manner an extremely accurate picture of the Transkeian population can be obtained.

"This type of census, a first for Southern Africa, costs considerably less than a full census, and given Transkei's environment, is a relevant and practical approach" Mr Wakelin said.

"Our budgeted expenses for the census are R1,3 million, compared to R3,5 million for a full census".

The institute is also preparing information for customs agreement negotiations with South Africa and for preparation of national accounts.

"The availability of more detailed research information has meant a considerable increase in Transkei's customs share." Mr Wakelin said "Over the last two years the customs share has risen from R94 million, to a massive R280 million."

Research is useful to the private sector as well. "Our research into expenditure patterns shows which sectors, from a consumer point of view, are growing. An example of this is the R100 million that Transkeians spend on furniture. Virtually all these goods are imported and there is a vast potential for a local furniture industry," Mr Wakelin said.

"We will also be establishing guidelines for a forestry industry as well as drawing up planning proposals for future developments," said Mr Wakelin.

Tree plantations span some 58 000 hectares in Transkei and are valued at R100 million.

Research is also being conducted into the labour characteristics of Transkei.


"Some 400 000 Transkeians leave the country each year in search of employment, and a further 70 000 are involved in labour migration within the country's borders" said Mr Niel Muller, a research fellow at the institute.


"Economic and structural trends within South Africa have considerable effect on Transkeian work seekers," he said. "A reduction of employment opportunities in South Africa would mean that an increasing number of Transkeians would seek employment within Transkei.

"The institute's research into labour patterns is part of a broader programme to establish a data base for Transkei. This information can in turn be used by the government in planning an economic development strategy," Mr Wakelin said.



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## Analysis of where the people work

Where Transkeians are employed  
A STATISTICAL LABOUR REPORT

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE TRANSKEIAN WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SA: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:

(1) Recruited by government employment bureaux in district commissioner's office.....	190 738	52%
(2) Recruited by recruiting organisations.....	178 246	40%
Total 368 984		
Comparative totals for preceding years:		
1978	1979	1980
425 230	341 553	345 116
		352 375
		357 057

B. ANALYSIS OF LABOUR RECRUITED BY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(1) Employment categories	No.	Perc
(a) Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	41 830	11
(b) Mines, brickworks and quarries.....	199 814	54
(c) Manufacturing industry.....	35 628	10
(d) Building and construction.....	34 126	9
(e) Government departments.....	7 005	2
(f) South African Railways.....	7 128	2
(g) Municipalities.....	15 711	4
(h) Provincial Administrations.....	4 987	1
(i) Hotels.....	11 627	3
(j) Private Employment.....	4 012	1
(k) Private Employment.....	8 110	3
TOTAL 368 984		
(2) Locality distribution	No.	Perc
(a) Western Cape.....	79 355	22
(b) Eastern Cape.....	9 953	3
(c) Namaqualand and Orange River Region.....	18 624	5
(d) Transvaal.....	174 547	47
(e) Orange Free State.....	58 813	16
(f) Natal.....	30 922	8
TOTAL 368 984		

C. LABOUR RECRUITED BY DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(1) Employment categories	No.	Perc
(a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	30 443	16
(b) Mines, Brickworks and Quarries.....	31 482	16
(c) Manufacturing Industry.....	33 674	18
(d) Building and Construction.....	31 042	19
(e) Government Departments.....	8 040	3
(f) South African Railways.....	5 889	3

D. LABOUR RECRUITED BY ORGANISATIONS

(1) Employment categories	No.	Perc
(a) For gold mines.....	152 593	41
(b) For coal mines.....	224 506	61
(c) For Platinum Mines.....	159 918	43
(d) For Other Mines.....	172 715	47
(e) For Agriculture.....	104 67	28
TOTAL 335 227 163		

(4) Comparative figures of mine employment

1978	1979	1980	1981
152 593	224 506	159 918	172 715

(5) Number of licensed labour

1978	1979	1980
221	180	115
TOTAL 335 227 163		







# In search of the country's mineral wealth

The Transkei Mining Corporation (TMC), established under the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism this year with Dr Herwig Hitztenberger as managing director, has four main objectives:

To perform a systematic geological survey of Transkei to provide basic information on general geology, hydro-geology and engineering geology to the public;

To perform a systematic geo-chemical survey whereby ± 50 000 samples will be taken and each one will be analysed for 25 elements. The results will give an indication of the mineral potential in Transkei, and will be the basis for further detailed exploration;

Exploration of indicated or identified deposits to investigate their economic value and the possibilities of their exploitation; and

To promote the development of a mining industry by encouraging private entrepreneurs to invest in the industry.

Dr Hitztenberger says the TMC was committed to the government policies of developing the economy through the exploitation of its mineral resources and the creation of job opportunities.

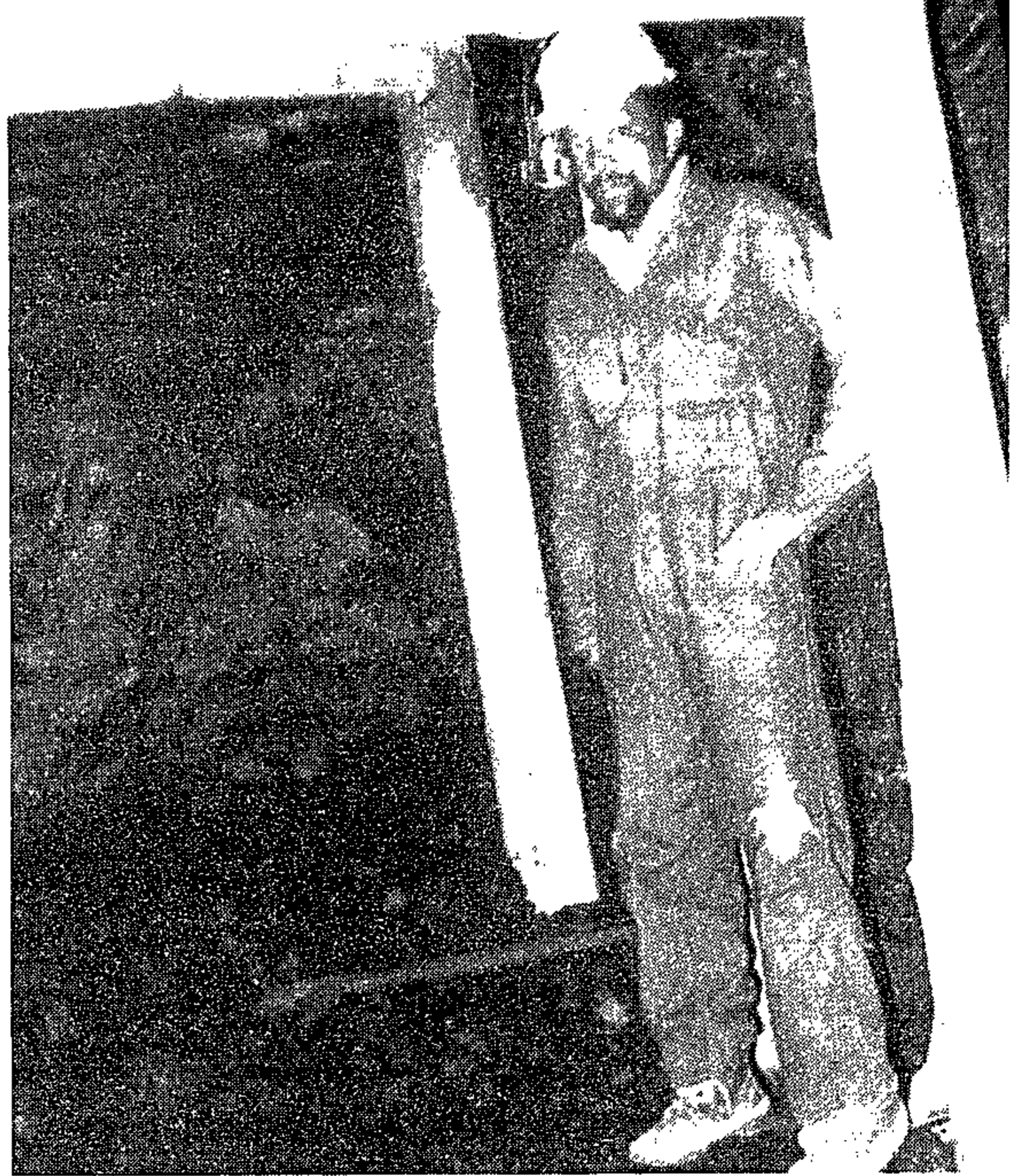
TMC is also committed to achieving as high a level of environmental protection as each project will allow. By promoting the development of mining industries in Transkei, the future viability of the economic status of Transkei will be safeguarded.

Being a young corporation, limited funds were supplied as share capital. TMC was able to utilise these funds to start different projects, which in turn led to various international companies beginning to show an investment interest in mining in Transkei.

Some of these projects include dimension stones (granite, travertine), used for decorative and construction purposes, coal, clay, nickel, copper, plus an abundance of construction materials such as shale and dolerite. But the knowledge concerning these deposits and others must be greatly increased.

TMC spent the first few months after its inception on January 1 creating a close rapport with various government departments through advising, consulting and obtaining information relevant to developing and protecting the mineral resources throughout Transkei.

TMC is not only responsible for liaising closely with the government departments, but with the private sector organisations as well.



A Transkei miner stands below the props where prospecting is taking place.

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## Migrant miners

The White Paper on Transkei development priorities and public sector spending for the period 1983-1988 states that although Transkei's mining sector is at present comprised of some limited prospecting and small scale quarrying, several minerals are known to exist there though in low-yield quantities that might, at this stage, only justify small scale mining activities for household and local industrial use.

At present most of the Transkei miners are migrant workers on the South African mines and their efforts result in R1 million being sent back to Transkei every month.

There has been a considerable debate on the social upheavals caused by migrancy and the Transkei Government is concerned about the fact that the contribution of the Transkei migrant labour force to the gross domestic product of RSA in 1981 may be valued at R3 000 million. Of this some R600 million went into internal revenue in RSA.

The Paper also states that the families of the migrant workers live in Transkei, where the state has to provide the necessary infrastruc-



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# Street trading the last resort

By Janette Bennett,  
Umtata bureau  
chief

With spiralling unemployment and about 18 000 people entering the job market annually, a considerable portion of the population is forced on to the streets to make a living.

They have been named the "informal sector", the centre of raging controversy spanning two decades, and the subject of numerous studies in Southern Africa.

The Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) at the University of Transkei, estimate that 400 street traders, each with an average dependency level of four, operate in Umtata. About 2 000 people rely on this for their livelihood.

By far the most common activity (65 per cent) is the selling of fruit, vegetables and cooked food, with the majority of traders being women. As women, they face more obstacles to entering the labour market than men, are paid lower salaries, and are the first to be retrenched in a recession. Further, Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits are not applicable to women who have worked as domestic servants all their lives and to new work-seekers.

The men in the informal sector, only about 10 per cent are generally less educated and outside the economically active age group, but have a monopoly on the cobbling and herbalist trade.

An IMDS survey revealed that informal activities contributed a minimum of R12 million annually to the GDP.

While it costs about R30 000 to create one industrial job, street trading requires no great capital outlay. The International Labour Organisation report that informal activities are characterised by ease of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises, small-scale operation, labour-intensive and adapted technology, skills acquired outside the formal school system, and unregulated and competitive markets.

Until recently, the Umtata City Council prohibited all forms of street trading although necessity for income kept hundreds of people flouting the law.

Recognising that hawking was an island of temporary amelioration for otherwise starving and destitute people, and prohibition was "stopping honest people from earning a living", the City Council approached the IMDS to submit recommendations to the Public Health and Licensing Committee for a review on council policy on the informal sector.

In 1982, IMDS, whose central objective is improvement of the welfare of the people of Transkei through training, research into development needs, and practical involvement in development activities, organised a workshop for all parties and submitted a report.

They recommended certain streets be blocked off to traffic, the provision of small pavement stalls, and the redesign and provision of facilities in some areas. IMDS offered to finance an architect to draw up a design and working plans for a scheme, and suggested that hawkers and small retailers be drawn on for labour.

The city council said recently that with limited funds, other aspects of development, like sewerage works, took priority. A spokesman said that "suggestions from IMDS and other sources were under consideration."

In May 1983, the council unanimously adopted a policy, defining hawking as "the sale of goods by moving about constantly in public places," and vending as "the sale of goods by squatting, standing or sitting for periods of five minutes in more than one place in a public area."

The council resolved to issue vendor licences only to those sellers operating at the municipal market in Madeira Street and the bus terminus in Ngangelizwe, both areas outside the CBD.

Under the Licenses Act of 1978, the following licenses are available to the small entrepreneur: hawker, dealer in bones and used goods, fruit and vegetable dealer, and street photographer. Many hawkers, however, said they were penalised if they had licences or not, and indicated they would pay even higher licences if they were assured of security, no harassment, and facilities. They complained that they received no provision of facilities in return for the fee they paid.

With many women carrying heavy boxes and babies, the council, acting on recommendations by the IMDS, lengthened the resting period from five to 30 minutes, but this resulted in a total lack of control by municipal police, and after six months, the five minute sanction was re-applied.

Hawking often earns harsher penalties than more serious offences. In the words of a local businessman, "they pay more fines than they are really able to keep in the bank." IMDS established that in June 1983, hawkers paid more than R500 in 10 days in admission of guilt fines alone.

"Research has indicated that a total of 146 hawkers appeared in court during 1981 and that 96 have been prosecuted in the first four months of 1983. This latter group were fined in excess of R900 — and this from the poorest sector of our community."

Street trading is seen as posing unfair competition to established businesses, causing obstruction and congestion of sidewalks and public places, littering and creating an "eyesore", and casting a poor impression of visitors and tourism.

Rather like shebeen and a bottle store, hawkers and stores have a symbiotic relation. Businessmen have said that the sector is an extension service — an outlet for established business. Further, hawkers, whose meagre income — on average, R49 a month — is not substantial beside profit margins of established business, buy their ware in local stores, and spend their money in the stores on daily requirement like paraffin.

Mr Archie Nkonyeni, a local businessman and an executive member of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, said that despite the untidiness and congestion associated with hawkers, he understood that high levels of unemployment forced people to look to hawking "as a means of livelihood."

"let them trade by all means, but it must be controlled — a controlled atmosphere without hindrance. I see why they must be in the centre of town."

Mr Nkonyeni said he would be happy to see the establishment of a facility in the Market Square, with stalls and running water.

An IMDS researcher, Richard Haines, said the application of "standard western notions of right and wrong" were part of the problem. First World standards were being applied in a Third World context. Umtata, he said, was supporting a much greater population than census figures suggested, as a dense population living outside the municipal boundaries sold goods in Umtata.

Policies towards hawkers are typical of a "blame-the-victim syndrome". Not through choice, but through circumstance, street traders venture on to the street.

Some academics and officials have advocated the establishment of a market with stalls and facilities, which by necessity, must be in the CBD. This would eliminate any of the criticisms levelled at street traders, particularly the unhygienic selling of goods off the pavement, and congestion.

And a bustling market would be an attraction rather than a deterrent to tourism, which by definition, works to improve the welfare of all citizens of a state. IMDS have pointed out that Umtata's "Africaness" rather than its "modernness" is a feature of tourism.

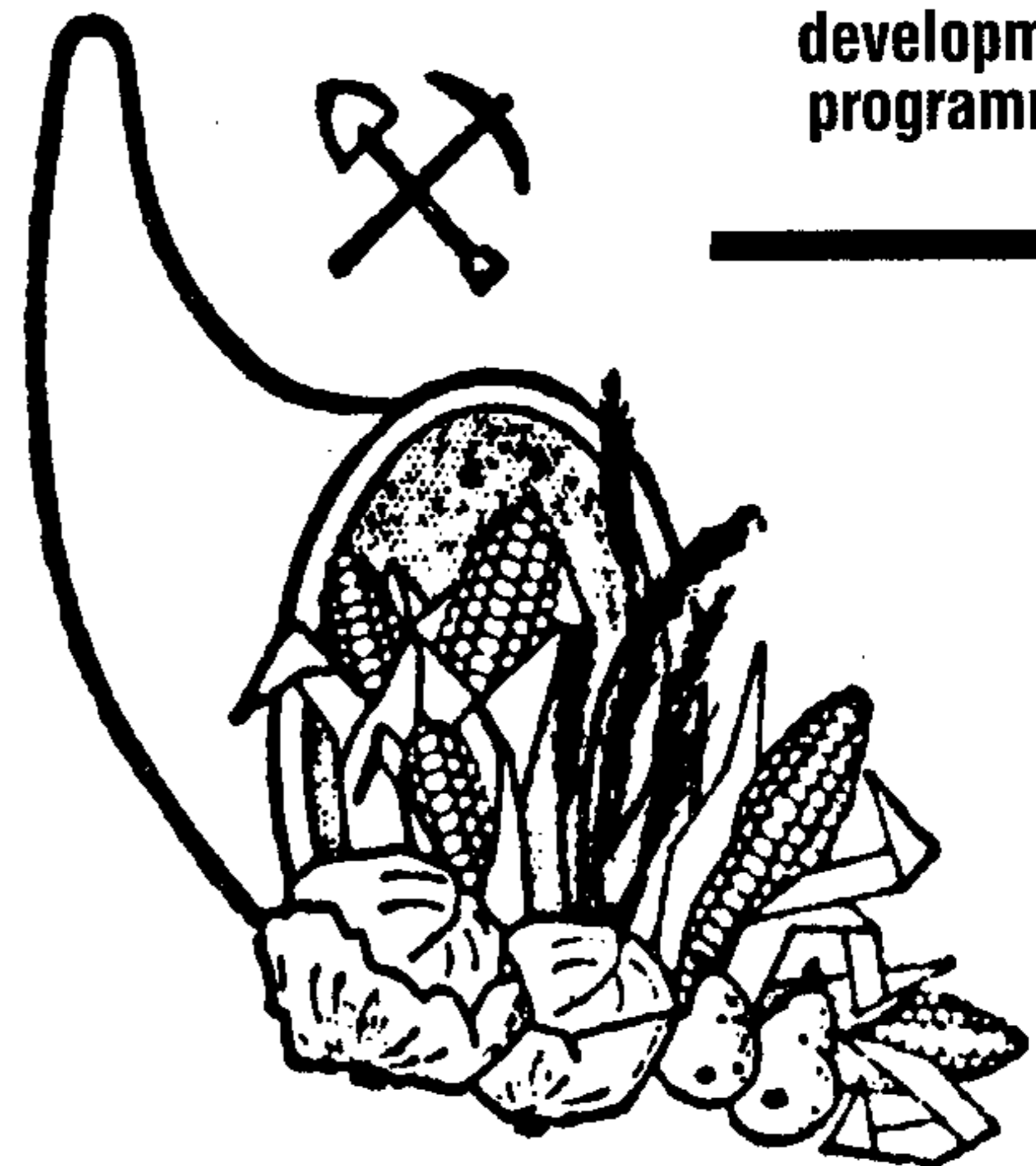
But fears of overcrowding and unruliness are evident. A researcher at IMDS said that "central Umtata is unlikely ever to be overrun by hundreds of hawkers simply because the market will not support hundreds of hawkers."



A hawker in an Umtata street sits waiting for customers.

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# Nkanga — a pilot rural model

The village of Nkanga in the Libode district is the site of an ambitious pilot rural development project run by the Institute of Management and Development studies (IMDS).

"The approach at Nkanga is an integrated one which aims to provide all the components necessary for a full and purposeful life," said Prof Chris Tapscott, director of the IMDS.

"This includes the meeting of physical

needs such as water, woodfuel, and sanitation, as well as socio-economic needs such as improved agriculture, job creation, and adult education," he said.

The Nkanga pilot project is an attempt to create a viable model for rural development that is uniquely appropriate to Transkei.

Central to the approach had been the involvement of the community in their own development.

"The IMDS was first attracted to Nkanga by the organised efforts of the people evidenced in a community built school complex," said Prof. Tapscott. "Open meetings were held with the villagers early in 1983, and the Institute's involvement was approved."

"An essential part of rural development is the ability to organise themselves into collective action and common purpose and an ability to articulate their needs and aspirations," he said. "An immediate objective was the formation of an organisational structure to act as a focal point for collective action."

To this end a development committee was elected comprising a man and a woman from each of the five wards of Nkanga.

The old school complex comprising three huts and a hall were given to the IMDS. The buildings, then in poor condition, were reconstructed using a soil cement brick making machine, and now serve as a community centre and a base for IMDS staff.

The soil cement bricks, comprising sand, soil and a small quantity of cement, are many times stronger than traditional mud bricks, and give a better finish.

"The soil-cement brick maker is one of a num-



ber of simple low-cost technologies that can be used to serve the needs of rural villagers," said Prof. Tapscott.

Providing water for domestic and agricultural use has been an ongoing programme since the project's inception. Two springs in the village have been protected and these are now a valuable source of clean drinking water.

"This concept has been enthusiastically received by the villagers and some people have even improved on our original design when building their own rain harvesters."

Many of the villages close to Nkanga have serious water problems, and the IMDS has allocated funds for initiating small water systems in these areas.

"Our experience at Nkanga has shown that there are simple, cheap and effective ways of preserving water resources in rural areas," said Mr Peter Wakelin, deputy director of the IMDS.

"We will be using this experience to relieve the desperate situation faced by some of the communities near Nkanga".

Funds for water projects have been made available to the IMDS by TEBA. Considerable attention has also been paid to agriculture. There is a small experimental garden at the community centre where villagers grow vegetables.

"Improvements in agricultural practices mean improvement in nutrition," said Prof. Tapscott.

Efforts are also being made to upgrade livestock in the area. A large number of young roosters have been brought in and these have been sold to interested community members.

"By introducing high quality male animals, we hope to contribute to generational improvements in quality, without destroying resistance to disease and drought that have been built up by local stock," said Prof.

markedly to the general health of the people at Nkanga, and it particular to the health of young children," said Prof. Tapscott.

In the field of health there are plans for a number of courses in preventative health.

"We hope to emphasise the importance of preventing disease through improved nutrition and hygiene, rather than merely accepting the curative approach," said Prof. Tapscott.

An educational programme is also being developed and classes in adult literacy are already being held daily in the community centre.

A woman from the village has been trained in adult education by the Department of Education.

"A pressing problem in most rural villages is the lack of employment opportunities," said Prof. Tapscott. "Migrancy levels for men in Transkei are rapidly approaching 70 per cent, and it is unlikely that this flow could be stemmed without the provision of employment opportunities in the villages."

A number of academics and IMDS staff are currently conducting research at Nkanga in an effort to understand more fully the problems, needs and aspirations of rural villagers.

The Nkanga community centre was opened recently by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikezela, who commended the institute's people centred development strategy in alleviating rural poverty.

"The pilot project is part of broader research and training programmes conducted by the Institute in the interests of more effective development in Transkei," Prof. Tapscott said.



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If one takes the national road through the Republic of the Transkei, it is perhaps not known that a place like Butterworth has been on that same route since 1826 when the site was named after one Joseph Butterworth, who never ever set foot there.

