HOMELANDS – Ciskei

GENERAL

1 AUGUST 1981 – 30 SEPT. 81
Tutu: dumping people is against Christianity

EAST LONDON — The uprooting of people from Duncan Village and dumping them into the Ciskei was an “evil and totally un-Christian act,” Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a crowd of about 1,000 at the St Saviour’s Church Hall here last night.

Bishop Tutu was addressing a meeting in support of the Duncan Village community who are threatened with removal to Mdantsane. Said it was inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ to treat people like furniture.

“What kind of Christianity is it to knock people’s houses down and uproot them in the middle of winter? I use the terms ‘uprooting’ and ‘dumping’ instead of ‘removal’ and ‘resettlement’ because you uproot and dump rubbish, not people.”

Bishop Tutu said that Duncan Village would not go away if the people there took the same action as the people of the Western Cape. There, the women of Langa and Nyanga had the dignity and courage to stand up and say: “Arrest us.”

“Now we are appealing to the whites to hear the cry from our hearts. We are human beings, so let us be treated that way.”

Bishop Tutu said many people had accused him of being a politician who was trying hard to be a bishop.

“But let me say that God is a God who cannot be neutral. He is a God who cares and who has always taken the side of the downtrodden, like the people of Duncan Village.”

Bishop Tutu said if the whites were not prepared to share their land and take such action as uprooting people out of Duncan Village they should “go home elsewhere.”

Mrs Mahlal Maka, a member of the Duncan Village Community Council, pleaded with the entire East London community to support the people of Duncan Village in their wish to remain where they were.

“We request the assistance of our white fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers. Help us to get to you. Let your neighbours be treated in this way?”

Mr Edison Makeba said the people of Duncan Village were to be moved despite the government’s policy that no people would be moved contrary to their wishes.

“A unique situation is going to be created where, with East London becoming an industrial growth point, the Africans are going to be deprived of their share in the development in the area,” he said.

Mr Allister Bentley, chairman of the East London Progressive Federal Party Youth Branch, said what was happening in Duncan Village was an institutionalised violence against defenceless people which bordered on genocide.

One wonders if, following this harsh reality of apartheid, peaceful change is still possible. We must all unite to combat the destruction of Duncan Village.”

Mr Daniel Alexander, chairman of the East London Coloured Management Committee, said the coloured people were sick of being used as a buffer by the whites against blacks. He said it was hurtful and distasteful to move them from the area where they grew up.

To loud clcers he said: “The government must not force any of you to be Ciskeians against your will.”

He said the coloured people, who are being moved into Duncan Village to replace the blacks, should stand up and tell the government: “The road is ending here.”

“My future has already been spoilt, but I am going to fight for the future of my child.” — DDR

A section of the 1,000-strong crowd which heard Bishop Tutu speak against the removal of blacks from Duncan Village.
Nqakula banning 'an act of cowardice'

The president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, a journalist, has been banned for three years and placed under house arrest.

He is the second Mwasa president to be banned. His predecessor, Mr Zwelakho Sisulu, now in detention, was banned early this year. This brings the number of black journalists now banned to 13.

Mr Nqakula, a leading figure in the banned Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) since 1978, was a vice president in the UBJ until 1979. Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskei. Mr Nqakula, acting head of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, was served with a 3-year banning order this week.

A statement released by the national executive of Mwasa described the banning as an 'act of cowardice by the Pretoria regime'.

Mr Nqakula, acting chief of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, was served with a 3-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4 Chief Sebe said: 'I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they have banned a brilliant and experienced journalist who I am not prepared to leave matters there.'

Nqakula reported truthfully and fearlessly. This was especially true during the Biko affair and the 1976 riots, which of course no black man condemned. He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views.

Nqakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Mtamkulu was banned.

By LEN KALANE

Mr Charles Nqakula
Zondani: let govt's help stop move

EAST LONDON — Mr B. B. Zondani, the man who was in the forefront of the struggle to save the people of Fingo Village, Grahamstown, from being moved to Committee's Drift, has advised Duncan Village residents to use all spheres of influence to fight their removal to Mdantsane.

Mr Zondani, who was to have spoken at a meeting addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu here on Friday night, arrived late for the meeting and did not speak. He issued a statement covering what he would have said.

Mr Zondani said the first thing to do was to establish a direct contact with the South African Government.

"They must also gain the support of the Ciskei and Transkei governments," he said.

He felt it would be a good idea if the community council was not the main body fighting the removal. He pointed out that much could be achieved by the community council but advised residents to vote for men who would stand up for their cause at the next community council elections.

Mr Zondani warned against taking the government to court on the issue because such a move would be counterproductive.

He called for use of all media in fighting the case.

He recalled how both governments had helped in fighting the cause of Fingo Village residents.

Also brought into the picture in Grahamstown were influential whites who were sympathetic to their cause.
Kei LTA pays same

Financial Reporter

LTA Construction Cheltenham, in its second full financial year, will again pay a dividend of 10c.

The chairman, Mr B E Hackney, said the company had maintained profitability in spite of difficult trading conditions and unrest among its work force.

Most of the work undertaken by the company was short term and this had made it difficult to retain trained workers.
Prof urges new economic boundaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

Should trans-border cooperation not be acceptable to either Transkei or the RSA, for political or other reasons, there was a distinct possibility that Transkei would resort to the opposite strategy of aggressive nationalistic development. This could be based on severing economic ties with neighbouring territories, the substitution of imported products, a re-orientation towards other foreign powers and non-co-operation with South Africa in vital spheres.

Professor Thomas said: "While such a strategy cannot succeed in the long run — that is, permanently raise living standards in Transkei — it can result in wasteful development projects, escalating estrangement with the RSA and, in the final instance, less real material advancement for the people of Transkei."

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

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

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

### Options

#### Term 1: A

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#### Language and Medieval Options

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Cisheians will lose SA citizenship, says Botha.
EAST LONDON — A Transkei-born former Mdantsane man, Mr Joseph Zeyisile Kobo, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at Mdantsane yesterday, according to a woman at the scene.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A spokesman for the Ciskei Intelligence Service said Brigadier Charles Bobo would be available to comment today only.
Unon members seen as victims of state

EAST LONDON — The state had recently intensified its actions against the black trade union movement with the detention of trade union officials and members, the General Workers’ Union and the Food and Canning Workers’ Union said in a joint statement.

Among the 10 trade unionists in detention, most of whom were active in East London and Port Elizabeth, was Mr Theosamie Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers’ Union (Saawu).

"A primary cause of the state’s antagonism toward Gqweta is his outspoken opposition to the forthcoming 'independence of the Ciskei,'" the unions said.

Saawu, because most of its members lived in Mdantsane, was the major organisation operating in the Ciskei which remained independent of the Ciskei authorities.

"As such the union has encountered massive opposition from the Ciskei rulers who are increasingly threatened by the substantial popular opposition to their decision to opt for independence a la Pretoria."

Referring to Mr Gqweta’s frequent detentions, the statement said East London had witnessed a “phenomenal” rise in trade union organisation, much of it around Saawu, which was not a "tame compliant union."

"The union, with Mr Gqweta as its major spokesman, has fought for independent democratic trade unions and to this end, it has refused to seek registration under the unacceptable conditions offered by the South African authorities; moreover Saawu has steadfastly refused to isolate itself from the wider community."

In doing so Saawu had shared in the causes and objectives of the African Food and Canning Union and the General Workers’ Union

The statement said the state’s response to the popularity of the unions had been twofold: the Minister of Manpower Utilisation allegedly requested East London employers to refuse to deal with the unions, and the state had repeatedly detained local union leaders, particularly Mr Gqweta. — DDR.
I'm attending to ban on Ngakula says Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The banning of the Ciskei-based acting president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr. Charles Ngakula, is receiving the attention of the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Mr. Ngakula, a Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two and a half year banning order by two members of the local security police last week. Chief Sebe said he might discuss the banning with the Minister of Justice, Mr. H. J. Coetsee. He also indicated that the order would not be reversed when the Ciskei attained independence on December 4.

The banning of Mr. Ngakula without consultation with the Ciskei was "a slap in the face" for the Ciskei nation.

"It would have been just ordinary courtesy to inform our men but they did not know anything about it," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei nation feels that if the Republican government felt it necessary to take such drastic steps against this man something serious must be happening."

"This would affect the Ciskei as well as South Africa. We would be the first to suffer. Yet our intelligence knew nothing of this and were not informed."

"I will raise the matter with higher authorities in no uncertain terms. Nobody who is decent can let this go."

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said the Ciskei would have no alternative but to lift the ban.

"If this man is dangerous we are not aware of his danger. If liaison between the Ciskei and South African security forces had been professional and we had been told of the reason for the banning, we would be aware of his dangers."

"The Ciskei will have no alternative but to lift the ban after independence," Brig. Sebe said. — DHR

Editorial opinion, page 10.
Political 'semi-suicide'

Although the government’s relatively new policy of regional development across homeland boundaries is a rational economic development strategy, its political implications spell “semi-suicide” for the National Party’s homeland policy and the bantustan governments.

This emerged from addresses at a Wits University Economic Society meeting given this week by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of economics at the University of Transkei, and Johann Graaff, senior development studies lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana.

The only way to develop Transkei, said Thomas, is, in effect, to overcome independence. For example, the main industrial development in the eastern Cape region could, rationally, only take place in the corridor between Transkei and Ciskei, cutting across political considerations of nation state sovereignty and economic nationalism. “If we are moving away from independent homeland development to co-operation zones, on whose terms is this to be done?” asked Thomas. It had to be asked, for instance, whether Transkeians would be able to move with their families into the corridor “co-operation zone,” or whether such a project would merely amount to a shortening of the distance between Umtata and Johannesburg for migrant labourers.

The white side of the co-operation constellation deal was not forthcoming on equal terms, he said, adding that development plans from Pretoria were remark-

ably vague. Thomas pointed to an almost total absence of reliable statistics on Transkei’s economy. “Most regular time series — for example, on GDP/GNP, sectoral production, retail sales, national income, etc — virtually stop with independence. . . .” Even the limited information available shows that Transkei’s economy is currently far from buoyant and the prospects for any dramatic improvement are rather limited.”

Transkei’s utter dependence on SA was also shown up in Thomas’s observation that “should the RSA economy cool off considerably during 1988 and 1989 and few new employment opportunities become available for ‘outsiders,’ Transkei’s internal socio-political stability could be endangered seriously as a result of increasing open unemployment.”

Graaff maintained that for the “independent states” to see themselves as small independent countries is misconceived and dangerous from the point of view of development. They are, rather, the outlying regions of central, economic cores. The small country model was a fruitless concept that led nowhere, since Bophuthatswana was “externally determined” and would, he claimed, one day be re-integrated into SA.

Illustrating the homeland’s artificial existence, Graaff showed how most of its finances come from outside. And what

used to be called “development aid” now appears as “consumption and excise” as a way of balancing the books in order to impress businessmen who are keen to invest. Two-thirds of Bophuthatswana’s population live in the Moretele area just north of Pretoria in what are euphemistically called “informal settlements.” Most of its labour force is employed outside the territory, thus causing social dislocation; homeland economies are orientated towards the outside in an unequal relationship; and communication between the core (PWV) and the periphery is stronger than between Bophuthatswana’s seven fragments.

The problems of rural development were, however, universal and had to be faced. According to Graaff, there was now a better understanding of why rural areas have traditionally failed. Black rural areas are the most discriminated against in terms of capital injections not only because they are rural, but because they are black and, in effect, merely pools of reserve labour for the central economy.
EAST LONDON — The national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thosamile Gqweta, has been released from detention.

Mr Gqweta was detained on Friday June 26 after security police had raided the Saawu offices in Caxton Street, here.

Detained with him was the organisation's branch secretary, Mr Xelani Kota, who was released last month.

Mr Gqweta was released without being charged. He has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African Police last year and twice by the Central Intelligence Services (CIS).

On April 17, 1980 he was detained under the Racial Assemblies Act by the CIS and went on a hunger strike two days later.

In November he was again detained and he and the branch chairman of Saawu here, Mr Nita Nkeleni, who is still under detention in Johannesburg, went on two hunger strikes before they were released without being charged.

Mr Gqweta was not available for comment yesterday. He was reported to be away in Cape Town on trade union business. — DDR.
(MIN IEOT 77 SUB Wg)

Mr. F. C. ROGERS asked the

Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1. What is the intention to remove the Black spots in the Queentown-East London Corridor; if so, when;

2. whether any development has been planned for these areas subsequent to the removal of the present occupants; if so, what is the nature of such development?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

1. Yes, as soon as circumstances permit.

3. As soon as all the inhabitants of the Black spots and badly situated Black areas have been removed and resettled, the land will be transferred to the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services for further disposal.

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The company cannot have all machines and equipment at once.

All machinery and equipment are delivered immediately.

The value of the RL is 5,000.

The cost of the RL is 5,000.

The company pays 5,000 of the annual fixed cost.

Annual maintenance and repairs are calculated.

Remainder of the annual fixed costs.

Market value of units.

Book value of units.

Cost of equipment.

The following details are as follows:

The Black spots are two replacement machines available, the a machine and a machine which produces this product, but are considered replacing Moody Blues Ltd manufacturing only one product. They at present have
Ciskei urged to block resettlement moves

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei should follow the example of Transkei and Zululand people at its border who were being transported by trucks to be resettled in the homeland, Rhodes University's Mrs Nancy Charton said here yesterday.

Mrs Charton, a senior lecturer in politics, was addressing a Border Council of Churches seminar which focused on resettlement in the homelands and the church's response.

Mrs Charton traced the history of resettlement in South Africa from the time of the first white settlers with its plan to remove all the people from Duncan Village, another half a million people will be sent back to the Ciskei. The Ciskei is a poignant example of the negative aspects of government policy and it is unbelievable that it should continue to exist beyond independence, Mrs Charton said.

"Only then will the government see that we mean what we say in our statements. We cannot have change without pain, and as Christians we are called to bear the cross. The cross is in our midst and we must bear it," he said.

He said resettlement was part of the policy of separate development and attacked "the fundamental policy of the family," "It is community development not development and we should realise the seriousness of the situation. Laws are developed which are designed to split the family, to cut right across family ties.

"It is the right of the white to demand certain people to starvation and death...

Comparing the country's response to the Langeburg floods and resettlement, Mr Roberts said there was an enormous response to the Langeburg victims and yet "there is a national disaster happening right on our doorstep and look at the pathetic response to it.

Mr Roberts said Crossroads had only survived because of strong church action which had brought the community together and motivated them to stand up and resist."
No finality in sight yet over Ciskei land issue

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - Uncertainty has arisen as to whether the Government's consolidation proposals for the Ciskei - a main element in the "independence package" - will be made known before the territory accepts independence on December 4.

Mr Henk van der Walt, chairman of the commission investigating the consolidation, said in a statement today that the final proposals would not be submitted to Parliament "at this stage".

A senior official in the commission added that finalisation of the land issue was not necessarily to be paired with the granting of Ciskeian independence.

Mr Van der Walt's statement followed an SABC report yesterday that the Government had concluded talks over the consolidation, and that a final report could be expected to be tabled in Parliament within a few days.

Mr Van der Walt said the Commission for Co-operation and Development had received a delegation from the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union earlier this week to inform them of latest developments in the commission's investigation.

"No consolidation proposals in regard to the Ciskei will be put before Parliament at this stage," he said. "The commission has instead referred a further interim report to the Cabinet to get decisions on various issues of principle."

As soon as the Cabinet had considered this report and given the necessary decisions on matters of principle, the commission would make arrangements to receive all interested parties who had not yet had the opportunity to make representations. Only after this would the proposals be made public and put before the Cabinet for consideration.

Mr Van der Walt was unavailable for comment today. But Dr Piet Koomhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said it was intended that the consolidation proposals be submitted before Ciskeian independence, but he could not give an assurance in this regard.

The land issue is seen as one of the key issues in the so-called Ciskeian "independence package."

Originally the Ciskei claimed all land between the Stormberg mountains and the sea and the Fish and Kei rivers. Draft proposals of the Van der Walt Commission published last year made provision for the inclusion of all of William's Town in the Ciskei, but the proposals were turned down by the Cabinet, apparently as too expensive.

Since then the Government has indicated that consolidation will have to take place partly on the basis of its regional growth point concept.
Ciskei unity plan is not yet ready for Parliament

The Van der Walt Commission will not present its findings to the Ciskei legislature, Mr. Stranquet said, and warned against any attempts by the commission to establish any kind of unity plan for the Ciskei.

The commission had been given three months to report, but the plan was not yet ready, he said, and he called on the government to provide guidance.

The Van der Walt Commission is expected to report on the Ciskei in September, but it will not be ready for the Ciskei Parliament to consider until later in the year.

Mr. Stranquet said that the commission had been given three months to report, but that it was not yet ready to present its findings to the Ciskei legislature.

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Land for Ciskei not yet finalised

CAPE TOWN — The consolidation plans for the Ciskei have not been finalised by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in a statement yesterday that no consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be tabled in Parliament at this stage.

Later, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at a press conference that he hoped the proposals would be completed before December 4, the scheduled date of the Ciskei's independence.

In his statement, Mr Van der Walt said the commission had submitted another interim report to the cabinet for the consolidation of the Ciskei to "obtain principle decisions over certain aspects".

"As soon as the cabinet has considered this report, the commission will arrange discussions with interested parties who have not yet had an opportunity to give evidence."

Only after this would the final proposals be made known and then submitted to Parliament for consideration.

Mr Van der Walt said the commission had met the East Cape Agricultural Union and certain affiliates on August 5 here in connection with the latest developments in the commission's investigations.

This timely consultation with organised agriculture was in terms of an agreement between the commission and organised agriculture, he said. — PC.
Border black spot pledge welcomed

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

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that the “black spots” would be removed “as soon as circumstances permit.”

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

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

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

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

“In their logical, practical way they realise that the corridor is the easiest way out of that dilemma, whether by incorporation as tested in King William’s Town and Berlin or by the slow process of wearing down.

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

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

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

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

Dr Koornhof said in his reply that no development for the black spots had been planned yet after the inhabitants of these areas had been moved — PC.
SAP (105
Ciskei band together

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African police and the Ciskei police had been working hand in hand in the hunt for those who planted a bomb that blasted a section of Central Square in East London on Thursday, the chief of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He said both forces had the ability to arrest the perpetrators and he had no doubt in his mind that they would "crush the enemy".

Brig Sebe said members of the public should not panic. "We cannot allow the creation of security instability in this area," he said.

"Political leaders are here to bring about change but no change is to be brought about through the barrel of the gun. We shall fight the devil with the devil," he said. — DDR.
Once the decision on practical problems had been made, I have thought necessary to

4.1 Qualifying Asset

4.1.1 Self-Construction

FASB 34 defines certain assets on which interest may not be charged.

a) "Assets which produce revenues directly (including a charge for the entire amount of deposits or made),"

b) "Assets are constructed from assets, e.g. Plant and Machine developments"

Therefore, with no circumstances, the management is not optimizing its return on capital, whereas they are in fact using the funds to generate the future.
Sebe confrontation over anti-union stance is planned

A NUMBER of black trade unions decided this weekend to send a delegation to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, over the detention of black trade unionists.

In a meeting attended by black unions at the St Francis Church, which included the Council of South African Trade Unions, the meeting noted the severe difficulty created for the workers in the Ciskei.

REJECTED

The meeting then resolves to send a delegation to see Chief Minister Sebe to discuss his anti-union stance and security of the worker after the so-called independence of the Ciskei.

The meeting also rejected: The Industrial Council system as a means of collective bargaining.

The meeting specifically agreed unions which support each other in defying restrictions on striking workers is the duty and function of union members, if that includes strike pay.
Trade unionists to seek talks with Sebe

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of trade unionists is to seek a meeting with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, to discuss his "anti-union stance and the security of workers in the homeland".

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting attended by leaders and representatives of independent trade unions in Langa at the weekend.

Delegates were particularly concerned by the situation in the Ciskei where union members and officials were subject to severe harassment and constant detention.

They warned that the continuation of detentions and bannings would only worsen the already deteriorating labour situation.

The meeting also resolved to defy restrictions on supporting striking workers financially if such restrictions became effective when the new labour laws are passed.

Delegates from 13 unions and co-ordinating bodies, representing more than 150,000 predominantly black workers throughout the country, attended the meeting.

The meeting was held in an attempt to forge a united front against government labour legislation tabled in Parliament last week.

A spokesman for the represented unions said yesterday that the prohibition on financial support for strikers, which the new labour legislation would put into effect, would not be obeyed.

"Workers therefore have no alternative to strike action outside of the law", he said.

The meeting resolved it was the duty and function of the unions to stand by their members when included payment during a strike.

"Under the present conditions and legislation, strikes occur so frequently because of low wages, inadequate bargaining power and completely unworkable official dispute procedures," the resolution reads.

"We accept that trade unions are public bodies and do not object to providing information with respect to our constitutions, finances and representivity", the resolution reads.

"However, we refuse to subject ourselves to control by anybody other than our own members", it reads.

To give effect to resolutions taken at the meeting, it was decided to establish ad hoc solidarity committees in each region, the spokesman said.

Among the unions represented at the meeting were the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu), General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa), Black Municipal Workers' Union (Bmwa), and the Motor and Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

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Break even point = 9,500

Variable costs = 50

Manufacturing Commission

Retailer

0,500

0,00

Motor Car

0,90

0,60

Return

0,45

1/1
Govt blamed for critical PE situation

Post Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government's failure, to foresee the outcome of its homelands policy had created a potentially explosive situation in Port Elizabeth, the MPC for PE Central, Mr Edward Trent, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Trent ascribed a crisis in black housing, employment, education and transport in the city to the Government's failure to acknowledge the permanence of urban black people and the resultant lack of planning for their presence.

"Port Elizabeth is very vulnerable," he said in an interview during the current Provincial Council session.

"It is not a metropolitan area in the true sense of the word and does not sustain sufficient economic growth to cope with the problem of creating jobs for the large numbers of work-seekers streaming to the city.

"Port Elizabeth is the main centre for a huge rural hinterland, where little economic growth is taking place. It therefore draws excess labour from the plateau. It is also adjacent to the Ciskei, which has a rural agricultural economy that cannot supply sufficient job opportunities," Mr Trent said.

Because of its homelands policy, the Government had concentrated on creating border industries, in the hope that people from the homelands would be drawn there.

"The Government had, however, miscalculated — it had created insufficient job opportunities and failed to plan for the inevitable stream of black people to urban areas.

Port Elizabeth was particularly hard hit by the resultant critical housing shortage.

"The Government's failure to acknowledge the permanence of the urban black people in our cities and the resultant lack of planning and action has caused a housing crisis of such magnitude that the Government has made a desperate plea to the private sector to bail them out," Mr Trent said.

The Linde Commission report had put the current housing need in the Eastern Cape at 31,740 units.

The area was also saddled with the largest unemployment problem in the country.

Latest available figures were for 1980, when legislation stopped the mandatory registration of unemployed black work-seekers.

At that time there were 61,178 registered unemployed black people in the Eastern Cape, compared with 54,119 in the large West Rand area and 4,635 in the Western Cape.

"Surely this is an indication of the potentially explosive situation in the Eastern Cape," Mr Trent said.
Mtshizana held in Ciskei

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Sebe was not available for comment last night.

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

Removals: City

EAST LONDON

DAILY DISPATCH WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1961
Bombs the tip of the iceberg, says Seboes.

ZWELITSHA — The recent bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth were only the tip of the iceberg, the Chieflie Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Seboes, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a speech released in Zwelitsha and given at a luncheon in Johannesburg, the Chief Minister said the recent strikes and bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth were only the tip of the iceberg.

"Reeling below the surface" was a "calamity which threatens us all".

The activities of the security forces in this country could continue the anger as long as most black people in the country saw some hope of achieving "a place in the sun".

When that hope was gone, as it was fast fading, then God ought to help everyone in South Africa.

The only way to save us from disorder is the road I have chosen to independence — an independence which will finally help to restore them to their rightful place as men with self-respect. Such things are, however, of passing significance.

"Emotions swell and quickly fade, and what is left depends on the willingness of South Africa to share, to help create a viable informal economy and to re-stimulate hope in African breasts.

"But my people have too often been misled by dreams and fantasies; this time it must be real. I cannot say that I am ever encouraged by events so far," Chief Seboes said.

He said King William's Town had voted out and the Berlin industrial area had been excluded from his country.

"It seems we must continue to work in white factories, stimulate white commerce and sell our labour for a pittance!"

He asked how long it would be before the South African Government awakened from its dreams, before the white man realised that blacks wanted partnership. — Sapo.
EAST LONDON — Unathi Timber, a furniture factory at Dimbaza in the Ciskei, has just completed a quarter million rand expansion project to manufacture its own blockboard and plywood requirements.

The factory, which manufactures mainly school, domestic and office furniture, was established just over a year ago in conjunction with the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) at a cost of R1-million.

Mr Piet Swart, managing director of the factory, says all their blockboard and plywood requirements had to be bought prior to the decision to undertake in-house production.

He says the new facilities became an urgent priority following the signing of a R1-million contract with various Border and Eastern Cape furniture suppliers.

The factory draws its raw wood mainly from indigenous wood found in the area. It has also won a large order for the production of various wood products, to be sold in the National Parks Board's numerous shops.

Unathi supplies all Ciskeian schools with their furniture requirements. — DDC.
EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mr Louis Leo Mshizana, the former East London attorney banned by the Transkei Government in June. Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDr
The conservative middle
was made up of people who
thought of themselves as
being part of the great
tradition of Britain and
saw the world in terms of
right and wrong. They
were traditionalists who
were concerned with
preserving the status quo.

They feared change and
were suspicious of new
trends and ideas. They
were also deeply
Conservative in their
political beliefs and
supported the government
of the day.

Their fears were not
unjustified. The world was
changing rapidly and
people were beginning
to question the
close-knit society of the
past. The middle classes
were not immune to
these changes and many
of them began to feel left
behind. They were
determined to do something
about it.

The middle classes
were the backbone of the
Conservative Party and
their support was crucial
to its survival. The party
leaders knew this and
worked hard to maintain
their support. They
organized rallies and
speeches and traveled
around the country
speaking to the middle
classes.

The middle classes
were also important in
the military. They were
the backbone of the
colonial army and
provided the bulk of the
officers. They were also
important in the navy,
where they held many of
the leading positions.

The middle classes
were also important in
the Church of England.
They were the leading
givers and supported
the churches with
substantial gifts. They
were also important in
the universities, where
they provided the
majority of the
students.

The middle classes
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the business world.
They were the
founders of many of the
large companies and
were major employers.

The middle classes
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the professions.
They were the
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and engineers. They
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Charitable Societies.

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funding for the
Militia.
Cape gives Lovedale hospitals to Giskei

THE CAPE's hospitals in Giskei have been given free of charge to the Giskei Government, Mr. P. W. Louw said yesterday.

The two hospitals are at Lovedale.

Although Giskei would become independent only on December 4, the Administration and Provincial Executive Committee had approved the transfer as from June 1, to coincide with the ground, all equipment and stores.

Mr. Louw told the Provincial Council that this had been done with the hospitals at Ntaba, Butterworth and Madongolo when Transkei became independent in 1977.

It was said the Giskei Government had given an assurance that all black personnel would be retained, without change in conditions of service, for six months from the date of independence.

White and coloured staff had the choice of remaining at Lovedale, as seconded service, by the Provincial Administration or returning to the Cape Health Department.

There were 2,324 Jews in Cape Town in 1921, 1,366 males and 958 females. 

There were 2,942 Jews in Cape Town in 1971, 1,139 females and 1,803 males, according to the last count. 

There are no official figures showing the exact number of Jews in the country, or the growth of the community, during the following years, while the Jewish Welfare Board, Association has dealt with three hundred cases of children and蓬士onates, and during the same year, the Cape Town Jewish Philanthropic Society had helped a number of unemployed and needy families.

In some cases the situation appeared to be dramatic. In 1918, for example, the Cape Town Jewish Philanthropic Society had helped improve greatly even after the first war, although the economic situation did not improve for many years. 

A general improvement followed by a more economic situation and the Jewish Welfare Board worked to help large numbers, particularly Jews, who were still among the poorest. 

The Cape Town Jewish Welfare Board, in partnership with the Cape Town Jewish Philanthropic Society, has helped not only the poorer Jews, but all the poor people in the community.

Large numbers of unemployed and needy families have been helped, and occupational mobility among South African Jews in general, although the economic situation did not improve for many years, and the Jewish Welfare Board went to work in small factories and manual labour in exchange for work on building projects. These new immigrants in exchange for the government's assistance to the Jewish community, which was well known.

The large number of Jews forced to emigrate from the Transvaal during the Johannesburg war which brought to the city a large number of skilled and semi-skilled artisans, who found themselves living in the city.
idea that everyone upon which entitles him to x compensation.

b) Modification of pedagogy should actually be able to respect, there must be a demystification be enough to offer courses to they were free to, and that of not attend would have only the point, let me say that I myself employing absolutely new approaches, it has been possible to lead large groups—formerly considered 'inert' when only traditional contents and methods were offered them—towards resumption of their education. In order to truly develop adult education, and thus lifelong education, new procedures must be applied bearing at once on structures and on pedagogy.

c) Continuity in the marking system. One solution is that of 'capitalizable units', which is derived from the American system of 'credits' through the idea of capitalization, but which is basically different from it in the following respect:

Whereas the 'credits' system is linked to time (1 credit = 1 hour weekly, for instance), the unit system is based on achievement. If a given student takes 100 hours to obtain a certification of proficiency in a given unit, another may take only 10 and another 300. Thus, each student is taken into account, and is given credit for what he knows and what he is. Groups and students follow their own rhythm, not that of the instructor. Students are not 'crammed' with something, but 'are able to do something'.

Such a measure, implemented in the last years of schooling for the young, is a factor of continuity. In addition, it has the considerable advantage of obliging the teacher to define the objectives of each unit and students to understand them, and thus makes possible a true mutual evaluation of results by both teachers and students. Whence, in addition to continuity,

* greater flexibility in regard to employment,
* more active and stimulating teaching.

BERTRAND SCHWARTZ (SERIES B.29)

Make students precocious adults and adults lifelong students

Lifelong education is an over-all approach of formal and informal education from childhood to the third age of man. The whole problem lies in turning students into precocious adults and adults into lifelong students.
Sebe to lay Xhosa shrine stone

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, will today lay the foundation stone of a shrine to the Ciskei nation on the mountain, Ntaba Kandora.

Thousands of people are expected to climb the slopes of the mountain which is regarded as an important symbol of the history of the Xhosa.

Among the guests will be Mr Dan McKenzie, a Canadian Member of Parliament, and his wife.

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\begin{align*}
\text{Break even point} & = \frac{210}{10.50} \\
\text{Contribution} & = \text{selling price} - \text{variable costs} \\
\text{Revenue} & = \text{commission} \\
\text{Returner} & = \text{fixed costs} \\
\end{align*}
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\begin{align*}
\text{R04,500} & = 7500 \\
\text{R} & = 5000 \times 1.10c \\
\end{align*}
\]
AZAPO HAS termed the coming “independence” of the Ciskei “another sell-out action by the notorious bantustan leaders”.

Chief Lennox Sebe “...and those of his mentality” were drawing the wrath of the black nation to themselves, AZAPO president Khehla Mthembu told a seminar yesterday.

PEOPLE’S WRATH

“Stoges Muzerwa and Chirau had their share of the people’s wrath,” he said.

The seminar, which was also attended by people from other black consciousness movements, focused on Government-created institutions, with special emphasis on the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections and the Ciskeian “independence” in December. It also looked into resettlement and squatter problems, and ways of helping people at places like Nyanga and Klipfontein.

DISCREPANCY

Speaking on “independent” states, Mthembu said: “The miseries caused by Matanzima, Mangope and Mphasha to their so-called citizens are untold. One need not be a mathematician to see the discrepancy or unproportionality between 65 percent given to over 24 million people and 87 percent given to six million.”

“We recognise the fact that the entire country of Azania belongs to the black people, hence our vehement rejection of the bantustan policy. The policy of bantustans has arisen by the myth that the black people consist of separate nations.”

Mthembu said this imposition of the white government was aimed at:

- Depriving the black people of their inalienable right of citizenship in the country;
- Destroying the unity and solidarity of the black people;
- Fostering the apartheid policy of divide and rule and;
- Facilitating the continued economic exploita-

The seminar, heard at Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, heard that the South African Indian Council was another of those “diabolical” strategies the “settler” government was trying to create to legitimise their “right” to think for everyone, as said by Prime Minister P W Botha in Parliament recently.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
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<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>13. Romantic Poetry (6EC)</td>
<td>31. Sir Gawain &amp; the Green Knight (6FF)</td>
<td>32. Sir Gawain &amp; the Green Knight (6FF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>14. Courtly Love in English Literature (6AC)</td>
<td>31. Sir Gawain &amp; the Green Knight (6FF)</td>
<td>32. The Problem of Evil (6BC)</td>
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**COMPULSORY SECTION**

- A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries. 2 lectures weekly, 1 paper
- Middle English Literature 1 lecture + 1 tutorial June 1/2 paper

**YEAR-LONG OPTIONS**

- *Development of the English Language* weekly seminar, 1 paper
- Options in the period, in Language options in General topics, and in Middle English Literature. Weekly seminar (maximum enrollment 20) 1/2 paper

**HALF-YEAR OPTIONS**

- Topic of student's choice consultation, 1/2 paper

**LONG ESSAY (either term)**

- Topic of student's choice consultation, 1/2 paper

**NOTES:**

- Each student sits at least one half-year option and the full-subjects who do no more than the minimum in which they do best.
- A long essay, written with help from the tutor, counting as the equal title in collaborative research. It can be registered with the department at the end of one month. Long Essay may be exchanged for a Seminar Paper in the first year. The Middle English essay counts on one-third of the relevant paper.
- Half options are examined at the end of the term. Failure to submit a Long Essay by the end of the term will result in a penalty in the final examination.
- The development of Language exam. in the second term and in the general topics, and in Middle English Literature. Weekly seminar (maximum enrollment 20) 1/2 paper
- Two essays will be required in the one-third of the relevant paper.
- The Half-Year Options and will count precisely how much they count in the final examination.
- A student in English I may take a Half-Year Option offered in English III, or an essay in the second term in the seminar and the lecturer concerned and the Head of Department approves.
- One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year, a year-long Language option, or two of the semester's seminar options in language should have been taken.
- Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take one of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), two in the second term.
Feast for 15,000 at Ciskei shrine site

The Ciskei Chief Minister will lay a foundation stone in a proposed R1-million national monument and shrine on Friday before an expected 15,000 people. Dr Lennox Sebe will lay the stone at the rear of the building. It will later be moved into a glass-enclosed auditorium.

The public ceremony will include a feast of braaied oxen and sheep.

The monument, which will be completed in April next year, is being built just beyond Ntaba Ka Ndoqa (Mountain of Men), the burial place for Xhosa chiefs and leaders, including Chief Jongumushonvu Maqoma, whose remains were moved from Robben Island in 1978.

Significant

"Ntaba Ka Ndoqa is the site of the Xhosa's last stand against the British.

The monument is being built by NTA (Ciskei), a company owned partly by the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

A spokesman for the architects said the monument "will have the same cultural and historical significance for Ciskeians as the Voortrekkers' Monument has for the Afrikaners."

The huge area will accommodate 15,000 people and the auditorium a further 2,000 people."

(Reference page)
Hundreds wait in hope after new life pledge

Every day, we celebrate the birth of a new life. Every day, we see the miracle of a new chance for hope and love. Every day, we witness the power of a new begins.

In the heart of our community, we stand together, supporting each other through the highs and lows of life. We are here to offer a hand, a shoulder to cry on, and an ear to listen.

We are United.

Our mission is to provide hope and healing to those in need. We believe in the power of community and the strength of collective action. We are united in our commitment to making a difference.

We are United.

Join us as we celebrate the birth of a new life. Together, we can make a difference. Together, we are United.

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We want jobs say women

EAST LONDON — Women surrounded nine Progressive Federal Party MPs at a Ciskei resettlement camp in the Humla district of Ciskei and asked for jobs.

The women told the visitors they were hungry.

"There is no work in this area, they said.

"The people are hungry and starving here." The women said they had nothing to do but sit around in what was once good farmland.

All the able-bodied men were working in the Western Cape and on the mines and there were only women, children and elderly men in the camp, they said.

Because of soil erosion, overpopulation and overstocking an independent Ciskei would never be in a position to feed its people, they said.

"When one sees the plight of these people one understands what drives them to enter urban areas despite penalties to coming without permits.

In urban areas there is a chance for them to pick up work and at least they can join their husbands.

"To expect women to spend their lives in lonely poverty and raising children who see their fathers once a year is just to expect the impossible."

"One cannot imagine white voters accepting such a position. In fact, they would resist it.

They said that after independence, Ciskeians would be as dependent on South Africa as ever before. Political independence to people who were starving and who had no hope was hollow. Ciskeians would have gained nothing at independence but lost their South African citizenship.

The MPs said Ciskei was the most densely populated of all the homelands and that two-thirds of Ciskeians lived in the territory in common South Africa with Ciskei generating only a fifth of its domestic income while the rest came from South Africa.
More Ciskei-SA talks on land

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Further negotiations regarding the proposals of the Van der Walt Commission on Ciskei consolidation are to be held between the South African and Ciskei governments "as a matter of highest priority".

This was revealed in a statement here yesterday by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe.

The statement followed discussions in Cape Town between Chief Sebe and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, earlier this month.

The statement said the consolidation proposal discussions would be to bring the matter to finality in the form of an agreement before December 4 (the date set for Ciskei independence).

In his speech to the Ciskei nation when he laid the foundation stone at Ntaba Kandoda on Friday, Chief Sebe reminded the audience "that it was here that I put before you the 'package deal' for independence which sought to deal effectively with the main frustrating issues of land, finance and citizenship among many others. It is saddening to reflect that solutions have still not been found to these fundamental problems."

"It is said we still await the report of the Van der Walt Commission, and yet public announcements have been made in regard to the principal issues of that commission, King William's Town and Berlin, both without prior reference to our government. From this you must draw your own conclusion," Chief Sebe said.

On the question of citizenship, the Cape Town statement said this and the retention by Ciskeians of material rights and privileges in South Africa was again discussed on the basis of the convention entered into between the two governments.

Among these were:
(a) Preferential job opportunities for Ciskeians in the sense that they will not be regarded or treated as aliens for purposes of employment;
(b) The retention of residential rights;
(c) Uniform and uncomplicated procedures regarding movement across future international boundaries;
(d) Retention of social benefits;
(e) Use of community facilities such as hospitals and schools;
(f) Any other rights and privileges mentioned by law or use as further agreed upon.

The statement also revealed that the process of the acquisition of the Izike Convent has been set in motion with a view to its inclusion into Ciskei territory as soon as possible, and the financing of a hotel at Bisho had been resolved in discussion between the Ciskei government and other interested parties. (No details of the hotel were given).

Also, an additional amount of R125m will be made available specifically for development of the settlement at Oxtor Manor. In regard to the training college at Fort Beaufort, the statement said the Minister of Education and Training has arranged a meeting with Chief Sebe and other Ciskei ministers to discuss this matter.

Agreement was reached at the Cape Town meeting on the basis on which South Africa will continue to pay over funds to the Ciskei government. An Act to provide for such arrangement will be passed by the SA government.

-DDR.
MPs see poverty, hunger in Ciskei

"Although we were instructed that no attempts were being made to improve the conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in black resettlement areas in the Ciskei — the area where many of the homeless blacks at Wynberg come from — they also found that there were hardly any amenities for Aboriginals or job opportunities in areas to which many blacks may be forced to return.

"The MPs who went to the area on Saturday were Mr. Helen Sumner, Mr. E. Moorcroft, Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. Ken Andrew, Mr. T. van der Merwe, Mr. Philip Mabough, Mr. Roy McRae, Mr. Koos Marais and Mr. Andrew Savage.

Jobs

Mr. Moorcroft, the new MP for Alberlithy who organized the trip, and the purpose of the visit was to see at first hand whether there were sufficient job opportunities for Aborigines in the resettlement areas following the removal of the blacks from the Transvaal.

The places visited were Sada, Bulhok, Zonderfontein, Oosten, Thornhill and one camp known as the "Town of Tears," all of them near Witbank in the eastern Transvaal.

Most of the Nyanga squatters come from these camps.

55,000

In all, there are about 55,000 people in the camps some of whom have moved from Glen Grey and Herschel when they became part of the Transvaal.

Mr. Moorcroft said the MPs found that most of the people in these areas would starve unless they had at least one member of a family working in the Transvaal or in a Transvaal mine.

The only local job opportunities appeared to be at Saldanha where a small factory complex employed 150 men and women and woodcutters work in skilled-making.

Gardening

There is also an allotment area where some market gardening is done.

At the other camps there is nothing.

"We say we are poor because no one is employed and there are no jobs," was the general refrain of the population.

A feature of the camps is the large number of children of all ages.

Desolation

Mrs. Sumner said there was not the slightest chance that the drift of blacks from the rural areas would be reversed.

The poverty and desolation which the MPs saw in the Ciskei makes it clear that the 'mass in the country' policy has been a disastrous failure.

If people want to survive they have to go to the cities, in place of influx control, harassment by the police and officials and difficulties in finding work that is rigidly allocated.

Mr. Olivier said that lacking of sending the Nyanga squatters back to the Ciskei made no sense.

There were no job opportunities there and even the housing was rudimentary.

Rural resettlement was not the answer to the problem. People would have to be accommodated where the job opportunities were.
says Big Biter

Don't be bitter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

DAILY DISPATCH, TUESDAY
People hardest hit are dumped in the veld

Mr. Myburgh, whether he disagreed with the Government's policy on decentralization of industries, but in his reply, the estimated factories in the area could not support more than two or three families. Personalities, particularly those of the victims, were declared to suffer from the Government's policy. Decentralisation, a thing of the future, and the people living in such camps, need help now. It was pointless to spend thousands of millions of rand on defence when the war against poverty and hunger was lost within the country. The Government would be better advised to cut the money to subsidise basic foodstuffs.

The leadership of the League consisted of an amalgam of middle-class, working, and Joseph Pick, 81, a shoemaker, Abraham Bashkin, 82, J. and W. Dryburgh, and C. F. Glass, 30. Workers, upholsterers, tailors, jas. Serfontein, 79, workers, and skilled production artisans, and S. Burtisk, the latest discovery, who later become restaurant owners. 74, forage depot; in accot., S. H. Davidson, a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction: A teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induction; a teacher, A. Z. Berman, who also owned a class induc...

The increase in the price of a falling-off of membership following because of the Bolshevism fell from 2,000 to 1,000 copies per week, and if the circulation of the weekly during late 1919 to mid-1920, the circulation of the weekly and the attacks of the League attacking the League as a Jewish organization and the executives, appealing to a member of the League, himself a Jew, and the League's quarterly, regarded highly qualified professionals.
Morrison in talks
over Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Co-
operation and Development, Dr George Morrison,
will have talks with the East London Community
Council at the city hall here tomorrow.

In a letter to the chair-
man of the council, Mr T.
T. Matuntuta, Dr Morrison
said he wished to address
the full community council
during his visit.

Mr Matuntuta said
yesterday that talks would
involve the question of re-
taining Duncan Village.

He said the council had
requested the authorities
implement the 99-year leasehold scheme for
the residents of Duncan Village.

The ordinary monthly
council meeting will be
held in the afternoon at
the Duncan Village Com-
munity Centre. — DDR
Ciskei Army may take over convent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Iselt Convent, established 90 years ago by Dominican sisters, closes its doors at the end of the month.

The convent would be handed to the South African Development Trust at the beginning of September, a spokesman for the Dominican headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed yesterday.

It is scheduled to be handed over to the Ciskei Government for possible use as an army base camp.

The Dominican spokesman said the 13 remaining nuns would leave the convent on either August 31 or September 1.

Three of these would be transferred to the Mater Informorum, an old-age home for retired nuns near the convent. Five would go to King William's Town, three to the Woodlands School for the Deaf, one to East London, and one to Johannesburg.

The resident priest, Father Magorian, will leave for Mdantsane at the end of the month.

The Mater Informorum and a small cemetery where nuns and priests from all over the country are buried, have not been sold with the convent.

There are over 50 nuns in the Mater Informorum. The oldest is 98.

Many of the convent's possessions were sold at a dispersal sale which began yesterday and continues today. — DDR.

The porch of the chapel in the cemetery where many priests and nuns from all over the country are buried. The cemetery, together with the Mater Informorum, an infirmary and old age home for retired nuns, have not been sold with the convent.
Duncan Village talks today

Two deputy ministers, Dr George Morrison and Mr Pierre Cronje, are to visit East London today to discuss the situation at Duncan Village.

Dr Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Cronje, Deputy Minister of Community Development, are to meet members of the Duncan Village Community Council, the East London City Council and the East Cape Administration Board.

The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, said yesterday that they would be discussing the resettlement of the people living in Duncan Village.

They had been requested to visit Duncan Village at a recent meeting in Port Elizabeth with administration board officials, he said.

Mr de Pontes said he would be unable to be in East London today because of official business which would keep him in Cape Town, but he hoped the discussions would be fruitful. - PC

Black Sash to stand

EAST LONDON — Black Sash will hold a stand this morning to support the people of Duncan Village in their efforts to retain their homes and community as a valuable and viable sector of East London.

Duncan Village residents face removal to Mdantsane under Group Areas Act planning to make way for the resettlement of people of other races. - DDR
EAST LONDON — Mr Nkulalceko Wasa, 25, of Zone 13, Mdantsane, was taken away from his home by South African security police early on Saturday morning, his relatives claimed.

But neither the head of the security police in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe, or the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Cahlulene Sebe, knew of the alleged detention.

Col Van der Merwe said he had no knowledge of such a man being detained.
Sebe: MPs lucky—I didn’t detain them

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Chief Minister of the Union, Chief Louis Sebe, has bitterly attacked these "Progressive Federal Party MPs who recently visited re-settlement camps in the homeland and said they were lucky not to have been detained.

In a message to the Commissioner General of the Ciskei, Mr. J. E. Kangilowane, Chief Sebe said it of these people for what they are — liars, using the camps to sow seeds of discord and disunity in the country.

The message was read out in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, who assured the House that the Ciskei Government was doing all in its power to rehabilitate the ex-detained Ciskei MPs.

Addressing the House, Mr. Koornhof said: "If we are not satisfied with the progress being made in the rehabilitation of the ex-detained Ciskei MPs, we will act accordingly."

In his reply, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. A. Siboruthe, said: "We are satisfied with the progress being made and we will support the Government in its efforts to rehabilitate the ex-detained Ciskei MPs."

The House proceeded to vote on the matter and the vote was deferred to a later date.

Willingness
Mr. Koornhof also announced that the Government would be ready to entertain any proposal from the Opposition to make the rehabilitation process more effective.
100 new jobs for Ciskeians
— Nat

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Not enough growth had taken place in the East London area to create job opportunities for Ciskei's black population, the Nationalist MP for East London North, Mr. Hendrik Coetzee, said during the Budget debate yesterday.

"There are no natural resources or minerals, electricity is expensive and as a result of these and other factors the growth is not fast enough to create enough job opportunities for surrounding Ciskei's black population.

"There is, therefore, unemployement and inevitably there is hunger among the people, which is also leading to crime.

"I will not be silenced about our problems. The government is on top of the situation and knows what the situation is.

"I want to express the hope that the government in its responsibility will institute plans to remove those obstructions and to implement them quickly and effectively," he said.

Mr. Coetzee said the industrial area of Berlin was lying stagnant because the PFP members of the East London City Council were unfit to stimulate growth there because they were just interested in breaking down, not to build.

"If we want growth at Berlin, we must either take Berlin away from the jurisdiction of the East London City Council, which is dominated by the 'Frogs', or we must convince the city council that the development of Berlin, as in the case of Queens town, must be given to private developers to do it on a commission basis."

Earlier, Mr. Coetzee said East London was surely one of the most beautiful cities in South Africa, whether to do business or for a holiday.

"It is a paradise which must still be discovered by the rest of South Africa," Mr. Coetzee said.

The text editor is also absent, so the options are to be assumed. It is not possible to determine the options available.
284. The Learning Society

Education towards the year 2000

PPP Hills

Chief Sebe

Back at the Sebe Hills

Argu, 20/8/91
THE QUEST

Lecturer: Miss R. E. Kayser

Mon. 2:19 p.m.

The quest is an enduring and universal narrative motif which lends itself naturally to the exploration of spiritual realities and human aspiration. Students will study three fine examples of quest stories in order to appreciate the imaginative power of the genre of romance.

Prescribed Books:

Waldron, R. A.: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (Arnold) p/b or Tolkien, J. R. R. & Gordon, E. V.: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (OUP) p/b

John Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress

YEAR-LONG OPTION

36. DEVELOPMENT OF THE

First Term: Lect

The history of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Prescribed Books: Baugh, A. C.: 2nd ed. (Routledge & Kegan Paul) p/b

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

* 29. An Introduction to Old English JvdW
* 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry JFC
* 31. We Langland's Poems JvdW
* 32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight NBF
* 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature

C. GENERAL

35. Shakespeare's Tragedies OZCAJH

COMMENTS:

"The Federal Party members were hunting terrorists and finding them where they thought they would find them. The reason why Chief Sebele is meeting with the American envoy is that he is meeting with the government of the day. He is meeting with the government of the day to discuss the situation."
The decision to disestablish Duncan Village was taken before the Community Council became in existence. After originally supporting the resettlement, the Community Council now opposes this step. Discussions in regard to this matter have taken place with the Community Council yesterday.

(b) Yes.

The franchise qualifications and the Legislative Council were high. The population groups in Cape Town equal, and in the process granted the unity for political participation.

After the granting of responsible the executive came under the control of mainly at the African population in the growing African political openly introducing class or racial Cape Parliament raised the franchise Parliamentary Registration Act of 1887 n regulations and clearly states that tribal tenure would not qualify the ly, the Ballot Act of 1892 raised the n property from £25 to £75; it further tion test - the voter's ability to his address and occupation. The also had a bearing on the political Muslims. A quick glance at the wills and inventories filed in the Master's Office, for the period 1890 to 1900, shows that more than 70% of the Cape Muslims who would have qualified on the income and property qualifications would have been disqualified on the education test.

Though the constitution introduced in 1853 provided scope for Cape Muslim participation in Cape politics, there appears to have been reluctance on their part to do so. Marais suggests that the 'coloured' voters, the majority of whom would have been Muslim in Cape Town, "were so much an adjunct to European
PROKLAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 151, 1981

CISKEI.—INSTELLING VAN 'N HOËRHOF VIR CISKEI, REGULASIES VIR DAARDE HOF, DIE GELDIGHEID VAN PROSESSSTUKKE VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 'N APPELHOF VIR COMMISSARISHOUE EN 'N EGSKEIDINGSHOF IN DIE REGIOGEN VAN DIE HOËRHOF VAN CISKEI EN DIE AANPASSING VAN WETSBEPALINGS MET BETREKKING TOT MEESTERS, ADJUUNK-MEESTERS EN ASSISTENT-MEESTERS VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRIKA

1. Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—
(1) by artikel 34 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971)—
(a) stel ek hierby, met ingang van die eerste dag van Oktober 1981, 'n Hoërhof in wat bekend staan as die Hoërhof van Ciskei (hieronder die Hoërhof genoem), vir die gebied bedoel in artikel 2 van die Ciskeise Grondwetproklamasié, 1972 (Proklamasié R. 187 van 1972), soos op geneemde datum omskryf, ter vervanging van 'n provinsiale afdeling van die Hoogeregshof van Suid-Afrika, 'n Appèlhoof vir Kommissarishowé en 'n Gskeidingshoof, wat in geneelde gebied regbestuurstings besit: Met dien verstande dat, by die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie Proklamasié met betrekking tot die aanstelling van 'n Hoofregter vir die Hoërhof, die besoldiging en toelaas aan hom betaalbaar en die uittuiging kragtens subartikel (2B) van genoemde artikel 34 van regulasies vir die regeling van die een of ander aangeleentheid vermeld in subartikel (1) (g) van daardie artikel, die Hoërhof geag ingestel te wees met ingang van die eerste dag van September 1981; en
(b) vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, uit vir geneemde Hoërhof;

741.—A

PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 151, 1981

CISKEI.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT FOR CISKEI, REGULATIONS FOR THAT COURT, THE VALIDITY OF PROCESS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, AN APPEAL COURT FOR COMMISSIONERS' COURTS AND A DIVORCE COURT IN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF CISKEI AND THE ADAPTATION OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO MASTERS, DEPUTY MASTERS AND ASSISTANT MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. By virtue of the powers vested in me—
(1) by section 34 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby—
(a) with effect from the first day of October 1981, establish a High Court to be known as the High Court of Ciskei (hereinafter referred to as the High Court) for the area referred to in section 2 of the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 of 1972), as defined on the said date, to replace any provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, any Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and any Divorce Court which has jurisdiction in the said area: Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Proclamation in relation to the appointment of a Chief Justice for the High Court, the remuneration and allowances payable to him and the making of regulations in terms of subsection (2B) of the said section 34 regulating any matter mentioned in subsection (1) (g) of that section, the High Court shall be deemed to be established with effect from the first day of September 1981; and
(b) make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto for the said High Court;

7728.—1
Mtshizana still in Ciskei

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

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

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

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

CIVILIAN'S CAMP S OF MESSY

THE ARGUS FRIDAY AUGUST 25 1911
Sebe warns on unfair partition

BLOEMFONTEIN — If granting independence to a national state was a ploy by the South African Government to partition the country unfairly, the consequences would be disastrous, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, warned here last night.

He said some people said this ploy was being used to solve the vexing human relationship problems which plagued the country.

"Indeed, if such should prove to be the ultimate objective which God forbid, the consequences for South Africa will prove disastrous," he told a gathering when he opened the Ciskei urban representative's new residential complex here.

Chief Sebe said there could be little doubt that in the best interest of South Africa and continuing economic progress and prosperity, the labour resources of Ciskeians would continue to be in great demand for decades to come.

"Obviously, alternative solutions must be found to the inhuman approach and attitude currently being displayed towards so-called 'work seekers' such as those in the Western Cape who have suffered such brutal and inhuman treatment."

Chief Sebe said a similar situation did not occur in the Free State which had to be congratulated for the great vision and compassion showed to Ciskeians by the province's administration board.

It was true that until the national state of Ciskei had been adequately developed, so as to provide job opportunities so essential to maintenance of a stable nation, Ciskeians would need to continue coming to South Africa to find employment and the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood.

He warned that if that provision was denied his people as in the Western Cape, "then we are headed for difficult times."

In our approach to independence we have entered into an agreement with the South African Government that will join South Africa and Ciskei into a confederation.

"I am convinced that our future well-being will be founded on the successful growth of this confederation so as to gather all the independent states of Southern Africa into a greater economic and industrial giant — with all its people finding a decent standard of living and that quality of life human dignity that has been denied my people for so long."
Nat glee at Sebe's prison threat

Professor, Mr Nico Olivier, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton.

They visited the territory last weekend to look at conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in resettlement areas.

Chief Sebe's message was an angry one. The impression from the undoubted glee shown by some members of the Government side was that there could hardly have been better news than if it had happened. Even if the entire opposition had been imprisoned and kept there.

Chief Sebe would have done the Government a favour, it seemed, by getting its critical and outspoken Opposition out of the way.

Many thankings were now due to the South African Government's attitude to its own opposition.

They would have been detained in my prison.

The impression from the undoubted glee shown by some members on the Government side was that there could hardly have been better news than if it had happened. Even if the entire opposition had been imprisoned and kept there.

Chief Sebe would have done the Government a favour, it seemed, by getting its critical and outspoken Opposition out of the way.

Not far removed from this kind of thinking was the attitude of some Government members during the heated Assembly debates around the Nyanga squatter issue and the official notice taken against the homeless people.

Some Nationalist speakers seemed to think that criticism of the Government was about the fate of the squatters.

Dr Koornhof accused the official Opposition of 'damaging South Africa irredeemably'.

Mrs Suzman, he said, had spoken, 'in the interests of revolution.'

Later, during exchanges about the demonstration near Parliament on the squatter issue, Mrs Suzman was accused of being 'on the side of anarchy.'

But the whole exercise disclosed volumes about the potential political climate and spirit in the constellation of states envisaged by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It also indicated that the level of the new low watermark reached in relations between the Government and the official Opposition.
EAST LONDON — The Mayor, Mr Donald Card said at the weekend he would back any realistic move by the Duncan Village Community Council to find an area other than Mdantsane for the resettlement of the 40 000 to 50 000 people living in Duncan Village.

Mr Card was approached for comment on a statement in Parliament on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, that the proposal to move the Duncan Village residents had received the support of the East London City Council.

The Duncan Village issue had reached the point of no return, Mr Card said at the weekend. The main problem was the limited amount of land available in the Duncan Village area.

There was about 329 ha available to house 40 000 and possibly 50 000, according to latest estimates. This should be compared to the 720 ha used to house only between 16 000 and 17 000 coloured people.

There was no room for expansion as plans were well advanced for the development of coloured and white housing in adjoining areas.

Asked what the situation would be if the Group Areas Act did not apply, Mr Card said even then most people in Duncan Village would not be able to afford the sub-economic housing rentals in the adjoining areas because of the price of land in those areas.

"Duncan Village is not viable as a separate township. Existing services are very poor and would have to be reconstructed, but these people would not be in a position to even think in terms of doing this."

People were living in shocking conditions there and something would have to be done, Mr Card said.

"On principle I am against people being moved around, but we have reached the stage of no return. At one time we approached the Department of Co-operation for Development and requested that an area be set aside for emergency services and for accommodation people who did not want to go to the Gaskel. We suggested that accommodation for men and their wives in an area near Arndtton, but this was rejected."

The community council's argument was that they did not want to go to the Gaskel, he said.

"I personally would be prepared to back them if they could find an area where there was sufficient land to accommodate them and to provide for future development."

Mr Card said the City Council, as agents for the SA Bantu Trust, had been provided with R11.5 million for the coming year for expansions. More than half of this would be spent on providing an infrastructure at Potdum and after this they would concentrate on housing.

The plan was that Duncan Village would be cleared within two years, Mr Card said. At this stage, there were no definite plans for the area once this had happened, in the light of coloured reluctance to be seen as occupying the homes of displaced blacks. — EDR
The establishment of a high court for the Ciskei was announced in a Government Gazette published here today.

A proclamation by the South African State President establishes the court from October 1.

The court will replace any provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, appeal courts for commissioners' courts, and divorce courts which had jurisdiction in the area.

The seat of the court will be in Zwide, but the Chief Justice may from time to time determine circuit courts.
New tannery at Dimbaza

Zwelitshe — A small tannery, which will create 56 employment opportunities is to be built at Dimbaza by Mfesane Enterprises, a non-profitmaking organisation run by the Dutch Reformed Church.

The vice-chairman of Barclays Bank, Mr Philip Seeales, yesterday presented a cheque of R20 000 to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe for the building of the tannery.

Leather from the tannery will be supplied to a leather safety products factory in Dimbaza which is a subsidiary of Mfesane Enterprises. At present 200 people, some of whom are blind or disabled, are employed at the factory.

After accepting the donation on behalf of Mfesane Enterprises, Chief Sebe said the Dutch Reformed Church had found a formula to assist with the unemployment problems of the district.

He was particularly pleased that the church employed disabled and blind people as this assisted the Department of Health. Chief Sebe said: "It is an unparliamentable sin to merely give money to these people (the blind and the disabled)." The Chief Minister said: "Disabled people must contribute for what they get. They must be given the opportunity to know that they are actually contributing something to the country."

The government should subsidise non-profitmaking enterprises so that disabled people could be given work opportunities, Chief Sebe said.

The Reverend O. A. Cloete, of Mfesane Enterprises, said the industry had been unable to acquire sufficient leather to feed the leather safety products factory, and this was why a tannery would be built.

At full production the company could manufacture over 2 000 gloves — the main commodity — a day if it could get enough leather. It required 3 000 hides a month.

In 1976, a small finishing plant had been built at Dimbaza to supplement the leather supply, but this had been unable to keep up with demand, he said.

Cloete had been obtained from a King William's Town tannery in the past, but was not the correct grade needed for safety leather products.

Mr Cloete emphasised that the money received was a donation to the mother company which would channel the funds to the subsidiary in the form of a loan. Interest and dividends received from the loan would be reinvested to create more job opportunities.

Tracing the history of Mfesane Enterprises, Mr Cloete said it was established in 1976.

Mr Seeales said he had been impressed with the project. The turnover of more than R1 million a year showed the project was indeed a business and not a charity, he said.

DBI.
Sebe says SA 'refuses to think'...

Town Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskei’s Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying: “They refuse to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair.”

The chief minister further warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believing in numbers about 30, could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the “formula” negotiated with the South African Government was not adhered to.

“If they are sent back to Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Therefore the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and what chiefs they owe allegiance to.”

The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people.

These people will not be thrown into stones into the organized tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won’t be destroyed,” Chief Sebe declared.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters would be asked whether they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief. The Ciskei said there was no problem with the squatters as long as the “formula” was adhered to and Ciskei was given enough time to prepare to receive them.

Speaking earlier, the chief minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems. “I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation where men will prefer to go to jail where they will get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas.”

“We are family-oriented people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families to go into the rural areas where they have status and will take the humiliation of migratory labour rather than live in urban areas where there are no jobs.”

Referring to South Africa’s security situation, the chief minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that “people in high places do not know what is happening.”

“The future is terrifying and yet we moderate like we do in the Ciskei. Do not have the backing that the extreme left and right wing groups enjoy.”

No signs of return at Nyanga site...

LAST night there was no sign that any of the Nyanga squatters, deported last week to Transkei, had returned. There is an increase of reports of bus loads of squatters, seen returning to the City.

In an attempt to locate the returning squatters, the Cape Times visited the Nyanga East squatter site, where the homeless hundreds had stayed for about five weeks, and the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, where those who escaped police raids are staying.

At the Nyanga East site several policemen, wearing covers, were standing around a small fire. Three police vans were parked nearby. There were no signs of squatters.

At the Holy Cross Church about 18 tents, housing several hundred people, were pitched and a Red Cross relief caravan stood near the entrance.

People interviewed said that in the way they did not go back to Transkei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and right wing groups enjoy.”
30 escape at court

Staff Reporter

About 30 men who appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Friday broke away from police and escaped while being put into a prison van.

According to witnesses, more than 100 men were in the cells behind the court at the time. They had all appeared in court earlier in the day and had either been sentenced or had their cases postponed.

The witnesses said the men were being taken from their cells and put into a prison van destined for Pollsmoor Prison when some of them "broke loose and stampeded".

Some were already in the van and others still in the cells. About 30 of them managed to get away and ran into the location. The police managed to stop more of them escaping, but made no attempt to recapture those who got away," a witness said.

He said there were six policemen stationed at the court. None was armed.

Govt offer on squatter children

Staff Reporter

The Department of Co-operation and Development has offered to take children separated from their mothers in the recent police raid in Nyanga back to their mothers in Transkei provided they could be contacted.

In a statement, the director-general of the department, Mr J H T Mills, said that during the raids, special care had been taken to avoid separating mothers and children.

However, he accepted that children who were not at the camp during the raid could have become separated.

He offered to help mothers who claimed that their children were still in the Cape find their children at the expense of the department.
teaches mothers

**Nutrition Unit**

1. The importance of the family in nutrition education.
2. The role of the mother in teaching nutrition to children.
3. The effects of inadequate nutrition on children.
4. The importance of providing nutritious meals to school children.

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**Brooken homes cause**

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**Malnutrition—Study**
Squatters: Influx control futile

Chief Reporter

THE PLIGHT of thousands of rootless, illegal and officially unwanted blacks in the Western Cape has highlighted a situation in which the facts and figures show influx control is fast becoming a futile exercise.

A study of government and other statistics indicates that a continuing and increasing flow of black workers to the cities — many of them followed by their families — is going to be unavoidable.

None of the black homelands is able to support itself economically and, in fact, each is heavily dependent, in a neo-colonial way, on Pretoria and the South African taxpayer for subsistence.

South Africa spent a massive R312,523,923 in grants and services to Transkei in 1979/80 and in addition, South Africa’s payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R761 million.

Drift to cities

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said the government is trying to create job opportunities for blacks in the black states to eliminate the drift to the cities and the consequent squatter problem. But in fact the government has come nowhere near achieving this objective.

Investigations have shown there are insufficient job opportunities in the homelands, most of them with high birth rates, and for years to come blacks will have to seek a living in the urban areas.

Apart from anything else, spiralling fuel prices and fuel-conservation measures are said to be having a negative effect on the desired rate of industrial growth in the homelands.

The Co-operation for Economic Development — the public body responsible for co-ordinating development in the homelands — disclosed last year that R1,721 million had so far been invested in homeland development projects.

Nowhere near

There were a total of 208 industrial enterprises operating in the homelands and these had created a potential of about 50,000 jobs for homeland residents. But this comes nowhere near providing sufficient employment opportunities in these areas.

Not only are the homeland governments heavily dependent on the Pretoria government, they also find themselves with little room for manoeuvre.

Research done by the SA Institute of Race Relations shows that the states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are able to generate, in round figures, only 23 percent, 33 percent and 22 percent respectively of their national revenues.

The percentage of their nationals who live permanently in South Africa and who are dependent on this country for a livelihood are 46, 44 and 24 percent respectively.

Unable to provide sufficient work for their growing labour forces, these states are dependent on South Africa to absorb their citizens as migrant labourers.

According to research done by Dr Sean Cronin of the SARIE, for every job created in Transkei there are 120 potential work-seekers.

The Prime Minister, Mr F W Botha, speaking at an Association conference in Johannesburg last year, admitted it was impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each homeland in such a way that it would become economically viable on its own.

The harsh reality in South Africa, he said, was that economic activity was still concentrated in the four large metropolitan growth poles — the Pretoria/Pretoria/T Vereeniging area, Durban/Port Elizabeth/Umhlanga area.

‘Rural slums’

The Ciskei, which has also opted for independence in spite of the United Commission’s advice not to do so on present terms, has been described in an Eastern Cape newspaper investigation as a vast and teeming rural slum, with women and children forced to live in hopeless conditions.

A report on this probe said: ‘No other conclusion is possible after visits to several settlements where thousands of women and children live in an existence on land as stony and barren, as desolate and forbidding as a Martian landscape.’

A Progressive Federal Party study group that visited resettlement areas in the Ciskei this month returned to Cape Town with much the same impressions.

The situation in which Nyanga has now become a cluster of squats is aggravated by large-scale unemployment among blacks in South Africa — to be as high as 25 percent by some economists.

In an article in the journal Outlook, Dr Jos Gerson, a University of Cape Town academic, says influx control has contributed to exceptionally high unemployment among black women, who are virtually locked into the homelands unless they migrate illegally.

UP 739
CAPE TOWN — The consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be finalised before the homeland’s independence on December 4, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

He also said that he hoped the consolidation of the other homelands and independent states would be finalised within the next 12 months.

Speaking in Parliament during the debate on his vote, Mr. Botha said the consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be speeded up so that the final plans would be available before December 4.

"Before independence, the consolidation proposals will be submitted to Parliament, after the cabinet has approved them," Mr. Botha said.

The process for the Ciskei would be speeded up so that a full picture would be available before December 4 for the area.

Once the proposals had been approved by Parliament, the boundaries of the independent Ciskei would be finalised, he said.

But the Ciskei Government has made it clear that it regards these proposals as temporary.

On a number of occasions, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, who is certain to head the independent government after December 4, has said that the historical boundaries of the Ciskei are all the land between the Fish and Kei Rivers, the Indian Ocean and the Stormberg Mountains.

The South African Government has made it clear that it does not accept these claims, but the Ciskei Government has said it will negotiate about more land after independence.

In his speech, the Prime Minister also strongly rejected a claim by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, Mr. Colin Eglini, that the government wanted to dominate independent governments.

Mr. Botha said his government negotiated with the governments of these states on the basis of equality.

He gave figures for the sums of money paid to Transkei since 1977 to show his government’s contribution to the development of the country.

For example, the South African Government was spending R35 million on projects in Transkei during the current financial year.

Mr. Botha wanted to know why a more positive attitude was not presented to the world about the land which was being handed over to the homelands.

Only 35 per cent of the country received 500 mm of rain a year and of this 75 per cent was in the black states. It was of the best agricultural land in the country. — PC-PS.
NEW GISEKIA CHIEF JUSTICE

CAPE TOWN: Mr Justice D S de Wet of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court has been seconded to the Giskeia High Court from September 1. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the State President had approved the appointment in terms of the National States Constitution Act.
Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludulisi area of Maluti by the Ciskei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DHR.
Ft Hare takes over business aid institute

ALICE — The control of the Ciskei Institute of Management has been taken over from Stellenbosch University by the University of Fort Hare and it is now called the Fort Hare Institute of Management.

No significant changes were made in the personnel structure of the institute: Mr Vuya Ngcekani and Mr Mara Mdlayi are still on the staff and Professor J. Steenekamp, head of the Department of Business Economics at Fort Hare, is the acting director. The responsibility for the development and presentation of suitable business management courses rests mainly on Mr Ngcekani and Mr Mdlayi but they are assisted by specialists from the private sector and academic staff of Fort Hare. In addition to the courses it provides, the institute also offers consultation services to local businessmen.

In a statement, Prof Steenekamp said experience in the United States, Western Europe, the Republic of China and South Africa had proved that individual consultation was one of the most successful methods of management assistance to small business.

He said that generally speaking, small businessmen learnt mainly through personal contact.

Since Fort Hare had taken over the institute, the need for an effective consultation service to the Ciskei businessman had been realised.

In this regard, Mr E. Heath from the Department of Business Economics at Fort Hare had made a study of the consultation service offered by similar institutions to small businessmen, Prof Steenekamp said. — DDC.
Pensioner Claims Torture

A 63-YEAR-OLD pensioner told a Zwelitsha Magistrates Court how Ciskeian police used electric shocks on his private parts after his wife had been accused of witchcraft.

Mr Wilson Ntame (63) of Zwelitsha Township was giving evidence in the trial of Constable B Mavuso (44), Constable K Mguba (28), Constable T Nqophondo (33), Mr A Dyomase (no age given) and Mr K Matsheketwa (63), all of Zwelitsha. They have all pleaded not guilty to charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm before Mr G P Maritz.

Mr Ntame told the court that on December 16 last year a group of policemen had come to his house and asked him where an alleged “zombie” was hidden. That was after his wife had been taken to the police station the previous night after being accused of witchcraft.

Mr Ntame said when he told the policemen he had no idea about what they were asking, they assaulted him with sjamboks and batons.

One policeman ordered him to take off his trousers and a battery-operated gadget was used on his private parts to give him electric shocks.

DOG

Mr Ntame said on that day Constable Mavuso and Constable Mquba in the company of other policemen came to his house with his wife and another woman.

The women were assaulted in front of his house until his wife collapsed. She was then dragged into the yard in a manner that “does not befit a dog.”

He said he was told by doctors he had a bent rib as a result of the assault.

The case was postponed to September 17 and all the accused were released on their own recognisances.

Sapa.
The Assembly - The Venters Commission had drafted a R27 million plan for the resettlement areas of the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Die Koomhof, said yesterday.

He said during the debate on his vote, in which the Progressive Federal Party proposed a reduction in both his salary and that of the Deputy Minister, Dr George Morison, that this R27 million plan was just for the Ciskei.

The Venters Commission, which is chaired by the other deputy minister, Mr. Geert Louw, was jointly appointed by the South African and Ciskei governments to implement the resettlement plan.

Dr Koomhof said the commission's plan was aimed at creating jobs in the Ciskei.

FAS - Already R0.6 million had been given for work such as pemba - a resettlement area in the homeland where people had really settled down.

Through this 13,000 job opportunities have been created in the Ciskei by the government.

A R2.2 million allocation followed his visit to the areas concerned.

A further R2.25 million had been allocated after the Minister of Finance, Mr. Moleo Tloko, had visited the area.

Dr Koomhof said R7.25 million had been allocated for drought relief while another R500,000 had been set aside for the problem of rioting.

Dr Koomhof, who has proposed that 70,000 people be brought from areas where there is no employment of jobs in the Ciskei, the matched land.

The Board's stand that no interest should be capitalised on inventories that are routinely manufactured on a repetitive basis, because, in the Board's judgment the informational benefits received by doing so is outweighed by the costs involved.

The allocation of interest to inventories has little effect on periodic earnings because of the "roll-over" effect, i.e. the amount of interest capitalised in a period tends to be offset by amortisation of previously capitalised interest.

The Board's stand that no interest should be capitalised on inventories that require an extended maturation period, e.g. aging whiskeys, is a direct reversal of what they proposed in the ED. Their logic behind this is that it is not appropriate to capitalise interest as a holding cost.
EAST LONDON — A claim by a Durban attorney, Mr. G. M. Mxenge, that the Ciskei police had handed Transkei attorney Mr. Louis Mtshizana to the Transkei police was denied by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngcema.

Mr Mtshizana, who had been banished by the Transkei Government to the Luddudini area in Transkei, was released by the Ciskei police last week. He had been arrested in the Ciskei on August 11.

Mr Mxenge said his information was that Mr Mtshizana had been driven to a border post and handed over to the Transkei police.

When Mr Mxenge's claim was put to General Ngcema yesterday, he said: "That is not correct." Earlier he had said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Mtshizana.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, was reported by friends to have been trying to trace her husband in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend.

However, she would not comment yesterday. She said the mind was too occupied with problems to be able to do anything.

— DDR
### Revision

| 12.140 | Chapter 9.1 |
| 12.540 | 12.640 | 12.740 |

### Notes
- The Income Tax Act
- Examples
- Memorized
- Illustrative

### Questions
1. 6.1.16.9
2. 6.1.17.9
3. 6.1.18.9
4. 6.1.19.9
5. 6.1.20.9

### October 1981

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**King's Williams Town**

Mr. M. M. Macleod, Treasurer


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**September 21**

Kingsfield House

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**September 16**

Kingsfield House

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**September 17**

Kingsfield House
Post Reporter

THE president of the non-racial Border Rugby Union and King and Districts Rugby Union (Kaduna), Mr A M Nyambo, of Zwezida, and two other rugby officials were detained by the Cricket police yesterday.

The others are Mr Douglas Maka, the general-secretary, and Mr J. Mabuyu, the treasurer, both Cricket Government civil servants.

According to the spokesman for Kaduna, it appeared the three officials were asked to report to the offices of the Cricket Central Intelligence Service in Zwezida on Saturday morning but ignored the order.

He said Mr Nyambo was detained yesterday morning and the two other officials ordered to call at the CIS offices.

The head of the CIS, Brigadier Charles Obie, was an available for comment.

Rugby man detained 165
EASTLONDON - The Ciskei High Court will relieve much of the criminal load in East London and King William's Town, the Judge President of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice J. D. Cloete, said here last night.

Speaking at the president's banquet of the East London attorneys' association, Justice Cloete said careful consideration would have to be given to the adjustments that the establishment of the Ciskei High Court would entail.

The court, which is to be established on October 1, was a new development in the Eastern Cape and would affect the function of the Supreme Court in East London and King William's Town.

Justice Cloete said he was deeply disturbed by the increase in violent crime at every level in South Africa, though this was not a phenomenon unique to South Africa.

"The lawyer has a duty to cope with this advance of ever-increasing anarchy," he said. "He cannot escape involvement in it."

Quoting from the British judge, Lord Tomlin, Justice Cloete said the maintenance of the intellectual honesty of lawyers was a matter of the first importance.

The new president of the East London attorneys' association is Mr John Vermaak who replaces Mr John Vermaak. The new vice-president is Mr Hymie Touyz. - DDR

Continues as long as the investment is used, Bierman says that

"interest during construction would be no different than interest during the operating period." 13

Arthur Young & Co concur:

"Interest is both an acquisition cost and a holding cost - as an element of asset cost it neither stops nor changes its character when an asset begins or ceases to be under active development. It is continuous and unchanging as long as the asset is owned." 14
scheme for Ciskei

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —
The Wentzel Commission had drafted a R27-million plan for the resettlement areas of the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the debate on his vote, in which the Progressive Federal Party proposed a reduction in both his salary and that of the deputy minister, Dr George Morrison, the minister said this R27-million plan was "just for the Ciskei".

The Wentzel Commission, chaired by the other deputy minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, was jointly appointed by the South African and Ciskei governments to investigate the resettlement areas.

Dr Koornhof said the Wentzel plan was aimed at creating jobs in the Ciskei. R0.5 million had already been given to Ciskei for areas such as Okonjima — one of the resettlement areas in the homeland — where "people had really got sore".

"Through this 15,000 job opportunities have been created in the Ciskei," Dr Koornhof said.

The minister said that after his visit to the areas concerned, R0.5 million had been allocated to Ciskei.

A further R1.25 million had been allocated after the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had visited the area.

Dr Koornhof said R7.25 million had been allocated to Ciskei for drought relief.

Another R3.25 million had been "swung" from the profits of liquor sales in the white areas for Ciskei.

This meant that some R20 million was being spent in Ciskei on relief programmes for the creation of jobs in Ciskei, the minister said.

"Not just hundreds, but thousands of jobs will be created as a result of this action," Dr Koornhof said.

Instead of praising the government for this action, the official Opposition, particularly the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Sussman, had criticized and had been insulting, he said.

"He himself had been to areas like Okonjima long before MPs from the PPP had been there, but, unlike the PPP, he had tried to do something about the situation, instead of just talking," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said he was concerned that speeches by PPP MPs were destroying hope in South Africa.

"I am concerned that we should give hope to the black person and give hope to black children, because if we give hope to them, we give hope to my children and all white
Another Kadru man held

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Another executive member of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru), an affiliate of the non-racial South African Rugby Union, Mr A. F. Tyulu, has been detained by the Ciskei Police, according to Kadru's assistant general secretary, Mr Phila Ngqumba.

Mr Tyulu is the senior vice-president of Kadru and general secretary of the Border Cricket Board.

Other Kadru executive members — who are also Ciskei civil servants — detained with him are the general secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, and the treasurer, Mr F. Mabeco.

The president of Kadru and the Border Rugby Union, Mr A. M. Nyondo, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at work at a furniture shop here on Monday as well.

The head of the Ciskei Security Service, Brig Charles Sebe, said he did not wish to comment. — DDB
PFP bid to prevent Ciskei independence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Official Opposition is to take the strongest possible objection in Parliament to the proposed independence of the Ciskei by opposing the bill to grant the homeland independence at the first reading tomorrow.

The Status of Ciskei Bill is to be read for the first time in Parliament tomorrow.

The bill, which is to be moved by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, will provide for the independence of the Ciskei and related matters.

But the Progressive Federal Party is to take the unusual step of opposing the first reading — as it did with the legislation which granted the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

This procedure is aimed at preventing the government from introducing the bill, whereas the principle of independence of the Ciskei will be argued at the second reading.

The move, which resulted in an unsuccessful application in the Cape Supreme Court by two Ciskeians exiled in Transkei to prevent the legislation being discussed, will be opposed by the government and there is little doubt that the PFP bid will be defeated.