Perhaps it is also not known that on this very route another town, Idutywa, this year celebrated its centenary, having been established there on the site of a military and police post in 1884.

The military and police post, however, had earlier beginnings, for it was as far back as 1858 that an Inspector C. D. Griffith was instructed to take possession of the Gcaleka country under Krel for fear that it should again be made the base for an attack on the colony. Together with a body of Frontier Armed and Mounted Police plus one thousand Tembus under Chief Joyi, and a party of warriors under Colonel Gawler, Griffith drove Krel and his followers across the Bashee River.

Col. Gawler, with his party, then established the post in the centre of the Gcaleka country to prevent Krel's return, and this was the origin of the Idutywa district.

Today there are few, if any, who will remember either the names of Griffith or Gawler, or give them credit for any association with Idutywa. But although the name of the world renowned soldier, Sir George Pomroy-Colley, may mean something to an interested few, it is almost certain that this famous man will hardly be given a thought when travelling through Idutywa now, and one wonders whether his associations with the area were even remembered only 24 years after his departure from the post, at the time when the town was being established.

Once Gawler had established the military post, he was appointed as a "Transkeian Special Magistrate" for a short while and before the year was out he was replaced by Colley.

Colley was not new to this territory as in 1857 he had been sent on an expedition to the Bashee River to make a rough survey of the land and to report whether any of the mouths of the rivers along the coast could be made into harbours. This exercise followed the government's interest about this time of wishing to establish harbours along the coast and this was confirmed by the attention given to the harbour which Cox had started at Port Alfred when they set about advertising for engineers to carry out extensions there.

However, whatever Colley's report, he could never have imagined that the Bashee River mouth would in later years be associated with tales of unsolved mysteries, such as the disappearance of the Waratah in 1909, and other ships too, which could only be explained away as being caused by the gigantic waves that suddenly build up beyond the mouth of that river where the continental shelf narrows considerably and drops away steeply to the depths of the ocean bed.

Colley was in his early twenties when he took up the appointment of "Transkeian Special Magistrate" at Idutywa in 1858 and, in order to make himself look older,

wore a beard. It was a lonely existence for a young man to be stationed at the remote extremities of the colony, for even Butterworth, with its mission station and accompanying buildings, which was considered to be reasonably near, was suffering from the aftermath of being burnt down a third time and was only really rebuilt by 1861. Colley did say that his loneliness was compensated by the black people's loyalty and that he had no fear whatsoever of living among them.

This remarkable young man was given a touching farewell by the people of Idutywa when he left to take up his appointment in China in 1860, but one wonders how his family and friends in England viewed the impassioned speeches delivered by the chiefs at the time of his departure. He was obviously held in very high regard, since one of the many compliments he was paid was that "he was the cow that gave such good milk."

Perhaps it would be difficult to understand such a statement without knowing that the blacks placed great value on their cattle. He was also the "great bull that protected the herd", and "the great eagle of the Bashee under whose wings they had found shelter", and also the "lion whose roar had sufficed to frighten their enemies from coming near".

In fact, one eloquent speaker went so far as to say that many of Colley's black friends were prepared to accompany him to China if only "there were green fields all the way", but as this was not so, "the black man could not travel on the sea (as he died) on it."

During the two years that Colley held office, there was peace, law and order in the Idutywa district, but he must have been sadly disappointed when, or if, he heard about the Ninth Border War that took place at nearby Kentani in 1878, when the famous witchdoctor, Xito, led the warriors to believe that after his special treatment none of the bullets fired from the guns of the attackers could harm them.

It was general practice in those days for warriors to be treated before they went in to battle. The witchdoctor's first task was to ensure fierceness in battle and this he did by making "muti" (medicine) from a strong wild animal, the poison from a snake or the gall from a bull. This "muti" could be sprinkled over them or administered in some other special way.

In those times it was also believed that the strength, or power, or agility, or a combination of all three, of an animal could pass into the man who had killed it. Hunters, therefore, wore the claw of a leopard, or a piece of lion's skin or even an amulet made of ivory with the conviction that the attributes of that particular animal had become theirs.

There is the story that once when a man killed a python, he rushed to the "Great Place" where Sarhili lived and killed himself before his "lord" so that the python's power which had permeated him could now transfer to the chief.

This though was used even further back in 1770 when Gcaleka, the Xhosa Chief, who was a

# Idutywa — town rich in military history

By Jean Coulter

sickly man, had countless strong and healthy men killed in the hope that he would gain their strength and health.

During Colley's stay at that military post, he wrote the name of the district as he heard it pronounced — "Idutsha" — and it must be admitted that the spelling has

been the cause of many a mispronunciation.

There are also other thoughts as to the origin of the name. There are those who believe it could only have originated from the story of the wily Scot who often en-

joyed a couple of drinks with his friends and when arriving home the worse for wear, would confront his irate wife with some preposterous excuses. Her reply, fraught with sarcasm would be, "I doot yer!"

There are other versions of the origin of the name which would be

more acceptable and the one is that it refers to a hunting accident that occurred in the distant past on the banks of a river by that name. Another theory is that the name comes from a tribal disturbance and means the "place of disorder".

Even though there is nothing in the name of Idutywa that is remotely able to remind us of Colley, his name is perpetuated in the territory he served so well in another, albeit, amusing fashion. A section of the Bashee River winds its tortuous way through countless hills, sometimes doubling back on its own course.

When Colley was engaged in the survey of the land and the river it

is said that he remarked, upon coming upon this unusual scene, "How that river wobbles". The rejoinder from one of his staff was, "... it Colley wobbles", and so the name remains to this day.

Idutywa has seen many changes over the 100 years of its existence and even to-day presents a different picture to the one that can be remembered from some 20 years ago, so in this year of its centenary, whatever the picture that may greet the traveller, it is fitting that a thought be given to those early pioneers who started it all so long ago, for without their courage and tenacity, Idutywa might not have come into existence at all.

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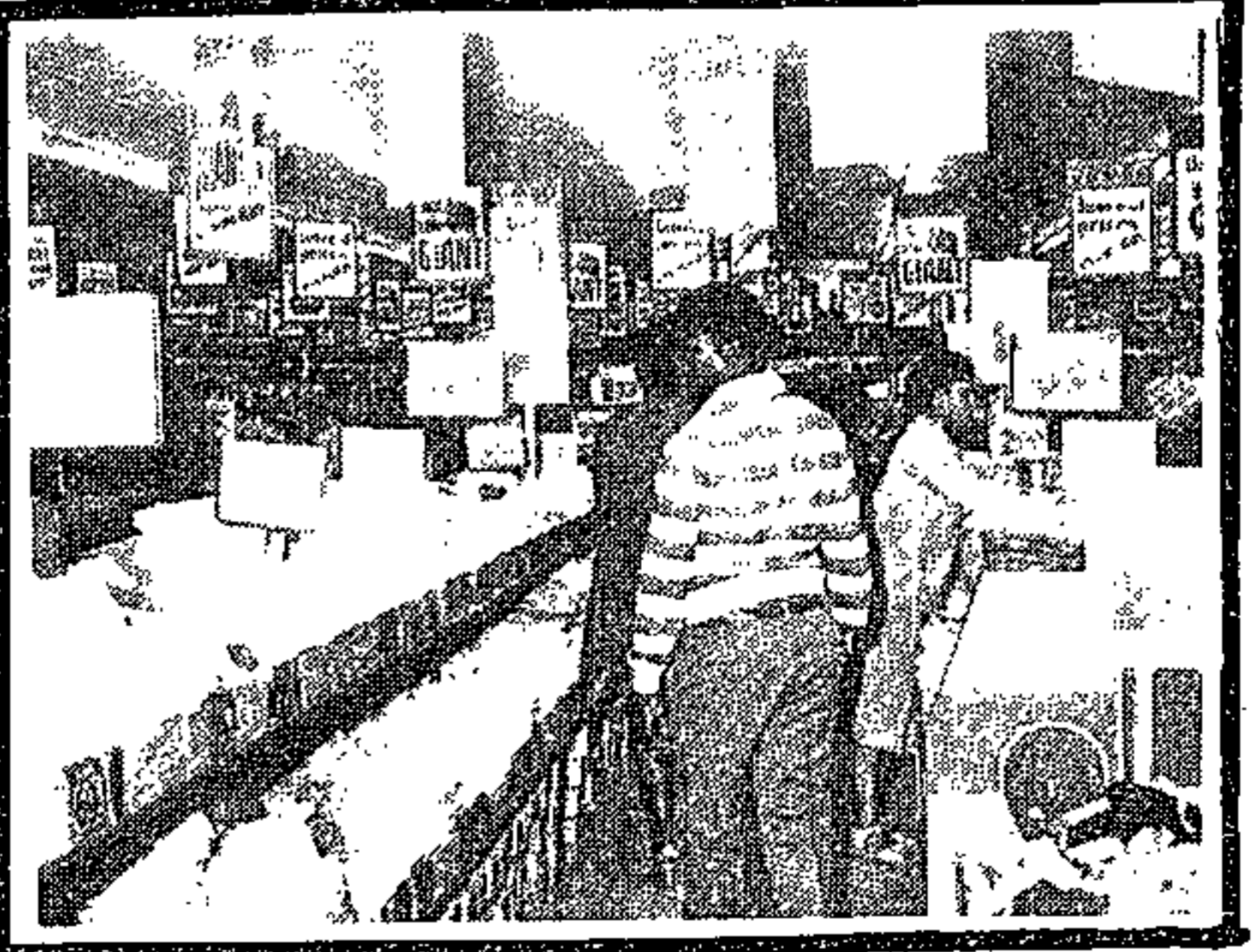
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A photograph taken from the City Hall which shows the bank building in the background.

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by the Transkei Government and individual citizens of Transkei.

It prides itself on being the only bank which re-invests its profits in Transkei. In August it took up R250 000 worth of stock issued by the Transkei Government.

It is also making a substantial investment in the agriculture of the country by providing a facility of R1,9 million to assist the government in purchasing tractors from Austria and by providing R2,3 million for a canner at the Ncora agricultural scheme to process asparagus and gooseberries grown there.

The bank has three fully fledged branches and various agencies situated throughout Transkei.

Volkskas helps fill the skilled positions on the bank staff and there is an in-job training programme for Transkeians.

The staff complement has increased in two years from 53 to 109 and the number of seconded staff from Volkskas has decreased from 22 to 13.

The annual report for the year ended March 1984 says the effects of the severe drought and adverse banking conditions brought about by

high interest rates on deposits are reflected in the year's profit.

Nett profit, after taxation and transfer to contingency reserve, was R614 238, compared to R637 896 in 1983. Retained income at the beginning of the year was 41 553 (R3 657).

A dividend of 25 per cent (12,5 cents a share) was recommended, the same as the 1983 dividend. Earnings per share for the year amounted to 30,7 cents (1983: 31,9 cents).

The directors say that a plan for growth has been mapped out and a new corporate image and identity campaign had been launched

through various advertising media.

They say a modest revival in economic activity can be expected in the current financial year, based on improved export performance while the domestic economic conditions are not expected to improve.

Interest rates should remain relatively high for the larger part of the financial year, putting a damper on the expansion of business conditions.

"The current financial year should be seen and used as a period of consolidation and to lay sound foundations in order to reap maximum benefits from the ex-

pected improvement in business conditions for 1985/86," the directors say.

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TATU is situated at Mount Pleasant near Umtata where there are many examples of simple, low cost technologies and self-help projects that can be carried out by rural villagers.

There is also a library of more than 3 000 "How-to-do-it" books and publications. These books contain practical knowledge about how to improve rural community life in many different ways. This knowledge, however, needs highly motivated people to put it into practice.

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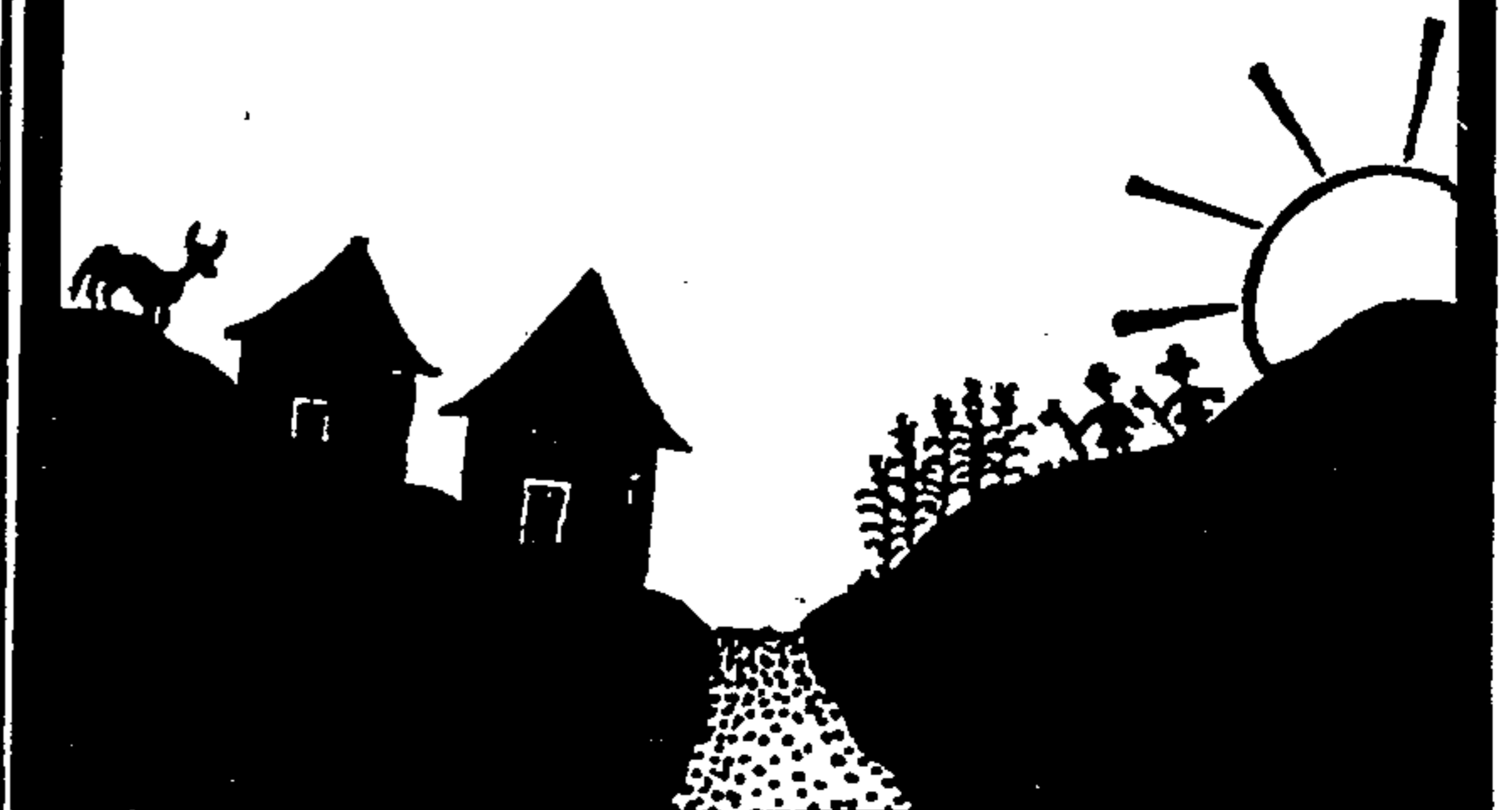
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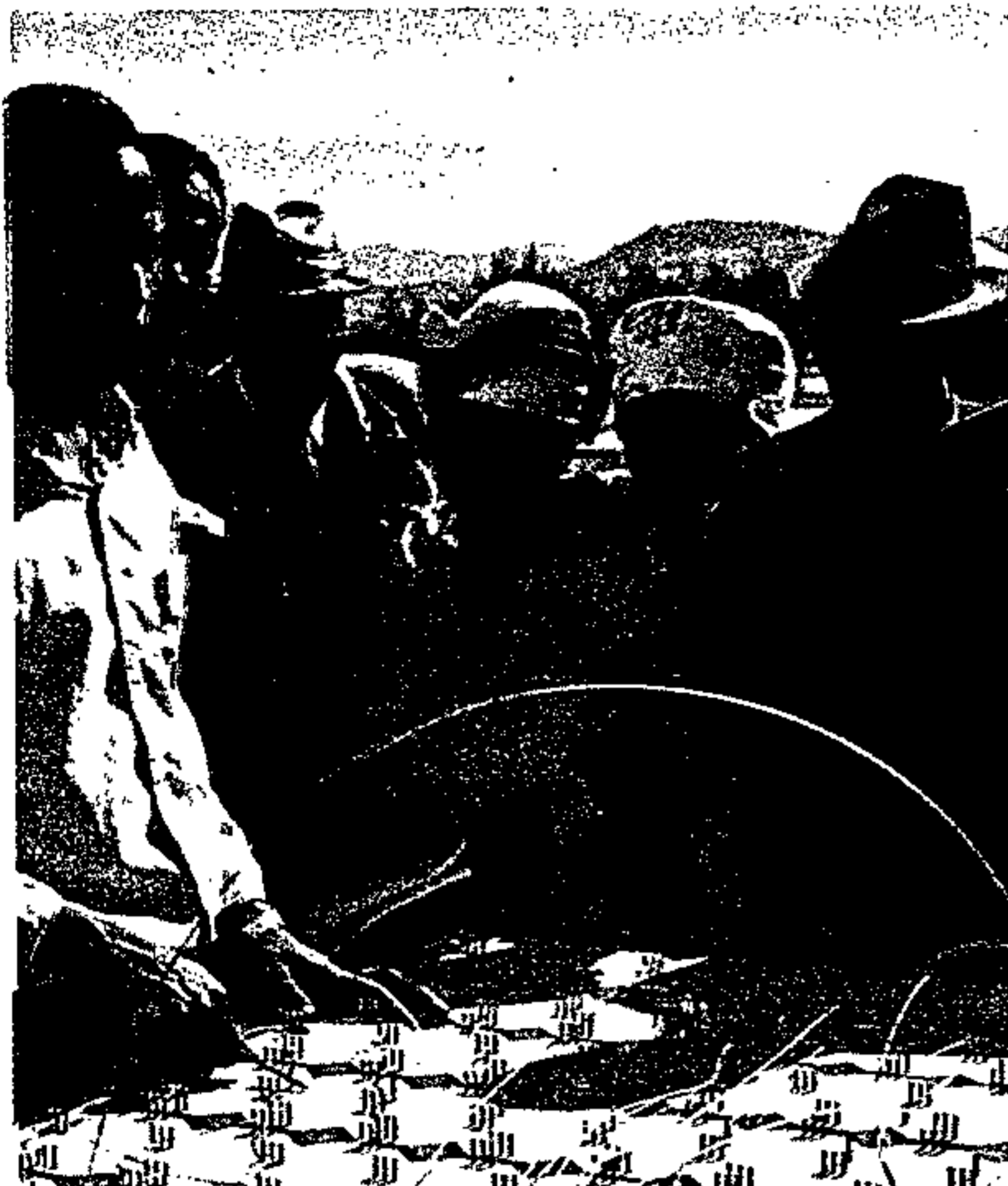
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# Going for cheaper fuel



A Tatu demonstration in a rural village to show cheap and simple technologies.

"The collection of wood fuel for cooking and heating purposes is a hard, time-consuming chore for rural women," said Mr Gary Klein, a consultant to TATU in low-cost fuel efficient stoves.

A training course in fuel efficient stoves, which are cheap and use very little fuel, was held recently by TATU to help tackle this serious problem.

"Wooded areas where firewood can be collected are getting smaller and many women are spending more and more time collecting this precious commodity," said Mr Klein.

"By developing, testing and promoting the manufacture of improved cooking and heating stoves, we hope to reduce the time spent by rural women in collecting firewood."

It must be emphasised that improved stoves which are affordable to rural people are only part of the answer, says Mr Klein.

"This process should go hand in hand with a concerted reforestation programme which replaces and expands wood fuel resources."

During the training course, Mr Klein demonstrated a number of simple, low-cost ways to save fuel in the rural areas.

"The main problem with existing cooking methods is that much of the heat from the fire is not directed at the cooking pot," said Mr Klein. "It is also difficult to regulate the air flow with the result that the fuel is burnt more quickly and less effectively."

The cheapest and simplest fuel saving option demonstrated was a stone and mud stove (paola) designed for use with a single pot. This stove protects and regulates the fire and directs a large percentage of heat towards the pot.

"This paola uses 25 per cent less fuel than an open fire," said Mr Klein. "The materials for constructing the stove are readily available in the village, and it is relatively simple for people to make it. That means that women save one trip to fetch fuel wood or dung out of four; they have more time for other activities."

"Saving in fuel translates directly

into savings in time and money for rural women," said Mr Klein.

Some of the women who attended the training course said it took them up to seven hours to collect a single bundle of firewood.

A number of metal stoves were also demonstrated.

"A cheap sheet metal stove uses one third less fuel than an open fire and costs about R10 to make," said Mr Klein.

"The metal stoves require some skills and equipment to manufacture," said Mr Cecil Cook, managing director of TATU. "We are looking to training Transkeian sheet metal workers in the manufacture of these stoves."

"Persons interested in learning how to make these metal stoves can arrange for training by the TATU workshop staff at Mt. Pleasant Farm, outside Umtata."

When Noasem Lokotho contracted typhoid in the remote village of Ncome, her fellow villagers were extremely worried.

They were not sure

how she could have contracted the disease.

"When hospital field-

workers visited our village they said that the spring where we all

draw water from was the source of the disease," said Nothobile Guvuzela, one of the villagers.

The eye of this spring lies high up in the mountain and the villagers were collecting water from the pools that formed closer to the foot.

"We were competing for this water with domestic animals. The water was always dirty and it often took a long time to collect a bucketful," said Mrs Govuzela.

The hospital workers advised the villagers to boil the water before using it.

"This was not always easy," said Mrs Govuzela. "We had to spend more time collecting wood for our fires. It is also not easy to drink hot water when you are thirsty."

It was during this trying time that the villagers heard TATU staff members speaking on Radio Transkei about their spring protection programme.

TATU is funded by the government to assist people in the rural areas to develop small village water systems in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

The people of Ncome called a meeting to discuss the situation and they elected to write to TATU about their problem.

"A fieldworker from TATU visited our village to look at our spring," said Mrs Govuzela. "He

was very interested to know if the people here were prepared to come together and work on protecting the spring."

"The villagers were eager to provide their labour for this project," said TATU fieldworker Zithandele Zipethe.

The eye of the Ncome spring was capped and a ferro-cement storage tank and stand pipe were erected.

"We worked very hard digging trenches for piping and carrying sand and cement," said Mrs Govuzela. "Within six weeks our spring was protected. We thought it would take at least a year. We can now collect clean drinking water without spending a long time."

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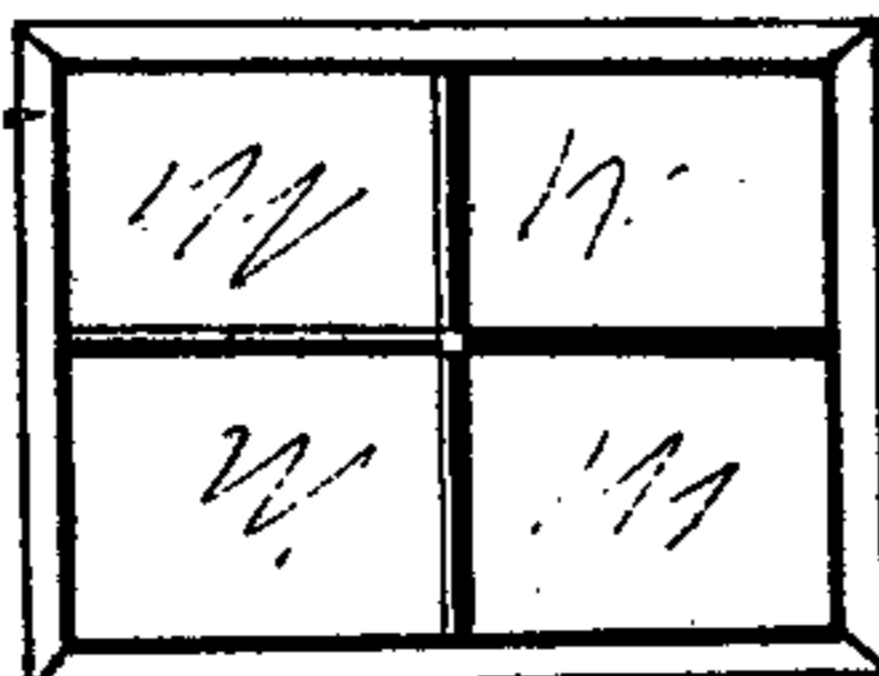
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The concept of the department's comprehensive health care system is hospital-based, but community orientated and includes promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.

This shows that Transkei is among the progressive countries which strive towards the goal set by the World Health Organisation's resolution of 1978 of "Health for all by the year 2000."

Teaching the basics of healthy living, such as the drinking of safe, clean water, eating enough nutritious food, disposing of waste products effectively and efficiently and obtaining adequate housing is what people must be taught.

Great emphasis is on health education which is directed to people of all ages and all walks of life and is conveyed by all health workers in

their working situation, consistent with WHO under the guidance of a section specially created for this important task.

Reasonably easy access to health care facilities is vital to attain and

This means a total of 300 clinics to meet the needs of Transkei's population of 3 million by the year 1990. About 200 clinics are

There are about 5 700 posts for nursing personnel of different grades and ranks, 230 for doctors and 351 for pharmacists and for the different para-medical categories and 4 878 for administrative, technical and supportive staff, including labourers.

Staff training is seen as vital and the country has 10 training schools for the diploma in general nursing and for the diploma in midwifery, eight for enrolled nurses. They cater for a total of almost 1 200 trainees at any given time.

Basic as well as post-graduate training is available for diplomas in psychiatric nursing. The diploma in nursing administration cum community health can be obtained at the University of Transkei.

Study leave is granted annually to about 100

maintain health by all in operation, an inter-members of the rural sive building program-communities, where the me is underway, at the vast majority of Trans- end of which 40 new ckeians live. nics will have been built in different districts.

Community clinics are the back-bone of the primary health care services. Ideally, a community clinic should be placed by better structures and as funds are limited, it will take a number of years before the department's aim and clinic services are easy

walking distance will become a reality everywhere; the geographic situation and inaccessibility of the terrain in remote areas adds to the problem.

Community clinics

medical staff from the hospital they are responsible for the maintenance treatment of mental patients and persons suffering from diverse chronic ailments;

treatment. Active participation by the community members in all efforts of health promotion is strongly encouraged as indispensable for success.

Mobile nurse teams

are the visits to schools by school nurses, who attend to schools' beginners and school leavers as well as to all children with defects of sight, hearing, the musculo-skeletal system, the

## 10 962 posts in health department

The department of Health is one of the biggest employers in Transkei and has a total of 10 962 established posts.

nursing officers to enable them to undergo post-graduate training in different fields of specialised nursing care; it is planned to make such training available in the country's institutions.

In-service training courses, seminars and symposia are organised annually.

Bursaries for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and the para-medical professions are offered by the Public Service Commission and bursary holders are obliged to serve the government for the same number of years as the duration of their studies.

Transkei still depends heavily on expatriates and there is a serious shortage of pharmacists, dentists, technologists, radiographers, nutritionists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and, in particular, health inspectors.

Inspectors are the guardians of the environment and its effects on people and have to play a special role in a developing country where the supply of safe water and proper waste disposal

are still great problems in rural areas, and where, at the same time, new dangers arise because of industrialisation and urbanisation.

As the shortage of qualified personnel in this section is particularly acute, the department has embarked on a one year training course for health assistants, who will work under the guidance of health inspectors and will ease the situation.

It is hoped that, over the years, the faculty of medicine and health sciences will also create training facilities in the different para-medical fields.

Although the department has made substantial progress, many restraints and shortcomings have to be reckoned with, which are mainly caused by lack of funds and shortage of suitable manpower.

Much efforts will be needed over the coming years to increase and widen the impact of the health services until all communities, even in the remote areas, are reached.

provide many essential services;

Care for mother and child through ante-natal, and under-five clinics, immunisations, family planning guidance, conducting of uncomplicated deliveries; clinic nurses trace TB-sufferers and continue their treatment after discharge from hospital;

Under the guidance of

On their own discretion they attend to many less serious ailments of everyday life.

Clinic nurses are also instrumental in health education, not only by talking, but by demonstrating gardening, cooking, advising people in proper care of houses and basic hygiene. They also do home-visits to attend to the chronic sick and ensure their

are organised by all hospitals to render some primary health care services weekly or every second week in all those areas distant from residential clinics.

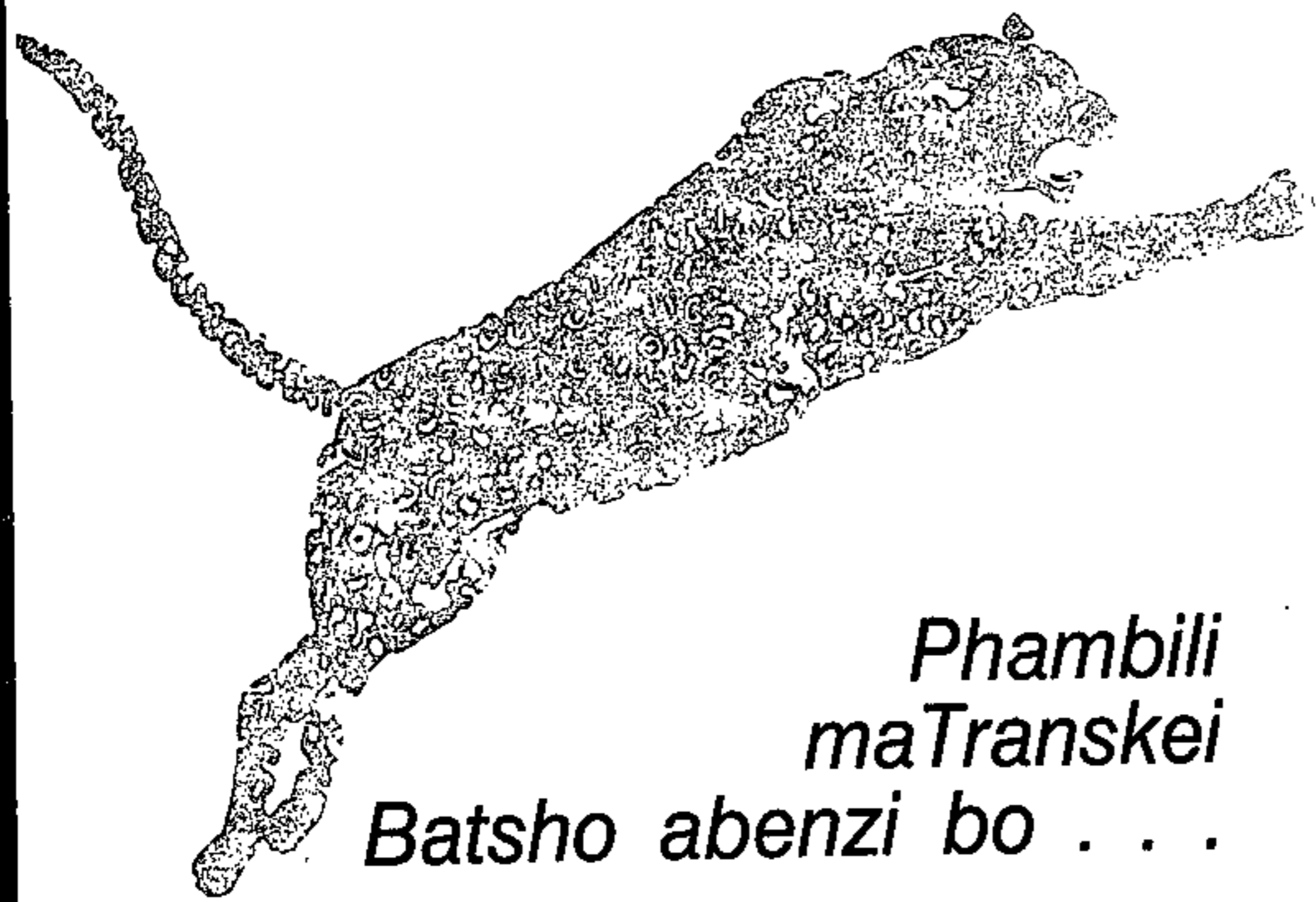
Unfortunately, poor roads and rough terrain cause vehicle breakdowns and these mobile clinics do not always function as intended.

A further service brought to the people

teeth and educability, by identifying the problem and counselling where help can be obtained.

They also give general health education to all. Lack of staff and inadequate transport have until now markedly restrained efforts to reach the intended scope and standard.

Continued on Page 25



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# Case for alternative medicine

By Dr O. O. Gobodo, president of the Transkei Homeopathy Association

Homeopathy as a therapy was unknown in Transkei until a few years ago, but is making a remarkable contribution towards the relentless battle against disease.

It also plays a significant part in rendering health services in Transkei.

Operating behind the scenes, out of the limelight, homeopaths reach the back-velds and inaccessible parts of the country where the few medical doctors seldom reach.

If statistics were available, many people would be shocked by the thousands of lives saved by homeopaths. These lives would have been lost through lack of medical care. There are hardly any parts of the country that homeopaths do not reach.

Homeopaths are negotiating to open homeopathic clinics and a small hospital, preferably in Umtata.

Homeopathy, despite its success, is often treated with scepticism and fervent opposition. The homeopath is often labelled "herbalist" (a misnomer) or "charla-

tan" and "quack" — any therapy which is not in harmony with the orthodox viewpoint is labelled "quackery".

Many people ask me what homeopathy is. It is based on the law of similus — like treats like. While orthodox medicine merely alleviates pain, homeopathy treats the totality of man.

Different means are used: the treatment of pain with pain, herbal medicine, and the administration of small doses.

Homeopathy has never been suggested as a panacea for all ills, nor as a replacement for other forms of therapy. It is a scientific therapy, free from the toxic or latent side-effects of prescribed drugs, and as such, rightfully deserves a place in the field of medicine.

About 20 000 doctors in France and England prescribe homeopathic medicine, and many pharmacies stock the remedies. This must surely cause us to take a new look at this field of therapy.

Research has confirmed the efficiency of homeopathy. Remedies, derived from plants, minerals and animal extracts, are based on modern biochemistry and molecular physics. The

# medicine

homeopathic principle sent us with this therapy. It has been known for centuries.

Hippocrates wrote: "An illness is caused by similar means and similar means can cure man of illness."

The world owes much to the genius of a German scientist, Dr Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), who pre-

sented us with this therapy. Homeopathy is a safe, logical and scientific method of healing. The body cures itself, helped by the administration of small, harmless doses of medicine, which have stood the test for hundreds of years, curing millions all over the world.



DR GOBODO . . . homeopaths save thousands of lives



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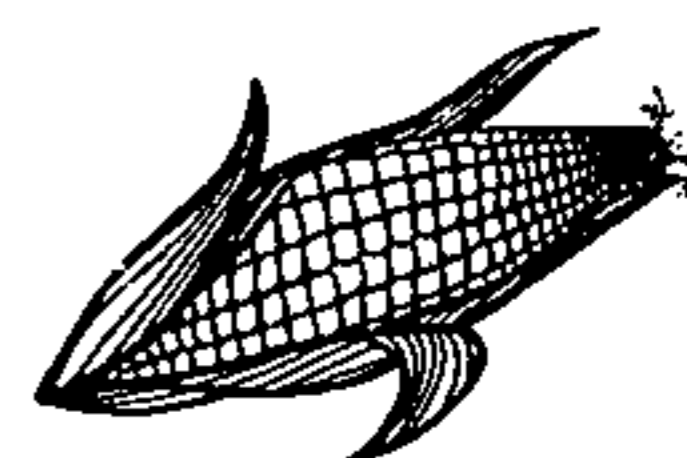
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from page 24

Primary health care services need a full back-up by adequate secondary health care as it is provided in hospitals. Apart from the few existing provincial hospitals, Transkei inherited 25 mission hospitals which had been started one to five decades before independence by a number of different churches and which

were the only hospitals in the rural districts.

Although this was fortunate in one way, the drawback is that all these hospitals had not been sited according to an overall strategic plan but had been erected where a specific church had an interest or was granted land.

Because of this there are seven districts without a hospital, six others

where the hospital is in a peripheral area away from the district town and four districts with two hospitals each.

Most of these hospitals were not erected according to a pre-conceived overall plan but as funds were available to the founding church and local needs increased, buildings went up sometimes in a somewhat haphazard manner.



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**Communications**

**Making capital out of the air waves**

In the five years since it began, Capital Radio has become one of the largest radio networks in Southern Africa. Only the SABC's radio signals reach a larger area. For Capital that is a proud achievement, especially when one considers that all its transmission facilities are based within the boundaries of Transkei.

The station transmits on two medium wave frequencies, three short-wave frequencies and on F.M. At night, the entire sub continent is treated to Capital's sound on medium wave, from two 100kw transmitters sited and Umzimkulu and Umtata.

Presently the FM signal is heard in about two-thirds of Transkei and parts of the Natal South Coast, although listeners on high ground, and with good antennas have been able to pick

up the FM signal in Durban.

Capital Radio's future plan includes extending the FM reception area until the entire territory is covered. This would in turn afford more people living in the areas bordering Transkei to reap the benefit of pristine FM reception.

Capital Radio's studios in Johannesburg are fully equipped for stereo broadcast should the station decide to embark on that course, but no one at the station is willing to confirm the rumours that Capital are about to go stereo.

When the Transkei-based station hit the airwaves in 1979, it set out to fulfil an objective of being a non-partisan, popular music station that would instil in its listeners a sense of belonging.

It now has up to 202 000 daily listeners and the offices regularly receive cards and letters from

listeners in North and South America, Europe, Australia, Japan, Africa, Mauritius and Seychelles. The bulk of the mail comes from the more technically advanced countries like the USA, Japan and the Scandinavian nations.

"Our shortwave transmissions don't bring us any direct financial benefit, but they do show our listeners in the far corners of the globe, that even though we're situated at the foot of Africa, we have the technology and facilities to compare with the best of them out there," says Capital's director of technical services, John Van Hoogstraten.

"Capital Radio has been of benefit to Transkei's Tourist Industry. The constant reference on the air to the Wild Coast does help boost tourist traffic to the splendid hotels and resorts along the coast," he said.

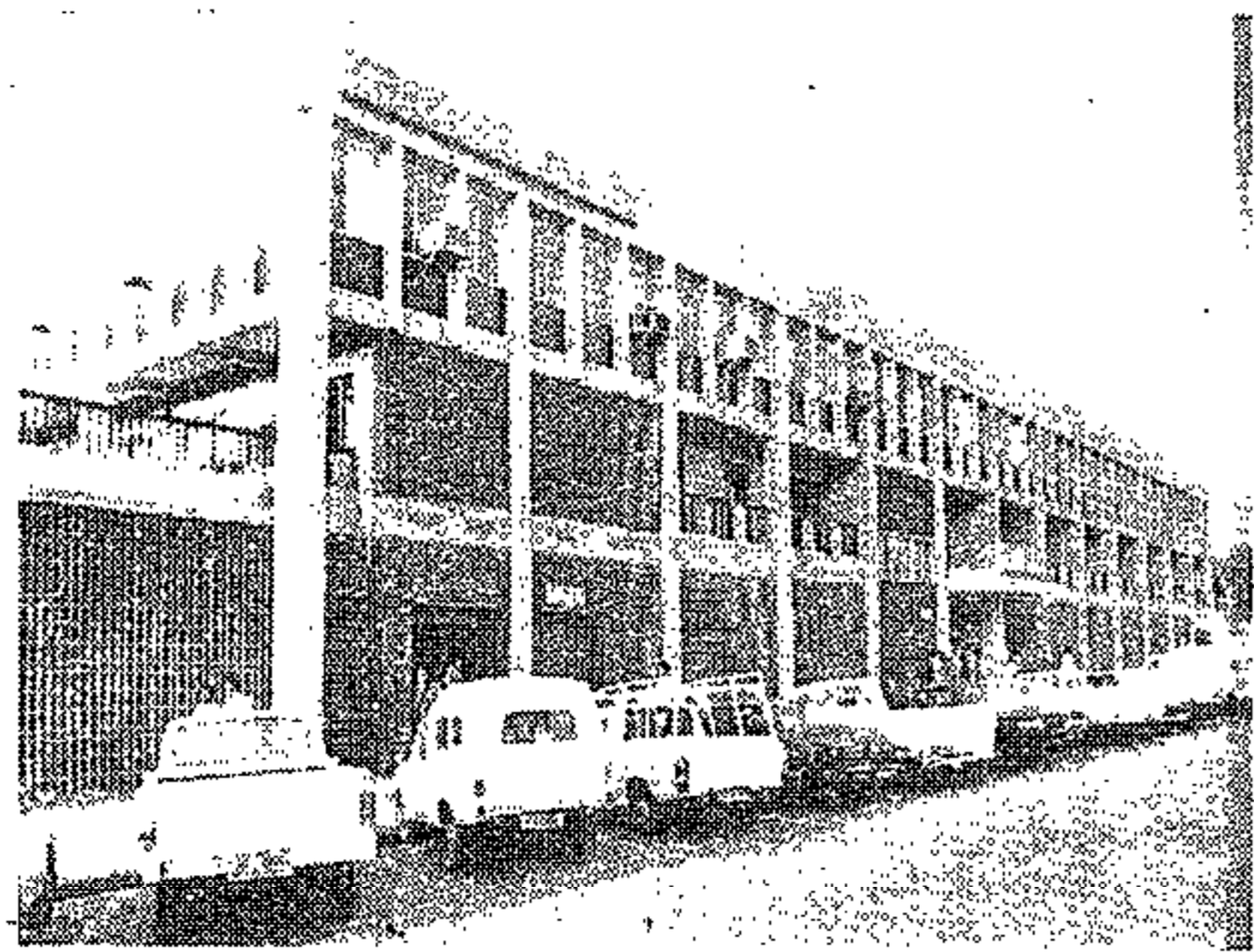
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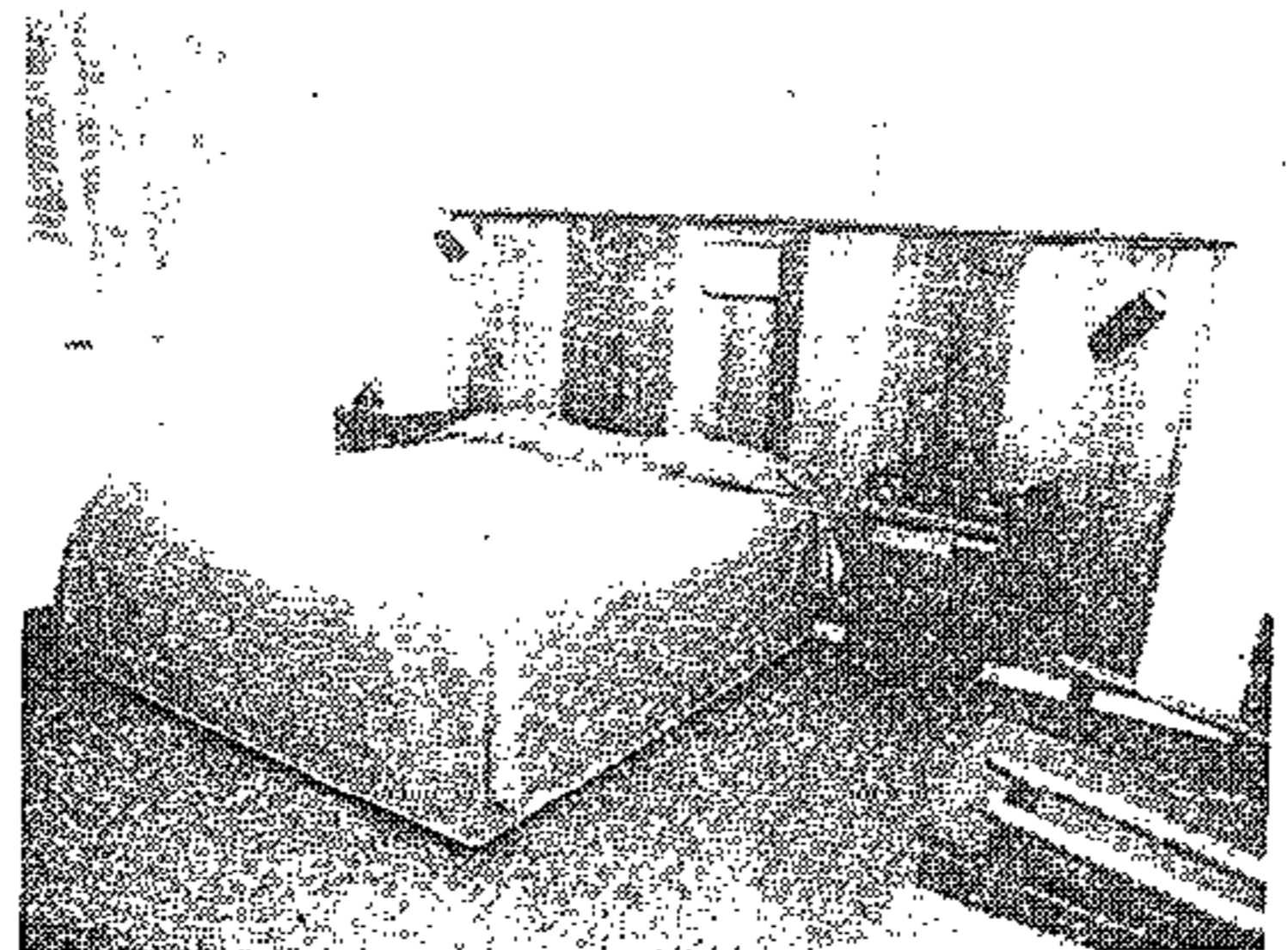
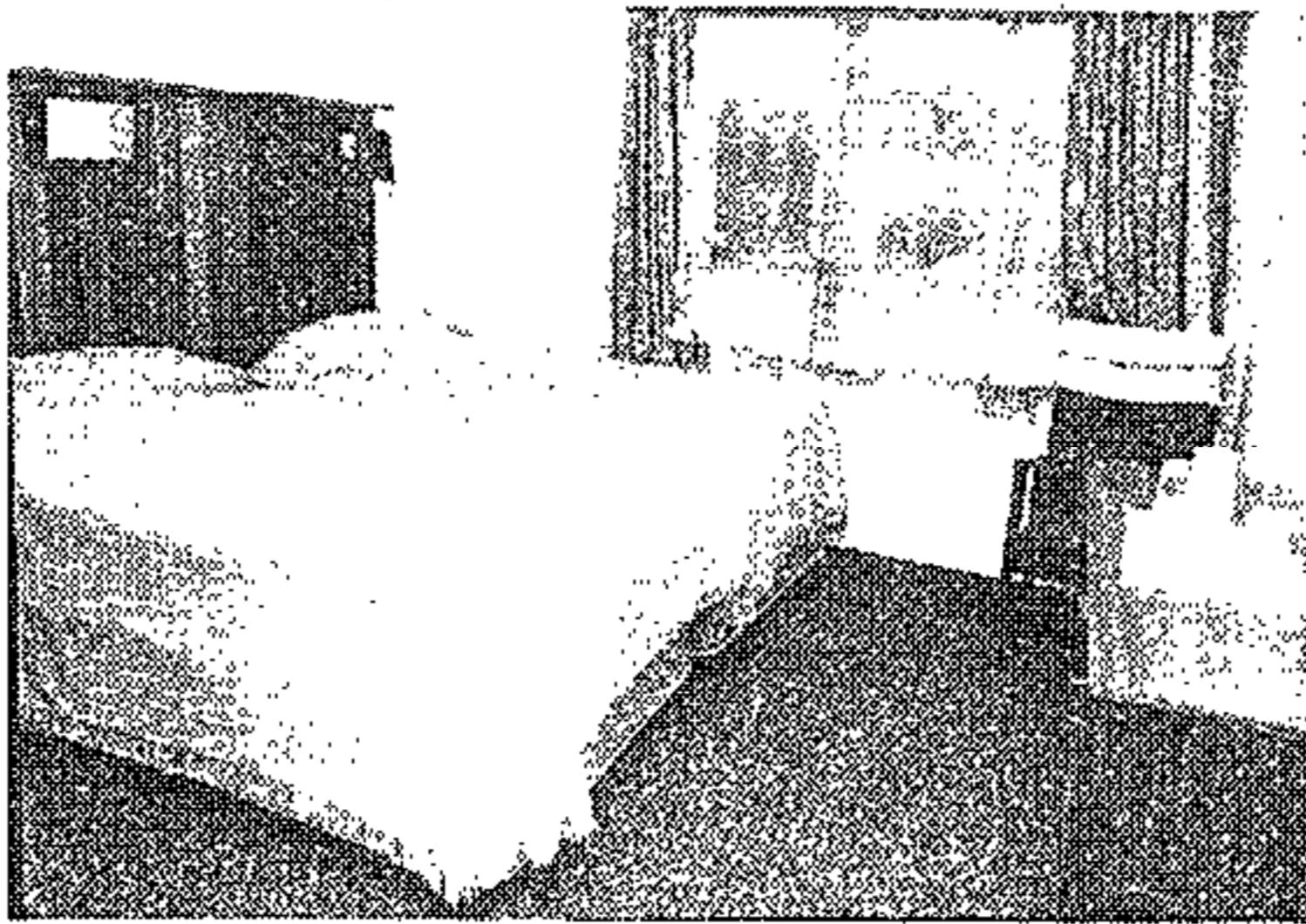
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**Improving the links**