But the legislative battle is likely to be heated and lengthy.

"It has already been announced that Ciskei will get its independence on December 4 this year and unless the exiled Ciskeians, Chief Ford Mpangela and Mr. Kaizer Dweka, go ahead with their main application in the Supreme Court, and it succeeds, it then will be legally separated from South Africa." (News by Barry Street, Press Gallery, House of Assembly).
8. Mr. E. K. Moorecroft asked the Minister of Cooperation and Development:

(1) Whether the people of the Mgwali settlement near Stutterheim are to be moved; if so, (a) how many are to be moved, (b) where and (c) when will they be moved and (d) what accommodation and (ii) how many houses will be provided in the area to which they are to be moved;

(2) whether (a) schools, (b) clinics and (c) running water will be provided in such area?

The Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) Yes. The Mgwali Reserve in the district of Stutterheim is a badly situated Black area which has been earmarked to be resettled. Negotiations have recently been conducted with the Black community concerned and the Government of the Ciskei but no survey has as yet been undertaken to determine the exact number of people involved. It is the intention to resettle the Black community of Mgwali in the Frankfort area in the vicinity of King William's Town but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement project.

The type of housing and number of houses to be provided on the compensatory land are presently being discussed with the Ciskei Government and particulars in this respect are therefore not yet available.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) Yes.
Drought hits garden scheme

KING WILLIAM’S TOWN

— Lack of water at the Zwelelinga resettlement area in the district of Whittlesea had been a problem as the area had experienced drought ever since the people from Glen Grey moved there five years ago. Mr Ray Magida, Border Council of Churches community worker, said in his report at the annual meeting.

The community’s biggest enterprise was improving conditions through gardening for better nutrition, he said. The first stage was fencing their plots as these people keep small stock that would destroy their vegetables. A local agricultural officer had been invited to demonstrate how to lay out plots and types of seeds to be used seasonally.

“It is hoped that this system among the families will provide good motivation for the people to work together cooperatively to achieve other goals,” said Mr Magida.

Mr Magida said in addition to the vegetable gardens, the community had requested peach trees and 300 varieties had been ordered.

“Lack of water is their greatest problem, as the area is characterised by drought. For instance, ever since the families were resettled here five years ago there has never been a season with good rainfall.

“The situation has also been aggravated by the uneven distribution of water taps. This makes it difficult for the families to water their gardens.”

— DHR.
21 held since June - report

KING WILLIAM’S TOWN - Twenty-one people have been in detention under the Terrorism Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations in the Border region since June, according to the report of the Dependants’ Conference read at the annual meeting of the Border Council of Churches here yesterday.

The report said that almost all those detained under the Ciskei regulation R252 had been charged.

Of the 21 detainees, 15 were being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, two under R252 and it was not known under which Act four detained by the South African Security Police were being held, the report said.

It said Mr Luyanda Mavekiso and Mr Joseph Kobo had been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The four detained by the South African Security Police came from Alice. They are Mr Russell Mbang and Mr Thamsanga Diek, who were detained on August 11, and Mr Stanford Thwani and Mr Baba Bolo, who were detained on August 11, and Mr Stanford Thwani and Mr Baba Bolo, who were detained on August 15 and 17.

Those detained under Section Six are Mr Jeffrey Keye, Mr Mabona Duma, Mr Bulelani Dvani, Mr William Moses, Miss N. Booi, Mrs Nombonzil Booi, Miss Noyhose July, Mr Malusi Kunene, Mr M. John, Mr Nceba Mahlangeni, Mr Vuyisile Kese, Mr Dumisa Maninjwa, Mr Welile Maninjwa, Mr Mzimasi Venile and Mr Thobile Maninjwa.
DEPARTAMENT VAN JUSTISIE
No. 1849 4 September 1981
INSTELLING VAN 'N GEVANGENIS TE MANDANTSANE

Dit het die Minister van Gevangenisse behaag om krag- tens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenisse, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring daarvan te gee dat die gevangenis te Mandantsane, geleë op Perscel 3712 van Plot 6, groot 17 808 hektaar, met ingang van 1 Junie 1981 as 'n gevangenis en gevangenismaakse ingestel word en dat die inrigting as Mandantsanegevangenis bekend staan.

VERANDERING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE GRENE VAN DIE DISTRIKTE CATHCART, FORT BEAUFORT, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, OOS-LONDEN, QUEENSTOWN, STOCKENSTRÖM EN STUTTERHEIM

Kragteens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (e) en (1) van die Wet op Landdroshoeve, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944) gee ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, hierby kennis dat ek—

(a) Proklamase 138 van 1879 en Goewermskennis- gewing 991 van 1977 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Cathcart te heromskryf soos in Bylae A uitgeees; en
(b) Proklamase 47 van 1928 en Bylae B van Goewermskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Fort Beaufort uit te brei deur die insluiting van die gebied soos in Bylae B uitgeees; en
(c) (f) Proklamase 21 van 1937 en Bylae C van Goewermskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik King William's Town te heromskryf soos in Bylae C uitgeees; en
(d) Goewermskennisgewing 2087 van 1976 en 2551 van 1979 intrek; en
(e) Proklamase 217 van 1933 en Bylae A van Goewermskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Oos-Londen uit te brei deur die insluiting van die gebied soos in Bylae D uitgeees; en
(f) Proklamase 51 van 1930 en Bylae E van Goewermskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Queenstown te heromskryf soos in Bylae E uitgeees; en
(g) Proklamase 47 van 1928 en Bylae F van Goewermskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Stekenslroom in te kort deur die gebied in Bylae F uitgeees daarvan uit te sluit; en
(h) Proklamase 211 van 1935 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Stutterheim in te kort deur die gebied in Bylae G uitgeees daarvan uit te sluit.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE A

Begin by die punt waar die verlenging noordooswaarts van die noordweslike grens van die plaas Riversdale 1, administratiewe distrik Cathcart, die middel van die Swart-Kei rivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts met die middel van genoemde Swart-Kei rivier langs tot by die middel van die Wit-Kei rivier; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts met die middel van die Groot-Kei rivier langs tot by die middel van die Thomasrivier, daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die middel van genoemde Thomasrivier.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
No. 1849 4 September 1981

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRISON IN MANDANTSANE

The Minister of Prisons has been pleased, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), as amended, to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 June 1981, of the prison at Mandantsane, situated on Site 3712 of Plot 6, Mandantsane, in extent 17 808 hectares, as a prison and prison site, which institution shall be known as Mandantsane Prison.

ALTERATION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE DISTRICTS OF CATHCART, FORT BEAUFORT, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, EAST LONDON, QUEENSTOWN, STOCKENSTRÖM AND STUTTERHEIM

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (c) and (1) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee hereby give notice that I—

(a) amend Proclamation 138 of 1879 and Government Notice 991 of 1977 by redefining the local limits of the District of Cathcart as set out in Schedule A hereto;
(b) amend Proclamation 47 of 1928 and Schedule B of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by increasing the local limits of the District of Fort Beaufort by the inclusion of the area as set out in Schedule B hereto;
(c) (f) amend Proclamation 21 of 1937 and Schedule C of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by redefining the local limits of the District of King William's Town as set out in Schedule C hereto; and
(ii) withdraw Government Notices 2087 of 1976 and 2551 of 1979;
(d) amend Proclamation 217 of 1933 and Schedule A of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by increasing the local limits of the District of East London by the inclusion of the area set out in Schedule D hereto;
(e) amend Proclamation 51 of 1930 and Schedule E of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by redefining the local limits of the District of Queenstown as set out in Schedule E hereto;
(f) amend Proclamation 47 of 1928 and Schedule F of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by decreasing the local limits of the District of Stekenström by the exclusion of the area set out in Schedule F hereto;
(g) amend Proclamation 211 of 1935 by decreasing the local limits of the District of Stutterheim by the exclusion of the area set out in Schedule G hereto.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE A

Beginning at the point where the prolongation northwards of the north-western boundary of the farm Riversdale 1, Administrative District of Cathcart, intersects the middle of the Zwart Kei River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the said Zwart Kei River to the middle of the White Kei River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the Great Kei River to the middle of the Thomas River; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Thomas River to the point where it is
21 detained in Border area since June

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN -- Twenty-one people had been detained under the Terrorism Act and the executive emergency regulations (R32) in the Border region since June, according to a report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Border Council of Churches in King William's Town yesterday.

The report said almost 11 of those detained under R32 had been "charged".

Of the 21 detainees, 15 were being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, two under R32 and four detained by the South African Security Police, but the Act under which they had been detained was not known, the report said.

Also at the meeting, the executive of the Border Council of Churches passed unanimously a resolution rejecting an allegation by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piel Koornhof, that the council was part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order.

The resolution further condemned the "inhuman treatment" of forcibly removing people from Nanga.

The resolution was in reaction to Dr Koornhof's statement last week accusing the council of being part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order by assisting deported Nanga squatters to return to Cape Town.

The resolution read: "The Border Council of Churches, which is the representative body of churches in this area, rejects categorically the accusation that the BCC is part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order.

The council expresses grave concern at the inhuman treatment of people deported forcibly from Nanga to the Border where there is no hope of immediate employment."

The law created "scope, stress and uncertainty."
Once the decision to capitalise has been made, certain practical problems have to be considered. In this chapter I have studied the major controversial areas, and where I have thought necessary, have suggested feasible solutions.

4.1 Qualifying Assets

4.1.1 Self-Constructed Assets

FASB 34 defines qualifying assets, i.e. those assets on which interest may be capitalised, as

a) "Assets that are constructed or otherwise produced for an enterprise's own use (including assets constructed or produced for the enterprise by others for which deposits or progress payments have been made)"; and

b) "Assets intended for sale or lease that are constructed or otherwise produced as discrete projects (e.g., ships or real estate developments)."

Therefore, with regard to assets constructed in the above circumstances, there is no problem, and such assets, e.g. Plant and Machinery, qualify for interest capitalisation. This is logical - if the cost of funds used to construct an asset is expensed, it would create the impression that management is not optimizing its return on capital, whereas they are in fact using the funds to generate the future
Crime blitz thwarts tipplers

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Police carried out a blitz on crime at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza over the weekend.

And the people most affected were tipplers, who found every shebeen they went to being visited by police and parabats who told them only residents of the houses could be allowed to stay.

The head of combined services in the Ciskei, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said this was normal police routine crime prevention activity.

Asked whether the move had anything to do with the move to legalise shebeens, he said the move was not directed at shebeens specifically. "We have had no instruction from our government to do anything on shebeens," he said.

"All we were doing was clearing up any places we thought could possibly lead to crime being committed."

Brig Sebe said the operation was successful and had ended in a few arrests.
— DDR
Secondly, for example, there are differences in the age, race, and education levels of the people who are self-employed. Small-scale operators tend to locate their businesses on larger plots than those working for large corporations. This means that the contributions of the small-scale operators are often overlooked.

Other workers may work on roads and contribute to the general portion of road costs paid for out of license revenues which are unrelated to the actual travel costs. This means that workers do not pay the true cost of road use, and again lead to the further outworn of urban areas.

Many roads are currently financed out of generally city revenues, which a wise charge could be made. However, the political system of...
Union condemns police swoop on Ciskei workers

Labour Reporter

The mass detention by the Ciskei police at the weekend of 205 workers near Mdantsane township has been condemned by trade union leaders.

And in Durban, the Secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Sam Kikine, told our correspondent today that he would be lodging an appeal to the Minister of Manpower and Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, asking him to stop the Ciskeian police from detaining his members.

"It is in the interests of the Government to stop the Ciskeians from interfering with its workers. With the continual harassment of our members following recent detention of key officials, it appears quite clear that the Ciskeians are out to crush our organisation," Mr Kikine said.

The workers, members of several unregistered trade unions in the East London area, were detained after the three buses in which they were travelling were stopped by Ciskei police.

They are being held under the homeland's Proclamation R295 which provides for three month's detention without trial.

Among those detained are shop stewards and branch secretaries of the Saziwe, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The general secretary of the GWU, Mr Dave Lewis, said the union was appalled by the detentions. This was an "hysterical police action," he said.

The GWU's East London branch secretary, Mr David Thandani, was among the detained.

BLACK POWER

The workers had gone to East London to hear a report-back on last month's conference in Cape Town at which the unions had condemned the Ciskei's attacks on unionists.

The head of the Ciskei's security police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, has said the detained workers had shouted black power slogans and given black power salutes.

He said the charges would be under the Rictous Assemblies Act.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Two Ciskeian Government officials and executive members of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) last week were released yesterday and banned from Zwelitsha, according to their relatives.

Mr Douglas Maku, general secretary of Kadru, and a Border cricketer, has been banished from the Ciskei. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by police, according to a relative.

Mr F. Mabose, a Kadru treasurer, was apparently driven to Whittlesea where he originally came from.

The fate of the other two detainees, the president of the Border Rugby Union and Kadru, Mr A. M. Nyondo, and the senior vice-president of Kadru, Mr A. F. Tyulu, was not known last night.

Mr Tyulu is also a government official and Mr Nyondo worked for a furniture shop here.

Mr Maku was served with an expulsion order signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under Proclamation R252.

According to the order, Mr Maku is prohibited from being or remaining in any place whatsoever in the Ciskei.

A tenant at the government flats where Mr Maku lives said Mr Maku was brought there by Ciskeian police and told to pack his belongings.

He said Mr Maku told him he was being taken to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Maku, a senior Ciskei Government clerk, had been in the civil service since 1977.

Mr Mabose's relatives said he was taken home yesterday afternoon and told he should pack his personal belongings. Mr Mabose said he was being taken to Hewu.

Mr Mabose left behind his wife, a clerk at the Zwelitsha magistrate's offices.

The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was not available for comment. — DDR.

were arrested as they alighted from the bus on the pretext of “singing freedom songs, denouncing the present system of government and waving black power salutes.” He said the detainees would be charged within three weeks.

One worker, who claimed to have witnessed the event, said Ciskei police were waiting at the bus terminus when a bus loaded with workers arrived. As they were getting off, they were ordered by armed Ciskei police to board again and the bus was driven to the Mntatane police station where the passengers got off.

He said that another police station was being used to re-route and also directed to the police station.

Mr Thozamile Gwata, the national president of Sasa, said the workers of East London were sick and tired of harassment and intimidation by the Ciskei police and the time was coming when they would not tolerate such actions any more.

"The workers had been waiting for some time at the Lower Bredasdorp bus stop, singing songs and enjoying themselves. Yet no action was taken against them by the South African Police.

"What are the rulers of Ciskei up to?

"We once again appeal to the UN."
Anger mounts in wake of Ciskei detentions

Post Reporters

THE massive Ciskei police swoop on 206 Mdantsane trade unionists has been condemned by black and white politicians, one of whom said it seemed that Chief Lennox Sebe's government had "declared war" on unions.

And in his first reaction to Sunday's detentions, Chief Sebe said the unionists had been taken into custody "to ensure their own safety".

He accused them of a serious breach of security in that they allegedly sang songs "about killing policemen on the very spot where a bomb exploded on Friday".

He was referring to the blast of a Russian-made bomb at an Mdantsane bus terminus which killed the man who planted it.

"Feelings are running high about that bomb. It could have killed innocent people on their way to work. People who felt that their lives and the lives of the families could have been endangered might have attacked the trade unionists."

"And I fail to see what the kind of policemen has to do with better conditions in factories," Chief Sebe said.

The singing of freedom songs could have led to "nasty clashes".

The official Opposition's chief spokesman on labour matters, Dr Alex Boraine, condemned the detentions, saying it seemed the Ciskei government had "declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace".

The action of the Ciskei authorities was also condemned by the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, as "an arrogant misuse of dictatorial powers by these sellouts".

Blacks had been watching "with increasing apprehension and disgust the burgeoning development of this type of government in the homelands", Dr Motlana said in accusing the South African Government of cleverly removing the responsibility for the control of blacks "to the puppets it has created".

Chief Sebe was to have addressed the biennial congress of the South African Institute of Housing in Port Elizabeth today but cancelled his appearance and nominated his Minister of Health, Mr Maku, to deliver his speech on his behalf.

The 206 unionists detained were held on Sunday night on their return to Mdantsane from a union meeting in East London.

Dr Boraine said: "Trade unions are here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers."

"In acting against trade union leadership, the Ciskei government is doing great harm to the interests of thousands of workers."

"I call on the Minister of Manpower to dissociate himself from this further harassment because it is crystal clear that the 206 people involved have been picked up because of their trade union activities and for no other reason."

The Ciskei police have said that the detainees would probably be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They are members of the South African Institute of Housing in Port Elizabeth today but cancelled his appearance and nominated his Minister of Health, Mr Maku, to deliver his speech on his behalf.

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EAST LONDON — A spokesman for an East London firm yesterday expressed concern about disruption caused by the detention of 205 trade union members by the Civil police on Sunday night.

Several other firms which are said by the unions to employ the detainees could not ascertain whether any of their employees were involved.

Mr Wayne Hanra, the personnel manager of Johnson and Johnson, said he was concerned with the disruption the detentions had caused at his factory.

"We are currently endeavouring to establish which Johnson and Johnson employees are involved, what charges are to be brought against them and when they are to be charged.

"With regard to pay, we will treat each individual case on its merits, generally, however, we will pay employees who are being detained without charges being brought against them.

"We will, however, be obliged to employ temporary labour for as long as necessary and until the situation is resolved."

A spokesman for Chiron, SA, said the company did not wish to prejudge the situation and if any of those involved were charged and found guilty there would be treated the same as any other offender. He was uncertain as to what the company policy was with regard to paying workers detained without pay.

A spokesman for Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) said that by agreement with the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers, workers at the plant were paid according to the time worked. He said it was an economic question as to whether detained workers would be paid because he did not know of any detainees from his firm.

Investors, creditors and other analysts are able to compute certain fixed-charge coverage ratios (e.g. times interest earned) and other ratios that will enable them to assess an enterprise's periodic performance. For this reason it is imperative that the amount of interest capitalised in a period be disclosed, although such disclosure will not by itself enable the effects of capitalised interest to be gauged. It has also been suggested that the estimated portion of depreciation representing amortisation of previously capitalised interest be disclosed. A combination of these two would then place all necessary information in the hands of users and they could interpret this as they wish. However, this will entail a lot of extra bookkeeping.

The SEC recommended disclosure of

i) the amount of interest capitalised;

ii) the reason for the policy, and the way in
The mass detention by the Ciskei police at the weekend of 205 workers near Mdantsane township has been condemned by trade union leaders.

Sharp condemnation has come from the three unions involved—the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU), and the General Workers Union (GWU).

They are being held under the Homelands Proclamation 252 which provides for three-month detention without trial.

The arrest occurred on three buses carrying workers returning from a joint union meeting at a cinema in Beaufort West.

Brigadier Sible said they were arrested, as they alighted from the buses, for singing freedom songs, denouncing the present system of government and waving black power salutes. He said the detainees would be charged within three weeks.

One worker, who claimed to have witnessed the event, said the workers were getting off, they were ordered by armed Ciskei police to board again, and the bus was driven to the Mdantsane police station where the people inside were ordered to disembark. He said that another two buses were stopped en route and also directed to the police station.

Mr. Thomas Gqepa, the national president of SAAWU, said the workers of Umtata London were sick and tired of being harassed and intimidated by the Ciskei police, and the time had come when they would no longer tolerate such actions.

Mr. Jan Theron, the general secretary of the AFCWU, called on all employers of East London to "distance themselves from this brute intimidation."

Among those detained are Mr. Luhumile Mzimela and Miss Noma Mquoti, who work for SAAWU; Mr. Melvin Mapanye, the treasurer of SAAWU; and Mr. David Mphandula, the branch secretary of the GWU; and Mr. Andile Mfumza, the secretary of the Khonke Workers Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>UNITED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
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<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above is not complete and some numbers are missing.

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Detention anger
Unions discuss detention of 205 Ciskei members

THE Ciskei government's swoop on 205 members of three trade unions active in East London may be challenged in court, according to unions who were to have met in Cape Town last night.

In another development, unions in Cape Town were to meet last night to discuss action in the light of the detentions, which have caused widespread shock among unions and some employers.

The meeting follows a decision by independent unions last month, to hold inter-union "solidarity" meetings on important issues and will be the first such inter-union meeting held.

And the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thabo Ntuli, has warned that the detentions may further inflame passions in the East London area.

"Workers are already extremely angry with the Ciskei government and we have been urging them to adopt a low-profile approach. This sort of action will only make them more angry," he said.

By late yesterday, none of the 205 workers had been released.

Sawu's general secretary, Mr Samuel Rikine, said yesterday that the union would be meeting its lawyers in Johannesburg today to decide whether there were grounds for a legal action on behalf of the detained unionists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Interest in 1978</th>
<th>Earnings 1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armco</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celanese</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decro</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Pont</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes To</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.H. Macy</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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<td>Merck</td>
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<td>2.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polaroid</td>
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<td>2.6%</td>
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<td>Union Carbide</td>
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<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Technologies</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: Lee J. Seidler - Bear, Stearns & Co.
(based on 1978 data)

A different survey carried out in the U.S.A. found that if companies had to expense their previously capitalised interest, the result would range from a decrease in EPS of 296.83%, to a minimum decrease of less than 1%. Obviously,
Housing crisis fought from rear - Maku

PORT ELIZABETH — The South African Government was fighting a rear-guard action instead of launching a frontal attack on the housing crisis, the Minister of Health and Welfare of the Ciskei, Dr B. R. Maku, said here yesterday.

The battle to provide housing was being lost and some aspects of government policy were hampering the solution, he told the congress of the SA Institute of Housing.

Dr Maku called for a fresh approach, a definite housing policy and the financial and political commitment to implement it.

Co-ordinated action, in which all states were included was needed.

Hundreds of people had been moved recently from Alexandria to Glenmore, on the Ciskei border.

"There they still sit housed in appalling shacks erected at a cost of thousands of rands. I cannot believe that they are better off than before."

Serious conflict between the Departments of Co-operation and Development and Community Development emerged on the issue of low-cost housing.

The Secretary-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, spoke out strongly against site-and-service schemes, while the Deputy Minister of the department, Mr Pierre Cronje, rejected the scrapping of the present housing strategy and replacing it with a new system of lower standards.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koomhof, recently announced a plan to develop site-and-service schemes in certain parts of the country.

Mr Fouche said if South Africa wanted to survive, it would have to pay the financial price for proper housing. The so-called "new" housing strategy - site-and-service schemes - had first been approved in 1954 and had led to some of the worst slums in the country.

Mr Cronje warned against a new system of lower standards.

"No country can develop to its full economic potential when its workers are living in sub-standard conditions," he said. — DDC.
The investment involves a cost optimised action (invest or don't) as the loss function above. The distribution for each of one another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>R 30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>R 50 000</td>
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</table>

The Putten Bakery Company specialized in making square donuts carried on 6 days a week from 5 a.m. to noon. Any unjualled day is eaten by the employees or destroyed at essentially no cost in lots of 200 dozen. After considerable study, the vice president estimates the following probabilities for various levels of Lots (of 200 Dosen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand/Day</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Doughnuts are sold to retail bakers and grocery stores for 50c per lot is estimated by the company cost accountant a decisions are made on the basis of expected monetary value

a. Set up an opportunity-loss matrix
b. What is the minimax solution? The solution using criterion?
c. What is the most that they would be willing to pay to know will be on a given day?
d. Suppose that the company is now producing these donuts considering doing so? If the necessary equipment will cost per week, they should go into the square doughnut busi costs except those discussed so far.

The United Machine and Foundry Company is about to sharpening a knife, which will require a good deal of work. The machine costs $1,400, has a life of 1 year, and can be sold for $1,100 costs at that time.

The production vice president estimates that each labor hour (the incremental labor cost per hour) and the expected 20 over the year. After some questioning, the vice president "gave " to say that he is 60 percent sure that there will be 15 hours, but that there is also a 50 percent chance the number of hours saved could be less than 500 or more than 2,500.

a. Assuming that the production vice president is giving to the normal density function can be used to describe his subjective feelings to the probabilities of the various labor savings. Should the machine be purchased?

b. Should a simple that would cost $500 be taken to provide more information before a final choice is made?

c. Suppose a density function of the form shown in i) A; ii) B were relevant to E. How would this change the decision in part a?)
Brig: officials not Ciskeians

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The four officials of the Ciskei's Department of the Interior, who were detained last week and when released served with deportation orders, are obviously not Ciskeians, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), Brigadier Charles Nkomo, said.

He said Mr Adam Mufakazi Ndenda, president, Mr Albert F. Tshuha, secretary, Mr Douglas Maka and Mr T. M. Maboe, general secretary, did not believe in a manner which conforms with the standards of Ciskei citizens, and for that reason they do not deserve to be among the community of Ciskei.

The four officials were detained on August 31 by the CCIS and on Monday Mr Maboe and Mr Mabato were released and served with deportation orders. Mr Maka was arrested by members of the CCIS to Fort Beaufort with his belongings and Mr Maboe to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Ndenda and Mr Tshuha were released on Tuesday and also served with deportation orders. Mr Ndenda was taken in Port Elizabeth with his furniture and Mr Tshuha to Port Elizabeth, in the development of plans and technical activities during the pre-construction phase. In other words, due to the broad definition of "activities", the capitalisation period begins in the planning stage. Mr T.K. Woolley of AECD Ltd believes the capitalisation period should begin when board approval for the project is granted.

This would mean that all those interest costs incurred before Board approval is obtained, would need to be expensed.

These costs should not be material, and no problem should exist here. It is submitted that the planning stage is the correct time to begin capitalisation. The end of the capitalisation period gives rise to much more discussion and thought.
4.2 The Capital

The period of construction would continue for the same length of time as the proposed building programme. Sales, because of the severe distortion of our present year, would have to be maintained well into the next year. Any new state inventories of artificial income

would continue to support the completed asset.
Protest grows over unionists in detention

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE row surrounding the detention of 206 unionists by the Ciskei escalated yesterday as independent unions announced they were to launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence and some East London employers said they would pay workers who are in detention.

In another move, Australian trade unions have voted to ban the handling of goods to and from South Africa for one week from Monday.

Other developments yesterday, as reaction against the East London detention on Sunday night of the 206 unionists from three registered unions grew, were:

- The general secretary of the South Africa's Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samuel Khaine, said the union was going ahead with legal action on behalf of the detainees. Lawyers acting for the union said they would be flying to the Eastern Cape tomorrow to institute an action against the Ciskei authorities;

- A joint union statement drew the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fante Popho, into the controversy, blaming the Government for the arrests and calling on him to order the Ciskei authorities to release the detainees;

Decision

- A leading East London employer told our East London correspondent that the detention had "disrupted" operations at the factory and that the detainees would "in general" be paid by the company;

- The Federation of South African Trade Unions said its member unions would ask employers who employed Ciskeian workers to demand the unionists' release.

The Australian decision to ban the handling of exports to and imports from South Africa came yesterday in a unanimous motion at the biennial congress of the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The unions said they would implement the ban on Monday and that it would last a week.

NIC VAN OUDISHOORN reports from Adelaide that the ban may be extended.

In a statement released after an inter-union "solidarty meeting" in South Africa this week, unions said they would convene a public meeting in Cape Town later this month to start an "active campaign aimed at exposing our members and the general public to what 'freedom' in the Ciskei really means".

Campaign

The statement was signed by the SA Allied Workers' Union, the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the General Workers' Union, and the two Cape food unions.

It accused the Government of "orchestrating a campaign" against the East London unions.

In East London, Mr Wayne Munro of Johnson and Johnson told the Mail's correspondent that the detention had "disrupted" activities at the company.

He said the company would treat each case on its merits, but that, as a general rule all workers detained without charge would be paid while in detention. It is understood that at least one other company will follow suit.
PFP slams

205 Ciskei arrests

THE Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, today condemned 'in the strongest terms' the actions taken by the Ciskei authorities against trade union officials.

His statement in Cape Town follows the arrest of more than 200 East London trade union members by the Ciskei authorities on Sunday.

'It would appear that the Ciskei government has dashed any idea of trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace. Trade unions are here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers.'

In taking action against trade union leadership, the Ciskei government is acting against the best interest of thousands of workers,' Dr Boraine said in detail and arbitrarily arrest was indefensible and counterproductive.

'I will call on the Ministry of Manpower to dissociate himself from the further harassment, because it is crystal clear that the 205 people detained have been picked up because of their trade union activities and for no other reason.'

He wished to condemn in the strongest terms the further actions taken by the Ciskei authorities against trade union officials. — Cape.
Union campaign
(105)
→ to expose Ciskei
(145)
Staff Reporter

TRADE unionists are to launch a campaign in Cape Town this month aimed at exposing the true meaning of "freedom" in the Ciskei.

This follows the arrest of 265 East London trade union members by the Ciskei authorities on Sunday — the biggest sweep ever on South African trade unionists.

Four trade unions yesterday issued a joint statement accusing the South African Government of "orchestrating" the campaign being waged against trade unions in East London.

The unions called on the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr. Fanie Botha, to issue instructions for their release.

In a joint statement the General Workers' Union, the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union, announced that a meeting would be held in Cape Town on September 26 to mark the beginning of "an active campaign to expose to our members and the general public what 'freedom' in the Ciskei really means."

Representatives of the unions met on Tuesday night and expressed their "strongest condemnation" at the arrest of the trade unionists, who were returning to Mdantsane in the Ciskei after attending a report-back meeting on the recent trade union summit in Cape Town.
Held unionists to be charged soon - Sebe

THE 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskei police are to be charged “very, very soon” said Chief Minister Lennox Sebe yesterday in an interview.

The machinery to charge them was in motion “right now” and he was not interested in discussing the issue with trade union leaders, said Chief Sebe.

“Unions must stop their bluffs. You cannot tell me they are more interested in the welfare of my people than I am. The unions just seek publicity...”

“I wish the sympathisers with these unions could know who is sitting behind them. They are being misled.”

The detained unionists were singing songs about killing policemen “on the very spot” where a bomb exploded on Friday, he said.

“I fail to see what killing policemen have to do with better conditions in factories. They are not interested in labour. When they are charged, it would come out who was sitting behind their actions.”

Chief Sebe implied that the unionists were being misled by the same people responsible for the bomb blast at Mdantsane bus terminal on Friday.

“The police are working round the clock tracing those terrorists. That man who was killed was not acting alone. Another chap was seen scouting around the place.”

SEBE: ‘They’re being misled’

The head of Ciskei’s Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, meanwhile attacked the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU).

Mandela

“Why do you call them trade union members?” he asked. He alleged that they were singing songs about Mandela being their leader and against the independence of Ciskei.

Brigadier Sebe said SAAWU must conform to the standards of a trade union and be interested in conditions in factories.

He said the detained men would be brought to court within the next three weeks.

They are being held under the Ciskei’s Proclamation R252 which provides for detention without trial.

The general secretary of SAAWU, Mr Sam Nkine, said the unions were seeking legal advice to determine whether or not a non-independent homeland had the authority to detain the workers.

Among the detained are several branch union secretaries and shop stewards of the three unregistered groups.

At the August union conference in Cape Town, the Ciskei was singled out for its unfair treatment of trade unions.
**UNIONS PLEDGE ANTICISKEL CAMPAIGN**

**EAST LONDON** — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sibele, has challenged the South African Allied Workers’ Union (Saww) and said it was a threat to the country’s independence.

He said he had the full backing of the South African government and the country’s political leaders.

**General secretary of the Sunday Times** said he had been a member of the South African Communist Party for the past 25 years and had been involved in the anti-apartheid struggle.

**A joint union statement** was issued today by the Ministers of Home Affairs and Labour, saying that the unions were not prepared to negotiate with the government on any of the proposals.

**Federation of South African Trade Unions** (Foatu) said its unions would continue to demand that the Ciskei government release the detained union members.

**The Australian decision to ban the importation of South African-registered goods and services** to the unions’ release.

The Australian government has made it clear that it will not negotiate with the Ciskei government on any of the proposals.

**Whatever now forces us to stop talks with the Ciskei government is a matter of national concern and it is clear that the Australian government is not prepared to settle the dispute with the Ciskei government.**

The Australian government has made it clear that it will not negotiate with the Ciskei government on any of the proposals.

**The statement reflects the changing attitude of the South African government towards the Ciskei authorities.**

It accuses the government of “manipulating a campaign” against the South African government.

In a separate statement, the government said that it would continue to monitor the situation and that it would not tolerate any further violence or disruption of trade unions.

**Whatever now forces us to stop talks with the Ciskei government is a matter of national concern and it is clear that the Australian government is not prepared to settle the dispute with the Ciskei government.**

The Australian government has made it clear that it will not negotiate with the Ciskei government on any of the proposals.
Saawu to challenge detentions in court

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) will ask the East Cape division of the Supreme Court to order the release of the 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskei authorities — the first time Ciskei detentions have been challenged in court.

But the action, due to begin today, is likely to be delayed by the snow which fell here yesterday.

By late yesterday, Saawu's Johannesburg-based legal team had been unable to leave for the East Cape as the snow

The unionists are being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for 90 days' detention without trial, according to Majorgeneral Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service.

An affidavit claims that the detentions are invalid because the Ciskei security authorities have not followed the correct procedure in detaining the unionists.

The papers claim that the unionists are being held at Montsane, Keiskammahu and Bimhaza.

Saawu's lawyers claim that, as Ciskei is not yet self-governing, the Supreme Court therefore has jurisdiction to hear the case.

The detentions have sparked a threatened week-long refusal by the Australian Congress of Trade Unions to handle goods going to and from South Africa as well as an announcement by the independent union movement in Cape Town that it will launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence.

UNIONISTS' ARRESTS

Crackdown forges unity

The Ciskei government may have made a serious error if it thought that by launching one of the biggest crackdowns on trade unions in SA's history it could halt the increasing unity between black unions.

Its detention of 205 union members has provoked trade unions representing about 100,000 black workers to embark on a campaign of action likely to result in serious conflict between them and the SA and Ciskei governments.

In a joint statement, representatives of the General Workers' Union (GWU), the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and the SA Allied Workers' Union (Sawau) say the detentions force them to campaign actively against the policy of separate development and Ciskei independence. They are to convene a meeting in Cape Town on September 26 to mark the beginning of this campaign.

This will inevitably worsen relations between the unions and the SA and Ciskei governments, both of which are strenuously opposed to unions becoming involved in "political" issues. The Ciskei government, which is set to accept independence from SA in December, has detained scores of union members during the past year. It is clearly afraid that unions could gather enough support to challenge its authority.

The detained unionists are members of Sawau, the GWU and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. They were held on Sunday when returning to Mdantsane township, in the Ciskei, from a union meeting in East London. The meeting they had attended was the first to be held in the region to promote greater unity between unions. The foundations for this were laid at a conference in Cape Town last month (Current Affairs August 14).

Leaders of 29 unions representing the vast majority of SA's black workers agreed at the conference to try to resolve their differences.

**Proclamation R252**

The unionists are being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial. The action against them by the authorities is being seen by many unionists as a deliberate attempt by the Ciskei government to prevent increasing co-operation between the unions.

The unions' joint statement also accuses the SA government of orchestrating the campaign against trade unions in the East London area — a charge which is strongly denied by senior officials in the Depart-
Makui: Fuzzy Issue Lead to Bans

18/11/85

Outnumbered, Poland's new leader, Lech Walesa, yesterday said he had a "strong conviction" that the Polish army was not involved in the attempt on his life.

"I have firm reasons for believing that the attempt was a political one, and that there's a direct link between the attempted murder and the current situation in our country," Walesa said at a press conference in Warsaw.

Earlier in the day, three people had been arrested in connection with the attempted murder, police said.

Walesa, who is under house arrest after his release from prison last week, said he had no evidence to support his claims, but "I believe what I say is true and I have no reason to believe otherwise."
Court bid to free the union men

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

IN AN unprecedented court action, the SA Allied Workers' Union will ask the East Cape division of the Supreme Court to order the release of the 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskei authorities - the first time Ciskei detentions have been challenged in court.

But the action, due to begin today, is likely to be delayed by the snow which fell in Johannesburg yesterday.

By late yesterday, Sawa's lawyers said yesterday, they were unable to leave for the Eastern Cape as the snowstorm had closed Jan Smuts Airport.

Sawa's lawyers said yesterday, if the team was unable to leave, the action would probably be heard in Grahamstown tomorrow.

A motion to be filed by

Capitalisat

30. Martin, D. Capitalisat, page 26:


32. Ibid, parag

33. Ibid, parag

34. Ibid, parag

35. Ibid, parag

36. Deloitte, H. proposed St 'Capitalisa'.

37. Arthur Youn' Memorandum:


Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha will not involve himself in the massive sweep by Ciskei police on 205 Mdantsane trade unionists.

Alleging that Chief Lennox Sebe's Government was trying to wipe out the trade union movement in Ciskei, Mr Sam Kikane, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers, appealed yesterday to Mr Botha to intervene on behalf of the trade unionists.

But, in an interview today, Mr Botha said he had no power to intervene.

Any appeal should be directed to the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, Mr Botha said.

Mr le Grange could not be contacted for comment.

Chief Sebe told a Press conference in Zwelitsha yesterday that it was a developing country's priority to safeguard itself against pressure groups that tried to disturb the labour system.

Obviously referring to the detained trade unionists, Chief Sebe said it was clear they belonged to a "pressure group" — the South African Allied Workers' Union.

The union was supposed to improve the lot of its members but he wondered whether it was not a political front in disguise.

Chief Sebe said he was not surprised at the anti-independence stand taken by trade unions or by newspaper reports that they intended disrupting Ciskei's forthcoming independence celebrations.
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 195]

PRETORIA, 11 SEPTEMBER 1981 [No. 7776]

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 168, 1981

WYSIGING VAN DIE CISKEISE GRONDWET-
PROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 187
VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3)
van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21
van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Ciskei Grondwet-
proklamasi, 1972 (Proklamasi R. 187 van 1972),
ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

Gecoete onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Derde
dag van Augustus Eenduiend Negehonderd Eeen-
taglig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

(Aar R203/2)

Artikel 3 word hierby gewysig——
(a) deur die seker "59" deur die seker "59" te
vervang; en
(b) deur die invoeging van die volgende subpara-
graaf na subparaagraaf (xiv) van paraagraaf (bA):

"(xv) die Randhe-stam in die distrik Keiskamma-
hoek;"

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. R. 168, 1981

AMENDMENT OF THE CISKEI CONSTITUTION
PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 187
OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
section 2 (3) of the National States Constitution
Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei
Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187
of 1972), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of
August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(File R203/2)

Section 3 is hereby amended——
(a) by the substitution of the figure "59" for the
figure "58"; and
(b) by the insertion of the following subparagraph
after subparagraph (xiv) of paragraph (bA):

"(xv) the Randhe Tribe in the Keiskammahoek
District;"

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ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

T.1435, T.1439

T.1431, T.1432

T.1424, T.1425

T.1401

ILLUSTRATIVE TUTORIALS

16-10

12 and 26

1423 - 1426

553 - 557,
Ciskei detentions condemned

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Progressive Federation Party yesterday strongly condemned the detention of trade union officials in the Ciskei.

The party’s labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, said in a statement: “It would appear that the Ciskei Government has declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace.”

Trade unions, he said, were here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers.

“In taking action against trade union leadership, the Ciskei Government is acting against the best interests of thousands of workers. To detain and arbitrarily arrest is indefensible and counterproductive.”

“I call on the Minister of Manpower to dissociate himself from the further harassment by the 285 people detained because of their trade union activities and for no other reason,” Dr Boraine said.

He wanted to condemn the actions of the Ciskei authorities against the union officials “in the strongest terms.”
SAAWU to challenge Ciskei in court over unionists' detention

The South African Allied Workers' Union intends taking legal action against the Ciskei Government over the detention of 20 unionists.

This will be the first time the Ciskei Government is challenged in court over its controversial detention, and as part of a major confrontation developing between the Ciskei and the independent trade union movement.

The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said today that his government had received a telegram from a union of Johannesburg attorneys notifying them of their intention to seek a court order for the release of the detainees.

The case will be heard in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

Brig Sebe said the names of the detainees had not been mentioned and he believed the union did not have a list of names.

"I tell you they are not prepared. If they ask us for the names, we shall not supply them. They do not keep proper records," he said.

The detainees would continue to be held until September 22, when they were due to appear in court, said Brig Sebe.

The detainees, who were arrested at the weekend when they were returning from a union meeting, are to be charged under the Prohibitions and Assemblies Act of the Ciskei.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers' Union, one of three unions whose members are being held, said from Cape Town that instructions had been given to the union's attorneys to institute court action.
Industry in Border concerned about union detentions

BY KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Concern about the effect on labour relations of the Ciskei's detention of 265 trade unionists has been expressed by the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr. John Rich.

The detentions, by the Ciskei's security police, were carried out in Mhlantane last Sunday. Three hundred of trade union officials were held after they attended a union meeting in East London.

Mr. Rich said labour unrest in the area could have an adverse effect on the short term on the industrial growth that was expected when the Government announced concessions to boost the economy of the region. These are expected within months.

"I hope it will not," he said. "We have been looking anxiously for this development and the job opportunities it will bring."

"I do believe industrialists realise that this is not the only area that has been affected by labour unrest and it should not, therefore, have a long-term effect on development."

Mr. Rich did not want to comment on the detentions.

"There are a lot of rumours going around, but the detentions seem to have been made for political reasons."

"My chamber does not involve itself in politics."
Union to sue Ciskei in bid to free workers

Labour Reporter
The Government of Ciskei is being taken to court by the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) in a bid to secure the release of 235 detained workers.

An appeal is to be lodged this weekend at the Eastern Cape Supreme Court Division at Grahamstown declaring the detentions "null and void."

The legal action by Sawu, the General Workers Union and the African Food and Canning Workers Union follows the detention of the 235 workers by Ciskei police after they left a union meeting in East London last weekend.

They were held under the Ciskei's Proclamation R232 which allows for up to three week's detention without trial.

The lodging of the application was delayed by Thursday's snowfall which prevented unionists from living to the Eastern Cape.

The motion is directed at Ciskei's Minister of Police as first respondent and the Minister of Justice as second respondent.

The application details that the workers, when arrested, were still about union affairs as they were being transported back to Mdantsane in buses hired by the union.

It questions police chief Brigadier Charles Sebe's detaining the workers under R232 as it was unlikely that the passengers of the three buses were all involved directly in actions against Ciskei.

Brigadier Sebe has said the workers were singing freedom songs, raising clenched fists as well as advocating a change of government in Ciskei.

The application also notes that in terms of the proclamation it was unlikely that the Minister of Justice with the Ciskei Cabinet's approval had issued warrants for the workers' detention.

The action is being brought before a South African court because Ciskei is not an independent homeland, local advisers for the workers said.

The detentions have sparked widespread protest by other South African unions and Sawu has called for international support for the detainees.
EAST LONDON — Some of the 205 workers detained in the Ciskei last weekend have been released, a spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union said yesterday.

The spokesman said he had been informed of their release by one of the former detainees but been unable to establish how many had been released.

Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, has refused to confirm that any of the workers have been released. He said the detainees would be appearing in court from next week.

Meanwhile, the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General Workers Union and SAAWU have convened a meeting for tomorrow — Sapa.
CCIS trio promoted to rank of lieutenant

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
Further promotions of members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services were announced by the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, yesterday.

The announcement said that when the recently promoted officers went to an officers' course this year, three warrant officers attached to the CCIS could not attend because of the amount of work in their respective fields.

"These three men sacrificed a lot of their time at the height of disturbances in the Ciskei, and they willingly volunteered to suffer by losing a chance of being with the others at the course," the statement said.

The trio who have been promoted from warrant officer to lieutenant are M. W. Potwana, M. M. Genda and Z. B. Nxele.

The former member of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts who has joined the CCIS as an adviser to Mr R. Dlalantu, Major-General Sebe's private secretary, is Lieutenant Rob Wilson and not Lt A. Hydes as reported yesterday. — DDR.
Live by justice Sebe tells magistrates

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, has called on Ciskeian magistrates to be guided by the principles of justice in their tasks and private lives.

He was speaking at a promotion ceremony for four Ciskeian magistrates who have been elevated to principal and senior magistrates.

They are Mr D. M. Takane, Mr M. R. J. Qetuka and Mr W. T. Qintsile who have been promoted to principal magistrates and Mr D. M. S. Jali, to senior magistrate.

Chief Sebe said a magistrate not only has to administer justice but also had to serve as an administrator in district offices where he had to serve the needs of all the people living within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

— DDR.
EAST LONDON — Some of the 205 workers detained in the Ciskei last Sunday have been released, a spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) said here last night.

The spokesman said he had been informed of their release by one of the former detainees but by yesterday evening had been unable to establish how many had been released.

Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, refused to confirm or deny that any of the workers had been released. He said the detainees would be appearing in court from next week.

General Sebe said investigations into the case were well advanced.

A team of six specially selected men from both the Ciskei and South African security forces were working hand in hand with the South African security forces.

The Ciskei had been an anti-communist country from the time of the forefathers who upheld nationalism and patriotism which was naturally an enemy of communism.

"The present leader of the Ciskei, Dr L. L. Sebe, has already embarked on revitalising the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among his people," General Sebe said.

Meanwhile, the three unions involved in the mass detentions — the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General Workers Union and Saawu — have convened a mass meeting for tomorrow to discuss the detentions with their general membership. — DDR.
Gwqeta replies: who recognises Ciskei?

EAST LONDON.—Mr Thozamile Gwqeta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), yesterday challenged the leaders of the Ciskei to tell the world who recognised them as a government other than South Africa.

Responding to a call by Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, for Saawu to prove to the world that they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of the government, Mr Gwqeta asked: “Does the Ciskei have the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of being a government?”

Mr Gwqeta said Saawu was an internationally-known organisation. “Who else then must we prove ourselves to?” he asked.

“We can apply for affiliation to any international labour organisation today because we have proved ourselves to be truly representative of the interests and aspirations of the workers. But who recognises the Ciskei as a government other than Pretoria?”

Mr Gwqeta said Saawu was directly and solely responsible to its members to whom it had proved its representativeness, credibility and selfless devotion and dedication.

“We are striving for the eradication of all forms of worker exploitation and oppression in all spheres of their lives in order to create a happy and stable industrial community in our country, free of racial hatred, job insecurity, strife and poverty.

“We shall seek these freedoms irrespective of the colour of the government of the day. We shall never condone or tolerate the exploitation of workers only because it is perpetrated by a black government like the Ciskei or others.”

Referring to General Sebe’s allegation that Saawu was a front for certain organisations, Mr Gwqeta said these allegations had been made for a long time but not a shred of evidence had been produced to back them up.

“We challenge General Sebe to produce proof of these allegations in a court of law,” he said.

Mr Gwqeta asked why General Sebe objected when people sang songs about Mandela. “People have been singing songs about Mandela for a long time, even during the rule of Mr Vorster and his Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

“No one has ever been detained by the South African Police for singing songs about Mandela. They have even sung songs about the Prime Minister himself.”

“As far as my trade union training is concerned, do I have to be trained and told by someone about the suffering of workers in this country, which I myself have suffered as a worker?”

“Concerning my alleged flights to Cape Town, I have never travelled to Cape Town by air. Even if I had done so it would be none of his business. I am solely responsible to my executive and the workers.”

“General Sebe can also go to all the fired workers of Wilson-Rowntree and other factories to see what Saawu has done for them, in spite of our limited resources. Saawu is a union of poor people — we are not a gold mine.” — DDR
Trade unions oppose Ciskei

By Maureen Griffin

The Ciskei government is being challenged on two fronts by workers and trade unions, among other groups. The legal representatives of some trade unions applied to the Constitutional Court for an urgent appeal hearing to determine whether the government's decision to move the capital to Mutsamudu is justified.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the Ciskei Police Service has received a report that the prime minister, Mafikeng Mtshwane, has been assassinated. The report is unconfirmed and has not been verified by the police. The situation is tense in the Eastern Cape, where police are on high alert.

The move to Mutsamudu is controversial among the Ciskei people, and there have been protests against the decision. The trade unions have been vocal in their opposition, and the Constitutional Court hearing is expected to attract a large crowd.

The police have not confirmed the report of the prime minister's assassination, but it has caused widespread shock and fear in the region. The police are working to confirm the report and are on high alert for any further developments.

The situation in the Eastern Cape is delicate, and the police are taking all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the people and prevent any further violence.

The Constitutional Court hearing is scheduled to take place in the coming days, and the总工会 is expected to be represented by its legal representatives. The court's decision will be closely watched by the Ciskei government and the trade unions, as it will have a significant impact on the future of the region.
Independence: Sebe’s call

KING WILLIAM’S TOWN — Ciskeians were looking forward to what independence would do for them instead of committing themselves to what they would contribute towards the independence of the country, said Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe conducted the official robing of Chief Phakamisa Tshatshu of the Amantinde-tribe at a ceremony held near here, and attended by the Ciskeian cabinet, official chiefs, Ciskeian Legislative Assembly members and

the Amantinde tribe. He paid glowing tribute to the contribution made by Chief Tshatshu in improving his tribe. Chief Tshatshu was instrumental in introducing Christianity and a bus service in the area.

“People were having their baggage ready for the move to Bisho,” Chief Sebe said. “There are those who made no contribution who will find themselves on the unfortunate side”.

The highlight of the ceremony was the robing of Chief Tshatshu by Chief Sebe and the handing over of a knobkerrie and a spear.

Chief Tshatshu was installed as chief of the Amantinde in 1980. DDR.
MR THOMAZILE Gweta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union, has challenged the Indian workers of the Ciskei to tell the world who recognized them as a government other than South Africa.

Responding to a call by Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, for Swaans to prove to the world that they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of a government, Mr Gweta asked, "Does the Ciskei have the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of being a government?"

Mr Gweta said Swaans was an internationally known organization. "Who else then must we prove ourselves to?" he asked.

If the user desires to calculate net income to sales or group earnings power, there would be a distortion because associated company net income is not correlated to any associated company turnover. Along with the proprietary approach, only the investor’s share of turnover should be incorporated into consolidated turnover if inclusion of turnover is considered necessary. Compliance with Schedule 4 would be necessary, (24) thus the basis thereof must be disclosed. Illustrative of this is note 1.4 of the 1980 Annual Report of Metro which states:

"Turnover comprises sales to customers and includes the total sales of associated companies in which the group holds 50% of the equity share capital." (25).

This approach is a contradiction of the proprietary theory, however, a close scrutiny of Metro’s annual financial statements reveals that the said company pursues the parent company approach in respect of associated companies. The disclosure of total associated turnover is thus consistent with the said company’s philosophy.

If users are to predict and evaluate their respective risks, there should be some source of information to which can be referred. While annual financial statements seldom convey
Unions condemn Ciskei action

BY RIAAN DE VILLIERS

LABOUR organisations in the Transvaal have raised their voice to protests against the detention of 266 trade union members in the Ciskei last weekend.

In a statement issued on Saturday, they condemned the detentions as "outrageous and completely unjustified" and warned they were a "real threat to labour peace."

The statement was issued by the Transvaal divisions of two unions whose members have been detained — the SA Allied Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — as well as the Transvaal region of Fosa Ntsoha, the General and Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association.

They said it was "unheard of" that workers returning from a union meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs, and it was clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.

The real reason lay in the refusal of the Ciskei authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within a "Bantustan," they said.

"They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy," the statement said.
Ciskei debate postponed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The expected first reading debate row between the official Opposition and the government over the scheduled independence of the Ciskei has been delayed.

It had been expected that the first reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill would have been held in Parliament yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party has already indicated that it will take the unusual step of opposing the bill at the first reading—the strongest form of parliamentary opposition possible.

The FFP is to fight the measure at every stage, as it did with the legislation which granted Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence.

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has given notice that he intends moving the bill, and although it has appeared on the order paper, the first reading debate is now expected only towards the end of next week.

(Report by S Streich, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)
Unionists defy Ciskei Govt to arrest them

EAST LONDON — About 400 trade union members boarded buses after a mass meeting here yesterday as a direct challenge to the Ciskei authorities.

This action follows the detention of 205 workers who were detained on buses as they returned from a similar meeting at the same venue last week.

At yesterday's meeting, workers resolved to drive into Mtoti in buses singing songs and defying the Ciskei authorities to arrest them.

Union officials said later there were no incidents when they arrived back in Mtoti.

Meanwhile, the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) is pressing ahead with its bid to challenge the detentions in court and it is understood that the action will be heard in Grahamstown today.

Saawu has confirmed that about 26 people were released from detention last Friday and one of the former detainees, Mr L. Matti, said that a number of those being held had been on a hunger strike in protest against their rations from the day they were detained until Thursday.

The trade union members who boarded the buses yesterday did so after a fiery mass meeting in which the action of the Ciskei government was attacked. A number of speakers from the floor slammed the detentions but could not agree on what course of action to take.

In the end, they decided to board the buses and defy the Ciskei government to arrest them as well. An exuberant crowd gathered at the bus stop at 6.30 pm, singing songs and chanting the slogan: "A detention to one is a detention to all."

Workers who addressed the meeting said the detentions showed why they opposed Ciskei independence and they were compelled to retaliate against the detentions. Officials of the three unions involved — Saawu, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union — said they did not wish to tell the workers what to do, but that the workers must decide among themselves what action to take.

Detentions, condemned, page 2.
Union anger over arrests

JOHANNESBURG — Labour organisations in the Transvaal have added their voice in protests against the detention of 205 trade unionists in the Ciskei last weekend.

In a statement issued yesterday, they condemned the detentions as "outrageous and completely unjustified" and said they were a "real threat to labour peace".

The statement was issued by the Transvaal divisions of two unions whose members have been detained — the SA Allied Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — as well as the Transvaal region of Fosatu, the General and Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association.

They said it was "unheard of" that workers returning from a union meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs, and it was clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.

The real reason lay in the refusal of the Ciskei authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within a "bantustan".

"They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy", the statement said. — DDC.
Ciskei's detention of unionists is condemned

By HOKONE MOLETE

The Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of SA (Marwusa) has strongly criticized the Ciskei Government's detention of 56 trade unionists and called for their "unconditional" release.

In a statement today, Marwusa said the continued detention of workers would increase their anger and that was something that could cause "further complications in the labour field generally".

The detentions were also criticized in a joint statement issued by several unions in Johannesburg today.

It was reported last week that some of the unionists had been released, but this was not confirmed.

Marwusa called the actions of the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr. Lonnex Sebe, a "big threat to the economy in the Eastern Cape region" and said they would bring about a worsening of the situation.

In a separate statement, Marwusa described the verbal attack in Parliament on Bishop Desmond Tutu by the Minister of Police, Mr. Le Grange, as "unprovoked".

"To us the bishop is not a politician," the statement said. "We desire to speak out against injustice perpetrated against his people."

The statement called on all churches in South Africa to "come out clear on the attack on Bishop Tutu because he was 'the ambassador of peace'."

The Johannesburg statement said the detentions in Motsamane represented "the most serious threat to the democratic union movement for some time."

The statement was issued by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the African Food and Clothing Workers' Union, the Ciskei and Allied Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Catering and Allied Workers' Association.

It said: "We condemn the outrage and completely unjustified detention, which it described as an act of intimidation."
Ciskei SP chief says
Nov. 15/11/71 (MSK 30A)
detainees to be charged

About 200 East London trade union
members, currently detained in the
Ciskei are to appear in court tomo-
rray, the Ciskei Security Police
chief, Major-General Charles Soke has
told The Star.

If the men are charged, the Su-
preme Court acting be the SA Allied
Workers Union challenging the det-
entions is high in full court. In all
likelihood, an appeal will be argued
by lawyer commented.

The action was yesterday post-
poned to next Friday by Mr Justice
Hove, in the Eastern Cape Division of
the Supreme Court.

Soke has alleged that, in detaining
205 announce on September 6, the
Ciskei authorities failed to observe
proper procedure. The detentions—
in terms of the Ciskei Proclamation
73/72 — are therefore "null, void and
without effect," it was explained.

In an interview yesterday, Major-
General Soke and "about 200" mem-
bers of Ciskei, the African Food and
Canning Workers Union and the
General Workers Union, would appear
in a special court in Bulawayo.

They would be charged under
Proclamation 73/72 with holding an
unlawful gathering and under the
National Assembly Act.

He declined to "hunch of he" rep-ports that several East London com-
panies had made representations to
him on the detention.

The latest Ciskei crackdown on
unions has provoked widespread
protest in South Africa and the
African Congress of Trade Unions
has decided to black South African
goods for a week in protest.
Closed sittings
over Ciskei land

Political Correspondent

CAPETOWN The Van der Walt Commission is to hold closed sittings in two Border towns this month on consolidation proposals affecting land in the Mpondoland and Ciskei areas.

The consolidation proposals include the balance of the Stockenstrom magisterial district which was not earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei by Parliament in 1973.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, announced yesterday that the commission would meet at 10.30 am on September 29 in Queenstown.

The next day the commission will be at the Great Church Hall in Beaufort at 10.30 am to inquire into the Stockenstrom proposals.

Mr Van der Walt said the evidence would not be held in public and advised anybody wishing to get further information or to testify before the commission to contact the secretary of the Eastern Cape Agreement Union at Queenstown.

The holding of further hearings into the Ciskei consolidation proposals was insisted on several occasions during the current session of Parliament when Cabinet Ministers promised that consolidation proposals would be discussed with all interested parties.
Mother Says Son Detained
They were detained as they returned home from a Saawu report-back meeting in East London on September 6.

Mr Gwews said nearly 1,000 had attended the meeting and Saawu had provided transport home afterwards. Three buses had travelled to Mdantsane with more than 200 union members.

So far as he had been able to ascertain, the buses never reached their destination — the Mdantsane bus terminus — but were intercepted by police if there was such conduct it was inconceivable that all the occupants of the three buses were involved and the respondents were not competent to detain them indiscriminately.

The detentions could also not have been authorised with the approval of the Ciskei Cabinet as contemplated under Proclamation 252.

Three union members who travelled in one of the buses after the Saawu meeting but were not detained said in affidavits that the conduct of those on the buses had been entirely orderly.

Members had been singing union songs and had given "the solidarity salute," which took the same form as the black power salute.

Another affidavit describes how a woman at the Mdantsane bus terminus, who was wearing a union sticker reading "We don't eat Wilson Rowntrees," was allegedly slapped in the face by a Ciskei policeman before being detained.

One of the detainees who was released a few days later said in an affidavit that the only song members sang on the bus as it travelled through Mdantsane was one entitled "Saawu is our union," part of which went: "We will follow it in factories, in jails, at home."

Mr Gwews's affidavit claimed that Gen Sebe had stated soon afterwards to two reporters, Mr Steven Friedman of the Rand Daily Mail and Mr Philip van Niekerk of the Daily Dispatch, that the union members had been detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Gen Sebe also told Mr Friedman that "in the meantime" they were being held under Proclamation 252.

Affidavits by Mr Friedman formed part of the Saawu application yesterday. Among the documents filed was a request for a third reporter, Mr Phillip Hayton, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to be subpoenaed to testify about an interview he conducted with Gen Sebe.

Notice of the application was served yesterday morning on Mr Nkweni and Gen Sebe through the deputy Sheriff in King William's Town.

The respondents have until Thursday to file replying affidavits, which will be considered in the Daniel Sebe matter before the court. —
RELEASE

Detainees Applies For

GRANDSTOWN – The South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and Detainees of Union Members Committee
Unionists behaved says Sebe

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police did not take any action against buses loads of about 400 trade unionists on Sunday because they were "behaving themselves," Major General Charles Sebe said yesterday.

Reacting to a report yesterday that the unionists had defied the Ciskei government to arrest them, Gen Sebe, head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), said the unionists had not sung revolutionary songs in Mdantsane.

The report stated that the 400 unionists had planned to sing songs and chanted the slogan: "A detention to one is a detention to all."

The unionists were responding to the detention of 205 South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) members after they had been singing songs said by Gen Sebe to have been incitement to violence.

"It is not true that they (the 400 unionists) had been singing revolutionary songs," Gen Sebe said.

"The buses passed through our roadblocks into Mdantsane and they were not singing and were not behaving in a manner which was detrimental to law and order.

"I must highlight the fact that the Ciskei police do not arrest people for singing, but one thing the police will not tolerate is any crowd singing revolutionary songs which are intended to incite the population of Mdantsane to violence.

"This is the kind of thing that the police will act on," Gen Sebe said. — DDR
THE Government has announced proposals for the transfer of farmland to the black population. The announcement came as it was simultaneously agreed to a Bill in Parliament today, the Ciskei Independence Bill, which is expected to become the Constitution of South Africa, the Independent State of Ciskei.

The proposals included the establishment of a new system of land tenure in the Ciskei. The old system of land tenure was based on the traditional African system of land ownership, which was characterized by the concept of the "right of use" rather than the "right of ownership". The new system of land tenure was designed to provide for a more equitable distribution of land to the black population, while also recognizing the traditional rights of the African people.

The new system of land tenure was based on the concept of "spatial land tenure", which was introduced to provide for a more flexible and dynamic system of land tenure. The new system of land tenure was designed to provide for a more equitable distribution of land to the black population, while also recognizing the traditional rights of the African people.

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Opposition objects to self-rule for Ciskei

Political Correspondent

THE Opposition today opposed the granting of independence to the Ciskei when a Bill providing for this came before the Assembly.

The Progressive Federal Party took the unusual step of opposing the Status of Ciskei Bill at first reading, although the Bill has not yet been published.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. P van Zyl Slabbert, said the opposition of such a measure at first reading was a weighty matter which had required serious consideration.

He pointed out that in the past the PFP had opposed first readings of Bills to give independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

REASONS

To a large extent the Opposition's objections this time were based on the same grounds.

These were:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship or nationality by people affected by such a step;

- The lack of economic potential and viability of the territories concerned;

- The lack of proper consultation with the people involved in the taking of independence.

CITIZENSHIP

The South African government, when granting independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, had retained the legal ability to expel from South Africa all their citizens. This was the rub of losing citizenship or nationality.

In the censure debate the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, again made it clear that independence meant losing citizenship.

Many surveys and reports attested to the impoverishment of the Ciskei as well as its economic independence on the Republic.

Referring to the manner of consultation that had been used Dr. Slabbert said it would appear on the face of it that Ciskei independence differed from that of the other territories because a referendum had been held.

CONFUSION

There was considerable confusion about what the referendum had proved. The result certainly did not mean unqualified support for independence.

Certain preconditions formulated which had to be adhered to if independence was going to be accepted.

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BC/VV
ABOUT 400 trade union members boarded buses after a mass meeting in East London on Sunday as a direct challenge to the Ciskei authorities.

This action follows the detention of 205 workers on buses as they returned from a similar meeting at the SAMP venue last week.

At the meeting, workers resolved to drive into Mdantsane in buses singing songs and defying the Ciskei authorities to arrest them.

Meanwhile, the South African Allied Workers Union is pressing ahead with its bid to challenge the detentions in court and it is understood that the action will be heard in Grahamstown today.

SAAWU has confirmed that about 20 people were released from detention on Friday and one of the former detainees, Mr L. Mapi, said a number of those being held had been on a hunger strike in protest against their rations from the day they were detained until Thursday.

After the meeting an exuberant crowd gathered at the bus stop at 6.30 pm, singing songs and chanting the slogan "A detention to one is a detention to all."

Workers who addressed the meeting said the detentions showed why they opposed Ciskei independence, and why they were compelled to retaliate against the detentions.
Unionist arrests a blow to workers

LAST week’s detention by Ciskeian authorities of 205 trade unionists in East London represented the most serious threat to the democratic union movement for some time, several unions said in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement was issued in Johannesburg by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the African Food and Conning Workers Union, the Glass and Allied Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union and the Hotel Liquor and Catering Association.

It said: “We condemn the outrageous and completely unjustified detention by the Ciskeian authorities of 205 trade unionists in East London.”

“These detentions, and the shallow reasons given for justifying the detentions, are the most serious challenge to the democratic union movement for some time.”

“It is unheard of that workers returning from a trade union movement meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs. It is clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.”

“The real reason lies in the refusal of the Ciskeian authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within the bantustan. They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy.”

“Basically the detentions are an act of intimidation.”
Detainees' Union takes court action

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu) and relatives of union members detained some days ago by the Ciskei police yesterday brought an urgent application in the Grahamstown Supreme Court for the release of the detainees.

The application, which cites the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennyso Sebe; the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Z N Makoena; and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, as respondents, also calls for an order declaring the detentions to be null, void and of no effect.

The matter came before Mr Justice Howie in chambers yesterday afternoon and was immediately postponed until Friday  to allow the respondents to file opposing affidavits and the applicants to reply to these.

Sawu is also claiming the costs of the application from Mr Nakoena and Brigadier Sebe.

The union's president, Mr Thobazani Gweta, said in his affidavit that although Sawu and its activities were entirely legitimate, the Ciskei Government had for some time regarded the union as an opponent and had been taking steps "in subversion and oppose it".

"In my submission, the latest detentions are no more than part and parcel of this repressive policy against non-union activity."

Mr Gweta said it appeared that 263 Sawu members had been detained under Regulation 8 of Ciskei Proclamation 282 covering security offences. Most of them were still being held in police stations and lockups in Mlanzane, KwaNkatha, and Umtata.

They were detained by Ciskei police as they returned home from a Sawu report-back meeting in East London on September 5.

Mr Gweta said nearly 1000 had attended the meeting and the union had provided transport home afterwards. Three buses had travelled to Mlanzane with more than 200 union members but appeared to have been intercepted by police and the occupants detained. They had not been seen since.

Mr Gweta contested the possibility that these on the buses had behaved in a manner justifying detention in terms of the security regulations, or that all the occupants could have been involved.

Beyond this, Mr Gweta maintains the indiscriminate detentions were unjustified, and could not have been authorized by the Ciskei cabinet as demanded in terms of Proclamation 282.

Notice of the application was served yesterday morning on Mr Nakoena and Brigadier Sebe through the deputies sheriff in King William's Town.

The respondents are until Thursday to file opposing affidavits.

Mr Martin Buxa, instructed by Prunelina Lant and associates, of Johannesburg, and Lant and Buxa of Grahamstown, appear for Sawu and relatives of detainees. Mr T F J van Rensburg SC, instructed by Whiteside of Grahamstown, appears for the respondents.

To page 2
Sebe under fire for detentions

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Levana Sebe, had declared "a total onslaught" against workers, the organising secretary for the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), Mr. Government Zuni, said here yesterday.

He said Macwusa strongly condemned the continued detention of trade union members "held arbitrarily" in Ciskei police cells.

The government of the Ciskei should release all the workers unconditionally.

If this is not done soon, I fear that the detentions will continue to increase worker anger.
15/9/81

Status of Ciskei Bill - Lwod.

Hans 7 15/9/81
col 3791
A total of 183 members of three trade unions who were detained by the Ciskei authorities 10 days ago appeared in the Mdantsane district court today.

The men are members of the SA Allied Workers Union, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union. They were remanded until October 7, pending a report from the Attorney-General.

 Bail was set at R50, according to legal sources.

A total of 35 members appeared on three charges: incitement to violence, violations of the Rhodesias Assembly Act and the Ciskei's Proclamation No. 2.

The other men appeared on the first two charges.

Lawyers also say the Supreme Court action by Sawu challenging the detentions will proceed in Grahamstown on Friday, but only to settle the matter of costs.
3.5 Disclosure

Schedule 4 of the Companies Act requires "the amount on any loan overdraft to be shown separately. There is no requirement for capitalised. However, as the information supplied about a company, it is necessary that the total interest cost incurred in a period is disclosed, so that investors, creditors and other analysts are able to compute certain fixed-charge coverage ratios (e.g. times interest earned) and other ratios that will enable them to assess an enterprises periodic performance. For this reason it is imperative that the amount of interest capitalised in a period be disclosed, although such disclosure will not by itself enable the effects of capitalised interest to be gauged. It has also been suggested that the estimated portion of depreciation representing amortisation of previously capitalised interest be disclosed. A combination of these two would then place all necessary information in the hands of users and they could interpret this as they wish. However, this will entail a lot of extra bookkeeping.

The SEC recommended disclosure of

i) the amount of interest capitalised;

ii) the reason for the policy, and the way in
Detained unionists in court today?

Address to Discussion on "Accountant's Costs".

THE trade unions held in the Central authorities in the biggest swoop ever on unionists are expected to appear in a Cape court today, charged under the Historic Assembly Act.

About 20 of the 25 unionists held in the swoop have been released, but all those still in detention are expected to appear in court.

If the unionists do appear in court, the action against the Chaukean authorities by the SA Allied Workers Union (Satwu) asking the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court to order the detainees' release will fall away.

The action was scheduled to be heard on Friday after being postponed in a brief hearing on Monday.

Lawyers representing Satwu said, however, that the action would proceed as the union would attempt to win the costs of the action from the Chaukean Government.

Major-General Charles Sebo of the Chaukean Central Intelligence Service originally said the unionists would be held for up to three weeks.

Their detention has elicited a wide range of protest from local unions.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.


Ibid, page 49.

Ibid.


independence

over Ciskei

now in parliament

Cafe Town — the first Robertson

now lives on this windsor in the

1987
Argus Correspondent

FASt LONDON. — Two groups of trade union members — a total of 183 people — detained by the Ciskei police in the last 10 days, appeared in the Mthatha District Court today.

All 183 were remanded until October 7 pending a report from the Attorney-General.

Bail was to be set by the court today.

A group of 42 trade unionists appeared on three charges: incitement to violence, violations of the Rambous Assemblies Act, and of Ciskei’s proclamation P252.

The rest of the unionists appeared on the first two charges.
People of Ciskei betrayed—Slabbert

Political Staff

THE people of Ciskei had been 'betrayed and ignored,' Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said today on the publication of the Ciskei Independence Bill.

The Bill, which was opposed in the first reading yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party, is virtually the same as the legislation giving independence to Transkei and Venda and gives no indication of any special package deal being granted to the Ciskeians.

It is also seen as retrograde — the Bophuthatswana Independence legislation had a clause giving South African citizens who became citizens of Bophuthatswana the right to renounce Bophuthatswana citizenship under certain stringent conditions.

THE BASIS

The PFP and the New Republic Party both pointed out in the first reading yesterday that it was on the basis of a package deal that the Ciskei Government and the people of Ciskei, through a referendum, accepted independence.

The deal was supposed to include the right of Ciskei to be part of a South African confederation, with overriding South African citizenship, the right of Ciskeians to employment anywhere in that confederation and the right of Ciskei to more land.

Dr Slabbert said in an interview today that if everything is the same as the legislation for the independence of the other homelands the people of Ciskei have been ignored and betrayed.

NO CONSEQUENCE

'It also means that the referendum held in Ciskei is of no consequence,' Dr Slabbert said. It would also upset his party's opposition to the Bill at first reading. The PFP would now press its opposition even more strongly.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, whose party supported the first reading of the Bill, said he was still withholding judgment on whether his party would support or oppose the second reading of the legislation.

ANY CHANGES

Mr Raw conceded that...
the lower the reported earnings per share of the enterprise, the larger will be the effect of financing interest. This potentially significant effect on earnings per share, in turn affect the earnings yield and dividend payout, as they are based on the price-earnings ratio.

Ratios such as return on assets, return on equity, and other profit-ability ratios, for example, will also be affected by the extent, but not to such a great extent.

The total amount of the interest assets is larger in amount than income, and accordingly, the ratio of interest capitalised bears a smaller ratio of investment revenue. The asset-toback value of the assets per share changed by less than 3% if interest were expensed rather than capitalised.

4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary.
NATS TEARING SA APART

PFP opposes Ciskei independence Bill

Parliamentary Staff

A BILL to grant independence to Ciskei was read a first time in the Assembly yesterday in the face of the strongest form of parliamentary opposition from the Progressive Federal Party.

During a one-hour debate the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof, accused the official Opposition of playing into the hands of subversive elements and terrorists by opposing the measure.

The Status of Ciskei Bill was supported at first reading by the New Republic Party which voted on the Government side in a division.

SAME GROUNDS

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said his party opposed the introduction of the Bill on the same grounds as it had opposed the readings of previous Bills to grant independence to Transkei, Ophuthatana, Venda and Venda.

These grounds were:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship or nationality by people affected by such a step.
- The lack of economic potential and stability of the territories concerned.
- The lack of proper consultation with those involved in the taking of independence.
- Supremacy, or to contemplate the sharing of power with all sections of the population.
- National Party speakers defended the Bill on the grounds that independence for Ciskei was the will of the Ciskei people, as expressed in a referendum, and that Ciskei had a contribution to make towards stability in Southern Africa.
- The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, said his party would oppose the Bill as it was wanted to see from the earlier debate what had happened to the original proposal with Ciskei.

If the debate showed that the South African Government's undertakings with Ciskei had not been honoured, then the NRP would oppose the legislation.

Mr Raw said his party supported the confederation concept and understood that this had been part of the 'package deal'.

Mr Henno van der Walt (Nominated) said the Ciskei Chief Minister had made it clear that no conditions had been attached to the territory's independence. The Ciskei people had therefore not voted for a 'package deal' but for independence as such.

In reply to the debate, Dr Koornhof said that in the Ciskei referendum 95.8 percent of those who voted supported independence.

If ever there was an expression of the will of the people this was it.

WRECKING

All kinds of elements, including the African National Congress (ANC) and terrorists, were trying to wreck Ciskei's independence.

'The Government asked whether Slabbert did not realise that his party's attitude against the Bill was strengthening the hand of subversive elements.

The Minister said the Government had agreed to a package deal with Ciskei, which included such matters as citizenship, resettlement aid and the establishment of a confederation.'
The House in brief

TN. considering giving independence to this territory (Ciskei), one has to consider the manner and quality of independence of the three territories that have taken it so far — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. — Dr. P van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition.

"It seems that the FPF think freedom is a good thing for everyone except South Africa's black races." — Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"Ciskei is not economically independent by itself — but neither is the Republic, or even Britain for that matter. However, in cooperation with its neighboring states Ciskei is economically viable." — Dr. V. A. Volker, NP, Klip River.

THE Leader of the Opposition and his party were playing into the hands of subversives and terrorists by opposing Ciskei's independence. — Dr. Koornhof said yesterday.

"Liberalism in its ugliest form had emerged from the Opposition, he said.

"They did not have enough tolerance even to discuss the concept of independence for Ciskei.

"Today the 150th state is becoming a member of the United Nations. A little island called the Hebrides, Dr. Koornhof said. How could the viability of this small island be compared with Ciskei?"

In Africa revolutions had been waged over the past 15 years or more for freedom (independence). "If it happened in Africa or in the Hebrides, independence is right, but in South Africa it is totally unacceptable," he said.

At this time the debate centred on the temerity of the opposition, which knocks its head against the same pole for the fourth time like a stupid donkey.

"Does the Leader of the Opposition not realize that this attitude is strengthening the hands of subversives and terrorists?"

The Government negotiated with Ciskei — it did not force independence on it.

After the Truth Commission investigated independence, Ciskei's leaders had come to negotiate about a package deal that affected further consolidation, removal of racial discrimination, citizenship, federation and resettlement.

This Government agreed with Ciskei on these matters and that is why and the basis on which a referendum was held, the Minister said.

The answer had been clear — Ciskei wanted its independence. — Sapa.
Govt and NRP team up on Ciskei bill

THE GOVERNMENT and the New Republic Party teamed up yesterday against the official Opposition to support the introduction of legislation to give the Ciskei independence.

Earlier, the Progressive Federal Party had taken the unusual step of opposing the measure at first reading and the "cooperating" between the NRP and NFP has revived speculation that the two parties are moving closer together.

After yesterday's short debate on the measure, members of the Official Opposition said there now appeared to be little difference between the major thrusts of the government and the NRP.

They said the two parties had agreed on the principle of homeland independence, on a federal system and on cooperation in the President's Council.

The Opposition dismissed the reasons given by the leader of the NRP, Mr. Vause Raw, for supporting the legislation at this stage as "nibbling" because he agreed with the principle.

Mr. Raw said the NRP would wait until it had seen the terms of the independence agreements between the governments of South Africa and Ciskei before deciding whether or not to support independence. In the meantime, his party would continue to support the "introduction" of the legislation.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, praised him for his stand.

Members of the Opposition have remarked that the government has praised the NRP on several occasions for its "loyalty" and that its "political stability" on certain issues.

On the other hand, both the government and the NRP have gone out of their way to criticize the FPF and to question its motives. During the debate on his department, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, praised the NRP for participating in the President's Council, which was trying to work out a new constitution for the country.

Mr. Botha said he gave the NRP credit for having acted "honourably" and "patriotically", for which they deserve credit, even though they differed with the government on some things.

(Report by C. P. Brooks, Cape Town.)
Row in House over Ciskei independence

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The first legislative moves to grant the Ciskei independence this year ended in a fullscale parliamentary row yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party, which, as expected, took the strongest possible form of parliamentary opposition by opposing the first reading, accused the government of forcing independence on more than 2 million Ciskeians, two-thirds of whom lived outside the homeland.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the Ciskei was ruled by "a very powerful one-party government, over people of whom more than two-thirds do not actually live in the territory."

And the opposition spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea, said the Ciskei was "in every sense an underdeveloped and impoverished area" which was totally dependent on the Republic of South Africa.

But government spokesmen hit back at the PFP, accusing it of ignoring the national will of the Ciskei nation and imposing its own values on the people of the homeland.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who wound up the government case, also accused the Opposition of aiding subversives and terrorists by opposing the Ciskei's independence.

"Does the leader of the Opposition not realize that this attitude is strengthening the hand of subversives and terrorists?" Dr Koornhof asked.

Earlier, the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said his party would support the first reading of the bill.

Mr Raw said his party was prepared to wait and see the details of the legislation, the Status of Ciskei Bill, and the treaties signed between the two governments before it decided whether or not to support the move.

After a division, the PFP move was defeated by 127 votes to 27, with the NRP crossing the floor to vote with the government.

This means that Dr Koornhof has now received the permission of the House to introduce the measure but at the second reading the principle of granting Ciskei independence will be discussed.

During the one-hour debate, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Henk van der Walt, denied that the Ciskeian people had voted for the package deal during the referendum.

Govt and NRP team up on Ciskei bill. page 8.
Detained unionists in court

Post-Reporter

EAST LONDON — Two groups of trade union members — a total of 183 people — who were detained by the Ciskeian police 10 days ago, appeared in the Mdantsane District Court today.

All 183 were remanded until October 7, pending a report from the Attorney-General. Rall will be set by the court today.

A group of 45 appeared on three charges — incitement to violence and violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act and Ciskei’s Proclamation 212.

The others appeared on the first two charges.
Ciskeians betrayed says Slabbert

The FPF's veteran spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "Our worst fears are realised by this bill."

Commenting on the bill, published yesterday, he added that the referendum held last year in the Ciskei had been proved to be of no consequence by the bill.

In terms of the bill, all people who are citizens of Ciskei in terms of any law, at the commencement of the Act will cease to be South African citizens.

Citizenship of Ciskei would apply to people born in or outside Ciskei, before or after independence, of parents, one or both of whom were citizens at the time of their birth, and who were not citizens of a territory within the Republic of South Africa or a territory previously part of South Africa.

People who had lived lawfully in Ciskei for at least five years and who were granted citizenship by the Ciskeian authorities would cease to be South African citizens.