High priority is being given in Transkei's Five Year Plan for the extension of the presently inadequate communication system, especially the improvement of the telephone, telex and postal services.

telecommunication services must pay for these new services themselves.

Major improvements are planned for the following areas:

The most important communication links to be developed and improved are between Umtata and urban centres. At the moment the waiting list for telephones in Umtata is over 3 000 applicants and sources say that even that figure is still low as many people do not even bother to apply as they know that there is little chance of their applications being successful.

- The upgrading of Umtata exchange to 7 200 lines by 1988.
- The upgrading of Butterworth exchange to 4 650 lines by 1988.
- The transfer of the Pentax exchange from Butterworth to eZibeleni to provide a 900 line exchange.
- The introduction of a new 1 000 line exchange providing a service for the Eastern Pondoland growth point, Mtonjeni as well as Lusikisiki, Flagstaff and Bizana by 1986.
- The upgrading of Idutywa exchange to 500 lines by 1987.
- The upgrading of Mt Frere exchange to 500 lines by 1987.

The total cost of the project over the five year period, 1983-84 to 1987-88 is estimated to be R53 039 million.

continued

It has also been recommended that apart from government funds being used, private users of

next page

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**By Monde Boo, secretary of the Transkei Broadcasting Corporation**

Radio Transkei celebrates its eighth birthday today, an occasion which coincides with the country's eighth independence anniversary.

The occasion gives TBC an ideal opportunity to reflect and admire the achievements and the reputation of being hailed the voice of the Transkeian nation.

Radio Transkei also enjoys the reputation of being a broadcast station with a difference throughout the southern hemisphere and the best variety entertainers.

This is an opinion shared by the majority of our 388 000 regular listeners. Surely a listening population of such magnitude cannot be wrong.

Credit must go to the able leadership of those who are at the helm — the TBC chairman, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe and the director of broadcasting services, Mr Theo Mcinga.

Around these two is a band of zealous and dedicated working staff of 56 permanent employees, as well as part-time freelancers.

Through a variety of broadcast programmes, Radio Transkei is rapidly earning popularity, not only at home, but also beyond the borders — notably in Mdantsane and other parts of Ciskei, and as far afield as

Cape Town in the Western Cape and Durban in the Natal area.

Radio Transkei boasts of an up-to-the-minute service of international, regional, and local news bulletins. In lofty public forums such as the Transkei Legislative Assembly, the radio station had been applauded for careful selection and presentation of highly-rated actuality programmes, and magazine programmes of educational, cultural, agricultural and religious value.

Eight years ago the station started with a one-hour broadcast service. In March this year, an important milestone was reached when Radio Transkei, then offering a broadcast service of 18 hours a day, started providing a 24-hour service. Since then the station's radio listenership has more than trebled from 114 000 to the staggering 388 000 mark of listeners per minute.

Despite all these achievements, the TBC staff operate under difficult and trying conditions because of inadequate facilities and crowded conditions in premises rented from the government.

These handicaps will, however, be eliminated soon — thanks to an ambitious R5 million building project which has long been in the pipeline.

Consultants and architects hired by TBC



Disc jockey Joseph Gqamane (left) and Linda Mlaka behind the controls at the station with a difference.

are almost ready to give the go-ahead for an ultra-modern broadcast house in Umtata.

The proposed triple-storey complex is expected to take shape before the end of the year.

Once the building has been completed, TBC will be able to offer an improved radio and TV service and finalise its programme for the introduction of both SABC TV-1 and TV-2 service throughout Transkei.

In preparation for the projected growth, the TBC managing director, Mr Mcinga, has already equipped himself with the relevant know-how. Early this year, Mr Mcinga visited America, Britain, Switzerland, and West Germany to familiarise himself with new techniques and studio facilities used to update broadcast services.

In the United States, he spent two weeks attending the National American Broadcasting Convention, and visiting independent broadcast

stations in places like Philadelphia, San Francisco and Dallas.

In London, he was able to view facilities at the famous BBC radio and TV broadcasting station.

As an institution committed to the task of providing diverse services to the community of the fledgling state of Transkei, TBC broke new ground towards the end of last year when Radio Transkei introduced a Christmas Cheer Fund to help alleviate the plight of needy and indigent people in Transkei.

Although the fund-raising campaign was launched at a time when TBC was burdened with heavy financial and manpower constraints, Radio Transkei was able to raise R35 000 in cash, over a short period of only three months. Donations were collected from various parts of Transkei.

TBC has now committed itself to the noble

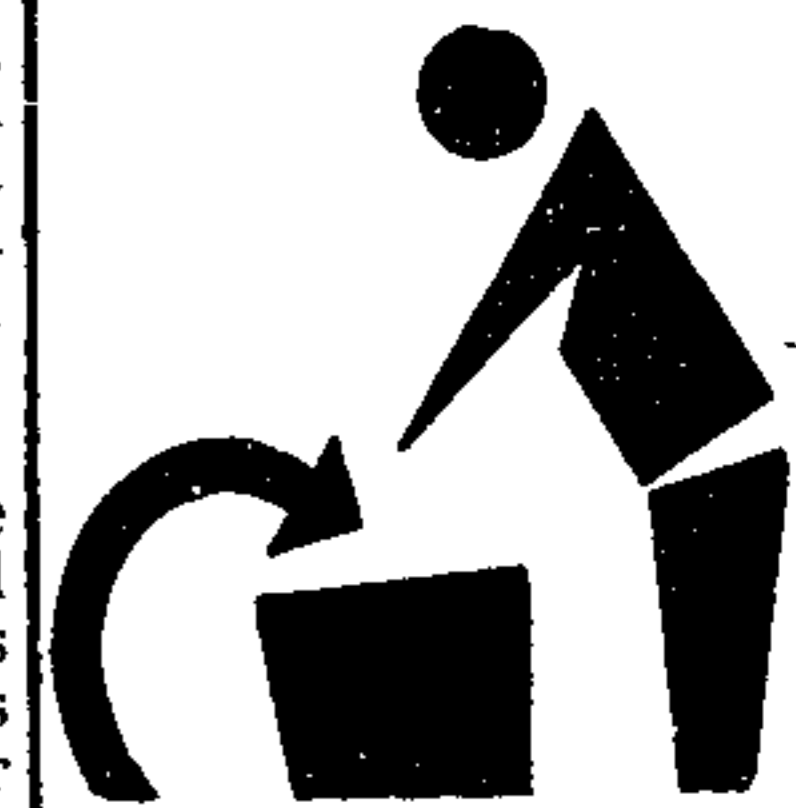
task of running the Christmas Cheer Fund annually. The challenge facing TBC is that of bettering its collection target from year to year. If funds permit, the fund-raising campaign will be extended to include collection points beyond the border of Transkei.

Our enthusiasm to improve this welfare service has been sharpened by the Department of Welfare and Pensions — a government department which distributes our Christmas Cheer Fund collections through registered welfare organisations catering for needy and indigent people in Transkei.

In parliament this year, glowing tribute was paid to TBC and Radio Transkei as pioneers of Transkei's first Christmas Cheer Fund. In his policy speech, the Minister of Welfare and Pensions, Chief D.D.P. Ndumase, told parliament that Radio Transkei had embarked on a project

that would go a long way towards reducing general poverty and other social problems prevalent in Transkei.

We are proud to record that although politicians are never liberal in handing out bouquets for applaudable deeds, compliments from the Transkei Legislative Assembly have been showered repeatedly upon Radio Transkei over the past few years.



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### from previous page

● The introduction of a new exchange at Cofimvaba to provide 500 lines by 1988.

● The introduction of a new exchange at Umzimkulu to provide 500 lines by 1988.

● Provide a microwave radio link between Umtata and eZibeleni, Umtata and Mtonjeni (Eastern Pondoland growth point) and Mzamba.

● To upgrade and rebuild open wire overhead routes.

● Trunk line expansion of multiplex and country equipment.

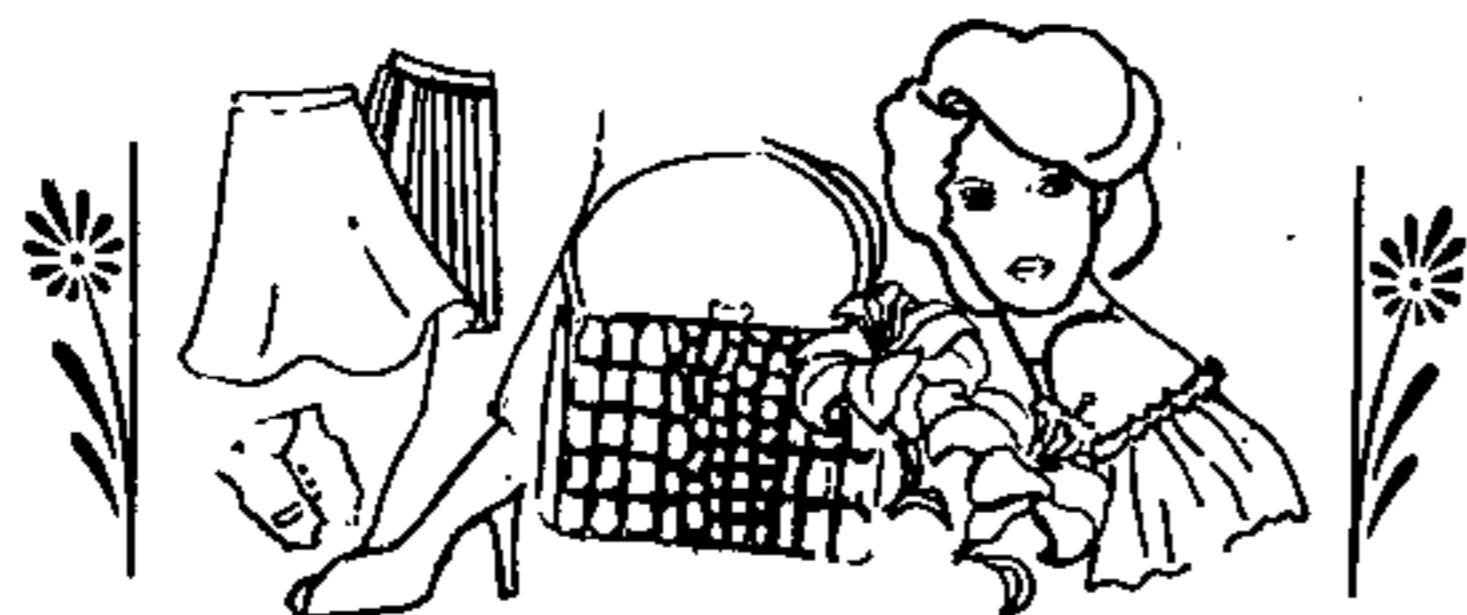
● Provide a new telex exchange at Umtata.

● Introduce a building programme to upgrade existing structures, and provide new post office buildings in order to establish proper services at these points.

● Provide equipment required for maximum cost effective maintenance.

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# The youngest airline in the world

Since the inception of terms of the Transkeian "the youngest airline in the world." Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC) has grown steadily, constantly adding its network of services, and always striving to offer competitive prices. The first new corporation to be established in

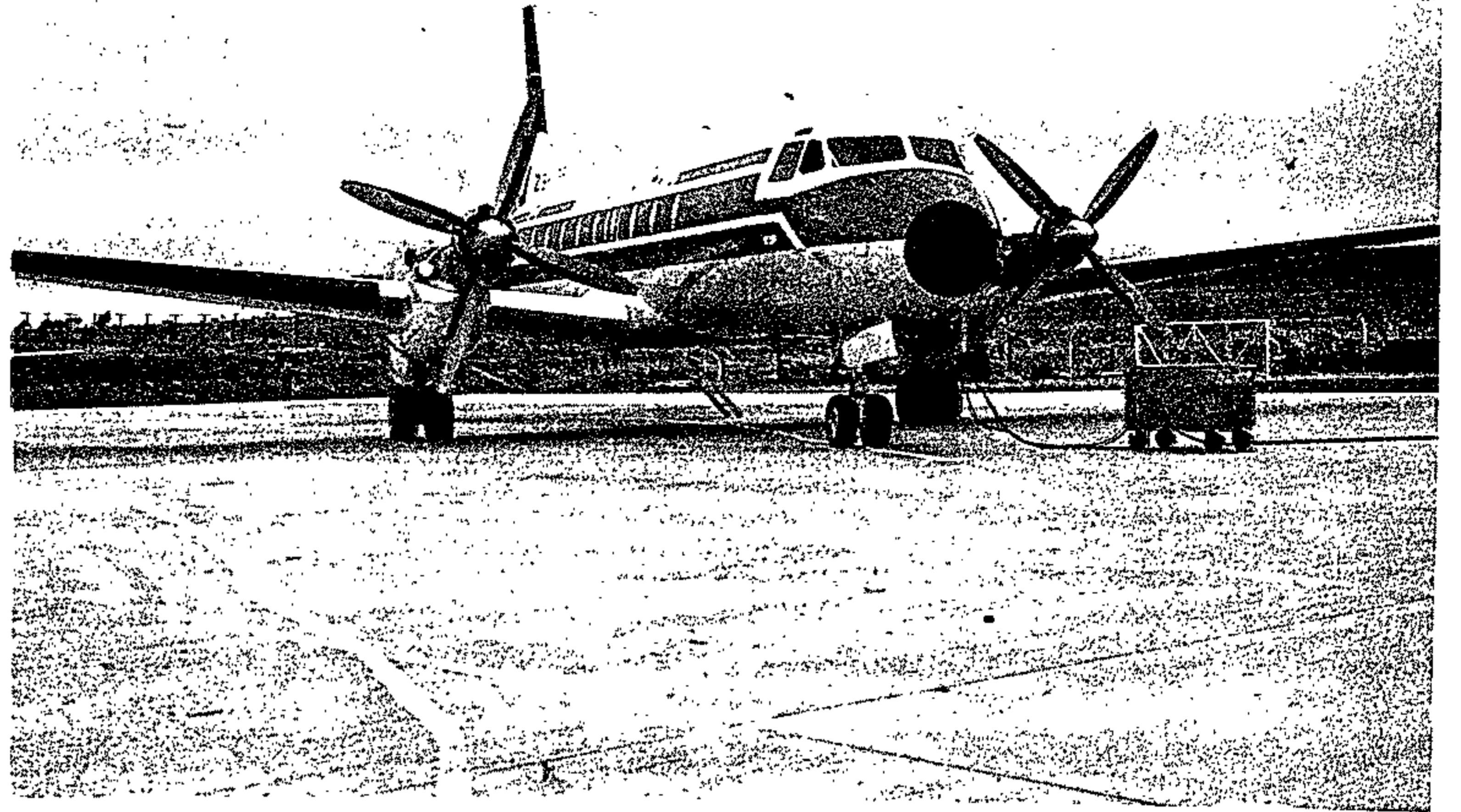
1976, TAC was initially greeted with a degree of scepticism, while some saw it as a prestige show-piece. However, the doubts were dispelled after the first three weeks of operation when the pas-

senger tally showed 252 and the public's only criticism was that TAC was not offering enough seats. TAC has since been described by the prestige magazine, "World Airnews" as having reached an operational efficiency which is the envy of Africa's major operators.

TAC, excluding charter flights, has broken its own monthly passenger records six times in the last year. A sample of the increasing number of passengers is clear from these figures: 1981-1982: 8 546, 1982-1983: 9 733, and 1983-1984: 12 717.

Management estimates that the number of passengers will be 14 500 in 1984-1985.

From one twin-



engined King Air aircraft seating 11 passengers and operating eight return services a week, TAC now has five aircraft, including a Hawker Siddeley HS 748 airliner, seating 44 passengers.

By their nature, air-

lines experience built-in inflation due to standards not necessarily common to other transport operators. Nevertheless, over the last four years, the annual rate of increase TAC's fares has been less than 8,5 per cent — well under the general infla-

tion rate of 15 per cent. Because transport is a basic, built-in requirement of life, increases in transport costs which are held down as far as possible, are of vital importance and can be claimed as a benefit to society in general. By commercial agree-

ment, TAC has operated as pool partner with SAA, which allows TAC access to Safari bookings and the SAA international computer reservations system. TAC has taken hangar space at Jan Smut's Airport, where the fleet of five aircraft are maintained.

**Congratulations**  
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*on your 8th Anniversary*



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The Department of Transport has 1 000 buses operating in Transkei. There are 20 bus companies in Transkei.

The internal services are operating to and from towns to rural areas daily. These operations to as far as Transkei's Borders and about 300 buses are used

## 1 000 buses serve are

there. Some services are operated from South Africa to Transkei.

About 200 buses have been applied for and introduced during the last 12 months.

Future expansion is expected during this

transport year.

The use of buses is much more advantageous than rail services. Buses are quicker and safer. Many people have fallen victims of robbery and some have been murdered on their

way home from the mines, while using rail services.

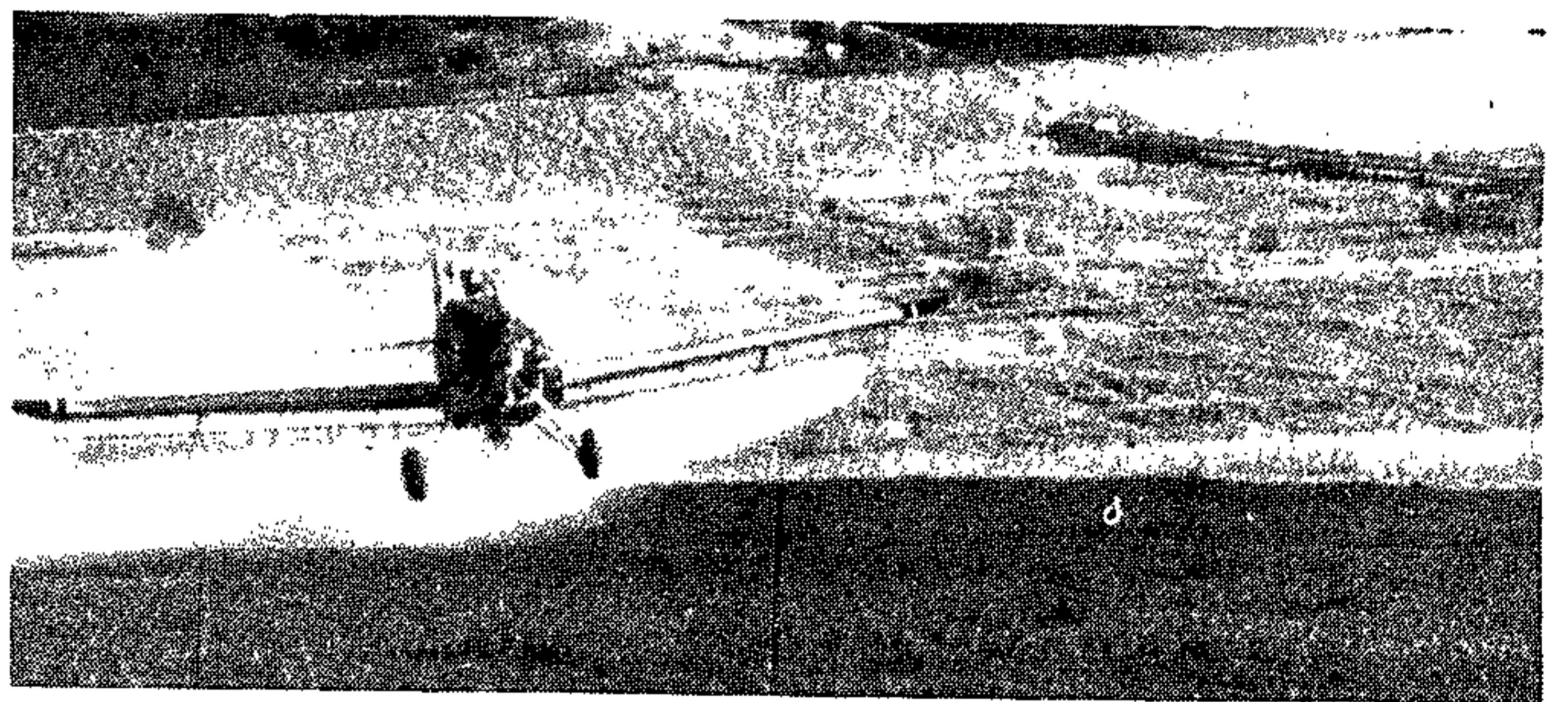
A passenger commutes with a person's luggage being sent by a separate goods train which will take time before it reaches the person's destination.