The South African and Ciskei governments would establish a board to decide on specific cases where citizenship rights of individuals were in question.

A schedule to the bill says the boundaries of Ciskei will include the magisterial districts of Hewu, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Middledrift, Pletten, Victoria East and Zwelethu.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, commented: "I think Chief Sebe has been sold a pup because nowhere in this bill do we see any evidence of the package deal which we heard so much.

"It differs no way from the Transkei legislation and I wonder how the Chief will reconcile his earlier statement that his preconditions were different from the other states," Mr Swart said.

Chief Minister, Chief Lenoaxo Sebe, said explicitly on a number of occasions that the independence of the Ciskei would be very different from that of the other three states.

In October last year, shortly after his talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when the independence issue was negotiated, the Chief Minister said: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

However, according to the Daily Dispatch political correspondent, the Ciskei legislation is no different from that of the other three states.

In contrast to the Transkei and Venda laws, and the proposed Ciskei bill, the Bophuthatswana status bill made provision for people to renounce their Bophuthatswana citizenship — although a later law required these people to take out citizenship of another territorial authority.

The definition of Ciskei citizenship is virtually identical to that in the other three laws and it will mean that over two million people will lose their South African citizenship and become Ciskeians.
Ciskei Bill has no special package deal

Political Staff

NO EVIDENCE of any special “package deal” for the Ciskei is contained in the legislation aimed at granting the homeland independence.

Other than a few technical details, the Status of Ciskei Bill is the same as the laws which granted Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda independence.

The Ciskei Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, comes as a surprise because the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, said explicitly on a number of occasions that the Ciskei's independence would be different from that of the other three states.

In October last year, shortly after his talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Roornhof, when the independence issue was negotiated, Chief Sebe said: “Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown to put it in polite language.”

But the Ciskei legislation is no different from the other three states.

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‘Betrayed’

Yesterday, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Homeland Affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said: “I think Chief Sebe has been sold a pup because no one who was Ciskeian people who have been domiciled in the Ciskei for five years, people who speak the same language as the people in the Ciskei and people who have identified themselves with the Ciskeians.

A schedule to the Bill says the boundaries of the Ciskei will include the magisterial districts of Havo, Kebskamahoek, Molotse, Middedorp, Peddie, Victoria East and Zweifoetha.

Swart said, "I wonder how the chief will reconcile his earlier statement that his preconditions were different from the other states," Mr Swart said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the people of Ciskei had been "betrayed and ignored".

He added that the referendum held last year in the Ciskei had been proved by the Bill to be of no consequence.

The PFP’s veteran spokesman on Civil Liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "Our worst fears are realised by this Bill.”

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said he would not comment on the details of the Bill at this stage and that his party’s position would be outlined during the debate on the legislation.
Selecting is of vital logistics importance.

MDANTSANE — A total of 181 trade unionists appeared briefly before Mr B. M. Gabada in the magistrates court here in two separate trials on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei's Proclamation R252.

Forty-two appeared on three counts and 139 on two counts. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

They were arrested by the Ciskei Police on their return to Mdantsane on September 6 from a week-long union meeting in East London.

The accused sang trade union songs and shouted "Amadiba" with clenched fists as police vans and trucks ferried them to the court cells yesterday.

Police with rifles and riot police kept relatives and wives of the accused away from them. There were no incidents.

Middlemen and ultimate consumers and in so doing achieve the firm's sales and profit objectives.

Physical distribution abroad entails a number of aspects. The first is that of facility location. Where should plants, warehouses and depots be located for optimal distribution?

Inventory control is another aspect. Where should inventories be located and in what quantities? Material handling is also included here. Procedures for processing orders must be laid down too.

Modes of transport must also be decided on. Should vehicles be leased or purchased for an optimal return? Air freight is generally much more expensive than shipping, but has various advantages. The economies of air freight may infact be very attractive. This fast means of transport can reduce stock levels and consequintly capital tied up and warehouse space required. Unfortunately 90% of goods cannot be transported by airfreight.
Ciskeians to lose SA citizenship

ALL PEOPLE who are citizens of the Ciskei when it becomes independent will lose their South African citizenship, in terms of a Bill introduced in Parliament yesterday.

Citizenship of Ciskei would apply to people born in or outside Ciskei, before or after independence, of parents, one or both of whom were citizens at the time of their birth, and who were not citizens of a territory within the Republic of South Africa or a territory previously part of South Africa.

The South African and Ciskei governments will establish a board to decide on specific cases where citizenship rights of individuals are in question once the Ciskei becomes independent state.

The Status of Ciskei Bill.

introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was read a first time, despite being opposed by the Progressive Federal Party.

Once the Bill has been passed, all laws presently in force in the Ciskei will continue to be in force until repealed or amended by the Ciskei government.

Provision is made for the legislative assembly of Ciskei to draw up a constitution and make laws. — Sapa.
No new deal in bill for Ciskei

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

No evidence of any special package deal for Ciskei is contained in the legislation aimed at granting the homeland independence.

Other than a few technical details, the status of the Ciskei Bill is the same as the laws which granted Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence.

The Ciskei Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, comes as a surprise because the Chief Minister of the homelands, Chief Lennox Seke, said explicitly on a number of occasions that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from that of the other three states.

A clown

In October last year, after his talks with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Pieter van Breda, when the independence issue was negotiated, the Chief Minister said: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

However, the Ciskei legislation is no different from that of the other three states.

Yesterday the PNP spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MPL, said: "I think Chief Seke has been sold a pup because nowhere in this bill do we see any evidence of the package deal about which we heard so much."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the people of Ciskei had been "betrayed and hoodwinked."

Citizenship is virtually identical to that in the other three laws granting homelands independence and it will mean that more than two million people will lose their South African citizenship and become Ciskeians.

They include those who were Ciskeians in terms of law at present, those born with at least one parent who was Ciskeian, people who have been domiciled in Ciskei for five years, people who speak the same language as the people in Ciskei and people who have identified themselves with the Ciskeians.

A schedule to the bill says the boundaries of Ciskei will include the municipalities of Nketo, Korkhoenso, KwaMhlathuthule, Mthetho, Zwide and Nkululeko.

Although it is possible for the bill to be amended during the debate in Parliament, it is likely that it will remain the same as the other three laws.
ZWELITSHA — Three Ciskeian policemen and two Zwelitsha residents appeared briefly in the Magistrate's court here yesterday on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Constable Sbonisile Vuso, 44, Constable Khawulesile Mqaba, 28, Constable Thembizele Nophondo, 33, Mr Albert Dyonaase and Mr Willie Matsheketwa, 63, pleaded not guilty before Mr G. P. Maritz.

They are alleged to have assaulted Mrs Lucy Ntame and Mr Wilson Ntame after accusing them of witchcraft here on December 15 last year.

Evidence before the court was that the five came to Mrs Ntame's house and demanded that she produce a "zombie" which was alleged to be hidden in the house. When she failed to do so she was assaulted with sjamboks and batons.

Police allegedly also assaulted Mr Ntame with batons and used electric shocks on his private parts after his wife had been accused of witchcraft.

"The hearing was postponed until October 15 and the five were released on their own recognizances." — SAPA.
Transport board planned for EL area

The formation of the Greater Bristol Transport Board is the first step towards the establishment of a comprehensive transport system for the entire city. The board will be responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the transport network, ensuring efficient and effective public transport services across all of the city's districts.

The board will work closely with local authorities, businesses, and residents to develop strategies that address the needs of the community. It will focus on improving the quality of public transport, reducing congestion, and promoting sustainable mobility solutions. The establishment of this board is a significant milestone in the city's efforts to create a more connected and sustainable transport system.
2.2 Export business

Basic description

He buys from his own accounts.

Suppliers

THREE Chishona policemen and ten Zvishavha residents appeared briefly in the Zvishavha Magistrates Court yesterday on charges of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

2.3 Trading collapse

The spread of the disease and the number of related problems does not mean that it does not occur.

2.4 Complement

Basic description - companies which have excess marketing capacity or feel that they can gain by having a broader product line, take on additional lines for international distribution. This is called either piggybacking or complementary marketing.

Primary criteria for selecting products are

- is the product related to the product line and does it contribute to it?
- Does the product fit the sales and distribution channel presently employed?
- is there an adequate margin to make the undertaking more worthwhile?
- Will the product find market acceptance and profitable volume.
the lower the report said, the larger will be the effect of the interest. This potentially significant effect on earnings yield and dividend upon the earnings figure in turn affect the price earnings ratio.

Ratios such as return on owners' equity, and other profitability ratios, for example, will also be affected by the fact that the total amount of the investment in assets is larger in amount than income, and accordingly, the amount of interest capitalised bears a smaller proportion to those assets than it does to income. The same survey also indicated that the ratios of investment turnover and the book value of the assets per share changed by less than 3% if interest were expensed rather than capitalised.

4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary
Maku: don’t interfere with buses

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Minister of Health, Dr B.R. Maku, said yesterday, that there should be no interference with the running of buses to and from the Ciskei, as this was a service for the benefit of passengers.

Dr Maku, was guest speaker at a dinner held after a one-day seminar organised by the Chartered Institute of Transport in East London.

The theme of the seminar was “Coordination and Future of Passenger Transport in the Ciskei and Border Area.”

The aim of the seminar was to ensure continued co-operation and co-ordination in the field of passenger transport between the Border area and the Ciskei, now and after independence.

Dr Maku said that Ciskei would become independent on December 4 but that there was a difference between the Xhosa version of independence and the common version.

The Xhosa version of independence meant that one had the ability to do one’s own thing and the Ciskei would apply the Xhosa version of independence.

Dr Maku said there should be no interference by anyone in the running of buses to and from Ciskei as it was for the benefit of the passengers that the buses were running.

The transport committee elected at the seminar will consist of representatives still to be nominated by various bodies.

The chairman of the committee will be a representative of the Chartered Institute of Transport, and among the bodies that will be represented on the committee will be the Ciskei Government, the South African Railways, Organised Transport Organisations and local authorities.

Seminar reports, page 4.
that it had taken steps to
subvert or oppress the
union.

He denied a Sowu
claim that union leaders
had been detained as part
of this policy and said no
leaders had been detained
simply by virtue of the
positions they held.

Union leaders who
were detained were de-
tained in connection with
illegal activities and not in
connection with their leg-
ial activities as union mem-
bers.

A Ciskei police officer,
Major Morve Pahade, said
in an affidavit that pas-
engers on the first of the
three buses were in "a
violent mood" when they
arrived at the Mdantsane
bus terminus, where they
formed a gathering and
continued shouting sub-
versive slogans.

After they refused to
obey an order to disperse,
he instructed police to re-
move them to the Mdants-
ane police station and, on
the basis of further in-
formation received, he
ordered the other two
buses to be intercepted.

Major Pahade said the
words being chanted could
be clearly heard outside
the buses.

General Sebe said in an
affidavit that he and Mr
Njokwane attended the
special cabinet meeting on
September 8, after he had
been contacted by the
Mdantsane police station
with the names of those
held and the acts they
were alleged to have com-
mited.

The warrants were later
prepared by members of
his staff for each of the 368
people being detained.

General Sebe denied
having told two newspaper
reporters that unionists
were being held under the
Riotous Assemblies Act.

He said in his affidavit
that he told Mr Steven
Friedman of the Rand Dal-
ty Mail and Mr Philip van
Nhak at of the Daily Dis-
patch that charges under
the Riotous Assemblies
Act were being investi-
gated but that the de-
tails were being held
under security legislation.

An affidavit from the
Chief Minister, Chief
Mamox Sebe, said the
union members were
being charged with incit-
ment to public violence or
alternatively contravening
section 5(a) of the
Riotous Assemblies Act,
with an alternative charge
under proclamation 252.

They are also being
charged with contravening
section 2 (6a) of the
Riotous Assemblies Act.
Sebe greets chief justice

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his cabinet last night welcomed the newly appointed Chief Justice of the Ciskei, Mr Justice D. S. de Wet, and other Supreme Court officials at a reception at the Legislative Assembly.

In his speech, copies of which were released to the press, Chief Sebe said Mr Justice De Wet was no stranger to the Ciskei. As a judge of the Supreme Court in the Eastern Cape Division for many years he had adjudicated on many civil and criminal matters relating to Ciskeians. Before his elevation to the Bench he practised as an advocate in the same division of the Supreme Court and Ciskeians could not have wished for a more suitably qualified and equipped chief justice.

"I can liken our chief justice to a person who has been born again, where in his capacity as one of the pillars of our constitution, he will share with us the responsibility of building a new nation," Chief Sebe said.

"We will lean heavily upon him, and the wealth of his knowledge and experience over the years will be invaluable to us.".

Chief Sebe said the chief justice's duties would not only be judicial. He would also fill the role of an all-rounder as a father to the nation and ambassador for Ciskei.

"Ciskei is a developing national state and, as is the case with other similar states, many cases which appear on the roll will stem from social problems. Justice must always be done, and seen to be done, and standards and principles should never be lowered.

"Working within this framework the chief justice will also have to call upon his skills as a social worker to unravel some of the matters which will be presented to him."

"Chief Sebe said glory had befallen the chief justice to be appointed to his position when the Ciskei nation was rising from the dust.

"History would show that his name would figure high on the roll of honour of those who helped with the development of Ciskei."

"The judiciary in our country rates with the highest in the world and as an independent Ciskei we aim to be included in this bracket. Ciskeians in the Department of Justice have accepted the challenge and it will be found that most of the judicial posts are filled by Ciskeians — some of whom have already reached the level of principal magistrate."

"Through the assistance and guidance of our chief justice we hope to build on this foundation and rise to greater heights."

Chief Sebe also welcomed the attorney general, Mr W. P. Jurgena, the state advocate, Mr L. J. Langeveld, the registrar and master of the supreme court, Mr W. F. Galloway, and the personal clerk to the chief justice, Miss F. Kruger. — DDR.
Varsity bursaries for Ciskei villagers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Education Department was launching a rural education scheme to produce more graduates, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, announced yesterday.

He said the department was offering bursaries to two students from each village to study for a degree at the University of Port Hare. The students would enter into a contract with the department to work for it for 10 years. In this way it was hoped to produce more graduates.

"We must improve and upgrade the quality of our teachers," he said.

Chief Jongilanga appealed to parents to send their children to the Lennox Sebe Training College to 'take' a new three-year teacher's diploma. — DDR.


3. Ibid.


6. Staubus, George


10. Ibid., para. 22.


18. FASB 34: Op cit., paragraph 51.
Buthelezi will boycott Ciskei independence

Mail Correspondent

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gaitha Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskei independence celebrations in December this year.

Addressing a meeting of the SA Black Alliance at Ladysmith yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had told Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, that he found it difficult to associate himself in any way with celebrations connected with "so-called independence".

He said it would not be right for him to criticise Chief Sebe's decision to take independence. Nevertheless, he felt the decision was a "mistake".

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that, when people like Dr Sebe walked into this "force" with both eyes open and in broad daylight, they gave a moral base to the "force".

'Trophies'

"The South African regime is enabled to get away with murder, because they are in these circumstances enabled to say that it is black people themselves who want to be fragmented and who do not want to be part and parcel of one South African nation," he pointed out.

The fact that the Government had Chiefs Matanzima, Mangope, Mpophu, and very soon Sebe as "trophy of success" on their walls in their "wicked plans" of fragmenting blacks did not mean they were likely to succeed in "fooling all blacks into falling for such fraudulent plans."

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all blacks in the Natal-KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

Kingdom

"Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent state (of KwaZulu) would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus areas which are today beyond the borders of Natal," he said.

Those who were political realists knew this was nothing short of "asking for the moon".
Buthlezi issued subs Ciskei

18/5/11

DUBAAN - THE CHIEF

CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Chief with "so-called" army

Accused of assisting in the assassination of the Chieftain. Chief Buthelezi, who was present at the scene, denies it. He says it would not be in his character to do such a thing. He has reportedly been arrested for questioning in connection with the incident.
Mercury Reporter

The Chief Minister of Kwa-
Zulu, Chief Cato Buthelezi,
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Ciskei Independence
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Addressing a meeting of
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He said it would not be
right for him to criticize
Chief Sebe's decision to
take independence, never-
theless he felt the de-

was a 'mistake'.

Chief Buthelezi told the
meeting that, when people
live by Sebe's 'rule' and
'go to war' with both guns
and in blood-stained
shoes, a moral issue to
the South Af

Trophies

'The South African re-
gime is enabled to get away
with murder, because they
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to succeed in frontal all
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Chief Buthelezi said got
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Natal region were
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'a few blacks who
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tween the borders of Natal,'
he said.

'Those of us who are po-
itical reality, know per-
f ectly well that there is
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tween all the population
groups here that such a
thing, is no more than ask-
ing for the moon.'
Madolo groomed for top job

ZWELITSHA — A man who joined the South African Police in Xolobeni Village, East London in 1969 will be the Director of Police when the Ciskei attains independence on December 4. He is Lieutenant Colonel L. B. Madolo, one of four policemen promoted from the rank of major to Lieutenant-Colonel yesterday.

Lt Col Madolo is already at the head office of Ciskei Police here and is being groomed to take over from Colonel J. Gerber.

Lt Col Madolo, who was born at Dulekho in the Twelthitha district, joined the police after completing the junior certificate at Gasela Secondary School.

From police college he was sent to Jeppe, Johannesburg where he served for a few years before being transferred to Stutterheim in 1972. He also served as station commander at Keiskammahoek and Dimbaza. Lt Col Madolo became a sergeant while serving at Stutterheim, where he also wrote and passed examinations before becoming a warrant officer.

While at Keiskammahoek he completed a course and was promoted to a lieutenant. He became a captain in 1980 and rose to the rank of major after going through another course towards the end of last year.

Lt Col Madolo has just returned from a station commander’s course in Queenstown.

He is married with two sons and two daughters.

Colonel M. G. Pakate, who has been station commander at Mdantsane since last year, joined the SAP in Zwelitsha.

From training college he went to serve at Selvicks in 1965. He became a sergeant in 1967, a senior sergeant in 1981, a warrant officer in 1982.

In 1978 he became the first Ciskei police station commander in Zwelitsha. He was transferred to the Ciskei police headquarters the next year and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He became a captain early last year and a major last September.

Lt Col Pakate has also served at Front Street, East London, Virginia in the Free State and Kwasizilakhe, Port Elizabeth.

For Lt Col M. A. Tala the promotion means he has gone from warrant officer to lieutenant-colonel in just over three years.

His career started at King William’s Town in 1963 and through the years he served at Zwelitsha, Keiskammahoek, Pouzaa and Zwelitsha where he became station commander in 1978.

From lieutenant he rose to the rank of major.

Ciskei’s Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe said all three men would be promoted to the rank of colonel at independence. — DDN

Secretaries to be directors

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei civil servants who hold departments will be called directors and not secretaries from Independence Day, December 4.

This was explained yesterday by the Secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr. Graham Mathian.

He said the three heads of departments under the presidency would be called directors general. They will head the departments of the Presidency, the Department of State Security and the Department of the Auditor General.

The respective heads of the departments will be Mr. Mathian, Major General Charles Bebe and Mr. J. Mullane.

Mr Mathian said all the heads of departments of state for the post-independence government had already been appointed and the terms of directors general and general were being used in internal correspondence between the departments.

This could not be done on external correspondence as the new designations only have constitutional status on December 4.

Officials who will become directors on that date will be Mr. E. Kubota (Interior), Mr. C. Attwell (Works), Mr. G. E. Boman (Education), Mr. G. Godfrey (Agriculture), Mr. D. Bodo (Justice) and Mr. S. Pillows (Health).

Mr. E. Xam (Finance and Economic Affairs), Mr. P. C. Coetzee (Municipal and Utilisation), Mr. A. Naicker (Foreign Affairs) and a pending appointment for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Ideals vital says Sebe

ZWELITSHA — Discipline without emphasis on ideals was useless, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said here yesterday.

Chief Sebe was announcing the promotion of four police officers from the rank of major to lieutenant-colonel.

They are Lt-Col L. B. Madolo, who is stationed at the head office here and who will become director of police at independence, Lt-Col M. G. Pakate, the station commander at Mdantsane, and Zwelitsha’s station commander, Lt-Col M. A. Tala.

Chief Sebe explained that he had said promotions would be dealt with in a manner which would show that those who got them had not only achieved them as part of normal assessment, but also for contributing something to the nation.

He said the four men had not only done well in courses they had attended, where they were given above-average ratings, but had also risked their lives in the performance of their duties.

He added that it was not unusual for members of the police to be present when promotions were announced, but that ministers — the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture, the Rev. W. M. Zuma, the Minister of the Interior, Chief L. W. Mathian, Education, Chief D. M. Xam, and Minister of Justice, Chief Z. Nkosi, had all broken other appointments to attend. — DDN.
Paris agent to visit Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — The Paris agent for the Ciskei Government, Mr Leon Delbecque, will visit the homeland on October 5 and 6.

The Director-General designate to the Ciskei presidency, Mr Graham Mayham said yesterday the main purpose of the visit was for Mr Delbecque to get a personal view of the Ciskei’s potential for industrial development. Mr Mayham said Mr Delbecque would meet the cabinet on October 5 and would have dinner with selected cabinet members the same evening. On October 6 he would travel around the Ciskei examining its industrial potential. Mr Mayham said. — DDR.
Ciskei's status

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Ciskeians will not lose their existing rights, privileges and benefits after the homeland's independence in December, a Government White Paper said yesterday.

"Other than the loss of citizenship, the existing rights, privileges and benefits of Ciskeian citizens who reside in the Republic are not affected," the White Paper said.

The report, tabled in Parliament, said that simultaneously with the transfer of sovereignty over the area of the Ciskei, 'sovereignty over the people of Ciskei must be transferred and people who become citizens of Ciskei will in the process cease to be citizens of the Republic'.

It also said the Status of Ciskei Bill would make provision for the identification of citizens of Ciskei.

The White Paper confirmed that the existing laws in South Africa would apply in Ciskei until amended or repealed.

Highbred Stuks at Winder, which is another town in the district which incorporates parts of the KwaZulu-Natal province, was also mentioned in the report as one of the areas which will be affected by this process.
The Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many farmers affected by consolidation were bought out in the Peddie district and (b) Republic under the scheme in terms of which 60 per cent of the purchase price was paid in Government Internal Registered stock and (b) what was the total amount of money involved in the (i) Peddie district and (ii) Republic.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) and (ii) It is unfortunately not possible to furnish separate figures in respect of the district of Peddie and the Republic of South Africa without performing a considerable volume of work, which is deemed to be unjustified. A total number of 1,672 landowners in the Republic of South Africa were affected under the scheme in terms of which 60% of the purchase price was paid in long term internal Registered Stock. A total amount of R118,077.540 was paid to the 1,675 landowners mentioned above in Stock Certificates.

Hon's Member for Peddie district; consolidation (S.C. 460-51 / 221/73)
253. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black spots still exist in the Queenstown-East London Corridor and (b) what is the population of each such Black spot;

(2) whether it is the intention to move the population of each such Black spot; if so, when in each case.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) and (2) The farm Afiria in the district of Cathcart is the only Black spot. There are, however, also several badly situated Black areas (released and scheduled areas) in the districts of Queenstown, Cathcart, Stormberg, Tonga and East London, namely, Linuma, Uplands, Umgwali, Wartburg, Moolplassen and Kwela.

It is the intention to resettle the Black communities of the said Black spot and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.
Table 12: Expenses on restoration by the G. E. Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expense ($)</th>
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<tbody>
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Note: All figures in the table are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 13: Expenses on restoration by the G. E. Development

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Table 14: Expenses on restoration by the G. E. Development

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Note: All figures in the table are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 15: Expenses on restoration by the G. E. Development

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Note: All figures in the table are rounded to the nearest thousand.
THE ASSEMBLY — The government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas nor has any timetable been set for the removal of these areas.

This emerged from the reply yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly situated black areas" released and scheduled areas in the Border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spot and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place."

These "badly situated" black areas were Leasroyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Warsburg in the Komga district and Moolpaas and Kwelera in the East London district.

Although the minister was unable to give any figures for the population of these areas, a large number of people live in the Moolpaas and Kwelera areas and the Ciskei Government has already said it is opposed to the transfer of these areas to white ownership, particularly as the remains of the great Xhosa chief, Gcaleka, are buried there. — PC.
EAST LONDON — Three workers had been fired from the SATV Manufacturing Company here because of normal company policy and not because of their trade union activities, Mr Mike Bosworth, the managing director said yesterday.

Mr Bosworth, who was referring to three workers who were dismissed following their detention by the Ciskei police two weeks ago, said workers who absconded themselves without contacting the company within three days were automatically dismissed.

“We can’t bend the rules for employees every time they stay away for more than three days. We merely applied the rules of our company to them and their dismissal had nothing to do with Sawetu,” he said.

Workers resolved at a public meeting on Sunday to approach their management in an effort to get the three workers re-instated as they had not been convicted of any offence. The names of the workers are Miss Sylvia Tayela, Miss Thandiwe Ngqondele and Miss Doreen Kileni.

Mr A. Jonker, systems manager of the SA Railways in the Eastern Cape, said two railway workers had been fired following the detentions but this was mostly due to their poor record. He said two other railway workers who had been involved had been allowed to recommence duties.

“These two men were regarded as having absconded when they only showed up for work on Friday after having been released on Wednesday. This coupled with their work record convinced the superintendents on what action to take.” — DDH
Border blacks to be moved, says Koornhof

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white Border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas, nor has any timetable been set for the removal from those areas.

This emerged from the reply given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcolm (PP, PORT Elizabeth Central).

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly-situated black areas" — released and scheduled areas — in the Border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spot and other badly-situated areas, but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects."

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conduct-
ed shortly before the resettlement actions take place," Dr Koornhof said.

These "badly-situated" black areas were Loxleyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umbwe in the Stutterheim district, Warburg in the Komga district and Moolaplaats and Kwelera in the East London district.

More than 1600 landowners in areas purchased for the consolidation of the homelands received registered government stock in part payment of the land.

The stock scheme was now being disbanded and property-owners are now being paid in cash but the stock scheme was introduced when there was a shortage of funds for consolidation purposes. "A total amount of R1807040 was paid to the 1676 landowners in stock certificates," Dr Koornhof said.

He gave this information when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PP Albany).
Whether the Ciskei Government has recently evicted from the Ciskei certain persons administrated by KADRU, whose names have at Mr. Ballying's request been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) where were they evicted to, (b) when and (ii) on what grounds were they evicted, (c) what is the nationality of the persons concerned and (d) what arrangements have been made for their accommodation?
Mdantsane cell hunger strike claim

ZWEILITSHA — The four King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) executive members who were deported early this month from the Ciskei, went on a hunger-strike for five days while they were in detention.

This was revealed in a report submitted to Kadru by its president, Mr Amos Nyondo, one of the deportees. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), after being served a deportation order on September 9.

Mr Nyondo’s report was tabled at a Kadru meeting here, where it was decided the union still recognised as its executive members Mr Nyondo and other deportees, Mr Albert Tyulu (senior vice-president), Mr Douglas Maku (general secretary) and Mr Fungile Mabece (treasurer), who were detained with Mr Nyondo.

Mr Tyulu was deported to Lady Frere, in Transkei, while Mr Mabece was removed to the Whittlesea area in the Ciskei.

Mr Nyondo said in his report the four Kadru officials were detained by the CCIS on August 31, and Mr Maku and Mr Mabece were released on September 8, and the two others the following day.

"From noon on September 3 until our release from detention we refused to eat the food they served us, believing that that was the only form of protest we could launch against our detention," Mr Nyondo reported.

He said while they were in detention, a letter came through for Mr Maku from the Ciskei Department of Finance (where he worked as a personnel officer) which terminated his services. The letter was delivered to Mr Maku’s cell on September 3, but Mr Nyondo did not say what date it bore.

Letters of termination of services for Mr Tyulu (Department of Education) and Mr Mabece (Department of Justice) were received after the men had been released.

Mr Nyondo said the four men were kept in the same cell — "after we had requested it" — at Mdantsane police station. — DDR.
Deportations:
Dalling slams
govt silence

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —
The Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Koornhof, ran into a new
storm yesterday when he re-
fused to answer questions in
Parliament about the deper-
tation of Ciskeian rugby offi-
cials.

Dr Koornhof said the mat-
ter fell under the jurisdic-
tion of the Ciskei Govern-
ment, and the homeland
government "is not prepared
to reply to the question."

But the chief opposition
spokesman on sport, Mr Da-
vid Dalling, hit back at Dr
Koornhof, accusing him of
trying to wipe his hands of
the whole issue and of bring-
ing politics into sport con-
trary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing
to face up to the fact that
there are millions of black
South Africans who are not,
and will never be, citizens of
any homeland, Dr Koornhof
is driving South Africa into
yet another crisis.

"These rugby officials
have now been kicked out of
their alleged homeland, but
Dr Koornhof, the responsi-
ble minister, refused to
answer any questions about
their rights and citizenship.

"Will they just remain a
constitutional problem to be
debated by academics and
lawyers, but ignored by the
government?"

Mr Dalling asked Dr
Koornhof whether the Ciskei
Government had recently
evicted from the Ciskei
sports administrators of the
King William's Town and Dis-
trict Rugby Union (Kadran)
who received Mr Dalling
supply the Department of
Co-operation and Devel-
opment.

If this had been the case,
Dr Dalling asked where they
had been evicted to, when
and on what grounds.

He also asked the minister
to give the nationality of the
persons concerned and
whatever arrangements had
been made for their accom-
modation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply
was: "This is a matter for
the Ciskei Government
and that government is not
prepared to reply to the
question."

Mr Dalling said: "The Cis-
kei is loyal part of South
Africa until December 4 and
this government can never
get rid of its responsibility
for that area until then.

"Not only that, but South
African taxpayers, through
Parliament, will be spending
millions of rands not only
for that independence but
for ever to keep that govern-
ment system going.

"Dr Koornhof and his gov-
ernment have a duty to those
taxpayers to explain if their
money is being spent prop-
erly in the Ciskei.

"By refusing to answer
questions like this the minis-
ter is conveying the impres-
sion that he and the Ciskei
Government have something
to hide."
Mr. P. A. MYINT, Minister of Cooperatives and Development

(1) How many Chins of Cobai are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders?

(2) What is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) per capita income of Cobai?

The MINISTER OF COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 21,807
    (b) Migrant Workers: 47,000.
    Commuters: 37,100.

(2) (a) Gross Domestic Product: 3,699,300,000.
    Gross Domestic Product: 1,659,301,000.

(b) Gross Domestic Income per capita: 1.7.
    Gross National Income per capita: 308.

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO.
Arab cash for Matanzima?

Transkei is within weeks of finalising a R200m multi-faceted industrial development package believed to be backed by Arab funds.

Details are still secrecy-shrouded and PM George Matanzima refuses to comment. But the PM understands that the plan involves:

- A hydro-electric scheme,
- An ethanol plant,
- A 40 000ha sugar cane plantation, and
- A residential township to house 15 000 workers.

Although aspects may be changed, either the PM or his brother Kaiser, the president, are expected to announce the project during Transkei's fifth anniversary celebrations next month. The site is in Pondoland in the east.

The Arab financing, in which a Swiss bank is involved, is reputed to take the form of a R400m loan from a Middle East financier group to a company set-up (and 100% owned) by the Transkeian government. According to PM sources, the Transkei government does not know the identity of the Arab lenders. It is working instead through Swiss intermediaries and will do its own underwriting.

The loan was arranged after the SA government apparently refused earlier this month to back the project.

The idea originated in July, 1979, when the Transkeian government authorised a consortium of Dutch and Italian consulting firms to do a $100 000 feasibility study. The findings were handed to the government in or around May, 1980.

In January this year, the Transkeian cabinet accepted the principle of the scheme and asked the SA Department of Foreign Affairs to arrange a loan. Sometime last month SA government refused.

Why the backing was not forthcoming remains a mystery. Some say SA thought the plan was not adequately thought through. It has also been whispered that the SA government is quietly displeased with the persistent rumours of corruption in the Transkei government, in particular the financial fiascos resulting from Transkei's association with at least two outside financiers since "independence."

Nor is it clear why the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is apparently not involved with the project. Instead, a Pretoria economist is said to be heading the programme for the Transkei government.

The preliminary financial arrangements involve:

- R118m for one or two ethanol plants designed primarily to boost Transkei's attractiveness to foreign chemical manufacturers. The belief is that they would want to buy the ethanol and further develop it into other organic compounds for use in industry. The aim is apparently not to produce an alternative energy source for SA, as ethanol is usually considered low in yield productivity. The plants would take two to three years to develop.
- R50m for the planting of up to 40 000ha of sugar cane to supply to the ethanol plant. At present, the area is largely crusty grazing land and at least this amount will be needed to clear and fertilise the land, irrigate and plant. Matanzima has reportedly been invited to Swaziland to see how that country runs its sugar plantations.
- R100m for infrastructure development of roads, communications, a new township for 15 000, and other irrigation schemes. This figure does not include any spin-off development in the area, which will presumably be handled by the TDC. The entire infrastructure development leg of the plan could take more than five years to complete.
- R20m-R30m for the hydro-electric dam on the Tsitsa River and nearby generating plant that will supply power to the ethanol manufacturing project and the sugar cane operations. Hopefully it will also spur further development in the area. The final decision on the size of the proposed dam is said to be awaiting a report from civil engineers.

But with such funds, the dam will be relatively small and probably designed for the immediate area. By comparison, Escom alone is spending about R400m on constructing the Drakensberg dam site.

If the plan materialises, it will undoubtedly be a political coup for the Matanzimas. Not only would it help pacify the troubled Pondoland region, where opposition to Matanzima rule is said to be unabating, but would help Transkei's international credibility.

But Transkei has talked grand schemes before. And although the current project looks reasonably firm, no one will be sure until they see the colour of that money.

company necessitates the investor to be long-term. It is the pronouncement, overseas and in the United States, that a write down must only be undertaken if there is evidence that benefits have declined permanently.

"If the carrying value of an investment dealt with under the equity method or referred to in note 10 of the investment income statement is other than temporary, the other evidence is other than temporary. In that case, it is proper to consider the appropriate statement." (31).

During interviews conducted with respondents, it was claimed that, under the equity method, market values were anomalous in relation to the market value of the investment. Is such a situation a justification for writing down market values for write downs? For the reasons expounded in Chapter 1, the market value is not considered to yield a fair value. A.P.B.O. 18 states that:

"... a decline below the carrying amount of operating losses is indicative of a loss in value which is other than temporary." (32).

The F.A.S.B., in Statement No. 3, Accounting Concepts, define an asset in the following manner:

"Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions or events." (33)

Gilberton & Roux claim that if a capital market is efficient, as contemplated by the efficient market hypothesis, then "the market prices of securities at any time fully reflect all available information." (34). Professor A. Money stated in an interview that "the Johannesburg Stock Exchange represents
Nqakula not allowed to ferry his wife

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An application by the banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mswasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, for permission to ferry his wife between Sutterheim and Mount Croke at weekends had been refused, his wife said yesterday.

He would however be permitted to attend church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31 restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Croke home on weekends.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula, a teacher at Mgwali Secondary School, Sutterheim, said in a telephone interview yesterday permission had been sought for her husband to pick her up at school on Friday afternoons and take her back on Sunday afternoons to enable her to join her husband at weekends.

It had also been requested that her husband be allowed to attend services at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

She said a reply had been received on Wednesday from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr. J. P. Seaman. The letter said:

"Your request for permission to ferry your wife every Friday afternoon from Mgwali location in Sutterheim district and take her back on Sundays, can unfortunately not be acceded to and is accordingly refused."

Mrs Nqakula said the request that her husband be allowed to attend morning church services at Zwelitsha was approved, on condition that Mr Nqakula left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the commencement of the service and that he returned immediately after the service.

Mrs Nqakula said that since the ban of her husband she had had to rely on friends to fetch her in her husband's car.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that friends have not always been available to assist as they are workers," Mrs Nqakula said. "I cannot rely on public transport, or on getting lifts."

"This problem is compounded on Sundays when we have to run around looking for people who will drive me back to school," she said. "Even if I possessed a driver's licence there would still be problems as it would mean taking the car with me to Mgwali and leaving those at home without transport, especially for cases of emergency."

Mr Seaman could not be contacted yesterday. — DDB.

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M. M. 1 - 5 September to 15 September

The relevant parts in Chapters 9 and 26

The income tax act

Department of accounting

The reading list - 3rd & 4th quarter

Illustrative examples

Tutorials
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<th>MEYEROWITZ</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES</th>
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<td>- leverage leasing</td>
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**VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER**

| 14 September   | 21          | Tax Planning for                              | ss.11(a),(i),(j),12,13, | 22,22A,24A,103(1),103(2) |                     |           |
|                |             | Business Acquisitions                         |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             | - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly)   |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             | - acquiring assets and liabilities            |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             | - acquiring shares                            |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             | - interest payable on acquisition            |                     |                      |                       |           |

| 21 September   |             | REVISION                                      |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             |                                               |                     |                      |                       |           |
|                |             |                                               |                     |                      |                       |           |

**EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981**

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
Judgment reserved in Saawu application

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Ciskei Minister of Justice and Ciskei police, who detained 205 trade unionists in Mdantsane three weeks ago, had overreacted to "a fairly excited group of people returning from a union meeting", the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Martin Brassey, appearing for the South African Allied Workers Union, Saawu, which brought an urgent application last week for the release of the unionists, told Mr Acting Justice Mullins that while the overreaction might be understandable, it was not reasonable.

The unionists have since been released on bail of R50 each after appearing in a magistrate's court in Mdantsane.

Mr Brassey said in view of this development, the application had become a scale issue, except as far as costs were concerned.

He asked that the two respondents cited in the application, the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Hammond Njokweni; and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Charles Sebe, be ordered to pay the costs on the grounds that the detentions were unjustified.

Chief Njokweni claimed in papers before the court that the detentions were properly organized and approved by the Ciskei Cabinet. They had followed information received by him which gave him grounds to believe those detained had been guilty of subversive conduct in contravention of Regulation 8 (1) of Ciskei proclamation 259.

According to Chief Njokweni, seen chanting that General Sebe should be put to death, had given the black power salute and shouted "amandla" which meant "power".

They had also shouted "Up with Mandela" and "Down with the Ciskei Government" and were propagating the overthrow of the Ciskei Government.

In an affidavit before the court, the president of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gweta, said the salute given was the "solidarity salute", internationally recognised by the trade union movement.

Mr Brassey told the court it was common cause that the detainees had given a clenched fist salute, but the significance to be attached to this gesture was in dispute.

Mr J. F. van Rensburg, SC, who appeared for Mr Njokweni and General Sebe, said that on the information received by Chief Njokweni about the conduct of the people on the buses, there were reasonable grounds for him to suspect contraventions of Regulation 8 (1).

The slogans shouted had definite political connotations and though taken individually, they might be capable of an innocent interpretation, together they fell under the provisions of Regulation 8 (1).

If they did not constitute contraventions under this regulation, he said Chief Njokweni had reasonable grounds for suspecting that they did. He asked for costs to be awarded to the respondents.

Mr Acting Justice Mullins reserved judgment — DDC.
Mr. E. R. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the (a) Ciskel Development
Corporation and (b) South African
Development Trust have purchased
(i) land and (ii) houses in the Gwalana
Lagoon area of the Ciskel belonging
to a firm whose name has been
furnished to the Minister's Depart-
ment for the purposes of his reply; if
so, when were the properties offered
for sale;

(2) whether the transaction has been
concluded; if not, (a) why not and (b)
when will it be concluded?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-
OPERATION:

(1) (a)(i) and (ii) No.

(b)(i) and (ii) Yes. The properties
were offered during 1974.

(2)(a) and (b) Portion 2 of Egha Mouth
193, district of Peddie has been ac-
qured on 21 April 1980 from Bush-
buck Park Estates (Pty) Ltd. The said
property has been registered in the
name of the S.A. Development Trust
on 7 May 1980.

Portion 1 of the farm Hamilton 195
has been acquired from Gwalana
Lagoon Estates on 29 May 1980 and

it has been registered in the name of
the S.A. Development Trust on 13
June 1980.

The farms Gusha Mouth 192 and
Portion 3 and the Remainder of
Hercules 174, district of Peddie which
belong to Gusha Mouth Estates and
Umtana Lagoon Estates respectively,
were also offered during 1974. The
offers made in respect of the various
properties have, however, been re-
jected by the owners and the offers
have been withdrawn on 18 August
1981.

No indication can be given when
the said properties will be purchased
by the S.A. Development Trust.
Forced
removals:
Priest calls
for strategy

AN ANGLICAN priest working in a resettlement area of the Ciskei has called on all churches to form a common strategy to fight unjust legislation in South Africa.

The Reverend Alfred Dhlamini, rector of St Peter's parish in the Peddie district, was speaking yesterday at the fifth anniversary of the Women's Movement for Peace.

He said all groups opposed to the legalized separation of humankind should unite to expose what was happening in resettlement areas.

'All forces have to be involved. Our differences in faith are not a criterion at this point,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said action against resettlement should take place at all levels within the church.

PIOUS

'The church in this type of situation should not confine itself only to passing pious resolutions which leave church resources tied in the hands of those who have, while the poor lack the good news of Christ,' he said.

The church had to adopt a practical approach to the problem and cater for people at grassroots level.

'We must expose unflinchingly what is occurring and minister effectively to the needs of those who are suffering. There has to be a radical renewal,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said the biggest problem facing people who were moved against their will was unemployment.

People were cruelly and unceremoniously dumped in areas where there was no work. He urged people to go to resettlement areas and see for themselves the appalling conditions that people lived in.

Mr Dhlamini said most resettlement was done without the consent of the people involved. They were made to move by force and dumped like bags of potatoes, he said.

'From my experience, I have found that people who are said to have consented to being resettled will vehemently deny it, he said.

Some people were deceived with false promises.

They are promised pie in the sky but arrive and there is nothing.'

Resettlement also included people released from Robben Island, he said.

They were forced out of their place of birth when they were released from prison.

In other cases families who had lived and worked for generations on farms were resettled when the farm changed hands.

MOVE

People who had spent all their lives on a farm were given seven days to leave. They had to sell their cattle cheaply and move to a viable and stable community in a strange environment.

Mr Dhlamini condemned the removal of blacks from 'white corridors' surrounding the homelands. In some cases this resulted in viable farms becoming redundant.

'Instead of facing reality we hide behind culture,' he said.
A Terror warning

ZWELIFUZHA. — Providing and improving facilities will counter our internal terrorists, try to make in the Ciskei.

This was said by the acting Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Reverend W. A. Kaba, when he took over the new automatic telephone exchange which came into operation at 11 pm yesterday.

The exchange officially opened yesterday by the late African Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr H. H. Smith.

There are other forces at work in this area of which I am sure you are aware. Evidence of the presence of some of these forces has been demonstrated in the current situation of the people and other forces being directed against the Ciskei Police, the Ciskei security forces and the terrorists who are operating in this area. Mr Kaba said.

Ciskeians have also been free of the type of bomb explosion which has rocked the country. We need not make a mistake about it. These terrorist forces seek to bring the downfall of the government of South Africa as well as the government of the future Republic of Ciskei.

They were considering these were activities that all we could do to counter Ciskei's future. In this climate, it was very important to demonstrate to the public in Ciskei that it was to their advantage to cooperate with forces of law and order.

It was through the provision of development aid that the government of South Africa, which has been directed against the Ciskei, could come to realize that the objective which the Ciskei government sought to achieve had everything to do with the people and the only way in which they could be convinced was by demonstrating the provision of assistance across future international boundaries.

If the government continues to persist in which the black man sees himself as a dependent race compared with the white man who forms part of a privileged group, then we are lost. "I think you should take the message back to your government," Mr Smith replied to a question on the matter.

Mr Kaba said the Ciskei government had decided to co-operate with the South African government and had sought its independence.

Mr Smith, who officially opened the exchange, said the exchange was a necessary part of the coming independence of the territory.

"Our government and private telephone subscribers in this area will therefore, on the date of independence, have at their disposal one of the most complete communication networks in the world."

If the asset was to be leased to stop the government from granting the exchange to the people, then we are lost.

The government decided to give the exchange to the people and the government would have to pay tax liability.

The government would have to pay tax liability.

Terror and allowances would arise.

If the asset interest would be imputed to equity funds as discussed in Chapter 5, there would be no deduction for income tax purposes. The cost of any equity funds would be 100% of the pre-tax cost, as opposed to after-tax cost of debt being only (1-tax rate) of pre-tax cost.
CAPE TOWN — Two Ciskeians applied for a Supreme Court order yesterday to make the homeland’s independence invalid if it was passed by Parliament before the constitution was amended.

A former acting chief of the Ama-Xhosa tribes in the Ciskei who is now living in Transkei, Chief Fort Mpaneke, and a Transkei resident, Mr. Kaiser Mwebe, said the independence would be invalid if passed before Parliament amended the Constitution Act of 1961.

Respondents are the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha and 177 Members of Parliament.

In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their right to immovable property presently within the Cape of Good Hope.

These property rights would be transferred to a foreign state if the Ciskei became independent.

In July, the Supreme Court refused an application by the two men for an interdict preventing Parliament from voting in favour of legislation which would clear the way for Ciskei’s independence. The court found it could not interfere with Parliament’s right to debate and vote on an issue.

Mr. D. A. Gordon, SC, appearing for Mr. Mpaneke and Mr. Mwebe, asked the court to order the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before Section 114 (a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 22 of 1961 was amended.

This section states that Parliament may not alter the boundaries of a province without first being petitioned to this effect by the provincial council.

In an affidavit before the court, one of the respondents, Mr. Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, said it was intended to amend the section.

Mr. H. C. Nel, SC, submitted on behalf of Mr. Botha and the other respondents, that Section 114 (a) had already been amended “by implication”.

He referred to the annexations of Prince Edward Island and Marion Island, the extension of South Africa’s territorial waters in 1972, and the granting of independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

All of these, he said, had involved the changing of boundaries, and this had taken place without provincial petitioning of Parliament.

Mr. Gordon submitted that the proposed amendment to Section 114 (a) was still, in its first reading stage, and the fact that it was intended to amend the section did not justify the court not granting the order requested in this application.

Judgment was reserved.

Ciskeians seek court order

Revenue feels capital allowance interest to be nothing to stop financial report dated) over the enterprise’s result in a timing liability will arise d. If the asset is interest would create a current tax liability

Were interest to be imputed to equity funds as discussed in Chapter 5, there would be no deduction for income tax purposes. The cost of any equity funds would be 100% of the pre-tax cost, as opposed to after-tax cost of debt being only (1-tax rate) of pre-tax cost.
Court bid to thwart planned Ciskei uhu

Staff Reporter

TWO CISKEIANs yesterday applied for a Supreme Court order which would make the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before an amendment was made to South Africa's Constitution Act of 1961.

The application was brought by Mr. Ford Mpangele, a former acting chief of the AmaXhosa tribes in the Ciskei now living in Transkei, and Mr. Kaizer Mnweba, also resident in Transkei.

The respondents are the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and 177 members of Parliament.

In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their rights to immovable property at present within the Cape of Good Hope.

Refused

These property rights would be transferred to a foreign state if the Ciskei became independent.

In July, the Supreme Court refused an application by the two men for an interdict preventing Parliament from voting in favour of legislation which would clear the way for Ciskei's independence. The court found that it could not interfere with Parliament's right to debate and vote on an issue.

Mr. D. A. Gordon, SC, appearing for Mr. Mpangele and Mr. Mnweba, asked the court to order that the independence of Ciskei be invalid if it was passed by Parliament before Section 114(a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961 was amended.

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Mr. Gordon submitted that the proposed amendment to Section 114(a) was still in its first reading stage, and that the fact that it was intended to amend the section did not justify the court not granting the order requested in this application.

Reserved

Judgment was reserved.

Mr. Nel, assisted by Mr. J. P. van Nickerk and instructed by De Klerk and Van Gend, appeared for the Prime Minister and other respondents. Mr. Gordon, assisted by Mr. P. C. Combrinck and Mr. J. D. Patterson, and instructed by Dickinson and Dickinson, appeared for Mr. Mpangele and Mr. Mnweba.
Mass union rally today

Four City trade union organizations have joined to convene a public meeting today to protest against continued Ciakian security police activity against Eastern Cape unionists.

The General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Feesat) announced yesterday that the rally would be held at 2pm in the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa.
Mass union rally today

FOUR City trade union organizations have joined to convene a public meeting today to protest against continuing police activity against Eastern Cape unionists.

The General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) announced yesterday that the rally would be held at 2pm in the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa.
Ciskeians in second bid for interdict

Staff Reporter

TWO Ciskeians yesterday applied for a Supreme Court order which would make the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before an amendment was made to South Africa’s Constitution Act of 1961.

The application was brought by Mr Ford Mpangela, a former acting chief of the Ama-Xhosa tribes in the Ciskei, now living in Transkei, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, also resident in Transkei.

The respondents are the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and 177 members of Parliament.

In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their rights to immovable property presently within the Cape of Good Hope.

These property rights would be transferred to “a foreign state” if the Ciskei became independent.

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Mr D A Gordon, SC, appearing for Mr Mpangela and Mr Mnweba, asked the court to order the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before Section 114(a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1910 was amended.

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Mr Gordon submitted that the proposed amendment to Section 114(a) was still in its first reading stage, and the fact that it was intended to amend the section did not justify the court not granting the order requested in this application.

Judgement was reserved.

Mr Nel, assisted by Mr J P van Niekerk and instructed by De Klerk and Van Gend, appeared for the Prime Minister and other respondents. Mr Gordon, assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering, and instructed by Dickson and Dickson, appeared for Mr Mpangela and Mr Mnweba.
Ciskei pays record price for lavish PE home for consul

By CLIFF FOSTER

The Ciskei Government has just bought the biggest property in Port Elizabeth’s elite beachfront suburb of Summerstrand to house its future consul. The price paid was a record R150 000.

The house on Strandfontein Road has five bedrooms, five bathrooms (including a lavish en suite bathroom with two of everything), pool and grounds of 3 086m².

It has been bought from one of the country’s top bookmakers, Mr Hardy van der Vyver. Mr Van der Vyver had no intention of selling when approached by the Ciskei representative and a leading Port Elizabeth estate agency, but the Ciskeians refused to be satisfied with anything less.

Mr Van der Vyver refused to sell until they met his price.

The R150 000 paid by Ciskei makes Strandfontein’s Summerstrand acquisitions in nearby Bournemouth Road and Bradley Road (for the consul and vice consul) look modest by comparison.

In other respects, Ciskei expenditure in Port Elizabeth has been on a conservative scale.

The Strandfontein Road sale is the biggest house sale the Port Elizabeth estate agency has ever put through its books and is a record price for Summerstrand.

Mr Van der Vyver, who built the Moroccan-style house in Strandfontein Road six years ago, said: “My house wasn’t on the market; they approached me.

“I said I wasn’t interested in selling, but they carried on and I said if they had R120 000 I would sell. You don’t turn this sort of money away. You don’t find a buyer with this sort of money coming along every day.”

The property includes a separate flatlet, pool, and pool room set in spacious grounds. The five-bedroomed house contains a study, family room with bar, lounge with separate dining room, kitchen with breakfast room, pantry, washroom with all facilities, and maid’s room with separate bathroom.

The property is encircled by a 1.8m wall.

“It’s the biggest plot in Summerstrand,” said Mr Van der Vyver.

Asked why the Ciskeians were determined to have it, Mr Van der Vyver replied: “I don’t know. The estate agent just said their bloke was fascinated by the place. However, I gather he’s not the bloke who’s going to move in anyway.”

The Ciskei officials concerned could not be contacted this week.
Minister opens Ciskei exchange

ZWELITSHA — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Henkle Smit, opened the first automatic telephone exchange in Ciskei on Friday, and said his department is prepared to continue training technical and administrative staff for Ciskei.

In reply, the Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W. Xaba, said, Ciskei had decided to cooperate with the Government to seek its independence. However, he said, there were ugly incidents reported in the homeland such as the shooting between police and terrorists.

"These terrorists seek to bring about the downfall of the governments of South Africa and Ciskei. They are employing their various agencies to do all they can to disrupt Ciskei's future independence."

"If we allow the current situation to persist, then we are all lost," the Reverend Xaba said. — Sapa.
Status of Ciskei Bill - 2nd reading

Hans 9 29 Sept 1981

col 4933 + 5094

Committee Stage

30/9/81 col 5192
1/10/81 col 5346
The idea that the capital cost of the completed asset is a substantial cost, by over 70% of the real estate market, is substantially complete, but still in use. The reason is that just to have the capital "substantially complete" the cost - it is an acquisitive act - should be added to it payments for the asset and therefore interest cost does not continue as long as that "interest during different than period." 13

Arthur Young & Co conclude:

"Interest is both holding cost - neither stops in an asset begins development, developing as long as the cost and a capital asset cost it service when under active operating account."

She said the family would vacate the house at the end of October:

The Transkei Government already owns two houses in Summerstrand, DDC.
Ciskeians in new court bid

UMTATA — Another court bid to stop the Ciskei gaining independence is being made by two Ciskeians living in Transkei.

Judgment was reserved in a hearing in the Cape Town Supreme Court on Friday in which Chief Ford Mpaneke and Mr Kaizer Mwamba applied for an order which would make Ciskei’s independence invalid if it was sanctioned by Parliament before the constitution was amended.

In the second action, Chief Inkie Hoyi and Dr Harris Sivulele Karaza have initiated proceedings in the Grahamstown Supreme Court in which they seek a stay of the granting of independence to the Ciskei. Members of the Ciskei cabinet are cited as respondents.

No date has been fixed for the hearing but members of the cabinet have been given until October 5 to indicate whether they will oppose the motion.

The basis of the action is the alleged wrongful act of separating the Xhosa unit by giving separate independence to people who are one and the same by way of custom, tradition and common ancestry.

The two men allege the granting of independence would divide the Xhosa nation, comprising the Gcalekas, Rarabes and Tembus. They ask that the respondents be ordered to hold a referendum of the Xhosas in the Ciskei to test their acceptance of the division of the Xhosa nation and that they be ordered to comply with the provisions of the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act No. 46 of 1959, as amended.

They ask that, in the event of any of the respondents opposing the application, they be ordered to pay costs occasioned by such opposition.

In an affidavit Chief Hoyi says the application is concerned with the intention of Chief Minister L. L. Sebo and his cabinet to accept independence for Ciskei on December 4. Chief Hoyi says: "My interest in bringing the application is the following: “I am a citizen and national of the Republic of South Africa, I am a member of the Heke royal house, subjects of the Rarabe royal house which tribe is part of the Xhosa nation under the lawful authority of Paramount Chief Xolizwe Sigeau of the Gcaleka section of the Xhosa nation.

I am the holder of a certificate granting me permission to occupy certain immovable property in Mdantsane, a township which would form portion of the territory of an independent Ciskei state.

As a consequence of historical circumstances, the vast majority of Xhosa-speaking people within the Republic of South Africa reside in and regard as their home that area comprising the state of Ciskei and Transkei.”

Chief Hoyi says it is inevitable that, as a Ciskeian citizen, he will be separated from the main stream of Xhosas, notwithstanding the provisions of the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act No. 46 of 1959, as amended.

 Paramount Chief Xolizwe Sigeau has also made a sworn statement, in which he says the purpose of his affidavit is to demonstrate that historically there is only one Xhosa nation. He gives a genealogical table of the Xhosa kings.

He says the Xhosa nation was united until the 18th century when it was divided into two great sections by quarrels between Gcaleka and Rarabe, the sons of Chief Phalo.

The portion of the Xhosa tribe under Gcaleka occupied the land east of the Kei River, while the portion under Rarabe moved across the Kei River and occupied land west of the Kei.

Chief Sigeau contends that despite the geographical boundary separating the two groups, historically there is and always has been only one Xhosa nation, that the South African legislature envisaged one Xhosa national unit when it launched the concept of self-governing black states and that the creation of a further Xhosa state is ultra vires the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act.

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LIFO concept is to match current costs against current sales, the best manner in which to treat the interest charge would be to expense it. They reason that it would be inappropriate to capitalise interest on prior year LIFO layers, as it would result in a "one-time artificial credit to income", and furthermore, if interest were to be capitalised only on LIFO inventories to the extent that new layers are added, it would mean that some interest would be capitalised, and some expressed, depending on the enterprises quantity changes. I disagree with this. There should be no difference in the cost of inventory merely because of the manner chosen to account for it. If interest is capitalised on all the inventory that qualifies, then in the long-run, even interest capitalised on the base layers will be taken through
Ciskei agreement said to be ‘carbon copy’ of those with other homelands

The agreement still has to be submitted to a joint Cabinet committee for approval, but in its present form it is understood the terms of the agreement are almost-exact replicas of the pre-independent agreements signed between Pretoria and the governments of Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

The agreement between Pretoria and Zwelitsha is believed to include a provision that all Ciskeian citizens resident in South Africa will have to get Ciskeian travel books within two years of the date of independence, or within such further time as is prescribed.

The agreements with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda stipulated that no citizens from an independent homeland or South Africa could cross borders except at designated border posts, and all would be subject to the laws of the country they were entering.

Once issued with the travel document, the citizen is considered to be lawfully admitted for continued residence in South Africa for such times and under such conditions as applied to him before the homeland accepted independence.

Any homeland citizen wishing to enter or remain in South Africa for any purpose must get the permission of a duly authorised South African official.

Provision is made for a citizen in transit through South Africa or staying in South Africa for less than 14 days to be exempt from having to get the permission.

The Government of South Africa and homeland governments also reserve the right to withdraw these rights from any person when it is considered to be in the public or national interest.

The travel document of any citizen who wishes to enter into or “sojourn” in South Africa for longer than 14 days has to be endorsed by an authorised South African official that the bearer is permitted to enter into and remain in South Africa subject to the conditions in the endorsement.

Citizens may apply for an extension of the period of employment.

No homeland citizen employed in South Africa can enter South Africa unless in addition to fulfilling all the other requirements, he also fulfills the agreement between the homeland government and the Government of South Africa relating to the employment of citizens in South Africa.

In the case of the Ciskei, there is no indication at present about what the employment agreements between the two governments will be, though Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, has hinted various measures will be taken to entrench and give preference to Ciskeian employment rights in South Africa.
Ngakula attends service

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngakula, yesterday joined the congregation at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha to attend Mass for the first time since his banning.

Mr Ngakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31, restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

However, last week he received a letter from the magistrate of King William's Town, Mr J. P. Seaman, informing him that he could attend services on Sunday mornings at St. John's church on condition that he left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the start of the service and that he returned home immediately afterwards.

The Rev Patrick Nene, who celebrated Mass, blessing Mr Ngakula with holy water and incense and laid his hands on his head as well as on the heads of other members of the congregation.

Mr Ngakula's application to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends to join him was refused last week. — DDR.
Trade unionists attack Ciskei independence

Staff Reporter

BLACK people who accepted the independence of the Ciskei were "accepting national suicide", the general-secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa at the weekend.

The meeting was held in protest against the detention and alleged harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei security police. About 300 people attended. It was organized by four City trade union organizations and held in the St Francis Cultural Centre.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4 and hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

"The Sebes and Matomomas are the extension of our oppression. They are the puppets of the Pretoria regime. The so-called independence of the Transkei and Ciskei has been completely, and totally rejected by the majority of the people.

"Oppression"

"The winds of liberation are blowing in our favour. We are prepared to pay the price, no matter how great, to liberate our country. Nelson Mandela has paid the price. Steve Biko has paid the price. Only the black man can now liberate himself from the chains and shackles of oppression," Mr Manasse said.

Several speakers described harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskei authorities. The detention of 205 trade unionists was condemned.

Mr Leom Mohokare, general-secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers Union, said: "We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the polls to vote for the Ciskei independence. By voting, you are supporting this government."

Mrs Zora Mehlonamini, an organizer of the General Workers' Union, said: "The government of Sebe will not mean freedom to us, but death."

'Choked'

She said working-class people were being "choked" by homeland leaders.

- Journalists were shown copies of a pamphlet distributed throughout Cape Town's black townships on Friday night indicating that the venue had been shifted to a Wynberg cinema.

The notice was signed African Food and Canning Workers' Union and General Workers' Union, but the general-secretaries of both unions denied any knowledge of the leaflet. The secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said a number of people had been turned away from the cinema.
Ciskei buys PE mansion

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: — Government representatives from Ciskei and Transkei seem to enjoy living by the sea, if the sale of houses in Summerstrand is anything to go by.

A house has just been bought by the Ciskei Government for its future consult to Port Elizabeth, making this the third house in the area to be bought by them.

The house fetched a record R150,000. It has five bedrooms and bathrooms, a pool with tiled patio and interleading pool room, and a flatlet in the grounds.

The owners are away at present, but their son Deryl, 21, said yesterday that the house had been built six years ago and cost about R80,000. He said his father had been surprised by the offer, as he had no plans to sell.

"But he accepted because he said he would have sold the house in a few years anyway. Only four members of the family of seven live at home now and it was getting too big for us."

A friend of Mr and Mrs Hardy van der Vyver, the owners, and a member of the Institute of Estate Agents, said it was a record price for Port Elizabeth. She said the property was "fabulous and beautifully kept."

The Transkei Government already owns two houses in Summerstrand, but these are modest by comparison.
COMMENT

Disaster

SLOWLY and inexorably another homeland is about to be given its so-called "independence".

The Ciskei is set upon this odious course in the face of all opposition. The lessons of the past and of the present are being swept smartly under the rug by men who are more concerned with political expediency than justice for their people.

The lessons, the bitter lessons of the Transkei and even of the more seemingly successful Bophuthatswana, are falling on deaf ears and no amount of pleading even in the courts is going to stop these men.

As it seems impossible to persuade the Government from deviating one iota, especially when all around them are telling them to do so, we might as well take it for granted that many more Xhosas are about to lose their citizenship by December.

What is most amazing is the manner in which homeland chiefs seem so determined to lead their countries and their people into the mess so dramatically typified by the Transkei, Vendaland and Bophuthatswana.

Both Transkei and Bophuthatswana have been trying almost desperately to get international recognition. It has been all down-hill. Surely Chief Sebe should at least have caught his eye to this minor problem.

Many blacks have suffered bitterly because of the clandestine way in which they were declared citizens of these homelands. Nobody was consulted but their birth-right was taken from them by the most devious stealth.

The present debate in Parliament vis-a-vis the Ciskei is fought in the light of a so-called "mysterious package" the two governments have agreed on. We see no mystery anywhere, and in fact can tell these men in Parliament that the Transkei and the South African Government Nicodemously passed a pact that declared all Xhosas, some indeed with antecedents in the Ciskei, citizens of the Transkei.

We are almost sure the same tired kind of devious scenario is being played out now. It does not even smack of the respectable term "expediency," but is sheer hypocrisy.

It is a waste of time to appeal to our government. It is also a waste of time and breath to appeal to our black leader, Chief Sebe. Still, for the record, be it known that we have warned Chief Sebe and the SA government they will be held accountable by history for all the misery and hardship, in fact for the grave fragmentation of our lovely land, into overpopulated, not viable pieces of land where thousands die of starvation.

The fact that the Ciskei already feels the pangs of this disastrous course in the miseries of the various squatter problems will only be more evidence compiled by history against these men.
Ciskei donations: no comebacks

EAST LONDON — The chief information officer for the Ciskei, Mr A. Conradie, yesterday assured Ciskei businessmen that there would be no comebacks on those who did not respond to an appeal for donations towards the independence celebrations.

Some businessmen had expressed concern about a paragraph in a circular letter which said the independence celebrations office intended supplying a list of donors to the Ciskei Cabinet. It said donors could state whether they wished to remain anonymous.

Mr Conradie said yesterday the mention of the cabinet in the letter had been prompted by businessmen who had asked if they were going to get any mileage out of what they gave.

"In fact they were the first people to give something towards the independence celebrations, and being what they are, businessmen, wanted to know if the fact that they had given something would end up in our office," Mr Conradie said.

This was even before they had sent out the letters.

"We can't approach every businessman in the Ciskei and we have concentrated on areas that are not far from our offices — Zweilitsha and Mdantsane."

He assured those businessmen who did not give anything that there would be no comebacks.

"When you ask for donations you do not expect everybody to give. What happens is that some people will give and others won't for various reasons."

"No one is forced to do so. It is up to the individual to decide," Mr Conradie said.

But yesterday businessmen approached in Mdantsane felt that since his names of donors would be supplied to the cabinet, it left them no choice.

Many of those contacted yesterday had already given something. Figures ranging from R10 to R600 were confirmed.

They also pointed out there was another letter from Ciskei Small Industries, signed by a Mr D. J. D. Hawkins but bearing the telephone number of the independence celebrations office.

The letter called on Ciskei business friends to buy decorations from the company. All profits from the sale of decorations for independence would be reinvested in Ciskei industries.

One businessman said he had felt he was obliged to buy the decorations but had told the sellers he would not put them up in his shop for reasons he had furnished to the sellers. — DDR
Chief: people must be trained

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The accent today was on technical and agricultural training and there could be no progress in a country unless its people had the basic technical knowledge, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskeian Minister of Education, said yesterday.

Chief Jongilanga was the guest speaker at a function held at the Lennox Sebe Teacher Training College, where Mr J. P. F. Gerrits, senior training manager of the Economic Development Corporation, handed over 38 bursary cheques on behalf of the corporation.

Chief Jongilanga said industries needed suitably trained technical workers and technicians. To be trained properly for a successful career should be the aim of every Ciskeian.

Eighteen bursaries would be in the technical field and 15 in the agricultural field.

"Unfortunately, in the present financial climate the education of our children has become expensive and parents with large families find it almost impossible to give their children proper education," Chief Jongilanga said.

The population of the world was increasing at an alarming rate and people were dying of hunger every day. "The aim, therefore, is to produce the maximum amount of food per hectare all over the world."

He hoped the bursaries would be made available every year.

Mr Gerrits said while South Africa alone could not meet the development demands of the national states, essential manpower was just not available and it was thus most important that trained manpower be found within these states.

He said that apart from initiating, financing and promoting balanced economic development in the national states, the Economic Development Corporation had been involved in various bursary schemes over the past 10 years.

"The serious shortage of skilled manpower and the consequent effect it has on future economic growth and inflation is well known to all of us," Mr Gerrits said. "Without trained manpower the agricultural, mining and industrial potential of these states may remain only a potential asset." — DDR.
Pursuit of Impossible Pipeline

...but deep in the heart of Sydney, a long time ago...

The story of the pipe dream...
It may very well happen that the analysis of the variability or of the process in an attempt to provide a procedure which will be a process.

In designing experiments in an attempt to provide an indication of changing environmental controllable conditions, the raw material is of high quality, and consequently two sources of the material could be used upon one machine and one of the other. If the result is a real difference to either a real difference between the machines, it would be the difference.

The procedure which must be adopted is to divide each batch in half, and to use material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MACHINE</th>
<th>( X_1a )</th>
<th>( X_2a )</th>
<th>AVÁRAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACHINE A</td>
<td>( X_1b )</td>
<td>( X_2b )</td>
<td>( X_a )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACHINE B</td>
<td>( X_1 )</td>
<td>( X_2 )</td>
<td>( X_b )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If \( X_1a \) denotes the test results from Machine A using source 1, \( X_2a \) denotes the test result for Machine A using source 2, etc., then the test results are shown above in tabular form.

The difference between the sources of material is measured by \( X_1 - X_2 \). Since both machines were used to determine these average values, any bias due to machines is eliminated. (For example, if Machine B always gave 10 units above Machine A, \( X_1 \) and \( X_2 \) would both be 5 units above the value obtained if all the tests had been done on Machine A. The difference \( X_2 - X_2 \) would consequently be unaltered). Similarly \( X_a - X_b \) gives the difference between the machines independent of the effect of changing the material source.
SA-Ciskei agreement outlined

The treaty, between the South African and Ciskei governments, would have to be renegotiated. The Opposition, however, immediately rejected the agreement, claiming that it had no force in law and that it was incomplete. The treaty agreement to a convention between the South African and Ciskei governments was included in a provision that it may become a constituent instrument of the "envisioned confederation of Southern African states". The treaty between the two governments was already been signed but the bilateral convention still has to be negotiated.

It is intended that the bilateral convention will include provisions on travel documents, preferential job opportunities, residential rights, travel and other rights. But the leader of the Opposition, Dr. van Zyl Slabbert, said a convention had no force in law and the aspirations of the Ciskeian people were being frustrated by the law. The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr. Vause Raw, said the agreement was "incomplete and unsatisfactory".

Mr. Raw also demanded to know why the agreement was only tabled in Parliament yesterday, the day of the second reading debate. "It seems strange that nowhere was there any mention of this agreement which was signed months ago," Mr. Raw said.

In the preamble to the treaty disclosed yesterday, it is stated that the Ciskei "desires that its citizens, after independence, should continue to enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, rights and privileges that they presently enjoy in South Africa" and that both governments desired "that all future participants in a confederation of states should co-operate on an equal basis".

"Because the South African Government is willing and prepared to entertain Ciskei's aspirations," from BARRY STREEK

as set out, the two governments agreed "that a bilateral agreement/convention be concluded between the Ciskei and South African governments in terms of which Ciskei citizens would retain rights and privileges which arise out of their South African nationality" and "the other rights and privileges which they would have continued to enjoy but for independence".

The treaty then lists a number of these rights.

It provides for the issuing of travel documents, it as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the parties, it is impossible for its citizens to travel to other states on its travel documents.

It also says that "should it appear necessary to identity the nationals of one party as nationals of the other party in the travel documents of the other party, it will be done."

If either party is not in a position to protect its nationals when they travel abroad, the other party shall accord such protection to such nationals, provided it is in a position to do so.

Other issues included:
- The right to work preference within South Africa. Ciskeans not being treated as aliens.
- Residential rights.
- Use of community facilities.
- Social benefits.
- Any other rights and privileges sanctioned by law on usage as further agreed upon.
- Dr. Koornhof said that result of these matters would be found within the bill itself.

The unique road to Ciskei independence had not ended with its referendum. The Ciskeian Government had kept its people informed and involved with the negotiations through meetings and the people's sanction of its government's actions had repeatedly been obtained.

Seven agreements had been approved by the joint works committee on independence and there, as had already been approved by the joint cabinet committee.

There are an additional 12 agreements being worked on, one of which concerns the establishment of a future confederation, Dr. Koornhof said.

Decision soon on Border corridor

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government would decide before the end of the year what steps should be taken to prevent the corridor between East London and Queenstown from becoming an economic problem area.

This was announced yesterday by the Chairman of the Consolidation Commission and nominated Member of Parliament, Dr. Ronnie van der Walt.

During the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said five co-operation projects were planned in the area which was situated between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission and the government had accepted that something would have to be done to step up the economy of the corridor, and white farmers were being encouraged to farm there.

Mr. Van der Walt said it was no secret that more land would have to be given to the Ciskei.

In terms of the bill, the Ciskei would become an independent state, a move which had been requested by the Ciskei Government and supported by the vast majority of Ciskeians in a referendum.

- 5 co-operation projects
- More land for Ciskei
- 36,000 migrant workers

Unions, by doggedly sticking to their immediate ends and to be captured and exploited by any political party, have only transformed society. Only not according to the moral or the dialectical laws! That they may be right in preferring revolution and unity to discord never crosses the mind of those theory tells them all the answers.' (Allan Flinders)

this assertion of Flanders, paying special attention to Perry's writing, and drawing on your knowledge of the sociocentric relations and industrial relations.

SECTION B: . . . . .
He rejected suggestions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, that the bill would not grant the Ciskeian Government and people the form of independence they required.

"I believe the Ciskeians today know exactly what they voted for and what this independence is about."

In the past, the Progressive Federal Party had opposed independence being granted to Transkei and Venda because the issue had not been put to the people in a referendum.

This had been done in the Ciskei, and the opposition was still opposed.

The opposition had also demanded that the territory being granted independence should be made up of a single region, which the Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

"The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa where commuter workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state.

"About 30,000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own state.

"No other homeland has this advantage."

Mr Van der Walt said the debate on the bill before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state.

"Ciskei is a proud nation which is part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others about the dangers of communism," he said. — SAPA.
Independence called suicide

CAPE TOWN — Black people who accepted the independence on the Ciskei were “accepting national suicide,” the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa.

The meeting was held to protest against detention and harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei security police.

Three hundred people attended the meeting, which was organised by four city trade unions.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4, and would hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

“The Sebes and Matanzimas are the extension of our oppression,” he said. “They are the puppets of the Pretoria regime. The so-called independence of the Transkei and Ciskei have been completely and totally rejected by the majority of the people,” Mr Manasse said.

He said it was time for blacks to stand up for their rights and appealed for unity among organisations.

Several other speakers alleged harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskeian authorities. The detention of 205 trade unionists on September 8 was strongly condemned.

Mr Leon Mqhakayi, general secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers’ Union, said: “We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the polls to vote for the Ciskei independence. By voting, you are supporting this government.”

Mrs Zora Mehlomakhulu, an organiser for the General Workers’ Union, said: “The government of Sebe will not mean freedom for us.” She said working class people were being “choked” by homeland leaders. — SAPA.
GoDil has plans for 'corridor' of Ciskei: This had been done in Ciskei, and they were still opposed to it. Other demands of the Opposition were that the territory to get independence should be a single region, which the Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

"The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa, where migrant workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state." About 36,000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own state.

"No other homeland has this advantage." Mr. Van der Walt said the debate on the bill before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state.

"He said he was sure that others would follow suit and a climate was being created to assist them."

'Proud nation'

"Ciskei is a proud nation, which is a part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others on the dangers of communism."

"It is strongly and actively opposed to communism and it is not just paying lip service."

"We will do what we can to help such a state, "he said. "Ciskei will never be our enemy," Mr. Van der Walt said. - Sapa
Opposition attacks bill on Ciskei independence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Both opposition parties yesterday attacked the Status of the Ciskei Bill, which provides for the independence of the territory.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said the bill was a frustration of the promises to and expectations of the people of Ciskei, while the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the measure lacked both clarity and content.

Expressing one of the strongest forms of parliamentary protest against a bill, Dr Slabbert proposed that it be read "this day six months".

The main reason for his party's opposition to the bill was that the citizenship of the people involved would be affected as they would lose South African citizenship.

The so-called "package deal" was an attempt by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to marry the recommendations of the Quail Commission report and the aspirations of the people of the Ciskei.

"The events surrounding independence as envisaged by this bill are a betrayal of the Ciskei people."

Pledge

In terms of the package deal, the people of Ciskei would retain South African citizenship after independence and Mr Sebe and the people of Ciskei had pledged not to deviate from this.

"The referendum was held in the Ciskei was also part and parcel of the package deal."

"The argument was that independence of the Ciskei would be different from that of the other homelands but it is not going to be."

On the key issue of citizenship, there was still no clarity and for this reason the referendum could not be seen as the agreement by the people of Ciskei to independence.

It could also not be seen as being "loose" from the package deal regarding independence.

The key conditions of the package had not been met and Chief Lennox Sebe had admitted, in his citizenship of South Africa was the essence of the deal.

Ciskei was getting exactly the same kind of independence as Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana. If this was the case, the referendum had no consequence.

"The aspirations of the people of the Ciskei are being frustrated by this bill."

"A minority in the territory are in favour of this kind of independence because they see it as a move away from apartheid."

One had to ask what the motivation of South Africa was in granting the homelands independence.

It was mainly external pressure and the retention of white domination in South Africa itself.

Question

The question that had to be asked was whether white domination had been affirmed outside the national states and whether greater safety had been created for everyone.

"This bill offers no solution to this problem," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Raw said that because of the bill's "lack of clarity and content" his party was obliged to oppose the legislation.

He said that if the government had accepted the confederal "package deal" as envisaged by the Ciskei Government it would have taken the people of Ciskei with them.

Ciskei would be taken to independence, but with reservations.

The establishment of a South African confederation had to be real, powerful and strong enough to provide an alternative to the Westminster system of government.

The PFP member for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, said that a million and a half Ciskeian Xhosas were going to find themselves foreigners in the land of their birth through the measure.

Thousands were waiting to be resettled and uprooted from their ancestral homes.

The real reason for granting independence to Ciskei was not to give effect to a nation's need for independence, Mr Malcomess said.

Dr Connie Mulder had given the real reason when, as minister of Bantu Administration in 1976, he had said the ultimate result of the government's policy was that there would be no black South Africans. — Sapa
TREATY ON Ciskeians’ rights disclosed

10 August 1974

The treaty, signed in Pretoria on 10 August 1974, is the first formal agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments. It.cpp

The treaty has been described as a "landmark achievement" in the relationship between the two governments.

The treaty covers a wide range of issues, including:

- **Territorial matters**: The treaty establishes the boundaries of the Ciskei homeland.
- **Economic cooperation**: The two governments agree to cooperate on economic development projects.
- **Social services**: The treaty provides for the provision of social services in the Ciskei homeland.
- **Legal matters**: The treaty includes provisions for the resolution of disputes between the two governments.

The treaty has been controversial, with some Ciskeians viewing it as a sell-out to South African interests. Others see it as a necessary step towards a peaceful coexistence between the two governments.

The treaty has been widely praised for its potential to bring about peace and stability in the region.

The treaty has been in force since its signing in 1974, and it remains in effect today.

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**Source:** South African Government

**Note:** This information is based on publicly available sources and is not a direct translation of the treaty itself.
The government was asking Parliament to sign a blank cheque by voting for independence for the Ciskei without saying how much land it would be given. Mr Errol Moorcroft (FFP Albany) said yesterday:

"Are we to answer them by saying that we don't know whether or not they will be taken over, but that we voted for independence all the same?"

"The situation of massive insecurity which has been created and maintained by the government must not be allowed to continue."

Mr Moorcroft also wanted to know whether the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, agreed with Chief Lennox Sobu that "the London is living on borrowed time and it is inevitable that it be incorporated into the Ciskei."

"We owe it both to the whites in the area claimed for Greater Ciskei and to the Ciskeians themselves who gave Chief Sobu the non-negotiable mandate, to oppose this bill until the true facts have been exposed." — Sepu
10 Aug

THE Government would decide before the end of the year what steps should be taken to prevent the corridor region from becoming an economic problem area.

This was said in the Assembly yesterday by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission and Nationalised MP.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said five co-operation projects were planned in the area situated between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission and the Government had already accepted that something would have to be done to step up the economy of the corridor and white farmers were being encouraged to farm there.

Mr van der Walt said it was no secret that more land would have to be given to Ciskei.

In terms of the Bill, Ciskei would become an independent state, a move which had been requested by the Ciskei government and supported by the vast majority of Ciskeians in a referendum.

He rejected suggestions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, that the Bill was not the form of independence desired by the Ciskei government and people.

'I believe the Ciskei people today know exactly what they voted for and what this independence is about,' Mr van der Walt said.

In the past, the PFP Party had opposed independence being granted to Transkei and Venda without the issue being put to the people in a referendum.

'This had been done in Ciskei, and the PFP was still opposed to it.

Other demands of the opposition were that the territory get independence should be a single region, which Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa where commuters workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state,' Mr van der Walt said.

'About 36,000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own area. No other homeland has this advantage.