The present bus services cater for the travelling public, but it does not yet satisfy their demands. This is not the case with all areas under operation, some do satisfy their commuters need completely.

People are getting more and more interested in using buses than trains.

# AERIAL CROP PROTECTION

**A FARMERS GUARANTEE TO GOOD CROP YIELDS!**



Agri-Air, an aerial spraying company based in East London has been carrying out aerial spraying in the Transkei and the Border Regional Area for the past three years. Mr. Francois Marais, the proprietor of Agri-Air, the only aerial spraying company based in the Border, says that they operate two Fixed wing aircraft and a helicopter to carry out the spraying of herbicides, insecticides, fungicide, trace elements and fertilisers. Spraying of the abovementioned chemicals are carried out on dry land maize projects for the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (TRACOR), the NCORA Irrigation Scheme, Magwa Tea Corporation and various other government projects.

Large areas of maize, wheat, pineapples, tea and vegetable crops are regularly sprayed against pests and weeds. These chemicals are applied at low levels to ensure maximum results. Fertilisers are applied in granular form through a special spreader attached to the aeroplane and applications ranging from 20 kg to 450 kg per hectare can be applied. Mr Marais says that they also specialise in the spreading of granular herbicides on grazing for the extermination of thorn and wattle trees.

Aerial spraying has become a regular feature of crop cultivation throughout the Eastern Cape. Farmers utilizing aerial spraying benefit largely from time, water and labour saving as well as wear and tear on equipment. Herbicides, for arguments sake, can be sprayed on wet soils after rains in conditions where tractors would normally bog down. Ground conditions such as mud do not prohibit aerial spraying. In some areas many of the soils have a high silt factor and soil compaction is a major problem if tractors are used.

Mr Marais believes that most farmers will switch over to aerial spraying because of the big areas that could be covered in a day. A tractor could take up to 8 days to spray 100 hectares, whereas an aircraft could easily do the same area in one hour. Crops infested with pests such as aphids or stalkborer can therefore be treated successfully in a short period of time to prevent extensive or total crop losses. By air one also avoids mechanical damage to crops especially if the crops are fairly tall.

Aerial spraying is marginally less expensive than other methods and far more efficient. The main requirement for a farmer wishing to use aerial spraying is to provide water to mix the chemicals with and a suitable air-strip.

Agri-Air employs highly skilled pilots and ground crew who are all registered as pest control operators in accordance with government regulations.

For further information please contact Mr Marais at East London 55794 during office hours, or 27558 after hours, or write to Agri-Air, P.O. Box 1476, East London.





Mandla Ngoqo weaves a basket at Efata.

## Giving a helping hand to the handicapped

Equipping handicapped Transkeians to survive in the economic and social spheres of society is the goal of dedicated men and women at the Efata aftercare centre for the deaf and blind.

Efata, situated just outside Umtata, is part of Mfesane (the word means "compassion"), which is involved in the care, rehabilitation and development of more than 1 360 handicapped, impeded and unemployed people in Ciskei and Transkei.

Partially financed by the Transkeian Government and partially with private donations, the centre supports 115 pupils, although the management team — to meet demand — would like to increase the number of 200 in the future.

About 50 pupils enter

the aftercare centre annually after completing their studies at the school for deaf and blind, which caters for 300 deaf and 100 blind children.

The blind pupils are taught spinning and basketry, while the deaf are trained as seamstresses and artisans.

Mrs Zona van Niekerk, manager of the centre, said that to generate funds, many of the products made at the centre, known for their quality, were sold. Two thirds of the clothing made was sold to boutiques in Transkei and South Africa, and hand-spun natural yarn was sold to weavers.

The most recent project is the Mfesane Printers, which began in May. The project has proved very successful,

servicing a number of companies.

Community projects have been initiated at Lima, Engweni and Madwaleni, which were described by Mrs Van Niekerk as "very successful show-case pieces."

By Janette Bennett

The aim of these projects is the development of the local population so that they may become self-sufficient and be provided with food and work. Education in gardening, cooking, family planning and handiwork form part of the programme.

At the aftercare centre, the acquisition of skills is not the only aim. Social education, to equip the handicapped with knowledge on seeking employment, opening bank accounts, and so on, is stressed. One

of the centre's functions is job placement.

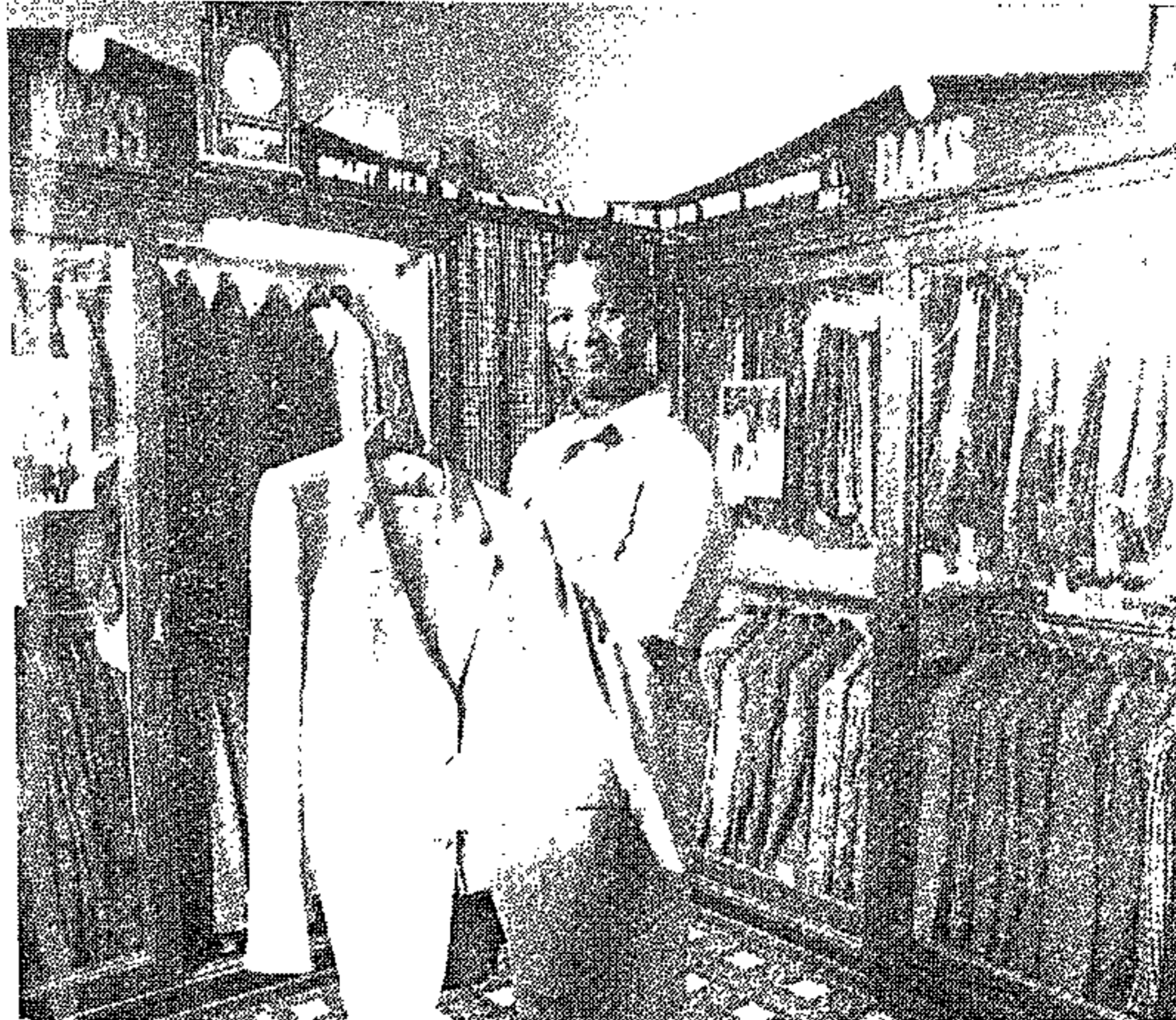
As important is recreation. Affiliated to the Transkei Association for the Handicapped, sportsmen from Efata participate in Southern African events. The Efata choir perform regularly throughout Transkei, and a theatre for the deaf has been established.

Vital priorities for the future include the provision of more hostels, increased assistance with job placements, and the improvement of recreational facilities.

"Efata" is a word taken from the Bible. It means "to open up the eyes and ears".

Mrs van Niekerk, citing a portion of Efata's constitution, said the aim was "to show the love of the Lord in a very concrete way — not only to preach, but also to do."

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YIZA UTHENGE UFANELEKE KWA:

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A pupil weaving at Efata.



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# Tescor's a growing power

The Transkei Electricity Supply Commission (Tescor) was formed in August, 1979 with the specific purpose of generating, transmitting and distributing electrical energy in the country.

Before its formation, electricity was bought in bulk from Escom by the municipalities of Umtata and Butterworth. This practise was continued until July 1, 1980, when the corporation bought the Escom main 66 kV transmission line and sub-station in Transkei and assumed responsibility for supplies.

During this period, the Umtata hydro electric project was handed over to Tescor and used to

reduce the imported power from Escom.

Little expansion of Tescor 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 and Majola Tea Estates, and the towns of Port St Johns and Lusikisiki.

In December 1981, the corporation assumed responsibility for the internal distribution of Idutywa. Since then the towns of Engcobo, Port

St Johns and Lusikisiki have been taken over.

The corporation will assume responsibility for the supply to eZibileni soon.

In September 1982, the corporation awarded contracts in the total of R37 million for the construction of a 42 megawatt hydrostation on the Mbashe River.

Together with First and Second Falls, the scheme is expected to generate 75 per cent of the immediate power requirements of Transkei.

The Mbashe Stage One, currently under

construction, is capable of being expanded to approximately twice its current capacity.

The first section was handed over for commercial operation on May 25, 1984, and the project is expected to be completed by January, 1985.

In January 1983, Tescor took over the operation of the Ncora Hydro Scheme from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

During 1984 a loan was negotiated to fund the construction of the Butterworth sub-station at

132 kV, the construction of a 66 kV line between the Butterworth sub-station and the Ncora Hydro Scheme and to carry out essential powerline grid extensions in western and southern Transkei.

It is expected that all these contracts will be awarded by July 1985 for completion before July 1987.

The increase in system growth and generation capacity shows the large increase in energy requirements which are taking place within

Transkei. This is a result of the expanding network together with the increased industrial load.

The 1983-4 drought, however, severely restricted the generation capability and the shortfall was made up by increased imports from Escom. An estimate of the additional cost is R750 000.

Financially, Tescor has experienced a 35 per cent to 40 per cent per annum increase in revenue since 1981.

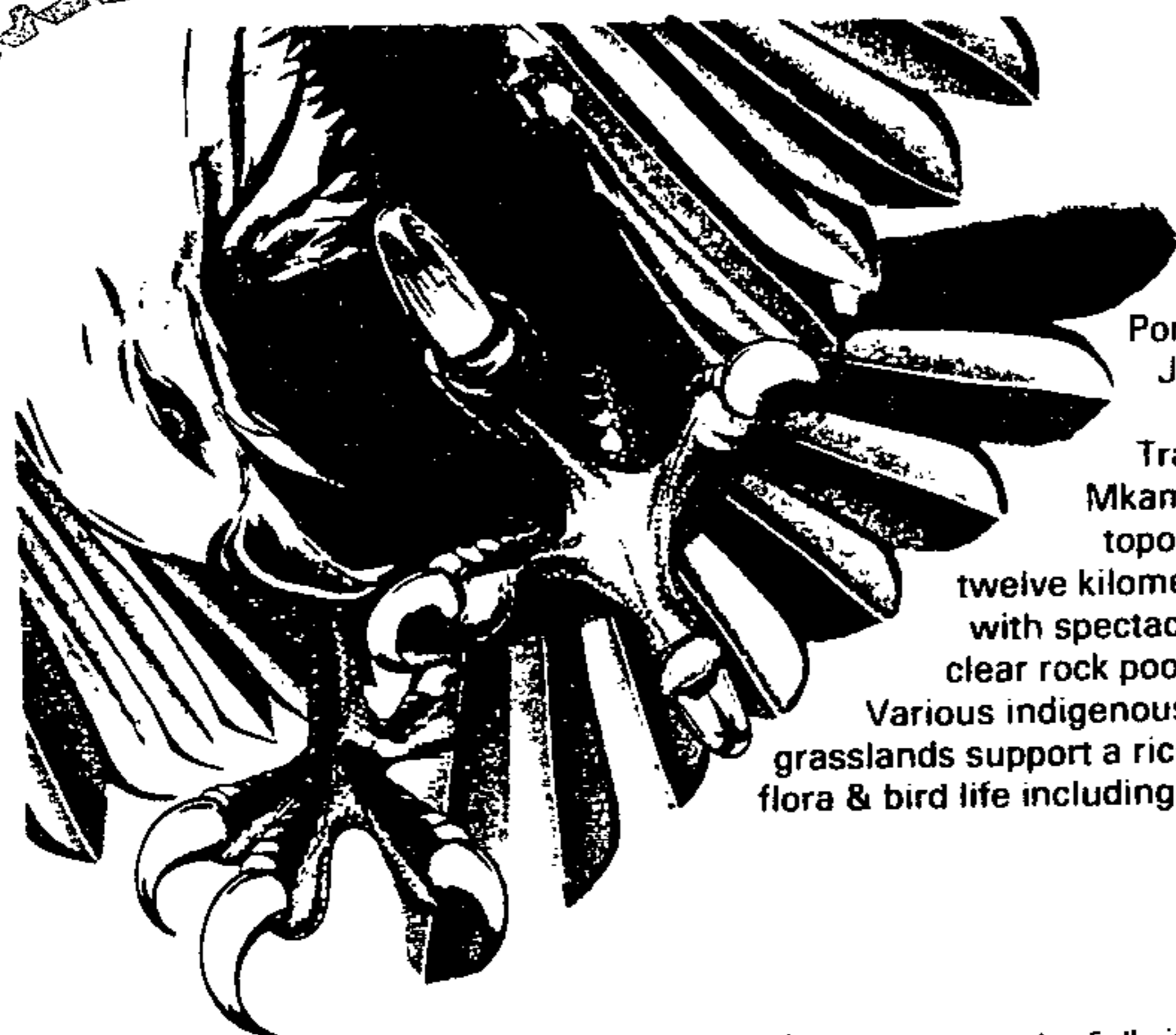
The predicted annual

turnover to March 1985 of R12,2 million is compared against R3,4 million in 1981 and the corporation is proud of the fact that no government funds have been called on to subsidise its trading operations.

As a result of all these positive growth factors, Tescor has been able to make a substantial contribution to the employment opportunities which are available to the citizens throughout Transkei.

Current manpower needs are approximately 300 per cent greater than those which were required by Tescor in 1981.

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## Demand drops for stamps

Transkei's first stamps were issued on independence day eight years ago.

Since then there has been a boom in the early issues of the country, similar to the boom experienced in Britain with Channel Islands stamps.

The demand for Channel Islands stamps has dropped during the last few years, and the investors seem to have moved out, leaving the field to collectors.

The same thing has happened with Transkei stamps and while the 1976 definitives on first day cards are still good property, they are not fetching the prices they have been fetching.

R70 was being asked for them not so long ago but they are available for as little as R45 now.

Those first definitives were the usual pictorials, ranging from the Lubisi Dam on the 1c to the parliamentary building in Umtata on the R2.

On the 50c was a map showing the three sections of Transkei, and the other values showed Transkeians indulging in such activities as felling timber and grinding maize.

A new set of definitives was issued recently showing everything from Xhosa horsemen to the good old custom of stick fighting.

An early development

in Transkei after independence was the establishment of Transkei Airways. Early in 1976, work started on the K. D. Matanzima Airport and the airport building was donated by the Chamber of Mines.

The cost was given as R350 000 and the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr R. A. Plumridge, turned up at the opening.

The first flight was on February 11, 1977, and two special stamps were issued for the occasion.

A six-sided cancellation inscribed K. D. Matanzima Airport, Umtata, was used on covers posted on the first flight to Johannesburg and at Jan Smuts Airport they were backstamped on arrival the same day. These covers have held their value well, and sell for about R16.

Since then Transkei has had many stamps and in 1981 the fifth anniversary of independence was celebrated by the issue of a 5c stamp showing State House, and a 15c stamp showing the University of Transkei. It calls up a good deal of nostalgia to be reminded that only three years ago letters could be posted for 5c, and that airmail to various countries were 15c, and that 15c was also the registration rate for a time.

On April 1, 1982, we said goodbye to the 5c letter rate.

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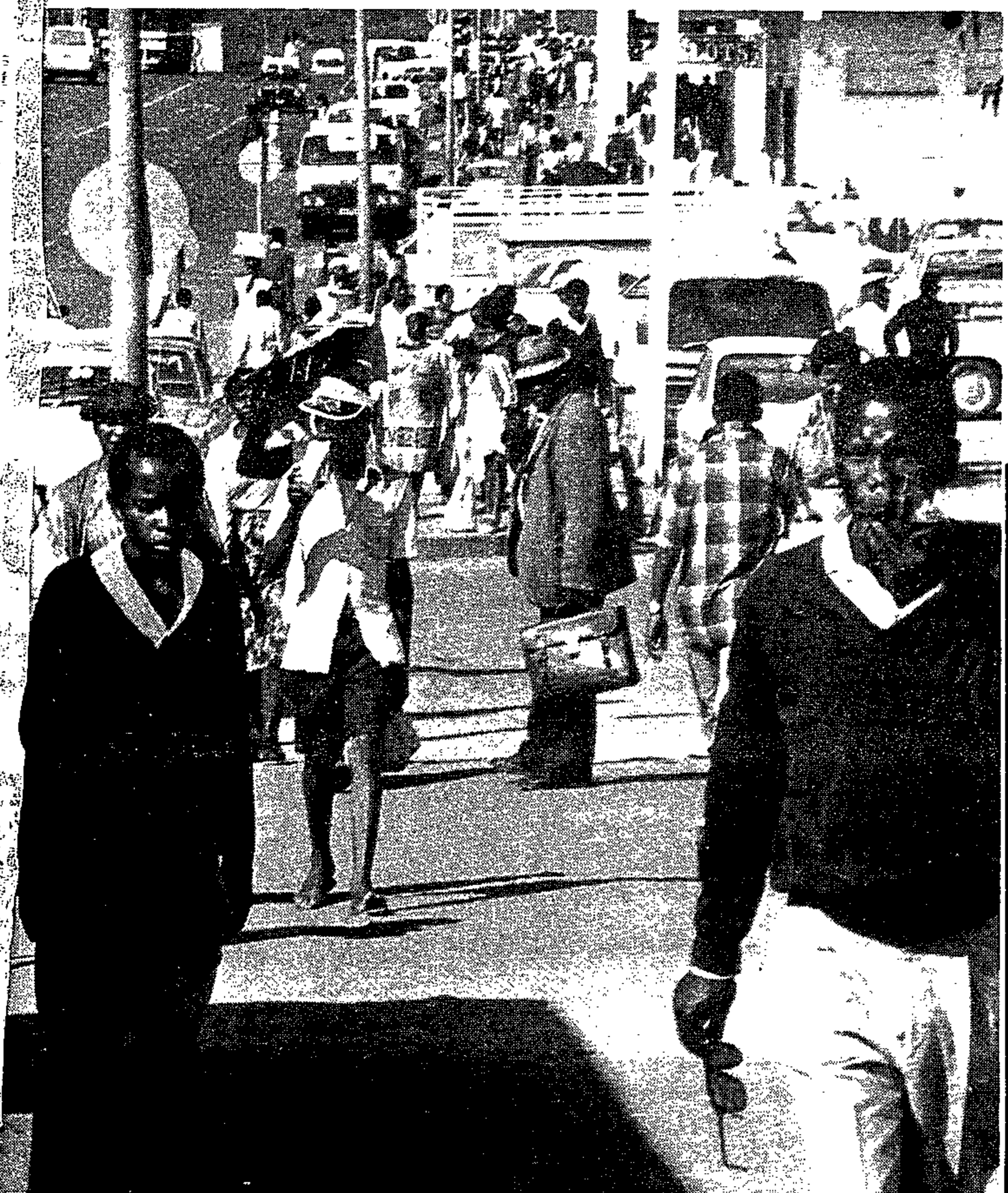
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# Transkei's bustle . . . and tranquillity



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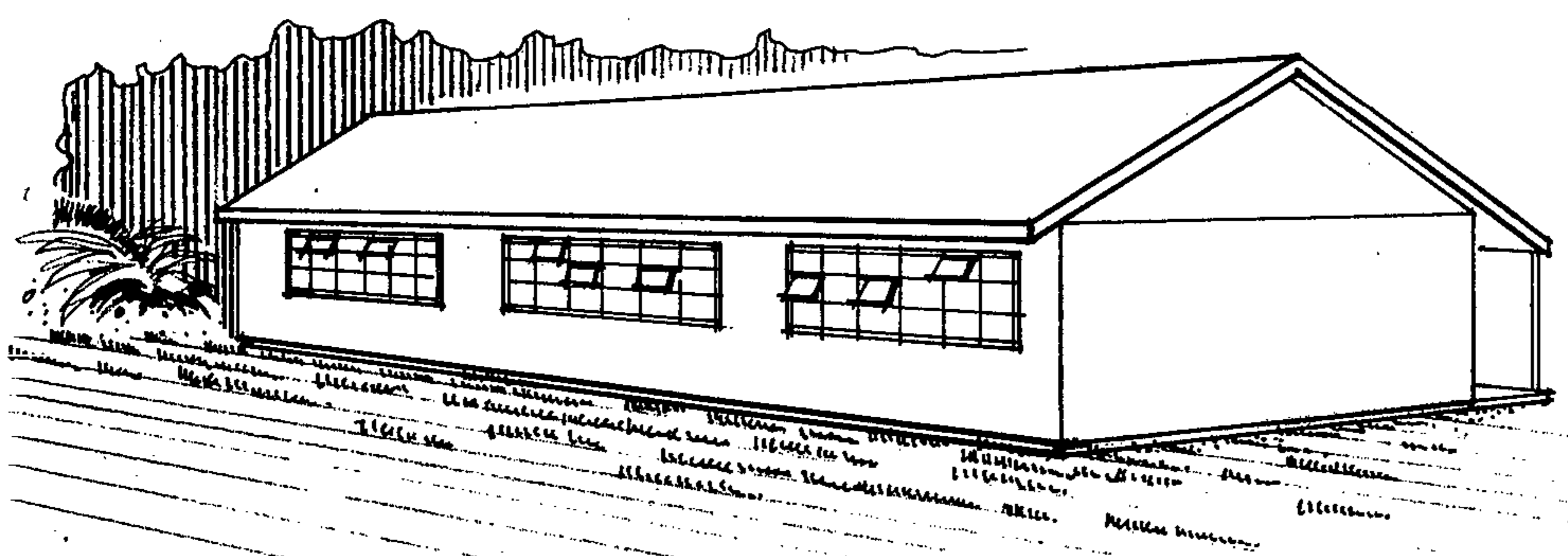
- ★ PHILLIPS SOLES, ★ LEATHER SOLES,
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# 3 groups expected Transkei ban

By Jo-Anne Collinge *Stan*

The Transkei's ban on the United Democratic Front (UDF) and two student organisations has been greeted without surprise by the three bodies.