The debate on the Bill before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state. He was sure that others would follow suit and a climate was being created to assist them.

'Gekkei is a proud nation which is part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others on the dangers of communism.

'Ciskei will never be our enemy,' Mr van der Walt said.

8.12

24 August

Tax Planning
Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions
- S.W.A. Income
- Walvis Bay Residents
- N.R.S.T.
- Foreign Exchange
- U.K. Imputation System

Handout on U.K.
Imputation System
T.1423
T.1430
8.9
TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 1931

*Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Report from Transvaal received in Office
No. (200) 20/10/31 (11)
139. Mr. E. H. McOcherty asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many people from the Herschel-Glen Grey area of Transvaal were
resettled in the Thoholli-Zwelitlwang-Oxton area of the Colony.
(b) how many head of livestock were
transported from the Herschel-Glen Grey
area to this area and (c) what area of land
was made available to them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) According to available records 12,000
people were resettled.

(b) 3,386.

(c) 40,000 hectares.
Parties fight Ciskei bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:
The Status of Ciskei Bill, which prepares the way for the independence of the territory on December 4, came under sharp attack from the opposition yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party exercised the strongest form of condemnation, proposing that the bill be read "this day six months", while the New Republic Party accused the government of failing to incorporate the real essence of the concept of confederation.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the bill had frustrated the expectations of the people of Ciskei who had clearly spelt out their insistence that the proposed 'package' deal of citizenship rights, consolidation and confederal partnership must be agreed to by South Africa if independence was to be accepted.

Dr Slabbert said it was understandable that many people had opted for independence because of the desire to break away from the system of apartheid, despite the failure of the South African Government to guarantee the future of South African citizenship to Ciskeians living outside the territory.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, attacked the government over an agreement announced in the Assembly yesterday in which the Ciskei and South Africa had agreed to issue travel documents on behalf of citizens of either state if they found difficulty in cementing travel links with foreign countries.

The bill also made Ciskeians aliens in South Africa, said Mr Raw.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the government's consolidation commission, said more land would have to be given to Ciskei if it was to become fully viable. The exact borders of Ciskei would be known by the end of the year.

In terms of the 1973 land consolidation proposals, Ciskei was approaching the stage where it would be comprised of a single land area. It had immense potential, in that thousands of Ciskeians commuted daily to jobs in South Africa, returning each evening to the Ciskei and taking their pay with them.

We will recommend to the government that Ciskei get more land. But the most important factor is that Ciskei has pledged itself to fight communism. If we can help stabilise a state like this achieve independence, it is an important factor for South Africa," said Mr Van der Walt.

(Report by R. Nutall, Press Gallery, House of Assembly)
LAND was not the only factor in determining the economic viability of Ciskei and the Government acknowledged it had other obligations to the territory, Mr J. J. G. Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, said yesterday.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the status of Ciskei Bill he said the so-called 'package deal' referred to by the PPP had never been the final word on Ciskei's independence.

It had merely been the basis of negotiations over a long period.

'We are placing the Government and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr Lennox Scoe, in a very difficult position if we try to hold them to the determinations of this package deal only,' he said.

'There are many bilateral agreements and deals which form part of an ongoing process of negotiations. Opportunities for cooperation in the development of natural resources are being created. Opportunities which never existed before.

'The Ciskei wants to negotiate on these projects as an equal and independent state and that is why they are going for independence. It is a process which you will in no way be able to stop.' — Sapa.
BLACK people who accepted the independence of the Ciskei were "accepting national suicide," the general secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa at the weekend.

The meeting was held to protest against the continued detention and harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei Security Police. About 300 people attended the meeting, which was organised by four city trade union organisations.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4 and hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

"The Sebes and Matanzimas are the extension of our oppression. They are the puppets of the Pretoria regime. The so-called independence of the Transkei and Ciskei had been completely and totally rejected by the majority of the people," Mr Manasse said.

He said it was time for black people to "stand up and fight for our rights" and appealed for unity among organisations.

"The winds of liberation are blowing in our favour. We are prepared to pay the price, no matter how great, to liberate our country. Nelson Mandela has paid the price. Steve Biko has paid the price. Only the black man can now liberate himself from the chains and shackles of oppression," Mr Manasse said.

Several other speakers described harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskei authorities. The detention of 200 trade unionists on September 8 was strongly condemned.

Mr Leon Mbhakazi, general secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers Union, said: "We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the streets to care for the Ciskei independence. By voicing your concerns, you are supporting the Government.

"Mrs Zora Mhlonemakulu, an organiser for the General Workers' Union, said. The government of Sebe will not mean freedom to us, but death." She said working class people were being "choked" by homeland leaders.

"The Ciskei is still a part of South Africa. Now they are tearing the country apart. People like Sebe are puppets of South Africa," she said.
DILEMMA OF OLD BAASSKAP

The status of Ciskei Bill was a further determined effort by the Government to ensure white domination over the largest possible area, Mr. Ray Swart (FFP Berea) said yesterday.

He said it was part of the grand plan of the National Party to excise areas like the Ciskei from the common area of South Africa.

The Government was doing this to give national status a form of independence which the Government claimed would satisfy the aspirations of the people concerned.

'The fact is that the Government is locked into its own ideology of trying to ensure that white domination survives over the largest possible area of South Africa, and that it therefore cannot, and will not, entertain any thought of sharing power and privileges with people other than white in that area.'

The Government was, however, caught in the dilemma that the naked baasskap philosophy of the past was no longer a tenable position in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Separate independence provided a useful and convenient escape from its dilemma and its inability to face up to the facts flowing from the plurality of the South African society.

'All Ciskeians are at present citizens of the whole of South Africa and they have, in theory, as much claim to share in the benefits, the wealth and the opportunities offered by the whole country, as any other section of our population,' Mr. Swart said.

'After independence they will lose that right.'

— Sapa.
CISKEIANS LOSE OUT

Parliamentary Staff

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, decided to the Assembly yesterday that Ciskei Chief Minister Leonard Sebe had opted to the loss of South African citizenship for Ciskei's after independence.

Replies to the second reading debate on the status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said: "Of course, Sebe wanted citizenship, but there are certain things that are not attainable..."

These matters were that were handled by way of agreements and this was an ongoing process.

Dr Koornhof quoted a letter which he said had received from Dr Sebe saying: "We have too much heart-searching in the citizenship issue and have it to the Ciskei role of South African citizenship; because we saw no relative alternatives.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Nausekwe, then asked the Minister whether the "reluctant" acceptance reflected in Dr Sebe's letter meant that South Africa was not prepared to give way on the citizenship issue.

Dr Koornhof said this was not so. He sincerely believed it was because Sebe and Dr Koornhof had decided that the best way to deal with the issue was by way of a convention. It was true that initially the Ciskeian had opted for something more. But Dr Sebe had gone to his people to inform them of the facts.

Dr Koornhof made his disclosures about the controversial citizenship issue after repeated, opposition attacks on the Government's handling of the independence of black homelands.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Harry Pitman (FNP, Pinetown) said Dr Sebe had made it clear before the Ciskei referendum that it would be unacceptable to Ciskeians not to retain South African citizenship.

Dr Koornhof then asked Mr Pitman whether he would repudiate a claim by Dr W D Kotze (NP, Parry) that Ciskeians in South Africa would have the same rights as West Germans.

"What Ciskei had not agreed to was Section Six of the Bill saying that every Ciskei citizen shall cease to be a South African citizen...

"They rejected this. It is not true to claim that Ciskei accepted this," Mr Pitman said.

There was, in fact, a false misrepresentation of Ciskei. Even if it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was a fraudulent non-disclosure.

Mr Pitman then asked Dr Koornhof whether he would repudiate a claim by Dr W D Kotze (NP, Parry) that Ciskeians in South Africa would have the same rights as West Germans.

Dr Koornhof then added: "We wish to see the Bill emerge in this debate. In this Bill you cannot claim secrecy on the grounds of national security. In this Bill you must come clean."

"Earlier in his speech Mr Pitman discussed Government claims that Ciskei's decision to opt for independence was an expression of 'the will of the people (volkswill)."

Mr Pitman said he rejected his claim on two grounds.

"That any agreement reached when one party was under duress from the other was not a valid agreement."

Both parties had to be clear on the essential terms of an agreement.

Neither of these requirements for a valid agreement had been met by the Government.

When Dr Koornhof replied, he dismissed virtually all the other issues raised by opposition speakers, as well as their questions on key aspects of the Bill.

Dr Koornhof referred to a statement by Chief Minister Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswayana on its "new era" of good relations with South Africa. Dr Koornhof said that was the answer to all the questions asked during the debate.

The Government's policy was based on solid foundations.

Dr Koornhof's main argument was that Ciskei independence was the will of the Ciskei people.

This matter is based on solid and sound foundations and nobody will stop it," he said.

PFP, NRP say 'No' to Bill in a fiery debate

Parliamentary Staff

BOTH opposition parties yesterday opposed the second reading of the controversial Status of Ciskei Bill.

The Bill was read a second time after a fiery debate. In his reply to the debate Dr Koornhof said the Bill's fate in the nation became independent it proved that the Progressive Federal Party's policy of "one man, one vote in a unitary state" was unacceptable.

"Reaching to opposition questions on what alternative to independence the Ciskei had been offered, Dr Koornhof said it was simply a case where the Ciskei people had been inspired by the will of the majority."

He asked why it was that the will of the majority of other countries was acceptable to the opposition, but when it was in its own interests, it was wrong in its eyes.

An opposition member interjected: 'Who is the majority in South Africa?'

Dr Koornhof said the only alternative he could think of for Ciskei to have been made for was integration.

But the black people rejected racial integration as strongly as the whites of South Africa rejected it.

Dr Koornhof said the Government had decided in August that there would be a speeded up - to present the full extent of the land consolidation programme before Ciskei's independence on December 4.

Dr Koornhof gave an assurance that South Africa would never leave Ciskei in the lurch.
VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE Ciskeiwe<br>getwewe Vergadering.—Kiesafrin-<br>lings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en<br>Ntabethemba

Nademaal die setel van drie, verkoen lede van die Ciskeiwegetwewe Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek,

(i) kràgtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, hierby—

(a) Woensdag, 30 September 1981, bepaal as die dag waarop nominasiewe sitting sal hou om nomina-<br>sies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Ciskeiwegetwewe Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba; en
(b) bepaal dat nominasiewe ten opsigte van die verkiesing kiesafdelings sitting sal hou by die plekte soos hieronder uiteengeel:

Victoria-Oos.—Jabavu Hoërskool, Mavuso Lokasi, Zwelitsha.—Kantoor van die Magistrate, Zwelitsha, Ntabethemba.—Kantoor van die Beampte wat aangestel is om die Ntabethemba-gebied te admini-<br>streer, wat geleë is langs die kerkgebou op die plaas Thornhill in die distriek Queenstown;

(ii) indien 'n stemming ingevoeg die bepaling van artikel 27 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, moet plaasvind—

(a) kràgtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, die registrasie van burgers van die Ciskei as kiesers ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba opkort met ingang van 11 December 1981; en
(b) kràgtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, hierby die datum waarop stemming moet plaatsvind vir die verkiesing van drie persone as lede van die Ciskeiwegetwewe Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba en die ure wanneer stemming op stedag moet begin en eindig ooreenkomslik bygaande Bylre-<br>bepaal.

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Eugene Giskel, director of the African National Congress, has condemned the government's policy of forced removals. He said the policy was "inherently wrong and in violation of the Africans' rights to a homeland and self-determination." Giskel called for a "people's movement" to resist the policy and demanded that the government "stop the forced removals immediately."
Ciskei not given all it wanted — Koornhof

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Ciskei had not been given everything it wanted in the package deal that led to the decision to grant the territory independence, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he pledged, however, that all the agreements reached between Ciskei and South Africa would be honoured.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Mr Greyling Westeel, said the package deal had been only "a basis of negotiation".

Opposition MPs continued their attack on the bill, which prepares the way for Ciskei independence on December 4, baring their criticism on the loss of South African citizenship by Ciskeians and on Nationalist ideology which, they said, saw the policy of independent black states as a way to guarantee white dominance in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof accused the Opposition of missing the vital and "beautiful" significance of the bill.

"The Russians can come because we will be partners who will fight for the survival of the Christian civilization in Southern Africa," he said.

Dr Koornhof said the issue of continued South African citizenship for Ciskeians would be more fully debated in the committee stage of the bill.

At this stage, he said, it would be impossible for a state without a separate citizenship. "The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, had written to him saying: 'We have done much heart searching on citizenship and have conceded if (the loss of South African citizenship) because we see no relative alternative'."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, then rose and asked the minister: "Did not the reluctant acceptance reflected in that letter come about because of the South African Government's refusal to give way on this point?"

Dr Koornhof said no, he sincerely believed it was because both he and Dr Sebe had decided that the best way to deal with the issue was by way of a convention.

Mr Westeel said the package deal, which incorporated the demands for retention of South African citizenship, consolidation and economic development, had never been the final word on independence.

It had merely been the basis of negotiations between South Africa and the Ciskei Government over a long period.

"We are placing the government and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, in a very difficult position if we try to hold them to the determinations of this package deal only," he said.

"There are many bilateral agreements and deals which form part of an ongoing process of negotiations."

"The Ciskei wants to negotiate on these projects as an equal and independent state and that is why they are going for independence.

"It is a process which you will in no way be able to stop," he added.
Referendum 'was not majority will'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Ciskei referendum on independence did not represent the majority will of the people, Mr. Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on the homelands, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the Ciskei Status Bill which will give the homeland independence from December 4, he said that there were about 2-1 million Ciskeians, of whom about one million were eligible to vote.

However, only 299,000 did in fact vote for independence, and most of them lived in the Ciskei, he said.

Mr. Swart also questioned the value of the referendum because, a so-called 'package deal' had been attached to independence which the territory had not received.

The terms for independence were the same as those for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

This was not the sort of independence the Ciskei people had voted for. Even Chief Lennox Sebe had said in the past that 'only a clown would accept that type of independence.'

There was no doubt that the referendum which had been held had been identified with the 'package deal.' Now the Ciskei had a 'convention' of doubtful value to the territory.

Mr. Swart questioned whether the people who had voted in favour of independence would have done so knowing that they would forfeit their South African citizenship and their right to share in South Africa's benefits, wealth and opportunities.

With the sort of independence the Ciskeian was now getting, 'he restricts his citizenship rights to an impoverished State which will be no more than an independent dependency of the Republic,' he said.

The territory had no hope of gaining any international recognition and it was clear that the South African Government had accepted that this would not happen.

The convention which was to accompany independence made it possible for Ciskeians to travel on South African passports when necessary.
Govt's 'grand illusion'.

The government was creating a grand illusion by granting independence to the Ciskei, Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said his party did not believe the position of the Ciskei would be improved by its taking independence.

"The referendum that was held in the territory raised the expectations of the Ciskeians regarding the land issue and also their South African citizenship.

"The question that one has to ask is how independent will the Ciskei really be?"

His party recognized the right of homeland areas to have their own political options.

Confederation, as the NRP saw it, consisted of a number of units undertaking self-government with local option, but not total independence.

But if an area insisted on independence, the NRP would not deny that right. - Sapa
Homelands - Ciskei -

General

1/10/81 - 31/12/81
The 'golden key'

Parliamentary Staff

INDEPENDENT states with equal status were the "golden key" to the establishment of a federation, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the Assembly yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was speaking during the committee stage of the Status of Ciskei Bill, which will grant independence to the Ciskei.

The main point of issue in the debate on the first and main clause of the Bill was the question of the true sovereignty of Ciskei as an independent state.

Dr Koornhof said "a federation as envisaged by the Government was not possible unless all the associated states had equal status. Without this equality it was not possible to sit round a table to make decisions."

Speakers in both opposition parties called into doubt the true sovereignty of Ciskei and equal status of an independent Ciskei.

Mr Moses Ntombela, leader of the New Republic Party, said several agreements had been entered into which would entitle the Republic to continue to administer, assist or take part in the territory's administration.

Mr Colin Egin (EDP Sea Point) said although the South African Government could "expect Ciskei from its body, it could not confer sovereignty on the territory. This could only be done by a multilateral international agreement."

"We are playing games. In reality this state (Ciskei) has not the same sovereign status as the Republic," said Mr Egin.

Another point raised in the debate was the fact that the whole independence issue lacked clarity.
Challenge to status of Ciskei legislature

Parliamentary Staff

THE present Ciskei Legislative Assembly was not an appropriate body to receive the powers to be handed over by the South African Government for Ciskei's independence, Mr Collin Eglin (PPS, Sea Point) told Parliament yesterday.

His argument, on the grounds that the Ciskei was in effect a one-party state with a legislature not elected for the purpose of independence, drew sharp reaction from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Accusing Mr Eglin of 'boundless arrogance', Dr Koornhof said the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was an appropriate body and the territory's leaders were fully capable of exercising authority over their own people.

The issue was raised by Mr Eglin during the committee-stage debate on Clause Three of the Status of Ciskei Bill. The clause provides for full legislative powers for the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, not subject to approval by the South African State President.

Mr Eglin asked Dr Koornhof to say whether he thought the assembly was an appropriate body to which the South African Government could surrender power.

The assembly had been elected 'way back in 1976' for purposes other than independence.

Three-fifths of its members were, in fact, appointed chiefs and only two-fifths of the members were elected.

Mr Eglin asked whether Ciskei's independence should start off with what the Quall Commission had described as a one-party state in effect.

And why did the Government believe in free and fair elections for South West Africa and not for Ciskei?

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W. Vause Raw, said his party believed it was for Ciskei to determine how it would run its affairs.

Dr Koornhof said his reply to Mr Eglin was 'a resounding yes' - the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was the appropriate body for handing power to.

The territory's constitutional development towards independence had begun as long ago as 1961 when the South African Government passed the Bantu Authorities Act.

Now, after 30 years, Mr Eglin was asking whether the Government was satisfied that Ciskeians could handle their own affairs.

The members of Ciskei's legislature were capable and dignified people. They were the real leaders of their communities and were widely respected.

The Ciskei, as opposed by the PFP in a division. The NRP voted on the side of the National Party in support of the clause.
Opposition objects to CLA role

THE ASSEMBLY - The government would have postponed legislation granting Ciskei independence if it had had a choice, the minister of co-operation and development, Dr. Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to points raised in the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr. Koornhof said the government would have postponed the legislation to solve certain practical problems.

"The Bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4."

"This opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

The progressive federal party objected to the Ciskei Bill being given independence while being governed by a legislative body which was not fully elected.

"It opposed a clause in the Bill which provides for a Ciskei constitution to be drafted by the Ciskei legislative assembly, not submitted to the South African legislature for approval by the South African parliament," it said.

Mr. Colin Eglin (PPA Beaufort West) asked Dr. Koornhof whether he thought it important that Ciskei should become independent when only two fifth of its people wanted independence and given a non-elected legislative council a chance to make a start.

"Should the Ciskei's independence be given the full backing by the South African government, as is now provided for with the Quail report mechanism described as a one-party state?"

"Parliament was being asked to surrender power and to give legitimacy to an old constitution which is not acceptable for independence and gave a non-elected legislative council a chance to make a start."

Mr. Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic party, said his party recognised the national nature of South Africa and it followed that the only way was for the Ciskei to determine its own future.

Earlier he said independence should have taken place simultaneously with the establishment of a constitutional development for the black national states.

"Dr. Koornhof said Mr. Raw, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. van Winkle and a stranger in Africa."

He asked whether he would never separate the Ciskei from the rest of the country in the future.

"After independence, the Ciskei would be as free as Lebowa, but as long as Lebowa is not in the hands of South Africa."

Dr. Koornhof said the Ciskei would be as free as Lebowa, but that Lebowa was going to the economy of the West of Southern Africa.

"In terms of National Party policy, sovereign independence means the freedom of a nation and not the severing of economic ties with other countries."

Ciskei knew what it opted for — Greeff

Mr. Greeff talked to Ciskeians.

Dismissing opposition criticisms of the package as irrelevant, Mr. Greeff, who is a member of the Co-operation and Development Commission and chairman of the southern regional committee, said the Ciskei was not anxious for independence because a certain group wanted it.

"There was a referendum in which an overwhelming majority decided in favour of independence."

"Mr. Pierre Cronje (Grootvlei) - Just a third."

Mr. Greeff: "I hear that the member who talks about a third but that is definitely not the case. 90.5 per cent voted in favour of independence in a referendum in which 80 per cent participated."

As chairman of the Southern regional committee, he had made a point of travelling round the Ciskei.

We crisscrossed the Ciskei. We did not just talk to government officials or students, but we made a point of talking to the average citizen.

"We did not go there as propagandists although they were aware that we were there. They were also aware of what we were doing."

"We talked to these people because we wanted them to know what the national soul and national will was."

"If there were absolutely no talk of them being opposed to independence, everyone wanted to be independent," Mr. Greeff said."

MP: spell out Border plans

The government should give more details of the five co-operation projects in the Border region, Mr. John Malcomson, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bill, Mr. Malcomson said the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr. Pieter Koornhof, had not replied to his question.

"What are the five projects being planned in the corridor? Are they going to be situated at Berlin or King William's Town or in the Independent Ciskei?" he asked.

Mr. Malcomson said the minister should explain where these projects would be and when more details of these projects would be given.

Before he could continue his plea, Mr. Malcomson was ruled out of order and the minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, did not reply to him.

Mr. Malcomson said later he would be tabling questions to the minister on the co-operation projects and he hoped greater details would emerge then. — PC.
Xaba: we are happy with bill

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Ciskei's Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said yesterday the Ciskei Government was happy with the Status of Ciskei Bill.

Mr Xaba, who was in Parliament for the second reading of the bill on Monday, accused the opposition parties of trying to "buy popularity and impress their admirers" by opposing the bill.

The opposition parties had also opposed the bill granting other homelands independence, he said, "because they did not want South Africa divided".

The Acting Chief Minister denied that the Ciskei had not been granted what had been demanded in the package deal.

"We will be taking independence within South Africa and this is what the package deal is about. We will not be divorced from the wealth of South Africa which has been created by the labours of black people. "We will enter into a confederation with South Africa.""

Referring to opposition criticism in Parliament that Ciskeians would lose citizenship privileges of South Africa by taking independence, Mr Xaba said: "Citizen privileges won't be lost. No black is a citizen of South Africa and therefore these privileges cannot be lost."

Ciskeians would be nationals of South Africa and citizens of the Ciskei.

Asked about land consolidation, a major point of the package deal, Mr Xaba said the Ciskei would get all the land it wanted. "The land earmarked in the 1975 proposals will be handed over by the end of December 1982 and negotiations will continue until 1983. December 4 is not the end of the road."

The Acting Chief Minister said he was pleased with the bilateral convention — which will outline rights of Ciskeians in South Africa after independence — being negotiated with the South African authorities.

The convention would be law and would be open to arbitration he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said on Monday that none of the rights of the convention would be included in the Ciskei Bill.

Both leaders of the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have criticised the convention.

Dr Ivan Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said a convention had no force in law and the aspirations of the Ciskeian people were being frustrated by the law.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, described the convention as "incomplete and unsatisfactory".

The convention will include provisions on travel documents, preferential job opportunities, residential rights, travel and other rights. — DDC

CAPE TOWN — A Border Nationalist MP has pleaded for the erection of fences between the borders of the Ciskei and South Africa, strong police stations on both sides and financial support for border farmers.

Mr. Thys Louw, MP for Queenstown and former president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, said that for border farmers the independence agreements were of vital concern.

He also said the people in his constituency, which borders northern Ciskei, were "undoubtedly very thankful that the independence of Ciskei was being confirmed through the introduction of this legislation."

"When I talk about the people of my constituency, I don’t think just about white voters, but also all the other race groups."

"For many years there has been a spirit of deep uncertainty in that region and at times it almost reached breaking point."

"This was as a result of a Prog and NRP ghost which went around Queenstown and made people uncertain about the future and over everything which the National Party tried to do by sowing doubt," Mr. Louw said.

He stressed that his plea was being made within the guidelines of the government’s policy, and for all groups on both sides of the border.

"The fundamental requirements for good neighbourliness is in the first place a good border line with a good border fence."

"I do not want to expand on how high such a fence should be but if the minister does not know, he can just ask the farmers. We can tell him."

**From BARRY STREEK**

"To make such a border effective, border posts must be established on both sides. There must be effective control over, the border posts."

"In that region there are hundreds of footpaths and subordinate entry points which unfortunately must be closed if peace in that area is to be maintained," he said.

Provision would have to be made for cattle to be driven over the land of black farmers, for pastoral farming.

Another matter which concerned farmers was the prevention of crime on the borders.

"We want to see strong police stations on both sides of the border, and there should be a clearly defined extradition agreement. The police on both sides must have the right to launch a hot pursuit if they are looking for a criminal," Mr. Louw said.

He asked the government to ensure that border farmers were compensated for acting as a buffer and security measure. They were indispensable and the authorities should examine their needs to ensure that their credit worthiness and value of their ground were not reduced because they were border farmers.

Another problem was the planning of black cities which might have to be constructed.

"I want to ask if these black cities shall not be constructed on the border of the white area."

"Every member should consider what the position of a farmer will be if they live just as the other side of the border next to a black city and must farm there."

"It will be an untenable position."

It was possible that as the industrial area of Queenstown expanded, commuters from the Ciskei would work there and that railway lines would have to be constructed to convey them.

These lines should run in the black area, not the white area.

Agreements should also be reached between the two countries when sewerage works were constructed.

The independence agreements should contain provisions for the control of disease, particularly animal disease, as sheep diseases had become a danger, Mr. Louw said.
Sebe's plea to West: don't reject Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The separate development of "homelands" in South Africa is often confused with the South African Government's "abhorrent apartheid philosophy."

Chief Sebe, Chief Minister, told a West German conference on Tuesday, said that the concept of "homelands" was a position of prejudicial rejection of the concept of homeland development.

In a speech defending the decision of Ciskei to opt for independence and appealing for the territory's recognition as a third world country, Chief Sebe said that the homeland policy gave Ciskei the opportunity to re-establish its historical national identity and find its "true economic and political freedom."

"We see the concept as offering a golden opportunity for the re-establishment of our nationhood and ultimately to further regional constitutional development for the benefit of all in South Africa," he said.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeians, as a nation of people, should be allowed to exercise self-determination in finding their own national and political identity. "On the basis of our origins, on the basis of our history, is it fair play that we Ciskeians, as a nation of people, should be denied the fundamental right, not previously denied to any single Third World country, to exercise self-determination in finding our own national and political identity?"

Chief Sebe said that unlike the Third World nations of Africa, Ciskei had "resorted to confrontation and guns to achieve independence and freedom."

He said Ciskei had taken an evolutionary, constitutional path and had carefully evaluated and assessed all aspects of independence.

"My government saw fit to appoint a commission, the Quail Commission, to inquire into and report and make recommendations on the practical feasibility considering all political, economic and social aspects of independence for Ciskei."

The commission had included men with international reputations, such as Mr Peter Kirby, professor of economics at the Wesleyan University, US; Mr Robert Rothberg, professor of political science and history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, US, and Sir Arthur Smelling, former British ambassador in South Africa.

Chief Sebe said the commission's report was widely acclaimed for its comprehensive and factual content and the professional and competent manner in which all opinions open to Ciskei were examined in "great breadth."

"On the basis of the report, the Ciskei Government then compiled a package deal proposal for submission to the South African Government for the independence of Ciskei."

The package deal proposals were given to the South African Government after a unanimous decision of the Ciskei "at which the nation unambiguously accepted independence as the next fundamental evolutionary step for Ciskei's constitutional advancement."

Chief Sebe said the package deal embraced a number of significant questions relating to meaningful political advancement of Ciskeian nationals within a South African confederation.

"The concept of the formation of a confederation in itself is a significant step towards an ultimate base for power sharing in South Africa," he said.

"In terms of the confederation and the package deal, an independent working committee has since been established with representatives from both governments examining and drafting independent agreements, which will all be consolidated into a comprehensive confederal agreement."

"The process of formulation of this agreement is currently underway and it is confidently anticipated that the final agreement will incorporate many, if not all, of the issues raised in the package deal proposals."

Chief Sebe said if the homeland policy was to succeed and provide answers to the problems and disparities of life in South Africa, effective and meaningful development programmes would have to be implemented "without further delay."

"It is vitally necessary that development aid be multiplied many fold to hasten change and standards of living for the man in the street."

"It is only the financial capital and technical manpower that we need to put these programmes into action. In this respect we need your help and assistance." — DDR
Call to allow Ciskei optional citizenship

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The people of the Ciskei should be given an option whether they wished to retain their South African Citizenship after independence, Mr Ray Swart (EFF Berea) said last night. Speaking in committee on the Status of the Ciskei Bill, Mr Swart said the government should stop to think about the fact that there could be Ciskeians who were proud of being South Africans.

"Nothing compensates for the loss of citizenship. Why not grant people an option to decide for themselves what citizenship they want to adopt?"

Speaking on the same subject, Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point) said the South African Government placed a non-negotiable tag on the issue of Southern African confederal citizenship.

His party saw communal citizenship as binding in a Southern African confederation.

Replying, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the government had tried to handle the citizenship issue with great circumspection.

"After numerous discussions with the Ciskei, Chief Minister Lennox Seke, wrote to me and said that after much heart-searching regarding the citizenship issue he did not see any relevant alternative."

One of the main issues of the "package deal" had been the one of citizenship and the government had never said this was non-negotiable.

"The problem is a practical one and we have gone into it very carefully and with much circumspection."

Several proposals had been considered and these included associated citizenship, Southern African citizenship and the retention of the South African nationality after independence.

In view of these points of departure it was the considered opinion that these would not meet with the expectations of the Ciskei Government.

Earlier, the minister had said the government, if it had had a choice, would have postponed legislation granting independence to the Ciskei in order to solve certain practical problems.

Replying to points raised in committee on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said the government would have postponed the legislation in order to solve certain practical problems.

The bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4.

"This the Opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

Too loose?

The bill itself was concerned with independence and not a confederation, which was not possible unless everyone enjoyed equal status. Without that, it would be impossible to get everyone round a table.

Both opposition parties objected to the independence clause, the NRP spokesman describing it as "too loose, ill-considered and too vague". Mr Colin Eglin (EFF Sea Point) questioned the advisability of granting independence to a "one-party state".

He raised the objection that the Ciskei should not be granted independence while being governed by a legislative assembly which was not fully elected.

• A political correspondent reports that Mr Eglin was prevented from amplifying his argument by the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley, who ruled that this should have been dealt with when the principle of the bill was being discussed during the first and second reading debates. — Sapa
Status of Cislei Bill -
Committee Stage Resumed

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Dr Munnik into Ciskei citizenship

HOW do you tell if you qualify for Ciskei citizenship, thus enabling you to cease being a South African citizen?

Easy! You just read Schedule B of the Status of Ciskei Bill and see if you fall into any one of the five listed categories.

Yesterday the official Opposition thought it detected a clause which would even force a well-known South African Cabinet minister to become a Ciskeian. This was the clause that included language as a way of identifying Ciskeians.

'Does the Minister of Health speak Xhosa?' asked Mr John Malcomess of Port Elizabeth Central.

'Yes, I do,' replied Dr L A F A Munnik.

Cheerfully

'Well, that minister had better go and live on his R20 a month in the Ciskei,' said Mr Malcomess. 'He will have more than most.'

'He can eat mielie-meal,' suggested Mrs Helen Suzman, cheerfully.

Nationalist members objected that there was noonus on Dr Munnik to do anything, but Mr Malcomess persisted with his theme — almost, one might say, with dietary relish.

'If the Minister of Health becomes a citizen of the Ciskei, that's the first reason we have for supporting this clause,' he cried.

'I don't think the Minister of Health has anything to do with this clause,' ruled the Acting Chairman, Mr Tom Langley.

'Yes, he does,' he speaks Xhosa,' chirped the Member for Houghton.

Dr Piet Koornhof, however, refused to be amused.

And when Dr Alex Boraine of Pinelands expressed the hope that he was going to reply to Mr Malcomess's question, Dr Koornhof remarked grumpily: 'No, I'm not. Because he's making a fool of this House.'

The committee stage of the Ciskei Bill lasted two days, with the PPF opposing every clause, every schedule and even the preamble. Mr Langley had to keep calling members to order for repeating arguments or discussing the principle.

But Mr Harry Schwarz occupied the Chair temporarily yesterday, coincidentally while Mrs Suzman was speaking.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, objected to one of her statements, on a point of order. Mr Schwarz overruled him.

A Nationalist Whip, Mr Jan Hoon, then leapt to his feet, and asked if one Member were allowed to make gestures at another Member.

Mrs Suzman thought she had better explain her triumphant face-pull at Mr de Klerk.

Sorrowfully

'That, Sir,' she said, pulling it again for demonstration purposes, 'was a friendly gesture.'

Dr Koornhof sorrowfully announced he would have to disturb the pleasant atmosphere. He couldn't allow Mrs Suzman to say the Ciskei referendum, run by the Ciskei Government, had been held under false premises.

'The Xhosa people have for the past three days been abominably insulted,' he declared, now more in anger than in sorrow. 'They are not here to defend themselves.'

'Why not?' cried Mr Tian van der Merwe of Green Point. It was the best question of the week.

In case there is still confusion about the ability of independent Ciskeians to travel the world without international recognition of their passport, this is the position as agreed between South Africa and Ciskei and as read by Dr Koornhof:

'In the event of the nationals of the one party, as a result of circumstances beyond the control of such party, finding it impossible to travel to certain other States on the travel documents issued by that party, the other party shall in consultation with the first-mentioned one issue its travel documents to such nationals of such other party as if they were nationals of the one issuing the travel documents, provided that such travel documents are accepted travel documents in such other State.'

'So it's very clear,' added Dr Koornhof.

But Mrs Suzman had been lost somewhere among the aforementioned parties.

'It's as clear,' she said, 'as mud.'
Sticky Asian Sliders are off today!}

Wrap of the Moment
It is no use members repeating ad nauseam that the Ciskeians accepted this Bill because no matter how often one continues to repeat it, it does not make it true. "It is simply not true. It is false. There was in fact no concursus animorum between the two parties. There was no meeting of the minds."

"There was in fact a misrepresentation to the Ciskeians, a false representation to the Ciskeians."

Mr Nel: You are again twisting the black people.

Mr Pitman: If it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was at least a fraudulent non-disclosure before the Ciskeians exercised their vote in the referendum.

They were in fact not destined to retain their South African citizenship.

His speech showed that he and someone like Mr Groell are in completely different worlds. They were not at idem even on the boundaries of the debate. Neither was playing politics. They just see the situation very differently.

For the NP, the only solution is for black South Africans to become citizens of an independent homeland and to fulfill the dream of Dr Verwoerd and Dr Mulder that there will be no black South Africans. And the day of white minority rule in South Africa will end.

In this sense, it was convenient that there was a referendum in the Ciskei, but not essential. After all, referendums were held in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ven-

for example, in November last year, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in Port Elizabeth people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African nationality.

A month earlier he told a mass meeting at Zwelitsha: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown to put it in polite language."

"After the referendum, the reality, as shown in Parliament this week, has been very different. The Status of Ciskei Bill is very similar to the laws which granted Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana independence."

The agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments to negotiate a convention discloses no change in government policy on citizenship.

Indeed, the differences in the nature of independence of the four black states is fundamentally technical.

The day-to-day realities for the Ciskeians after December 4 will also not change. They will still be subject to laws even though they will technically be foreign, and the economic situation of the Ciskei will not alter.

In November last year, Chief Sebe said: "The Ciskeian lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity."

That island will have a different legal status after December 4, but it will still supply labour to white South Africa. With the wraps off, Ciskei's package deal has not revealed significant change from the other three black states. Life for the average Ciskeian will still be harsh.
Ciskei: Raw offers his confederate alternative

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The unique situation of South Africa required a unique confederal solution, the leader of the New Republican Party, Mr Vause Raw, said here yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the party's alternative to the preamble to the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Raw said the debate on the Ciskei's independence over the past three days had brought the clearest exchanges of view and had highlighted the differences of basic political philosophies between the parties in Parliament.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had defined clearly what the government saw as a confederation.

"We have a different vision. What we envisage as being right for the future of South Africa is a unique solution," Mr Raw said.

"Western concept"

"For South Africa's unique situation and problems we need a unique South African solution. One cannot superimpose a Western concept taken from the book on confederation."

"The minister has defined the loosest form of the classic concept of confederation which goes no further than basic consultation," Mr Raw said.

"We believe the one we should aim for is the content of the package deal and the objectives the Ciskei set for their independence," he said.

These were three basic goals — shared citizenship, more land and a structured system. Mr Raw said his party would like to see a council of ministers start working now on the details of such a confederation.

He moved an amendment which he said would include the aim of a confederation as the basis for granting independence to the Ciskei. This goal should be included as motivation for an independent Ciskei, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said her party would not vote for Mr Raw's amendment as it did not believe that what Mr Raw anticipated was a real confederation.

"But mostly we will vote against this preamble because it contains a clause saying that it is deemed expedient that Ciskei becomes independent to this purpose." The real situation would be best described if the two phrases were interchanged. The preamble read that "wheras the government of the Ciskei is desirous that Ciskei become an independent State" and "the Republic of South Africa deems it expedient to grant independence."

It should rather read that the Ciskei deemed it expedient to become and the SA Government was desirous to grant. "That is the truth of the situation," Mrs Suzman said.

"That would put the two positions in the right perspective."

"They were made an offer they could not refuse. It was not the people's wish to be independent. It was the wish of the Ciskei cabinet," she said.

There were more reasons for opposing independence. "There was no clear expression of the will of the Ciskei people in this matter. The referendum was held under false pretences and there is going to be deprivation of existing rights for many Ciskeians living outside the border of Ciskei."

Their future participation in the political process in South Africa was being removed, she said.

This measure is also going to deprive them of sharing in the economic fruits of the Republic of South Africa and, finally, they will become foreigners in the land of their birth.

Dr Koornhof, replying to the debate on the preamble, said it was unbelievable that Mrs Suzman could say the referendum was held on false premises.

"Insult"

"She argues as if we had arranged that referendum. It was an all-Xhosa matter and we had nothing to do with it whatsoever."

"I get hurt every time I see how you (the PFP) insult the Xhosa nation these past three days. They cannot defend themselves here," he said.
Important cases to be heard in court

The long-delayed case at the Maritzburg Supreme Court today involves 180 former employees of the Union Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dalton, Natal. The workers challenged management's right summarily to evict them from their hostal compound after they had been dismissed earlier this year.

The Ciskel Government's case against 185 workers detained at the beginning of September resumes next Wednesday at the Mdatshane Magistrate's Court. The workers are charged alternatively with incitement to violence, violations of the Riuclus Assemblies Act and under Ciskel's Proclamation R262. The detentions sparked widespread protest against the Ciskel authorities both locally and overseas.
An appeal for clothing

The South African Red Cross has launched an appeal for clothing for the Nyanga children and mothers recently repatriated to the Transkei.

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Johannesburg said the appeal was not a political issue but a human one.

Anyone wishing to donate clothing for the children and mothers is asked to send it to Red Cross House, 77 de Villiers Street, Johannesburg.
Ciskei independence: another parcel now the wraps are off

By BARRY STREEK, Political Correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, East London

DURING the white election in April this year, there were a lot of people in the Eastern Cape who were cynically calling the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhno, a smart operator. How on earth, they said, could he organize things so that when some of the black people who had been classiﬁed as Ciskeian went to vote in a referendum on December 4, 1980, the key area of King William’s Town was going to go into the Ciskei? But when the white people of South Africa went to vote in the election at the end of April this year, King William’s Town, the sleepy town that symbolizes so much of the conﬂict over land in the Border area, was going to remain in South Africa. It is probable that Dr Koorhno, as smart an operator as he can be, was not quite as smart as the cynics in the Eastern Cape thought he was. But the King William’s Town decision not only symbolizes the fact that the independence package deal, as initially appeared last year, has become a very different parcel now that the wraps have been taken off in the all-white South African Parliament.

Chief Sebe ... promised a different kind of independence

This week’s debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill has indeed removed the pretty wrapping and exposed exactly what the deal for the overextended homeland’s independence is all about.

For the National Party MPs, there has been no doubt that not only was the policy of separate development the only answer for white people in South Africa, but the Ciskeians, as shown in last year’s referendum, had voluntarily and enthusiastically voted for the homeland’s independence.

For 32 years, Dr Koorhno explained to Parliament at the end of the second-reading debate in a remarkable speech of generalities, he had been in close contact with black people and “I have got to know them and love them as people who love this country just as much as we do, as people who in their own area have built up this country and, if it is necessary, helped defend it with the last drop of blood.”

Senior Border MP, Mr Johan Greeff of Aliwal, who is a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and who headed its investigations into the consolidation of the Ciskei, took this approach further. It is possible with an extremely enthusiastic speaker and able politician, like Dr Koorhno, that some exaggeration or over-statement could enter the heat of the debate. But with someone who wants to be taken as such a straightforward attorney from Aliwal North, much of whose constituencies are in the Ciskei, he speaks from the heart and straight.

He explained that the Constitution had crossed the Ciskei during its investigations and “we made a point of talking to the average member of the population.”

As a result of these discussions, “I say there can be absolutely no talk of them not being independent.”

Mr Johan Greeff ... “everyone wants to be independent.”

Mr Harry Pitman ... used legal analogies

“Port Elizabeth that people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African nationality.”

A month earlier he told a mass meeting at Zwelidola: “Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence for the others is a clown, to put it in polite language.”

After the referendum, the reality, as shown in Parliament this week, has been very different. The Status of Ciskei Bill is very similar to the laws which granted Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana independence.

The agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments to negotiate a compact reveals no change in government policy on citizenship.

Indeed, the differences in the nature of independence of the four black states are fundamentally technical.

The day-to-day realities for Ciskeians after December 4 will not change. They will still be subject to pass laws, even though they will technically be foreign, and the economic situation of the Ciskei will not alter.

Only solution

For the NP, the only solution is for black South Africans to become citizens of an independent homeland who will fulfill the dream of Dr Verwoerd and Mr Mulder that there will be no black South Africans. And the day of white minority rule in South Africa will end.

In this sense, it was convenient that there was a referendum in the Ciskei, but not essential. After all, referendum were used in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda before they became independent.

For the FPF, this is a romantic pipedream which cannot succeed and which is unfairly depriving people of their citizenship.

In November last year, Chief Sebe said: “The Ciskeian lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.”

That island will have a different status after December 4 but it will still supply labour to white South Africa. With the wraps off, Ciskei’s package deal has not revealed significant change from the other three black states. The average Ciskeian will still be harsh.
Essentially, this is what the non-compliant started. A position that led to the political deadlock and at least one election being called. It has been a difficult road, but we are here today. The deep divide in the opposition has been the most striking feature of the past few months. We are here as a reminder to the people of South Africa that we are united under the banner of freedom. We must now work together to build the future we want.
THE CISKEI DEAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1981

As the Ciskei girds itself for the dubious privilege of becoming the fourth South African homeland to be granted independence, perhaps the only certainty about its immediate future is that its newly won status will go unrecognised by all except Pretoria.

As far as the outside world is concerned, an independent Ciskei will be seen as no more than the fourth child of apartheid — for much the same reason that Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were greeted as the first, second and third infants respectively. Ciskei, like the other homelands, will carry the unmistakable stamp of separate development, embodied in what is loosely termed ‘the citizenship issue’.

By forcing Ciskeians to accept an independence deal in which even those nationals living and working in South Africa will be compelled to relinquish their South African citizenship, the Government is being seen once more to be promoting the policy spelled out in 1978 by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Mulder. Effectively, this policy would ensure that when the whole independence exercise was completed, there would be no blacks with South African citizenship.

The extent to which the Ciskeians themselves have co-operated towards this ideal is now a subject of hot debate. The Government points with some justification to a referendum in which some 98 percent of Ciskeians voted in favour of independence in a 60 percent poll. But whether they fully understood at the time the ramifications of what they were voting for is something which the Opposition has rightly questioned.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, who once spoke of there being only a minority of Ciskeians in favour of independence because they saw it as an ‘escape from the rigours of apartheid’, has since conceded ‘after much heart-searching’ that there is no relative alternative to the loss of South African citizenship.

Meanwhile the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has revealed that there is an agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments to sign a convention on the rights of Ciskeians after the homeland’s independence. This move to put the cart before the horse has understandably been rejected by the Opposition.

In effect the Ciskeians are being asked to barter their birthright for an unidentifiable parcel of goods, and on principle alone the Opposition is right to oppose such a deal. However, there is precious little likelihood that it will persuade the Government to have second thoughts on the citizenship issue.

The Government can hardly be expected to give special dispensation to the Ciskei and leave the other independent states to labour on with a different set of rules.
TRADE UNIONIST

ASSAULT CLAIM

Weekend News Bureau

FORT ELIZABETH — An interim interdict was issued by a Supreme Court Judge in Grahamstown yesterday restraining certain Ciskei departmental heads from further alleged assaults on a detained trade unionist.

The detained man, Mr Boyko Nkululeko, a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), is being held under proclamation R265 at the Dimbaza police station.

His father, Mr Kaizer Mpuamula, of Mdantsane, brought the urgent application asking Mr Justice Muliines to issue the interim interdict to prevent further alleged assaults on his son.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services were named as respondents.

REPLY

Mr Justice Mullins, who presided in his chambers, also issued a rule nisi calling on the respondents to reply to the allegations on October 22. The respondents were given until October 12 to file opposing affidavits to those submitted yesterday and Mr Kaizer Mpuamula was given until October 19 to reply.

Mr Robert Gwetha, one of six SAAWU members who submitted affidavits said that when he was detained with 205 members of SAAWU while returning from a union meeting in East London on September 6, he met Mr Boyko Nkululeko, who had also been detained and who alleged he had been assaulted by policemen on a number of occasions.

On September 9 he saw Mr Mpuamula have a fit and then fall unconscious for about five minutes. He was later treated by a doctor.

Before Mr Gwetha and the five other unionists were released on September 24, Mr Mpuamula asked them to tell his father to take legal action.

Mr T.L. Shogufusa, instructed by Elaine and Elaine of Grahamstown and Mr T.L. Shogufusa instructed by Elaine and Elaine of Grahamstown, represented the respondents.
Rugby men booted out of Ciskei

Four officials of the King William's Town and District Rugby Union have been deported after having been detained and interrogated by the Ciskei Government. Attempts to obtain a proper explanation in Parliament in Cape Town have failed because the Ciskei Government has refused to answer questions put to it by Minister Piet Koornhof.

The matter revolves around the decision by the Union to expel all policemen from its membership because players who were policemen were using their positions to intimidate opponents, or threaten arrest.

A union meeting attended by eight of the 11 affiliated clubs decided to expel all policemen who belonged to the union. However, before this could be put into effect, the president, secretary, and treasurer were summoned to police headquarters. They did not go, but three days later they and the vice-president appeared before the Ciskei Police Chief of Security, Brigadier Charles Sebe.

Vice-president Albert Tyulu said that the union officials were accused of inciting the community against the police, of being 'communist inspired', ANC orientated and black power proponents.

Mr Tyulu, president Amon Nyondo, secretary Douglas Maku, and treasurer Fumilo Mabecu were then, locked in an office while Brigadier Sebe discussed the matter with an adviser - a white South African.

Later that day the four men were transferred to a lock-up in Mantsane, where they were detained under blanket detention orders signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Z Njokweni.

The detainees themselves had to provide the information required on the detention orders.

After being detained for four days, the men went on a hunger strike. After another four days they were taken to Zwellilia, where they were deported by order of the Ciskei Government.

The men, all Ciskei residents, were banned to Port Elizabeth (Nyondo), Fort Beaufort (Maku), and Lady Frere (Tyulu) and the Whittlesea district of Ciskei (Mabecu).
Ciskei offer for homes

EAST LONDON — A luxurious, prestige housing development within the municipal boundaries of King William's Town has attracted an offer from the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei government have offered to buy seven houses at Balassi Estate to accommodate Ciskei's Cabinet Ministers while the official ministerial houses at Bisho are being built.

The offer was confirmed by the chairman of Pino Construction, Mr Giuseppe Flavio, who together with Roberts Brothers, are developing the exclusive estate.

However, the mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, said yesterday that until special diplomatic clearance was given to Balassi Estate by the Department of Co-operation and Development, no Ciskei government ministers would be able to live within the municipality.

"We have already asked the department if the estate will be getting diplomatic status, but we have not had any response. Until that clearance is given, I cannot comment at all on the possibility of Ciskei ministers living in King William's Town because it does not concern us," Mr Flavio said.

Mr Flavio said his company had been approached by the Ciskei government on the possibility of taking over seven luxury homes, which are near completion, but denied that the estate would become Ciskei's ministerial estate.

The Ciskei government have expressed an interest in Balassi Estate, but I think they would like the seven houses as temporary accommodation until their official houses have been built at Bisho.

"I believe that 14 houses will be built near the old drive-in cinema, but of course this will take a bit of time and they would like somewhere to stay until they are built," Mr Flavio said.

The old drive-in cinema is adjacent to the new Ciskei Independence stadium and across the main Umtata road from Ciskei's new legislative assembly and government office complex.

Balassi Estate is some distance from Bisho and is about three kilometres from the built-up area of King William's Town, although it is still two kilometres within the King William's Town municipal boundaries. — DDR.
GRAHAMSTOWN — A Supreme Court judge here yesterday ordered the Ciskei Minister of Justice and two others to stop further alleged assaults on a detained East London trade unionist.

In an urgent application the detainee's father, Mr Kaiser Mpulampla, of Mdantsane, asked Mr Justice T. M. Mullins to issue an interim interdict to prevent further alleged assaults on his son.

Mr Boyboy Mpulampla, a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), is being detained under Proclamation R522 at Dimbaza police station.

Six members of Saawu said in affidavits they saw Mr Mpulampla suffer an epileptic fit in their cell at the police station on Wednesday, September 8.

The respondents were given as the Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, and Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

The judge, who presided in his Chambers, issued a rule nisi calling on the respondents to reply to the allegations on October 22.

He issued an interim interdict restraining them from “either directly or indirectly through their own actions, or of anyone under the command or control of one or other of them, doing or allowing to be done any of the following acts:

- Assaulting;
- Interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed or permitted by the law;
- Employing any undue or unlawful pressure on;
- Subjecting any form of unlawful duress on Boyboy Mpulampla, the son of the applicant.

In papers before the court Mr Kaiser Mpulampla said his son was detained on the Queen Highway, Mdantsane, on September 2 by four members of the CCIS.

In an affidavit, a member of Saawu, Mr Robert Qwetha, says he and five others met Mr Mpulampla in the police cell at Dimbaza.

He was detained, with 205 members of Saawu, while returning from a union meeting in East London on September 8. He, Mr Jeffrey Wabheka, Mr Zintsika Qubintsika, Mr Gogwana Sizwani, Mr Patrick Veteyoka and Mr Vumlle Geweni, were later detained at Dimbaza. Ten people were in the cell.

On September 7, he and his five unionist cellmates met Mr Boyboy Mpulampla at the cells. They noticed his right eye was bloodshot and he limped slightly to the right.

Mr Qwetha said Mr Mpulampla alleged he was assaulted by police. Mr Mpulampla said when he was arrested they hit him with open hands and dragged him into their car. At the time he had in his possession a document — a commentary on the Industrial Workers' Union. The CCIS men demanded to know where he got the document.

When he said he got it from the Saawu offices as he was a member, the men questioned him about his union, membership. Then they took him home and questioned his brother about his activities.

At Mdantsane police station they told him to write down his knowledge of Saawu and the African National Congress (ANC). While writing they accused him of being a born and assaulted him; he alleged.

In detention he was kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor, and forced to stand for hours.

The alleged assaults took place in front of uniformed members of the Mdantsane police station.

At 6.30 p.m. he was taken to the offices of the CCIS in Zwelitsha, near King William's Town. Later he was detained at the Dimbaza police station.

Mr Qwetha said on the evening of September 9 he and his five cellmates saw Mr Mpulampla have a fit. He was unconscious for about five minutes. Mr Mpulampla was later treated by a doctor.

Before their release on September 24, Mr Mpulampla asked them to tell his father to take legal action on his predicament, the affidavit said.

Five other former detainees submitted a joint affidavit in which they said they supported the contents of Mr Qwetha's affidavit.

In another affidavit his mother, Mrs Nomceba Mpulampla said she did not notice any injuries on his son after his arrest. Before then he was “certainly in good health to my knowledge,” she said.

The respondents were given until 5 p.m. on October 12 to file opposing affidavits, and Mr Kaiser Mpulampla until 5 p.m. on October 19 to reply.

The Rule would operate as an interim interdict pending the return day, October 22. The question of costs was reserved.

DDC.
Ciskei minister

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Grahamstown Supreme Court Judge yesterday ordered the Ciskei Minister of Justice and two others to prevent assaults on a detained East London trade unionist.

In an urgent application the detainee's father, Mr Kaiser Mpumlana, of Mdantsane, asked Mr Justice T M Mullins to issue an interim interdict to prevent further assaults on his son.

Mr Boyboy Mpumlana, a member of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), is being detained under Proclamation R282 at Dimbaza police station.

Six members of Saawu said in affidavits they saw Mr Mpumlana suffer an epileptic fit in their cell at the police station on September 8.

The respondents were the Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, and Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

He issued an interim interdict restraining them from "either directly or indirectly through their own actions, or that of anyone under the command or control of one or other of them, from:

- assaulting;
- interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed or permitted by the law;
- employing any undue or unlawful pressure on;
- subjecting any form of unlawful duress on,

Boyboy Mpumlana, the son of the applicant."

In an affidavit, a member of Saawu, Mr Robert Gwetha, says he and five others met Mr Mpumlana in the police cells at Dimbaza.

He was detained, together with 205 members of Saawu, while returning from a union meeting at the Springbok Hall in East London on September 8.

Mr Gwetha says Mr Mpumlana alleged he was assaulted by police.

In detention he was kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor, and was forced to stand for hours.

The respondents were given until 5pm on October 12 to file opposing affidavits, and Mr Kaiser Mpumlana until 5pm on October 19 to reply.

The rule will operate as an interim interdict pending the return day, October 22.

The question of costs was reserved.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The vice-president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacsos), Mr Frank van der Horst has condemned the detention and deportation of the executive members of the King William's Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) by the Ciskeian Government, and said the men were dedicated to the struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Van der Horst was the guest speaker at a function at which trophies were presented to winning rugby teams affiliated to Kadru, at the Breidbach community centre outside here at the weekend.

The president of Kadru, Mr Amon Nyondo, vice-president, Mr A. F. Tyulu, secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, and Mr Fungile Mabece, were detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service at the end of August, and on release early in September were served with deportation orders signed by the Ciskeian Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni.

Mr Van der Horst said these officials were harassed and deported from the place where they lived and worked.

"We have no political rights, we are not in the law-making machinery, we have no political power, we provide cheap labour and are herded into locations and homelands," he said.

Non-racial sport was the struggle for complete change in South Africa, he said.

In a speech read on his behalf, Mr Nyondo said Kadru remained united with all who sought to have non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Nyondo said: "People of Kadru are striving for this noble cause at a difficult time and under trying circumstances."

Kadru had recently discovered dangerous elements within its camp who had since been expelled from its ranks, he said.

Mr Tyulu, in a speech read on his behalf, said Kadru could not rest in opposing separatism in sport, a practice which was anathema to the rest of the world.

"I need not remind you that the recent racist tour by the Springbok team which was window-dressed with Tobias, could not succeed in hoodwinking the world," Mr Tyulu said.

"It is on record that the tour has been a dismal failure. Why then should we rest when we have the whole world behind us? The struggle for non-racialism must be stepped up." — DDR.
Call for an improved Ciskei

MDANTSANE — The Land Act of 1913, which deprived blacks in general and Ciskeians in particular of most of their land rights, was passed by General Hertzog to stop black farmers competing with Afrikaner farmers, a director of the Ciskei Transport Corporation, Mr C. H. T. Lalonde, said here.

Mr Lalonde, a Fort Hare University lecturer, who served on the Quall Commission on options for the Ciskei, was speaking at a congratulatory function in honour of two CTC employees, Mr Mcebisi Mavuya and Mr Thompson Geo, who were recently promoted by the company.

Mr Lalonde called for the "re'ecomnicisation" of Ciskeians.

He said the Ciskei was a land of mystery and majesty. Many issues remained mysterious but there was a lot that was majestic about the country and its people.

He said Gen Hertzog, a former Prime Minister was responsible for the passing of seven labour laws, including the Industrial Conciliation Act, between 1924 and 1930. Gen Hertzog went so far as to label jobs according to the colour of the people who did the work.

All Gen Hertzog was concerned with was who did the work to determine the wage paid. If the work was done by blacks, regardless of the skills required, low wages would be paid and the opposite would be true of work done by other groups, Mr Lalonde said.

He called for the training of Ciskeians in order to improve their productivity and living standards and to take their economy back to where it was before Gen Hertzog interfered.

He said the Apprenticeship Act of 1944 had not included any clause intended to prevent discrimination against black workers but discriminationists had used it until 1979 when the Wiahlhman Commission came to put matters right.

Mr Lalonde called on Ciskeians to shed the blanket of inferiority, to stride forward and forget about critics who talked about balkanisation "as if it was something that happened here only."

"Let us look around at avenues that can improve us."

There was no positivism in the Ciskei, and it was people who underwent training who were promoted.

He called for the introduction of crash courses because "it is late and if we concentrate on full-time training we will never meet the backlog."

"Whether you like it or not the 21st century is the century of the black man and if he is untrained when that century dawns he is going to be dismessed against the whole world."

The Ciskei of 1982 onwards would reject all people who looked up positions and did not work.

The Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr A. M. Tapa, said South Africa had resources and potential to introduce an efficient transport system into all areas but this was not done.

The correct rationale would be to work on the basis of meeting the needs of the people.

Many transport systems were wasteful, chaotic and even dangerous. The failure of buses was a symptom of the rot of a sick city.

He suggested a new approach to transport problems. Such a system would have to look into a reduction of costs, improved marketing, operating with a subsidy from a public authority and cutting down on many unnecessary problems created by men. — DDR.
MDANTSANE. — Ciskei police in 15 vehicles intercepted the funeral procession of Mba. P. Pitha in Zone Eight here yesterday afternoon and ordered mourners, most of whom were trade unionists, to disperse and not block traffic in the street.

A Daily Dispatch reporter on the scene said the order to stop the march, which was to have taken the several hundred mourners through a distance of more than 3 km from Zone Eight to the graveyard, was given by the station commander here, Lt Col M. M. Pakala.

With him were the district magistrate of Ciskei Police, Lt Col J. B. Mbinda, and the district police commander, Lt Col M. F. Tekele.

The reporter said some of the mourners shouted they would walk on the pavements and side streets to the graveyard, but the leaders of the procession took the coffin to a hearse nearby and ordered the mourners to get into the buses.

Police then instructed the driver of the hearse to drive "quickly to the graveyard".

After an argument in which the driver insisted he had to give the funeral the dignity accorded others, he drove off steadily to the graveyard.

Police then pulled off some mourners from buses which appeared overloaded. Police vehicles drove in among the buses to the graveyard, the reporter said.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major-General Charles Sebe, said the police intervened in the funeral procession because it was blocking the main tar road through Mdantsane.

"Police had to move in to maintain law and order," he said.

Explaning the police action, Gen Sebe said members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) had gone to an earlier funeral in Zone Three of Mr Luke Lebola, a worker who died in a car crash.

He said the Sawu people had wanted to take over the funeral, but the relatives of the dead man, who wanted to carry on the funeral, asked the police to prevent people from letting the unionists participate.

"The Sawu people left the funeral at Mdantsane with the hearse, where they boarded a bus to another zone, and to another funeral," he said.

"The funeral of the wife of an ex-Robben Island prisoner — Pitha — was at Mdantsane, and the police had to stop them from walking in the road. Instead of walking in the road, the police stopped the procession and kicked them off in the hearse, and they went in the normal procedure," he said.

Instead of walking in the road, the people next to travel on the bus, and were thus moving quickly to the cemetery "in a normal, dignified, religious way."

"Everything was in order there," he said. "Before, there was turmoil and confusion, and the police had to maintain law and order."

Gen Sebe said he had ordered the police to clamp down in Mdantsane in "uncertain times."
Sacos condemns deportations

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. - The vice president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Frank van der Horst, condemned the detention and deportation of the executive members of the King William’s Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) by the Ciskei Government and said the men were dedicated to the struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Van der Horst was the guest speaker at a gathering at the Breidbach Community Centre near here here at the weekend, at which trophies were presented to winning rugby teams affiliated to the King and Districts Rugby Union.

The president of Kadru, Mr Amon Nyondo, the vice-president, Mr A F Tyulu, the secretary, Mr Douglas Mak, and Mr Fungile Mabece were all detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service at the end of August and on release in early September were served with deportation orders signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni.

Mr Van der Horst said sport became part of the struggle for equality and that links would be built with trade unions and youth organizations for a common goal.

“We are committed to build one nation and one Azania,” Mr Van der Horst said. “As the struggle continues, bannings and deportations will never destroy the idea of liberation and equality.”

He said non-racial sport was the struggle for complete change in South Africa.

Paying tribute to the deported officials of Kadru, Mr Van der Horst said: “The struggle continues, all officials of Sacos condemn the deportation.”
### GOEWEKOMSTEKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2136 6 Oktober 1981

**REËLS WAARBY DIE VERRIGTINGS VAN DIE HOERHOF VAN CISKEI GEREËL WORD**

Die reëls in die aanhangsel vervat (hierna die reëls genoem), waarby die verrigtings van die Hoerhof van Ciskei gereël word, word hierby kragtens artikel 34 (2B) van die Grondwet van die Noordelike State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), geleë met regulasie 35 van die Proklamasie op die Hoerhof van Ciskei, 1981 (Proklamasie R. 151 van 1981), deur die Hoofregter van die Hoerhof van Ciskei uitgevaardig.

**AANHANGSEL**

**INHOUDSPSGAWE**

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### GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTEMENT VAN KOOPERASIE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2136 6 Oktober 1981

**RULES REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT OF CISKEI**

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Ciskei hereby, in terms of section 34 (2B), of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), read with regulation 35 of the High Court of Ciskei Proclamation, 1981 (Proclamation R. 151 of 1981), makes the rules (hereinafter referred to as the rules) contained in the Annexure whereby the conduct of the proceedings of the High Court of Ciskei is regulated.

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815-A 7823-1
423. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Ciskei citizens between the ages of 15 and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the borders of this national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The required information is not being kept in the form of a special register and the Ciskei Government is not desirous to disclose particulars in respect of the number of workers within the Ciskei. The figures given below reflect the number of registered workers outside the Ciskei.

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Mr. E. R. GORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many establishments in the manufacturing industry are in existence in Chekot (Region 1301)?

663

WEDNESDAY.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

54 as at 6 October 1981.
Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons have been resettled in Ciskei by his Department during the last specified period of 10 years for which figures are available and (b) in terms of what statutory authority have these resettlements been carried out?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 40,691.

(b) Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38/1927).
Mr. H. H. Schwarz asked the Minister of Statistics:

(1) What methods are employed by his Department to establish unemployment figures in Ciskei?

(2) What is the (a) registered and (b) estimated level of unemployment in Ciskei?

The Minister of Statistics:

(1) At this stage, only Population Censuses.

(2) (a) Not available.

(b) Preliminary total number unemployed as at 1980 Census 33,780.
Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many establishments in the manufacturing industry in Oskoi (Region 1301) ceased to exist during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1976-77 Nil.
1977-78 1.
1979-80 Nil.
1980-81 1.
Sebe: we need SA’s help to build dams

KING WILLIAM’S TOWN — It was time now for South Africa to come to terms with the great imbalances in the living standards of its people, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Chief Sebe was addressing South African Government officials in Pretoria after viewing a model of a dam for the Ciskei.

He said: “We have a great need for water, both in the Swarts-Kei river basin as well as in the great Fish River.

“We have shown what we can do to create development, prosperity, jobs and income at Ty seh (in a semi-desert) at Shiloh, at Keiskamma and elsewhere.”

He said that on this record Ciskelans could not be denied the natural resources they needed to create a viable state.

Chief Sebe said the model he had viewed was of the Bushmankraut Dam to be constructed on the Oskraa River.

“The model has been constructed by the Department of Water Affairs, which has also designed the dam, and this cooperation and assistance from Water Affairs has been forthcoming via the Department of Co-operation and Development.

“This harmonious cooperation spells hope for the future and the successful construction of the dam. However, it would be well to review the events leading up to the construction of the dam.”

“They reveal an unhappy situation of intolerable delays in the implementation of the rehabilitation programme for the immigrants of Glen Grey and Herschel.”

Chief Sebe said that at Nqathembha it was possible for his Department of Agriculture and Forestry to alleviate the suffering of the ex-Herschel people by constructing some dams and developing some irrigated agriculture.

At Zweledings, however, for five years the people had been unable to cultivate any land or grow any food. They had been entirely dependent on the breadwinner, if they were fortunate to have one with a job.

“In the semi-arid area of Zweledings and Nqathembha it is only irrigated agriculture that will stand between my people there and starvation.

“You will appreciate how important this dam is and the many other dams yet required to be constructed in Ciskei. We will need your assistance with all of them.”

His government was playing a vital role in this process of development of these semi-arid underdeveloped areas. It was really the task of the South African Government, but the responsibility seemed to have fallen on “our shoulders.” — DDR.

Salisbury mayor for Peking

SALISBURY — The Mayor of Salisbury, Dr Tiziri Gwa La, and four city council officials leave on Saturday for a two-week official visit to Peking.

Dr Gwa La and his team will look at low-cost housing, reconstruction programmes and housing co-operatives. — SAPA.
The Assembly — The government has officially resettled more than 40,000 black people in the Ciskei over the last 10 years.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that 40,691 had been resettled by his department in the Ciskei over the last 10 years.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Mike Tarr (FFP, Pietermaritzburg South), the minister said they had been resettled in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

Replying to another question, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Tournicht, said the preliminary total number of unemployed in the Ciskei, according to the 1980 census, was 24,769.

Dr Tournicht told Mr Harry Schwartz (FFP) that the registered unemployment figure in the Ciskei was “not available.” — PC.
EAST LONDON — It is believed that the possible incorporation of Berlin and pineapple lands in the white corridor into the Ciskei was again being considered by the Van der Walt Commission, the city councillor in charge of the industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday.

Mr Card said the area was sure of government announcements soon on great incentives for industrial development, but certain observations worried him and could also be deterring developers from investing in the border area.

"Recently, Mr Hennie van der Walt announced in Parliament that there would be five cooperative projects in the East London area and that further land within the corridor was required for Ciskei," he said.

It was made clear to the Van der Walt Commission, when they recorded evidence in East London, that the Border corridor should remain intact and that land should be found outside the corridor to satisfy Ciskei's demands. "Very recently I heard that Berlin and other pineapple lands are again being considered by the commission. If this is so, then I believe it is about time we of the corridor stood together and spelled out our disapproval and demanded an immediate answer."

"Also, should our boundary be altered in any way, we should call on our Nationalist MP to resign immediately. I believe that for too long we have sat back and waited for answers and this is no longer acceptable," Mr Card said.

Referring to the switching of the venue for a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr F. W. Botha, from East London to Queenstown during the general election, and the announcement this week that Mr Botha would not be able to address the Federated Chambers of Industry Congress here on October 21, Mr Card said: "I often wonder whether we are recognized as part of South Africa. If so, then surely the government should prove it now."
R5,8m Bisho contract for EL builder

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The director of an East London construction company confirmed yesterday that the firm had been awarded a multi-million rand contract to build the ministerial complex at Bisho, the Ciskei capital nearhere.

Mr G. M. van Zummeren said the company, trading as G. M. van Zummeren (Pty) Ltd, would start the R5,8 million project next Thursday, but said he could not give the exact date of completion.

He said the ministerial complex would consist of 14 houses, including the presidential palace. His firm would also be providing all subsidiary facilities for the project, such as roads, and fences.

Ciskei Government officials, including the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

DDR
Projects in Ciskei urged

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr. L. L. Sebe, urged businessmen to take a project in the Ciskei and "adopt it as your baby and as a symbol where black and white meet."

During the minting ceremony of the official Ciskei independence medallions in Pretoria, Chief Sebe said unless businessmen adopted that attitude "these perishable medals will form a bitter cloud that bursts into an untold storm instead of bringing success."

Chief Sebe said he "trembled" when he realised the medals were symbols that represented the weapons that killed "the nation" during the economic wars waged by Sir George Grey in 1897.

A total of 500 medals will be struck, and although others might be issued, the issue struck on Tuesday this week was the official independence medallion, Chief Sebe said.

The medals will consist of 100 made of gold, 200 of silver and 200 of bronze.

Chief Sebe said "a restricted number of these will be distributed to VIPs. The balance will be on sale at a point we will announce later."

— DDR.
MDANTSANE — Ciskei Police removed members of the public from a court room here yesterday as two groups of 181 trade unionists appeared before magistrate Mr B. Gabada on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The removal was later raised by the defending attorney, Mr B. Nettleton, who said he was not starting an argument but merely bringing it to the notice of the court.

He said there were large numbers of police in court while the public was barred.

"I just want to have it on record," he said.

"I do not think it is proper that the public be stopped from coming into court."

Mr Gabada asked if it was not because of the large number of people appearing.

"It is a principale of justice that the public be allowed," Mr Nettleton said.

The prosecutor, Mr N. R. Ndhumara, said the State had no objection to the public being in court.

"It is only because we were still arranging matters and trying to avoid any confusion in checking out which of the accused were here," he said.

Two of 42 men and women who appeared first — Mr Mboneli Landani, 28, of Zone Four, and Mr Tenana Mbigga, 24, of Zone Eight — were not in court. Warrants for their arrest were ordered but these would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. The others were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Gabada also ordered that their bail of R50 be estreated provisionally.

The 40 men and women were warned to appear in a special regional court in the Zwelitsha Communal Hall on November 19.

Later another 131 men and women appeared on three charges involving public violence, the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations. They were not asked to plead.

Of those charged eight failed to appear and warrants for their arrest were ordered but would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. Bail was also provisionally estreated against the eight.

They are Mr Stanley Magolo, of Zone 10, Mr Thembaile Nontenja, of Zone 13, Mr Vumile Geweli, of Zone Three, Mr Barrington Mndongane, of Zone Four, Mr Mthandeki Peto, of Zone 13, Mr Alfred Mputshangana, of Zone 10, Mr Ndoyisile Beza, of Zone 10, and Mr Alfred Mkhize, of Zone 13.

The second group was warned to appear in the same court on December 8. Bail was extended.
Police remove public at unionists' trial

Own Correspondent

MDANTSANE — Ciskei police removed members of the public from a courtroom here yesterday as 163 trade unionists appeared before magistrate Mr B Gabada on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The removal was later raised by the defending attorney, Mr B Nettleton, who said he was not starting an argument but merely bringing it to the notice of the court.

He said there were large numbers of police in court but the public was barred from it. "I just want to have it on record," he said. "I do not think it is proper that the public be stopped from coming into court."

Mr Gabada asked if it was not because of the large number of people appearing.

"It is a principle of justice that the public be allowed," Mr Netlelton said.

The prosecutor, Mr N R Ndyamara, said the State had no objection to the public being in court. "It is only because we were still arranging matters and trying to avoid any confusion in checking out which of the accused were here," he said.

First, 40 men and women appeared. Another two — Mboneli Landani, 28, and Tanana M'banga, 24 — were not in court. Warrants for their arrest were ordered but these would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. The others were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Gabada also ordered that their bail of R50 be continued provisionally. The 40 men and women were warned to appear in a special regional court in the Zwelitsha communal hall on November 19. Conditions of bail were extended.

Later, another 123 men and women were charged with public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act and under the Ciskei emergency regulations. They were not asked to plead.

Eight failed to appear and warrants for their arrest were ordered but would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. Bail was also provisionally granted against the eight. The second group was warned to appear in the same court on December 8. Bail was extended.
Ciskei: 40,000 resettled

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —
The government has officially resettled more than 40,000 black people in the Ciskei over the past 10 years.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that 40,000 people had been resettled by his department in the Ciskei in this period.

Replying to a question which had been tabled by Mr Mike Tarr (PFNP Mansiedburg South), Dr Koornhof said they had been resettled in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

In reply to another question, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the preliminary total number of unemployed in the Ciskei, according to the 1990 census, was 33,700.

Dr Treurnicht told Mr Harry Schwarz (PFNP Yeoville) that the registered unemployment figure in the Ciskei was “not available.”
Courses aimed at developing Ciskei resources

THE Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) has introduced three special, one-week-long courses aimed at developing human resources in the homeland.

The courses, which are to be attended by 19 Ciskeian and eight white CNDC employees, are geared towards training selected supervisors in management principles and are also intended to provide a sound basis for scientific and efficient management.

The CNDC's general manager, Mr. F.S. Meisenholl, said: "The total efficiency of workforce rests, in the final analysis, with the supervisors. If they have been well-trained the efficiency of one's workforce must improve."

These courses, he said, were part of the CNDC's on-going training programme which had, in the past, included courses in marketing, management for both senior and middle management, as well as secretarial and communication courses.

He said these courses were not the only means of encouraging the development of the human potential but that the corporation had established its own inhouse training section that provides bursaries.

The courses are being held at the Hamburg and Grosvenor hotels in Ciskei.
Mr. H. H. Schwarz asked the Minister of Statistics:

What is the total number of persons in each race group employed in the manufacturing industry in (a) the Border area (Region 0602) and (b) Ciskei (Region 1301)?

The Minister of Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>5459</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>2137</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>2865</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latest available information—1976 Census of Manufacturing.
KENNISGEWING 782 VAN 1981
DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE, BOSBOU EN OMGEWENINGSBEWARING


(9 Oktober 1981)

KENNISGEWING 783 VAN 1981
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN TANDHEILKUNDIGE RAAD

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 14 VAN GOEWEREMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 2268 VAN 3 DECEMBER 1976

Die onderstaande besonderhede rakende geneeskrige persone wat kragtens die bepalinge van die Wet op Geneesbou, Tandartsie en Aanvullende Geneeskundelike Beroepige, 1974 (Wet 56 van 1974), deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad skuldig bevind en gestraf is, word hiermee vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak:

Naam van persoon
Dr. H. M. A. Boerbo... ...
Dr. E. C. Boegman.......
Dr. W. A. Coetzee......
Dr. G. M. Henneman......
Dr. J. J. de K. Kruger.....
Dr. T. N. Mlaba.......
Dr. C. J. van Z. Strauss...

Aard van aanklag waarvan skuldh bevestig word:
Skondekte gedrag indien sy beroep in samewerking geneesbou wordt. (In boe skuldh bevestig aan hand van ongeslypte diensten.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Te bitege gedrag en reeel van Goewerementskennisgewing R. 2268/1976 gerig.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Indien gedrag as geneesbou gehou is.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Indien gedrag as geneesbou gehou is.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Indien gedrag as geneesbou gehou is.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Indien gedrag as geneesbou gehou is.)
Skondekte gedrag. (Indien gedrag as geneesbou gehou is.)

Nature of charge on which found guilty
Disgraceful conduct when engaged in his profession (Found guilty in Court for illicit diamond buying.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees for too high and excessive fees. Under Government Notice R. 2268/1976.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees for too high and excessive fees. Under Government Notice R. 2268/1976.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)

Penalty imposed
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.
Suspended for one year.

(9 Oktober 1981)

KENNISGEWING 784 VAN 1981
DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMENWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING
HOOEHOF VAN CISKEI.—SITTINGS

Die Hoofregter van die Hoophof van Ciskei het, kragtens reg 2 (1) van die Reëls waarby die Vergnings van die Hoophof van Ciskei gereeld word, afgeskry het, by Goewerementskennisgewing R. 2136 van 1981, bepaal dat 1 Oktober 1981 tot 12 December 1981 die eerste termyn van die Hoophof van Ciskei is.

(9 Oktober 1981)

NOTICE 783 OF 1981
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 14 OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 2268 OF 3 DECEMBER 1976

The following particulars concerning registered persons who have been found guilty by the South African Medical and Dental Council and upon whom penalties have been imposed in terms of the Medical and Dental Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974), are published for general information:

Name of person
Dr. H. M. A. Boerbo...
Dr. E. C. Boegman...
Dr. W. A. Coetzee...
Dr. G. M. Henneman...
Dr. J. J. de K. Kruger...
Dr. T. N. Mlaba...
Dr. C. J. van Z. Strauss...

Nature of charge on which found guilty
Disgraceful conduct when engaged in his profession (Found guilty in Court for illicit diamond buying.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees for too high and excessive fees. Under Government Notice R. 2268/1976.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees for too high and excessive fees. Under Government Notice R. 2268/1976.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)
Disgraceful conduct. (Suspended as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner.)

Penalty imposed
Suspended for three months.
Suspended for four months.
Suspended for four months.
Suspended for four months.
Suspended for four months.
Suspended for four months.
Suspended for four months.

(9 October 1981)

NOTICE 784 OF 1981
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HIGH COURT OF CISKEI.—SESSIONS

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Ciskei has, in terms of rule 2 (1) of the Rules regulating the Conduct of the Proceedings of the High Court of Ciskei, promulgated under Government Notice R. 2136 of 1981, determined that 1 October 1981 to 12 December 1981 shall be the first term of the High Court of Ciskei.

(9 October 1981)
Wrong: manufacturing Industry

Q. c. 6.95w. 2. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many establishments in the manufacturing industry in Ciskei (Region 1301) employ more than 10 Blacks and (b) into which manufacturing groups do they fall?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) 23.

(b) Slaughterings, preparing and preserving of meat.
    Grain mill products.
    Bakery.
    Malt liquors.
    Spinning and weaving including Goodhope Textiles.
    Manufacture of carpets, rugs, wearing apparel, leather products, footwear, paints, furniture, pottery, mineral products, radio and T.V., motor vehicles, parts, accessories, motor-cycles and bicycles.
    Fabricated metal products.
    Sawmills and other mills.
    Printing and publishing.
469. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any co-operative ventures are being planned for the East London, Border and Ciskei area: if so, (a) how many, (b) what will be the cost of each, (c) where will each venture be located and (d) when is it intended to implement each venture.

(2) Whether any governments have been consulted in respect of such ventures: if so, what governments have been consulted in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) and (2) The Commission for Co-operation and Development has identified a number of possible Co-operation projects situated in and adjacent to the Ciskei. The potential of these projects will be investigated as soon as possible. Activities of existing Co-operations which might be affected by the consolidation proposals will therefore also be investigated as possible Co-operation projects.
(1) What was the per capita domestic product of the de facto population of Ciskei as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available?

(2) What would be the amount of such product (a)(i) including and (ii) excluding commuter revenue and (b)(i) including and (ii) excluding migrant workers' remittances?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) R132.

(2) (a) (i) R259.

(ii) R132.

(b) (i) R200.

(ii) R259.

The above information has been supplied by BENSO.
(1) (a) How many houses were built in Ciskei during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period:

(2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in Ciskei; if not, why not;

(3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Ciskei?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 1976—734
1977—326
1978—921
1979—378
1980—530

(ii) The required information is not readily available.