"There were earlier indications that we would be banned," the UDF, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students commented.

Their joint statement declared: "If

the provisions of the ban were not so extreme, the move would actually be quite funny.

"Cosas, for instance, is being banned for a second time. The previous ban became meaningless as a result of continuing students' grievances.

"And none of our organisations is officially constituted in the Transkei."

The ban was published in the latest Gazette and signed by the President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima.



## Transkei's land call

Star  
26/10/84  
103  
UMTATA — The return to Transkei of all land belonging to it would be the only basis of agreement with South Africa for peace and friendship, President Kaiser Matanzima said today.

Speaking at independence celebrations in Umtata, he said Transkei wanted nothing more than what belonged to it in 1910 — including Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Kokstad and Harding.

“When Transkei became self-governing in 1963, little did we anticipate the economic future of our country. The economic upsurge then was phenomenal.”

“Now 75 000 jobs have been filled in industries; the black civil service is 71 000.” — Sapa.



# Matanzima: give us back our land

103 D. Matanzima 27/10/84  
UMTATA — The return backward and unedu-  
to Transkei of all land cated societies and unedu-  
belonging to her would cated societies and unedu-  
be the only basis of pare these with the  
agreement with South development which has  
Africa for peace, stabil- taken place in Transkei  
ity and friendship, the over the same period.”  
Transkei President, Paramount Chief  
Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima implored all  
Matanzima, said yester- young Transkeians to  
day. ignore agitators. “Do not  
sell your heritage to  
communism and do not  
be misled by agitators  
employed by the com-  
munists. Stick to your  
studies at school so that  
you can be ready for the  
future.”

Speaking at the eighth  
independence anni-  
versary celebrations  
here, President Matan-  
zima said Transkeians  
wanted nothing more  
than what had belonged  
to them in 1910 and this  
included the districts of  
Elliot, Maclear, Mata-  
tiele, Kokstad and  
Harding.

He said any dispen-  
sation offered to blacks  
would have no meaning  
to the people of Transkei  
if their land claims were  
not met.

“We in Transkei will  
readily respond to any  
workable dispensations  
intended to bring about  
peace and stability in  
the southern region of  
the continent.

“When Transkei be-  
came a self-governing  
state in 1963 little did we  
anticipate how the fu-  
ture of our country  
would be economically,  
but when the country  
attained independence  
the economic upsurge  
was phenomenal and  
astronomical.

“The middle class has  
sprung up and we can  
bear witness by counting  
the number of registered  
cars in all the districts.  
Umtata alone has now  
over 14 000 when the  
number in 1963 was less  
than 1 000.

“The colonial coun-  
tries of Europe, that is  
the United Kingdom,  
France, Germany, Spain  
and Portugal should  
have a look at the dam-  
age they left in Africa  
when they gave indepen-  
dence to untrained,

“No communities in  
world history have ever  
destroyed those things  
which have been erected  
for their development  
except the blacks of  
South Africa.

“The destruction of  
schools, post offices and  
social institutions in-  
tended for blacks is the  
worst activity that any  
society could ever toler-  
ate.

“No government will  
tolerate such hooligan-  
ism. The maintenance of  
law and order is the duty  
of all governments.

“The past had its pain-  
ful events but as Chris-  
tians we should look for-  
ward to a bright future.  
White South Africa has  
set the pace for the  
attainment of peaceful  
co-existence in Southern  
Africa.

“Although blacks are  
despondent about their  
future share in the stake  
which is presently the  
monopoly of whites, we  
are impressed with the  
activities of the State  
president, Mr P. W.  
Botha, and the Minister  
of Foreign Affairs, Mr  
Pik Botha in trying to  
find and offer solutions  
to the deadlocks.

“The philosophy of  
self-help and self-pre-  
servation should now be  
the watchword of Trans-  
kei,” the President said.  
— SAPA.

TDC under fire, P2.



by Shirley Woodgate

The R1,5 million sale of 15 townhouses in the plush Pretoria suburb of Monument Park Extension 2 to the Transkei Government is definitely still on, says the estate agent involved in the deal.

Mrs M Wiehahn, of Papillon Estate, pointed out it would cost either party a lot of money to pull out of the agreement at this stage.

Not everyone is convinced the Transkeians will move in as rumours abound that the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is about to step in and take over the complex for accommodating police officers and their families.

But the very real prospect of living cheek-by-jowl with black Transkeian consular staff severely ruffled more than a few residents' feathers this week in the normally sedate Pretoria suburb.

The first hint that black families would be moving into the area came when it was rumoured in April that a block of 15 two and three-bedroomed townhouses had been bought by the Republic of the Transkei.

Shocked residents promptly retaliated.  
 ● They drew up a petition objecting to their new neighbours, contending that 90 percent of

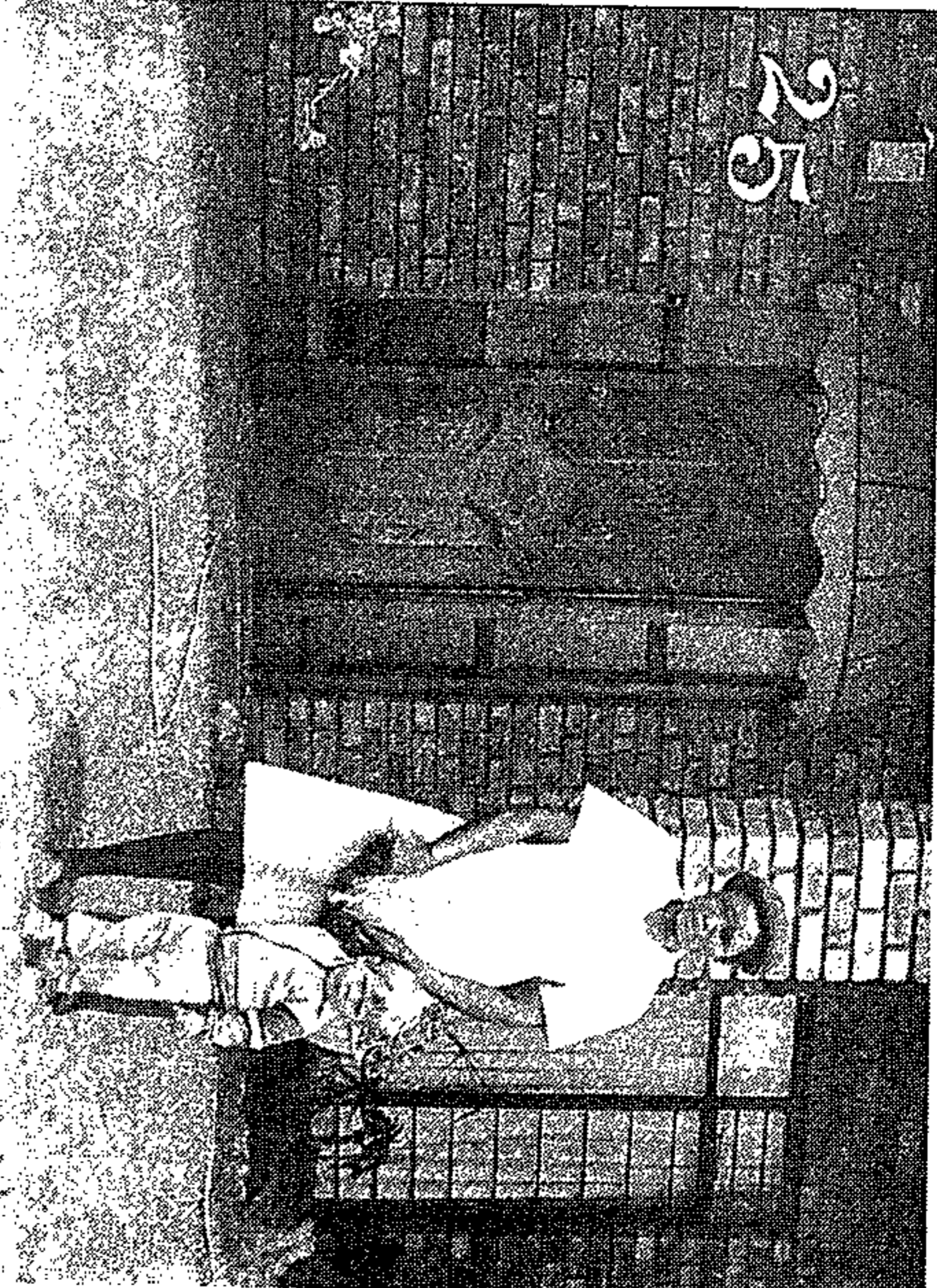
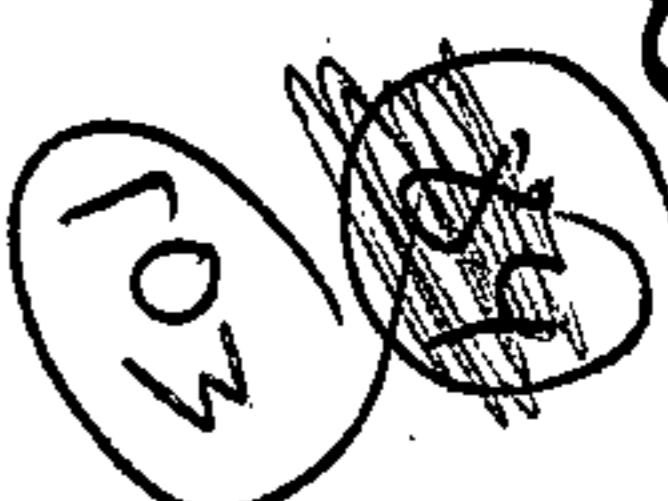
# Tenants

## furiously

## over

## blacks

## next door,



Mr Jan Venter, owner of this house, put it on the market as soon as he heard Transkeian diplomats were moving in. Pictured here are Mrs Leah Rasselbe and Mr Venter's young son.

those approached signed the lists.

● Mr Jan Venter, who owns a house directly opposite the offending flats, put his house on the market, but was unable to sell.

● The rumblings of discontent went right up to ministerial level and, said Mr Venter, fears were temporarily allayed as residents were reassured there was no cause for concern.

The estate agent involved then reacted by saying the deal had fallen through.

Then, about a month ago, Mr Japie Lotter, chief of protocol of the Department of Foreign Affairs, inspected the flats and afterwards asked Mrs Venter how she felt about the Transkeians moving in.

On October 3 tenants of Palm Court were given notice to vacate their townhouses by the end

of this month. One couple who received notice had moved in only three days before.

Suddenly, the Transkeian presence had returned and now it seemed to residents that authorities had simply soothed feelings while secretly going ahead with the deal.

"Yes, we are all very unhappy", said one homeowner living across the park dividing the

properties. "It's not that we are racists, but this means our homes will be devalued."

"They can go to Waterkloof Heights where they will be welcomed" said another. "We don't object to one family, but 15, no. It's like opening a factory in a residential suburb."

One woman said she looked forward to allowing her children to play in the park when it was completed but it could be en-

tirely taken over by the new neighbours' children.

"The time could come when we will be nervous to send our children alone to the shops" she said.

"It seems they are creating a black location in Monument Park", said a young woman collecting her child from a creche near the townhouses.

And, to back her up, another resident pointed to the five Transkeian diplomats who he alleged had been asked to leave Monument Park by the town's health officials.

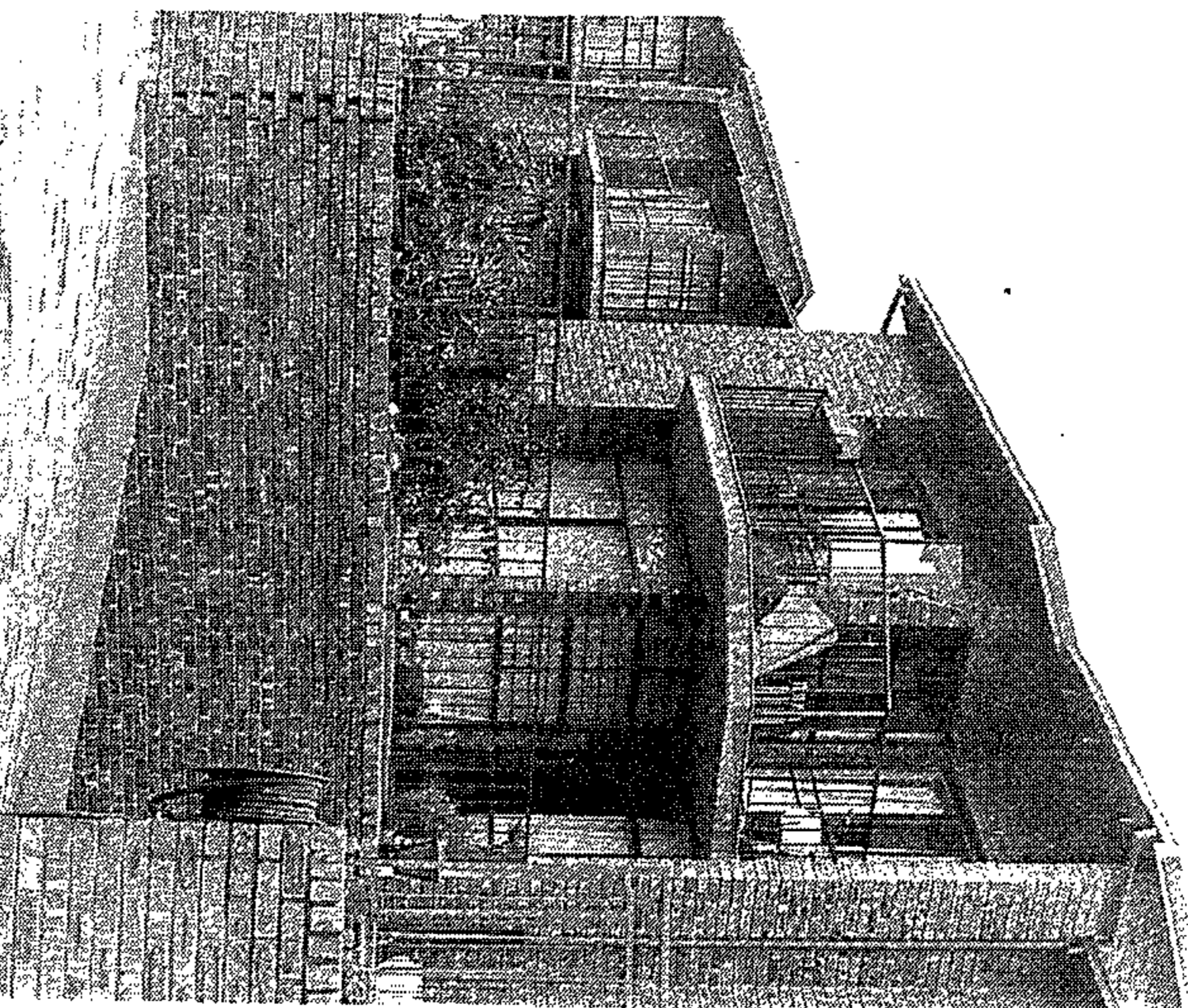
"They kept goats in their garages and slaughtered them on the premises", he said.

Perhaps the ultimate irony was expressed by a resident who labelled the Government's move in allowing the Transkeians to live in Monument Park "discrimination", adding: "Why don't they go to other Pretoria suburbs?"

Referring to the row which has erupted among the residents, Mrs Wiehahn said they were "immature".

"Allegations that the black diplomats living in the middle of the suburb will devalue surrounding property is nonsense," she said.

"I live in Waterkloof Heights where people of all races are allowed and not only is this one of the most expensive suburbs, but prices are still rising."



Tenants of 15 townhouses in Monument Park Extension 2 are moving out to make way for staff attached to the Transkeian Embassy in Pretoria.

● Pictures by Jacob Rylkiff.



# Flak is flying over envoys dilemma

103 ~~103~~ ~~103~~ Stan 27/10/84

By Sue Leeman,

The Government's handling of the issue of residential rights for black diplomats in white suburbs in Pretoria has drawn fire from all sections of the political spectrum.

Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said it was the first step towards racially-mixed living areas.

He accused the Government of "doing an egg dance" round the issue for at least a year while it tried to make up its mind.

## TOWNSHIP 'VILLAGE'

Waterkloof Heights, the residential area designated for diplomats, was an excellent solution to the problem of where they should be housed, he said.

The deputy chairman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Gert Beetge, said the Government's plan to develop Waterkloof Heights as a diplomatic area had given the lie to statements that they were free to live where they wished.

He said foreign envoys should be prepared to comply with South Africa's

laws — including those providing for separate residential areas.

In the past, his party had advocated housing black envoys in a "diplomatic village" in the townships.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the issue was another case of the chickens coming home to roost.

"For many years the Government has adopted a totally racist view regarding residential rights. This has conditioned many white South Africans to believe that anyone of another race is not welcome in their residential areas."

All people in South Africa should be allowed to choose where they wanted to live, according to their means, he said. The Government should not be bullied by the Conservative Party or HNP on this.

Transkei Embassy spokesman Mr T.T. Sodaba said the purchase of flats for its staff was proceeding, but nothing had been finalised yet.

"We need more accommodation than there is available at Waterkloof Heights," he said.



# 'MATANZIMA IS PLEASING PRETORIA'

~~103~~  
103  
~~103~~  
~~103~~

28/10/84

C. P. M.

**TRANSKEI HAS done it again — banned organisations which don't exist in the homeland.**

The United Democratic Front, Congress of SA Students and Azanian Students' Organisation were banned in Transkei by a proclamation in the latest issue of the Transkei government gazette.

The proclamation, signed by State President Chief Kaiser Matanzima, declares the three organisations unlawful in Transkei.

UDF's Border region chairman Steve Tshwete

**By MONO BADELA**

strongly condemned the bannings, saying the action by the "Matanzima clique" came as no surprise at all because Mr Matanzima was committed to pleasing his Pretoria sponsors.

He said Mr Matanzima knew that the UDF and its affiliates Cosas and Azaso never had any physical presence in Transkei — but because SA's Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had adopted a hostile attitude towards the UDF, it was only proper for Mr Matanzima to side with him.

Mr Matanzima's actions

would ensure that he continues to receive the crumbs he needs, Mr Tshwete said.

"But the UDF was not perturbed and would continue to make contacts with individual democrats in Transkei without seeking the permission of the Matanzima brothers, he said.

The University of Transkei Students' Representative Council also said in a statement that they found it "very difficult to understand" the bannings since none of the organisations existed in Transkei.

A play by Transkeian writer Brian Mofokeng has been banned under the 1977 Publi-

cations Act. Asinamali was found undesirable by Transkei's censor board, according to a notice in the government gazette.

Meanwhile, Ciskei security cops have detained two officials of the East London Youth Congress, vice-president Lulama Xofa and co-ordinator Simpson Nube, according to ELYC officials.

Both members' homes were searched, they said.

Mr Nube is due to appear in court with 37 other ELYC members on October 30 in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court.

They were each released on R200 bail.



103

# Umtata 'must be consulted' on Mandela

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

NO DECISION will be made on the future of the imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, without first consulting President Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, according to the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis Le Grange.

"If we make any move in respect of Nelson Mandela we will definitely consider the President of the Transkei beforehand," Mr Le Grange says in the latest issue of Leadership SA.

Outlining official reaction to demands for Mandela's release, Mr Le Grange says:

"He is regarded by many blacks in South Africa, blacks who favour the viewpoints of the old ANC and other organisations, as their leader. I think he is a man of influence."

For that reason Mr Mandela is seen in a different light from some of the "elderly men" who are in jail with him, Mr Le Grange adds.

Of the "elderly men" — Mr Le Grange cites Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Govan Mbeki — he says:

"I can give you my assurance that we are presently considering the position of some of them because of their old age."

Regarding Mr Mandela, Mr Le Grange observes: "He is, of course, a Transkei citizen: he is a Xhosa from Transkei."

"He is also a member of one of the well-known Transkei families, so in his case there is also the government of the Transkei to consider in any developments or any decision we would like to take."

Of the ANC, Mr Le Grange says:

"As long as the ANC operates as a militant organisation we will hit them as hard as we can."

"As far as we are concerned it is war, plain and simple."

Mr Le Grange repeats a fear already expressed by his colleagues, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence Mr Magnus Malan: that Botswana has become a new area of

ANC operations.

There is, he says "a buildup of an ANC presence in Botswana" which is a source of concern to Pretoria.

"We have told the Botswana government about this."

"We have told them that we are worried about the situation. We are discussing it with them and negotiating in this regard."

Mr Le Grange goes on to express the hope that Pretoria will be able to negotiate the same "open-door arrangement" with Botswana that it enjoys with Swaziland.

He does not define what he means by an "open-door arrangement".

On the current unrest in the townships, Mr Le Grange stresses that the long-term

answer depends largely on finding a political solution.

He does not offer an opinion on what political formulae might help to defuse black unrest.

In an article in the same SA Leadership, Professor Anthony Mathews of the University of Natal warns of the danger of applying security measures too widely and too harshly.

"Many of the non-subversive victims of sweeping security programmes have been driven into real subversion, thereby giving these programmes a self-fulfilling justification," he writes.

"The greater number of the thousands of young Sowetans who fled from the security crackdown in 1976 probably had no intention of becoming foreign-trained guerrillas who would return to bomb and shoot their own countrymen."

● In response to Mr Le Grange's statement that Mr Sisulu and Mr Mbeki might be released, Dr Farouk Meer of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) called yesterday for the release of all political prisoners as the only way to avoid violence.

● According to information culled from newspapers by the researchers at the Institute of Race Relations, 131 people have died because of violence in the townships since the death in February of a black schoolgirl.



MR LE GRANGE  
Quoted on Mandela.