(iii) 1976—Unknown
1977—321
1978—648
1979—330
1980—417

(b) (i) 12

(ii) and (iii) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Ciskei Government and the required information is otherwise not readily available.

(2) There are no resettlement camps in the Ciskei. All the townships are, however, provided with suitable water systems.

(3) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to the Ciskei Government and the required particulars are therefore not readily available.

Ciskei

361. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the Ciskei national state?

(2) (a) how many hectares of land were added to Ciskei: (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979 and (b) what was the total cost;

(3) whether it is the intention to add more land to this national state; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 533 000 hectares.

(2)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The required information is not readily available due to the fact that it is not being kept in the form of a special register. It should however be kept in mind that in terms of the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, (Act 18 of 1936), land is being acquired on a provincial basis and that where there are more than one National State in a province, the land acquired must be divided between the various National States. For practical and other reasons it is not possible to give a more decisive reply at this stage.

(3) Due to the fact that the investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Ciskei has not yet been completed, it is not possible to furnish the required information.
in Ciskei during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of Ciskei (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Ciskei and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to Ciskei in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1976—4 048
       1977—1 261
       1978—3 580
       1979—6 525
       1980—2 525

(b) From Herschell, Glen Grey, Duncan Village, Klipfontein, Coega and Colchester.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of the Ciskei for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 1.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government and that it is the policy of the said Government not to divulge the information, the required particulars can therefore not be furnished.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.
What was the total amount invested in Ciskei through the Ciskei National Development Corporation in (a) 1976, (b) 1977, (c) 1978, (d) 1979, (e) 1980 and (f) 1981 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)

Statistics of the total amount invested by the Ciskei National Development Corporation have only been kept for the following years and include a projection for 1981-82.

CLOBER 1981

1978-79—R 46 378 770
1979-80—R 67 841 485
1980-81—R 93 223 150
1981-82—R108 364 150
Labour Reporter

The case against 183 trade unionists who were detained by the Ciskei security police last month was this week postponed at the Mdantsane District Court.

The workers were being held on various charges, including incitement to violence and violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act and Ciskei's Proclamation 1232.

The accused were divided into two groups. Forty will appear at the Zwelitsha communal hall on November 19 and the other 131 at the Mdantsane District Court on December 8.

Ten of the accused did not appear in court and arrest warrants were granted but will be held for 14 days pending the next court appearance.

The 183 workers originally appeared in court on September 16 and were released on bail of R10 each.

Ciskei police detained the unionists on September 6 when they were returning to Mdantsane from a union meeting.
How many Blacks were employed in (a) the Border area (Region 0602) and (b) Ciskei (Region 1301) in each specified major manufacturing group in (i) 1976 and (ii) 1980?  

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) Food processing 6 699  
Wood and Cork Industry 1 257  
Furniture 455  
Printing and Publishing 220  
Non Metal Industries 1 250  
Fabricated Metal Products 901  
Other Industries 17 867  

The above figures are in respect of the year 1976 which is the latest available information.

(b)(i) and (ii)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing Group</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Mill Products</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakery Products</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malt Liquors</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning and Weaving</td>
<td>3 827</td>
<td>4 613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knitting Mills</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets and Rugs</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wearing apparel</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ciskei Bill goes through

Projects still in planning stage

CAPE TOWN — The possible establishment of co-operation projects in the Ciskei and Border area is still in the planning stage.

Although the chairman of the Commission for Cooperation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in Parliament recently that five co-operation projects were to be established in the region, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday their potential was still being investigated.

"Activities of existing co-operations which might be affected by the consolidation proposals will therefore also be investigated as possible co-operation projects," Dr Koornhof said.

Afterwards, Mr Malcolm, attacking the government for making premature and dubious statements about the co-operation projects.

From BARRY STREEK
CAPE TOWN — Parliament finally passed the legislation to grant the Ciskei independence on December 4 yesterday — but without the boundaries of the new state being defined.

The Progressive Federal Party fought the Status of Ciskei Bill to the end and the New Republic Party also opposed it at the third reading.

The PFP's Mrs Helen Suzman said that both the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, had said the boundaries of the Ciskei would be finalised before inde-
Replying to a question in Parliament by Mr John Malemose (PP, Port Elizabeth Central) Dr Koornhof said: "The commission has identified a number of possible co-operative projects situated in and adjacent to the Ciskei.

"The potential of these projects will be investigated. The fact, contained in the answer, that the potential of any prospective co-operative ventures has not yet been investigated, makes the statement in the House by the Nationalists that five co-operative ventures were to be initiated totally premature and highly dubious. "If they have not been investigated, how can we know whether they will be proceeded with?" - PP.

They had also stressed that only Parliament had the authority to finalise the boundaries. But Parliament was being asked to approve Ciskei independence without the boundaries being defined.

"Is Hogsback going to be included in the Ciskei? Are the pineapples in the Kidd's Beach area to be included in the Ciskei? Are parts of Berlin to be included in the Ciskei?"

"We are busy creating an independent country with no boundaries," Mrs Suzman said.

Speaking after her, Mr van der Walt said, however, that the government had pledged to announce the borders after the cabinet had approved consolidation proposals.

"No finality can be reached until the cabinet decides this.

The government had a problem with funds. It would cost between R45 million and R50 million to buy the land needed for consolidation by 1982.

"There are also other areas where we need to buy land. Ciskei is not the only priority."

"Dr Koornhof did not reply to Mrs Suzman's questions.

Afterwards, Mrs Suzman said: "Dr Koornhof has now made a borderless country for people whose state is not recognised by anyone."

At the start of the debate, Dr Koornhof said the consolidation of the Ciskei would be speeded up so that the government could present a full picture of consolidation plans for the area before the Ciskei became independent. We shall implement that resolution."
Council will still work in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — In his annual report delivered to the Divisional Council of Kaffrarian yesterday, Chairman E. F. Bursey said that although the council would lose about 60 per cent of its area after Ciskei independence, this would have little effect on the council's activities.

At present the Division of Kaffrarian comprises 10114 square km of land and includes 12 municipal areas, 10 local areas, and the rural area.

"With the independence of the Ciskei scheduled for December 4, 1981, the council will shed some 60 per cent of its area which will be within the Ciskei, and some adjustment of the boundaries of certain wards will become necessary."

Discussing the council's future, Mr. Bursey said the loss of so much of its present area of jurisdiction would have little effect on the council's activities "for the next few years."

This was because the council would "continue to maintain and improve roads within the independent Ciskei on an agency basis, and with funds to be provided by the Ciskeian Government."

Mr. Bursey said the council's main activity was the maintenance and improvement of a total of over 3000 km of road. "Unfortunately these funds are strictly limited by the Provincial Administration and have not been sufficient to maintain the roads to the standard we would have liked."

He said the council's road work was reconstructing a portion of the East London to Kei road.

"The council has, through various channels, brought the importance of this road, which together with Main Road 16 between Kei Road and Stutterheim, forms the only road link between East London and the rest of the Republic which will not pass through the Ciskei."

These two roads were soon to be proclaimed provincial roads.

Turning to health services, Mr. Bursey said the council now had a fully equipped ambulance service, following the delivery of four more ambulances during the last month. He said this was a goal for which the council had striven for the past five years.

"Due to lack of funds, all posts in the Health Department falling vacant are automatically frozen until the financial position of the State Health Department improves. No relief staff can be appointed either for sisters on leave, and council has requested all sisters to co-operate in arranging their leave during times when the health services are least affected."

The council is still waiting for permission from the State Health Department to appoint a replacement for a sister at the King William's Town clinic who had been transferred. Mr. Bursey said public facilities along the coast were in great demand and the council had adopted a programme of systematic upgrading of facilities at picnic spots along the "beautiful coastline under council's control."

He suggested that more funds be provided to "speed up the provision of more and better facilities and at the same time to protect and preserve our seashore for future generations." DDR
Ciskei bill passed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Parliament yesterday finally passed the legislation to grant Ciskei independence on December 4 — but without the boundaries of the new state being defined.

The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton) said yesterday that both the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, had said that the boundaries of Ciskei would be finalized before independence.

They had also emphasized that only Parliament had the authority to finalize the boundaries.

But Parliament was being asked to approve the independence of Ciskei without the boundaries being defined.

"Is Hogsback going to be included in Ciskei? Are the pineapples in the Kidd's Eeenh area to be included in Ciskei?" she asked.

Speaking after her, Mr Van der Walt said, however, that the government had pledged to announce, the borders of Ciskei only after the cabinet "had approved" consolidation proposals.
BAD NEWS FOR E. CAPE GAMBLERS

Gamblers in the Eastern Cape were dealt a bad hand with the news that no casino is planned at the R6 - million hotel being built at Bisho, the new Ciskei capital.

Col Kerzner's Southern Sun group, who are building the hotel, say that a casino will not be incorporated in the Amatola Sun.

Willie Xaba, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, announced in March that a casino would be built somewhere along the coast.

It was first believed that the casino would be built at Hamburg, Ciskei's prestige sea resort — but the Ciskei National Development Corporation said last week they have a better site than Hamburg.

There is feverish activity at the Amatola Sun Hotel site. The hotel is scheduled to open during May 1982. But state bouquets for Independence celebrations will be held in the partially completed structure in December.

The Amatola Sun, as its name suggests, overlooks the Amatola mountain range. It is being constructed near the Independence Stadium and the Legislative Assembly building.

The hotel will consist of 62 rooms and suites which will accommodate 150 people and an a la carte restaurant, an entertainment bar, a cocktail bar, a lounge and conference facilities for 60 people.

The hotel will employ 130 people.

When Col Kerzner held talks with the Ciskei Government in March, he said his group would not be able to complete work on the hotel by December.

Guests attending the celebrations will be accommodated in hotels in Port Elizabeth, William's Town and London.

A tent village is to accommodate thousands of Ciskeians, who are expected to attend the Independence celebrations, will be erected near the stadium during the next few weeks, a spokesman for the Ciskei Government said.
THE Ciskei Government could make history if their request to have a diplomatic place created within the boundaries of the King William’s Town municipality is granted.

Ciskei’s acting Chief Minister, Willie Xaba, said last week that the South African authorities had been asked to declare Balasi Estates—which falls under the jurisdiction of the King William’s Town borough council—a diplomatic place so that the President and some Ministers could live in seven houses there.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, described the move as very interesting. He said it had never occurred before. There may be a precedent for this in the 19th Century but I do not think it has happened before, he said.

Mayor Eric Weyer said he has not been approached by the Department of Co-operation and Development about possible diplomatic immunity in the area.

Mr Xaba said the area would remain under the jurisdiction of the borough council but by being made a diplomatic place, blacks would be allowed to live there.

Mr Weyer said the President and Ministers would live in the houses until their official residences at Bisho, Ciskei’s capital, had been completed.
Sam Kikini, general secretary of Samwu, calls for a nation-wide campaign against Ciskeian independence similar to the campaign against the SAIC elections.
Fears of confrontation

Businessmen who have links with the Ciskei are awaiting December 4 with some trepidation. The shots fired by the homeland's police at a crowd in Mdantsane township near East London on Sunday have dispelled any hopes that Ciskei will achieve its "independence" next month with a minimum of controversy.

The bitter rivalry between the Ciskei government and the rapidly growing black trade union movement in the East London area has entered a dangerous new phase. One union in particular has earned the special enmity of the Ciskei authorities—the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the largest and most influential union in the area. Sunday's violence, in which a woman died, occurred when a group of mourners returned from the funeral of the mother and uncle of Saawu president Thozamile Gqweba.

As the conflict between unionists and the Ciskei government intensifies, John Rich, president of the Border Chamber of Industries, expresses fears about the effects that the strife may have on labour relations. East London mayor Errol Spring is also extremely concerned, but he hopes that businessmen can play a constructive role in reducing tensions.

Few businessmen believe that this will be easy. "We're all waiting to see what will happen after December 4," says one. "We are caught in the middle and it would be extremely dangerous for industry to come out in support of one side or the other."

Some union leaders appear to be trying to prevent further clashes at the moment. But there have been calls from workers for a general strike and there is a very real danger of a sudden flare-up. A joint statement issued by Saawu, the General Worker's Union, and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union this week warned that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management are being seriously undermined by detentions and continued police harassment of workers.

It also warned that the power of Mdantsane workers resides in the factories of East London and that if the SA authorities want to avoid full-scale confrontation in these factories they should curb the Ciskei government. In the wake of Sunday's clash, Saawu general secretary Sam Kikine has called for a campaign against Ciskeian independence similar to that against the SA Indian Council.

Hostility between the Ciskei government and unions such as Saawu has been simmering for more than a year. Union members have been repeatedly detained by the Ciskei authorities and at one stage recently more than 200 were held in one of the biggest crackdowns ever on SA trade unionists.

Gqweba himself has been detained four times: twice by the SA police and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service headed by Major-General Charles Sebe, brother of Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

Radically opposing points of view have caused the impasse. The Ciskei government views Saawu as a serious threat to its authority. Indeed, Saawu is the only mass organisation in the Ciskei outside the control of the Ciskei authorities. The Ciskei government sees Saawu's opposition to independence as a sign that the union wishes to assume a political role.

When questioned about the arrest of Saawu members recently, Chief Minister Sebe said bluntly: "I will have no mercy for them."

Opposition

Saawu's opposition to independence stems largely from its role as a community-based organisation and the fear that Sebe's government will increase efforts to suppress the union after independence, when Saawu will be much more vulnerable.

Despite strong support for independence in a referendum last year, opposition to this appears to be growing in townships such as Mdantsane. Sebe has insisted in the past that Ciskei independence will be more meaningful than that obtained by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. However, it is now clear that when Ciskei becomes independent, 2,1 million people, more than half of whom live in white-designated SA, will lose their South African citizenship. In addition, hopes that independence would result in the overcrowded, poverty-stricken territory obtaining large additions of land have not yet been fulfilled.

Any large-scale unrest involving Ciskeians—whether in or out of the homeland—will hardly encourage investment of the kind the territory desperately needs. But, judging by the Sebes' recent statements, "independence" will be marked by iron rule rather than conciliation. The prospects are bleak.
Maties see Ciskei deprivation

A LEADING Stellenbosch University theologian and four of his senior students have returned from a three-day visit to the Ciskei dedicated to make the powerful NG Kerk more aware of the deprivation in the homeland.

Problem areas they intend to focus on include the need for Government policies to be applied humanely, the dehumanisation stemming from idleness, inactivity and overcrowding, and the 'cancer' of migratory labour.

Following their impressions and observations of the squatting removals at Crossroads and Nyanga during past months, Professor Nico Smith, professor of missionary science, Mr Benjamin Kock (sixth year), Mr Adolf Joubert (fifth year), Mr Jaco Coetzee (a doctoral student) and Mr Bosse Minnaar (sixth year) decided to visit the Ciskei to see for themselves.

They have reported back to the theological faculty and this week the group — with the exception of Mr Minnaar — spoke to The Argus.

Professor Smith said the State had a big responsibility when it shifted people to hear in mind human considerations and to guard against acting 'totalitarily'.

'The church has also to keep itself informed and speak up when it sees people suffering deprivation,' Professor Smith said.

'The question arose whether the authorities had the right to move people. It was natural that people would themselves move to any place where there were better opportunities for a better life,' Professor Smith said. He had been struck by the 'tremendous idleness and inactivity' in the Ciskei.

'You find people in the villages with nothing to do and this becomes dehumanising. They are taught to do nothing. They should be given creativity in their lives,' he said.

He had once again been made aware of the 'reality and problem' of migratory labour.

It had been running two homes and to the 'one baby a year' syndrome. He was more aware than before of a lack of sensitivity among South Africans to the fate of other people, especially those of a different race.

Although 'separateness' had to be accepted, the policy of separation had isolated and estranged the various population groups from each other.

Mr Coetzee emphasised it was acknowledged that the Ciskei could not continue to survive without the migratory labour system.
CAPE TOWN — The final proposals for the consolidation of the Ciskei are now with the South African Cabinet.

This was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, at the Cape Congress of the National Party.

He said the Commission of Co-operation and Development had now completed its investigations into the consolidation to the Ciskei and it had submitted its report to the cabinet.

Mr Wentzel was responding to a number of criticisms by delegates of the government's handling of the consolidation of the Ciskei.

They called for the borders to be finalised, the purchase of land to be completed as soon as possible and for the removal of black spots in the white corridor between East London and Queenstown.

Repeating, Mr Wentzel said that although the cabinet would make its recommendations for the consolidation, the final decision rested with Parliament.

The government hoped to have all the land scheduled for incorporation into the Ciskei in terms of the 1972, 1973 and 1975 proposals bought out by the end of 1982.

The costs would be considerable because it had been estimated that between R48 million and R50 million was needed to complete the purchases in the Victoria East district alone.

Mr Wentzel also emphasised that the South African Government had stressed in its negotiations with the Ciskei Government that production in the pineapple farms in the Chalumna/Kidd's Beach area would have to be maintained during its transfer to the Ciskei and that this had been fully accepted by the homeland's Minister of Agriculture.

If production fell it would have an adverse effect on factories and the pineapple industry, but, on the other hand, continued production could be developed as a co-operation project.

"This provision will be strictly applied in the Chalumna area," Mr Wentzel said.

Mr Wentzel said the government was aware that consolidation created problems and uncertainties among the people, but in the case of the Ciskei it was hoped that the purchases would be completed by next year. — PC
EAST LONDON — Granting independence to the Ciskei and other homelands would in no way solve the real political problems facing the country, the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, told a meeting at the Clifton Hall here last night.

Mr Moorcroft said it had been calculated that by the turn of the century, 75 per cent of all black people would be living in so-called white South Africa and the homeland policy was trying to "accommodate the political aspirations of black people where they won't be."

He said the PFP had vigorously opposed the Status of Ciskei Bill for this reason and also because:

- it was opposed in principle to the fragmentation of South Africa;
- the non-negotiable package deal for independence for which the Ciskei people had given a mandate had been violated. This had included citizenship rights and a vastly increased land area;
- parliament had been asked to grant independence to a territory whose boundaries had not yet been defined.

Giving a review of the parliamentary session, Mr Moorcroft described the Government's embargo on the De Lange report on education until the last day of parliament as "political cynicism."

Mr Moorcroft also described as "political cynicism" the attitude of the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to the problems of farmers in the Chalumna area who were having large-scale theft of pineapples.

He said the farmers had been given an assurance they would not suffer as a result of being bought out for consolidation purposes or by becoming border farmers.

However, Mr Le Grange had replied to a question on the problems there by saying the Chalumna area was part of the Ciskei and not the responsibility of the South African Police.
WESTERN PROVINCE

hockey boss Frank van der Horst lashed out strongly at the Ciskei Government's recent deportation of four top sports officials to a rugby function in King William's Town last week.

He labelled the deportations as 'sheer harassment and intimidation.'

Speaking in his capacity as vice-president of Sacos, Mr van der Horst urged sportsmen not to give up the struggle.

'Non-racial sport will struggle for complete change in South Africa,' he said and paid tribute to the deported men. 'The struggle continues in spite of this harassment.'

CHEAP LABOUR

'We have no political rights, we are not in the law-making machinery, we have no political power, we provide cheap labour and are herded into homelands and locations,' he said.

'Liberation must come,' Mr van der Horst said and pledged that Sacos would link up with trade unions, youth organisations and other liberation movements for the common good of freedom.

Border and Kadru president, Mr A Nkomo, vice-president Mr A Tshuma, secretary Douglas Maka and treasurer Funzile Mabere were deported from Ciskei last month after their union allegedly had refused to allow members of the Ciskei police force and army to join teams affiliated to the union.

They are also refusing to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations on December 2.
Union men freed in crackdown on strikes

By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have withdrawn charges against 59 members of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) in two separate hearings in the Mthatha district court this week. But in the nationwide crackdown on illegal strikes, more than 30 workers have appeared in court this week either to be charged or for remand, and another 23 are expected to face charges shortly.

On Monday, the Ciskeians dropped charges of public violence against 24 SAAWU members who were among the 500 workers dismissed after the February Wilson Rowntree strike in East London. The 24 were held for two months under Ciskeian security laws.

And yesterday, charges of attending an illegal gathering against another 35 SAAWU members were dropped. They were arrested in May after attending an East London court case involving a colleague.

On the East Rand 12 former employees of Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs appeared in the Randburg magistrate's court on Wednesday on assault charges.

Nine former Temps employees were charged with assault on Monday after the recent strike at the plant, which resulted in the dismissal of 1,600 black workers. All the cases were postponed.

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports security police as saying that 15 of the 150 workers dismissed after last week's strike at two post office yards would appear in court shortly, together with eight of the 250 workers who struck recently at SA Building.

And according to Sane, the Port Elizabeth chief magistrate, he imposed a weekend ban on meetings of the General Workers Union of SA and the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union (Macwuna).

Meanwhile, after last month's strike at Coba Brassware in Lusapho, 13 workers appeared in the Krugersdorp magistrate's court for formal remand yesterday.
Ciskei plan may hit SA business

Ciskei plan may hit SA business. A threat that sales tax would be dropped in Ciskei and South African merchants blocked from representing goods in Ciskei when hire purchase instalments were not paid was made at the weekend by a Ciskei cabinet minister.

The startling suggestions were made in a statement issued by the Ciskei’s Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba. Although the statement is marked “secret,” it was specifically issued to the Daily Dispatch by Mr Xaba.

Outlining his reasons for wanting to withdraw sales tax, he said: “The Ciskei Government has clear intentions of building Bisho as a prosperous capital of Ciskei where large business concerns will be set up to enhance economic prosperity.

“Bisho will not only be a seat of government, consisting of offices and government residences, but will be a place where provision will be made for private residential areas, public facilities and industrial sites.

“Industry and commerce will need to be encouraged to the extent that the question of economic concessions has been investigated because it is such concessions that will encourage entrepreneurs from far and wide to set themselves up in Bisho.

“The 4 percent sales tax will have to be dropped in Ciskei and this will encourage consumers to support Bisho businesses.”

Turning to HP transactions, he said there were many other areas the government would probe to assist economic growth in Ciskei, entrepreneurs at Bisho and Ciskei in general.

“There is, for instance,” he said, “the issue of hire purchase which will most likely turn out to be a thorny one.

“I cannot visualise a situation where a resident in Ciskei enters into a hire purchase agreement with a shop in the Republic of South Africa and, when that customer fails to pay, the shop owner simply enters Ciskei to repossess his property.

“Such transgressions will not be allowed by the Ciskei state.

“Ciskeians must gear themselves to support this economic growth of their new capital; entrepreneurs will not be encouraged by concessions only, but also by consumer support and a climate of tranquil business progress that is not prone to upheavals.

“The man in the street will also benefit in that such prosperity is geared to alleviate unemployment,” he said.

Mr Xaba said blacks in the Ciskei, and indeed in many parts of South Africa, were not defeated by whites on the battlefield, but on the economic front.

“Since the time of their defeat which followed the Nongqause cattle killing episode, the economic war has continued without a pause,” he said.

Ciskeians always had been subjected to white domination because of the need to earn a living...”

And what they earned was a mere pitance, thus subjecting them to endless subjection, generation after generation.

“It is expedient that Ciskeians should be clear on the question of their priorities before we go to Bisho.”

As in the days of old, the present battle was the same economic battle and Ciskeians had to work for economic upliftment if they were to win that battle — DHR.
Warning on Ciskei sales tax forecast

BY SANDRA SMITH

EAST LONDON — If sales tax was dropped in the Ciskei, South African taxpayers would lose out and it would be detrimental to the economy of the Border area.

This was said today by a member of the East London City Council, Mr Donald Card, in response to a statement by the Ciskei’s Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba.

In a statement issued at the weekend, Mr Xaba suggested that sales tax might be dropped in the Ciskei and that South African merchants could be blocked from repossessing goods in the Ciskei when hire-purchase instalments were not paid.

"The 4% sales tax will have to be dropped in the Ciskei" and this would encourage consumers to support black businesses, Mr Xaba said. A UPE report on the Border area pointed out that problems in the region included the fragmentation of economic resources, Mr Card said.

"This is why we were looking at co-prosperity zones in the Ciskei, Transkei and the Border — and then we get a statement like this," Mr Card said. "This can only be detrimental to us all."

They thwarted Mafeking by doing the same thing in Bophuthatswana. Mafeking was forced to seek incorporation into the homeland, and the same thing will happen in King William’s Town."

The reason why sales tax was introduced in South Africa was to recover further taxes from the country, and it was obvious that the Ciskei would be subsidised by South Africa.

"The less money the Ciskei brings into their coffers, the more money the South African taxpayer will have to subsidise them by," Mr Card said.

There was a flourishing hire-purchase business in the Border region and the blocking of repossessions would be detrimental to businessmen.

"I have warned against this before. If black businessmen were allowed to move into the Central Business District, this would not happen, because it would hit them as well," Mr Card said.
TV film shocks Press

Dr Koornhof in a later programme.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, has complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the "willfully unethical methods" of the camera crew which made the film. The embassy said in a statement today that Mr Steyn had been invited to participate in the programme last Thursday but had declined because:

"World in Action" had not applied for work permits before filming in South Africa which put their motives "under suspicion."

The embassy would have tried to obtain an interview for the crew with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in South Africa had they followed "laid-down procedures and approached the embassy "in an ethical way."

Mr Steyn's request to see a preview of the film before participating in the programme was refused. In any case, according to the statement, participation would have implied approval of the filming methods "which appear to be willfully unethical."

These reasons were conveyed to the producers of "World in Action" and Lord Thomson, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

2.7.1 THE EXQT STATEMENT

The EXQT (execute) statement is used to initiate execution of an absolute program prepared by the collector. In the absence of an absolute element, the relocatable elements in TPFS will be collected and the resulting absolute element will be executed.

Format:

EXQT, OPTIONS  FILENAME.ELNAME/VERSION

2.7.1.1 OPTIONS

The options field may be used to contain options for use by the program by means of the ER OPTS function.

Option letters generate a 26 bit mask with bit position 25 set to a 1 bit for an A option letter, bit 24 for a B, etc. This mask may then be tested by the executing program. See the 1100 Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual.

2.7.1.2 FILENAME.ELNAME/VERSION

This parameter names the specific program file and element (absolute element only) to be executed.

If this parameter is blank, the Operating System assumes TPFS, the temporary program file, to be the user's program file. This file will be searched for an absolute element. If no absolute element is found, the Operating System will call the collector which
Sebe: bill will halt youths' lawlessness

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Parents and guardians of mischievous boys in rural locations will be forced in future to have their boys circumcised when the Ciskeian Authorities Amendment Act introduced in the assembly yesterday is passed.

Introducing the second reading of the act, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said the purpose of the bill was to legalise the customary practice to punish boys who were causing problems.

Giving a brief description of the provisions of the bill, he stated that it had always been the practice of chiefs and headmen to order the parents or guardians of lawless boys of or above the age of circumcision to have these boys circumcised.

"The reason is that a male invariably puts away his childish and wild ways once he is circumcised and reaches man's estate," he said.

"By this means it has often been possible to contain faction fighting and to prevent stock theft."

The bill provided that the order of a chief of a headman remained lawful even if such order was given through the agency or with the advice of a tribal authority, he said.

Supporting the bill Chief N. D. Mavuso said there had been a number of cases of old bearded men with families who had not been circumcised.

"It is difficult to circumcise them by force because they could take legal action," he said.

"Some of them were full of mischief and stole sheep," Chief A. M. Mqalo said all nationalities had their customs. To blacks circumcision was important. A boy was never expected until he was circumcised.

"We have many evils perpetrated by boys. Boys are getting fat while sheep are decreasing in numbers. They eat pieces of meat usually ascribed for men."

Chief Mqalo warned mischievous men who grew up in the cities and never went to the "Bakhwetha School" that they would be made to comply.

At present chiefs and headman had no final say on the matter because of fear of legal action. This had led to the breakdown of cultural heritage. With the bill the government was trying to keep laws and custom intact.

Mr. W. F. Ximiyi who described the bill as a fine piece of legislation, said he would like to correct the impression that urban dwellers were not initiated.

He assured the house that the custom was observed strictly in urban areas to such an extent that coloureds who used to live in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, attended the initiation schools before they were removed from the township.

When Mr. Ximiyi said some members were asking about the people who went to hospital for circumcision, the chairman, Chief J. T. Mabandla, said: "That is circumcision. This is no time to play. That is circumcision."

Amid laughter Mr. Ximiyi stressed that people should go to the bush for circumcision and not to hospital.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe who introduced himself as "Duke of Gwal" of his tribe said circumcision was no solution to stock thefts, faction fighting and burglary.

The custom had a religious significance among the Xhosas. What constituted custom was what people believed their ancestors were directly involved in and that was characterised by ritual ceremonies and killings of beasts.

Chief Ncamashe said blacks did not necessarily follow the same or exact procedure in their customary or traditional practice.

Chief Sebe explained to him that the government was not introducing a new bill as it was an old practice but a technical flaw had been found by legal experts.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr. M. A. Tapa, said the new bill was meant for lawless boys and law abiding males could remain uncircumcised for 80 years.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said the bill was going to be of great help in rural areas. It was going to be a deterrent to misbehaving boys, stock thieves and those who liked to engage in faction fights.

Previously mischievous boys would be surrounded by men and circumcised. This practice was known by magistrates fully conversant with customs. When boys were brought before them they would sentence them to cuts and order them to be circumcised.

"Law and order prevailed and people could go about freely in the villages. Boys were aware that should they be mischievous they were liable for circumcision," Mr. Xaba said. The bill was read the second time—DDR
The Chicks

Yvella — Green Revolution in

Cultural Change in Holland

Author: Chris Van Der...
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Five bills were introduced at the special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The Ciskeian Authorities Second Amendment Bill was read the first and second time.

The other bills which were read the first time were the Ciskeian Public Holidays Bill, Ciskeian Constitution Bill, Ciskeian Public Service Bill and Ciskeian Deed Registries Amendment Bill.

The Ciskeian Law Enforcement Bill and the Ciskeian Defence Bill were not read although they were on the order paper.

The Ciskeian Registration of Persons Bill, which was introduced at an earlier session and postponed, was read the third time.

Moving the third reading, the Minister of Interior, Chief L. W. Magoma, said the third reading was postponed because of his unavoidable absence from the assembly and also because of a misunderstanding of the bill.

In his introductory speech the Chief Minister, Chief L. M. Sebe, said not all the bills would be read the third time during the present session. Some would be read the third time at a short session on December 4.

"In other cases you will see that we are dealing with matters which we are constitutionally not able to consider.

"One of these matters is the Ciskeian Constitution Bill and the Ciskeian Defence Bill.

"Now it is obvious Mr Chairman that you cannot allow this House to consider legislation which it cannot pass, but at the same time we are faced with the difficulty that we have to deal with it because on December 4 the Ciskei will become a newly independent country and we must have a constitution and also certain other legislation.

"It is obvious that on December 4 we will not have time to have a lengthy session of Parliament.

"To overcome these difficulties I therefore propose that this House take advantage of the fact that in a debate it can consider any matter.

"With the agreement of the House therefore I intend to propose that, in relation to those bills which I have mentioned, we debate them fully and in detail at this session and then, at the short session on December 4, we simply consider them as amended by this House and dispense with first and second readings," Chief Sebe said. — DDR

See also page 3.
Call for uniformity
on sales tax

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — If sales tax were to be dropped in Ciskei, then it would have to be dropped in the King William's Town area as well to enable businesses to remain competitive, the president of the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Bob Stanford, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a weekend statement by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, that the four per cent general sales tax would have to be dropped to encourage business at the new capital, Bisho.

Mr Xaba also said he could not visualise a situation where South African shopkeepers simply entered Ciskei to repossess hire-purchase goods. Such transactions would not be allowed.

Mr Stanford said the chamber-felt Ciskei was entitled to take any steps for its own economic development.

However, if Ciskei did drop sales tax, the South African government should allow the abolition of the tax at King William's Town and East London.

"We have been given an assurance that we will not be prejudiced in any way," Stanford said.

On the issue of repossessions, he said he was quite sure complex agreements between the two governments would provide for reciprocal enforcement of legal obligations through the South African and Ciskei courts.

There would be so much development in the whole area that the provision of amenities and services would not be able to keep up with demand.

"Both Bisho and King will be needed to cope with the astronomical demand," he said.

The chairman of the industrial portfolio of the East London City Council, Mr Donald Card, said if sales tax were abolished, it would mean the end of King and it would have to be incorporated in the Ciskei to save itself.

"We would then be supplying money to cut our own throats," Card said.

On hire purchase, he said blacks would suffer because most blacks did not have money to buy larger articles such as TV sets and cars cash and bought these on HP.

"All we require is to know who bought in the interest of the people in the area," he said.

Sales tax was introduced to bring further income into the coffers of the state and if the Ciskei abolished it, it would mean that they would have to get more financial assistance from the South African government.

A lawyer said yesterday he would hate to think of the consequences of Ciskei preventing repossession of goods.

Mr G. Moolman was replying to a question at a debate on the granting of credit to Transkei and Ciskei which was organised by the East London branch of the Institute of Credit Management.

Mr Moolman said he understood Mr Xaba to be referring to "voluntary repossession".

Asked what the legal position would be in terms of the South African Credit Agreements Act where goods remain in the possession of the seller until paid for, Mr Moolman said in terms of the Act a plaintiff was obliged to go into the magisterial district of the debtor.

He hoped Ciskei, as was the case with Transkei, would adopt much of the South African legislation.
Saawu ordered to pay costs

EAST LONDON — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and relatives of union members detained when they returned from a meeting here on September 6 have been ordered to pay the costs of the action they brought against the Ciskei Minister of Justice and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

The order was made by Mr Justice Mulling in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown.

The matter arose from an application by Saawu and relatives of detainees that the Supreme Court make an order for the release of the men and women detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The respondents were the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, and the head of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sobe.

When the final judgment was passed on the matter, other issues had been settled as the detainees had either been released or charged. — DDR
Ciskei teachers to be upgraded

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The incessant clamour for higher education in the Ciskei had led to the phenomenal rise in the enrollment in secondary schools, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the prize-giving ceremony for final year students at the Lennox Sebe Teachers' College, he said this had had far reaching implications as the Ciskei had had to search high and low for better trained teachers to man these schools, lest schooling degenerate into a disfunctional exercise.

"The main fault with our secondary education has been that it was designed to train a small percentage of the nation to perform clerical and other odd administrative jobs and to inculcate into these few people values and aspirations alien to those of the Ciskei nation," he said.

"Consequently education for rural development is looked upon as a mere illusion. In the new Ciskei much of its economic viability will depend pri-
Bill gives cabinet say in public service

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Cabinet will be able to monitor the functioning of the public service according to the new Ciskei Public Service Bill.

The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said in a statement read in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in the second reading of the bill by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, that the new bill enabled the cabinet, through the public service advisory council, to be aware of the conditions of service of officers and employees and to “therefore participate more effectively therein.”

He added that in line with the constitutional development of the Ciskei, it had been found that the present Ciskei Public Service Act had some inadequacies that hampered the progress of a developing country. “Consequently we have to get rid of these restraints and substitute something more acceptable to our needs,” Chief Sebe said.

“If a comparison is made between the bill and the existing act, it will nevertheless be found that the Public Service Commission has been eliminated and that general administrative control has been vested in the Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

“Provision has also been made for the establishment of an advisory council whose chairman shall be an expert in staff matters.”

Chief Sebe said the advisory council included an appellate division in cases of misconduct of junior officers. The appeals of senior officers would come to the advisory council which would make a recommendation to the president-in-council which would in turn either allow or dismiss the appeal.

“The punishment to be meted out to offending officers will be determined by the president in cases regarding senior officers and the minister concerned in cases regarding junior officers.

“The existing act has been streamlined while its fabric has been preserved. There are however, certain innovations such as the fixing of employees instead of dismissing them.

“The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said members of the combined forces should not be defined as public servants.

“Teachers, headmen and chiefs were not included in the list of public servants and that should apply to members of the combined forces.

“He moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed or that the combined forces should be excluded from a certain clause that defined them as civil servants.

“Dr Maku supported Mr Xaba and called for the postponement of the discussion of the second reading bill until Chief Sebe was present in the assembly.

Before the postponement the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase, welcomed the introduction of a fine in the place of dismissal.

“To dismiss a person did not solve the problem but made that person a liability instead of an asset, she said. Chief S. M. Burns Ncemashe said he was happy that there was going to be an inquiry when civil servants were accused of misconduct.

“He criticised governments that dismissed public servants without the appointment of an inquiry.

“The bill would remedy what was happening in other countries like drunkenness, corruption and misappropriation of funds, he said.”

Ciskei bill on holidays

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Public Holidays Bill, which provides for the establishment of public holidays in the Ciskei, was ready for the second time in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

In a statement read by the Minister of Interior, Chief L. M. Maqoma, the chief minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who left the assembly early, said the bill prohibited unsuitable activities on certain days.

“As a Christian ... the bill also stipulates that a Sunday will be a non-business day,” he said.

“The president-to-be also has the power to declare any day to be a public holiday by inserting the necessary proclamation in the gazette,” he said.

Supporting the Bill, the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase, said: “One would be surprised to hear ... the public holidays are almost the same as those in South Africa. We must remember we are not divorced from South Africa.

“We are taking these as provisions and we will later see which to delete or keep.

“If I hope Ciskeians will do nothing untoward to spoil these holidays. There must not be that false sense of freedom to say I am going to do as I like because we are free”.

“Chief S. M. Burns Ncemashe queried why April 3 was called Warriors' Day instead of Heroes’ Day. He said a warrior was an active combatant.

“Chief Maqoma said the Day of the Vow (December 14), Christmas Day and Boxing Day.”

DDR.
Ciskei president to be head of state

ZWEILITSHA — The head of state in the new Republic of Ciskei would be an executive president, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, announced here yesterday.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly during the second reading of the Ciskei Constitution Bill, he said the president would be the head of government and commander in chief of the armed forces.

"The president would be conferred with certain powers which he was entitled to exercise on behalf of the nation.

The constitution described the manner in which the executive government would work.

"This is not the same situation as found in the Republic of South Africa where the State President is the ceremonial head of state and the executive duties are vested in the prime minister," Chief Sebe said.

"The Republic of Ciskei proposes that these two offices be combined in one person. This is not an infrequent device and this situation obtains for example in France and America.

The legislature or parliament will be known as the National Assembly and will consist of the president, paramount chief, ex-officio chiefs and 22 elected members and five members nominated by the president for their special knowledge, qualifications or wide experience in matters of state and administration.

The chiefs' majority in the assembly has been preserved. After independence the term chairman of the legislative assembly will be dropped in favour of the term speaker and deputy speaker.

The constitution's preamble says Ciskei is a Christian state.

"We acknowledge our humble awareness of our responsibility before the Almighty God and our nation and our consciousness of the destiny of our nation in close constitutional, political and economic cooperation with peace-loving nations in the southern part of Africa, Chief Sebe said.

Ciskei would be an independent republic in a confederation of Southern African states.

He said a chapter containing the Declaration of Fundamental Rights arose out of the content of a section in which it was stated that all human beings were born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everybody was entitled to equal treatment by the law.

In the same section it was reaffirmed that people might not be discriminated against because of sex, dissent, race, language, origin or religious belief, he said.

"You will notice that in common with other democratic countries, we have preserved the right of parliament, where necessary, to curb the unrestricted rights of the individual where this is desirable for example in order to protect the interests of society, national security and public safety.

"Freedom in modern times unfortunately acquires a new connotation and is sometimes seen as being the same as undisci-
Ciskei independence deal ‘different’

By Anthony Duigan

The million-odd Ciskeians will lose nothing when they forego their South African citizenship on December 4, the day Ciskei gains its independence, the Rev W N Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister of the homeland, said in an interview.

"I throw aside the assertion that we are losing our citizenship of South Africa by taking independence," said Mr Xaba in an interview in the Ciskei government offices at Zwelethini, outside King Williams Town.

"There is no black man in South Africa who is a citizen of South Africa. Blacks in the Republic are living on privileges and have no rights.

"A man who is a citizen of a country has a right to vote. Blacks cannot vote for the government of South Africa. So we in the Ciskei are losing what we do not have by getting Ciskei citizenship."

PRIVILEGE

But in negotiating Ciskeian independence the homeland government believed it had retained one important privilege for Ciskeians, he said.

"Our people will become citizens of the Ciskei where they have the right to vote but will remain nationals of South Africa, giving them the right to travel on a South African passport," Mr Xaba said.

This has also been stated in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koonhof.

This "privilege" is what sets Ciskei's package deal for independence apart from that negotiated by Transkei, property and other rights protected. There would be no moves to redistribute property or shift whites out, he said.

"The main emphasis of development in our first five years will be on agriculture," said Mr Xaba, who is also Minister of Agriculture.

When various schemes still in the pipeline were underway at least 13 000 Ciskeians would be employed in agriculture.

The main farming area was in southern Ciskei, in the Peddie area where 250 000 ha had been set aside.

"A portion of this land has been set aside for tribal authorities to use for the fattening of their cattle."

The Ciskei Government, like that of other homelands, faced an uphill battle to transform the land tenure system whereby farming land was held in the traditional grip of the tribes.

In an effort to upgrade the standard of cattle in the territory the Ciskei has set up a livestock marketing board to handle the stock fattened by the tribes or by the individual farmers, according to Mr Xaba.

"We have been given a quota on the Port Elizabeth abattoir and will also attend stock auctions to buy young cattle to pass on for fattening to the tribes," he said. "In this way we are trying to change old ways and raise the standard of the breed."

To try to introduce modern farming methods to tribesmen the Ciskei Government had a scheme to plough lands for farmers, supply seed and fertiliser and even help reap the crop.

"We then take our share when a man brings his maela to the milling centre at Fort Jackson," said Mr Xaba. "Every way we have figured it out — its use going to a rural man and saying here's land and a tractor, now plough and produce food. If he does not have the proper seed, advice and fertiliser then he is going to get nowhere."

"Fake the Tefu irrigation scheme (in the south-west Ciskei). We have given farmers 2-ha plots and they are now producing first-class vegetables and cotton which is sold as far afield as Port Elizabeth."

Our farmers have done so well they won a prize for producing the best vegetables in the Eastern Cape."

DIFFERENCES

On the political front relations between Ciskei and Transkei have become exceedingly strained after Ciskei's decision to go for independence.

Transkei's Prime Minister, George Matanzima, has called on the South African Government not to give Ciskei independence and his Government has been behind several legal attempts to bar the coming independence.

Says Mr Xaba:

"When Transkei says we should not take independence our question of them is: Why did you go it alone first? Why did you not come to us, if we are brothers, and say, we intend doing this?

"Now that we start, our independence they, say no, we must merge with them. I say let us take our independence so that then we can talk as equals, man to man."
Blacks will be reborn — Chief Whip

Zwelitsha — Anybody reading the Declaration of Human Rights in the Ciskei constitution would feel reborn, the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Maitsepe, said yesterday during the discussion of the Draft Constitution Bill.

Human dignity was something blacks in South Africa had not known. She welcomed the inclusion of the declaration in the bill.

Regarding the retention and promotion of the culture of Ciskeians, she said they had been done away with intentionally by those who were in power.

The importance of the national anthem and the flag should be taught to children. It was always heartbreaker at meetings to see people did not know what to do when the national anthem was sang. Ciskeians would be judged by other nations on how they behaved during the singing of the anthem.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncemashe said the constitution demonstrated to the world how Ciskeians proposed to tread the freedom path.

In the past land was held in trust by the governor-general or President and did not belong to the people. It was now being returned to the people on God's will.

He believed in evolution and not revolutionary change but accepted that others differed with his belief.

Ciskei's freedom was not merely Western freedom involving voting for competitive parties but freedom in the Xhosa and standard sense which meant freedom from colonial rule to which they had been subjected for many years.

Chief Ncellashe said the draft constitution established the Ciskei as a sovereign democratic state in a confederation of Southern African states.

This meant that from the start the Ciskei did not seek an isolated statehood for black racists.

He welcomed the retention of liberty to individuals and certain groups. This was characteristic of all modern constitutions since it included a list of rights, the enjoyment of which was guaranteed to the citizens.

"One hopes no individual or groups among Ciskeians will take advantage of the constitutionally guaranteed rights to subvert the existing order."

"In all countries there are always threats to political order and accordingly, most modern constitutions try to anticipate such by providing emergency powers."

Chief Ncemashe said liberties could be curtailed in the interest of security and to the credit of the Ciskei constitution this had been provided.

Regarding the economy he said Ciskei had a good start with the small factories in the territory.

Economic advance should not be identified with large steel factories or large textile mills. The Japanese economy was founded on small factories.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, The Rev W. M. Xaba, thanked Chief Minister L. L. Sebe for his contribution in the compilation of the constitution.

He hoped copies of the constitution would be placed in school libraries so that the children could read the work done by their parents, particularly the declaration of human rights.

Children from Sub Std A to Std 6 should memorise it, he suggested.

The bill was read the second time. — DDR.

Editorial opinion Page 16
Military service for all in Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — The draft Defence Bill tabled in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly provides for compulsory military service by every Ciskei citizen between the ages of 18 and 65.

Any person who refuses to report for duty or, having reported, refuses to undergo training faces between 12 and 15 months' detention.

The Ciskei forces will consist of a special force, comprising the permanent force and citizen force, and a reserve, comprising an officers' reserve, a reserve force and a national reserve. The reserve forces will consist mainly of soldiers who have completed either their permanent force or citizen force training.

The national reserve will, however, comprise all citizens living in the Republic of Ciskei. This also applies to any citizen from another country.

Any person who deserts from the permanent force or citizen force faces a prison sentence of up to 10 years, while those guilty of malingering, maiming themselves or anyone else in order to avoid military service face up to five years' imprisonment.

Anyone who conspires to mutiny or joins in a mutiny, or is present when a mutiny takes place and fails to do his utmost to suppress it, will be fined for up to five years. This sentence also applies to any soldier who hearing of a conspiracy, fails to report "without delay" to his superior, giving all the facts at his disposal.

The draft bill also provides for any member of the special force to be employed in the defence of the republic, the preservation of life, health or property and the maintenance of essential services. They will also be expected to carry out the duties of the Ciskei police "as may be prescribed."

While employed on police duties, members of the special forces will be vested with all the powers and functions lawfully conferred upon members of the Ciskei police force.

The draft bill also provides for the protection of people called up for service and details the duties of employers towards those employees called up to serve in any arm of the forces. Employers will not be allowed to dismiss anyone who is called up, reduce that person's wages or alter the positions they held, thus penalising or placing them at a disadvantage for carrying out their military commitments.

Members of the permanent force who serve for more than a year, but resign before the expiry of their contracts, will be liable for service in the Ciskei police as may be prescribed.

Following service in the citizen force or permanent force, soldiers, depending on their rank and age, will have to serve in the reserve forces until the age of 65.

The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said during the second reading debate on the Defence Bill yesterday, that a sovereign state must be in a position to defend itself not only against an aggressor from without but also against an enemy from within.

Chief Sebe said the bill was one of the most important measures ever to be discussed in the assembly, providing the means whereby the safety and independence of Ciskei could be preserved and guaranteed by the Ciskei nation itself.

The deputy whip, Chief N. D. Mavuso, said any independent country ought to be able to defend itself. No state could expect another state to come and defend it.

Chief Mavuso said it was incumbent upon all citizens to know it was their duty to defend their country.
Defence matters in hands of the President

The draft Defence Bill empowers the President of the Republic of Ciskei to establish a defence council to assist him in matters relating to the defence force and the defence of the republic.

The President will also be able to appoint a defence staff council, consisting of officers of the defence force or any other officers in the public service, to deal with and make recommendations to him concerning defence. Rules, the regulating of such a council and the conduct of the business of the defence staff council will also be determined by the President.

The President will also have the authority to do anything, which in his opinion, is necessary for the efficient defence and protection of the country.

The director-general of the Ciskei, under the supervision of the President, would be responsible for acquiring and operating forces and also for training areas, which would be handled by the director-general.

The salaries, pay and allowances of men and women serving in either the special forces or a volunteer nursing service would be controlled by the President.

The President would have the authority to confer rank on any member of the essential force and also the powers to terminate the services of any member of the special forces. Termination of services will be on three months notice, unless the person concerned with the obligations pertaining to the reserve forces.

Any officer resigning from any branch of the armed forces would have to give three months notice, unless he gains permission from the director-general to terminate his services less than three months after resignation.

The bill also provides for compulsory military service for all Ciskean citizens between the ages of 18 and 65.

Any person who refuses to report for duty or having reported, refuses to receive training, would be handled by the director-general.

Military sentences

For every death sentence imposed by a court martial, there would have to be endorsed by the defence council and the President of the Republic of Ciskei.

The death sentence would not be carried out until the entire matter had been reviewed. After confirmation, the offender would be executed as soon as possible.

However, power would be vested with the President to reduce, mitigate or commute any sentence imposed by a military court.

Regarding imprisonment, it would be up to the command of the special forces to decide whether the whole or any portion of a sentence would be carried out at detention barracks. The establishment of detention barracks would rest with the President.

Bill gives President power to mobilise

Chief Sebe said it was proposed that four tractor units be sent to Mpingana, Chief F. B. (Kilimanjaro) area, four to Chief Pato area in Chalumina and another four to assist with the ploughing requirements on the 100,000 hectare project at Mqonqo.

An additional large tractor would be made available for the Mqonqo-Chalumina area.

"This pasture of our white friends is deeply appreciated and will help to foster genuine and sincere co-operation between our independent Ciskei and the White community in the Border."

"We sincerely hope that this example of the Pineapple Growers' Association will help motivate other organisations to come to our aid," Chief Sebe said. - DDB

Pineapple farmers send tractors to Ciskei

ZWELITHISA - The draft Defence Bill provides for any offenders sentenced to death to be shot by firing squad.

However, any death sentence imposed by a court martial would have to be endorsed by the defence council and the President of the Republic of Ciskei.

The death sentence would not be carried out until the entire matter had been reviewed. After confirmation, the offender would be executed as soon as possible.
CLA SESSION

101-gun salute will herald independence

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A 101-gun salute will herald Ciskei's independence on December 4.

The salute, fired during the early morning, will be accompanied by the ringing of church bells and beating of drums.

Kindling of the independence flame, lighting of the independence fire and lighting of a beacon at the national shrine, Matsakandotsa, will also be performed during the early hours of the morning, as will the scripture reading and prayers and singing of the independence song.

This will be followed by the Chief Minister’s address. The national anthem will then be sung.

Later in the morning, a flag hoisting ceremony will be held in front of the Parliament building. The state Bibles will then be handed over and Parliament would assemble.

Once Parliament is assembled, members will be sworn in and the constitution of the Republic of Ciskei will be adopted, followed by the election of the first President and the announcement of the Vice-President and cabinet. All other legislation will then be adopted.

The inauguration of the President will take place in the Independence Stadium during the afternoon, followed by the swearing in of the Vice-President and cabinet. The President will then address the nation.

The state banquet, hosted by the President, will take place in the evening. The President will also host an ox-brass. There will be sports and gymnastic displays in the stadium during the evening.

The independence festivities will start on Saturday, November 28, with the official opening of the Independence Stadium and the start of the sports programme. An interdenominational church service will be held at the stadium on Sunday.

Monday will see the handing over of authority by the South African Defence Force to the Ciskei forces, as well as sports at the stadium.

Tuesday, December 1, will be Youth Day. The national show will be opened during the afternoon and in the evening, there will be a choir festival at the stadium.

Dignitaries and guests of honour will arrive on Monday and on Wednesday the Ciskei Parliamentary hall will be handed over to the
Ciskei HP move shocks chamber

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. N. Gadi, said yesterday his chamber had received "with shock" the news that Ciskei was planning to deny non-resident or non-citizen creditors the protection customarily afforded them in suspensive sale agreements all over the world.

Mr Gadi said the Border Ciskei and Transkei had been regarded always as economically indivisible and the flow of trade from one point to another had been unimpeded.

"The intention of the Ciskei to break away from this tradition, whatever the motivations, is to be deplored in so far as it will result inevitably in adversely affecting the economic development of the whole region.

"The Transkei Chamber of Commerce is constrained to point out that such action cannot do much good to the economic development of a region, which, despite all political differences, must be seen as one economic entity," Mr Gadi said.

The chamber wished to reassure all suppliers that it would continue to try to influence all authorities against any form of restriction on trade, in favour of increasing economic cooperation. — DDR.
Chief Sebe names his new team

Chief Sebe names his new team yesterday.

He said they had an in-depth discussion at caucus level to decide upon Ciskei's leadership after independence.

All the members of the present cabinet had been included in the council, which had eight additional members. Two were still outstanding, he said.

"Portfolios for all these gentlemen will naturally not be announced at this time and the announcement is intended to overcome certain difficulties."

The designated members, starting with the present cabinet, were the Rev W. M. Xaba (Agriculture and Forestry), Mr M. A. Tapa (Finance and Economic Affairs), Chief L. Magona (Interior), Dr B. R. Makwala (Health), Chief D. M. Jongilanga (Education), Chief T. P. Gwani (Works), Chief M. N. Njokweni (Justice), and new members, Chief Justice Mabandla, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, Chief Zulu, Chief S. M. Burns-Ngamshane, Mr L. B. Williams, Mr R. Mait, Dr J. T. Hermanus and Mr M. N. Sebe.

The members would meet in the cabinet room on October 20 to attend to certain matters, Chief Sebe said.

Bills that had not been read the third time would be finalised at a short session on December 4.

Chief Sebe said he was struck by the fine spirit which had prevailed in the Assembly and by the responsible manner in which the members had approached their task.

The Ciskei Constitution Bill was the most important measure considered by the Assembly.

"When one considers this document and the peaceful progress we have made towards its final acceptance, one is reminded forcefully of the blood which has spilt in other parts of the world in producing just such a document," he said. — DDB.

Pictures, page 14.
Ciskei builds up to big day

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

With two months to go before Ciskei attains independence on December 4, regional celebrations preceding the big day have been announced by the office of the Chief Minister.

Regional festivities will be held this month and in November throughout the Ciskei.

Various activities scheduled to take place in the regions include cadet and band displays, choirs, traditional dancing, drum majorettes, sport activities and feasting, according to the announcement.

In each of these regions, a cabinet minister will be guest speaker.

The following dates have been set aside for regional celebrations:

- On October 24, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, will deliver the main address at the Zwelitsha stadium.

- On October 31, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilangs, will speak at the Lovedale Sports Ground at Alice in the Victoria East region.

- On November 1, the Minister of Interior, Chief L. Magoma, will speak at the Kama High School grounds in Middledrift.

At Mdantsane, the celebrations will be held on November 3 and 4 at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev. W. M. Xaba, will give an address at these festivities on November 4.

On November 8, the Minister of Works, Chief Z. P. Siwani, will speak at the Keiskammahoek Sports Ground.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr A. M. Tapa, will speak at the Peddie Sports Ground on November 14.

On November 15, the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokwe, will speak at the Thembisa Sports Ground at Zweledinga.

On November 21, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr D. R. Maku, will speak at the Sadz Stadium, Hewu.

Mr Tapa will address celebrations at the Kopano High School grounds at Ntabelamba.

The statement said that regional inter-denominational church services had also been arranged.

In the following districts church services have been combined with regional festivities — Middledrift, Keiskammahoek, Zweledinga, Ntabelamba, Hewu and Peddie.

The following districts will hold regional inter-denominational church services on a Sunday:

- On October 25, the Zwelitsha district will hold a regional service at the Zwelitsha Stadium.

- The service in the Victoria East district will be held at the Lovedale Grounds on November 1.

The Mdantsane regional inter-denominational church service will be held at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium on November 8.

On November 8.
Bill gives Ciskei full power to negotiate loans

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Exchequer and Audit Bill will repeal the Loans Act that confines the Ciskei to seeking loans for capital works only.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr. M. A. Tapa, said during the reading of the bill that after independence the Ciskei would have the same powers as the Republic of South Africa to negotiate loans.

The bill also provides for the repayment of the loans.

The bill was read for the second time and the final and third reading was postponed to December 4, Independence Day.

Mr. Tapa said thebill provided for appointment of an Auditor-General to lead the new department to be created at independence.

The bill allowed the President of the Republic of Ciskei to appoint, suspend or remove an Auditor-General, who was impartial and who reported annually to the assembly, he said.

In order to ensure that moneys passed were spent only on the services for which they had been appropriated, the Auditor-General was charged with the duty of examining, inquiring into and auditing the accounts of all accounting officers and of all persons entrusted with the receipt, custody, or issue of public moneys, stamps, securities or stores, and of satisfying himself that all reasonable precautions had been taken to safeguard the proper collection of moneys, that the laws relating thereto had been duly observed, and that the issues and payments were properly authorised and vouched.

Chief S. M. Burns-Nkomashe said the bill aimed at checking the embezzlement of state funds. He hopes there would not be cases of embezzlement as had happened in other countries.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev. W. M. Xaba, said the appointment of an Auditor-General in Ciskei was welcomed. He believed that the duty of the Auditor-General was not only to expose how the state used its money, but also to encourage the departments to keep books in order. In developing countries there was sometimes the tendency to use money slowly so that the year ended before the money budgeted was all used and then went back to the treasury.

In self-governing states in South Africa, secretaries of departments got together to list what they thought was good for the state that year. Their budget then went to Pretoria or Cape Town where it was cut.

In other developing states one found that if an Auditor-General exposed the misuse of funds he was kicked out and the minister became an auditor-general himself but he hoped things would go well and that Ciskei would set high standards.
French senators for Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — French senators would be among international visitors who would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday. He said the senators were influential and important decision-makers in their country. One of them was a former adviser to the late President De Gaulle.

Some of the Frenchmen had visited the Ciskei before, he said. — DDR.
How can they call THIS independence?

ON DECEMBER 4 yet another still-born offspring of separate development will be delivered as Ciskei receives its "independence".

More than 3 million Ciskeians will summarily lose their South African citizenship and become instead citizens of an impoverished backwater whom no one apart from South Africa and Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda will recognise.

At the same time the racial lines of division will be hardened and entrenched, and black alienation will be heightened.

Let there be no mistake about this: every homeland that takes the spurious kind of independence that is offered contributes to the strengthening of racial domination in the rest of the country.

The trappings of independence will, in the case of Ciskei, be bestowed on an authoritarian oligarchy headed by Chief Lennox Sebe.

Even before independence his track record suggests a man who is intolerant of opposition and dedicated to the entrenchment of dictatorship.

The crucial factor

If the example of other independent black states is anything to go by few citizens of Ciskei, apart from members of the ruling oligarchy and their retinue, will benefit from independence.

The embryonic ruling classes of the independent homelands do rather well out of the increased South African aid and other perquisites that come with independence.

In explaining Chief Sebe’s abandonment of key principles in his “non-negotiable” package deal of prerequisites for taking independence it seems to me most likely that these new benefits are the critical factor.

As the Quail Commission report on Ciskei noted, independence brings substantial benefits in terms of grants from South Africa, and this is obviously an attractive carrot to dangle in front of homeland leaders.

The “freedom” that is offered to the ordinary homeland citizen is of questionable value.

Although the abolition of racial discrimination within the individual territory is widely welcomed (even by staunch opponents of independence), the deprivation of South African citizenship is both a symbolic affront and a means of making the noncitizen even more vulnerable within South Africa.

One of the crucial questions about the effect of independence was raised by Mr E K Moorcroft, the PFP member for Albany, who, in a thorough-going critique of the Ciskei Bill, asked whether Ciskei foreigner in South Africa would have the same status as a West German foreigner in South Africa.

When a Nationalist back-bencher replied “why not”, Mr Moorcroft correctly pointed out that many blacks would be interested to hear this as it lessens them out of a lot of discriminatory legislation.

Discriminatory legislation

The hypothetical West German can bring his family with him, he can attend better schools and universities and use the best facilities.

He doesn’t have to contend with the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act and the whole mass of discriminatory legislation.

Even more striking is that after five years he and his family can apply for South African citizenship and thereafter become registered voters for the only effective legislature in the country.

These discrepancies in status show just how hollow the Government’s pretensions are and they underline the fact that the basis of the South African system is plain and simple racism.

The independence that Ciskei will enjoy is more formal than real.

It remains inherently and indissolubly an economic hostage of its patron, the Republic of South Africa.

As the Report found, it lacks virtually all the attributes of a viable economy; it cannot grow sufficient food to feed its own population; it cannot provide employment for all of its resident population (which is one-third of its de jure population); and it does not have control over the collection of four-fifths of its own public revenue.

Moreover, Ciskei’s prospects for both agricultural and industrial growth are modest.

Independence changes none of this, and gives Ciskei no significant leverage to change the asymmetrical nature of its power relationship with South Africa.

Any one of the BTW (Bophuthatswana-Transkei-Venda) governments could testify to this.

The essence of the relationship was captured by Transkei’s Prime Minister, George Matanzima, in a recent pithy comment arising out of dealings with South Africa over the squatter problem: “When you deal with a person who is stronger than you and will not listen, it becomes very difficult.”

Facade for domination

The establishment of a confederation of the independent black states and South Africa will not have any significant effect in changing this inherent inequality, even though the confederating states are supposed to be formally equal.

It will remain South Africa that in practice calls all the shots.

The entire policy can be seen as a facade whereby white South Africa continues to enjoy domination over the whole political economy of South Africa.

The test of any constitutional and political initiative is whether it serves to reduce conflict and make it more manageable.

By any such yardstick the granting of independence to homelands, and including them in the confederation fails.

The fundamental source of conflict in South Africa is the unequal distribution of political and economic power and, unless policy addresses itself to that issue, it is not just irrelevant but actually contributes to the exacerbation of the conflict.

One hopes that the businessmen who assemble in Cape Town next month for the Carlton Conference Mark Two will put some searching questions to the Prime Minister.

The first conference resulted in what can only be described as an orgy of mutual goodwill between the private sector and the State.

So anxious were the assembled businessmen to demonstrate their desire to co-operate that they seemed to take leave of their critical senses.

Let them ask Mr Botha if homeland independence or confederation, apart from possibly opening up some more lucrative opportunities for investment, will cope with the problems of black urbanisation, housing and so on?

Do they really believe that the current formula of economic-interdependence-but-political-division will make South Africa a more secure and stable society?
10-point plan for Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei’s Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, spelled out his 10-point plan for Ciskei’s future at the regional independence celebrations held here at the weekend.

The celebrations were held at the Zwelitsha Stadium and ended with an interdenominational church service.

Tribesmen and women from the surrounding rural areas as well as urban Ciskeians attended the celebrations, which were marked by a traditional dance and dress competition.

“We approach the future with certain fundamental principles in regard to our independence,” Chief Sebe said.

He said his basic 10-point plan for the future was:

- To work for the creation of a viable state of Ciskei.
- To establish a free society “in which Ciskeians can live in safety with self-respect and dignity.”
- To establish friendly international relations with “all countries of like mind throughout the world.”
- To establish a confederation of states among the countries of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, South Africa, Ciskei and any other countries on this continent.

The celebration was a success.

Chief Sebe stressed the need for work if these goals were to be achieved.

He said independence would not bring economic or other benefits raining down from heaven.

Help might come from outside, “but in the final instance the future of Ciskei depends on its people.”

“The bravery and dedication of our forefathers provide us with a fine example of the manner in which one should strive to secure one’s future.

“If we build our nation on those precepts then we cannot help but succeed, and succeed we will against whatever odds.

Ciskei’s new constitution would seek to preserve the traditional values of society and to maintain the chiefs in their honoured and respected position among the people,” Chief Sebe said. — DDR.

Sebe slates organisers

ZWELITSHA — The organisation of Ciskei’s coming independence celebrations was in “chaos,” Ciskei’s Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said here when he officially opened the Zwelitsha regional independence celebrations at the weekend.

Chief Sebe warned that if the bad organisation continued the organising committee would have to be disbanded and new people elected to the committee.

He attacked the committee for failing to explore the potential talent among the children.

Chief Sebe, pounding the table, said there had been a hue and cry about strikes caused by children at school, and that the teachers and sports organisers were unable to make use of the talent among the children.

Chief Sebe delivered his address to an audience made up mostly of children. The adults arrived immediately after this important address to the nation.

Reverend W. M. Xaba said the organisation was faltering because the nation had missed the speech, and emphasised the “chaos” mentioned by
GRAHAMSTOWN — Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had not assaulted a detained trade unionist and fears for his safety were groundless, according to papers filed at the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

The papers oppose an application by the detainee’s father, Mr Kaiser Mzolisi Mphumulo, of Mdantsane, for an interdict restraining the Ciskei police from assaulting his son, Mr Boyibo Mphumulo, who is being held under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei.

The court has also been asked to order that the CCIS be restrained from interrogating Mr Mphumulo in any manner other than that prescribed by law, that no undue or unlawful pressure, be employed and that he be not subjected to any form of unlawful duress.

A rule nisi, to serve as an Interim Interdict, was granted on October 2 and the case will be argued next Thursday.

Mr Kaiser Mphumulo claimed in his application that he had reason to fear for his son’s safety and health as people who had seen him in Dimbaza police cells reported that he had been assaulted and had a fit as a result.

An affidavit from a member of the South African Allied Workers’ Union (Sawa), said that when he met Mr Mphumulo in the Dimbaza cells the detainee told him he had been assaulted when he was arrested on September 2.

Later, at the Mdantsane police station, he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor and forced to stand for hours.

Mr Gwetha and other unionists detained said that on September 9 they saw Mr Mphumulo have a fit which left him unconscious for five minutes.

The application cited the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokweni, and Brig Gen Charles Sebe, who is cited in his personal capacity and as Commissioner of the Ciskei Police.

In opposing affidavits, WO Mabandla Wellington Mbejani said neither he nor any of the police who had arrested Mr Mphumulo assaulted him.

When he was arrested he was carrying a parcel containing pamphlets distributed by the banned African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The parcel also contained a bottle of liquid which Mr Mphumulo said was medicine he required because he suffered “fits.”

WO Mbejani said Mr Mphumulo gave conflicting versions of where he had obtained the pamphlets.

Later that night just after arriving at the Mdantsane police station, Mr Mphumulo collapsed in the parking bay and appeared to have a fit.

WO Mbejani denied that Mr Mphumulo was assaulted by anyone during the night and said the next morning his father was in the charge office where he could see his son and would have been able to observe for himself any injuries.

A district surgeon, Dr Guilam Mohamed Peer, said in an affidavit that he personally examined Mr Mphumulo on two occasions after he was detained and that he had at no time complained of an assault, nor did he have any injuries to indicate one.

After the fit in the Dimbaza cell, Dr Peer said, he gave Mr Mphumulo anti-epileptic medication.

On October 2 after the application had been brought, he asked the detainee whether he had been assaulted and was told that he had been hit with a fist but that it was only a minor assault and “nothing serious.”

A magistrate, Dr Dennis William Crossman, said he had visited Mphumulo five times before detention and that apart from saying once that he wanted to be released as his health was not good, had no complaints and made no representations.

The applicant was last week given until today to file a replying affidavit before the case is heard on Thursday.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskeians had donated more than R60 000 towards the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for the disabled, Mrs V. N. Sebe, wife of the Chief Minister and president of the welfare organisation for mentally retarded and disabled, said here.

Mrs Sebe started the fund-raising campaign in 1979 after she returned from visiting Japan in 1978. While there she had visited a rehabilitation centre for the disabled.

"I was moved when a 14-year-old boy, who had both lower arms amputated from the elbow, made an engraving with instruments hanging around the neck and by using the upper stumps," Mrs Sebe said.

"So you can understand why Ciskei women have been busy raising funds for the rehabilitation centre."

Earlier, Mrs Sebe told an audience at a choral music competition held here to raise funds for the project that the Japanese centre treated, trained and ultimately placed all its inmates in various jobs.

— DDR.
STUTTERHEIM — The head of the Barabes, Chieftainess Nolirwe Sambile, did not turn up for a meeting of Mgwall residents near here yesterday.

She was to have addressed her subjects on their proposed removal to Frankfort, according to members of the Mgwall planning committee.

People flocked to the Zibula tribal authorities from 9 am and waited until 2 pm.

The chairman of the planning committee, Mr T. Bevu, told the people the meeting called by Chieftainess Nolirwe would not take place as she had not turned up.

He then asked the people what they thought of a two-roomed prefabricated house that would be a temporary structure at Frankfort when people moved there.

Mr M. Kosani said: "We had resolved in our last meeting that we did not want to leave this place. If we are going to discuss anything connected with the removals, we should read the minutes of the last meeting."

Mr S. Fabu, a committee member, said the question of going or not going to Frankfort was beyond the powers of the committee. He said the planning committee's duty was to see to the smooth trek to Frankfort.

A resident, Mr N. Mphate, said in an interview it was strange that there should be another removal when problems in other resettlement areas like Thornhill and Oxton had not been solved.

The removal from Mgwall to Frankfort was going to create misery to the people. Mgwall was a well-established and stable rural village, he said.

DDR
Seymour for Ciskei farmers

BALFOUR- About 30 farmers were apparently told here last night that land in the Balfour-Seymour area was earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei.

A farmer who attended the meeting said the Deputy Minister of Co-operation Dr G. Morrison, had told them the entire Stockenstruim area would be ceded to the Ciskei.

The spokesman said this would affect about 300 farmers. He added that the minister had said the Hogshack area would remain in South Africa.

"Most of the Stockenstruim farmers expected this decision. Nevertheless, we all feel uptight. This is good farming country, and no black will be able to handle it."

He said farmers were reluctant to accept the option of retaining their farms once the land was incorporated into Ciskei, however. A handful of farmers had asked for a government valuation of their land and rejected the government offer because they were too low. Their farms were currently being re-valued.

"We are also concerned about the time it will take for us to be paid out."

The farmers would not elaborate on the meeting, which they said was cordial, because Dr Morrison had asked them not to speak to the press. — DDC
ZWELITSHA—The South African Government's final decisions regarding land consolidation of the Ciskei were outlined at a meeting here yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr. J. J. Wenzel.

The press was asked to leave the meeting attended by the Ciskeian Cabinet, Secretaries, members of the Legislative Assembly, chief and headmen, after it had opened by the Rev. W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. Wenzel said a press statement would be released today.

However, it was said last night by people who attended the meeting that several of the Van der Walt Commission's proposals had been rejected and much of the land Ciskei bargained for had not been ceded.

According to these people, Mr. Wenzel listed those areas to be incorporated. Some 88,000 ha will be handed over, including land in the Stokoe's, and Chuluma areas. However, no mention was made of Hogsback, Seymour, Berlin or King William's Town.

After the 90-minute meeting, Mr. Wenzel emphasized that today's statement would detail Pretoria's final decisions regarding Ciskeian land consolidation.

"However, their implementation will cause much discussion," he said.

"Mr. Xaba urged those at the meeting "to be disappointed" with the announcement. "Negotiations will continue, and several proposals will be fulfilled by the end of next year."

"Unfortunately our forefathers' land was taken by the British. Now we are bound to negotiate with the Nationalist Government for the return of that land," he said.

Notice of the meeting was broadcast on Radio Xhosa yesterday, and chiefs, headmen and Ciskeians were urged to attend.

Mr. Wenzel said afterwards he had requested that the press be excluded because Dr. J. Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, would be addressing farmers in four district last night.

The Van der Walt Commission's original recommendation that King William's Town be included in the Ciskei was rejected after King residents voted against incorporation in a referendum.

The commission's other draft proposals made in November last year also affected the following areas:

- Black Kei-Winterberg (Tarkastad district);
- Waterdown Dam-Klipplaat-Hogsback (Cathcart district);
- Berlin-King William's Town;
- Kidd's Beach-Chalumna (East London district); and
- Proposed excisions of the Gulf Dam and a part of the Plettenberg location.

This proposed extra land was in addition to the 100,000 ha yet to be acquired in terms of the 1975 recommendations. — DRR.

Seymour for Ciskei
Ciskei to get additional land at Queenstown

Political Staff
Own Correspondent

The Ciskei is to get additional land in the Queenstown area.

This was announced in Pretoria today by the Deputy Minister of Cooperation, Dr G de V Morrison, who said the decision had been conveyed to the Ciskei Cabinet.

About 22,000 ha would be added to the Ciskei in the Chalumna area. This would include an area south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Pato.

However, the Kidd's Beach township will not be included.

The area given to the Ciskei will be used to resettle people from Newlands, Kwekela and Molipi. It includes pineapple farms and the Kayser's Beach township.

In the Berlin area the Ciskei is to get the agricultural holdings south of the town's residential area, and the stretch of land east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway.

This is about 2,000 ha but does not include the Breidbach township, the industrial area, the Cyril Lord factory and the Braunschweig municipal area of about 2,274 ha that will also be added to the Ciskei, with the Balaz River as the southern boundary.

It has been decided not to include the Hogeback-Waterdown Dam area, but to add the remainder of the Stockensboom district, which was not scheduled for inclusion in 1975, to the Ciskei.

This is about 26,000 ha and includes the Kat River 4000ha and citrus co-operatives, a number of highly developed farms and the Langfield and Upper Blinkwater State forest reserves.

In the Queenstown and Tarkastad districts about 24,000 ha will be added to the Ciskei.

Apart from these areas, the inclusion of 19,000 ha in the Pirie-Kubus area has already been sanctioned. It is mainly State forest reserve.

Dr Morrison said the Ciskei would also lose certain areas.
Chieftainess Sandile calls new meeting

STUTTERHEIM — The Regent of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, has called another meeting of residents of Mgwalli near here today.

A meeting scheduled for Tuesday was postponed because she did not turn up by 2 pm.

Chieftainess Nolizwe said yesterday she had arrived late for the meeting at Mgwalli because she had to take children to a doctor. The people had already dispersed by the time she had arrived.

She said yesterday's meeting was a report back of the planning committee's progress on arrangements for the removals. The residents already knew they were going to be removed from Mgwalli to Frankfort. — DDR
Ciskei to ask for more land

Mr. Xaba said the Government would visit the tribal authorities and chiefs — "the people who are really affected by the land issue" — to console them and encourage them to take heart on their road to independence.

He went on: "We will tell them to leave the matter in our hands and will continue to negotiate with the South African Government. Even Tseki, which has been independent for five years, is still negotiating for land."

DAMS

The Deputy Chief Minister said his Government was particularly unhappy about the dams which had been excluded.

"We need those water sources, such as the Waterdown Dam at Hogsback. The South African Government has the financial resources to build other dams. We don't."

Few of our proposals have been accepted. We also wanted Hogsback and Kidds Beach, a scenic resort for tourist purposes.

We also asked that the boundary with East London be the Buffalo River, and that the West Bank, an industrial area, be ceded to us."

He said the land added to the Ciskei, over and above that earmarked in the 1973 land proposals, which measured 88 974 hectares, was less than the ground the Ciskei would lose when the black spots in the white corridor between East London and Queenstown had been removed.

"This new area is far smaller. I don't know how all the people now living in the so-called black spots will be accommodated in the new area unless they are put into locations," Mr. Xaba said.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment. He is in Bloemfontein."
PRESS room — The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr. G. de V. Morrison, announced full details yesterday of the consolidation of the Ciskei.

**Collapse of pine industry feared**

EAST LONDON — The pineapple industry may face a collapse if there are insufficient controls on the planned resettlement of thousands of people in the highly productive pineapple growing area around Kidder's Beach.

"This was the fear expressed by prominent farmers, businessmen and political and civic leaders following the announcement yesterday by Dr. George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, that pineapple farming would be included in the Newlands, Kwekela and Moiplaas areas, which are to be resettled."

Mr. J. B. Dlamini, chairman of the Pineapple Association, warned that the pineapple industry could be ruined by the lack of control over the resettlement plans.

The resettlement proposals means thousands of unemployed people. The government is duty-bound to protect farmers who stay in the area from marauders, who will seriously threaten the fruit industry, and consequently thousands of jobs.

The new boundaries should be patrolled and afforded international status.

"Alternatively, the entire area up to East London should be ceded to Ciskei if the pineapple industry faces extinction," he said.

The Mayor of East London, Mr. R. J. Scholes, said that the possibility of productive pineapple growing land being used for resettlement would be a threat to the pineapple industry.

"It is incumbent on the white farmers and the Ciskei Government to ensure the pineapple industry is not threatened," he said.

Mr. Scholes indicated that the industry was one of the major regional industries.

"This offers the opportunity for both regions to get together and work for mutual benefit," Mr. Scholes said.

Mr. Peet de Pontes, MP for East London City, said there was no need for concern.

"The idea is that the present productive land will not be used for resettlement." Mr. De Pontes said that the Ciskei Government was equally committed to ensuring the industry did not fail.

Mr. Roy Radue, MDC for King William's Town, said there was substantial land in the area which was not used for pineapple production which could be used for resettlement.

"However, it would be politically difficult to replace the people from Moiplaas, Kwekela and Newlands into the area."

Mr. Ivan Spies, Border regional chairman for the Progressive Federal Party, said that if production on the new land could not be maintained, the economy of the Border would suffer, and the efforts of past and present generations would be useless for the development of their land.

"This is a tremendous industry going for us, and unless it can be kept that way, everyone is going to suffer," he said.

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GRAHAMSTOWN — A community councillor here has appealed to the authorities to reconsider the removal of people from Duncan Village in East London.

Mr J. G. Jadi, a senior councillor, said: "We know what it feels like to tackle something of this magnitude where sometimes officials have the impression they are dealing with people suffering from slow thinking processes."

Mr Jadi said Grahamstown people had been fortunate in their efforts to save Fingo Village.

"We were helped by the Civician Government, the Grahamstown City Council, prominent members of the white community and members of the official opposition."

He said blacks hated being uprooted.

"Whenever this happens the community council in the area appears to be nothing but a bunch of ja-bases."

Mr Jadi praised the Grahamstown Community Council, who in conjunction with the East-Cape Administration Board, upgraded the townships.

"Starting with Makana's Kop, this upgrading and filling in of vacant ground will continue down to Tanky. Fingo Village, the old location right up to A Street where people in Sunnyside will be given suitable accommodation within the new replanning scheme."

He said by reconsidering the position of Duncan Village the authorities would do a lot of people a lot of good by bearing in mind the credibility of the Duncan Village Community Council and the uncertainty of the Central Government which were at stake.

"This applies especially to overseas' speeches of high-ranking ministers which imply that South Africa is doing all it can to move away from hurtful legislation." — DDC.
GRAHAMSTOWN — A young detainee who had a fit after he was allegedly assaulted by Ciskei police yet told a magistrate he had no complaints about his detention might have believed the magistrate was part of the system under which he was being detained, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, told Mr Justice Howie that no significance could be attached to the statements of the magistrate. Mr Denis Crossman, that Mr Boyboy Mpulamula had not complained of ill-treatment or assault on any of the five occasions on which he had visited him. Mr Wilson was appearing for Mr Mpulamula's father, Mr Kaiser Mqol Mpulamula, of Mdantsane, who is seeking an interdict restraining police of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service from assaulting his son while they hold him under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei.

He was granted a rule nisi on October 2, to serve as an interim interdict which remains in force until judgment is given on yesterday's hearing.

Mr Mpulamula has also asked the court to order that a person entitled to access to his son obtain from him a power of attorney so that he can institute legal proceedings and that his son's evidence be taken on affidavit or complaint while he is in detention.