# R1,5m Umtata workshop opened

103

D. Mphahlele  
1/11/84

UMTATA — The independence of Transkei had resolved problems confronting black education, except financial aspects which had escalated with a growth in demand for buildings and teachers, the state President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

At the official opening of the Gold Fields Mechanical Workshop at the Umtata Technical College, President Matanzima said the total cost of building and equipping the workshop had been set at R1,5 million.

The Umtata Technical College had "made it possible for Transkei students to choose careers of independent and mechanical sciences which were controlled in South Africa by the Industrial Conciliation Act."

"As a result of the passing of this law which restricted mechanical employment to whites only, technical education had no meaning for the black people.

"It should be remembered that for many years education was

seen only in terms of white collar jobs, in other words the educational system was stereotyped to produce only teachers and clerks.

The chairman and chief executive of Gold Fields SA, Mr Robin Plumbridge, said nearly 30 per cent of the total labour force on the Gold Fields mines were Transkeians, and money brought back to Transkei made the mines an important source of revenue.

The workshop will make it possible to train students up to N5 level, Mr Plumbridge said.

"The association between Transkei and the mining industry stretches as far back as the history of gold mining on the Witwatersrand.

"In an industry that enjoys world-wide recognition for its technical achievements, the record of the contributions of the peoples of Transkei is indeed a proud one.

"The fine record of your mineworkers covers several generations and has set firm traditions for any young man to live up to. — DDR.



103

# PLEASE STOP IT!

## 'We're not hooligans'

**SOUTH African urban blacks have only themselves to blame for the destruction of their properties, says Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima.**

He was speaking in Umtata during Transkei's eighth independence anniversary celebrations.

Mr Matanzima said black South Africans were "the only people in history" who destroyed things erected for their own use.

"The destruction of schools, post offices and social institutions is the worst thing that any society should ever tolerate."

ate. "All these facilities have been established for sophisticated men and women with money collected from poor, uneducated tax payers who do not care for that education."

"No government will tolerate such hooliganism — the maintenance of law and order is the duty of all governments," he said.

Police and the army in Transkei would clamp down on any violent behaviour and protect the weak from being molested by aggressive individuals.

Mr Matanzima praised SA President P W Botha and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha for setting the pace for the achievement of peaceful co-existence in Southern Africa.

However, he said blacks were despondent about their future.

Transkei was impressed with the stance of the West about economic sanctions against South Africa "as these will affect us adversely".

"All we can do is invite the ignorant critics to come and see what independence has achieved for Transkeians," he said.

Transkei was thankful to the Africaner people of South Africa for having made them human beings after many years of degradation and oppression by the English people and their govern-

ments, he said.

On the agricultural front, he urged shopkeepers not to buy maize from the Free State, but from local suppliers.

He said countries such as Britain and America were practicing apartheid by denying Transkeians visas.

Transkei premier George Matanzima said Transkei reaffirmed its opposition to the present political set-up, which "abrogates to the white, coloured and Indian minorities exclusive rights over the indigenous black majority."

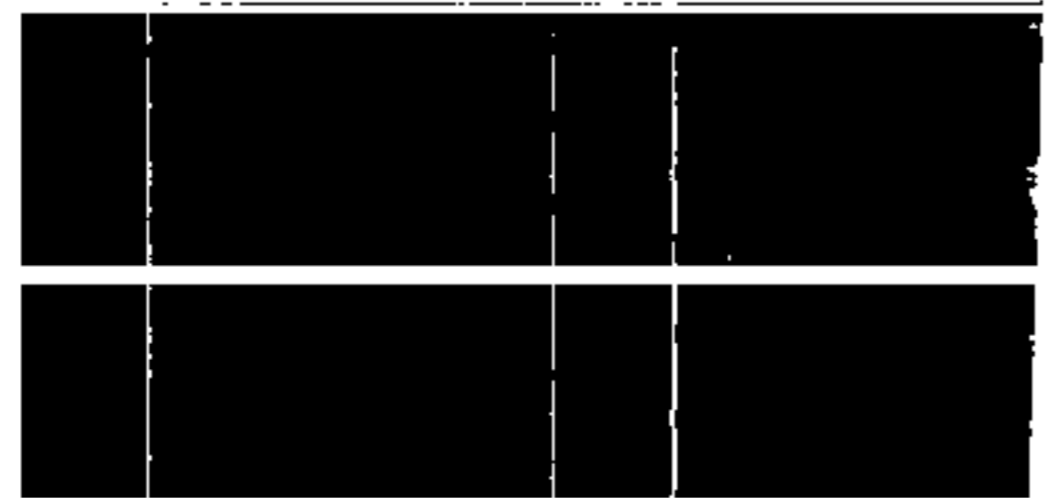
"We are therefore committed to the search for maximum black unity for lasting regional reconciliation in South Africa."



**KAIZER MATANZIMA: 'Violence can't be tolerated.'**

### Ex-magistrate fined

A FORMER Ciskei magistrate was this week found guilty of drunken driving. Ganda S Madosi was fined R700 or four months imprisonment, suspended for five years, in the King William's Town Magistrate's Court.





#A (103)  
D. Daphith  
6/11/84

# No negotiations to release Mandela says Chief George

EAST LONDON — Transkei was not negotiating with South Africa for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"The matter was discussed some time ago, but there are no talks at the moment," he said.

The question of Mandela's release was raised in a recent interview with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, who said the

government was considering the continued detention of the ANC "old guard".

In the interview in the magazine, Leadership SA, the minister said Mandela was still "a man of influence" and that he was a Transkeian citizen.

Mr Le Grange said Mandela was a member of "a well-known" Transkeian family and Transkei would be consulted if the government made a decision about his continued imprisonment.

Asked if Mandela was a Transkeian citizen, Chief Matanzima said: "He was born here in Transkei, but citizenship is a restrictive term."

Chief Matanzima said Mandela was his uncle according to tribal custom.

Asked if Mandela would be restricted should he be released and sent to Transkei, the prime minister said he would not answer "hypothetical questions". — DDR



rates.

It focuses on child mortality, infant feeding and use of health services and was carried out for the council by Les M Irwig of the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand, and R F Ingle of the Transkei Department of Health. Their figures show an almost one-in-five probability of children dying before reaching the age of five years.

Their report says: "The greatest risk is in the first year when the infant mortality rate is 130/1 000. About 75% of infant deaths occur in the post-natal period. We suggest that many of these deaths are caused by diarrhoea and could be prevented by community-based oral rehydration programmes."

It seems that about 75% of Transkei children are breast-fed beyond the age of one year with 66% of them also being given other milk before they are four months old.

Transkei is served by 22 government hospitals, including a specialist referral hospital in Umtata, the capital. Each hospital controls a number of clinics. This translates as only three hospital beds for 1 000 people in the population, one doctor for every 22 000, one trained nurse for 500 and each clinic serves an average of 13 000 people.

Says the report: "Over 80% of women attended an ante-natal clinic at least once, although only about 33% of the babies were delivered by the health services. Health service had been attended by 85% of children over three months old."

Of the 3m population in the Transkei, 40% are said to be under the age of 15 years. In the age group 15-64 years, the rural female/male ratio is about 2:1, "largely

because the men are migrant workers."

And 95% of the permanently resident population live in the rural Transkei. They are dependent on subsistence agriculture and remittances from migrant workers.



Infant deaths ... too many in the Transkei

## TRANSKEI

### Babies are dying

Thousands of babies are dying unnecessarily in Transkei. That is the official conclusion of a survey conducted by the Institute for Biostatistics of the SA Medical Council. The survey, of 5 000 women in rural Transkei, reveals grim child mortality



# Transkei cops can <sup>(103) C. Press 15/11/84</sup> now search anyone

**TRANSKEIAN** police have been granted more powers — they may now conduct searches without warrants.

The cops were given their new clout by the recently gazetted Police Amendment Act of 1984.

It allows the police to conduct searches without warrants within a distance of 1,5km from any border between Transkei and any neighbouring territory.

They may stop any car or vehicle and

By **BENITO PHILLIPS**

search any person, aircraft, container or premises.

It is stipulated, however, that women may only be searched by female cops.

Anyone who refuses to stop his vehicle on instructions from the police could be sentenced to a R500 fine or six months in jail, or both.



Justice Minister T T Letlaka:  
Given cops more clout.

Any articles suspected to be connected

with a crime in Transkei or elsewhere may be seized.

Road transport inspectors have also been given more powers regarding traffic offences, Justice Minister T T Letlaka announced in the latest Government Gazette.

While on duty, traffic inspectors must be in possession of a certificate proving their identity and displaying a photograph. This must be produced on demand.



# Management change in TDC explained

103 D. Ripitch  
13/11/84

UMTATA — During three decades, the training of Transkeians to take over the running of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) had been the main objective associated with development; the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Madikizela, said in a statement here yesterday.

The government had decided to replace 13 "ex-patriates who occupied senior posts in the management of the TDC with Transkeians as from October 1, 1984" in accordance with that policy.

"Naturally, in terms of development, the government would like to see more of its own nationals holding managerial positions in most of the undertakings in the country.

"I would like to assure all industrialists that so far as the policy of the government is con-

cerned regarding the Transkei Development Corporation, there is no change. All that has changed is management.

"The members of the new management are bound by the standing policies of the govern-

ment as were the members of the old management.

"There is no doubt that industrialists will always enjoy the cooperation and assistance of the TDC," he said. — DDR.



# SA, Transkei discuss urban black issue

*D. Disputat*  
*15/11/84*  
*103*

UMTATA — Further discussions between the South African and Transkeian Governments on black constitutional development will be held next year.

This emerged after the first meeting between the South African special cabinet committee on the issue, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and members of the Transkei Government here yesterday.

The four-hour meeting was the 14th meeting of the special committee, and its first visit to

Transkei.

In a joint press statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and Mr Heunis, the talks, "held in a cordial atmosphere", were described as "positive and fruitful".

"The opportunity was used to speak and deliberate openly and frankly about a wide variety of issues related to interstate relations in the social, economic and political fields such as constitutional developments, citizenship, consolidation, bilateral agreements, consular relations and the freedom of movement.

"The discussions also covered the position of citizens in Transkei who work and live outside the borders of the state.

"It was also agreed that a number of issues will be investigated further and that follow-up meetings should take place in the new year," the statement said.

In a brief interview after the discussions, Mr Heunis said they were "exploratory" and "successful".

He said talks would be held with the Transkeian Government next year, the date depending on "when we have arranged our schedule".

Mr Heunis explained that no firm decision had been reached on the constitutional future of urban blacks, but documents would be circulated among members of the committee.

In view of the new political dispensation in South Africa, Mr Heunis said the admission of professionally qualified personnel from the national states into South Africa had been discussed at the meeting, and a report would be submitted to the multilateral committee on November 23.

The matter of the establishment of Transkeian embassies in predominantly white metropolitan areas, which was strongly opposed by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had been arranged between the various departments of foreign affairs.

Other South African ministers present included Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel. — DDR.

## Bell tolls for space salvage

LONDON — The Lutine bell tolled at Lloyd's of London yesterday to mark the first successful space salvage — two wayward satellites that cost insurers \$180 million (R320 million).

The bell is traditionally rung once for bad news and twice for good news.

Sober-suited underwriters cheered and clapped when it was sounded twice after the

## Miss Brazil to







17/11/84 (23)  
D. Diputer (103)

# Transkei starts coal exploration

UMTATA — A coal exploration project has begun in northern Transkei in a previously unexplored extension of the Molteno basin.

The managing director of the Transkei Mining Corporation (Tramincor), Dr H. Hitzenberger, said yesterday the project was still in the early stages.

"All we are doing at this stage is follow the line, simply to see if coal is there, and to check whether the quality of the coal warrants mining."

Dr Hitzenberger explained that the Molteno basin, which stretches from Aliwal North through Molteno and up to Maclear, was mined 100 years ago, although never on a large scale, but the extension of the

line to Matatiele had never been explored.

Trench-digging, to determine the thickness of the seam and the quality of the coal was in progress.

The next phase would be underground drilling and geophysical exploration.

Deposits on the line might yield between 200 and 500 metric tons of coal. If 500 tons of coal are mined per day, it would create about 300 working places."

An interesting impact would be the creation of secondary industry. A rule of thumb, Dr Hitzenberger said, was that for every job created in mining, about five would be created in secondary industry.

Investors were "no problem." In fact,

"money is the least of our worries", he said. Investors would be provided with feasibility studies.

Dr Hitzenberger said the objective was not to export coal because of the high costs involved with transportation to the nearest harbour at Durban.

"We are looking for deposits just big enough to cover the local market," which included northern Transkei, Lesotho (if a licence were obtained) and surrounding areas of South Africa.

If coal were used for energy, instead of oil, "we may have the cheapest energy in the world," provided a market for the coal was available.

Tramincor was conducting a study to prove that coal was an ideal additional source of energy. The aim was not to replace existing energy sources, but to supplement them.

Dr Hitzenberger explained that for every 10 megawatts of energy produced from coal, between 500 and 1 000 job opportunities were created, while the same amount of energy from a hydro-electric station, which cost about three times more, only created five or 10 extra job opportunities.

Discussions with the Transkei Government were continuing in the hope the government would help create a market by generating electricity from coal. — DDR.

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103

21/11/84

D. Dipatch

# Banished Umtata attorney appeals

UMTATA — An application to have an order by the Transkei State President, banishing an Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, to Bizana declared null and void, was filed in the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

The application which cites Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima as first respondent and the Transkei Government as second respondent,

has been set down for hearing on November 29.

Mr Madikizela, who is President Matanzima's son-in-law, was detained by the Transkei security police last month before being escorted from Umtata to Bizana the following day.

An order banishing him to Bizana under Section 41 of the Public Security Act, signed by President Matanzima, said it was deemed in

the general public interest that Mr Madikizela withdraw from the district of Umtata and go to Mbongweni administrative area in Bizana, which is Mr Madikizela's original home area.

Mr Madikizela argued in his affidavit that President Matanzima either acted beyond his powers or abused his powers by banishing him to Bizana.

— SAPA.



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~~228~~

O. Dispatch 22/11/84

# Attorney fights the ban

UMTATA — An Umtata attorney, who is the son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday claimed his banishment order constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage.

Mr Prince Madikizela has applied in the Transkei Supreme Court to have the order declared null and void.

President Matanzima has been cited as the first respondent and the Transkei Government as the second. The return date is November 29.

Mr Madikizela was served with a banishment order on October 10 which restricts him to the Mbongweni administrative area of Bizana in Transkei. He must obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police to leave the area.

In the order, President Matanzima quoted Section 41 of the Public Security Act and said Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata was not in the general public interest.

In an affidavit yesterday, Mr Madikizela said his banishment constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage to the president's daughter, Camagwini.

"There is no doubt that had the first respondent's daughter and myself still been married and living as man and wife, I would never have been banished."

He "vehemently denied" he had been guilty of any actions "which would have entitled the President to exercise his formidable powers of removal against me".

Mr Madikizela said he married the President's daughter in 1969. The marriage had "never obtained the blessing of the President", he said.

Mr Madikizela argued the order had not been signed by a minister of state as was required in the Transkei Constitution Act.

He said President Matanzima had abused his powers, and used them for a purpose not intended by Parliament.

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EAST LONDON



# Qaba slams TDC over mismanagement

103  
D. Q. Q. Q.  
22/11/94

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation's senior management had taken out insurance policies against possible dismissal by the government in June this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr S. M. Qaba, said in Parliament yesterday.

The insurance premiums were to be R61 000 a year, with cover of R275 000 payable to a trust account in South Africa for 10 beneficiaries ranging from R55 000 to R95 000 each.

Mr Qaba said he deliberately refrained from commenting publicly on the dismissal of the top management of TDC "as I did not want my remarks to be construed as anticipating the report of the Auditor-General.

"The top management of TDC made no attempt whatsoever to train Transkeians for senior management positions, which are presently filled by unqualified whites under the guise of experience acquired within the corporation over the years.

"It was not uncommon to find whites appointed as management secretaries working half-days only at very high salaries," the minister said.

Despite losses sustained over the years and attributed to implementation of government policy, the manage-



MR QABA . . . top management irresponsible

ment embarked on a spending spree. "New cars were acquired as recently as July this year for senior management."

Top management had also made an interest-free loan of R50 000 to the Umtata Country club and a second loan of R70 000 was granted to the club at a nominal rate of interest of one per cent.

"This is the height of irresponsibility as far as I am concerned. Resources which could be used to develop Transkei are channelled to a sporting organisation. If this is not mismanagement, I don't know what to call it," Mr Qaba said.

Management was "guilty of blatant discrimination" by manoeuvring different salary scales for whites. "This was achieved by placing Transkeians at the initial notch of the scales while whites were placed at the top of the scale, regardless of qualifications." — DDR.



## AG: Unitra lacks control checks and efficiency

UMTATA — Many of the University of Transkei's systems and controls had been allowed to evolve without proper attention to internal control checks and efficient operation.

This was according to the Auditor-General's report on the appropriation and miscellaneous accounts and on the accounts of the lower authorities for the financial year 1982/83, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Certain assets, represented by banking accounts, were not accounted for in the balance sheet of the university.

These included R17 068,04 for the principal's motor vehicle account, R16 930,12 for the joint retention fund and R690,14 for "joint retention — H. E. Foureé."

The report said that at the time of the audit "it was found that the fixed assets register had not been kept up to date, nor did the balance per this register agree with the balance per the general ledger at the year-end."

"The problem appears to have arisen as a result of assets not being recorded in the register and because the register has never been reconciled to the general ledger account.

"This matter has repeatedly been reported on with no obvious remedial action being taken. As a result, it was not possible to satisfactorily audit fixed assets, the major component of the university's balance sheet."

Referring to internal control, the report said: "Many of the staff are not properly trained for their positions and do not have any written guidelines such as an operations manual to assist them in the performance of their duties.

"Numerous instances were observed where internal control procedures were either inadequate or had not been complied with."

A special investigation of transactions in connection with stores and purchases between September 1, 1982, and July 31, 1983, which was conducted at the request of the university by a local firm of chartered accounts "also revealed several highly irregular or fraudulent transactions."

"The matter concerning internal controls is at present the subject of correspondence between the university and my department."

The report stated that satisfactory explanations regarding variances from the budget and prior year figures could not be obtained.

"This would support the contention that budgets are not utilised to control expenditure and would appear also to indicate that little control is exercised over expenditure."

Supporting documents for a number of payments made by Unitra during the year could not be furnished "and in view of the fact that those payments were part of only a selective audit sample any conclusion of the university's expenditure is subject thereto."

The matter concerning missing documents had been referred to the university council. — DDR.

# TDC management defaulted-report

103  
22/11/84  
UMTATA — Unauthorised expenditure in the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) amounted to R8 066 000 in 1982/83 and R6 600 000 in 1983/84.

This emerged from the report of the Auditor-General, Mr J. Maqubela, on the TDC, which was tabled at the seventh session of the second National Assembly yesterday.

The amounts "were transferred from share capital to revenue without authority and remain as unauthorised expenditure."

TDC's share capital which is derived from sums voted annually by the National Assembly, amounted to R179 694 000 in 1983 and R207 459 000 in 1984.

Accumulated transfers as at March 31, 1982, amounted to R19 788 639.

"The management of the corporation alleges to have obtained approval of the above transfers from the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

"It is my considered opinion that the Department of Commerce, In-

dustry and Tourism has in this respect exceeded its authority by overruling the decision of the National Assembly and sanctioning the contravention of the Exchequer and Audit Act," the report said.

In terms of the act, the Auditor-General was mandated to draw attention to every case where it appeared that a grant had been utilised for a purpose other than that for which it was intended.

"In consequence of the abovementioned unauthorised transfers of share capital to revenue, the declared surplus of R5 635 107 in 1983 is converted to a loss of R2 330 893 and the alleged surplus of R13 409 137 for 1984 is reduced to R6 890 137."

The report stated that were it not for the transfers over the years, the accumulated deficit would have been much more substantial.

"With the Transkeianisation of the top management of TDC, whereby a hand-over process is currently at hand, the inclusion of the 1983/84's

audit report will facilitate the accountability of outgoing management to the sessional committee, a situation which would have been rendered impossible had the tabling been scheduled for the next ordinary session.

"TDC is mainly a service extension agency of the government and the criteria of assessing its success is the achievement of the set goals such as marginal increase of job opportunities created, marginal increase of industrial output to Gross National Product and the efficiency of distributive outlets in the country," the report said.

"However, great concern is directed at those projects which should normally show profit as run on sound trading account.

"I attribute poor performance on the part of such projects to poor management and in future I shall not hesitate to single out such projects and declare their losses as fruitless expenditure.

"Such unwarranted drain of Transkeian tax-

payers' money cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely."

The report revealed that on March 31, 1984, loans amounting to R639 707 were granted by TDC to four members of its directorship, and a sum of R22 829 was outstanding in the amortisation of the loans.

"The directors hold positions of trust as decision makers and overseers of public interests and assets under their control and should naturally avoid any tendency to exploit that position of trust.

"I therefore view their defaulting in a very serious light as their capacity to bring to book any other defaulters would be impaired."

Referring to fixed assets, the report noted a cement plant valued at R34 071,22, of which no trace could be found.

"Management maintained that this asset has been in the books for several years and the internal auditors of the corporation investigated the matter without success," the report said. — DDC

## Unauthorised expenditure

UMTATA — The government's unauthorised expenditure amounted to R16 550 384,94 in the 1982/83 financial year.

This was revealed in a report by the Auditor-General on the appropriation and miscellaneous accounts and on the accounts of the lower authorities for the financial year 1982/83.

Grants totalling R202 670 380 were paid from South Africa's state revenue fund to the Transkei Government.

The grant did not include expenditure incurred during the year by South Africa on services rendered in Transkei, nor expenditure rendered by the South African Transport Services in Transkei.

Education incurred the highest unauthorised expenditure, R13 537 739,46, which comprised subsistence and transport claims for

trips abroad, the appointment of a consultant and the purchase of books and printing paper.

Salaries, wages and allowances were exceeded by R4 569 418,08 due to more teachers being appointed than was anticipated. Other expenses, including telecommunications, printing and grants, were exceeded due to rising costs and underestimation.

Unauthorised expenditure in the Department of Health was R1 975 927,11, largely due to the adjustment of salaries, underestimation, price increases and the provision of comprehensive health services as a result of a cholera outbreak.

Police incurred unauthorised expenditure of R927 389,72, due to increases in salaries and

wages, an increase in crime and the escalation of postal tariffs.

Unauthorised expenditure by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information amounted to R69 294,21, for reasons which were not clear.

The Department of Works and Energy's unauthorised expenditure was R18 000, due to the erection of parking shelters, purchases and services rendered without observing regulations or obtaining treasury approval.

Commerce, Industry and Tourism's unauthorised expenditure was R11 562 15, for the making of a film and the payment of hotel accommodation.

Unauthorised expenditure in the Department of Finance was R7 636,26, attributed to the interest expenses as a result of the official

banking account being overdrawn due to liquidity problems.

Agriculture and Forestry's expenditure of R2 560 on a publication which was printed without observing Tender Board regulations was recorded as unauthorised.