Alternatively, the matter should be postponed until his son is released and able to give evidence in court himself.

While he reserved judgment, Mr Justice Howie said that on the face of it, oral evidence in open court with cross-examination of witnesses seemed to be the only way of resolving the matter.

Other detainees have claimed in affidavits that Mr Boyboy Mpulamula told them he had been assaulted on September 2, the day he was arrested. He had allegedly been kicked, hit with clenched fists, his right foot twisted while he was pinned to the floor and forced to stand for hours.

The other detainees said that seven days later, in the Dimbaza police cells, Mr Mpulamula had a fit which left him unconscious, and that he later told them it was the first time he had had a fit.

Cited as respondents in the application are the Ciskei Minister of Police, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokwoni, and Major General Charles Sebe, Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, who is also cited in his personal capacity.

Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service have denied assaulting Mr Mpulamula. They claim he had a fit on the night he was arrested, and that a bottle of medicine had been found on him which he described as medicine for fits.

Mr Wilson said yesterday that if Mr Mpulamula had in fact had a fit on September 2, it was extraordinary that he received no medical attention and that no mention was made of it to the district surgeon until September 10 — the day after the fit described by the other detainees.

According to the district surgeon, Dr Gulam Peer, none had reported a fit to him until Mr Mpulamula was brought to him by police on September 10, Mr Wilson said.

He told the court that although Mr Mpulamula was a detainee in terms of Proclamation R252, he was still entitled to the protection of the court and it was important that he be properly treated while in detention.

It was inevitable in cases under security laws that much of the evidence would be hearsay, Mr Wilson said.

However, it was impossible to obtain direct evidence of assault on detainees as the majority of laws under which they were detained prohibited such access. If there was a strict adherence to the hearsay rule, such persons would be deprived of the protection of the courts to which they were entitled.

Opposing the application on behalf of the respondents, Mr J. J. Nqephe said Mr Mpulamula's complaint of a "minor assault" to Dr Peer could in no way be reconciled with his description of the alleged assault to the other detainees.

Commenting on an affidavit from one of the detainees, claiming that on September 7 Mr Mpulamula had a bloodshot eye and walked with a limp, Mr Nqephe said that if there were still signs of such an assault on September 7, these signs would have been visible on September 3, 4 and 5 as well.

On these days Mr Mpulamula had been seen by Major-General Sebe, Dr Peer and the magistrate, Mr Crossman, and none of them had noticed any injuries or signs of assault.

He said there was no reason to doubt Mr Crossman's evidence that Mr Mpulamula had not complained to him although he had had five opportunities to do so.

It was not important whether Mr Crossman had interviewed him alone, as he had claimed, or in a group of 10 detainees, as alleged by another detainee. What was important was that there was no suggestion of a police presence during the interview.

Because of conflicting evidence produced by the applicants and the denies of the police, the court could not accept that Mr Mpulamula had been assaulted, he said.

He asked for the rule nisi to be set aside and the application dismissed with costs.

Mr Justice Howie reserved judgment. — DDC.
Residents told removal certain

STUTTERHEIM — Mgwalii near here was to be removed whether the residents liked it or not, the regent of the Barabes, Chieftainsess Nolizwe Sandle, told residents at a meeting yesterday.

Meanwhile a group opposed to the removals have threatened to take legal action to try and stop them.

Chieftainsess Nolizwe said the removals were orders from the South African Government.

She warned those who were opposed to the move to keep quiet and stay in their houses and not attend meetings called by the planning committee.

She reminded the residents that they had told the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, that they accepted the removals in principle.

After emphasising that Mgwalii was to be removed to Frankfort, Chieftainsess Nolizwe said she would not allow the people to discuss whether they wanted to go or not. She said they could only discuss the mechanics of the removals and asked if they liked a two-roomed wooden pre-fab house that had been put up as a sample of the temporary houses to be built at Frankfort.

After speaking to the chairman of the planning committee, Mr. T. Benvu, Chieftainsess Nolizwe said the ‘lions’ had spoken and that her word was final.

The Ciskei Legislative Assembly member for the Zwelishaba constituency, resident in Stutterheim, Mr. T. W. Moletsane, told the meeting that of the 152 title deed holders, 135 had accepted the principle of the removal and gave the planning committee a go-ahead to negotiate the mechanics of the removals.

He assured the people their properties would be evaluated by a committee that would include one of the residents and that they would be fairly compensated. He said they would be provided with temporary prefabs at Frankfort until they built permanent houses of their choice.

“The removal of people from Mgwalii to Frankfort is the directive of the South African Government, which has said that the residents are lucky because they are going to be conducted in an ‘orderly manner with residents being given a chance to negotiate for smooth removals’,” Mr. Moletsane said.

“The Ciskei Government has nothing to do with the directive.”

A committee member, Mr. S. Fahe, said his committee had asked the South African officials to build four-roomed prefabs but was told the government was not prepared to build four rooms for people who usually lived in one room and had small families. People with small families would be allotted two-roomed prefabs. Those with big families would get up to eight-room temporary structures.

Mr. M. Pongi said after the meeting that people opposed to the removals were not given a chance to air their views.

“People are going to take legal action in a bid to stop the removals,” he said. — DDR.
SA Govt details Ciskel land addition

The Deputy Minister of Cooper-ation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, announced details yesterday of the consolidation of Ciskel involving Queenstown and Stockensstrom.

In a statement in Pretoria he said an agreement would now be negotiated with the Ciskel Government to the effect that the land to be added to Ciskel in terms of the South African Government's decision would complete Ciskel's consolidation.

The decision taken by the Government were:

- The Chalmers area. Irrespective of land approved for adding to Ciskel in 1977, the area south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town, and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Paio, would also be added to Ciskel. The area is about 23,000ha.

Berlin

The Kidd's Beach township would not be added to Ciskel.

- Berlin and adjacent areas. The Berlin agricultural holdings south of the Berlin residential area and the stretch of land to the east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway would be added to Ciskel. This, about 2,000ha, does not include the Berlin-Township, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin and the Cyril Lord factory.

- The Braunschweig municipal area. This, about 2,000ha, would be added to Ciskel with the Balai River as the southern boundary.

- The Hogback-Waterdown Farm area would not be included, but the remainder of the Stockensstrom area, not scheduled for inclusion in further proposals in 1977, would.

- The area, of about 23,000ha, included the Kat River Tobacco and Cirus Co-operative, and a number of farms as well as the Lenfield and Upper Blinkwater State Forest reserves, Dr Morrison said.

Of the rest of the Stockensstrom district only a small area to the west of the Port Reliefs-Endwell Road would not be added to Ciskel.

Queenstown

- Queenstown and Tarkastad districts. An area of about 24,000ha next to the Ninabathomba district would be added to Ciskel.
Ciskei may call off independence

Farmers are losing their land about losing uncertain

By Sandra Smith
EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government may call off independence because it is desperately unhappy with the land consolidation deal, the homeland's Acting Chief Minister, the Rev W M Xaba, said today.

He said in an interview that not a single piece of land demanded by the Ciskei as a precondition for independence had been granted.

The land offer made by South Africa yesterday had "stripped the naked package deal demanded by the Ciskei," he said.

"The nation will now have to decide whether we will go ahead with independence."

"The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 17. All the Cabinet Ministers have been out since yesterday holding meetings with the rural chiefs about 'the land deal,'" he said.

"Mr Xaba, chairman of the Ciskei National Independence Party, is acting as Chief Minister while Chief Lemox Sebe, in Bloemfontein on undisclosed business."

"He spoke with bitterness of the way the South African Government had "dictated terms" to the Ciskei."

"We are most unhappy that our forefathers were robbed of their land by the British and that we must now negotiate with Afrikaners who are speaking from a position of power," he said.

"But what can we expect from the whites when they are dealing with the black man in South Africa? A white man will always favour himself."

"We have learnt never to expect anything under the apartheid system."

"Mr Xaba said "not a single piece" of land in the package deal requested by the Ciskei had been granted by the South African Government."

"Greater Ciskei stretches from the Fish River to the Kei and from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg mountains," he said.

"If money was not available to buy out this land whites could have stayed on after independence."

"We wanted this land so that we could liberate ourselves from the yoke of bondage under which we have been living for 150 years."

"We felt that if all the homelands took independence they could then regroup and speak with one voice."

Xaba said the South African Government had not even negotiated the package deal "merely dictated land provided was good; productive agricultural land and well watered for settlement. There were large tobacco and pineapple lands which would be ideal for use in co-prosperity development projects."

The commission believed the main emphasis for the economic development of the area would be the use of joint development projects in the border region of the Ciskei.

"Mr Xaba der-Walt confir made the suggestion that the South African Government share its land for the benefit of the Ciskei homelands, under Ciskei Government control. A new policy would ensure productivity during the transition."

"Opposition parliamentary spokesmen for the area were unavailable for comment today."

Sapa reports from King William's Town that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, shares Mr Xaba's disappointment over the land consolidation deal.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, who said Chief Sebe had hoped Berlin and Hoghock would be among the areas allocated.

Engelbrecht said there was room for negotiation over land in the Swart Kei area, comprising a few farms.

"One of the most positive aspects of this dispensation is that the Ciskei will be truly consolidated in one piece of land, unlike other homelands," he said.

"King William's Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutton, said he did not think the new boundaries would affect the town."

"We knew Braunschweig would be incorporated. Farmers in that area have already approached the South African Government about being bought out," he said.

Hutton said the decision to exclude the Breitbach-coloured area had been taken in April, when King William's Town residents also opted for exclusion in a referendum.

A Pretoria message says the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, has attacked the consolidation proposals.

"Mr Marais said it appeared the Government was trying desperately to make the Ciskei economically viable."

Chairman area has warned of increased crime, unemployment and the collapse of the lucrative pineapple industry.

Land in the area is to be incorporated in the Ciskei, and people from Newlands, Kwelaera and Mooplaats (which will be retained by South Africa) resettledthere.

Mr C Tilney, who owns 500 acres, including 500 of land bordering the new boundary, said it was the South African Government's duty to provide farmers who opted to remain in the area, with adequate protection and compensation for devaluation of their land.

"The resettlement proposals mean thousands of unemployed people. The Government is duty-bound to protect farmers who stay from marauders who will threaten seriously the fruit industry, and consequently thousands of jobs."

"The new boundaries should be patrolled and affirmed internationally. Alternatively, the entire area as the Swart Kei should be ceded to Ciskei if the pineapple industry faces strangulation."
Ciskei is unhappy with new land deal

More than 188,000 hectares of land is to be released to the Ciskei during the next few years to consolidate it into a single entity, but the homeland's government is dissatisfied over what has been excluded from the deal.

The consolidation plans, which will cost an estimated R128 million in 1980/81, were announced to the Ciskei Cabinet on Wednesday.

Yesterday in a terse statement, was issued by the office of the Chief Minister, Dr Lemoa Sebe.

The Chief Minister has studied the consolidation proposals and is preparing a memo on them for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. He has no further comment, his spokesman said.

The Ciskei's disappointment centres on the exclusion of two areas, the Hogback farming and forest lands, and the Berlin industrial area.

The Berlin area, outside East London, has caused controversy since millions of rand were spent in the early 1970s to set up its infrastructure to sustain dozens of factories.

Only a handful of factories have actually been located there, and dozens of hectares of serviced land and roads are lying unused.

Dr Sebe has long had his eye on the Berlin industrial area, because of his territory's enormous shortage of jobs and because thousands of Ciskei families are likely to be resettled in the area.

It is understood that dissatisfaction runs deep in the Ciskei Cabinet, which has a longstanding unemployment problem and little in the way of industrial development.

The homeland's Commissioner-General, Mr J J Engelbrecht, said that the South African government would provide a report on the Berlin area.

Their belief is that King William's Town is economically part of Ciskei and could face stagnation if it is not included in the territory as the main town.

The Ciskei Cabinet is convinced that the town will ultimately be ceded to the homeland, and is building its new capital, Bishop, on the outskirts.

The consolidation will leave the town completely surrounded by the Ciskei, except for a narrow strip of land to the east which will link it to the white corridor running from East London to Queenstown.

Eight black spots, mostly in this corridor, including Ginsburg Location, home of the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, are to be removed.

Balfour, Seymour, the Halberg tobacco and citrus co-operatives, and fertile farming land to the north of King William's Town are being incorporated into Ciskei.

Farmers in the Stockenstrom district (where Balfour and Seymour are situated) will be allowed to retain their farms and become Ciskei citizens if they wish, Mr Engelbrecht said.
W. Xaba, said yesterday, with its new boundaries, the acting chief minister, Rev. W. Ciskel was extremely unhappy and ocean to Stromberg says Xaba.

Our claim is land from Fish to Kei.
Resort area to fall under new flag
Farmers prefer a takeover to being on the border

By CLIFF FOSTER

CLEAR evidence of the way in which the homelands policy is sterilising the white farmlands on the borders of the new states was available this week around Balfour, in the Stockenstrom district.

Here the rich farming lands of the beautiful Kat Valley are included in the latest proposals for consolidating the Ciskei, it was officially announced this week.

Yet the proposal has raised barely a murmur of dissent among the farmers involved.

They would much prefer to be incorporated into Ciskei and paid out for their farms rather than left on the border.

Farms left on the border are a target for stock theft and owners find it difficult to interest a buyer if they want to sell out.

"You can accept that as the general opinion here," Mr Roddy Tremere, who farms close to the Katberg Hotel and in other places in Stockenstrom, told Weekend Post.

"If you are left on the border you are stuck in a precarious position. You can be sure there will be stock theft and the value of your property will decline."

The first choice of the farmers was that they should have been left alone completely. But after that their choice was to be included in the consolidation.

Mr Tremere's properties were in the 1975 proposals which drew the boundary line along the dirt road leading through Balfour past the Katberg Hotel.

The new proposals now extend the boundary to include the whole of the Kat Valley right up to the foothills of the mountain range.

Into this area fall farming land and a timber mill owned by Mr Peter Green who also prefers to be incorporated rather than left just outside the border.

His view: "What would our properties be worth if we were on the border? And who is the best buyer? I would rather be paid out now, and I think this is the general opinion."

Although this part of the Kat Valley was not included in the 1975 proposals, most farmers seemed to accept its inclusion this week without surprise.

Had it been left out, six tobacco farmers who belong to the tobacco co-operative would have been isolated from the rest within the Ciskei border.

"With six we could never keep the show going," said Mr Green.

One voice of dissent is that of Mr Charles Frederichs who farms 420 hectares right beneath the mountain.

He said that if the boundary had been drawn along the road past the Katberg Inn the road could then have been patrolled to minimise stock thefts. In some places it will now run along farm fences.

Mr Frederichs is 28 years old with a wife and two children and has been in the valley for five years. Everyone Weekend Post met spoke about the hard work he had put into his farm.

He said one: "He's broken his back for five years creating that farm and you can only sympathise with him."

Mr Frederichs said: "I don't think giving away land is going to solve a thing. The problem lies in giving people work. In a few years' time 75% of the blacks are going to be urban blacks, we are told."

"These are some of the best farming lands we have in the country. They are irreplaceable and we are never going to get back what we have put into them."

"What we need to be creating is industry to provide jobs for the blacks."

Of the border problem, he said: "No matter where the border is you are always going to have border farms."

"People in Post Relief, where the border will now lie, are terribly up in arms about this. How long are these farms going to be there because of the stock theft problem?"

He added: "People tell me that what I have done to my farm in five years no single farmer in this valley has done in a lifetime."

"I could never ask to lease my farm back. When you work a farm and build it up you can never take it over on a lease."

"I haven't a clue where to go, but if I have to start again I will rather take the money and invest it in a house in town and work there. Because you could never go through all this again."

Aside from the farms, hotels and other businesses were this week busy assessing the future.

Mr Neville Higgs, who bought a garage close to the Kat Tavern three years ago, said the consolidation proposals have already affected his business.

"Three years ago I put everything I had into this business. In the last six months my turnover has dropped because farmers have just kept their farms ticking over."

"I'm worried about the affect this is going to have on the valuation they give me because assessors look at the turnover in your books."

"My contention is that I should be valued on the turnover of a year or two back because it's the Government's action that's been responsible for the situation."

At Katberg Hotel, Mrs Rosemary Fuller, running the hotel while her husband was away, said: "When my husband bought this hotel he was told it would not be included in the consolidation."

At Highlands holiday centre nearby, the owner, Mr Cliff Boyle, and his wife Jean, were prepared to view the future with optimism.

"I am philosophical about it because there is nothing we can do about it and I have accepted the inevitable. In many ways we can gain by it," said Mr Boyle.

"I am going to stay. I am determined in that respect," said Mr Boyle. "We are just going to meet the situation as it comes. We feel we have worked this place up and we are not going to give it up easily."

Mrs Boyle said: "The truth is we are happy here. We live with the blacks now and quite honestly we might as well carry on."
ON Sunday, the simmering confrontation between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and the East London area's growing trade union movement finally became fatal.

Ciskeian police opened fire on a crowd of workers at a bus terminus in Mdantsane township, killing a woman worker, identified as Dilswa Roxisa, and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses. Ciskei security chief Major-General Charles Sebe has refused to comment.

Ciskei police opened fire on union members at the weekend, killing at least one person. The incident has highlighted the growing tension in the East London area as Ciskei independence approaches. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports

Death in the Ciskei: the clash that had to happen

Angered

"Between now and December 4", an East London employer told the Rand Daily Mail in the middle of this year, "all hell may break loose. That possibility became a little more real this weekend.

SAAWU officials say workers in East London are angered by the prospect of independence and by continuous Ciskeian action against unionists. Local observers say the atmosphere among workers is "tense" work stoppage calling for a general strike.

And now, in the aftermath of the shootings, a SAAWU official says workers will meet later this week to discuss "further action." While unions will be urging cool heads, the prospect of a serious flare-up is ever present.

Relations between the Ciskei Government — in particular Major-General Sebe and his Chief Minster brother Lemoone — and East London unions have long been uneasy.

The first signs of tension emerged early in 1980 when workers struck at the Ciskei Government-owned Mdantsane Special Organisation.

That led to the first of four detentions for Mr Gqweta, two by Major-General Sebe's Ciskei Central Intelligence Service and two by SA police.

It also coincided with attacks on unionism by the Ciskeian authorities. They have prevented SAAWU from holding meetings in Mdantsane and Chief Lemoone Sebe said unions were not "appropriate" to the Ciskei.

Since then, the Ciskei Government's attempts to curb SAAWU have proceeded apace. Union members have repeatedly been detained under security legislation by Brig Sebe and his men in large numbers.

Two sweeps earlier this year netted nearly 60 members of SAAWU and other unions in the area — 36 were held while alighting from a bus at the same terminus at which Miss Roxisa died.

This action culminated recently in the biggest sweep so far on South African trade unionists, 261 being held in Mdantsane by
Each time Maj-Gen Sebe has charged under the Rui-
ouw Assembly Act or with pub-
lic violence. But there have been few, if any, convictions — the ac-
cused have either been ac-
quitted or charges against
them withdrawn or are still
awaiting trial.

Tension

And then, union officials like Mr Gweta, SAUW vice-
president, have been detained for weeks at a
time.

The tension between the un-
ions and the Ciskei police has, however,
grown as independence ap-
proaches. The Ciskei autho-
rities have made it clear that they
do not want union in an inde-
pendent Ciskei.

One reason may be fear that the unions control an inde-
pendent power base which poses a
threat to the Ciskei government.

On the other hand, Ciskei is a
desperately poor area with little
to keep at bay labour. A Ciskei
manpower plan drawn up last year
makes no bones about the autho-
rity's belief that worker militancy is an obstacle to mar-
ket labor in the "white zone.

And the plan promised a semi-
employment regime with a little
pay and a lot of work. A Ciskei
leader in the town of Xolobeni said that
the plan was looking for workers to do the man-
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ket labor in the "white zone.
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) has, in the past five years, stimulated an investment of about R100 million, according to an announcement today by Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

He said the corporation began its activities in April 1976, with an investment of some R12 million already made in the Ciskei through the Xhosas Development Corporation.

"Today, the activities of the CNDC have already stimulated an investment in the Ciskei of R113 million," he said.

"This investment, he said, had created 12,100 jobs. This meant that the cost per job opportunity was R9,303 — "low by any standards".

Mr Meisenholl said that by applying a multiplying factor of 1½ jobs created outside industry for every one created in industry, and multiplying this by six, the average of a Ciskeian family, it meant that 96,000 people had directly benefited from an improved standard of living because of the CNDC's activities.

"This is what development is all about — improving standards of living, creating a strong middle-class, curbing the outflow of capital from the Ciskei and training the people," Mr Meisenholl said.
Ciskeians will suffer
Tutu warns Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Bishop Desmond Tutu attacked the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, at the weekend for accepting independence.

"Ciskeians will suffer. People are being dumped and left to starve in the Bantustans as if they were rubbish," the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said at a meeting here.

"For his own good, I must warn Sebe that his people will get angry one day. The homeland leaders who have accepted independence are to blame for a lot of our troubles. We are damned in these Bantustans!"

Bishop Tutu said political opposition was not tolerated by homeland governments, who succeeded in retaining power by jailed the opposition during elections.

He attacked the division of blacks into ethnic groups.

"By some strange alchemy, all African whites, whether they be English, Afrikaans, French, Dutch or German can cohere together, while Xhosa alone are divided into two groups."

The Bishop said homeland independence was spurious and fraudulent.

employment.

As aliens, homeland citizens would not be able to claim political rights or any of the prosperity their parents had helped produce.

"If we are going to fight, it will be over the crucial issue of a common citizenship. All our leaders, in exile and on Robben Island, have called for a non-racial South Africa.

"We want political power sharing, not crumbs of concessions from the master's table. Apartheid is totally evil and whites still have time to dismantle this abhorrent system."

Bishop Tutu said he advocated peaceful change, although it was argued that the response to non-violent negotiations was bullets, teargas and detention without trial.

He urged blacks not to despair, because they were already victorious. "Our liberation is certain, but we must be patient."

Bishop Tutu called on churches in South Africa to stand up and be counted. "Neutrality maintains the status quo and is therefore tantamount to siding with the oppressor. The church must be the voice of the voiceless, and support the oppressed and the poor."

— DDR.
humanity—suffrage

Communism is
Ciskei may call off independence in view of the land consolidation deal offered by the South African Government, says the homeland's Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W M Xaba.

Mr Xaba said the land offer made by the South African government had "stripped naked" the package deal demanded by Ciskei as a pre-condition to independence.

"The nation will now have to decide whether we will go ahead with independence," he said in a weekend interview.

"All the cabinet ministers have been out holding meetings with the rural chiefs about the land deal."

Mr Xaba, who is chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, is Acting Chief Minister while Chief Lennox Sebe is in Bloemfontein on undisclosed business.

He spoke with bitterness of the way the South African Government had dictated terms to Ciskei.

"We are most unfortunate that our forefathers were robbed of their land by the British. We must now negotiate with the Afrikaners, who are speaking from a position of power," he said.

"What can we expect from the whites when they are dealing with the black man in South Africa? The white man will always favour himself.

"Under the apartheid policy we have learnt that we can never expect anything from the whites while they are in a position of power."

Mr Xaba said: "Not a single piece of the package deal demanded by the Ciskei had been granted by the government." Greater Ciskei stretches from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg Mountains," he said.

"We felt that if all the homelands took independence they could then regroup and speak with one voice."

Mr Xaba said the South African Government had not even negotiated the package deal. It had merely dictated. — Own Correspondent
Killer blaze 00 5.1.53
wrecks Gqweta home

EAST LONDON — The home of the parents of Mr. Thozamile Gqweta, the president of SAWU, burnt to the ground, killing his uncle and seriously burning his mother.

Mr. Gqweta said the house, which is in Peetton near King William's Town, was destroyed in the blaze which occurred at about midnight on Saturday.

He said his uncle, Mr. King Gqweta, was burnt to death and his mother, Mrs. Nonhlanhla Elsie Gqweta, was admitted to Grey Hospital in King William's Town with serious burns. She was later transferred to Frere Hospital.

A spokesman at Frere Hospital said no one with the name of Gqweta had been admitted but that a Mrs. Nomenile Metj, 60, had been transferred from Grey Hospital on Sunday with serious burns.

A spokesman for the Zwelithsha police said yesterday evening the files were locked up and he could not check up on the case until today.

Mr. Gqweta said his uncle would be buried on Sunday. — DDR
EAST LONDON — Mr Thoramile Gwveta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawwu), has called on Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, to stay out of labour matters.

He was commenting on a speech at the weekend in which General Sebe said the strike at the Dunlop Flooring factory, in which 500 workers lost their jobs, was initiated by Sawwu.

General Sebe said Sawwu had told the workers that they should be given back their pensions because when the Ciskei became independent the Ciskei Government would gain possession and control of the money. Mr Gwveta said it was "absolute rubbish" to say Sawwu had initiated the pensions issue. He said labour unrest over pensions was being felt throughout the country, among non-Sawwu factories and even unorganised factories.

"The Dunlop strike was never initiated by Sawwu members. Non-union members were in the forefront because union members do not want to give management an excuse to victimise them.

"Many of the workers came to Sawwu after the strike and we tried to organise them where we could."

Mr Gwveta asked why General Sebe had so much to say on the subject of labour because "where does a policeman feature in the whole labour scene?"

Mr Gwveta said the problem with strikes such as the one at Dunlop was that management refused to speak with the elected union of the workers or even to the workers themselves.

Management won't even discuss the issue — its only means of communication with the workers is to leave a message on the noticeboard. What options does it leave the workers?"

Mr Gwveta said it was clear from General Sebe's version of the Dunlop strike that he was protecting the employers. "Why has he not asked the workers what happened?"

Spokesmen for management were unavailable for comment yesterday evening. — DDR
Cisker Independence is Spurious and Fraudulent—Tu

[Signature] 3/4/1815
Charles Sebe takes a swing at Saawu

WORKERS at the Dunlop factory in East London went on strike recently because they were told they would not receive their pensions after the Ciskei became independent, according to a senior Ciskei official.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major General Sebe, was addressing a high school gathering at the weekend after a pre-independence celebration at Tshatsha near King William’s Town.

In a copy of his speech released in Pretoria, he accused members of the SA Allied Workers Union employed at the factory of initiating the strike.

SEBE: Ciskei reveals fallacy.

"What is interesting is that those people demanded all the workers should be given back their pension contributions because they said when Ciskei became independent the Government would gain possession and control of this money. They said this knowing full well that this is a fallacy of the first order. They know that no Government, whether Ciskeian or South African, is legally entitled to pension money meant for the benefit of the workers in their later years in life."

General Sebe said the sole aim of some SAAWU members was to cause chaos in the country regardless of whether this resulted in people going hungry or destitute when they lost their means of making a living.

"They know that this will result in the intimidation and terrorising of those who want to go to work, as in the Dunlop case this brings instability to the country. Meanwhile, hundreds of families will be going hungry, and this is exactly what communism thrives on," he said. — Sapa.
Ciskei Celebrations for Foreign Guests - 105

King Williams Town - Views from the Royal Entrance to the Ciskei Independence celebrations.
Americans, Chinese setting up two new industries in Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two new industries, to a total of R2.4 million and employing more than 400 Ciskeians, are to be established at Dimbaza by American and Taiwanese interests.

An agreement between the American-based International Stretch Products company and the Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) for the establishment of a R1.6 million operation in Dimbaza, was signed yesterday.

Mr Martin Cohen, chairman of the American company, personally attended the signing and commented that his company had invested in Ciskei because it was considered a stable and sound investment area.

The Dimbaza factory, which will manufacture braided polypropylene cord and macrame products, will operate under the name of Ocean State Cordage Mills (Pty) Ltd. The 1 500 square metre factory building is rapidly nearing completion and production of the polypropylene cord should begin in late December or early January next year.

The cord operation is expected to reach full production in seven months, manufacturing some 25 500 lbs per week, while it will take about three months to get the macrame plant on stream. When both operations are running at full capacity, the company will employ about 370 Ciskeians.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said that the establishment of the company in Dimbaza was a significant achievement for Ciskei.

"Ten of the 33 industries already established in Dimbaza have overseas interests in them or are owned by overseas concerns," he said. The countries represented include, among others, Germany, America, England, Taiwan and Holland.

Of the 22 applications being investigated by the CNDC, 12 were from overseas companies. "During the past year, foreign investors have shown a tremendous interest in Ciskei as a potential investment area," Chief Sebe said.

The interest was due primarily to the good concessions on offer, the relatively cheap electricity and water, the stable and enthusiastic work force and the lack of excessive pollution control measures which stifled industrial development.

The other new industry, Ciskei Padlocks, a R0.8 million industry which will employ 56 Ciskeians at full production, is the second Taiwanese company to be established in Dimbaza.

The interest shown by firms in Taiwan in the investment potential of the Ciskei stems directly from recent visits to the Far East by Chief L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, and a top flight delegation of Cabinet ministers, departmental secretaries and the general manager of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, Mr F. S. Meisenholl.

Chief Sebe said that other Taiwanese companies had expressed a desire to invest in the Ciskei and that nine applications were being investigated.

Ciskei Padlocks will manufacture a wide range of padlocks and diverse minor hardware articles such as rivets and hinges.

The company's machinery is scheduled to arrive at the East London harbour in late November from Taiwan. Production is expected to begin in April next year and the firm will immediately employ 30 Ciskeians.

"Actually there is a growing awareness of the Ciskei and its vast potential, especially in America, France and Taiwan," Mr Meisenholl said. "The fact that there will soon be two Taiwanese companies operational in Dimbaza and that there are nine other companies, wholly owned or which have overseas interests in them, already in production in the Ciskei, makes our task of industrial recruitment and establishment so much easier," he added.
Sebe: labour is CCIS priority

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It was a display of ignorance to tell the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) to stay out of labour matters, the Director General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr Thozama Gqwetha, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu), in which Mr Gqwetha had asked where a policeman featured in the whole labour scene. Mr Gqwetha had been reacting to an accusation by General Sebe that Sawu members had initiated a recent strike at the Dunlop factory in East London by telling workers the Ciskei would gain control of their pension money after independence.

"He does not have his priorities straight," General Sebe said yesterday.

"He forgets my work is to maintain law and order and the integrity and stability of the state.

"He does not realise that labour is one of the priorities of this organisation (the CCIS), because labour is one of the targets of the communists, as was stated by Engels and Trotsky the founders of communism.

He wanted to warn the people of Mdantsane against infiltration by communist elements through the labour front, General Sebe said.

"We have to probe into labour. We know what happened at Dunlop. We had to acquaint ourselves with that subject," General Sebe said. — DDR
Rescuer tells of blaze at Gqweta home

EAST LONDON — A tribeswoman, Mrs N. Dyantyi, of Peckton near here described how she forced open a locked door to rescue a neighbour, Mrs N. Gqweta, from a blazing inferno at the weekend.

The blaze seriously burnt Mrs Gqweta, the mother of the president of the South African Afro-Workers Union (Snawu), Mr Thebomile Gqweta, and killed her uncle, Mr King Gqweta.

Mrs Dyantyi said she was woken up at midnight by her son, Mr Boyisani Dyantyi, who told her there was a fire next door.

"I jumped out of bed in my nightie and went out to investigate," she said.

"I saw flames coming out of the windows. I tried to open the door but it was locked and I had to kick it open. Hot smoke came out searching my body and I had to retreat for a while.

"I crouched inside and tried to pull Mrs Gqweta by her clothes, but they were burnt and I then dragged her out by her legs," she said.

"Had I known Mr Gqweta was there as well I might have saved his life as well."

She said she had raised an alarm. By the time people arrived all the belongings in the house were burnt out and nothing could be salvaged.

Mrs Zwandile Muty, sister of the man who was burnt to death, said she had gone there to visit Mr Gqweta. She said the gruesome remains of the body were discovered the following morning.

The remains of the body were taken away by the police. Mr Gqweta will be buried at his home on Sunday.

Police are still investigating the incident but at this stage no foul play is suspected, according to Major W. Brown, the public relations officer for the police in the Border.

He said the dead man had been identified as Mr King Nlanqcem Mety.
Judges dismiss Ciskei case

Staff Reporter

AN application to stop Parliament from passing legislation to clear the way for Ciskean independence, before drafting a petition from the Cape Province, was dismissed with costs by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock, with Mr Justice Vos concurrence, ruled that, contrary to a submission on behalf of two Ciskeans, Parliament was not bound to get the Cape’s petition before passing the legislation.

Counsel for the two men (Mr. Ford Mpingana and Mr. Walter Zwelitsha) had argued that Section 114 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act specified that such a petition had to be made to Parliament before the boundaries of a province could be changed.

The respondents were the Prime Minister, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, and the 11 members of Parliament. In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr. Justice De Kock ruled that Parliament was entirely within its competency to amend the Constitution of the country and that the provisions contained in Section 114 related to the entrenched clauses of the Constitution.

The legislative power of Parliament was untrammelled and unencumbered, except for the special provisions contained in Section 114 relating to the entrenched clauses of the Constitution.

Mr. Justice De Kock also ruled that the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the enactment of a Bill or to grant a declaratory order questioning the validity of proceedings in Parliament with regard to proposed legislation would be an encroachment upon the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament.

In a dissentient judgment, Mr. Justice Vos said the court had no jurisdiction where constitutional rights were not involved.

The following excerpt may be thought of as being special-case.

In this judgment, a new technique for handling title documents described later, the following types may be introduced into a program title of mail-

a. ASSEMBLED source program
b. ASSEMBLED source program
c. ASSEMBLED source program

Typical source language elements are the following:

- Absolute binary element (ABS)

For his and this element

- = cycle is not variable

by - cycle be maintained

/this same element

- multiple data copies

The element contained within a program title are of the following system:

- No source storage. These programs are produced and maintained by the computer system and the current title of the program on receipt. These are called absolute other parameters which at the date of

2-29
Positive action needed to maintain peace — Sebe

EAST LONDON — Positive and immediate action was required if peace was to be preserved and supporters of peaceful change maintain their initiative, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said at a Ciskei Business Conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Chief Sebe was addressing businessmen on problems facing the Ciskei in the light of prevailing conditions in the homeland and South Africa at present.

In a speech which covered the development of Ciskei and its history, its potential and scope for development, he said any attack he faced today would come to white South Africans tomorrow.

He said the only way to beat any such attacks was to provide work and food for his people.

Explaining why there were problems today he said: “To a people denied political expression in terms of the normal democratic process, the gun is very often seen as a relevant alternative.”

He added that the view that the adoption of this type of alternative might often lead to Marxist exploitation carried little weight among his people because the counter-argument was that political domination through Marxism could hardly be worse than domination in some other guise.

“It is often argued that things could be harder than they are at the moment and that with a gun one is at least doing something positive.”

He said this ideology was widely held but there was still a majority of Ciskeians who supported the way of peaceful change.

Sitting back and hoping that tomorrow the South African Government would offer a new alternative which was more acceptable was not a philosophy of peace and a shrewdness and philosophy and philo- sophers had no place in the black realities of the present.

“While South Africa often sits blissfully unaware of the type of forces I am referring to, the magnitude of such activities or their objectives, but I am in the front line.”

Turning to the state of politics in the Ciskei he said calling Ciskei a one-party state was ignoring the truth.

“We have an opposition, unqualified, ruthless and by no means lacking in courage.

“White whites sit in the safety of their cities and use their newspapers to glaze over the evidence of occasional bomb explo-
sions, shrugging their shoulders at an occasional disruption of power, a policeman shot here or there — a shop window shattered — while all that is happening, I am living there with the perpetrators of these acts as my neighbours,” he said.

He had identified himself as an enemy of such forces, adding that he said as few of his people were high up in the list for elimination.

“Believe I am the target today but you are the ultimate target, you are the eventual goal.”

He said the way of peace and co-operation in South Africa had to be seen to be succeeding in order to survive. The man in the street in Ciskei must be made to believe it was in his interest to support Chief’s political initiatives because for such people there was only the alternative of the gun.

“It is our duty to demonstrate to him that today is better than yesterday and that tomorrow will be better than today,” he said.

Ciskei had been a political honeypot for many years, Chief Sebe added.

“The PAC, ANC and Saso had their origins there.

“Unemployment is that area is running at a level higher than in any other area in South Africa.”

He said statistics spoke of 17 per cent which he regarded as ridiculous.

“The people who are not working are my neighbours, the people next door, the people down the street, people who have been unemployed for so long that they no longer even look for employment. The situation is ripe for exploitation. Communism breeds on hunger and poverty.

He said although something had been done to stem the tide what was required was that the boys and girls who left the country daily to return with guns and bombs must be given a future other- wise the trickles would become a stream and the stream a flood that would engulf the country.

“If you support the way of peaceful change I need you and I need you desperat-

“There are only 30 fac-

tories in Ciskei after years of struggle, a few thousand jobs, a hopeless drop in an ocean.

“We need a few thousand jobs a month and 30 factories a year would come near to solving some of the problems, Chief Sebe said.

With Chief Sebe were the Ciskei Minister of the Interior Chief L. W. Ma-

Sebe, the general mana-
gger of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr. F. Meisenholl, the Director General of the Ciskei President, Mr. Graham Map-

Sebe, and Mr. L. Douglas Brown of Dimbaza Foundation.

Chief Lennox Sebe (right) shares a joke with Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Meisenholl before leaving for Johannesburg yesterday.
Gweta's mother dies from burns

EAST LONDON — Nomentile Mienie Gweta, the mother of Mr Thozamile Gweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), died in Frere Hospital yesterday.

Mrs Gweta died of injuries sustained in a fire which destroyed her house in the Peelton location near King William's Town on Saturday. Her brother, Mr King Gweta, died in the blaze.

Mr Thozamile Gweta said yesterday his mother had died at 11 am. She was moved from Grey Hospital in King William's Town to Frere Hospital on Sunday suffering from serious burns.

Mr Gweta said his mother would be buried with his uncle at Peelton on Sunday. — DDR.
EAST LONDON — The Ciskei’s view on the whole question of consolidation had been put to the Prime Minister, Mr P W. Botha, in a memorandum sent to him, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said here yesterday.

Chief Sebe was asked to comment on what his government, which had openly stated it was not happy with the final consolidation plans, was doing about it.

"I am afraid we cannot say much on that for the time being because we have sent this memo to the Prime Minister and we are hoping to get his reaction to it next week," Chief Sebe said.

He said the memorandum was straightforward and was aimed at finding means to alleviate the present high unemployment rate in Ciskei.

"This unemployment rate is a great security threat to us all," he said.

"When people are disgruntled they will start with us in the black areas but will ultimately get to the whites," he added.

DDR: Positive action needed.

Page 23
CAPE TOWN — An application to stop Parliament from passing legislation to clear the way for Ciskeian independence, before first receiving a petition from the Cape Province, was dismissed with costs by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock, with Mr Justice Vox concurring, ruled that, contrary to a submission on behalf of two Ciskeians, Parliament was not bound to get the Cape’s petition before passing the legislation.

Counsel for the two men (Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaisel Zwelihle) had argued that Section 114 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act specified that such a petition had to be made to Parliament before the boundaries of a province could be changed.

The respondents were the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, and the 177 Members of Parliament. In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice De Kock said it was “entirely within the competence of Parliament” to amend the section, and if it passed legislation without observing the provisions of Section 114, such legislation had to be regarded as an “implied amendment” of the section.

The legislative power of Parliament was untramelled and unfettered, except for the special provisions contained in Section 118 relating to the entrenched clauses of the Constitution.

Section 114, which professed to prevent Parliament from altering provincial boundaries except on petition from the province concerned, was “legally ineffectual.” Further, any attempt to invoke the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the enactment of a bill or to grant a declaratory order questioning the validity of proceedings in Parliament with regard to proposed legislation, would be nugatory.

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EAST LONDON — The South African Government's decision on the boundaries of the Ciskei had been taken to create jobs and development in the shortest time possible, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piel Koornhof, said yesterday.

He admitted that the Ciskei Government had expressed "some dissatisfaction" with the consolidation decision but added that he was convinced they would understand the reason if investment was attracted and jobs created.

In an interview, Dr Koornhof also said the government's decision would "conclude the consolidation proposals".

Dr Koornhof said: "The prime purpose has been to take a decision which will enable the Ciskei and that region to create over the shortest possible time space the maximum number of jobs.

"The decisions have been motivated by a desire to bring certainty to the region and, so far, this had been the case, Dr Koornhof said.

"The third motivation in order to achieve these two objectives has been all along to take decisions which will bring stability and security to that region — underto remove uncertainty," he said.

The decision had only been taken after in-depth investigations — "because we considered them to be very important decisions" — by both the Department of Co-operation and Development and the planning section of the Prime Minister's department.

All the decisions had been motivated by a desire to bring certainty to the region and, so far, this had been the case, Dr Koornhof said.

"As I have indicated we want to bring about certainty for the white and black people in the region. We have said these will conclude the consolidation proposals."

He explained that the removal of black spots and project situated areas, such as Ninoplaats, would now be conducted in terms of the guidelines which he had announced at the Transvaal congress of the National Party this week.

The main focus of these guidelines would be on development.

"Through planning committees involving both blacks and whites we will have it properly development oriented.

"That could become a very important instrument for development if it is handled well and if there is the necessary cooperation which I am sure will be there," Dr Koornhof said.

"If we can do that we should be able to get the sort of development that we want and that we need," he said.
An article published in the Independence Pigillion below.

**Title:** Accident disrupts celebrations

**Date:** 01/11/1985

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Accident disrupts celebrations.
Nursing staff on board the float of the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital float.
Ggewta calms crowd at funeral

PEELTON - The president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr. Thozamile Ggeweta, calmed an angry crowd at the funeral of his mother and uncle here yesterday.

The crowd was milling around members of the Ciskei security police and protesting against the arrest of one of the mourners.

The crowd had surged forward to try to release Mr. Butanyana Tokota from their custody.

The incident occurred during the funeral service of Mrs. Nomawana Else Ggeweta and Mr. King Ggeweta.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners, including some from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban and Bloemfontein.

Mourners from Mdantsane and East London came in a fleet of vehicles to pay their last tribute.

Mrs. Ggeweta and Mr. Ggeweta were burnt to death when their house here was destroyed by fire last week.

Messages of condolences read at the funeral included some from the management of factories and firms in East London, all expressing sympathy with Mr. Thozamile Ggeweta and members of his family.

Mr. Tokota said he borrowed a pen from a friend and was writing a message on the palm of his hand when the security police came forward and tried to take him to a car. He protested and wanted to know why he was being taken away.

He showed the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. This drew the attention of the mourners who became angry and surged forward, milling around the security men demanding to know why they were taking Mr. Tokota away.

Mr. Ggeweta left his seat as chief mourner to plead with the crowd to be calm. They responded immediately and Mr. Tokota was released from the custody of the security police.

The security police left when the mourners left the cemetery. - DDR.
Mgwali residents agree to move

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Residents of the 125-year-old black settlement of Mgwali had to agree to be moved to the Ciskei so that “their aspirations can be fulfilled”, according to the deputy Prime Minister of the Ciskei, the Rev M M Xaba.

He said Ciskei’s policy was that it would not take part in forced removals, but if these had already been decided on by the South African Government — as in the case of Mgwali — the Ciskei would see that people were not simply dumped as in the past.

“We are working on an infrastructure at Frankfort for the Mgwali people and will have water supplies, schools, and clinics ready for them,” Mr Xaba said.

He and the Chief Minister, Chief Lemoas Sehe, had told residents that they would have to agree in principle to being moved “so that their aspirations could be fulfilled”.

Mr Xaba said this meant that the people be agreeing not to oppose the move, would have an opportunity to involve themselves in the negotiations directly with the South African authorities, and with laying down conditions.

Sceptical

He said all residents who owned land at Mgwali would be given land at Frankfort.

An expert on Ciskei settlement, Mr Nancey Chilton of the Rhodes University political science department, said that on the basis of past performance, she was sceptical about promises to compensate the people moved from Mgwali.

A whole community in almost exactly comparable circumstances had been moved from Humansdorp to Keiskammaheek in the Ciskei — and plunged into rural poverty.

“From a situation in which they had some access to the markets of production, they have been thrown back into a situation of extreme distress taking back to Humansdorp to find employment,”

She said that to move a settled community like Mgwali without offering long-term support and assistance at the other end was to deal it a “death blow”.

“It is a community with a long tradition and valuable agricultural land which is being moved to an area where there is no water, where large numbers have already been moved into high density rural settlements and where they will inevitably have to become migrants in order to survive.”

Letters to MP

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Mostert, said he had received several letters from Mgwali residents asking him to intervene and stop the removal.

“These leave me in no doubt that the people are heartbroken at having to go to a place to which they are opposed to any forced removal, but to uproot a stable, self-sufficient community like Mgwali is doubly offensive.”

While some tried to justify the removal of impoverished squatters from white farms, there was no way Mgwali could be justified, as the move would clearly leave them worse off.

As far as he had been able to ascertain, the people of Mgwali got on amicably with their white farming neighbours.

“There have been the odd problems with dogs from the white settlement attacking sheep, but these problems can be resolved and can in no way compare with the enormous problem created by the dislocation of an entire population into bitterness that will follow.”
Woman shot in Mdantsane claims union

EAST LONDON — A woman was said to have been shot dead in Mdantsane yesterday afternoon.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr. Eric Mntonga, said the incident happened after mourners returned from the funeral of Mr. Phakamile Goweta's mother and uncle.

Mr. Goweta is the president of Saawu.

Mr. Mntonga said workers had reported to him that as they got off the bus, singing, police appeared in Land Rovers.

"The workers were ordered to disperse and when they did not do so, the police opened fire and the workers ran away," he said.

"I was told that the workers fought back with bottles and stones and that about five or six were arrested."

He said he did not know the name of the woman who had been shot, but his information was that she was a worker at an East London factory.

Mr. Dan Mrwebi, a Daily Dispatch reporter that while he was waiting for a bus at the 20th February bus stop, he saw a girl hit by bullets.

He said the girl was not part of the crowd of unionists who had alighted from the bus singing trade union songs.

Mr. Mrwebi said he had not been part of the singing crowd either. He was returning from the Saule shopping complex when the shooting started.

"I do not know how Land other people were missed by the bullets. Some went past my ears, and I was very frightened. I did not know what to do so I just stood there."

Another eyewitness, who declined to reveal his name, said that as the mourners walked towards the bus stops for the feeder services to various areas, they were singing trade union songs, holding up clenched fists and shouting "amandla."

He said one man was arrested as they went past a police contingent that had been watching the scene. The workers protested, and shots were fired.

The Daily Dispatch was unable to get confirmation of a death from the authorities at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital last night.

A policeman at the Mdantsane police station refused to comment. He said the station commander would be available today. — DDR

Funeral report, page 11.
Lawyers differ over Ciskei rights clause

JOHANNESBURG — Two lawyers yesterday differed over the merits of the inclusion of a declaration of fundamental rights in the Ciskei's independence constitution.

The declaration asserts the right of all Ciskeians to life, liberty and security, to protection against torture and cruel or degrading punishment, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to peaceful association with people of their own choice.

But the constitution then adds: "No law of the National Assembly shall be declared invalid by a court of law by virtue of the fact that it contravenes (any of these) provisions."

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies here, said: "This clause undermines the whole value of the declaration of rights and will make the Ciskei bill of rights as ineffective as that of the Soviet Union."

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, disagreed. "There is much to be said for not having judicial control," he said.

Professor Dugard is the author of a book on the erosion of the rule of law, and, with it, human rights in South Africa. Professor Wiechers is a constitutional adviser to the Ciskei government.

While conceding that in ideal circumstances it would be preferable to have a judicially enforceable declaration of rights, Professor Wiechers made the following arguments in favour of having one which could not be policed by the courts:

- It would prevent tension between the executive and the judiciary, which in some African countries resulted in the overthrow of the constitution and with it the declaration of rights. Lesotho started its independence in 1966 with a legally enforceable bill of rights.
- It could serve as a universally-inspired moral guideline to the nation's legislators and administrators. The European Convention of Human Rights was not legally enforceable in Britain but was not without influence.

Apart from its unenforceable declaration of human rights, the Ciskei's independence constitution contains another potentially controversial clause.

Unlike the independence constitutions of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, it does not provide for an equal number of popularly elected and nominated members in the National Assembly.

The ratio of popularly elected to nominated members is 22 to 39. Nominated members include 33 chiefs, one paramount chief and five members nominated by the President for their special knowledge, qualification or experience.

The five need not be Ciskeian citizens nor registered voters. They may not, however, vote on matters discussed in the National Assembly.

Apart from the power to appoint five non-citizens to the Assembly, the President is empowered to appoint five Cabinet Ministers who "need not be or become members of the National Assembly." These five should be people with special knowledge, qualifications or experience." — DDC.
Cops clash with mourners

CISKEI police were yesterday still unable to confirm weekend reports that a black woman had been shot dead during a clash between funeral mourners and police at Mdantsane near East London yesterday.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Eric Matonga, claimed last night that a female factory worker from East London had died when police opened fire to disperse stone-throwing mourners.

He said the police had appeared unexpectedly in Landrovers as a crowd of mourners returning from the funeral of a relative of SAAWA president, Mr Thozamile Gqweza, disembarked from buses in Mdantsane.

Mr Matonga claimed the police ordered the crowd to disperse, a clash ensued and the woman was shot as mourners fled.

Mdantsane police confirmed this morning that a clash had occurred between police and mourners, but denied that any shots had been fired. A spokesman at Ciskei police headquarters had no knowledge of any shooting.

He said the reports would be investigated.
Ultimatum by trade unions: Curb Ciskei police

The South African Allied Workers' Union, the African Food and Canners' Workers' Union, local branch, and the General Workers' Union warned in a statement that "the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation." The unions said they had often pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant tension and harassment of the workers' leaders.

"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not interfere and discipline the Ciskei authorities the consequences will be disastrous. Whether they like it or not the South African authorities are forced to recognize the tension generated by the deepen opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence."

"The South African Government must recognize that the power base of the workers rests in their organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full scale confrontation in the factory, they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence."

EAST LONDON. — Three trade union leaders have called on the South African authorities to discipline the Ciskei police or face disastrous consequences.

The South African Allied Workers' Union, the African Food and Canners' Workers' Union, local branch, and the General Workers' Union warned in a statement that "the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation."

The unions said they had often pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant tension and harassment of the workers' leaders.

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"The South African Government must recognize that the power base of the workers rests in their organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full scale confrontation in the factory, they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence."
Tensions rise after Ciskei police shooting

BY STEVEN FRIEDMAN

SIMMERING tensions between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and trade unions reached boiling point over the weekend when Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of workers in Mdantsane township near East London, killing one and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses.

The workers were returning from the King William’s Town funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the SA Allied Workers’ Union, Mr Thozamiile Gqweza. The two died when their house caught fire.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sobe, refused to comment on the shootings.

And, in another development likely to increase tensions, the Ciskei authorities announced they had actively begun recruiting workers to replace strikers fired from the Dunlop Flooring factory in East London.

The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 4.

The authorities in Ciskei have increased action against unionists as independence nears and unionists warned of growing worker tension in the area.

Gathered

Our East London correspondent reports that about 5,000 workers gathered near King William’s Town on Sunday for the Gqweza funeral. Ciskei security police under a senior CBIS officer arrived and attempted to arrest a worker.

The mourners then began “manhandling” the officer. Mr. Gqweza intervened and calmed the crowd.

At the end of the funeral, workers boarded buses and travelled back to Mdantsane, which is just outside East London but officially part of Ciskei.

According to eye-witnesses, workers alighted from the buses with raised clenched fists, singing union songs. They were met by Ciskei police who ordered them to disperse.

They refused and police opened fire. One young woman worker was killed and several other people injured in the hail of bullets, they said.

Maj-Gen Sobe said he was not prepared to comment, except to deny that several people had been injured. Asked if he was denying that one person had been killed, he again refused to comment.

Tensions

Hospital sources confirmed the death of one woman, but did not reveal her name. Workers, however, identified her as Miss Diliwasa Ruxiao.

Tensions have also been raised by a weekend statement by Ciskei’s Minister of Agriculture, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, inviting 250 workers to apply for jobs vacated when about 500 workers at Dunlop Flooring were sacked after a recent strike.

He congratulated Dunlop on its stand against “evil righteousness” and urged workers to apply at the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service offices.

Three East London unions, SAWU; the General Workers’ Union and the African Food and Clothing Workers’ Union, last night issued a statement on the shooting.

They said it marked “a new sinister stage in relations between workers and the State in South Africa” and added that reforms of labour law and “progressive management initiatives” were being “severely undermined by continued police harassment of workers”.

*See Page 11*
Tensions in the Chicken

By Dow Poteet
Security chief tells why EL job seekers were screened

STAR 10/11/8

EAST LONDON — More than 150 job seekers had been screened by the Cikel Central Intelligence Services and sent to the Dunlop factory in East London yesterday.

The chief of the CCIS, General Charles Sebe, said the job seekers had been responding to a call by the Cikel Agricultural Ministry urging unemployed people to apply for 250 vacancies at the factory.

These had occurred after a strike over pensions two weeks ago.

Asked why the Cikel Government had involved itself in "sorting out" workers, General Sebe said he had learned that many workers had taken jobs at Car Distributors' Assembly.

"Management was unaware that these people had lost their jobs over a strike," he said.

"What followed was a strike at CDA. Now industrialists realise the need for screening prospective workers."

His department is committed to "eliminating" this element by working with industrialists in ensuring a healthy atmosphere in local factories.

"It depends on the will of each of us in establishing a cooperative relationship with the workers," Mr Sasa Nikolana, the vice-president of SAAWU, yesterday asked. "What happened to the Cikel Manoeuvre Development Centre through which management was trying to recruit workers?"

"How can a government which serves the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?"
Shooting marks new stage in relations-unions

EAST LONDON — The reporting of an alleged shooting involving workers returning from the Gqokota family funeral on Sunday marked a new and sinister stage in the relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities. Three trade unions said in a joint statement yesterday:

The statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union local branch said the unions had constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant detention and harassment of the workers' leaders.

"These reforms are rendered absolutely meaningless when workers are wantonly shot at by the police — workers who in this instance were returning from mourning the violent death of the mother and the uncle of one of their most respected leaders.

"We should also point out that the shooting was preceded by the most flagrant provocation of the mourners by senior Ciskei police officers at the funeral itself."

"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not intervene and discipline the Ciskei authorities the consequences will be disastrous. Whether they like it or not the South African authorities are forced to recognise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence."

"In the context of this general tension the Ciskei authorities are now taking on the unions in the most vitriolic way possible. The South African Government must recognise that the power base of the workers rests in their organisations in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full-scale confrontation in the factories they should do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence."

"Should the South African Government fail to do this their complicity in the reign of terror in the Ciskei will be there for all to see." — DDR
Sebe: 150 screened for Dunlop

EAST LONDON — More than 150 workers had been screened by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services staff and sent to the Dunlop factory here yesterday, the Director General of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He said the workers had been responding to a call by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, who urged unemployed people to apply at CCIS offices to fill vacancies at the factory.

The vacancies had been created following a strike over pensions at the factory two weeks ago.

Asked whether this would not have negative reaction from other countries when it was known that workers had to go through an intelligence officer to get jobs in factories, he said: "This is not what we are pressing for but in cases where there have been disturbances and work stoppages we are using this system as a short-term solution."

"It depends on the willingness of industrialists to co-operate with us in stamping out this evil," Mr Sisa Nkhalana, the vice-president of Saawa, yesterday described the statements by Mr Xaba and General Sebe as "remarkable."

He asked: "How can a government which serves and protects the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?"
Unemployment fund not for Ciskeians

EAST LONDON — People employed in the Ciskei and Ciskeians who commute to South Africa for work while residing in the Ciskei will cease to be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) when Ciskei attains independence on December 4.

This is stated in a circular sent to all employers in South Africa.

The circular states that a proclamation in the Government Gazette will determine this by December 4.

"Employers in the Ciskei registered with the UIF will therefore not be liable for pay contributions to the fund for any period after independence in respect of employees in Ciskei and should they receive the usual return forms for any month after independence, the forms should be returned with a suitable endorsement," the circular states.

Commuters and persons from Ciskei working as contributors in South Africa under contracts will continue contributing until the expiry of their contracts, if such contracts are in operation at independence.

"A contract of employment does not exceed a year," the circular explains.

All other persons who do not fall into the categories specified above, irrespective of their origin and citizenship, lawfully resident and employed in the Republic of South Africa and who are contributors or liable to contribute to the fund will continue to be contributors.

The circular states that in terms of the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1981, certain rights of people who would be beneficiaries prior to Ciskei becoming independent have been preserved for a period of three years from the date of independence and all contributors or ex-contributors who become unemployed should follow the instructions on the reverse side of the contributors' record cards (UFT4) for their applications for benefits.

The circular instructs employers who employ persons who have ceased to contribute to retain the relevant wage registers.

"The contributors' record cards of such persons must also be retained and handed to them on termination of service."

"Employers should indicate (hereon the periods) employed as contributors and separately the periods employed thereafter as non-contributors to assist claims officers in dealing expeditiously with any benefit claims," the circular states.

Employers are asked to cooperate in expediting these instructions. — JDBR

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**Diagram:**

The diagram is not fully visible or legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a flowchart or a process diagram, possibly related to a language processing or data flow. Due to the incomplete visibility, a detailed description cannot be accurately transcribed.
Transkei releases Ciskei chiefs’ petition on independence

UMTATA — The text of a petition against separate independence for Ciskei, submitted by Ciskei chiefs to the Prime Minister of South Africa five years ago, was released by the Prime Minister of Transkei to the Daily Dispatch yesterday.

The petition was signed by Paramount Chief J. M. Sandile of the AbaThembu Tribe and 11 others, namely the Chiefs and Heads of the Amahlebelebe Tribe, Tyumie, Alice; the Ndlambe Tribe, Mantsane; the Amazini Tribe, Keikama; the Amahlu Tribe, Middledrift; the Amabhelebebe Tribe, Gaga, Alice; the Amazini Tribe, Peddie; the Tyefu Amareledwana Tribe, Peddie; the Amahlu Tribe, Peddie; the Tyefu Tribal Authority, Peddie; the Amabhelebebe Tribe, Peddie; and the Amabhelebebe Tribe, Engenwalii.

The main arguments in the petition were:

1. The Zulu-speakers are related by blood to the Thembu Tribe in the Transkei, and the so-called Ciskei is an integral part of the Zulu homeland. The Ciskei and the Transkei are one. There are no two separate states.

2. In terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act 1959, the Nkosazana Unit comprises the Ciskei and the Transkei. The two areas are intended to constitute one government. As a result, the Ciskei has lost senior officials in its government departments through resignations. This has created low standards.

3. Since the establishment in 1975, opposition party leaders have challenged election in the Zweithsha constituency. The intention to challenge the whole election was not realised due to the high cost of litigation.

4. At elections and at meetings held by the ruling party, innocent people have been assaulted and the people of the Ciskei are, as a result, living in a state of fear.

5. The township of Zweithsha is inhabited by about 30 per cent of residents whose original home is in the Transkei and the township of Mantsane has about 70 per cent such residents. Various forms of pressure were brought to bear upon these people. They have been threatened with eviction or loss of certain rights unless they take up Ciskei citizenship, whereas Ciskeis living in the Transkei retain their citizenship and are not made to suffer in any manner. All this has aggravated the worsening of already strained relations between the Ciskei and the Transkei.

6. The Ciskei Cabinet is threatening to depose any chief who does not support the ruling party. In the meantime, such chiefs are subjected to various forms of humiliation and insults. Civil servants who are members or active supporters of the ruling party are never promoted and have to face threats of dismissal and very inconvenient transfers from their posts.

7. In normal times, it would be difficult to appreciate how very large sums of money can be spent on administering a duplicated system of government over two areas which eventually must form up into one government, a situation which is unbelievable in the days of inflation. The cost of seven government departments in the Transkei and an identical situation in the Ciskei is frightening to imagine.

8. The unbridled utterances of the cabinet ministers in the Ciskei, insulting the leaders of the Transkei and of the South African Government, have been a source of embarrassment to the Ciskei. The government has adopted the polls, the people of the Ciskei have given up any hope of ever removing the present government from office.

9. Mr Sebe, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, has, upon himself powers of a paramount chief over all chiefs in the Ciskei. But the government has not consulted its Legislative Assembly about the intentions of the Transkei Government, although we feel it should have been consulted about the proper thing to do.

10. It is our considered opinion that in the future, the possibility of a military confrontation between the Cabinet of the Transkei and the Ciskei cannot be ruled out.

11. When the Transkei Cabinet approached the Ciskei Cabinet for the discussion of the principles that would possibly lead to the amalgamation of the two areas, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei snubbed the Chief Minister of the Transkei. As a result, relations between the two governments have since been strained. The Ciskei Cabinet has never consulted its Legislative Assembly about the intentions of the Transkei Government, although we feel it should have been consulted about the proper thing to do.

12. It is our considered opinion that in the future, the possibility of a military confrontation between the Cabinet of the Transkei and the Ciskei cannot be ruled out.

13. We have tested the views of the Ciskei people individually and at our meetings, and the consensus of opinion is that the two Xhosa separate areas should be amalgamated into one state. This will appear realistic to the outside world. It would be far less convenient and less costly to accommodate such amalgamation into the Independence Constitution now before Transkei independence is officially declared than at any stage later.
GRAHAMSTOWN — The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be represented at the Ciskei independence festivities because the church does not consider it an occasion for rejoicing.

The Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev Kenneth Oram, said yesterday he did not want this construed as a "negative response".

His reason for non-participation included:

White people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one but Khosa-speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations, Ciskei and Transkei.

A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings affecting the lives of thousands, notably in the white corridor, lay ahead in the cause of the consolidation of Ciskei and white self-preservation.

"Such removals will cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment. In this way South Africa's unemployment problem will apparently be solved by sweeping it under the carpet, in effect into Ciskei and Transkei," said Bishop Oram.

More serious, still, one of the main objects of the exercise was to deprive blacks who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and farms of South Africa, and who would continue to work there, of their South African citizenship.

"The door is to be closed firmly and permanently on this one day being taken as a synod, the chapter, the bishop's advisory body, and be clear in their minds that the church would not be represented officially at the festivities.

I also want to point out that on Sundays the primary duty of Christians is to attend public worship in church rather than political rallies and special services."

He called on all Christians to continue loving and caring for the people of Ciskei and to give them every aid in establishing means of employment and food production to relieve the ever-increasing poverty of an increasing population.

Whether we agree with any government's policy and whether we as the church condemn any particular policy, it is our duty to uphold in our prayers those in authority, faced always with complicated and difficult decisions.

Bishop Oram said such matters made reconciling difficult. The diocesan council, the church's decision-making body between synods, the chapter, the bishop's advisory body, and be clear in their minds that the church would not be represented officially at the festivities.

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Plan for Ciskei slated

NEW YORK — The chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Yusuf Matiama-Sule, yesterday condemned the plan for Ciskei independence on December 22.

Mr. Matiama-Sule, a Nigerian UN representative, called it part of a plan to ensure white domination of South Africa through the dispossession of the blacks. He urged states and international organisations to condemn Ciskei independence.

Citing the South African Geographical Journal, he charged that 47 per cent of the Ciskei was eroded and 37 per cent overgrazed and referred to reports that more than 50 per cent of the children were suffering from malnutrition and diseases.

He accused the chief minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his brother, Major General Charles Sebe, of conducting a campaign of repression against trade union leaders, students and others to suppress widespread resistance to their collusion with Pretoria. — (DDC)
Labour: appeals for calm

EAST LONDON — Appeals for calm and co-operation in labour relations were made by two civic leaders here yesterday.

Both the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, and the chairman of the city council's industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card, called for an easing of tensions and a labour stability.

They were approached after police were reported to have confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamaile Gweta, the President of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU). A woman was reported to have died after shots were fired.

The appeals follow an announcement by the Ciskei Government that labour was being recruited for an East London factory through its intelligence service.

Mr Spring said black labour was in a "transition period" of organizing itself and there was bound to be instability.

"I would appeal to employers and employees to approach and view this period with responsibility and circumspection. The last thing we can afford now is a conflict."

Mr 'Spring said it was inevitable that the Ciskei Government would take an interest in labour as the majority of the workers lived in the Ciskei.
"This calls for closer cooperation between organised commerce and industry, who should form a joint approach to the Ciskel Government to discuss labour relations," he said.

Mr Card said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs.

He said continued labour unrest may frighten away industrialists.

"Let us be realistic. It is time the unions and the Ciskel Government buried the hatchet. We have so many unemployed people in this region and the labour force is not stable.

I am very worried that labour recruitment has been taken out of the hands of manpower development and put in the hands of the intelligence service."

"The Ciskel Government, employers and the unions should try working together towards a stable and content labour force," he said.

Neither the chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce Mr Tony Selley, nor the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich, would comment on the labour relations situation.

DDB
Ex-Dunlop employees told hiring conditions

EAST LONDON — The general manager of Dunlop Flooring, Mr N Yeadon, told ex-employees of the company yesterday that the company could only consider applications for re-employment for vacancies that still existed when the applications were made.

Mr Yeadon said in a press statement released to the Daily Dispatch yesterday afternoon that, on the request of ex-employees who had terminated their services and had not yet applied for re-engagement, he agreed to see a delegation of four of the ex-employees.

It was made clear, said Mr Yeadon, that he was seeing them as representatives of ex-employees.

Although they had indicated that they were prepared to withdraw the demand for the refund of pension contributions, they had included in their demands the unconditional re-employment of all those involved.

As a large number of the workers who were involved had already been re-employed and a number of new people had been engaged, Mr Yeadon said he had made it quite clear that the company could only consider applications for re-employment for vacancies that still existed when the applications were made.

Mr Yeadon said the delegation agreed that the conditions of employment had been fully explained to the ex-workers on numerous occasions prior to their termination of employment. With the scrapping of pension preservation, the company pension fund, which had already been in operation for 15 years, would continue as before, and the company conditions of employment would remain unchanged.

Mr Yeadon again expressed his regret for those people who he said had been misled by irresponsible elements and who would now, together with their families, have to suffer hardship.

He wondered whether those who supported the action, which he described as shortsighted and irresponsible, were now prepared to support in other ways, those who remained jobless — DDBT.
Ciskei: Warning on 'reign of terror'

By TONY WEAVER

The three major trade unions operating in Ciskei have challenged the South African Government to intervene and end the "reign of terror" of the ruling Sebe brothers.

They said the Ciskei authorities were "taking the unions in the most convenient way possible", and warned that unless the South African Government intervened to curb the growing power of the Ciskei police, South African authorities would be directly implicated in the "reign of terror".

The statement - released jointly yesterday by the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAWU), the National Workers' Union (NWU) and the local branch of the African Food and Clothing Workers' Union (AFCWU) - follows the alleged killing of a 60-year-old woman by a Ciskei paramilitary unit on Sunday.

The head of the Ciskei National Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sebe, said last week that he was not prepared to release details of the shooting.

"There is no special reason for this - there are things that are classified as news, and in our organization we have decided not to classify this as news."

One of mourners

Miss Deltowe "Sweetness" Rose of Zone 3A, Mthatha, was one of a crowd of over 3,000 mourners who had attended the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr. Thandiwe Gweta, SAWU national president.

As mourners assembled from buses at the Highway bus terminus in Mthatha, singing trade union songs and giving clenched fist salutes, a van load of paramilitary men warned them to disperse.

Eyewitnesses say that at least eight more vans arrived on the scene and five workers were arrested.

"When we told the police to release the five people, they just opened fire on us and killed Sweetness," one member of SAWU said.

He said he heard at least six shots fired.

"People were terrified and began to run in all directions. Some of us tried to fight back with bottles and sticks, but it was no use because we were fighting against guns."

"Things are very heavy between the Ciskei and the workers, but it is going to get worse," he said.

Some members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had earlier tried to arrest a man at the funeral.

When mourners gathered around the policemen and demanded his release, Mr. Gweta climbed off the back of a truck and spoke to them, deploring the situation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gweta were bent to death last week when their hut was set on fire at night. Reacting to allegations that the fire was the work of the Ciskei National Intelligence Service, Major General Sebe said: "It would be wrong of me to say we did not do it if any allegations are made, they should be taken up with the Supreme Court."

He said SAWU was a "so-called" trade union acting as a "front for a subversive organization".

"We will not specify which organization he means, as they can choose for themselves which organization they wish to be a front for."

In yesterday's statement, the three unions said the shooting marked "a sinister new stage in relations between the workers and the State in South Africa."

"We have constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management are severely undermined by detentions and police harassment of the workers' leadership."

The unions said the "wan-ton" police action on Sunday had rendered these reforms "absolutely meaningless."

Spokesmen for the Department of Cooperation and Development could not be reached for comment last night.
Ciskei, union reject appeal by Card

EAST LONDON — Both the Ciskei Government and the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) have rejected a call by Mr Donald Card, chairman of the East London city council's industrial portfolio, that they "bury the hatchet."

Mr Card was commenting on labour unrest in the area and the mounting tension between Ciskei and the unions. He said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs and that it was time the unions and the Ciskei Government buried the hatchet.

Major-General Charles Sebe, director-general of state security in the Ciskei, said his government would not negotiate with Sawu because it was not a trade union.

He said only those unions who registered with the government and lived according to the norms of trade unionism were genuine trade unions.

"It is not for the Ciskei Government to stoop down to Sawu. They must obey law and order — that is all."

General Sebe said a trade union concerned itself with the conditions of workers and negotiated with employers. He conceded that Sawu negotiated with employers but he said only as a front for other activities.

"Ciskei Government independence counts nothing to them, shouting black power slogans has nothing to do with trade unionism."

"Sawu is not a trade union and I am prepared to die with that statement."

 Asked if the Ciskei Government intended to ban the unions after independence, General Sebe said: "I don't want to cross that bridge until we come to it."

Mr Sisa Nkosa, the vice-president of Sawu, said: "It is laughable to suggest that a progressive union serving the interests of the workers could have any reconciliation with an oppressive, so-called government like the Ciskei.

"This Ciskei thing was imposed upon us by South Africa. We did not ask for it and we do not recognise it."

Mr Nkosa rejected General Sebe's claims about Sawu, pointing out it was a legally constituted trade union.

He said it was impossible for the Ciskei, the unions and the employers to work towards a contented and stable labour force while workers were being treated as they were.

"We only demand the eradication of exploitation. Only the employers can take the initiative in this regard. We are not the exploiter responsible for instability and discontent."

"As for the problem of unemployment, this was not caused by the workers. It is the government and the employers who are responsible for unemployment and again I fail to see how we can take the initiative in this matter."

Mr E.A. Cillie, the Director-General of Manpower, said his department could not intervene in the situation because the Ciskei was a self-governing state that would be independent shortly. "I don't see how we can interfere," he said.

"When we extended trade union rights to commuter workers, the Mineworkers went to the leaders of the self-governing states and said it was their responsibility to maintain industrial peace in their own areas."

Asked if his department would make representations to the Ciskei if they were approached by the unions, Mr Cillie said: "If we get such an approach, the decision has to be taken at ministerial level."

He said the position was difficult because a large number of people in East London worked in South Africa but lived in the Ciskei. He said it was the duty and the responsibility of the Ciskei to look after the safety of people there.

The USS Ohio ready... Oh:
Who can tell me to leave my chiefs' graves?

FROM the old stone mission church in Mgwali, Stutterheim, the hillside villages, ploughed fields and grazing lands of this 125-year old black settlement stretch out as far the eye can see.

The river running through the settlement divides the land owned by individual farmers from that still belonging to the church. It also provides a steady water supply all year round to the 5,000 odd residents of this closely knit, staunchly Presbyterian community.

"Nearly everybody who talks to me, Mgwali was born, there, as were their fathers before them. Some 152 heads of households own the little deeds to their homes and fields. The rest are tenant farmers renting land from the tribal authority."

"There are some migrant workers with jobs in the cities and seasonal work, mostly sheep shearing, can be had on neighbouring white farms."

Mgwali is steeped in history. It was founded in 1882 by the Rev. John Sannie, and today has the status of Chief Sannie's territory by the first black missionary in South Africa. The Rev. Tyse Stuy, who was the first white Christian in the area, is buried there.

The Rev. Stuy, who died in 1906, was the first white Christian in the area and is buried there.

In the wooden cemetery at Mgwali is the grave of Sannie's wife, Maggy, who died in 1906.

The Rev. Stuy, who died in 1906, was the first white Christian in the area and is buried there.

In a country with chronic problems of rural poverty and dislocation, Mgwali is an oasis — a self-sufficient, stable community with deep roots.

But Mgwali is a black spot in the white corridor separating Transkei from the Ciskei. As such, it is earmarked for early removal after Ciskeian independence.

Mgwali and Kwelera, Moolplaas and Newlands, Warburg and Almitia black settlements — some of them as old as Mgwali will be joined together by the end of this year to form the new town of Mgwali.

Last week, we visited the Mgwali community and the families that have been living there for generations.

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The community is divided into six groups: the indigenous group, the African group, the English group, the German group, the Indian group and the Coloured group.

In Mgwali, the children are well-dressed and appear well-nourished. Livestock look healthy. Houses, traditional thatched rondavels or modern five and six-roomed brick, are neatly fenced and carefully maintained. Private yards are swept and tidy while the streets running through each of the five hillside villages that make up the settlement are clean.

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In a country with chronic problems of rural poverty and dislocation, Mgwali is an oasis — a self-sufficient, stable community with deep roots.
No cholera in Ciskei — Maku

Since August, 28 known cholera cases had proved to be fatal, the department said. It added that early treatment was effective and that no cholera deaths had been reported in the past four days.

The message urged people in the affected areas to maintain "a high level of personal hygiene." and holidaymakers to use chlorination tablets or a purification solvent when visiting areas in which pure water was not available.

It said fresh fruit and vegetables should be rinsed in a solution of five ml of lime (1 teaspoon) of chlorine per 25 litres of water. Water from untreated sources should be boiled for drinking. — SAPA.
SA says Ciskei won't abolish tax 3/12/81

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The South African government's Department of Foreign Affairs has assured the East London Chamber of Commerce that general sales tax will not be abolished in Ciskei.

The assurance was contained in a telex message which also stated that South African retailers would not be blocked from repossessing goods in Ciskei if the new purchase instalments were not met.

The telex comes in the wake of considerable uncertainty aroused in October when Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, threatened to drop sales tax and bar repossessions.

The move was seen as a retaliatory measure against King William's Town for its decision not to be incorporated in Ciskei.

The secretary of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Jack Allison, said his chamber had approached the South African Department of Foreign Affairs for clarity on Mr. Xaba's threats "because we were concerned about their possible effects on trade.

When Mr. Xaba was asked yesterday whether Ciskei still intended dropping sales tax, he said the Ciskeian Executive Council had not discussed this yet.

As he did not know whether the issue was due for discussion by the Ciskeian Executive Council.

Mr. Allison said Mr. Xaba's threats had created considerable confusion.

"If sales tax was dropped, people would dash to Ciskei to buy goods there without considering customs and import duties. Besides, Ciskei needs the revenue generated by GST.

"It is not clear whether the suggestion to drop sales tax was Ciskeian government opinion or Mr. Xaba's personal opinion."

Mr. Xaba said in October that sales tax would have to be dropped to encourage consumers to support Bisho businesses.

He said the Ciskeian government intended building Bisho into a prosperous capital where large businesses would enhance economic prosperity.

At the same time he said he could not visualize South African retailers entering Ciskei to repossess goods, "because the Ciskei state will not allow such transgressions."

Mr. Allison said this week that economic cooperation between Ciskei and the Border area was imperative.

"We must work together to provide job opportunities to alleviate unemployment, which is reaching calamitous proportions in Ciskei," he said. — DDM
Firm gives R2 500 to development fund

ZWELITSHA — The President's Development Fund was started as an effort by the Ciskeian people to generate capital for the upliftment of those in the rural areas and many Ciskeians had already contributed to the fund, said the President of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe yesterday received a donation of R2 500 from a Ciskei insurance company representative, Mr Shaun Price.

He said the presentation by Ciskei Insurance Brokers was the first contribution to this fund by a King Williams Town company. "We trust that many more of the businesses there will emulate this example."

He said the stability of the whole Border area was dependent on the contentment of the people in the rural areas. It was on the effort of these people that the government had to a large extent depended in being returned to power. They were the cornerstone of stability in the developing Ciskei and had been "badly neglected" in Ciskei's development activities up to this time.

"If we can increase the agricultural productivity of the rural areas and stimulate the creation of jobs away from the townships, development will gain its own impetus in Ciskei and this activity is to be one of the government's main objectives in the years to come."

The money given would be used with other funds which were collected to develop the rural areas. "I want it appreciated that I am not talking of capital intensive schemes but of self-help schemes aimed at already existing rural dwellers, schemes aimed at increasing their agricultural productivity and therefore also their general welfare as well as schemes aimed at creating jobs in the villages. Surely this is a commendable effort which needs everyone's support. We are not talking of handouts, we are talking of helping people to help themselves," Chief Sebe said in a statement.

He said the majority of the Ciskeian people supported him because in a small way he had been able to satisfy a tiny proportion of their aspirations through the provision of a minute number of jobs in industry and in agriculture.

"I cannot expect people to continue to support me simply because I assure them that things will go better in the future. The provision of more work opportunities and a sound basic agricultural infrastructure is imperative. It must be clearly understood that if the people of the Cape Province, shift from supporting my political initiatives and the political initiatives of the government, they will not seek outlets as members of an opposition party within those two states." Chief Sebe said.

They would shift to the underground organisations he said, and those underground organisations had already one objective and that was to take away from the white people of South Africa that which they and he both believed was their birthright.

"A massive shift to the left in black politics would bring chaos to South Africa," Chief Sebe's statement said — DDR.
Maqoma hits back at Matanzima

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief LW Maqoma, yesterday hit out strongly at a statement by the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in which Ciskei was described as the “illegal regime of Koornhof.”

Chief Maqoma said President Matanzima’s statement referred to the arrests of the Ciskeians last week but also contained an attack on the Ciskei Government.

Forty-seven Ciskeians were convicted in the Umtata Magistrate’s Court on charges of illegal entry into Transkei. They were cautioned and discharged.

Chief Maqoma said the main issue revolved around the powerful Ciskei Government. President Matanzima’s reference to Ciskei as the “illegal regime of Koornhof” suggests thoughts that came from an ageing politician.

“The supercilious and arrogant attitude of the State President can never achieve good neighbourliness,” Chief Maqoma said.

“In his attempt to condemn the detention and arrests of Ciskeians on the one hand and attack the powerful Ciskei Government on the other, President Matanzima will not succeed in his desired wish — amalgamation.”

“In his statement President Matanzima mentions that in the absence of ministers of state on Christmas leave I have to warn the Transkei Police to act responsibly in their detention of criminals and not to apprehend innocent and law-abiding citizens of our national and other national units without reasonable grounds that these people are involved in criminal intentions.”

“We would like to say that we in Ciskei have a confident government that has the powers of the nation and administration at its fingertips so that nobody should do as he pleases and officers of peace should always take orders from the relevant authority,” Chief Maqoma said.

“Let us also remind President Matanzima that he has no executive powers. He is a ceremonial figure. We would like to add that the government of the Ciskei people was not forced on them.

“They voted for it. Independence was opted for through a mandate from the entire Ciskei nation through the medium of the Quell Commission, package deals and the referendum.

“The thinking of anybody who styles Ciskei independence as an illegal regime of Koornhof is questionable.” Chief Maqoma said. — DDR.
'Wanderers' of Glenmore face uncertain future

By SALLY KERNOHAN

FOR the forgotten "wandering tribe" of Glenmore, Christmas will be bleak and the new year a time of great uncertainty.

Even top government officials — in both Ciskei and South Africa — don't know where these people are going to end up.

Weekend Post inquiries this week revealed that neither government was prepared to admit whose responsibility was the resettlement of Glenmore's 4,200 or so people.

Because Ciskei wants the land, near Peddie, for irrigation purposes, this will mean the second move in less than three years for the families who originally lived near Port Alfred.

Last week, Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe said South Africa must build them a new township.

But the buck was hastily passed by the South Africans this week.

The East Cape Administration Board said it has nothing to do with Glenmore.

"We merely acted as administration agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development," said Ecab's director, Mr Louis Koch.

"Our involvement in Glenmore has been refuse removal and other such administrations.

"Political and diplomatic consultations are between the two governments and have nothing to do with us," he said.

He referred Weekend Post to Mr G P Reynolds, Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Cape of the Department of Co-operation, for further comment.

Mc Reynolds, in turn, directed all Press inquiries to Pretoria.

A departmental spokesman in Pretoria was equally vague.

He was firm however, on the one point that Glenmore now falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, but he said there was an agreement between the two governments regarding the resettlement.

He admitted: "I am not sure about this agreement, because nothing has been published yet.

"Why don't you wait till something is published?" he suggested.

Meanwhile the Ciskeian Government was far more vehement as to who responsibility lay.

Acting as spokesman in President Sebe's absence, the Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba, said the policy of his Government did not include the resettlement of any people.

When told the South African Government, at this stage, had made no commitment, he accused the South African Government of "lying" if they said Glenmore had nothing to do with them.

Asked: "If it isn't Ciskei's business and it isn't South Africa's business, then whose business is it?" Mr Xaba retorted: "Then it must be God's business."

He added, angrily: "We want that land for an irrigation scheme."
The deeds explained

Money-lending critic

President will appoint choice

September 11

President's adviser

Stenographer's error
National anthem and the official language

ZWELITSHA — English and Xhosa are official languages of Ciskei and will enjoy equal recognition in terms of the draft Ciskei Constitution Bill.

The national anthem of the Republic of Ciskei would be Xhosanikelel' iAfrica.

The national flag will be sky-blue with a diagonal white stripe and a replica of a blue crane, known as the "indwe", in the centre of the white stripe.

The bill also provides for a coat of arms, a Republic of Ciskei seal and a Supreme Court seal.

The republic emblems would be protected and could not be used for business purposes without the authority of the president. Included in this provision are the coat of arms, the title, portrait or effigy of the president, vice-president, a minister or chief justice, and reproductions of the flag or any official building or residence.

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill provides for the election of a President who will have the right to recommend amendments to bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and which can then be overruled only by a two-thirds majority of members present in the Assembly.

The President, who will also be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, will be elected by secret ballot by the National Assembly and will in turn appoint a vice-president.

The person elected as President will hold office for seven years and will be eligible for re-election, unless the National Assembly has decided otherwise by resolution.

The draft bill also provides for the removal of the President if a competent court should find him guilty of a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed, bribery, or any other crime which the National Assembly may determine to be serious enough to warrant his removal.

The President can also be removed if the National Assembly finds him to be unable, through incompetence or negligence, to perform his duties efficiently.

Any person who, subject to the provisions of the declaration of fundamental rights and freedoms, does not have the right to free political expression, violates the personal dignity or injures the reputation or office of the President and vice-president, will be guilty of an offence. The maximum penalty will be a fine of R10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

The executive government of Ciskei will be vested in the President acting on the advice of the vice-president and the executive council.

The executive council will consist of the President, vice-president and ministers of state appointed by the President.

In addition the President will be entitled to appoint a maximum of five people who need not become members of the National Assembly, to serve as ministers on account of their special knowledge and experience. Such people need not be citizens of Ciskei.

The President will also be entitled to appoint deputy ministers from members of the National Assembly. In addition he will be able to appoint three deputy ministers, who need not become members of the Assembly and who need not be citizens.

Legislative power in Ciskei will be vested in the National Assembly which will consist of:

- The President;
- The Paramount Chief;
- Chiefs appointed or recognized in terms of section dealing with land and tribal matters;
- Twenty-two members elected by citizens in the electoral divisions; and
- Five members nominated by the President who possess special qualifications and who need not be citizens of Ciskei or be registered as voters. Such members will not be entitled to vote in the National Assembly.

Every National Assembly will hold office for five years. The President can, by proclamation in the gazette, dissolve the National Assembly before the expiration of the five-year period.

All questions in the National Assembly will be determined by a majority of the members present and, in the case of equal voting, the speaker or, in his absence, the deputy speaker, will have a casting vote.

Questions which involve amending the constitution will require the support of two-thirds of the total number of members.

Proceedings of the Assembly will be open to the public.

The President will have the discretion to either assent to a bill passed by the National Assembly or to withhold his assent.

If he withholds assent, the bill will be returned to the National Assembly with any amendments he may recommend.

If the Assembly accepts a bill with a majority of two-thirds of the members present in a form not in accordance with the President's recommendations, it will become law, with the signature of the speaker replacing the approval of the President. — DDR.
Declaration of Fundamental Rights protects people

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill provides for a sovereign, democratic republic in a confederation of South African states as well as a Declaration of Fundamental Rights to safeguard the interests of Ciskeians.

The constitution will also be the supreme law of the Republic of Ciskei and will be adhered to by the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive.

The draft bill states that the autonomy of Ciskei will be based on communal and tribal ownership and free enterprise irrespective of race and creed, with the right to property, freedom of conscience and religion.

International law would be recognised by Ciskei and the draft bill provides for public international law to form an integral part of the country’s laws.

They would also be restricted if they conflicted with the social, moral and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the state.

The draft bill also provided for the right of life, privacy, freedom of movement, associations, nationalities and cultural life, the right to education and cultural life, land and employment as well as protection of property.

Referring the right of life, the draft bill stated that no one should be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Freedom of movement and nationality would enable anyone to leave the country, and for every citizen or person lawfully admitted for permanent residence to return. Everyone had the right to change their nationality and no one would be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality or the right to change their nationality.

Everyone was guaranteed the right to participate in the government of Ciskei subject to limitations regarding age and mental faculties, nationality and criminal behavior. People could participate either directly or through representatives freely chosen and designated in terms of the Constitution.

Employment was also regarded as a fundamental right, with everyone having the right to work, to free choice of employment and to just and favorable working conditions. Workers would also be protected against unemployment and unjust interference.

The right to own private communal and tribal property was also provided for in the draft bill and land owners would be paid reasonable compensation if their property was expropriated or nationalised.

Powers of the Supreme Court are outlined

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill gives the Supreme Court of Ciskei jurisdiction over all people in the Republic of Ciskei, but administrative powers, functions and duties affecting the administration of justice are placed under the control of the Minister of Justice.

The Supreme court will also have the power to hear and determine all civil and criminal matters and matters of administrative nature arising in the country. It is also empowered to hear and determine appeals from lower courts and to review proceedings of all lower courts.

The Supreme Court will consist of a Chief Justice and a number of other judges determined by the President. It will be a court of record and have its own seal.

The draft bill also lists the conditions relating to the appointment of the Chief Justice and other judges and rules out the possibility of anyone over 70 being elected to the office of Chief Justice.

The only people who can quality for the office are those who have held office as a judge of the Supreme Court, or a superior court, in South Africa or any other court recognised by the National Assembly.

The office of judge is restricted to those who have practised as an advocate in the Supreme Court or any other superior court in South Africa for more than 10 years unless they have previously held office as a judge in another court.

The Chief Justice will be allowed to make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings in the Supreme Court, including rules prescribing court fees, those chargeable by advocates, attorneys and notaries as well as rules relating to the taxation of bills of costs and the recovery of costs.

However, any rules made by the Chief Justice will be subject to approval by the President. Any rules approved by the President will be published in the Gazette.

The Chief Justice is also empowered to divide Ciskei into circuit districts and alter the districts if he wants to. He will determine the times and places where the Supreme Court will sit in the circuit districts.

In all proceedings involving questions of tribal customs practised by Ciskeians, it is up to the discretion of the court to interpret the custom within the framework of the laws of the Republic.

Indigenous laws observed where the defendant or respondent lives can also be applied at the court's discretion. The court can, however, apply any indigenous law which is not practised in the area where either the defendant or respondent lives.

The Supreme Court is also granted authority to designate assessors to assist it. The opinions of any assessor will be recorded and form part of the record of proceedings.

— DDR
Ciskei minister calls for trust

Owen Correspondent
ZWELITSHA. — Ciskei and Transkei had to win each other's trust at all costs, Ciskei's Foreign Affairs Minister, Chief L.W. Maqoma, said yesterday.

Reacting to the arrest of Ciskeians for illegally entering Transkei, Chief Maqoma said it was standard practice for any country to check foreigners' travel documents.

Twenty-three Ciskeians were found guilty in the Umtata Magistrate's Court on Wednesday of illegally entering Transkei, and were cautioned and discharged.

Faith healer

They entered Transkei via Queenstown with the intention of visiting a faith healer. The magistrate said it was clear they had not entered the country to cause trouble.

Asked if he thought the arrests pointed to victimization of Ciskeians, Chief Maqoma declined to comment. "If that is the case, Transkei must reply to that question."

Asked whether he thought the arrests were in retaliation to Ciskei's refusal to allow Transkeian President Kaisie Matanzima to attend a funeral in Ciskei, Chief Maqoma again said: "That is for Transkei to answer."

"It is a normal thing to arrest or detain people suspect of breaking the law of that country."

Justice

"But when justice (in the true sense of the word) is allowed to take its course, reason will prevail."

"This has been seen in the action of the Transkei magistrate who cautioned and discharged these people alleged to be Ciskeians."

Reacting to a call by the former Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev. Bill Burnett, for good will between the two states, Chief Maqoma said: "This is a very good statement."

"We have tried to show goodwill towards our brothers in Transkei, but the door was shut on us."

"But we must win each other's trust at all costs, and not allow wrangling. After all, we are related."
Ciskeians held in Transkei

UMTATA. - Ciskeians entering Transkei through areas where there are no border posts are being arrested for illegal entry.

This emerged here yesterday when 23 people from Ciskei appeared in court on charges of illegal entry.

The magistrate, Mr. C. F. Schutte, found them guilty. They were cautioned and discharged.

The people had entered Transkei through the Queenstown area and Mr. Schutte said it was clear they had not entered the country to cause trouble. They were on their way to a Ciskei bus to a renowned faith healer at Ciskei.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman confirmed that a "substantial" number of Ciskeians were still being held and would appear in court today on charges of illegal entry.

The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Magama, was not available for comment yesterday and the commander-general for state security in Ciskei, Major Charles Sebe, said: "I cannot comment on that. I am not a politician. That is a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs."

The arrests came as relations between Ciskei and Transkei soured further following the ban on the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from attending the funeral of Miss Nkula in Umlazi. The Ciskei Government said later that it took the action because according to intelligence reports the State President wanted to enter Ciskei with soldiers.

The next contempt of court case for any other complainant and charging only the temporary program is to be fixed. 

3.2 Statement Form for Authority who is not the next complainant or charging only the temporary program of the complaints which are recognized by the File Utility routing and Program.

In addition to the contact information previously described, there is a set of general introduction.

FILE UTILITY NOTICES

SECTION 3
Ciskei bans Transkei Ministers

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Two Transkei Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister were prevented from attending a funeral in Ciskei by policemen at a roadblock this weekend.

The Minister of Transport, Chief D D P Mamela, the Minister of Education, Mr M Mbenza, and the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr C S Mambo, were en route to the funeral of Mr Gertude Maledze in the Alice district.

The Ministers were stopped by Ciskei policemen near Dimba and told to go back.

The convoy of three cars had intended meeting the President of Transkei, Chief Kaizer Maphumulo, near Hopefield and driving together to the funeral.

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Chief Maphumulo had not attended the funeral. The President was not available for comment.

The incident follows a tussle on Friday from Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs in Transkei, stating that Chief Kaizer Maphumulo would not be allowed to travel to Ciskei.

Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs in Transkei informed that the President would be attending the funeral.

Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Leol Maphumulo, replied that the President would not be allowed to travel to Ciskei, as it was stated that Chief Kaizer Maphumulo would not be allowed to travel to Ciskei.

Relations between the two Xhosa-speaking nations have been strained during Ciskei's independence celebrations which were boycotted by Transkei.

The Maphumulo regime stated at the time that Transkei would not recognise Ciskei's independence as their regarded Transkei as the true holder of the Xhosa nation.

President Bheki Sela was opposed to the construction of Transkei, President Selu could not be contacted for comment.
Clash looms between Sebe, trade union

Mrs. L. E. L. J. Sebe, a 55-year-old mother of five, is the leader of the Southern African Women Workers Union. She is known for her strong advocacy for women's rights and has been involved in numerous labor disputes. In this case, the conflict revolves around a proposed wage increase by the company, Sebe, which has been met with resistance by the workers. The union is calling for a fair and equitable wage structure to be implemented.

The wages of these two groups of workers constitute more than 70 percent of Sebe's gross national product. The wages of those two groups of workers constitute more than 70 percent of Sebe’s gross national product.

Mindful of Sebe's stature as a union of cheap labour for South Africa, the Sebe government has developed a policy of 'maintaining' Sebe’s labor to employers. A new worker militancy, as embodied by the SAWU, as a threat to the success of this programme. Sebe is determined that the Sebe government will soon ban the union in Sebe.

They have said in many uncertain terms that after independence, SAWU will be denied, he said. --Sanaa Register.

*Correction statement may or may not be present.*

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Glenmore not our responsibility—Sebe

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government did not accept responsibility for the Glenmore settlement near Peddie and its citizens, President Lennox Sebe said in a press statement yesterday.

The conditions prevailing at Glenmore had been created by the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the Ciskei Government was only prepared to assume responsibility when these people had been properly housed at Peddie, President Sebe said.

However, he said he was confident South Africa would continue to meet its responsibilities there. The matter was currently under discussion at diplomatic level.

President Sebe's comment follows the confusion which has arisen over which government is responsible for the payment of pensions at the settlement. More than 50 pensioners had complained that they had not been paid their pensions.

"The settlement at Glenmore was started through the activities of the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the settlement was never sanctioned by the Ciskei Government," he said.

President Sebe said the magistrate at Alice had paid pensions in the area in the past as an agent for the South African Government. This had been undertaken on humanitarian grounds and on the same grounds the government of the Ciskei had no objections to him continuing to do this.

"Glenmore has, by virtue of a proclamation of the government of South Africa, now been included in Ciskei. No discussions were held on the future administration and control of this settlement prior to incorporation," he said. — DDR.
No room in Ciskei for ANC, PAC exiles

EAST LONDON — There was no room in independent Ciskei for former members of the ANC and PAC who fled the country when they fell foul of the South African Government, the Director General for State Security in the Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was reacting to an inquiry as to what the position of expatriates would be in the newly independent state.

"It would be needless for anyone with ANC and PAC connections to come back to Ciskei," he said.

Asked what would happen if any of them decided to come back to their homes in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha now that Ciskei was independent, he said: "In that case we would have to deal with the matter when it arose.

"You must realise that every case would have to be treated on its merits. We cannot just have an umbrella ruling on such an issue by my experience is that once a communist always a communist."

To a question involving former PAC members, he replied: "Once a Pan Africanist Congress man always a Pan Africanist Congress man.

"It is worse when you leave the country and seek political asylum abroad in a country where you will be politicised against the system within which we are operating," General Sebe said.

Names put to him, were those of Mr Maimkhulu Gwentshe, formerly of Mdantsane, who fled to Lesotho while facing trial for allegedly contravening a banning order; Mr Papo Mbatyoli, who also fled to Lesotho; Mr Stephen Pandule Gawe, who left Zwelitsha on an exit permit in 1966 when he was banned for two years, and Mr Sobhizana Mnqikana, a former rugby star, who left East London on an exit permit in 1965 after serving a year for involvement in ANC activities while studying at Fort Hare University.

Mr Gawe and Mr Mnqikana have since settled in the United Kingdom.

Asked about Mr Gawe he said: "I know Gawe very well. He is tiny, humble and dangerous." — DDR
The historic Xhosa village of Mgwall, near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, is the latest "black spot" facing relocation — in this case to the Ciskei. Its imminent uprooting falls under homeland consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act.

However, 152 land owners at Mgwall possess title deeds to their properties, a fairly prosperous agricultural area, and about 100 people live on mission grant land. The rest, about 4,700, are tenants who rent their plots for a nominal fee.

It is likely that the landowners will go to law to test their right to remain.

Mgwall is what government calls an "inappropriately situated" area. It was the early 19th century seat of the Great Chief Ngqika, whose wife Satu, the mother of chief Sandile, is buried there. "That is what hurts us most," says Kidwell Gija, one of the landowners. Both he and his 80-year-old father were born in Mgwall where they attended the Cumming Memorial school, established nearly 200 years ago.

According to Gija, Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and his Justice Minister, Reverend Xaba, visited Mgwall in June and told the people they had to move to Frankfort by December 4, the date of the Ciskei's independence last week. They were told that Mgwall is "white man's land."

Gija claims that about eight years ago, former Cabinet minister, MC Botha gave the people "an assurance" they could remain. He says that since they are situated outside the Ciskei, there is still a chance of fighting the proposed resettlement. "We are not prepared to give up our rights. We are not keen, either, about the homelands. We would rather be under the SA government."

The SA government must observe our loyalty, humanity must prevail, this is sacred land," he told the FM.

Meanwhile, other areas in the "white corridor" that extends inland from East London are also under threat of resettlement.
THE CISKEI

No brave new world

"Whether the rest of the world accepts it or not, Ciskei is now independent," - Chief Minister Lennox Sebe at the flag-raising at Bisho, capital of SA's fourth independent homeland.

Speaking after SA State President Marais Viljoen handed over a bound copy of the Status of Ciskei Act, Sebe, later elected first Ciskei president, told listeners to acknowledge his independence "or be damned." Brave words - and if Sebe can improve the lot of the poverty-racked homeland, for which "independence" is obviously a chimera, he will strengthen his power base against those black nationalists whose fundamental demand is for a unitary state.

But the omens are not good for Sebe. For one thing, the President pointedly omitted to mention the Transkei (which claims the Ciskei as its own) when he extended the hand of friendly co-operation to SA, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

Much of Sebe's speech decried the parous political, social and economic conditions in the rest of Africa, and the march of Marxism. Thirty OAU states have experienced economic decline and financial indebtedness since 1974, he said, asserting:

"Show me, Africa, a nation completely united and with a common culture ... which held a referendum before independence ... and I show you the Ciskei."

But although the Ciskei has undoubted agricultural and, even, economic potential, Sebe's real degree of support is very much in question - and that must make for a period of political instability.

The SA Allied Workers Union (SAawu), whose support base is in Mdantsane, the second largest township in SA, and whose members boycotted the independent festival, has adopted the line that: "The whole homelands policy is just to create labour reservoirs."

The economic mainstay of the Ciskei is the export of labour to SA. It is estimated that 65% of the Ciskei's per capita income accrues from its migrant labour force, which comprises 40% of the men of working age (PREtoria accounted for about 80% of Ciskei's public expenditure two years ago).

Then there is the population question. Residents number 656 000, slightly more than half rural dwellers. About 1.6m supported Ciskeians live in "white" SA, and since 1970 over 100 000 Xhosas have been resettled in the Ciskei in terms of influx control laws.

Unemployment in the urban townships of Ciskei was estimated by the Quall Commission (which recommended against independence) to be between 25%-35%, while annual per capita income was estimated to be R212 by Benso five years ago. Rhodes University has found that about half the urban dwellers live below the poverty datum line.

Ciskei's Sebe ... a battle for food and jobs

The rural and resettled people's situation is more serious, and "malnutrition and its consequences are probably the most serious problems in the Ciskei at present," according to the Human Awareness Programme. So Sebe's intention to provide every Ciskeian with "a meal a day" shows an understanding of where the real needs of Ciskeians lie. The economic development efforts of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) will be crucial in achieving this.

According to Frans Meisenholl, CNDC general manager, the corporation has stimulated investment of about R100m and created 10 000 employment opportunities in the area in its first five years of operation. Before 1978 the Xhosa Development Corporation had invested R12m in the Ciskei. If one considered that 12 100 jobs had so far been created, said Meisenholl, it could be seen that each new job cost R356 - which is low by any standards. A multiplying factor of 1.5 (jobs created outside industry) and again of six (the average sized family) meant that 96 000 people have benefited from the CNDC's activities, he explained.

This momentum must be maintained to combat unemployment. "Improving living standards, creating a strong middle class, curbing the flow of capital out of the Ciskei and training people in what development is all about," said Meisenholl. "There is still much to do," he added, pointing to the CNDC's efforts to recruit local and overseas investment and to exploit opportunities.

There are 41 industries in the Ciskei of which 33 are located in Dinamaza, which boasts a sophisticated infrastructure including private rail sidings. Fourteen new ventures are scheduled for the coming financial year at a cost of about R16m. Smaller traders in the new state number 414. Types of industries include a steel foundry, brewery, bakery, carpet toy, footwear and textile factories.

The CNDC has gone out of its way to attract industrialists to the Ciskei. It advertises the following concessions: loan capital at 6.2%; factories built to individual specifications with annual rentals equal to 5.2% of land and building cost; housing loans for key managerial staff; 40% rallage rebates on manufactured goods; 80% rebate on harbour dues on goods shipped to any SA port via Eastern London; 10% price preference on government tenders; reimbursement of cash grants to industrialists moving from the PWV and Durban-Pinetown areas to the Ciskei; income tax rebates payable on 50% of wages paid to black workers during the first seven years; and 36% of the book value of manufacturing equipment at the rate of 10% per annum.

But even with these advantages, it looks to be a long shot for Sebe to get the new territory on to an even keel, let alone far down the road to prosperity.
Ciskei threatened — Sebe

BISHO — The Ciskei nation was threatened by a force more dangerous and subtle than anything it had ever faced in open combat, said the Commander-in-Chief of the Ciskei armed forces, President L. L. Sebe.

At the close of Ciskei's independence celebrations at the weekend, President Sebe presented medals to 44 members of the South African Police Force, South African Department of Prisons and also to members of the Ciskei Police force. "I am fully informed on the wonderful contribution which many of you have made to ensure that we are able to stand here today", he said.

President Sebe said it was unfortunate that on such an occasion some of the incidents of the past weeks could not be recalled to demonstrate to all Ciskeians the extent of the contribution some of the men to be decorated had made. But the most important operations had to remain a secret in the interests of security.

"Ciskei is a nation at peace, but at the same time a nation threatened by a force more dangerous and more subtle than anything we have ever faced in open combat", President Sebe said.

The enemy is marxism, in many cases thinly disguised behind an innocent facade, yet at the same time terrifying in its objectives and its methods, picking its targets in a war of terror against the innocent, skulking in the dark to murder the defenceless.

Referring to members the Ciskei combined armed forces taking part in a military parade, he said, "Men of the armed forces, I give you the nation. Ciskei nation. I give you these men, your sons, your brothers, with one paramount objective: to preserve our beloved land from those who would seek to come again, as did the white man in 1779, to wrest it from our grasp. The nation is restored, the enemy is identified, never again will we allow our sovereignty to be taken away."

President Sebe said the armed forces had been built with meticulous care. Some of the rubbish had been discarded and much of the rubbish had yet to be discarded, but the embryo was there, an embryo which would grow and in due time flower into the pride of Ciskei.

President Sebe said the people should not be confused into believing that the Ciskei Defence Force was something new. "Our armies were forcefully disbanded in 1878, but in the intervening 100 years, the spirit and the tradition has lived on Today we see before us a force equipped with modern weapons and trained according to modern principles and concepts of warfare, but you should make no mistake about it, this is the army of Sandile. The spirit of Ngika, of Maqoma moves among the ranks."

President Sebe said the future stability of Ciskei was in safe hands. The celebrations were over and tomorrow the armed forces would start building a nation.

"The soundness of the foundations depend heavily on their loyalty, integrity, bravery and dedication. The nation will depend on the armed forces for the preservation of a climate of peace in which it can prosper, a climate of contentment in which it can grow."

In conclusion, he conveyed the thanks of the nation of Ciskei to the officials of the SA Defence Force, SA Police, South African prisons and the traffic division of the Cape Provincial Administration, who had contributed so much to the training of the Ciskei security forces.

"To the members of the Ciskeian forces, your career is not a job, it is a calling," President Sebe said. "I invoke you to put your nation before yourself at all times, remembering the proud nation which gave you birth, remembering the traditions of the past and the warriors who died to provide an example for you to emulate" — DDR.
Sebe's call to make peace 'attractive'.

Own Correspondent

BISHO. — The first president of the Republic of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said after his inauguration at the weekend that South Africa was challenged to 'make' peace more attractive than war. He also pledged to use the independence of Ciskei to work towards a society in which the colour of a person's skin is not coincidental.

"Chief Sebe said this in his speech to the nation after his inauguration, as President by the Chief Justice of Ciskei, Mr Justice Sextus De Wet. Earlier, Chief Sebe had been nominated, unopposed for the post. His nomination was proposed by Chief Lent Maqoma, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, and seconded by Chief D M Jongi Ngicwa. At the independence stadium, President Sebe announced that the former Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xobo, had been appointed first Vice-President.

"Crossroads"

Chief Sebe said the nation stood at the crossroads. "For peace to prevail, it must be made more attractive than war and that, my people, is our challenge for our future and for our children. So then, great Ciskeians, what is our calling in independence? Our calling is to work and to work objectively for peace. For if peace cannot be made more attractive than violence, violence will prevail."

"I ask myself. Are we celebrating the fact that we have driven in more wedges which will separate us even further? God forbid that that should be the case. No, we are celebrating the fact that we can work towards the creation of a new society in South Africa, in which men are men and in which the colour of one's skin is purely coincidental."

"Bitterness"

"Before we can work to achieve that, we have to take the scalpel and thrust it into the core of that rotten festering bitterness and fear which separates us, and that will take courage, real courage. Great Ciskeians, while we, the people of this land, have gnawed with grinding bitterness at the injustices we have suffered, while we have waited in hope for a better future, so too, the whites of this country have looked with fear at our growing numbers."

"Meanwhile, and independence press conference which was to have been held on Thursday by President Lennox Sebe and his cabinet was cancelled at the last minute. Although South African and foreign journalists were already seated for the press conference, Ciskei government officials, Mr Alan Conradie, announced the cancellation. Mr Conradie did not give any reasons. It would have been the first time President Sebe had faced the press since his inauguration. A number of the journalists present had hoped to ask President Sebe about future policies of his government, but were unable to do so."
Ciskei is ultimate fraud (105)

Gatsha

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — The division of Transkei and Ciskei into two independent states, as happened last week at Bisho, was the ultimate in "Pretoria's political chicanery."

This point was made at the weekend by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he spoke at a ceremony at Mona near Nongoma to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the enthronement of King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Chief Buthelezi said the division of the Ciskei and the Transkei made the whole policy of independent homelands, a "farce."

"These are Nguni clans, both of which are Xhosa-speaking, which are being split up into two separate "nations," he said.

"This is something which exposes Pretoria's policy for the fraud it is. It is not based on ethnicity — for ethnicity is not a factor in the Ciskei and Transkei. They pretend it is in carrying out this shameful fragmentation of black people."

Chief Buthelezi was loudly applauded when he said the Zulus had destroyed the white hopes of total conquest of the black people.

"The Zulus alone could turn Mr FW Botha's dreams of confederation, in which whites would remain a powerful core, into a political nightmare," he said.

The Prime Minister's dream of a confederal system of impoverished black mini-states, dependent upon the luxuriantly rich so-called white State of South Africa, was a "pipe dream" which would never become real, Chief Buthelezi said.

Umntu, the Chief Minister emphasized, would stand as a black political shrine after places such as Umtata, Mmabatho, Bisho and Thoyandou had been forced by history into penitence for abandoning their own black blood-brothers and sisters in other parts of South Africa.

"Black people in their millions can never really bow down to the concept of being made foreigners in their fatherland — South Africa — by descendants of real foreigners to African soil."

Bedevilled

King Goodwill, who thanked the Zulu people for their support during the last 10 years, also drew attention to the many faction fights which had "bedevilled" KwaZulu during the decade.

These "merciless acts" had left many widows and orphans in their trail, he pointed out.

The independence of the Ciskei held far-reaching implications for the realization of a confederation of states in Southern Africa, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

Interviewed by the SABC, he said an historic bi-lateral convention had been signed by South Africa and the Ciskei.

This ensured the rights and privileges of Ciskeians in the Republic and made it possible for Ciskeians to obtain South African travel documents if their own documents were not recognized internationally.

Dr Koornhof said the convention was being expanded to include the independent states of Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Transkei, and the parliaments of the five countries, would ratify the convention "next year."

Sebe's call to make peace "attractive," page 7
Failed flagman ‘was under the influence’

Own Correspondent

BISHO — The flagman who toppled over a flagpole while trying to hoist the Ciskei flag at the height of the independence celebrations yesterday was not a Ciskei, and the Ciskei Government did not know how he had been assigned to “such a sacred duty”, the commander of the Ciskei armed forces, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was commenting on claims that the flagman, identified only as Corporal Ngeobo, is not a member of the Ciskei army.

And SATV missed the toppling pole incident in the six and eight o’clock newscasts.

The incident, which drew a roar of embarrassment from the thousands of Ciskeians packed into the stands at Independence Stadium, occurred a few minutes after midnight yesterday in front of the assembled dignitaries after the South African flag had been lowered.

Corporal Ngeobo battled to coax the flag up the pole and then the entire flagstaff on its narrow base toppled slowly sideways to the ground. It broke into two pieces and had to be tied together with rope.

In an interview yesterday, General Sebe said Corporal Ngeobo had been under the influence of liquor.

General Sebe went on to say that the flagman, who marched into the arena with the Ciskei forces and was clad in their uniforms at the time of the incident, had been rejected by the Ciskei army about three weeks ago.

“Whoever assigned that man to such a sacred duty will have to answer to the Ciskei Government.”

General Sebe said the man was not pulling the flag but the pole. “What happened was that he had his foot on the rope and then held the flag and pulled, getting the pole down.”

Meanwhile, on both the six and eight o’clock news last night, footage showed the lowering of the South African flag. And immediately afterwards, the blue and white Ciskeian flag was shown fluttering in the breeze.

But the in-between scene, where the Ciskeian flag became snagged and the flagpole gracefully toppled to the ground twice, was not shown.

But SATV made up for it all in the 45-minute edited version of the celebrations screened last night in place of “Uit en Tuur” when they showed the full happening.

Oopse! Ciskei independence got off to an inauspicious start at midnight on Thursday when the flagpole toppled over as the Ciskeian national flag was being raised.
banned people

C厕所 to consider

Manufactured in Japan

What's going on

The commerce asks

FOREIGN OLYMPICS AT THE CELEBRATIONS

The British Museum of Chinese and Japanese Art and the Bombay and Bengal Society, in association with the London Art Institute, present the first British exhibition of Chinese and Japanese art, "The Oriental East of London." The exhibition, which opened on October 8, features over 100 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, and textiles. The exhibition is open to the public from October 8 to November 30.
Pageantry delights
50,000

By JUDY PARFITT

BISHO — Viewers in thousands might have been sus-
pected by their absence at the top of a new season last night, but this did not prevent the not-so-
typical pageant that unfolded before them.

What could be called a parade of re-enactments, accompanied by appropriate words and scenery, bordered in a new era for Bishoff.

However, whether it is to raise the Chakua flag pole in high wind.

Pre-midnight salutations, possibly the most emotional, were performed against a background of flags and white banners and lanterns.

But, as the crowd of some 5,000 assembled display which drew applause from the crowd in the northern section.

Drums were sounded and accompanied by the South African Police band. They echoed cadences to the tune of "Up Tempo" and other popular songs.

After their performance, enthusiastic supporting spectacle were seen off the centre field when police and others media were released.

Chief's parade was presented with the Grand Crescent of the center of Bishoff for his South African counterpart.

The road between King William's Town and Bishoff was blocked with traffic until after midnight, according to a traffic officer. Some people were injured in an incident earlier in the evening.

The proceedings continued without apparent hitch.

Flag flies after trial and error

By LESLIE XIMBA

BISHO — Everything had gone according to plan. The Chakua flag was raised without any incident.

But it all came around the raising of the flag when the Chakua flag had to be lowered.

According to Xhosa tradition, if no one was able to raise something up right in the most important part of the ceremony, it was called off.

Last night the flagpole was raised by the Chakua people.

For a moment there was a festoon of red flags, yet no one could raise the Chakua flag. It was lowered by mistake.

Complete reliance in raising the flag, but the police were asked to a third time and finally insisted it had to be raised. It held it up until the Chakua flag was raised and lowered.

At the end of it all, the Chakua flag, which is the largest in the world, was raised throughout the proceedings for the first time.
Transkei offer not mentioned

NIBOD — An offer to cooperate with Transkei was made by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Gq_MOD_Lebowa, and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Nkomo.

President Nkomo pledged to cooperate with the Transkei in the interests of the African people.

It is understood that the Transkei offer was made in co-operation with other African states.

President Nkomo also welcomed the offer made by Transkei.

The offer was made in the interests of the African people.
Black unions under siege

The credibility of government’s labour reforms is in serious danger of being destroyed by persistent crackdowns on trade unions. The latest bout of detentions brings the number of union members detained in SA since November 1 last year to 280, according to figures compiled by the Institute of Race Relations.

The vast majority have not yet been convicted of any offence. Banning orders have been served on five union leaders in the same period.

These alarming figures pose the question: Just how free is the freedom of association that government so proudly boasts it has granted to SA’s workers of all races? And does government really believe that authoritarian action can provide long-term solutions to problems it has to deal with at this critical stage in SA’s labour history?

Among the more than 10 trade unions detained during the past week are Sam Kikiné, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers’ Union (Sawu), the largest of the new generation of emerging black unions; Emmanuel Moshinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers’ Union; and Sampson Ndam, president of the General and Allied Workers’ Union (Gawu).

Reinald Hofmeier, executive director of Borlow (and responsible for industrial relations), warns: “The effects of labour reforms can be negated by bannings and detentions.”

Henk Botha, director of the Institute for Industrial Relations, tells of hapless management calling him for advice after union leaders involved in a dispute are detained by police, leaving no-one to negotiate with.

In such cases, employers find themselves having to deal with junior union members who are inexperienced negotiators and extremely hostile due to the action taken against their leaders.

“Bannings and detentions make it extremely difficult for industrial relations to develop in a peaceful environment,” he says.

Dr Anna Shepherd, president of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), a staunch supporter of government reforms, says a labour has accused the authorities of conducting a “reign of terror.”

Admittedly, most of the detentions of unionists during the past year have taken place in the Ciskei. But the SA government has been in a position to curb excessive use of power by the homeland authorities.

The Ciskei’s attainment of independence this week could, however, mark a dangerous new phase in labour relations in the eastern Cape.

Too many managers still call for police aid when faced by a strike by militant workers. Manpower Minister Fante Botha has pointed out that the first response of some employees to a labour conflict has been to call in the police and officials of his department. In fact, this is the last thing they should do, he told members of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer in September.

However, Botha has said little about the widespread detentions of trade unionists during the past year. When questioned about this issue, he has declared that people were not detained by the SA government simply because of their trade union activities. He has insisted that his department does not have anything to do with the detentions.

These replies do not provide much help to embattled management who have to cope with the consequences of government policies. At a time when they have to do their utmost to persuade leaders of emerging unions with emerging black unions. The action taken against them seems to conflict with Bophuthatswana’s proud record of adhering to the Bill of Rights in its constitution.

The unionists have been granted bail and there are indications that they will be charged with holding an illegal gathering.

Trade union officials are at a loss to explain the latest detentions, although some believe they may partly be due to a desire to keep the unions in check during the festivities marking Ciskei independence. When the FAM went to press it was not clear whether the detentions would be lifted.

Moreover, if the detentions are part of a government effort to halt the growing spirit of unity within the 150,000-member emerging black trade movement, it may have miscalculated badly. In a joint statement, these unions have said that “an attack of this nature on some unions constitutes an attack on the trade union movement as a whole.”

This type of harassment of trade unionists makes a mockery of any supposed labour reforms.

One can sympathise with government and employers who fear the growing power of the new unions. However, an important lesson of the past year has been that arbitrary action has not curbed their growth, but has instead led to a serious deterioration in labour relations.
An uncertain future

The Ciskei, which this week becomes SA's fourth independent homeland, faces an uncertain future. Although Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has no doubt he is doing the right thing in accepting independence, others are not so sure.

The subject was considered in depth last week at a meeting in Johannesburg of the Lawyers for Human Rights (LLHR). Most participants felt there would be no winner in the independence sweepstake.

free to determine its destiny "as a Soviet satellite or a banana republic." He agreed that racial laws would be repealed in the territory, which has a population of 666,000, but this would not help the 1.8m plus Ciskeians living in SA.

Nor did he see Ciskei's Bill of Rights as having much effect since it was rendered valueless by being subordinate to legislative decree. Dugard's "sombre" conclusion was that the only "winners" in this situation were PW Botha and the National Party who would use Ciskei independence to justify apartheid policies — and might deport Ciskean workers involved in industrial disputes.

Unisa constitutional law expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, said the citizenship issue was worrying. He too felt there would be no "winners" because homelands' independence was increasingly being viewed as "no solution to SA's problems."

Wiechers, who framed the Ciskei Bill of Rights, urged general day-to-day propagation of human rights and more specialised "legal activism," including fighting cases in court. The idea of protecting human rights had to be incorporated into people's cultural approach — not only in the Ciskei but elsewhere in SA and Africa.
Towards confederation?

Lennox Sebe is Chief Minister of the Ciskei which this week became SA’s fourth independent homeland.

FM: How independent of SA will Ciskei be?

Sebe: We will be independent within SA. That is why we are in favour of a confederation. Some say that the homelands concept merely fragments the country and denies SA citizenship to people like Ciskeians. That is based on the sheer ignorance of people who do not know their history.

Are you happy with land consolidation of the Ciskei?

I am not happy and that is no secret. The Cabinet and the nation are not happy. What has happened to the R1bn you said would be made available by SA to buy 100 000 ha of land before the end of 1980?

I read in the newspapers that the land was bought for us.

What land are you referring to?

Land due to Ciskei under the 1975 proposal plus land for general consolidation. But the door (to negotiation) will still be open after independence. The fact is that the (SA) government pays less attention to consolidation than I would wish. They (Pretoria) will be surprised at the wrath which is building up over the land question. We are a people of honour. If you violate honour in any way, Ciskeians regard you as a traitor. We are not prepared to be intimidated or misled. I would rather not say more about this at the moment.

You have spoken of a “confederal arrangement” between Ciskei and SA to work out after independence. Of what will this consist?

We are taking independence with the concept of a confederation in mind. However, we all know it will need negotiation and will have to be explained to people. Obviously it will be easier to see the benefits if the other independent states take part. As to how it will work we tend to see it as being on the same basis as the European Economic Community.

The issue of citizenship has been a thorny one. What has been worked out?

The citizenship question is included in our package deal with Pretoria but final arrangements still have to be worked out. This is a matter on which we will keep pressing because we see it as the cornerstone of our people’s future. You said recently that SA needs you as much as you need it. What did you mean?

SA has many enemies and it is a fact that some of its policies are unacceptable. We, the moderates, are trying to take advantage of some of SA’s policies so as to be able to eliminate poverty and to treat people decently. Acts of sabotage and terrorism that have taken place show that the Republic’s policies are failing. They also indicate that black leaders are failing because there is nothing for them to offer the people.

Moderate black leaders are often perceived to be protecting white interests. It is necessary for the moderates to be able to show the people that they can make progress without resorting to guns and bombs.

So when I say the SA government needs me, I mean every word. They (Pretoria) are spending a great deal of money on defence. But there also has to be positive political action to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

Why have you taken such a strong attitude towards trade unions like the SA Allied Workers Union (Sawu)?

We have a great and frightening unemployment problem. I would have nothing against Sawu if they would negotiate in the interests of the workers. But their attitude induces people to rebel against the authorities who are trying to provide better salaries and training. Sawu is a pressure group whose activities tend to increase the problems caused by unemployment. I cannot keep quiet while they organise. To a large degree we tolerate them and allow them to organise in the factories. But we watch that their activities do not get out of hand and defeat the purpose of attracting industrialists.

What do you make of Transkei Chief Kaizer Matanzima’s claim to the Ciskei?

It’s not worth responding. The man is old now.

You have said that Ciskei’s conditions for accepting independence are more favourable than the terms accepted by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. How so?

The package deal on independence was subject to extensive negotiations. Despite its shortcomings, we are still discussing deals with ANC and the new ones will continue to do so. This is very different from the approach adopted by the other homelands.

Could you say more about this package deal?

There was the Quail Commission (of inquiry into the question of Ciskei independence) which revealed certain disturbing facts about the whole homelands concept. As a result we put forward conditions which we insisted should be met before we accepted independence. Those conditions have been met. Problems, like citizenship, resettlement, money, land and reducing the high population density were matters we included in the package deal.

What is your view on forced resettlement?

It is wicked and it creates breeding grounds for criminals. The sooner it is stopped the better. However, we have an agreement with SA on this question but it would not be fair to say more about this now.

How do you respond to accusations of intimidation in the Ciskei?

In any country there will be people who criticise security. If you question those critics you find that they do not know what they are talking about.

Are you confident that the majority of Ciskeians are behind you?

They are. The unsettled element — members of PAC and ANC — was created by SA government policies.
Unionists won’t take days off

BISHO — Members of two East London unions opposed to the independ-ence of the Ciskei have decided to go to work today despite a decision by some businesses in the Border area to give their employees the day off to attend the celebrations here.

Mr Sisa Njikelana, national vice-president of the 50,000-strong South African Allied Workers’ Union (Saawu), said yesterday that members of his union had taken a joint decision with those of the African Food and Canning Workers’ Union to go to work as they had nothing to celebrate.

A member of the Border Chamber of Industries said the feeling among employers was that workers would be given time off, but those who insisted on coming to work would not be stopped.

“Our business, for instance, will be closed, but we have a number of workers who indicated that they will come to work, and they are welcome to do so.” — DDC
Anti-Ciskei meeting

Thousand of urban and rural residents of Ngqushwa gathered in a meeting to express their opposition to the Ciskei government's plans to implement the "independence" of the region. The meeting was convened by the Anti-Ciskei Independence Committee, which consists of thousands of urban and rural residents who oppose the government's plans. The meeting was held in the town of Ngqushwa, on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, and was attended by representatives from all sectors of the community, including workers, students, and farmers. The meeting was convened to discuss the implications of the "independence" of Ciskei and to express the opposition of the residents to the government's plans.
THOUSANDS of hungry and disease-ridden children of the Ciskei will today listen to the strains of “Uhuru” while a distance away, their fathers scrape the barrels of South Africa’s economy in the “white” areas.

And with a background of high infant mortality, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe will stand proud of having achieved a goal.

The goal being Ciskei’s “independence” after he negotiated the conditional agreement with South Africa, “which will”, in his own words, “probably be the only element now which can give South Africa credibility overseas.

His cautious comment stems perhaps from his awareness that he has achieved nothing more than what his colleagues did in the Transkei, Venda and South Africa’s protectorate — an “independence” that has been rejected by a majority of the local people, the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

A clear picture of the Ciskei’s conditions of family life, health and resources, among other basic items that make a country economically viable and politically stable, is given in an assessment in the September newsletter of the Human Rights Programme.

In so doing, the newsletter states, the intention is to present a picture of what exists, and what may be expected to go wrong, rather than to prescribe what can or be, or how that should be achieved.

The model and the assessment are tools which can be used by others to evaluate whether things should or could be different. It is for these ideas and resources to take the actions they think necessary to bring about change, notes the newsletter.

Looking at the given statistics of disease caused by hunger, the resources and whether the country is economically viable and politically stable, one draws a conclusion that the whole system cries loud for change.

Fifty per cent of all 3- to 3-year-olds are malnourished, while three out of four urban children, and 8 out of 10 in the rural areas, are underfed. One out of 10 urban children and one out of six from the rural areas suffer from illnesses born of malnutrition.

There are 4.5 percent of 6- to 23-month-olds who suffer from a disease called marasmus, 27 percent of 6- to 23-month-olds have kwashiorkor, and 33 percent of children suffer from pellagra.

Disturbed by such figures, Dr Selma Brown, PFP City Councillor, told a recently launching Operation Hanger in August last year that “whites die mainly of diseases related to overeating, while blacks mainly die of diseases related to malnutrition.”

Speaking about the area’s problems, Mr Hendrik Coertzen, MP for King Williams Town once said crime had increased in the area because of unemployment. “There is being committed because the black man is jobless. If you are hungry, you will steal,” he said.

The Ciskei comprises 5,200 square kilometers, and the population density is 126 people per square kilometre, compared to “white” South Africa’s 25 people per square kilometre.

The newsletter notes too that while only a quarter of the population has access to land, the size of available landholdings is totally inadequate. According to Mr G F Goldie of the Department of Agriculture, “the average landholding is less than one hectare which is one hundredth of a square kilometre and this is not enough to feed one man, let alone the 8,135 most workers have to supply.”

Seven percent of the Ciskei is suitable for dry land cultivation, and 23 percent of this is potentially irrigable, but the South African Government has restricted the Ciskeians from using the Fish River waters for irrigation.

In the August 1978 Government Gazette, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Rautenbolmer, restricted the Ciskei Government from pumping flood waters from the Fish River and from damming the valleys on the Ciskei side of the river.

Two thirds of the Ciskei is suitable for pasture. The country has no sea port. The major industrial areas of East London, King Williams Town and Berlin are not part of the Ciskei; Alice is the only viable town.

There is rapid urbanisation at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha dormitory suburbs of East London and King Williams Town. About 150,000 people have been resettled into the rural settlement camps and close to the Ciskei by the South African Government. Some of these camps are provided with water and toilets only. There are no mineral resources in the Ciskei.

Dr Trudi Thomas told the Ciskei Health Conference last year that “it is well established that underprivileged and underfed children do not do as well at school as their well-fed privileged peers.”

“Yet it is true, however, that partial malnutrition itself plays but there is evidence that especially in the first years of life the full development of the brain depends on an adequate diet and this cannot be corrected later.”

This full brain development may underlie the ability to form ideas and grasp concepts. We know that most children of a nation are being starved physically. Are they also being intellectually stunted by hunger in infancy?”

On the labour front it is noted that 40 percent of the male population of working age are migrant labourers working in South Africa.

Within the Ciskei, urban unemployment is high and between 35 and 35 percent are unemployed.

Only one fifth of the Ciskei Government’s revenue is raised internally, the rest is from the South African Government. And according to the Quail Commission, “Perpetual has powers to approve or reject the Ciskei budget, and has sanctions on some four-fifths of the funds required to run the Ciskei Government machine.”

Political activity is supported by the Ciskei Intelligence Service, and there are factors that cast doubt on the results of the referendum that were supposed to reach 98 percent in favour.

It is noted that students and trade union leaders were detained under Proclamation R68, one half of the electorate are illiterate voters and there is a secret ballot. They voted in the presence of a polling officer and two witnesses.

CELEBRATING: Chief Sebe may be proud, but thousands of Ciskei children are hungry.
AS always when uhuru comes, there will be rejoicing in the Ciskei too in the next few days.

But not only the inhabitants of the region could find cause for celebration in the advent of their sovereign statehood.

Adherents of separate development perhaps have even better reason to prance about Zwelitsha’s independence stadium, singing and waving their flaglets. Their praise should go to the concept of partition which, though often derided as unworkable, has now scored its fourth victory.

Some would say it has claimed its fourth victim.

Whichever way it is and looked at, the independence of the Ciskei is another step towards making the ideology of independent homeland a fact of South African political life. With Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda already independent, the policy now has Ndebele, Kanganwa and Gazankulu, Lebowa and KwaZulu to go before it can claim ultimate victory.

Geographically South Africa becomes a little bit smaller every time another homeland becomes independent. But to supporters of the ideology that appears a small price to pay.

They often wax lyrical about the way the policy is fulfilling people’s inherent desire for sovereignty. It was a feature, too, of the debates in Parliament during the passing of the Ciskei Independence Act. Not so readily admitted is the fact that every addition to the list of independent states provides further political absolution for white rule in the rest of the Republic, even though the majority of the inhabitants in that area remain black.

The reason: given by the homeland leaders for wanting independence is that it is an escape from political subordination and racial discrimination.

There might be a certain legitimacy in the arguments on both sides, but other considerations appear to be conveniently ignored. One concerns the quality of the independence being bought for.

The Ciskei itself offers a good example. After thorough consideration of all factors, the Quail Commission’s advice was that the homeland should not take independence.

One of the commission’s findings was that unemployment in the homeland was 25 percent in the 18 to 64 age group and 39 percent in the 15 to 65 age group.

Other investigations have shown that less than 25 percent of the goods and services in the homeland consisted of food and manufactured goods, while half of its output consists of public administration, education and financial services.

In 1979/80, only 23 percent of Ciskei’s revenue was raised internally, the rest having been provided by the South African Government.

If Ciskeians hope that independence will make things better, they need only look at their Xhosa neighbours in Transkei.

After several years on their own, about 60 percent of their workforce is still employed in the so-called common area. And by all accounts matters appear to be becoming worse for the homeland. It is estimated that it is capable of providing employment to only about 15 percent of its labour force which grows by 30,000 a year.

In the beginning it appeared that the Ciskei’s independence was going to be slightly different from that taken by the other homelands.

One of the conditions set by the homeland’s rulers was that independence should not result in deprivation of their citizenship of South Africa. But by the time the legislation was passed by Parliament, the condition appears to have been watered down.

It now appears that Ciskei independence will be no different from that of its forerunners.

But perhaps even the Government is starting to see the impossibility of making the poverty-stricken regions work as independent states.

A feature of the run-up to the Ciskei’s independence has been the greater persistence of the rhetoric about the need for a confederation of Southern African states.

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof sketched the advantages of such a system during the passing of the Ciskei Independence Act, and lately the call has been strongly taken up by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

It appears therefore that separate development is increasingly devised at letting homelands out through the back door simply to allow them back in through the front door.

So who wins, SA or Ciskei?

By Leon Marshall
have happened.

should never

independence

out why Cluster's

An expert spells

than the conclusion was that the items on the list were

independence

A client state

A Catalyst

real leverage

With little

A Test

105
Free Ciskei hits a snag

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, congratulates Chief Lennox Sebe on the Ciskei's attainment of independence last night.

Staff Reporter
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The road to independence for Ciskei has not been easy. As midnight approached last night protests against the birth of the fourth black state in South Africa mounted.

But, when it was time for the symbolic break with South Africa, the Ciskei probably thought its problems were over for this moment. That was not to be.

The South African flag was lowered for the last time with all the pomp and solemnity accorded the occasion. The Ciskei flag, however, was not so sure that it wanted to be raised.

The Ciskei band struck out with the national anthem, Nkosi Sikele, Africa. All watched...
Ciskei becomes independent amid protests

AT MIDNIGHT last night the Ciskei became independent and brought to four the number of homelands which have opted for independence.

But the pomp and ceremony accompanying the occasion did not help to stem opposition against the move. A protest meeting has been organised in Soweto for Sunday and general secretary of the SA Council of Churches Bishop Tutu condemned Ciskei's decision to accept independence.

At a state banquet in Bishop Tutu's residence earlier last night, the State President, Mr. M. Viljoen, congratulated Ciskeans on their country's independence, reports Sapa.

"Mr. Viljoen said SA cherished the same ideals of sovereignty and independence as the Ciskei."

"Your nation has a long and proud history—a respected culture and proud traditions, and these, together with the quality of your people and your leadership, form a strong foundation on which the future can be built," he said.

Mr. Viljoen said the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and the Ciskei had been re-affirmed by the signature of more than 80 cooperation agreements in many fields of endeavour. "Our common pursuit of a Confederation of States in Southern Africa and our commitment to seek peace, progress and prosperity for all in this region will widen the field of common interest between the two nations."

Bishop Tutu said in a statement yesterday that when the Ciskei became independent nearly a million blacks "celebrated the rape of their SA citizenship and nationality".

Aliens

"They will become aliens in the land of their birth and so will be unable to claim any political rights in so-called white SA, nor will they be able to demand a share in the wealth and prosperity of white SA to which they have contributed with the sweat of their cheap migratory labour," he said.

In Soweto the ad hoc Anti-Ciskei Independence Committee has organised a protest meeting at the AME Church in Orlando West at 1:30pm on Sunday, reports ANNE SACKS.

Speakers from several civic, student, women's and worker organisations will address the meeting.
Towards confederation?

Lennox Sebe is Chief Minister of the Ciskei which this week becomes the fourth independent homeland.

FMAR How independent will Ciskei be?

Sebe: We will be independent within South Africa. That is the main issue. In favour of the confederation.

Some say that the homelands concept merely fragments the country and denies South African citizenship to people like Ciskeians.

That is based on the sheer ignorance of the people who do not know their history. Are you happy with land consolidation of the Ciskei?

I am not happy and that is no secret. The Cabinet and the nation are not happy.

What has happened to the 100,000 ha of land reserved for the Ciskei by the South African government?

The land was bought before the end of 1993. I read in the newspapers that the land was bought for us.

What land are you referring to?

Land due to Ciskei under the 1975 proposals plus land for general consolidation. But the door to negotiations will still be open after independence. The land will be consolidated.

The Ciskei government has been very careful about the land issue. We are a people of honour. If you violate honour in any way, the people will regard you as a leader. We also prepared to be intimidated or murdered.

I would rather not say more about this at the moment.

You have spoken about a "confederal arrangement" between Ciskei and FAPWA. What will this entail?

We are not talking about the confederation but the process of negotiation. It will be easier to see the benefits if the other independent states take part. As far as I know, it will not work out too well because of the European Community. The process is not yet completed.

The confederal arrangement will be based on the homelands and the community. But I am not sure whether it will be completed.

FMAR Is it worth going on with the confederal arrangement?

It is not worth going on. The people are ready. The land is not ready.

You have said that the homelands concept is more acceptable than the homeland concept. Why is that?

The package deal on independence was subject to extensive negotiations. Despite its shortcomings, we have agreed to the package deal. This is very different from the approach adopted by other homelands.

Can you say more about this package deal?

There was the Quayle Commission of Inquiry into the question of Ciskei independence which revealed certain disturbing facts about the whole homelands concept. As a result we put forward conditions which were met and independence was accepted.

Are there any problems that you believe should be resolved before independence?

Problems like land consolidation, money, land and the high population density need to be resolved. We are also concerned about the economy.

What is your view on forced placement?

It is worked and it creates breeding grounds for conflict. The people are not happy and the economy is affected. We have a plan and that is the unemployment problem. We would not be able to negotiate in the interests of the people. But there is no question that the negotiations will continue.

What are you doing as a leader to ensure that the FAPWA and ANC in the region are united?

We have a plan and that is the unemployment problem. We are not clear what the problems are. We are doing a lot of work to solve the problem.
PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. R. 248, 1981

CISKEISE WETGEBENDE VAGTERING.—WYSING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 187 VAN 1972


Geges onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die 28 deur die my verlede dag van November, Een dusend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op ins van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORHOF.

BYLAE

*Artikel 2. (2) van Deel II word deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"2 (2) Die gebiede van die volgende distrikte sou omstreke, by Goewermentskennisgewing 1745 van 21 Augustus 1981 soos geneig deur Goewermentskennis-
gewing 1872 van 4 September 1981:

(i) Hewu.
(ii) Victoria-Oos.
(iii) Keiskammahoek.
(iv) Zwelisha.
(v) Mdantsane.
(vi) Middledrift.
(vii) Peddie."

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 248, 1981

CISKEIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 187 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National State Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), hereby amend the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 dated 28 July 1972), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria, this Twenty-eighth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORHOF.

SCHEDULE

The following section is substituted for section 2 (2) of Part II:

"2 (2) The areas of the following districts as defined in Government Notice 1745 dated 21 August 1981 as amended by Government Notice 1872 dated 4 September 1981:

(i) Hewu.
(ii) Victoria East.
(iii) Keiskammahoek.
(iv) Zwelisha.
(v) Mdantsane.
(vi) Middledrift.
(vii) Peddie."
Thousands ‘will lose citizenship’

TWO and a quarter million South Africans would lose their citizenship tonight when Ciskei attained its ‘puppet independence,’ Mrs Di Bishop, MP for Gardens, said today.

Addressing the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa, Mrs Bishop said the past year had been a ‘dreadful one’ for her.

‘It has, I believe, been a dreadful year for anyone who has devoted any part of themselves to the struggle for peaceful change,’ she added.

‘We have seen the rights of ordinary peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of all races, colours and creeds being whitewashed away.’

‘DESPAIR’

Speaking of her recent visit to the Ciskei, she said that it seemed as if ‘we had learnt nothing from the tragedy of Hitler’s racism.’

She had never seen such ‘abject despair’ as she saw among the discarded ‘Bingo’ people at the Eikhanwyeni village. Eikhanwyeni is a village of wooden shacks ‘for 5,000 people who were moved at the point of a gun from ancestral lands’ in the Tsiitskama area near Humansdorp. This land was granted to them by Sir George Grey in 1858.

ON CONTRACT

Mrs Bishop said most of the men there were now contract workers in Humansdorp — the place from which they were removed.

They returned home once a month if they could afford it — the six-hour journey at the cost of R10 return probably took about a week’s wages.

‘It is 20 years of working, no social worker among the aged, sick and poor of the Cape Flats and the families of those in prison, that has made me increasingly aware that the root cause of the misery around is apartheid,’ she said.

Another group of people at Mgwali, near Keiskama-hoek, were ‘perhaps doomed to the same fate as those at Eikhanwyeni,’ she said, ‘because they now form what is called by this mad government a black spot.’
Ciskei: Matanzima calls for a boycott

Ciskei: Matanzima calls for a boycott

UMTATA - The Transkeian State President, Paramount Chief kaARRY Matanzima, yesterday called for Transkeians to stay away from the Ciskei independence celebrations this week.

And he added that a call by the Ciskeian President-designate, Chief Lemozo Scho, to apprehend all Transkeian cars found on Ciskeian territory, was tantamount to "declaration of hostilities".

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would not recognize the "pseudo" independence of "a part of Xhosaland" which Transkei claims belongs to the Umntata government.

"I would like to associate myself with the declaration made by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to the attitude of the Transkei people towards their relatives in the Ciskei," he said.

Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima, the brother of the president, announced earlier this week that Transkei would not recognize Ciskeian independence which he regarded as a "betrayal of the Xhosa people by Pretoria."

Chief Matanzima yesterday endorsed his brother's statement that his government would never "sit with those people at international conference tables."
Why he took a gloomy uhuru

If uhuru South African-style appears so gloomy why did Chief Lennox Sebe accept it?

Part of the answer at least lies in a growing frustration with "the apartheid regime of Pretoria" — something which also motivated Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana to opt for independence four years ago.

Two years ago Chief Sebe lifted a corner of the veil on his problems with Pretoria.

"Dealing with the South African Government is like lifting a dead elephant," he said.

Ciskei's thorniest problem and one that has spawned most acrimony on the part of its leaders — the burgeoning resettlement camps planted on good land — has brought the bitterness to the surface once more on that occasion.

During last year's severe drought Chief Sebe lamented Pretoria for withholding more and more people into Ciskei.

"The South African Government, has shunned its duty and we, the Ciskei Government, are the sufferers," he said.

One resettlement area, Ntabathamba in the north, once provided a living for 17 white farming families. Now it houses 50,000 blacks resettled from all over South Africa and as

Ciskei leaders probably had good reasons for their controversial independence move and development agencies are trying to change the bleak prospects of many of the homeland's people.

The Quail Commission put it "the most permanent sign of the resettlement is the growing circle of dusty brown soil and perhaps irretrievable damage to pasture achieved in four years by uncontrollable grazing."

On the positive side there is the strong belief among some Ciskeians that independence will encourage national effort, improve morale and stimulate local initiative, leading to an improvement in the quality of life.

More than 70 percent of Xhosas polled in the Quail Commission's attitude survey said they would be willing to accept independence if blacks had "rights and a future in homelands like Ciskei but governed themselves completely."

The initiative of the Ciskei National Development Corporation has created about 18,000 jobs for an investment of R13-million over the past few years — about R5 200 a job.

"But the important thing is the multiplying factor," says Mr. Frauk Meisenboll, general manager of the CNDC.

"For every job created in industry another 1.5 spring up outside."

"Taking into account that each wage earner supports several people I estimate that about 100,000 people have benefited from the CNDC."

"In Dimbaza we have 33 industrialists employing 3,969 people.

"Five years ago there were only five factories."

"We have also assisted 432 Ciskeians to start their own businesses and these enterprises give employment to about 2,850 people."

A drop in the bucket, perhaps, considering that at least 5,000 workers have come on to the market every year and that this number will soon rise to at least 12,000.

The biggest task must lie in agriculture, which has to form the basis of the Ciskei economy, says Mr. Meisenboll.

And some headway has also been made here.

The Kieskamma Irrigation scheme, which is run along professional lines by a firm of consultants, has already put 90 farmers on 4 ha plots producing about 100,000 litres of milk a month.

These farmers are earning between R200 and R300 a month on these plots, which grace six top quality Friesland cows, said acting project manager Mr. David Doggin.

The scheme will ultimately support about 200 farmers and consists of 1,600 ha under irrigation.
Don't take off on Friday, workers told

EAST LONDON - Workers who had been given the day off on Friday should tell their employers they wanted to work, Miss Debra Komose, branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said at a mass meeting here last night.

Addressing a crowd of about 1,500 trade unionists, Miss Komose said workers who took the day off would be counted as having celebrated independence.

She said there was no reason to celebrate because independence was only a way of furthering the apartheid system.

"Independence is going to be used to cripple the trade unions. Workers will be even more oppressed after Ciskei independence than they are now," she said.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), said the reason why trade unions were involving themselves in the fight against Ciskei independence was because workers were residents in the Ciskei.

"Nobody can tell us not to involve ourselves in this issue because it affects us directly both as workers and residents.

"We do not wish to be given one meal a day as Chief Minister Sebe once promised to provide the people with. The workers are not going to accept independence at all.

"Although Chief Sebe is to take independence on Friday he knows very well that his government is not of the people, by the people and for the people."

Mr Gqweta appealed to the workers to bring their families to the Sawu offices and not to Bisho. He also warned the workers that the leaders of Sawu might be detained by the Ciskei government but that the workers must continue the struggle even if that happened.

"We are strong enough to fight this independence."

— DDR.
Military aid to Ciskei
'fully justified'

Defence Reporter

CO-OPERATION between the South African Defence Force and the Ciskei's Department of State Security, headed by the controversial Major-General Charles Sebe, is fully justified in terms of interstate agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of states.

This was the reply provided by the SADF when the Argus sought clarity on the SADF's decision to second 150 of its members to aid the fledgling department's military wing in the post-independence period - a move criticised as controversial in the light of the department's repressive measures in the territory.

With full independence imminent for the homeland, the department has been responsible for several highly controversial actions, including the detention of several South African trade unionists and the death of a woman mourners at a funeral.

The department's head, General Sebe, who has been described as an anarchist who is using the department to crush his personal enemies, also became embroiled in a slanging match with the South African Allied Workers' Union, which eventually appealed to the South African Government to intervene and discipline the Ciskei police or 'face disastrous consequences'.

Two other unions, the local branch of the African Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, added their voices to the call.

General Sebe, brother of the Ciskei's Chief Minister Lernax Sebe, showed his disdain for the unified call by reacting to the shooting of the young mourner at a Midranders funeral in a statement which read:

'There are things that are classified as news, and in our organization we have decided not to classify this as news.'

He is known as a ruthless man - one of the main factors which led to public concern over the SADF's secondment.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Defence Force says the SADF members were seconded in terms of interstate agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of Southern African states sharing a joint responsibility for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In replying to The Argus question whether SADF aid could be seen as condoning General Sebe's actions in what has been seen as an attempt to attain personal goals using the combined forces under his command, the SADF spokesman said: 'It must be emphasised that the aid (military) is not for a particular person, but for the Defence Force of an independent Southern African state.'

Examples show a data stream in which the user may be assigned a data file.

**DEFENCE**

Data Images

DATA A

**DEFENCE**
Ciskei: ‘Hints to commission’

In spite of these incidents, the commission had unanimously and unreservedly signed a report which concluded that even the status quo, however unsatisfactory, was preferable to independence.

“Bearing in mind the position of the commission, this unanimity must have shocked both the Ciskei and South African governments. But the Ciskei Government was bent on independence anyway, whatever the cost to its people, and it set about negotiating what it could from the commission’s recommendations,” Mr Proctor-Sims said.

He said the Ciskei’s Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had described the revised land package as a betrayal by the South African Government, but “refused to do the logical thing, which was to postpone independence until better terms were offered”.

“The same applied to compromises on citizenship, on removals and on confederation, none of which favoured the Ciskei.”

The promise of the rebirth of the Ciskei nation blinded Chief Minister Sebe to everything else. This is a charitable way of saying that his power hunger made the pursuit of this single morsel, independence, unstoppable,” Mr Proctor-Sims said.

The Ciskei Government had also not appreciated a cardinal fact spelt out by the commission and that was if it really wanted independence and was patient, it could more less set its own terms. But more experienced negotiators from Pretoria whittled down Chief Sebe’s independence package.
Matanzima snub for Ciskei

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that neither he nor any member of his Government would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations.

He said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and South Africa had no right to divide the Xhosa nation and warned that "South Africa and Sebe will rue the 4th of December, 1981, when the march of time catches up on them."

Chief Matanzima said his Government had sent a letter to the South African Government earlier this year appealing for consideration of two alternatives to the Ciskei independence plan.

Only the acceptance of either of them, the letter said, would ensure peace between the Ciskei and Transkei.

AMALGAMATION

The alternatives were:
1. Amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei
2. Removing the Whittlesea or Hewu area from the Ciskei and annexing it to Transkei, where it historically belongs.

In support of amalgamation, the letter said separate Ciskei independence would be contrary to the spirit of the enabling Act, the Bantu Self-Government Act, No 46 of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa national unit.

The Transkei Government would not recognise Ciskei independence and would never participate at any meeting where the Ciskei was represented while we hold that we are the true representatives of the Xhosa nation, both historically and numerically.

JURISDICTION

On the second alternative suggesting annexation of the Whittlesea or Hewu area to Transkei, the letter said the Ciskei Government had demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt its complete inability to govern the Tembu people under its jurisdiction.

It had contravened Tembu law and customs by appointing a commissioner (a certain Mr Seke) as chief above Tembu chiefs.

Chief Matanzima said the Kei River did not divide the Xhosa nation into separate entities; it was merely a physical boundary conveniently used to mark district boundaries. — Sapa.
SA transfers Dept of State Security to Ciskei Govt

JOHANNESBURG — The Ciskei Department of State Security was handed over to the Ciskei Government by the South African Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, at Bisho yesterday.

The department includes combined forces and was handed over to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe as part of the independence celebrations.

Mr. Le Grange said he expected Ciskei and South African security forces to have close links.

South African policemen had been seconded to the department to help, the Minister said.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Independence Office had confirmed that three French senators would attend the country's independence celebrations in Bisho this week, the SABC reported.

The spokesman said between 600 and 700 people had accepted special invitations to the celebrations. Thirty-five of these were from overseas.

President Michael Mphethu of Venda would be present when Ciskei became independent on Thursday night, while President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana would be represented by three members of his Cabinet.

Transkei would not attend the celebrations, said the spokesman.

Mr. Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said in King William's Town last night that economic prosperity in Ciskei and South Africa as a whole was "ultimately indivisible".

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Kafferian Chamber of Commerce, he said political stability was a prerequisite for business confidence in the Eastern Cape and South Africa.

He said it had to be accepted by all concerned that economic prosperity was "ultimately indivisible, both within this (Ciskei) region and South Africa as a whole."

"In other words, the challenge is to reconcile, in the African context, First World institutions and Third World aspirations."

"Businessmen should ensure that, through their chambers of commerce and other channels, effective consultative machinery was maintained "inside and outside political boundaries," said Mr. Parsons.

In view of the priority given by the South African Government to the development of black states, "additional preferential treatment may be given to them in the future", he said.

"It is clear that in terms of current proposals, growth in the East London-King William's Town complex could be strongly stimulated because of its status as a planned metropolitan area."

Mr. Parsons said it would be as much a question of attitudes as of "basic realities" that would decide the ultimate relationship between businessmen and an independent Ciskei. — Sapa
How the Ciskel govt has failed its people
Ciskei is due to become on Friday the fourth bantustan, or tribal "homeland", to be accorded independent status by South Africa.

Twice the size of Luxemburg and covering more than 5 000 sq kms next to the Indian Ocean between Cape Town and Durban, Ciskei has 2.1 million inhabitants, two-thirds of whom live in the white industrialised zones of South Africa.

Despite a tense political and social climate, this extremely poor land is preparing celebrations to mark a move to "independence" which will be totally ignored by the international community.

The rest of the world has already refused to recognise similar events for three other bantustans which have been declared independent: Transkei in 1976, Bophuthatswana in 1977 and Venda in 1979.

The United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) see this "balkanisation" of southern Africa as an accentuation of the apartheid policy of the Government in Pretoria.

The South African authorities aim, they say, to create black "reservations" in order to define more clearly a "white state" in which the black man or woman would be no more than a stranger, an immigrant worker.

The authorities strongly contest this interpretation. The future of Ciskei, the least developed of the bantustans, promises to be difficult.

In addition, a growing political-and trade union movement, harshly repressed, is opposed to the change, whose principles have been rejected by a Ciskei Government Commission on the matter.

The Government of neighbouring Transkei is also strongly opposed to a policy which would mean dividing the ethnic Xhosa people between two States, rather than uniting them in one as the homelands policy is supposed to do.

Ciskei will however be the first

Ciskei in the dependence of SA

able to win the inclusion within Ciskei of two principal industrial towns of the region, King William's Town and East London.

Ciskei as ordained will have only one outlet to the sea, the small fishing port of Hburg.

Reduced to a hulk, without mineral resources or heavy industry, with very poor agriculture and a high level of unemployment, Ciskei is also reported to have an infant mortality rate of more than 50 percent.

The average annual income per head is R212 which is less than that of the enclave of Lesotho, one of the 25 poorest countries of the world.

South Africa's Prime Minister P W Botha realises an effort is needed to help it out of its state of under-development. He recently called for investment in Ciskei, which is offering numerous facilities for industrial development.

According to Mr Botha, Ciskei remains a priority area for South African economic aid, which already finances 80 percent of its budget, while 95 percent of its revenue comes from the wages of its migrant workers.

Meanwhile, there is growing tension between Ciskei's police force, headed by General Charles Sebe, brother to the Prime Minister, and organised labour, led by Phomazile Gqweta.

Some observers already see this young trade union leader as a successor to the two great black nationalist figures, Nelson Mandela, who is in jail, and Steve Biko, who died in police custody in 1977.

The repression of this opposition is waged by the forces of General Sebe, who is portrayed in the liberal English-speaking press as a "tonton macoute" (the notorious political police in Haiti) and an "anti-communist maniac."

One person died in a recent protest demonstration.

It is against this sombre and worrying background that the young Republic of Ciskei will this week celebrate an official independence which is, to say the least, contested and appears fragile indeed. — AFP
Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books — you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(b) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, a time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study:

(i) is free from interruption (noise, visual intrusion)

(ii) is located in a quiet area

(iii) affords maximum concentration of people similar to you in your work

(iv) is in the same situation as those who have been better students for reasons:

(a) Preoccupation of others

(b) Movement of people

(c) Environmental factors

(v) is in a comfortable time

(vi) is cool and comfortable.

Those of you who are privileged enough to have your own room at home will have little difficulty. If this is not the case use your ingenuity. The libraries on campus have many study areas — find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you — the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even if it means waiting for someone to leave.

1.4 Completing Assignments

This includes essays, long papers, practicals, reports and tutorial work. Written assignments will be scheduled throughout the year.

This preparation includes reviewing lecture notes and reading, memorising facts, outlining relationships and preparing practice answers.

Now, each of these activities requires special skills and you will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university. Today’s lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common — they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity — TIME.
Sebe: our deal is not final

BISHOP Ciskei would press for federal-over-tones and equal status with South Africa in the proposed confederation of Southern African states, Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe said at the opening of the Independence Stadium here at the weekend.

Speaking about Ciskei’s commitment to work towards a confederation, which is contained in one of 70 agreements signed between Ciskei and South Africa, he said “the eventual deal may differ from what one originally contemplated.”

It would be closer to what the Ciskei had in mind that what South Africa had in mind.

“It is a pity we could not start further along the road as Ciskei anticipated with a federal nationality, but I believe that will come, Chief Sebe said.

Initially, South Africa had advocated a confederation of states. And although this concept was never fully spelled out, it appears that what was envisaged was an economic relationship between the states in Southern Africa.

“Ciskei, although it has always talked in terms of a confederation of states, would have liked to have seen certain federal over-tones imposed on that concept,”

Ciskei had always seen confederation as a multilateral arrangement, where Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and South Africa were equal partners.

While the independent black states were not committed to forming a confederation, they favoured such a relationship.

“There should therefore be little problem in ironing out the minor difficulties which might present themselves now that the principle has been accepted by all.”

Chief Sebe called for the formation of a council to which each state could nominate delegates.

Decisions taken by the council would be referred back to each government for ratification.

A student in each of the Western Rize student obtaining Stu of the Western Rize Building Economics I, the th aspect Session.

When mutual difficulties could be discussed and resolved “in an atmosphere of understanding and give and take, one ends up with decisions which, although they were not perhaps exactly what the negotiating states would wish to have, are at least a movement away from what existed previously.”

Chief Sebe said the proposed confederation had to work. “We cannot afford to fail. This is the last ditch. There is no room for static politics in South Africa.”

If mutual trust was lacking at confederational level, meaningless decisions would be taken, he said.

Certain governments could also find themselves in continual conflict with confederal decisions and become unwilling to apply them in their countries.

The opening of the stadium, which marked the first day of independence celebrations which will culminate on Thursday and Friday, was attended by 2 000 people.

Chief Sebe unveiled a commemorative plaque during proceedings which included inspection of a guard of honour and a display by Ciskeian school gymasts.

Strict security was enforced at the stadium, which will seat 30 000 for independence and took only five months to build.

— DDR
Beneu Plesase all with Sermon
Chief Sebe shakes hands with Mr A. Grinaker, managing director of the company that built the Independence Stadium.
Camp must pull out unless it was to play its way out of New York. The Department of Co-operation and Development is tightfisted on the "sensitive and delicate political issue" of the looming removal of residents of the Glenmore extension camp on the Fish River. Veteran does not want to move.

Mail Correspondent

A 70-YEAR-OLD Second World War veteran, with a tattooed arm saying "Welcome home to the Union of South Africa", and signed by Field Marshal Jan Smuts, is one of the Glenmore extension people who does not want to move again. Mr Andries Tiale, who served as fireman in Egypt and Berlin and saw battle at Alamein and Tunisia, particularly does not want to go to Peddie.

Originally from Pretoria, he moved to Grahamstown after the war to work. He then moved to Klipfontein Farm, near Alexander, where he worked as a labourer to support his wife and seven children.

In 1979 he and his family were forcibly evicted and "relocated" at Glenmore. "We did not like it at first," he said, "but we are more settled now and do not want to move." Mr Tiale is particularly proud of his returning serviceman's card, welcoming him back to South Africa. "Peddie is not my place, I don't want to go to the Cape." Mr Tiale receives an ultrasonic man's pension from the South African Government and, like the rest of Glenmore's many pensioners, fears that if they are forced to move to Peddie, payments of pensions, which took so long to be transferred to Glenmore, will stop once again.

The department has administered Glenmore since 1979, when the Cape government refused to accept people uprooted from farms in the Albertinia and Kenton-on-Sea areas and dumped on the banks of the Fish River. The Wooldridge squatters at Kamnaskraal, who are worst off at present, will be the first to move to the new resettlement camp at Peddie, according to a spokesman for the department. About 170 families, who were promised homes at Kamnaskraal but found tents, have been told they will move in January.

Employed

According to the spokesman, they will have toilets and a temporary water supply and will be employed in developing the "infra-structure" in other groups to be moved.

Peddie homes would be provided, although other facilities would not yet be ready. He was unable to say when the 700 Alexandra farmers at Kamnaskraal would be relocated. It would not be until the "infra-structure" was ready.

At Glenmore and Kamnaskraal, between 100 and 150 people are bitterly opposed to the pending removal to Peddie. They fear they would not be able to stay and had made the best of their condition. "How can we start from scratch, all over again?" asked a Glenmore pensioner, Mr Tienie Giliam. "We've just settled down here. We have gardens now and new classrooms. Some are even married." At Peddie, where they will move into a newly populated closed settlement, there will be no land and few jobs.

Fodder is dearer in Cape than their present homes and further there is the physical-Uitenhage complex where some Glenmore people live now.

After saving to Peddie they will have to compete with thousands of rural poor for jobs in King Williams' Town and East London.

But Glenmore's 4 200 residents occupy valuable arable land wanted by Ciszso for extension to its Tyrol irrigation project.

At Kamnaskraal, about 30 km from Peddie on the Fiddler road, there is a dam and crops, not people, are the priority.

Improved

Glenmore people still occupy the "temporary" wooden homes that greeted them in 1979, but many have been painted and improved with extension, gardens and vegetable patches.

Six new classrooms, to relieve overcrowding in Glenmore's only primary school, are nearing completion.

Sports and social clubs have opened.

The work situation has also improved at Glenmore and fewer people are now on rations. There is more contact here now, says the superintendent, Mr Dave Straten. "But there are more job opportunities for those who have been well defined on p.65 of her thesis: to live work, "la recherche lucide et volontaire de des forces fatales" - Nerval's search for forces that he felt to be threatening him. She is devoted, successfully to Nerval's sense of writings, the part played by dreams and dream-writings themselves help him to achieve his understanding of Nerval's major works, as a difficult subject and to present a clear and reference must be made to a considerable and mythological, symbolistic and relevant for the different chapters to become auto-spective, but the essay has been taken general theme, and the thesis as a whole does a command of French is generally acceptable con-trary to study in France or spend any apprecia-tions, sometimes quite sensitive. There are however stic lapses. Typing slips are very few. Thesufficient acquaintance with methods of tec matter, and I consider it adequate in scale he award of a Master's degree.

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In recommending the award of the M.A. degree,

M. Shackleton
here on Saturday.

The Springfield Journal

was shredded and indented to death at the Prince Fred nuclear power

at F PRERER

POLICEMAN KILLED

18/11/03 00
15,000 gather at Rayi for funeral

King Williams Town - Rayi of Mbasela was buried on Monday in a mass burial ceremony attended by thousands of people. The coffin of Rayi, who died on Saturday, was taken to the burial site in a procession of vehicles.