The Prime Minister's Department recorded unauthorised expenditure of R276,03, "being excess expenditure on the departmental entertainment allowance."

Irregularities and losses of R96,97 were incurred by the Prison's Department and R8 632,28 by the Department of Transport.

Statements regarding unauthorised expenditure were not available for the Departments of Defence, Justice, Interior, Local Government and Land Tenure. — DDR.







103 D. Dispatch  
Money spent in SA not  
lost to T'kei — expert  
23/11/84

UMTATA — Money spent by Transkeians in South Africa was not lost to Transkei, as rebates paid in terms of the customs union agreements went straight to the government, economists said yesterday.

Mr Richard Haines, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS), pointed out that Transkei, as a member of the South African Customs Union (SACU), received R117 million in the 1982/83 financial year.

Mr Haines was commenting on the "buy-at-home" campaign, chaired by Mr Daizer Mqhaba, urging Transkeians to shop in Transkei to halt excessive cash flow from Transkei

"It is obvious that Mr Mqhaba misunderstands the workings of the

Transkei economy and the fact that it is, in essence, an integral part of the South African economy.

"This is the point of view endorsed by the Transkei Government by virtue of its acceptance of the regional development plan and its participation in the Development Bank.

The plan reaffirmed the view that South Africa was a single economy by dividing the territory into eight broadly defined development regions which cut across homeland borders. Transkei is part of regions D and E.

Mr Iraj Abedian, a senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town's School of Economics, said yesterday that the fundamental flaw in the "buy-at-home" campaign was that it was

based on the false view that the Transkei economy contained and could generate enough business.

The beneficiaries of the campaign, he said, were the licence holders and the losers were the consumers.

Mr Abedian said the campaign would be feasible if the goods bought were produced and manufactured in Transkei but Transkeian businessmen bought from South Africa and sold goods in Transkei at a higher price.

Mr Haines explained that prices in Transkei's urban areas were 10 to 15 per cent higher than prices in South African towns. In the rural areas, where the bulk of the people were, prices were even higher. — DDR.



Axed TDC men covered their losses  
— and poured cash into the country club

# Hey, big spenders!

SUNDAY STAR

25/11/84

103

A special report by The Sunday Star

TOP executives of the Transkei Development Corporation took out insurance against being fired this year — months before they were axed.

This was revealed during a special debate of the General Assembly in Umtata this week on unauthorised TDC expenditure.

Massive over-spending by various government departments was exposed during the special session and the top management of the TDC were lashed on counts ranging from mismanagement to using scarce resources for fruitless overseas trips.

The scale of unauthorised spending is likely to have repercussions in South Africa whose hard-pressed taxpayers contribute millions to the budgets of homelands and independent states.

The problem-plagued TDC, the economic arm of the government and subject of a commission of inquiry, was singled out as one of the chief culprits by the Transkei Auditor-General, whose report disclosed unauthorised expenditure of almost R15-million over the past two years.

The TDC was rocked in September when its chairman and top executives were given six months to leave their offices by the Transkei Government. It was revealed this week that in June senior TDC management, in conjunction with chairman Mr Sonny Tarr, decided to take out insurance policies against possible dismissal.

The premiums were to be R61 000 a year with cover of R275 000 payable to a trust account for 10 beneficiaries with benefits ranging from R55 000 to R95 000 each.

Details of TDC overspending contained in the Auditor-General's report show among other things:

- The TDC granted loans totalling R640 000 to four directors while R22 829 was still outstanding in the amortisation of the loans.
- The TDC granted a R50 000 interest-free loan to the Umtata Country Club, with the club also securing a second loan of R70 000 from the corporation at a nominal one percent rate of interest.
- Unauthorised spending by the TDC amounted to R8-million in 1983 and R6,6-million in 1984, according to the report.

During the special one-day session of the assembly, numerous Transkei Govern-

ment departments, including that of the Prime Minister George Matanzima, were blamed for overstepping the mark to the tune of R16,5-million in the 1983 financial year — a year in which Transkei received grants from South Africa totalling R202,6-million.

The Department of Education was the worst offender. It overspent R13,5-million without Treasury approval.

The Department of Health overspent R1,9-million to adjust salaries and to counter a cholera outbreak.

Transkei's police force spent R927 000 too much to counter an increase in the crime rate, and for salary increases and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information spent R69 000 without authorisation "for reasons which were not clear".

Launching his attack on the TDC at the special sitting of the assembly, Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr Sydney Qaba, accused the top management of the corporation of selfishly looking after the interests of whites, at the expense of Transkeians.

"Top management at the TDC made no attempt whatsoever to train Transkeians for senior positions, positions which presently are filled by unqualified whites under the guise of experience acquired within the corporation," he said.

The Transkei Government's disillusionment with the TDC first surfaced in September with the bombshell announcement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, that the corporation's managing director, Sonny Tarr, and 12 other senior management staff had been given six months' notice with effect from October 1.

Apart from Mr Tarr the axed officials were executive manager (investments) Mr Dendy Edwards, commercial manager Mr J Cochrane, secretary and legal adviser Mr J C Voglezn, property division manager Mr H A Van Zyl, projects control manager, Mr Sean McGlynn, senior operations manager Mr N. Van Rensberg, senior manager services Mr J N Boshoff, senior manager finance Mr D Coote, administration control manager Mr P A Tibbits, legal adviser Mr V H Clift, PRO Mr B Rath and manager loans division Mr M A Johnson.

Comment from Mr Tarr and other senior members of the TDC was unavailable.

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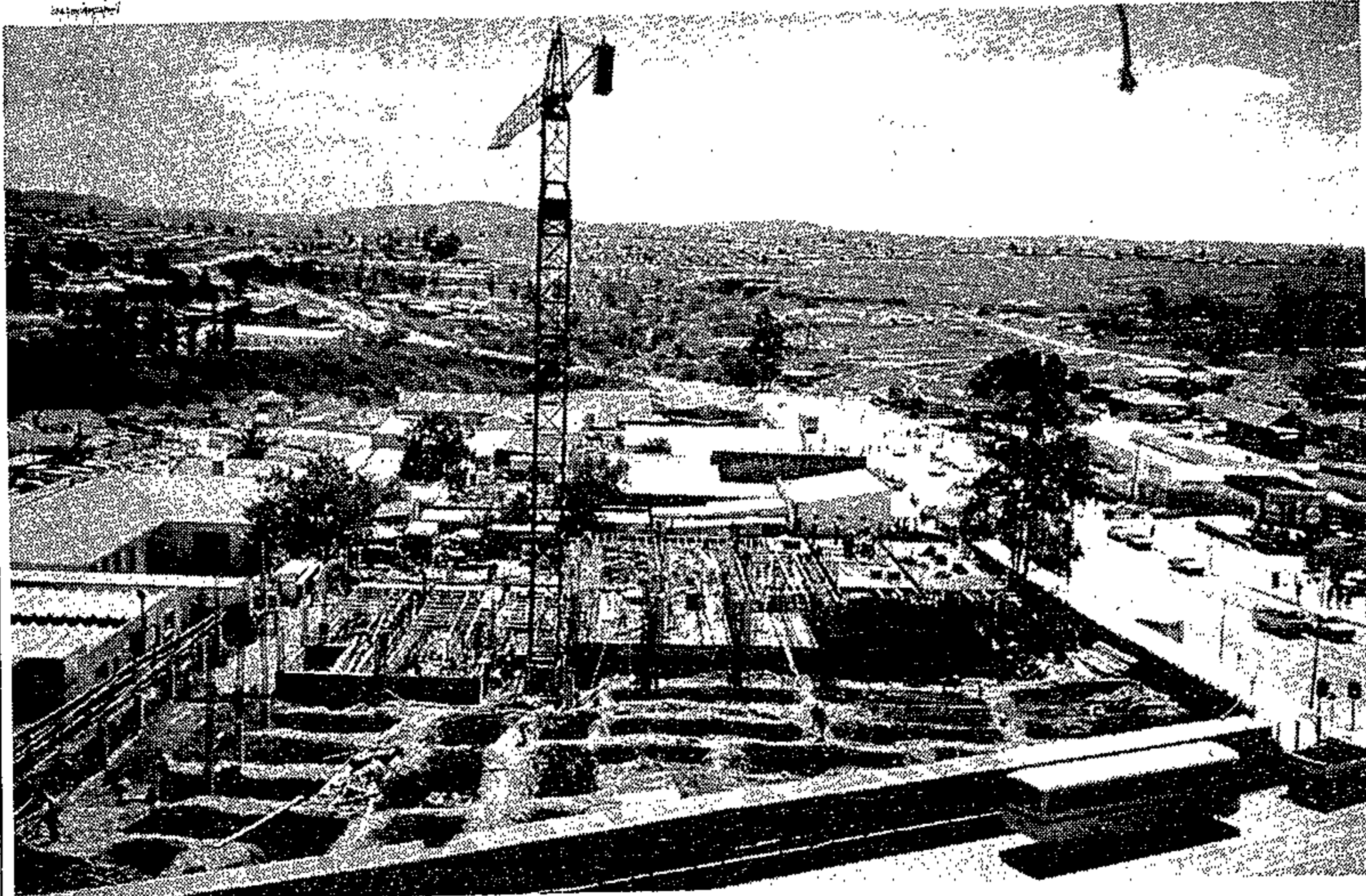
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Work in progress . . . the new office and shopping complex on the corner of Madeira Street and Elliott Road in Umtata.

## Boost for Umtata

*D. Despatch*

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4/12/84

**EAST LONDON** — Umtata's central business district will receive a boost next year with the completion of a R5 million office and shopping complex.

The building will consist of a ground floor shopping arcade, two mezzanine parking floors, and an L-shaped five storey office block.

It is the first high rise building to be built in Umtata since independence in 1976.

Work on the site started in June and the project is scheduled for completion in November 1985. Shops in the arcade are due to be handed over in June.

A public relations

spokesman for the chief contractor said the "initial response has shown that the building could have been oversubscribed".

"The developers, Transkei Development Corporation, believe they will fully let the building. It will provide a welcome boost for the CBD." — DDR



Elimination of poverty in black homelands will need radical restructuring of the operation of those societies, says research in "Africanus", the journal of the Department of De-

velopment Administration and Politics at Unisa. Researchers Wolfgang Thomas and Neil Muller believe both the Transkeian and South African Governments realise failure to

achieve breakthrough in rural development will not only accelerate impoverishment, but will also accelerate urban migration despite influx controls. Andrew Beattie reports.

# Transkei: why so many are poor

6/12/88

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It is generally recognised that the agricultural potential in Transkei is substantial, says researcher Neil Muller in an article on "The Dynamics of Rural Poverty in the Transkei".

estimated household subsistence level, according to research done in 1982.

The purpose is to improve living standards of the masses and to make their process of development self-sustaining.

shortages in the Transkei's Department of Agriculture and forestry and a lack of transport and communication facilities.

catalyst presents a problem here, says Mr Thomas, as most community organisations in Transkei are elite-oriented, and have a top-down rather than a bottom-up structure and bias.

their discontent, they are inhibited by the structures of rural control."

efforts," says Mr Thomas. He adds: "If dynamic and resourceful, such groups could in fact be the most important challengers to the present rural elite and government (given the absence of trade unions and of powerful opposition parties).

About 50 percent of the country has the potential for intensive and semi-intensive agriculture, he adds, but only about one 60th of this potential is being used.

However, a source of optimism is that policymakers have realised the importance of integrated rural development and this is the subject of a five-year plan for the Transkei.

But the plan has been postponed because of public spending constraints and lower budget grants from South Africa to the Transkei, writes Wolfgang Thomas in an article on

Despite this, of R168 million spent by the Transkei Government on rural development, only 6.2 percent is spent on agriculture, says Mr Thomas.

The implementation of the strategy is also limited by acute staff

Mr Muller also points to this problem: "Perhaps one of the most surprising aspects of rural poverty in Transkei is the silence of the population.

"Even if the people should wish to articulate

"Traditional leaders and homeland governments are ambivalent about the virtues of strong grassroots participation in rural development

Consequently, at least 63 percent of all households in the homeland fall below the

of integrated rural development and this is the subject of a five-year plan for the Transkei.

scale irrigation projects. ● Orienting projects towards getting individuals to help themselves.

● Facilitating the absorption of a large share of Transkei's growing labour force, which is perhaps more important.

Five-Year Plan, which he says emphasises the decentralised nature of rural development efforts and the role of community self-help action.

The necessity of grassroots organisations which would have to play

rather than development have predominated. "Traditional leaders and homeland governments are ambivalent about the virtues of strong grassroots participation in rural development

which can help to explain why regional, tribal and village authorities are organisationally so weak in operation like

homeland fall below the

in an article on

which is perhaps more important.

which is perhaps more important.

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THE MAIL TAKES AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE IN THE

# Waiting for work in the job drought

PHUTADIJHABA, the capital of the tiny southern Free State "homeland" of QwaQwa, is a rural township spreading in an almost unbroken line of huts and shacks for kilometres over the foothills of the Drakensberge.

Driving into the country one realises that rural is a relative term: there is very little agriculture on the hilly land.

Rusted motor cars are almost as common a sight as cattle and the soil is badly eroded, with large dongas scarring the landscape.

Drive through the ramshackle streets of the town — set against the background of a smaller relative of Table Mountain — and one soon enough reaches the centre of activity: the labour bureau.

Daily, thousands of men gather outside its barbed-wire security fence. They stand in queues or in groups or play makeshift draughts on the ground.

It is also one of two places you would expect to see a white face: the other is sipping a sundowner at the QwaQwa Hotel.

A white person getting out of a car at the bureau is like a magnet to hundreds of men: some wave their reference books in your face, others peer curiously from the back.

I explained that I was not offering jobs: I was just a journalist in search of the "human face" of the country's three million unemployed. How absurd it must have sounded.

## PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

Yet they were prepared to co-operate and be interviewed.

Petrus Sibeko, a surly 21-year-old in a tattered checked shirt, said he had been waiting outside the bureau for two years.

His parents are dead, and he is assisted by his older brother, Edwin, a migrant worker in Welkom who digs roads for a living and sends him R40 a month.

Most of the men outside the bureau are young and — like Petrus — most of them belong to a growing group of people in the homelands who have never had work.

On the other hand, 52-year-old Jonas Mokwena resembles the words of a poem one remembers: "A tattered coat upon a stick".

Two-and-a-half years without work, he was retrenched from a construction company right at the beginning of the recession.

"Income?" he laughed. "I have no income."

"My eldest son is already looking after himself. I can possibly get R30 a month from him ... Otherwise we are assisted by friends and the neighbours."

Jonas' life as a migrant worker began when his community was forcibly evicted from Grootvlei in the Transvaal in 1967 and moved to QwaQwa, in those days still the Witsieshoek location.

Since then — returning yearly from contract work — he has watched Phutadijhaba mushroom from virgin farmland as fresh

waves of removals have taken place from the farms and dorps of the Free State.

Since Jonas and his family arrived in QwaQwa, nearly 250 000 people have flooded into the already-overcrowded territory, increasing its population 10 times.

They are still coming. Klaas Dlamini moved in in September, fleeing the long hours, arduous work and R40 a month he earned on a farm in the Kroonstad district of the Free State.

He soon realised that Phutadijhaba was not the Garden of Eden he expected.

Klaas, his wife and four children — who are thin and underweight for their age — can live on his savings for two more months.

The Dlamini family fall into a bracket known in fashionable academic circles as the surplus people: without jobs or land or access to the cities, they are excluded from the country's economy.

In QwaQwa the surplus people are at the bottom rung of the class ladder. In the middle are those, mainly migrant workers, with jobs and at the top of the ladder are the bureaucrats, many of whom have conversely — and visibly — grown fat off the system which spawned them.

There are no cinemas, no dance halls, no computer game arcades in Phuthadijhaba, so the bottled-up social life of the people



JOBLESS ... men wait patiently outside Phutadijhaba

emerges at night in the speakeasies.

It was in the shebeen at unit 5491 that I was accosted by a smart-suited member of QwaQwa's bureaucratic corps.

The air was thick with smoke, Diana Ross was on the hi-fi, distorted and noisily competing with what seemed like a thousand drunken conversations and the good time gals were out-jiving everyone else.

"Hi," he swayed as he put out his hand to greet me, "I'm Desmond Tutu."

The grinning face became puckered as he geared himself up to make an important statement: "Don't let anyone tell you that the black man has been oppressed."

"Anyone can make it to the top if he works and is clever enough. Look at me and look" — he waved his hand in a dismissive gesture at one particularly obvious casualty of the night's imbibing — "look at these people. They don't want to

work. They just want to drink and have a good time."

He assumed that, as a white person, I would understand what he meant.

The next day I sat in the neat but cramped front room of the house of Geelbooi Motsielwa, half-way up a hill in a rural village on the outskirts of Phutadijhaba.

Three weeks previously, Geelbooi had been a team leader at Sasol II in Secunda and — being a natural leader figure — now acted as a spokesman for the other 14 former Sasol workers in the room.

The men, who had all been fired for taking part in the two-day stayaway, still carried membership cards of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union in their top pockets. They had lost no time in forming a group to continue their fight from the isolation of their village.

They had taken their action together and now they all faced hardships together.



# WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE IN THE COUNTRY AND OUT OF WORK . . .



**JOBLESS . . . men wait patiently outside Phutadijhaba's labour bureau, hoping today will mean work**

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er: if Isaac's next payment did not go through, his furniture would be repossessed; Philemon's late brother's family had depended on him and would now have no support; from being a relatively high earner, Zed and his family would have to live on the R12 a week his wife earned in a china and glassware factory outside Phutadijhaba.

One man, Benjamin, spat on the ground when Sasol's name was mentioned. He would rather starve than work for such a company with such a despicable attitude towards its workers.

"The union stood up to management and fought for workers' rights," he said, "which is why they got rid of us. The stayaway was just an excuse to break the union."

Asked why they had taken part in the stayaway, one of the men said he had children at school: "As a parent I felt I had to support the call of Cosas".

What would they do if

they could not get their jobs back at Sasol?

One man could fix cars and would try his hand as a mechanic; others wanted work in QwaQwa, where they would not have to leave their families again . . . even though wages in the growing decentralised industrial complex outside Phutadijhaba were very low.

Others said they would try their luck at the labour bureau.

Most of the men were determined — with the help of the union — to get their jobs back again. Quite simply, they did not wish to turn into surplus people.

Yet at that very moment, a few kilometres away at the labour bureau, a white kombi-load of Sasol officials was arriving from Secunda to sign on hundreds of new recruits.

A few days earlier the same kombi had carried off a pile of reference books for screening and checking on work records.

Now an official with a loud-hailer called out the names of the successful applicants, one by one.

Steve Ramagata, fired from Sasol two weeks earlier, had re-applied but was not successful. The clerk at the office told him that was because he was an "intimidator".

He was told the Sasol stamp in his reference book would ensure that he would never again get work.

If Steve now chooses to leave, to search for work illegally in Bloemfontein or Johannesburg, he faces arrest and imprisonment; if he stays he faces starvation for himself, his wife and his three children, aged nine, seven and three.

As I left Phutadijhaba in the late afternoon, dark clouds had gathered and a storm seemed likely.

Driving past the labour bureau nearly all the men had given up for the day.

It was not the rain to end the drought they were waiting for.



# Some Transkei beds still for whites only

103 C. Press 9/12/84

APARTHEID still lives in the Transkei.

Umtata and Butterworth each have a hospital and a school which cater for whites only.

They are remnants of an agreement, when the Transkei became independent, that facilities be provided for seconded white South African officials and other white expatriates.

By STAN MZIMBA

## Last honour

THE tombstone of former Kwa Mashu mayor S S L Mtolo will be unveiled at 10am tomorrow at Wiggings Road Cemetery in Durban.

This week Transkei Health Minister Charles Bikitsha announced that South Africa was willing to hand over the two hospitals, to Transkei by April next year - provided beds are made available for South

Africans in the territory.

But the question of apartheid at the two schools - Hoërskool Transkei in Umtata and Butterworth High School - lingers on.

They still remain under the Cape Administration.



# Two Sebe relatives detained in Ciskei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Two relatives of President Lennox Sebe have been detained by Ciskei Security Police.

Mrs Nonkundla Sebe and her daughter Nombini are being held under Section 26 of the National Security Act, said police liaison officer Colonel Avery Ngaki.

Four Sebe family members, including former Commander-General of State Security Mr Charles Sebe, are serving jail sentences for terrorism.

Mr Namba Sebe, younger brother of Chief Sebe and former the Minister of Transport, has been granted political asylum in Transkei.

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(103) C. Press 16/12/84

# 'KD overlooked the law'

TRANSKEI president Kaizer Matanzima signed an order banishing his former son-in-law, attorney Prince Madikizela, to Bizana without first making sure that the law had been applied.

This was advocate Ishmael Mohammed's argument in the Um-

**By STAN  
MZIMBA**

tata Supreme Court — he is appearing on Mr Madikizela's behalf, who is challenging the validity of his banishment order.

In his affidavits, he claims his banishment is the president's private vendetta against him be-

cause of his broken marriage with his daughter.

Mr Mohammed told Judge Davies that the order was "founded on assumption" and therefore it could not stand.

Among other things, Mr Mohammed said Mr Madikizela was banished to "nowhere", and stated in his affidavits that he

left Bizana seven years ago and doesn't have a home there any longer.

President Matanzima's response was that he did not know whether Mr Madikizela had a home there or not.

"That was an essential part for the motivation for issuing the order" argued Mr Mohammed.



# Destiny in our hands says Chief George

D. Dispartel  
25/12/84

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UMTATA — The destiny of Southern Africa would be decided in Southern Africa according to the circumstances of the region and not at the corridors of the United Nations.

Addressing the nation in his Christmas message, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said the signing of the historical Nkomati Accord early this year was another gesture of survival and enhanced the prospect of peaceful co-existence in the sub-continent.

"We are drawing to the close of 1984, a year during which the whole of Southern Africa has been put to the strongest test for survival both on the economic as well as on the political front.

"On the economic front we have witnessed a depression of the same dimensions as that of the 1930s and one from which the region is showing little signs of recovery," he said.

Chief George said the infant economies of the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states were understandably taking a severe beating from the recession.

"Unemployment is running high and so does the influx of job seekers from the neighbouring states to the Republic of South Africa.

"It is hoped that the Development Bank of Southern Africa will be a mechanism for honest and realistic economic policies that can help and avert negative social influence and developments that are inimical



Chief George Matanzima

to peace and stability.

"An eminent scholar once said, 'Liberty means responsibility, that is why most people dread it'.

"This dictum is of equal force to the people of Transkei today.

"Transkeians should realise that independence means deliverance from slumber, from disease and, above all, from ignorance.

"Good rains have fallen in many parts of Transkei and we are

thankful to the Almighty God for this," he said.

"Many forces of reconciliation which manifested themselves in 1984 gain momentum in 1985.

"The true message of Christmas is, 'Glory be to God in the highest, peace on earth and goodwill to mankind'.

"I wish all the people of Transkei a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year," the Prime Minister said.

— DDR