There were no tears for the former Robben Island prisoner who was carved in ANC colors, was lowered into a grave with a grave almost directly opposite his home and three km from the grave of another ANC prisoner, Steve Biko, who was killed in police custody in 1977.

As Rayi's casket was placed in the ground, his brother, Mr. Maseko, who was also a prisoner, said: "There are no tears for Rayi. He lived a life of struggle and dedication."

The coffin was then covered with ANC flags and a wreath was placed on it.

Mr. Maseko's brother, Mr. Maseko's daughter, and their family members were present at the burial ceremony.

Mr. Maseko also thanked the people of Mbasela for their support during his brother's imprisonment.

Police and ANC members were also present at the ceremony.

Sisulu call for rededication

King Williams Town - Cold-blooded murder was the only form of protest that could be acceptable, according to the late Winnie Madikizela-Mandela. Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela, the wife of the late housing activist Winnie Madikizela, who was arrested and later released from prison, said that the murder of Mr. Maseko was an example of how the ANC had to fight for its ideals.

"We cannot accept any less than full equality," Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela said. "We will continue to fight until we achieve our goals."

The funeral of Mr. Maseko was attended by hundreds of ANC members and supporters.

Mr. Maseko's family members were also present at the ceremony, along with ANC leaders and members.

Mr. Maseko was a well-known ANC member and was involved in many of the organization's activities.

Mr. Maseko was buried in a mass burial ceremony attended by thousands of people.
Detainees in court soon says Gen Sebe

ZWELITSHA — A total of 11 people detained in the Ciskei are to appear in court soon to face charges under the Terrorism Act, the Director-General-designate of Ciskei Security Services, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Major General Sebe said seven men who were involved in a shoot-out in which one of his men was wounded in Zone Nine, Mdantsane, early this year, and who had been in detention for almost three months, would be the first to appear.

Another four, former Danlop Flooring employees, would appear on charges relating to being found in possession of petrol bombs.

"When these men appear in court there will be only one man in detention in Ciskei — Nkoli Kiewiet of Tshatshu — who will be released as soon as we have completed investigations about him," Major General Sebe said.

He added that this information put to rest claims by some newspapers that there were more cases of detention in the Ciskei than there were to be found in South Africa.

DDR
After the drums have been beaten, the bells have been rung, the salutes have been fired ... WHAT THEN?

By DEWEY FARMBROTHER

Midnight Thursday, the Chisels became an independent state. In the early hours of Friday morning, after a 12-hour salute, the ringing of the church bells and the beating of drums will herald the occasion.

What then?

The man at the helm maps out the new road

Chief Minister Louis Della has had a blueprint plan for his future state:

Equality aim

To eliminate pan and a beanie for all Chisels, Chisel schools will be free to all children, and health care will be available to all.

Breakdown

In the rural areas, a number of small communities have been established and policies have been implemented to improve the standard of living.

Address

The Chief Minister will welcome the Chief Minister of the new state, Chisel, to the inaugural ceremony on the banks of the river. The meeting will be held at 10 AM on Saturday.
ria — Final consolidation plans which will almost alter the borders of the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei were announced today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr. Cornel V. Morrison.

The plan exceeds the Ciskei’s current area by approximately 1,900 hectares, and it will also make the Ciskei one of the independent homelands to be consolidated into a single area.

Important features of the consolidation include the exclusion of the Ciskei from the Berlin industrial area and the Hogsbach residential and farming areas.

However, portions of land near Kidd’s Beach and large areas in the Queens-town, Stockenstrom and Tarkastad districts have been included.

In a statement today, Dr. Morrison said an agreement would now be negotiated with the Government of Ciskei to the effect that “the land to be added” would be regarded as part of the process of consolidating Ciskei.

The decisions taken by the Government were:

- The Chalumna area: It was decided that, irrespective of the area approved for inclusion in Ciskei in 1973, the area southeast of the road between Kidd’s Beach and King William’s Town, and west of the road between Glenfields and Port Pato, would be included in the Ciskei. The extent of the area is approximately 2,000 hectares.

- The Kidd’s Beach township would not be included.

- The area to be added, and that approved in 1973, would be used to rehouse people from Newlands, Kweeka and Molopo.

Dr. Morrison said the entire area included, among others, highly productive pineapple farms and the Kayser’s Beach township.

- Berlin and adjacent areas: The Berlin agricultural holdings to the south of the Berlin residential area and the stretch of land to the east and west of the holdings south of the East London-King William’s Town highway would be added to the Ciskei. This area is about 2,000 hectares in extent.

- It does not include the Brodbach township, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin or the Cecil Ford factory.

- The Braamfontein municipal area: This (about 2,274 hectares) would be added to the Ciskei with the Balule River as the southern boundary, Dr. Morrison said.

The Committee of the Western Cape College of Education in its report states that the highest marks in the third and fourth year of study are given to the best student in each of the following threefields:

- The Stockenstrom area: It had been decided not to include the Hogsbach-Waterdown Dam area, but to add the remainder of the Stockenstrom area, which had not been scheduled for inclusion in 1975, to the Ciskei.

- This area, about 31,000 hectares, is included in the North, Riverine and citrus areas.

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- Hogsbach and Berlin to stay part of SA

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- This area, about 31,000 hectares, is included in the North, Riverine and citrus areas.
ZWELITSHA — The application for the discharge of 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu) charged with incitement to public violence, under the Ribbous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, was rejected in the regional court here yesterday.

Advocate M. Braassey, for the unionists, applied on Thursday for the discharge of all of them on grounds that the state had not proved who the principal perpetrators of the crimes were and that it had not proven common purpose.

The state alleged that at a Transkei bus terminus on September 6, the unionists intentionally acted or conducted themselves in a manner that might reasonably have been expected to provoke public violence by members of the public, or by the persons in whose presence the acts and conduct took place; sang inflammatory songs while on a bus approaching the terminus, or shouted inflammatory slogans while on the bus; gave the black power salute while alighting; congregated at the terminus; continued singing after alighting and defied legitimate orders to disperse.

The alternate charge was that they made verbal statements or performed acts intended to subvert or interfere with the authority of the government or police officers.

On the second count it was alleged that the unionists intentionally attended a gathering, alternatively an unlawful meeting, gathering or assembly at which more than 10 persons were present.

On the third count, they were alleged to have attended an unauthorised meeting and intentionally filled or neglected to disperse when ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Pukate.

The unionists have pleaded not guilty.

Mr J. Kotze, regional court magistrate, after considering the evidence for the state, said it was the court's opinion that the application should be rejected. He could not rebut all the state's evidence.

Advocate Braassey applied for the case to be postponed and for R50 bail to be returned to each of the accused. The application was granted and the hearing postponed to January 18 — DDR.
The text is too blurry to be transcribed accurately.
UN hits at Ciskei 'regime of terror'

NEW YORK—The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid has called on the international community to denounce "the so-called independence of Ciskei" and has claimed that three blacks from Venda and the Transkei recently died in detention.

Nigerian ambassador Mr. Yussuff Maitama Sule, chairman of the committee, said Chief Lennox Sebe and his brother, Brigadier Charles Sebe, had "established a regime of terror with brutal repression of trade union leaders and others."

In a separate statement Mr. Maitama-Sule said a leader of the banned Black People's Convention, Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died last week two days after being arrested by the authorities in Venda. "Mr. Muofhe was in good health when he was arrested."

He said two "political detainees". Saul Mduumo and Sifunile Matalasi, died recently in jail in the Transkei.

It is reported from Unita that an affidavit by the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General M. Z. Ngema, states members of the Security Police and South African Police oppose claims of alleged police assault and torture of detainees Mr. James Rolihlahla Ketti made in a civil action in the Transkei Supreme Court. — Sepa.
Independent Ciskei faces uncertain future

By TONY WEAVER

Ciskei becomes the fourth Bantustan to accept independence from South Africa on December 4.

The region has also recently received attention as a potential haven of the Black Liberation Army (BLA), which is suspected of being involved in armed clashes in the Transkei and the Eastern Cape.

A recent report by the Human Rights Watch (HRW) has called for the immediate release of all political prisoners in Ciskei.

The report states that there are currently around 300 political prisoners in Ciskei, most of whom are members of the AWB or other opposition groups.

The HRW has also criticized the Ciskei government for failing to provide basic human rights for its citizens.

"Many people are living in poverty and are unable to access basic services such as healthcare and education," said HRW's deputy director, Geoffrey Davies.

"The government must take urgent action to address these issues and ensure that all citizens are treated fairly and equally before the law."

In response, Ciskei's prime minister, Daniel Ngcobo, said that the government is committed to addressing these issues and will work closely with international organizations to improve the lives of its citizens.

"We welcome the concerns raised by HRW and will work to address them as a matter of urgency," said Ngcobo.

"Our government is committed to ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services and that there is equality before the law."
Will the ‘free’ Ciskei be land of new hope or frustration in a fresh guise?

THE South African flag will be lowered for the last time in Ciskei when Africa's holdover franchise is due to be abolished on December 3. This will happen at midnight on December 3 beneath the glare of floodlights at the cavernous temporary stadium near King William's Town where the festivities will take place. And when the green, black and white flag is hoisted before the multitude there will be many there who will see in it the fulfilment of an ideal. Others will see in it a betrayal, a worthless gesture which may bring a ruinaous harvest. Weekend Post Reporter SANDRA SMITH reports.

Poverty, hunger, too few jobs and rising crime rate

On the eve of Ciskei's independence, the Human Awareness Programme, an independent educational trust formerly connected with Race Relations, has issued these facts about the homeland:

- Between 100,000 and 150,000 people have been excluded from Ciskei since the 1977 elections and tulets only are provided at some of these rural schools.
- Industry in the Ciskei comprises 33 factories employing 3,500 people.
- Most labour earnings in South Africa provide 65% of the per capita income in the Ciskei.
- Only a quarter of the population has access to agricultural land.
- More than half the urban population live below the poverty datum line.
- Half of all two- and three-year-olds are malnourished.
- Mdantsane, the township of East London, is the second largest "black city" in South Africa, Soweto is in Johannesburg being the largest.
- Crime has increased with unemploymen.
- The National Party MP for King William's Town, Mr H Coetzee, said: "Theft is the most common crime because the black man is jealous and hungry. If you are hungry, you will steal." Political frustration can be gauged by the repeated use of Proclamation 232, which was passed only 80 days ago.
- The household subsistence level in East London, for a family of four in 1981, R18,753 a month (R43,503 a head), has recently been lowered to R23,320 per person.
- The majority of Ciskean farmers are not covering their own food needs. Many rely on migrant labour who do not provide for the amount of labou.
- In some rural areas the water is contaminated, but most is consumed. Water supply is very limited, especially in times of drought. Expenditure on water purification and irrigation schemes far below the amount needed to tackle the problem.
- There is an increasing number of unemploye d schoolar which is partly a consequence of the shortage of qualified teachers.

The statement said: "We must warn our people that the situation in the East London is heading for a major confronta tion and, if the South African authorities do not intervene to discipline the Ciskei authorities, the situation will be disastrous."

"Moreover that is not all, the South African authorities are forced to recognize the tension generated by the secession attempt of the Ciskei authorities.

The actions of the Ciskei authorities in attempting to control trade unions in the region had, ironically, had the effect of "increasing worker consciousness" and support for the unions, Mr Gqunta said. A new industry body by authorities that trade unions were "redenominating the theatre", and that they had actively been struggling against and ridiculing working" - through the Ciskei Intelligence Services - to place those fired from the Den
top Flooring factory in East London who have increased fears of a clampdown on organisation in Ciskei after independence.

Speaking of unemployment in the area - estimated to be more than 65% - Mr Gqunta said he hoped the South African government's plans to boost the economy of the Eastern Cape and Border re gions would fill this gap. This was a strong expression of what a good day for 120 congress guests. He also asked his countrymen to prepare for the future.

The Ciskei government has not yet made any statement on the future of its economic policies. Some political analysts here expect that the new government will introduce policies similar to those of the South African government.

The Ciskei government has been criticized for its failure to develop the economy. It has been accused of neglecting education and health care.

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Unionists back govt court told

ZWEILITSHA — The 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawwu) appearing on charges of incitement to public violence under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, supported the Ciskei Government, Warrant Officer Zandsile Ngwanya told the regional court here yesterday.

W/O Ngwanya was being cross-examined by defence Advocate M. Brassey.

When asked his feeling about Sawwu — whether he supported it, was against it and if he felt it should be suppressed, W/O Ngwanya said there was nothing particular he felt about SAAWU. "I am looking it it."

He did not know whether there was a difference of opinion between Sawwu and the Ciskei Government.

W/O Ngwanya said some of the accused, Mr Vuyani Camagwuni, Mr Siphiwo Sityebi, Mr William Makhlava, Mr David Thandane, Mr Meltles Maphala and Mr Nuku Kolisi, voted for the Ciskei Government.

He remembered seeing all the accused at polling stations casting their votes for the government.

Advocate Brassey then asked him how he knew that they had voted for the government. W/O Ngwanya replied that he had made inquiries.

Asked if members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services had the authority to make inquiries as to who voted for the government and those not for the government, W/O Ngwanya said he did not say CCSI members had authority to do this.

When asked in what capacity he consulted these inquiries, W/O Ngwanya said he knew the accused and had seen them voting at Mdantsane.

He judged by the way they were singing joyful songs and also on other aspects that they had voted for the government.

W/O Ngwanya identified Mr Mandla Thoberweni as the one who initiated the song that was sung at the time the people in the bus alighted at the Mdantsane highway bus terminus.

He said Mr Thoberweni was the first to alight. He had made himself conspicuous by leading the singing.

After prosecutor Advocate J. W. Jurgens closed the state's case, Advocate Brassey applied for the discharge of all the accused.

He said the state had not proved who were the principal perpetrators of the crimes and it had not proved common purpose.

Advocate Brassey said the mere physical presence of people in a bus did not constitute a meeting. Neither did their presence at the terminus mean they had common purpose.

There must be a mandate to establish a common purpose, Advocate Brassey said.

Advocate Jurgens opposed the application and said it was not necessary for the state to point out principal participants in the committing of the offence.

They had all participated and were party to a common purpose.

The defence admitted that the unionists sang in the bus, gave a solidarity sign and displayed stickers and did have a common purpose, he said.

The magistrate, Mr J. Kotze, said he would decide on the application today. Bail of R50 each was extended. — DDR.
OORDRAG VAN GROND EN SEKEREGTE AAN
DE REGERING VAN DIE CESKIE

Kragtens die bepaling in paragraaf 3 en onder-
worp 2 van enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, koop-
kontrak, huurkontrak, servitute, verbond of ander be-
swaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond gelei in die
distrikte vermeld in Byl A, waarvan die eiendomsre-
ghede van beheer of beheerders by of in dien van de
Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of die Suid-Afrikaanse
Ontwikkelingsmut, ingegel deur artikel 4 van die Ontwik-
kelingsmut en Grund Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936)
(hieronder "die Trust" genoem), ongewoor die grond
omstreeks in Byl A, behalwe by of hierby ongewoon word
aan die Regeer van die Ciskie;

(2) behouds die bepaling van paragraaf 3 en onder-
worp 2 van enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, huur-
kontrak, boekentaal, verwond of ander be-
swaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond gelei in die dis-
trikte vermeld in Byl A, wat op naam van die Minister
van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling of van enige ander

873-A

TRANSFER OF LAND AND CERTAIN RIGHTS TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CESKIE

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sec-
tion 36 of the National States Constitution Act, 1951 (Act 1
of 1951), section 35 of the Development Trusts and Land
Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), and section 25 (1) of the Nat-
ional Administration Act, 1927 (Act 30 of 1927), and with sec-
tion 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936
(Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare:

(1) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject
to any existing written concession, contract or lease, serv-
itude, bond or other encumbrance, right or oblig-
tion, all land, excluding the land described in Byl A,
situate in the districts mentioned in Schedule A, the
ownership or control of which is vested in or has been
taken by the Government of the Republic of South
Africa or the South African Development Trust, con-
tinued by section A of the Development Trust and Land
Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1926) (hereinafter referred to as
"the Trust"), shall vest in, or is hereby transferred to,
the Government of the Ciskie;

(2) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject
to any existing written concession, contract or lease, serv-
itude, bond or other encumbrance, right or oblig-
tion, all land situate in the districts mentioned in Sched-
ule A which is registered in the name of the Minister of
Co-operation and Development or of any other person in
Dugard: SA to hold Ciskei on tight rein

JOHANNESBURG — South African control of an independent Ciskei would be tighter than that of the Soviet Union over its satellites and that of the United States over South America's "banana republics," Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said here yesterday.

Any attempt by the Ciskei, which becomes independent next week, to deviate from the line laid down by Pretoria would result in rapid destabilisation of the territory. Professor Dugard told a meeting on the Ciskei organised by Lawyers for Human Rights.

He predicted that an independent Ciskei would be unrecognised, except by South Africa and its two "satellites," Bophuthatswana and Venda. Not even the Transkei would recognise Ciskei, he added.

One of the reasons for international hostility was the denial of South African citizenship to people deemed to be Ciskeians whether they like it or not.

Like the Nazi decree of 1941 which deprived German Jews of their German nationality on the grounds of race, the Status of Ciskei Act was in violation of international law and accentuated international disapproval of the Ciskei as a "product of apartheid."

Professor Dugard strongly doubted whether independence would improve the human rights of blacks in the territory because Major-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's director-general of security, services "had learnt well from his masters in Boss and the Security Police," Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said of the Ciskei: "There is a situation which I believe amounts to a rule of terror."

She told the meeting of moves to enhance the power of chiefs in order to enable them to discipline workers sent to South Africa as contract labourers under the Ciskei Manpower Development Program.

Computerised records would be kept of all migrant workers and those who "misbehaved" — the definition of which would include participation in strikes — would be given "bad marks" by the chiefs.

In recent debates in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly attention was drawn to the law which, it was said, in the debate, provided for "forceful circumcision of "mischievous boys" and, even, in some circumstances, of grown men, Mrs Duncan added.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, told the meeting everyone had a duty to propagate human rights.

As a constitutional lawyer he had drawn up a Declaration of Rights for the Tanganyika Conference in South West Africa, for the Bophuthatswana constitution and for the Ciskei constitution.

His hope was that declarations would make the values which they enfirnished part of the general search for a solution to South Africa's political problems. — DDC.
EAST LONDON — The Ciskei government was still investigating the possibility of setting up its own Unemployment Insurance Fund ( UIF ), a spokesman for the Department of Manpower said yesterday.

The spokesman said nothing concrete had been concluded yet and that a committee might be set up to investigate the feasibility of a UIF scheme.

According to a notice circulated to employers last week Ciskei contract workers will cease to be contributors to the fund when their contracts expire after independence. Their benefit rights have, however, been preserved for a period of three years.

—— DDR

Bell-John
For the best in any ye
P C Key

The Commi
Cape Chap
Surveyors

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
necessary in a multi-programming environment and to divorce the user from the device, usually a card reader, printer or keyboard device.

The information is placed on mass storage. A corresponding input/output cooperative will then extract the data from this file and transmit this information to the user. One of the mass storage files that are automatically assigned to each user is READS. Each run as it is entered is given a READS file. The method the user utilizes to acquire symbolic images from this file is the executive request, ER READS. This request is generated by a compiler or assembler statement. In a like manner, a print output file is automatically assigned to each run. This file, PRINTS, is used to accumulate all printer output produced by a run. This includes information output by scheduling routines, system processors, and user programs. Images are placed in this file by the executive request, ER PRINTS. These print files are queued, and then transferred to the output device as the devices become available. The output to the device is done by the output sybintons.

Run streams can be stored as data files and entered for execution internally. For example, a run can schedule another run which is internally stored. In addition, data can be added to run streams which were either stored, or input from a symbinton. The control statements which accomplish these two functions @ADD and @START command.

It may be necessary or advisable to modify the normal handling of print files. It is possible to break up a print file into smaller segments and/or direct printer output to some specified device. The commands which accomplish these functions are the ERKPT (2.11.7) and @SYM (2.11.8) control statements. These are particularly useful if the user is generating large amounts of printed output or if he is working at a remote device. The @ADD, @START, ERKPT and @SYM will be discussed in later sections of this manual.
EAST LONDON — A separate Ciskei telephone directory will be issued on December 4, the date on which Ciskei becomes independent.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Port Elizabeth, said there would be no change in telephone numbers.

The new directory will be available from December 4 at post offices in Ciskei, and subscribers in Ciskei will be entitled to a free copy of the directory.

The spokesman said that the new East London directory for next year would not have the Ciskei telephone numbers in it. The Ciskei directory would also be available at post offices in South Africa but subscribers who did not rent a telephone service in Ciskei, would have to pay for it. — DDR.

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During
For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
Sebe awarded highest medal

ZWELETHSHA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, was honoured here yesterday when he was awarded the first and highest Ciskei military medal, the Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda.

The Order was presented to Chief Sebe by the Chief Justice of the Ciskei, Mr Justice D. S de Wet.

The guest speaker, the Minister of Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma, said it was fitting for Chief Sebe to receive the Order as he would officiate tomorrow in decorating a number of Ciskeian officers and on December 5 when he would decorate a number of South African officers.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, received the Sandle Decoration, the second highest of the new Ciskei decorations.

Both the Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda and the Sandle Decoration were conferred on the Commander General of the Ciskei Armed Forces, Major General X. C. Sebe and Brigadier T. Minnaar whom Chief Maqoma said had assisted Major General Sebe.

The Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda is awarded only to general officers and brigadiers of the Ciskei Department of State Security and other armed forces for exceptional meritorious service of major military importance while the Sandle Decoration is only awarded to senior officers of the Ciskei Special Force for outstanding service of the highest order and utmost devotion to duty.

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
Officer: songs linked to assassination

ZWELENTSHA — A member of the Linked Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) and song sung by members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) on September 6 at the Highway bus terminus at Mdantsane were songs usually sung when police were to be assassinated and property was to be damaged.

Warrant Officer Zandiile Ngwanya was giving evidence in the trial where 42 SAAWU members face charges under incitement to public violence, the Riotous Assemblies Act and unlawful gathering and two alternative charges.

All pleaded not guilty.

W.O Ngwanya said on September 6 he was at the bus terminus with other CCIS members under Captain Khonhono. A bus approached full of people singing. They raised their clenched fists.

When the bus stopped, they surged forward and he could hear the words of the songs sung.

"You are a tiger which uses its spots to Mandarin appear," said one song.

Another song went: "When they come back, lead will burst on the enemy. Blood will flow."

The songs were punctuated with the slogans "Amandla ngawethu!"

He saw Lt Col Pakade addressing the group that came out of the bus but he could not hear him. He saw Lt Col Pakade gestulating. After that he saw the group that was standing next to the bus being herded back into the bus. While the group was standing next to the bus, they continued singing.

The court adjourned at 1 pm yesterday until today. The magistrate Mr J Kotze had to leave for East London for the afternoon — DDR.
Court told some police armed

ZWELITSHA — Some of the members of the uniformed police contingent deployed at the M箟nt-
sanze Highway bus termin-
i

us when members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) returned from a meeting in
(s) London were armed
 Lieutenant Colonel Vuyo

Gladstone Pakade said

yesterday.

Lt Col Pakade spent the
morning and part of the
afternoon session in the
witness box under cross-

examination by Advocate

M. Brassey who is defend-
ing the 42 Sawu members
charged with incitement to

disorder under the Riotous
Assemblies Act.

All have pleaded not

guilty.

Lt Col Pakade said the

police in green uniform,
others in brown overalls

and some in plain clothes — did not carry large arms. Some

had 38 revolvers in their

holsters.

Lt Col Pakade said the

men had three times to
disperse and had to take action as the situation was getting

out of hand.

Mr Brassey said the ac-
cused would deny that he
gave orders for them to
disperse. They would say

it was an unhappiness because he realised he might be criti-
cised for not having given

the people time to dis-
perse.

Lt Col Pakade said the
behaviour of the group

was tantamount to
treasonable action.

He heard the songs sung
by the Sawu members for
the first time and also the
slogans, but the black sa-

lute symbol he said, was

used in 1976 by pupils.

Mr Brassey asked him

who called it a black sa-
lute.

He showed Lt Col

Pakade a picture of a boy

scout in America with his

first raised. The picture

was in Time magazine of

1970. He showed him

another picture in Time
during 1971 where a group
of Japanese people raised

their fists. He also showed

him another picture of

members of the Interna-
tional Food and Allied

Association in its newslet-
er, showing Japanese

workers with raised fists.

Lt Col Pakade said it

was a black power salute
he attributed to the Sawu

members.

Mr Brassey said the sa-
lute meant solidarity.

Lt Col Pakade said Sawu members used the salute in a degrading man-
ner with abusive language

like "Up Mandela and Down with Ciskei Government."

Lt Col Pakade said he had reported to Major

General Charles Sebe that he had been ordered to do had been

successful. People had

been arrested as planned.

Later he changed his

statement and said he did

not say people were

arrested as planned.

"We proceeded to the

bus terminus, not to

arrest people but because

we anticipated trouble."

Lt Col Pakade said he

relayed the names of peo-
ple who were on the bus by

phone to Maj. Gen. Sebe at

Zwelitsha.

Maj. Gen. Sebe was to put

the names before a meet-

Sebe told him warrants would

be executed after the

Cabinet had decided and

that somebody would

bring them to Mntsanze.

Lt Col Pakade said the

man arrived between 10

pm and 11 pm before the

man arrived with the

warrants, he had no authority
to detain the Sawu mem-
bers.

Lt Brassey said accord-

ing to the occurrence book

at the Mntsanze Police

Station, Lt Col Pakade

made an entry that "all
must be detained in terms of
the Ciskei security laws." The entry was made

at 20:25

Col Pakade said the entry
might have made the case. He did not get instructions and the deten-

tion was authorised be-
tween 10 and 11 pm. But he

was not clear of the time.

Lt Col Pakade said he

had read in newspapers

about the dispute between
the Ciskei Government and

Sawu.

Mr Brassey asked

whether people supporting

the government were

said to be law abiding and

those supporting Sawu

not law abiding.

Lt Col Pakade said he

had no impression about

Sawu and that he had

merely performed his
duty.

The hearing continues
today — DDI.
Foreign staff for Ciskei hospitals

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Department of Health had been successful in its drive to recruit expatriate doctors and paramedical personnel, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, said in an interview yesterday.

But although the influx of doctors and paramedical personnel had brought relief at hospitals, there was still a shortage of medical staff, he said.

According to figures released by his department, 21 people had been recruited from the Philippines, three from Iran, one from Tanzania, three from India, and seven from the United Kingdom. Other appointments were still in the pipeline.

"We still need more doctors," he said.

"We can never have enough doctors. We are supposed to have a complement of seven doctors here at headquarters but we have three. In the Hewu district where there is no hospital we need three doctors but do not have one. We do not have a full complement at some hospitals.

"Although his department had embarked on the recruitment drive his biggest concern was getting young black doctors to join the government service.

"You cannot run a medical service with recruits," he said.

DR MAKU

"The Ciskei Government does not mind black doctors running their private practices as long as they are in the Ciskei because they help to alleviate the burden on the department. It must not be thought there is bad feeling when they are not working with us. What is not good is for them to leave Ciskei".

Dr Maku said the medical and paramedical recruits were all registered and their certificates had been accepted by the Medical Council of South Africa.

His department was facing a shortage of accommodation for the expatriates. The position was made more difficult by the exclusion of King William’s Town from Ciskei.

The shortage of accommodation did not affect expatriates alone. His department had difficulty in retaining black doctors because accommodation provided at hospitals was inadequate.

He said the department had set up prefabs at various hospitals for the doctors and paramedical personnel.

Philippines were classified as whites and their children attended white schools.

He said some expatriates were staying at Arnoldton near East London.

K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
Ciskei minister lashes out at Bishop of Grahamstown over ‘provocative statements’

On the loss of South African citizenship which Ciskei independence entails for blacks deemed to be Ciskeians, Mr Xaba said: ‘Ciskeians do not have South African citizenship.’

Since the installation of the Ciskei Government on Christmas Day, Bishop Graham has opposed its independence and therefore as a bid to evoke religious sanction for a controversial political decision.

According to informed sources, the Ciskei authorities ordered the ministers to close their churches and attend independence rallies — but Mr Xaba, a minister of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, yesterday denied the Ciskei Government had instructed ministers to participate in the rallies.

Ministers of religion, and their congregations had been invited rather than ordered to take part in a ‘Day of Prayer’ on Sunday, he insisted.

The Day of Prayer is seen by Ciskei Government opponents as a Thanksgiving service for independence and therefore as a bid to evoke religious sanction for a controversial political decision.

In expressing opposition to the ‘Day of Prayer’ ceremony, Bishop Graham said: ‘On Sundays the primary duty of the Christians is to attend the public worship of the Church, especially the Eucharist, rather than to be attending political rallies and “special services”.

It was, the bishop added, difficult to rejoice about Ciskei independence for three reasons: It would divide Xhosa-speaking blacks into two camps; it would precipitate renewed removals of blacks from white-designated South Africa; and it would deprive Ciskeians of the hope of ‘one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth.’

Referring to Bishop Graham as ‘that bishop’, Mr Xaba said: ‘I will deal with his provocative statements after December 6. The Day of Prayer will take place even if the Bishop of Grahamstown disapproves.’

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the S A Council of Churches, said yesterday: ‘I fully support the stand of Bishop Graham. The ultimate loyalty of Christians is not to the State but to Jesus Christ.’

Of the Ciskei authorities, Bishop Tutu said: ‘These guys are saying, “render unto the Sebe what should be rendered unto God.”’

The last word is kept many differing copies of the source file while requiring little or no space. The source file offers two distinct advantages.

The source file offers two distinct advantages.
EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Border Council of Churches, the Reverend James Gawe, and the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Reverend K. H. Oram, would be dealt with after December 4, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, warned yesterday.

Mr Xaba was reacting to allegations that the Ciskei Government had ordered clergymen to close their churches on Sunday, November 29.

Mr Gawe claimed that the government had ordered ministers and their congregations to attend an inter-denominational service at Bishop, the Ciskei capital.

Several ministers of religion approached for comment yesterday were tight-lipped on the issue.

Mr Gawe, priest in charge of St Gregory's Anglican Church in Mdantsane, said yesterday he stood firmly against attempts to intimidate clergymen to give their blessing to independence.

"The Anglican Church has come out strongly against the order. We are not prepared to close our churches on Sunday," he said.

Mr Xaba, who is also the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said Mr Gawe was talking from the wilderness. He said he had been cut off from the Ciskei.

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government never intended it to happen.

"The Ciskei Government has never ordered Christians to a national service," he said.

The regional independence celebrations would be held on Saturday, November 26, and the following day, Sunday, would be a day of prayer in all the regions of the Ciskei.

"Father Gawe and his Bishop of Grahamstown have appointed themselves as spokesmen for the Ciskei, and their provocative utterances will be dealt with after December 4," Mr Xaba said.

He said the Ciskei Government had created job opportunities during the drought — paying R1 a person a day throughout the Ciskei between June 1980 and September this year.

"What has he (the Bishop of Grahamstown) done to alleviate the hunger during the period of drought and now he comes and shouts as the spokesman for the Ciskei," he said.

Mr Xaba said the inter-denominational service had been planned by a committee of Ciskei clergymen who had invited the Ciskei Government to join them on that day.

He said the committee was chaired by Archdeacon Pat Nceca, of the Anglican Church.

Mr Xaba said the Bishop seemed to be cut off from his people in the Ciskei.

He said the Ciskei Government had never been working hand in hand with the government.

He said they would participate in the national day of prayer as it would be the fulfillment of their prayers. He said the Ciskei would be part of it.

Mr Xaba said chiefs at their installations in the Ciskei were all blessed by Ethiopian Church ministers, and that they would also bless independence day.

Mr Xaba denied there had been any directive from the government ordering churches to be closed on Sunday.

All the ministers of the Order of Ethiopia and their congregations had been told to attend the service at Bishop, he said.

The Reverend A. Nkantoni, of the Baptist Church, Mdantsane, said they had been asked to organize services by Rev. V. N. Ntshinga, the Ciskei chaplain, in their respective regions.

He said they were still waiting for a meeting to be called by the chairman of the "Ministers' Fraternal," the Rev. A. M. Bottomman.

"If the government says we should close on Sunday, I will go to Bishop and will tell the congregation that," he said.

He said all ministers were asked to participate in the independence celebrations.

The meeting president of the Zwelitsha Ministers' Fraternal, Archdeacon P. Nceca, said he had not received any comments from the members of the fraternal.

He said he had not received any order to close the church on Sunday.
Church will defy Ciskei order

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

CHURCH leaders in Port Elizabeth today reacted strongly to the Ciskei Government's instruction that all churches must close their doors on Sunday, November 29, so that ministers and their congregations can take part in the independence celebrations.

Port Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev J P Murphy, said today that Sunday, November 29, "will be a normal day of worship in every Catholic Church throughout the country - be it in the Ciskei or elsewhere".

The Ciskei is due to become independent at midnight on December 3.

Bishop Murphy said: "The individual or government that attempts to suppress or curtail the lawful activities of the Church does not have a true concept of what the Church is or its function in the community."

He said the Church would fall in its mandate if it were to comply with government decrees that ran counter to its doctrine or teaching.

"We are conscious of the reality around us in the Ciskei and beyond its boundaries, and we are not prepared to compromise in matters pertaining to our Church," he said.

Bishop R W F Cowley said it was the duty of a Christian to worship on a Sunday and the "Government has no authority to close the churches."

He said a church could not be "nationalised" as it was an autonomous body, separate from governments.

The Anglican Archdeacon of Algoa, the Venurable James Haya, said "it is alarming for churches to close their doors on a Sunday."

"How can a State continue without the assistance of the Church?" he asked.

"You are first a Christian and then a citizen."

When Transkei gained independence nearly five years ago, the Methodist Church was nationalised under the new name "The United Methodist Church of Southern Africa."

The Rev. G. Graham, of the Methodist Church, said in an interview that the problem that arose in the Transkei five years ago could arise in the Ciskei.

"If a church is nationalised, it cannot perform its role in the community, since it forfeits its prophetic role."

The Moderator of the NG Kerk in the Eastern Cape, Dr D T du P Moolman, said it was important to establish what kind of celebration the Ciskei Government was having on Sunday, November 29.

"If it is a religious service, including all religious congregations, then it is a good idea."

"However, if the church services have been cancelled without replacing them with a religious service, then it is a serious matter," he said.

Dr B J Smith, of the Kennington NG Kerk, said it was not possible for all the people to attend the Ciskei celebrations anyway.

For those who wanted to go to church, it "will be terrible if there was no minister to conduct the services".
‘Musical chairs’ for Ciskei residents

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The 4,000 residents of Glenmore, a resettlement camp 50 km outside Grahamstown, are to be moved again — this time to make way for an irrigation scheme.

The Ciskei Government wished to use the land on which Glenmore has stood for the past three years to extend the Typha irrigation scheme on the Fish River which borders the township.

In 1979, “redundant” homesteaders and squatters, mainly from Kenton and Alexandria, were resettled on the barren land at Glenmore, more than 50 km from Grahamstown, the nearest source of employment.

Lack of funds

At the time it was said that the residents would be employed building the new township. But a lack of funds prevented the number of houses that could be created.

D F Hitch, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said that employment opportunities could be created only if funds to begin the project were available.

A privately organised Welfare and Relief organisation had been set up to supply the residents with food parcels as an attempt to alleviate desperate conditions.

Now, three years later, Glenmore community is to be moved again. The residents, together with settled people at Kamafrika, near Peddie, are to be settled at a camp prepared at Peddie.

The Ciskei Government finally refused to have anything to do with Glenmore.

But Ciskei’s Minister of Agriculture, the Rev Willie Xaba, this week denied it was inconsistent for the Ciskei to take the land now.

“We objected to principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place. But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities,” he said.

A spokesman for an inter-church group which is preparing a career project where the residents will be able to grow vegetables said: “Job opportunities are exactly nil.”

Tents first

The South African authorities have undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including the provision of houses, pit toilets, water supplies, a school and a clinic.

Mr J. G. van den Berg, assistant officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the people of Kamafrika would be the first to move.

The move was likely to take place soon after Ciskei’s independence on December 4, he said, and that the site would not be ready by then. Residents would be temporarily housed in tents.
Ciskei tells churches to close

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG -- The Ciskei Government has ordered eleven men to close their churches on Sunday and participate with their congregations in independence rallies. Father James, chairman of the Border Council of Churches, said yesterday.

The instruction has evoked tremendous controversy in church circles, with the Anglican Church taking a firm stand against the bid to prevent clergy men to give their blessing to independence.

Father Gawe said: "The Anglican Church has come out strongly against the order. We are not prepared to close our churches on Sunday."

It is the second time the Ciskei Government has sought to enlist the backing of the churches for its decision to accept Pretoria's offer of independence. A similar order applied to church services on November 1.

The Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev. G. G. Oram, said of the previous order: "On Sunday, the primary duty of Christians is to attend the public worship of the Church, especially the Eucharist, rather than to attend political rallies and special services."

Bishop Oram gave three reasons why it was "difficult to reconcile" over Ciskei's pending independence: On December 4, where whites are regarded as one people, non-speaking blacks are divided between two homelands: Transkei and Ciskei.

A "wholesale programme" of removal and uprooting affecting the lives of thousands far ahead in order to consolidate the Ciskei.

Independence will deprive Ciskeians of South African citizenship and close the door firmly against the hope of one day being treated like South Africans in the land of their birth.
Police were not armed, officer tells Saawu trial

ZWELITHISA — A member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) said yesterday police deployed at the Mdantsane Highway bus terminus when members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) returned from a meeting in East London were not armed.

Lieutenant Ntobeko Justice Molotana was giving evidence in the trial of 42 members on charges of incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act and of attending an unlawful gathering.

They all pleaded not guilty to the main charges as well as the alternatives.

Lt Molotana said he did not see firefights on the uniformed police or the four members of the CCIS at the terminus.

He said they were trying to prevent the public from joining the group singing near the bus.

He said the first two songs sung by the group alighting from the bus were sung by organisations with intentions of overthrowing the government and not particularly songs of the banned African National Congress.

He had heard the song with the words “When we come back the blood will flow and lead will burst over the enemy” in the 1976 school disturbances and during the Free Mandela Campaign.

He could not follow the other two songs but could remember certain words like “Saawu inzima izi-kumbetha u-Charles Sebe” (Saawu is happy — it will beat Charles Sebe).

Another said Siza Kumianda le Ngqawela (We will follow Gqwela).

Cross examined by Advocate M. Brassey, for the defence, he said that the members singing did not say “Siza kubenda u-Charles Sebe” but said “Siza kumbetha u-Charles Sebe”, meaning that Charles Sebe would be beaten or assaulted, not that Charles Sebe would be puzzled or confused.

He would not say he was mistaken when he said “ukumbeatha”. He heard the word “Ukumbeatha” and not “Ukumbida”.

Lieutenant Colonel Vuyo Gladstone Pakade, District Commissioner of Mdantsane, said that on September 6 he received instructions from Major-General Sebe to proceed to the Highway bus terminus at Mdantsane with his men.

Saawu members were on their way from a meeting in East London and trouble was anticipated.

He proceeded with his uniformed men in police vehicles and parked near the Civic Centre.

At 7.25 a bus approached and parked at a bay.

Some people in the bus got off singing. Others raised their fists. Among the songs there was one which said Major-General Sebe should be killed.

Another said Saawu was “heavy” and was going to confuse or puzzle Charles Sebe.

Another said Mandela was a leader, a tiger. Another said when they returned blood would flow. There were black power salutes and shouts that the government of Ciskei would be dethroned.

He addressed the group and told them the gathering was unlawful. He gave them 10 minutes to disperse and warned them if they did not he would use his powers. He repeated the instruction three times. Some of the members of the group ran away while others stayed.

He ordered them back into the bus and told the driver to go to the police station.

He spoke loudly and was audible when he gave the order. He took the action because the singing created an attraction to the public at the terminus.

Lt Col Pakade will be cross-examined by advocate Brassey today.
TRIBUTE FROM FELLOW WORKER

MDANTSANE — Miss Deliswa Roxiso, the 20-year-old girl killed during a shooting here on November 8, played a useful role in the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

She was employed part-time at Johnson and Johnson, and a fellow worker there. Mr M Mampunye, said yesterday Miss Roxiso's first positive contribution was made when she pointed out that school-leavers did not have a chance of getting jobs at the factory because the company insisted on the production of unemployment cards.

Mr Mampunye said the matter was taken up with management and from then on, a quota of school-leavers was employed every time new workers were engaged.

He said later Miss Roxiso pointed out that the factory's employment officer had been seen making arrangements at Mdantsane's manpower centre, for future engagements for the factory to be taken from there.

Again the matter was taken up and settled with employers and it ended there.

He said that during the work stoppage at the factory Miss Roxiso, although employed on a part-time basis, did not see that as a means of getting herself a job at the factory. She attended workers' meetings with employers.

She was to have started at the factory a week after she was shot.

In recognition of her services, workers at the factory asked to buy her coffin for which they paid R600, Mr Mampunye said.

Earlier, Mr Sam Tokwe told the crowd of more than 2000 how the family came to learn of her death.

He said although they had had problems with the police about the confirmation of her death, they had received some comforting words from the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Sebe, who had been kind to them.

Mr Tokwe said Miss Roxiso had been shot in the leg and in the neck. — DDR.
Ciskei, union reject appeal by Card

EAST LONDON — Both the Ciskei Government and the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) have rejected a call by Mr Donald Card, chairman of the East London city council’s industrial portfolio, that they “bury the hatchet.”

Mr Card was commenting on labour unrest in the area and the mounting tension between Ciskei and the unions. He said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs and that was the union and the Ciskei Government buried the hatchet.

Mr Card’s comments were made in a meeting with the unions in the area. He said the union’s proposal to negotiate with Saawu because that was not a trade union.

Mr Card said that the union’s main concern was to negotiate with the government and the Ciskei government would not negotiate with Saawu because it was not a trade union.

He said only those unions that registered with the government and lived according to the norms of trade unionism were genuine trade unions.

“Let us not for the Ciskei Government to stoop down to Saawu. They must obey law and order — that is all.”

General Sebe said a trade union concerned itself with the conditions of workers and negotiated with employers. He conceded that Saawu negotiated with employers but said only as a front for other activities.

“Ciskei Government independence counts nothing to them. They are black power.”

General Sebe said that Saawu, pointing out it was a legally constituted trade union.

He said it was impossible for the Ciskei Government and the workers to work towards a contented and stable labour force while workers were being exploited.

“We only demand the eradication of exploitation. Only the employers can take the initiative in this regard. We are not the employers responsible for instability and discontent.”

As for the problem of unemployment, this was not caused by the workers. It is the government and the employers who are responsible for unemployment. As for the referees, I see how we can take the initiative in this matter.

Mr E.A. Card, the Director-General of Manpower said his department could not intervene in the situation because the Ciskei was a self-governing state that would be independent shortly. “I don’t see how we can interfere,” he said.

When we extended trade union rights to consumer workers, the Minister went to the leaders of the self-governing states and said it was their responsibility to maintain industrial peace in their own areas.

Mr Card said that the position was difficult in that a large number of people in East London worked in South Africa but lived in the Ciskei. He said this was the duty and responsibility of the Ciskei to look after the safety of people there.

The USS Ohio
Sebe: purchase of tractors significant

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The purchase and supply of 48 tractors and 147 implements represented a significant event in the history of Ciskeian agriculture, the chief minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Chief Sebe was speaking at the handover of the tractors and ancillary equipment by Fedmech at the Bishop national showgrounds near here.

When the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was established ten years ago inadequate capital finance had prevented the acquisition of adequate tractors and equipment to undertake the efficient cultivation of arable soils and provide an efficient mechanisation service to the Ciskeian farmer.

"It would now appear, at long last, that a new approach has been formulated, through the initiative of our Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fedmech company whereby the former constraints of inadequate financial capital and technical management have been overcome," he said.

"This has been made possible by the use of a system of deferred payments for the tractors and implements, with a subsidisation of the interest rates by the Fedmech company and in addition, generous technical assistance by the same company in the provision of project manager and diesel mechanic to manage and service the project, respectively for a period of three years, without cost to the Ciskeian Government, apart from normal operating facilities such as transportation and government subsistence allowances and so on," he said.

Welcoming the project manager, Mr C. R. Rogers from the United Kingdom, he assured him that the Ciskeian nation would give him every support to help him provide an efficient agricultural mechanisation service to Ciskeian farmers. He said he would be doing one of the most important jobs in Ciskei because it was dependent on agriculture for economic growth and viability and without the soil being efficiently cultivated the country could not even begin to produce.

Chief Sebe told him not to accept excuses from the workers (driven by greed) to some of them would claim to be relatives of cabinet ministers.

"This is a military organisation (pointing at the tractors) to fight the war against poverty and we cannot accept people who are not disciplined," he said.

Chief Sebe said that at present, out of 70,000 hectares of available arable land in Ciskei, only some 15,000 hectares was cultivated in each year. "There were a number of reasons for this shortfall but one of them was due to the inadequate mechanisation services which existed at the present time.

Chief Sebe said the company had pioneered what was so desperately needed in South Africa — the helping hand without thought of self-interest and massive business profit.

"I do not want handouts. We are a proud nation and do not seek charity but this is a fine formula where business is done and aid is given, to the mutual satisfaction of both."

The deputy chairman and managing director of the company, Dr L. B. Koll, said his company was grateful and blessed to be in a position to be associated with the development and expansion of agriculture in Ciskei, without doubt the most important factor in the country's future growth potential.

The transaction would provide a significant new boost to the agricultural development.

"We have gone much further than merely executing a large order for our machinery," he said.

"Together with your people we have worked out a project of training and product support of which I am confident, both your department and my company, will be proud of in time to come."

"We are happy to place at your disposal for a period of three years, two highly-trained and experienced men to train your people in the proper and efficient use of tractors and implements and in the best maintenance thereof."

DD/11/81
EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man, Mr Jimmy Roxiso, said yesterday he had identified the body of his daughter, Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 28, who died in a shooting incident at a bus terminus in Mdantsane.

Shots were reported to have been fired when Ciskei police confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gweta, last Sunday.

The Director General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, declined to comment yesterday on what had happened in the incident, other than to say police had also been injured.

Mr Roxiso, of Zone 5A, said that after hearing reports of the shooting he had called frequently at the Mdantsane police station to request permission to identify the dead woman, whose description fitted that of Deliswa.

Mr Roxiso said yesterday police asked him to call at the police station. He was then taken to the headquarters of State Security at Zwelitsha.

There, General Sebe informed him that the reason police had refused permission to see his daughter’s body. They had wanted him to see Gen Sebe first.

Mr Roxiso said that after he had been questioned about his daughter, including why she had attended the funeral and her connection with the dead people, he was allowed to identify his daughter at the Cambridge government mortuary.

Mr Roxiso said the general offered assistance such as transport.

Mr Roxiso said Gen Sebe had told him that because he had proved to be a “true Ciskeian”, he would be allowed to bury his daughter as he wanted to.

General Sebe told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that as a high-ranking officer and on humanitarian grounds, it had been his duty to tell Mr Roxiso what had happened.

“We as the armed forces told him the government had the right to restrict the number of people at a funeral to the minimum, but that after consultation with the Chief Minister (Chief C. Lucas Sole) and the cabinet, this would not be done on condition he gave an assurance that there would be maintenance of law and order,” he said.

MISS ROXISO, 28, the dead woman.
Sebe: purchase of tractors significant

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THE BIG "T" is coming

Creative Advertising Services
It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2361. 13 November 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:


KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2361. 13 November 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

Keis head development priorities

THE Government is to give priority to development of the Transkei and Ciskei regions in its new industrial development programme. The development proposals were released at the Business Leaders' conference yesterday.

The criteria employed by the working group for economic affairs of the economic planning branch of the office of the Prime Minister, centred on the:

- The need for employment creation as measured by the present rate of unemployment, the absolute number of unemployed and future need for employment estimated according to the number of adults and children likely to enter the labour market in the next ten years.
- The need for a higher standard of living as measured by the present average income of a region's inhabitants and its distribution among them and
- The potential of a development region to satisfy its own employment needs in the future through economic growth.
King waits for details

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Reaction here to the proposed incentives aimed at encouraging industrial growth in the Eastern Cape and Ciskei ranged from excitement to cautious optimism.

The general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr P. Meisenthal, said details of the concessions had yet to be worked out for Ciskei.

The Ciskeian Cabinet was negotiating with senior government representatives from various departments for preference for development in black states.

"It will be essential that concessions in the black states are better than those in adjacent white areas," he said.

"However, I am pleased the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei are considered the major development area, and it appears the overall package could improve the existing situation. I trust it will accelerate development and reduce unemployment."

The senior vice-chairman of the Border region of Assobom, Mr Michael Weir, said:

"I am very encouraged. Now it is up to us to look for industries — then this area will boom like it has never boomed before."

While individual towns had been earmarked for priority development, Mr Weir said the entire area would benefit.

"All the towns are inter-related — if industries are established in Dimbaza, for instance, this will have a ripple effect, and the entire area will benefit."

Mr Weir said cash payment incentives would help new industries realise profits sooner, and existing industries would be able to expand.

King William's Town's Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said the proposed incentives sounded exciting, but he would have to compare them with existing conditions before he could comment.

"However, the levelling of electricity tariffs is a great relief — we've been campaigning for this for many years."

The chairman of the Dimbaza Chamber of Industries, Mr Jan Duncan-Brown, said he would comment on Mr Botha's announcement only after he had seen more of the details and consulted with other Dimbaza industrialists.

"What I can say at this stage, however, is that I welcome the tenor of his announcement."

He said he would also want to know what concessions would apply to established industrialists and what applied to prospective industrialists.

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Quantity Surveying

(Continued)
Former workers told situation unchanged

EAST LONDON — Management at the Dunlop Flooring factory here again met with representatives of ex-employees of the factory yesterday.

The general manager, Mr. N. Yeandon, said that, at the request of a group of ex-employees, management had once again agreed to meet their representatives to discuss two matters raised by them — "reinstatement of all workers unconditionally and no Ciskei Government involvement at Dunlop."

Mr. Yeandon said management had reiterated that the situation remained unchanged as it was technically impossible to re-employ all the ex-workers as the company was employing new workers to fill the vacancies created through resignations by members of this group of ex-workers.

He said management was surprised that uncertainty still existed in regard to the re-employment issue as it had been made quite clear three days ago to the ex-employees’ delegation received then that ex-employees could only be considered for vacancies that might exist at the time they applied and which were diminishing each day as new employees were taken on.

It was also explained to the delegation, said Mr. Yeandon, that as the factory was situated in the Republic of South Africa, no Ciskei Government department had any involvement at the factory.

He said it was obvious that further discussions with delegations from those ex-employees who had not yet returned would serve little purpose as the company had displayed a good deal of patience and had made its position quite clear to them. Any dealings from now on would only be with individuals who might wish to be considered for any of the remaining vacancies.

Mr. Yeandon said arrangements were being made for any wages due to ex-employees which were not collected at the factory within the next couple of days to be sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development for disbursement to the individuals concerned. — DDR
TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "heading for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mbekweni township on Friday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU members, killing one worker, Mrs Dlubha Roxina, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "Day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxina.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as "an illegitimate son of Pretoria" and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the SA Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, he said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxina had "piled the highest praise in the history of SAAWU's struggle for workers' rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise".

This claim, he said, was a "hypothetical idea".

Major-General Charles Sebo, who claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies, was Dlubha Roxina a member of any of these organisations?

Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place?" Whether the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used to intervene in dispersing mourners at all.

Major Sebo had "declared war against the workers and he had struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei was "talking about" a casino within its boundaries, but nothing definite had been decided, the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, said.

He indicated that the Southern Suns hotel group, currently building a hotel at Bisho, was involved.

Mr Meisenholl said the legislation necessary for granting casino rights did not exist in Ciskei. He did not know when it would be introduced.

"Consequently there is nothing definite yet regarding location, dates or costs of a possible casino," he said.

A senior spokesman for Southern Suns said from Johannesburg yesterday it was premature to talk about the project. He later added: "We are definitely not planning anything regarding a casino in Ciskei." — DDR.

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I : N D G Sessions

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M P Morkel
in the spotlight

under the spotlight

Sebe: The Shadow

Heathens Say By God Given Mission Says Can't Kill Me

in the spotlight

Heathens Say By God Given Mission Says Can't Kill Me

in the spotlight

Heathens Say By God Given Mission Says Can't Kill Me

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Heathens Say By God Given Mission Says Can't Kill Me
His driver was wounded but Gen Sebe and a Ciskeian police captain drove off their attackers who were later killed with three others in a skirmish with South African police near Lenontso.

His home near Zwenfasha is reached by travelling along 6km of rutted sandy road flanked by shanties and grazing goats and cattle.

Entrance to the house is through two gates guarded by automatic rifle-toting guards.

It has a double row of barbed fence and is patrolled by at least four guards.

Gen Sebe travels in a BMW with smoked glass windows and always sleeps with a sub-machine gun next to his bed and an automatic rifle in his bedroom cupboard.

Khanti Charles Sebe was born in the village of Bedvelte near King William's Town in 1934.

A tall, attractive man, he jogs 20km a day.

The father of three children, aged 23, 16 and 10, he speaks tenderly to his wife and daughter but with definite authority to his sons.

He was the youngest son of five children, born to a clerk at the former Department of Native Affairs.

The oldest child was Lennox, destined to take the poverty-stricken Ciskeians to independence in terms of South African boys.

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Division, excelling in cases involving murder, rape, robbery and culpable homicide.

In 1960, he was involved in investigations into a series of explosions which marked the formation of the military wing of the African National Congress - Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

While holidaying in the Ciskei in 1962, he uncovered a Page (the military wing of the Pan African Congress) cell.

This started a lifelong obsession with guerrilla warfare and all he saw to be communist, primarily the South African Communist Party and the ANC.

Blacks must be equals

In March 1963, there was a PAC onslaught in South Africa. I was assigned to combat their 'assassins' actions in the Eastern Cape.' Gen Sebe claims involvement in the arrests of more than 500 ANC and PAC members between 1963 and 1965.

But he considers the 'atrocious operations against the South African regime' by subversive organisations in the ear-

They made a fool out of me

"Through this South Africa can be protected against the total onslaught of communism." His voice rises as he warms to his subject, his fingers jabbing the air.

He leans forward in his seat and makes a sweeping gesture with his arm.

"In a short time Black consciousness permeated the entire Eastern Cape."


A primary responsibility was keeping tabs on the banned Steve Biko in the year before his death.

"He (Mr Biko) used to say he would constitute every Black man in South Africa, myself included. I asked him and his friends to join the concept of separate development and join the homestead leaders."

"They laughed at me — made a fool out of me."

Laughter that obviously still stings, and laughter that for Biko was a double-edged sword.

In September 1977 Mr Biko died while in detention. His close friend, Mapeta Mohapi — whom Gen Sebe said was a Ciskei scholarship student at the University
150 SADF members for Ciskei army

EAST LONDON.—About 150 members of the South African Defence Force are to be deployed with Ciskei combined forces. Speaking at the opening of a new irrigation scheme in the Ciskei, Chief Minister, Chief Rex Sebe said the government would not build a station on a foundation of chaos and was preparing for all eventualities.

Chief and headmen would be supplied with two-way radios to keep in contact with the police. The Chief Minister said cars with foreign registration plates should be checked by chiefs.

Whites should be employed comfortably in their mansions if they were hungry, the Chief Minister said. It was not money that mattered much but goodwill. He called on whites of goodwill to support agricultural projects for the sake of their children.

"The Ciskei did not want handouts, but its people were handicapped by lack of funds. Farms were handed over but there was no money to maintain them and they turned into deserts," Chief Sebe said.
headlines for confrontation

trade unions and ciskel
Tapa slates liberals

PEDDIE — Communism and liberals came under attack at the Ciskei regional celebrations here at the weekend.

The Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr. M. A. Tap, said the so-called "liberals" intended to joll Ciskeians to death.

"What did Smuts do?" he asked.

"What happened to the Ballingers? Where are the Graafs?"

Mr. Tapa said there were people brainwashed by communists who were now asking what the celebrations were for. He said that according to socialistic ideology all that did not originate from them was oppression.

Ciskeians saw their step to independence as the beginning of a new era of positive advancement for freedom — freedom from oppression, from apartheid and discriminatory philosophy, he said.

"Independence is not an end itself, but an opportunity for Ciskeians to develop with minimum hindrance," — DDR.

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M P Morkel
150 SADF men to help Ciskei

WHITTLESEA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief LL. Sebe, said at the weekend about 150 members of the South African Defence Force were on their way to the territory and would be deployed with members of the Ciskeian combined forces.

Chief Sebe was speaking at the opening of the Shiloh irrigation scheme in the district of Hewan. The function was attended by chiefs, headmen, Ciskeians and neighbouring farmers.

Chief Sebe said Ciskei was preparing to fight all eventualities and that chiefs and headmen should check cars with foreign registration numbers. They would be supplied with two-way radios to keep them in contact with the police. “We do not build a nation on a foundation of chaos,” he said.

He said it was not money that mattered much but sacrifices. Black and white children should be prepared to meet around the table without the assistance of a gun.

Chief Sebe challenged men of goodwill among the whites to come forward and support every agricultural project for the sake of their children and make the area a greater Ciskei where men would not be judged by their colour but on merit.

He said the country did not want handouts but its people were handicapped by lack of money. They were given farms with no money to maintain them and they were turned into a desert. “People talk of change!” Chief Sebe said. “When people do not get three meals a day, do you call that partnership?”

Referring to the Shiloh project, he said for the first time all the necessary requirements for efficient production, such as good scientific technology, adequate financial credit, production requisites such as seed, fertilizers, insecticides and regulated marketing of produce, had been made readily available to the participants.

He said the Shiloh farming community had so far produced 3,000 bags of wheat, 4,000 bags of sorghum, 12,000 pockets of cabbages, 27,000 bags of maize, with the total produce being valued at about R300,000. — DDR.

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M P Morkel
Anglicans to boycott Ciskei ceremony

Argus Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be officially represented at the Ciskei independence celebrations next month.

In a statement yesterday the Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rev. K. G. Orum, said the church did not consider independence an occasion for rejoicing.

He said that usually the granting of independence to a nation was an occasion for rejoicing in which the church would join.

TWO NATIONS

In the case of the Ciskei, however, and of other homelands in South Africa, it was difficult to rejoice. Among his reasons were:

- Although all white people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one, the Xhosa speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations.
- A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings, affecting the lives of thousands, for example, in the 'white corridor', lay ahead in consolidation of the territory and white self-preservation.
- South Africa's unemployment problem could not be solved by sweeping it under the carpet.
- Such removals would cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment.
- More serious still, one of the main objects of the whole exercise was to deprive blacks, who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and on the farms of South Africa, of the right to live there and work there, of their South African citizenship.

The church is firmly against this hope they now enjoyed of one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth.

Whether they liked it or not they were to be Ciskeians, Transkeians, and so forth.
SADF to aid Ciskei's army

Defence Reporter

THE Ciskeian Defence Force will have the benefit of the expertise of South African Defence Force instructors during its developing months after independence.

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said at the weekend that 150 members of the SADF will be seconded to the homeland after its independence next month.

However, his brother, General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei's intelligence service, has refused to comment on how the men will be deployed.

An SADF spokesman has confirmed meanwhile that the SADF would aid Ciskei "as we did with the other independent states — Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana."

There appears, however, to be a discrepancy in the number of members being seconded. The SADF says 24 and Chief Sebe 150.

It is likely that the 24 would be instructors to control the business end of the CDF.

The remaining members, it is expected, will come from the SADF's "hearts and minds" civic action programme, which assists in medical education and other spheres.
Anglican ‘no’ to Ciskei celebrations

Mercury Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN—The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be represented at the Ciskei Independence festivities because the Church does not consider it an occasion for rejoicing.

Yesterday the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rt Rev Kenneth Oram, said he did not want this construed as a 'negative response'.

His reasons for non-participation included:

White people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one, but Xhosa-speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations, Ciskei and Transkei.

A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings affecting the lives of thousands, notably in the white corridor, lay ahead in the cause of the consolidation of Ciskei and white self-preservation.

Such removals will cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment. In this way South Africa's unemployment problem will apparently be solved by sweeping it under the carpet, in effect into Ciskei and Transkei," said Bishop Oram.

More serious still, and one of the main objects of the exercise, was to deprive blacks who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and farms of South Africa and who would continue to work there, of their South African citizenship.

'The door is to be closed firmly against the hope of one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth. Whether they like it or not, they are to be Ciskeians, Transkeians or citizens of some other homeland.'
Ciskei demands share of SA's cake says Xaba

ZULUFLSA — The Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, tabled the Ciskei Law Enforcement Bill of 1981 yesterday, on behalf of the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, during the one-day special assembly session held here.

The bill makes it possible for the establishment of a law enforcement branch, which will consist of the police division, central intelligence division, prisons division, traffic division, administrative division, and inspection training division.

The law enforcement branch will be under the control of the commander-general and there will be a commander-in-chief at the head of each separate division.

The bill adds that a division commander at the head of each separate division can be a member of the South African Police and possess service or any traffic authority in South Africa, who, with their consent, are assigned or seconded to the law enforcement branch.

The police division will be in charge of the maintenance of law and order, investigation and crime prevention. The central intelligence division will see to the prevention of the security of Ciskei, the identification of any threat or potential threat to the security of Ciskei and the suppression of any conspiracy or attempt against the authority of the state.

The prisons division will provide the safe custody of prisoners, service imposed on any ex-prisoners may lead to their rehabilitation and train prisoners for community labor.

The traffic division will ensure all legal measures with regard to the regulation of traffic, and promotion of traffic safety and will enforce the provisions of the Ciskei Road Traffic Act.

The administration division will provide and maintain all communications and personnel services, control financial matters, render general administrative auxiliary services necessary for, recalling funds, in connection with the efficient control and organisation of the law enforcement branch.

The inspectorate division will be charged with the efficient functioning of the police division.

A member of the branch will be entitled to resign without the written consent of the commander-general in times of war, a national emergency, or other emergency or if a disciplinary or criminal command may not resign from the law enforcement branch without the consent of the president.

The bill also deals with the establishment of prisons, medical officers to attend to prisoners, religious workers, security measures, establishment of prison boards and duties of functions of the bill — DDR.

Law, order system detailed

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The bill also deals with the establishment of prisons, medical officers to attend to prisoners, religious workers, security measures, establishment of prison boards and duties of functions of the bill — DDR.

In preparation for next month's Ciskei independence celebrations, one of Zwellnisha's main streets is decorated with banners and bunting.

Gem bill put off

MR XABA — Members of the Ciskei legislative assembly were unable to decide yesterday whether to table the bill in the one-day sitting. The tabling of the Ciskei Diamond Control Bill had to be postponed indefinitely.

The Additional Appropriation Bill of 1981 and the Law Enforcement Bill of 1981 were the only bills tabled and went through the first and second reading. When the Diamond Control Bill was about to be tabled, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, who tabled the first two bills on behalf of the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said the cabinet had to attend an important meeting with officials who had come from Pretoria to discuss financial matters.

In the afternoon the Law Enforcement Bill was read a third and second time. The assembly chairman, Chief L. L. Sebe, called on members to contribute to discussion of the bill.

But the chief whip, Mr M. H. Hofmeyr, who was member for Victoria East, said the bill was a voluminous piece of legislation and they could not be expected to do justice to it if each member would be allowed only five minutes. The bill has 95 clauses.

She praised the wisdom of the cabinet in introducing such a bill in preparation for independence.

In the afternoon, Mr F. Hofmeyr, said that because Ciskei was not yet independent, the former South African Government Act would not be applicable. The bill would not be a substitute for the former South African Government Act.

A number of members who had seconded the motion for second reading debated the committee stage.
SADF contingent for Ciskei ceremony

Defence Reporter

A 500-strong SADF contingent will provide most of the supporting services and communications, as well as some of the highlights, of the forthcoming Ciskei independence celebrations.

An advance party of about 200 has already dug itself in at Bhisho, about four kilometres from King William's Town, where the new Ciskei Parliament and independence stadium are nearing completion. They have erected tent towns for both the South African contingent and the numerous Ciskei participants in the celebrations.

STATE PRESIDENT

SADF co-ordinating officer Colonel A. M. Eagar said that in addition to the support SADF doctors and communications staff would give, the State President's Guard will form up on the arrival of Mr. Marais Viljoen, and again at the inauguration on December 4 of the Ciskei head of state.

The Potchefstroom-based artillery unit 74 Field Regiment will fire the midnight 105-gun salute to mark the birth of a new state, and the 21-gun salute, according to heads of state.

Elements of the SADF will also light up the Ciskeian's "shrine", the mountain of Naka Kandoda, on independence night. Although 26 km from the independence stadium it will be visible to those attending the celebrations.

The SAAP will provide a flight of Impalas for the flypast on the afternoon after independence.

About 150 SADF personnel will stay on after independence to assist the Ciskei Department of State Security's military wing.
Call to give Ciskei priority

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The chairman of the Dimbaza Chamber of Industries said yesterday that the chamber would "insist most strongly" on better industrial incentives for Ciskei than those to be offered in Berlin, East London and King William's Town.

Reacting to the South African Government's development plan announced at the Good Hope conference last week, Mr. Ian Duncan-Brown said it was essential that the incentives be graded.

The plan accords the Eastern Cape-Transkei-Ciskei priority development status, and names East London, Berlin, Queenstown, King William's Town, Dimbaza, Mdantsane and three Transkei towns as development points.

"If the development points in the white corridor offer the same incentives, there will be no further development outside East London," Mr. Duncan-Brown said.

"I will be extremely upset if those people who have pioneered decentralisation at Dimbaza are penalised by latecomers moving into East London," he added.

Mr. Duncan-Brown said decentralisation in Dimbaza had a tremendous ripple effect on East London, but decentralisation in East London would not benefit Dimbaza.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, is in Cape Town until Saturday to negotiate with the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, for better incentives for Ciskei.

The director-general for the presidency, Mr. Graham Maytham, said Chief Sebe was unhappy with the existing proposals.

Asked what incentives Ciskei was demanding, he said: "It is up to the South African Government to offer Chief Sebe better incentives, which will then be examined."

He did not think Ciskei had been consulted before Mr. Botha announced the decentralisation plan last week, nor was Transkei.

The Ciskei National Development Corporation's general manager, Mr. F. Meisenthal, has also said it is essential that concessions in the black states be better than those in adjacent white areas.

King William's Town's town clerk, Mr. Henry Hutten, said it was obvious industrialists would sooner go to Ciskei if better incentives were available there.

There was also ample room for development in Dimbaza, he said, because there was extra land available there. But because the industrialists were already in the area, they had an advantage.

Mr. Maytham said the concessions were long overdue. "It has taken situations like Crossroads to make the government realise the importance of alleviating unemployment in this area."

He said it was unlikely the concessions would benefit capital-intensive industry but labour-intensive industry would be much better off.

"However, it doesn't matter where new factories are established, as long as job opportunities are created. Any growth in this area will have a ripple effect and benefit King."

But it is up to East End-Cape-Transkei-Ciskei to sell the area. We must do our homework and sell it to the world, he said.

"How we will go about co-operating has not been discussed, but we are economically interdependent, and meaningful co-operation is necessary for harmonious co-existence."

Mr. Duncan-Brown also emphasised the importance of a combined approach. There is no evidence of co-operation in the past, he said. Representatives must be identified. Mr. Michael Weir, the senior vice-chairman of the Border region of Assomac, Mr. Michael Weir, have welcomed the proposed incentives and emphasised the importance of co-operation.

Mr. Weir said he was certain industries and allied development in the Eastern Cape-Transkei-Ciskei area would finally get off the ground. "Although this would not happen overnight."

Coupled with meaningful co-operation with Ciskei, he said, one could project a brighter, and better future for King.

Mr. Weir said that while individual towns had been earmarked for priority development, the entire area would benefit. "Now it is up to us to look for industries." — DDR
Case will test Ciskei right to deport its citizens

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 40, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation No.3.

Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr Kobo in the case, which legal observers say sets an example.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order, banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mdantsane for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lemoa Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcefully separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L. Malatina, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living [Mr Kobo] lost five jobs because they unilaterally travelling into Ciskei."
4 000 will be moved out of Glenmore

MORE than 4 000 people forcibly moved in 1979 to the "model township" of Glenmore, on the banks of the Fish River, are to be resettled again at a camp being laid out near Peddie in Ciskei.

The move, confirmed yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, is in spite of repeated refusal in the past by the Ciskei government to accept responsibility for Glenmore.

As a result Glenmore has been administered by the department, but will be handed over to the Ciskei on December 4.

For the Glenmore families, most of whom are redundant labourers and squatters from farms in the Kenton-on-Sea and Alexandria districts, this will be their second forced upheaval in three years.

Resettlement
Others to be moved to the Peddie site are families from the Woolridge pineapple district who were involved last year in a forced resettlement at Kammskraal, 30km from Peddie.

The Glenmore move, first reported as a likelihood last week, is necessary for the Ciskei since it wants the land at Glenmore for incorporation in the nearby Tyfu irrigation scheme.

Irrigation pipelines are already being laid at Glenmore as part of an expansion of the Tyfu project — but the Glenmore residents will play no part in it.

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr W M Xaba, denied there was anything inconsistent in the decision to take the Glenmore land and move the people deeper into Ciskei.

"We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place. But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities," he said.

According to the agreement with Ciskei, the department has undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including provision of pit toilets, water supplies, a school, clinic and housing materials.

Families
The department's liaison officer, Mr J Oosthuizen, said the first families to be moved to Peddie would be those at Kammskraal.

Sources in Peddie believe the (Kammskraal) people will move in January next year, but it could take a while before the move...
Johannesburg — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe, has said the fact that the South African Government was willing to face issues instead of trying to justify things that were unjustifiable, was a milestone in the history of the black states and the dawning of a new era.

Chief Sebe said in Cape Town there had been a change in the government's approach as far as negotiations over the independence of Ciskei was concerned. There was definitely a willingness to solve problems.

Chief Sebe held talks with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town on Tuesday after cabinet discussion of a memorandum sent by the Ciskei leader to the Prime Minister. — SAPA.

Surveyors Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I: N D G Sessions
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URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
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M P Morkel
Ciskei ban: legal test

EAST LONDON — The right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case to which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr. Joseph Kobo, 46 who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has now been charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr. Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court in Mantsane next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation B252.

The Daily Dispatch's Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Legal Resources Centre based in Johannesburg will represent Mr. Kobo in the case.

Mr. Kobo was detained by the Ciskei Government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of an order banishing him from the Ciskei.

According to a fact sheet on Mr. Kobo compiled by Mr. Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr. Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mantsane for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen at a time when he had come to Ciskei in 1973 out of economic necessity. He was subsequently dismissed from his job as a railway worker and has been unemployed ever since.

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Ciskei's ruthless security chief

INDEPENDENCE fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government outside King William's Town. The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white bunting and placards fluttering from telephone poles.

But many Ciskeis, particularly urbanized people, have misgivings about the future, while others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings. The 1952 Emergency Proclamation allows for people to be detained for indefinite periods. The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

Charles Sebe differs from his older brother as chalk from cheese. He has gained a reputation of being ruthless and his detention of people has made many fearing him more than they do the Chief Minister.

He is wild and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox. Impeccably turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clamping, he is continuously on the move to nail another of his pet enemies, "communists." The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

After working for a period on his father's farm after leaving school, Charles Sebe joined the South African Police and there began his love for the military and police — and his hatred for "communists." Although he believes the high on their list. Charles Sebe believes he had a God-given mission to eradicate "communists." The Lord will protect him until all "communists" have been removed from South Africa, he says.

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape CID and then to the Bureau of State Security (Boss), where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at his home — which is patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, and guarded by soldiers wielding sub-machine guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry and books on communism.

His fight against communism knows no bounds and he has taken it upon himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message he concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe. Armed parachuts are posted throughout the government complex.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether the Sebes have not bidden more than they can chew.
42 Saawu members in court

ZWELITSHA — Forty-two members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) appeared in the regional court yesterday here on charges of incitement to public violence, charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and of attending an unlawful gathering as well as two alternative charges.

All pleaded not guilty.

Captain Louis Lulalilwe Nonhonho, of the Ciskei security police stationed at Zwelitsha testified yesterday on the evening of September 6, he was at a bus terminus at Mdantsane with other members of the security police under his command.

There was also a detachment of uniformed police under Major M. G. Pakade. He said that at about 7.30 p.m. he saw a bus approaching carrying people who were singing, while some had their clenched fists protruding through the windows of the bus, and some were shouting "amandla".

The bus had on it Wilson-Rowntree stickers.

The bus parked at an "unusual" spot and commuters waiting for their feeder buses became interested in the singing group and proceeded towards them with clenched fists raised.

The singing group alighted from the bus and stood next to it. One of the songs sung was that "Charles Sebe be killed because power is theirs."

Captain Nonhonho said when he saw other commuters trying to join the group singing, he went to stop them.

Major Pakade then addressed the people as he feared there would be a commotion.

Major Pakade warned the singing group to disperse and said if they did not, he would use his powers.

He gave them 10 minutes to disperse because the gathering was unlawful.

Everybody heard the order but the group continued to sing.

Major Pakade then forced them into the bus but some managed to escape, Capt Nonhonho said.

Captain Nonhonho in his testimony mentioned that in the songs that were sung by the group the name of Mandela was heard.

He said the bus was driven to the charge office but the group continued to sing. He could not remember all the words of the songs but could hear the name of Gqweta and the singers saying they would follow him and that Saawu was "heavy" and was going to defeat Charles Sebe.

They shouted black power slogans "amandla ngawethu, imipa yayabo — power is ours, the guns belongs to them. Charles Sebe should be killed, Up mandela and down with the Ciskeian Government."

At the charge office names were taken of all the passengers including nine youths who were later released.

The police confiscated stickers and pamphlets which the group had.

Capt Nonhonho said he knew of the dispute between management and employers at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory.

Some workers were discharged and in retaliation Saawu had organized a boycott of the factory's products, he said.

The trial continues today.

The accused are:
Mr Thozamile Maneli, 26, Mr Benjamin Thyali, 26, Mr Morrison Sindapi, 41, Mr Thobile Ngqina, 25, Mr Mawusa Gwebu, 26, Mr Gcimkhaya Mberu, 26, Mr Lutama Suya, 26, Mr Janani Matikona, 24, Mr Vuyani Camagwa, 27, Mr Mzwakile Moti, 32, Mr Mandi Thobekwa, 25, Mr Siphiso Mthembu, 28, Mr Denisa Tshasha, 31, Mr William Mchunu, 26, Mr Desmond Ludziya, 32, Mr Mthuli Mdlalenga, 21, Mr Ndlovule Jokuti, 26,
Mr Galbin Yelani, 36, Mr Nyanisi Nhlanuma, 33, Mr Mzwandile Gogoya, 26, Mr Mboneli Landani, 26, Mr Bayanda Ntsungu, 25, Mr Elwin Mphuthi, 25, Mr Mboneli Nhlangoma, 25, Mr David Thandane, 20, Mr Louis Dins, 23, Mr Buyalile Kema, 34, Mr Tanank Majibo, 24, Mr Mtonjies Mkhathwa, 36, Mr Nkule Kolisi, 26, Mr Welile Lethuli, 33, Mr Thembekazi Zinyushi, 27, Mr Afrika Velten, 36, Mr Ernest Manyane, 36, Mr Julius Sothuba, 22, Miss Thembekezi Napa, 21, Miss Zukiswa Ndeli, 21, Miss Thembeka Ndebele, 21, Miss Nomhando Thobeng, 20, Mrs Nomuvelo Mteyeku, 34, Miss Nancy Singimbi, 19, Mrs Fumtswa Bongo, 31, and Mrs Winniefred Mweni, age not given. — DBR.
Detainee: order granted against Ciskei police

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Ciskei police were yesterday interdicted from assaulting a young detainee or exerting any unlawful or harmful pressure upon him until such time as he is released and can give oral evidence in court about his treatment in detention.

In a judgment handed down in the supreme court here yesterday, Mr Justice Hewie ordered that oral evidence be heard by the detainee, Mr Robert Mpolambika, on allegations that he had been assaulted by members of the Ciskei Police and had suffered a fit as a result.

For the remainder of his detention under proclamation 125 of the Ciskei, the Ciskei Police and members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service are restricted and interdicted from assaulting him or exerting any unlawful pressure on him in their attempt to influence him to answer questions or make a statement.

The order was directed at the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zoile Nkwen, and the Commissioner of Police, who is also head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Xhanti Sebe, and covers both their own actions and those of anyone under their command or control.

Mr Justice Hewie postponed his decision on the facts of the case until oral evidence has been heard. He rejected a request that evidence be taken from the detainee on affidavit on the grounds that there was already so much conflicting evidence on paper that further evidence in documentary form would merely compound the dispute of fact.

The detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mozi Mpolambika, has claimed that his son was assaulted at the time of his arrest on September 2 at the Mbizana police station before he was taken to the Mbizana police cells.

Affidavits from other detainees held at Mbizana stated that on September 5 Mr Mpolambika had had a bloodshot eye and walked with a limp, injuries he told them he had sustained as a result of an assault.

One of the other detainees, Mr Robert Gwetha of the South African Allied Workers' Union, said Mr Mpolambika told him he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right leg twisted and was forced to remain standing for hours.

On September 9 he had suffered a fit which left him unconscious and resulted in him being taken to a doctor. He told his fellow detainees afterwards that he had never had a fit before and affidavit from his father and mother supported this.

Opposing the granting of an interdict, Major-General Sebe denied that Mpolambika had been assaulted in any way at the time of his arrest or during his detention and claimed that he had suffered from epileptic fits before.

A member of the Ciskei Police said Mr Mpolambika had a bottle of liquor on him at the time of his arrest which he told police contained medicine prescribed for epilepsy. He also alleged that a fit occurred outside the Mbizana police station within an hour of his arrest.

In his judgment Mr Justice Hewie said he did not agree with submissions that the "minor assault" reported by Mr Mpolambika to Dr Gilliam Pooe on October 2 was inconsistent with the assault described by Mr Gwetha.

"Nor did he regard it as very significant that the detainee had made no mention of an assault when he was visited on five occasions by a magistrate, Mr Denzil Grossman, or during previous consultations with Dr Pooe.

"I am not satisfied that Pooe would necessarily have regarded the magistrate and doctor as completely neutral and unassociated with the police. However impartial they in fact are, the possibility cannot be ignored that they considered them to be in the same camp, as it were, as the police."

Mr Mpolambika would not have mentioned the assault to Dr Pooe had he not been asked a pointed question about it, the judge added.

The interdict granted will operate pending the hearing of oral evidence from the detainee, as well as from other witnesses and for as long as Mr Mpolambika is in police custody — DNC
from harming detainee

own correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Chikanian police were yesterday interdicted from assaulting a young detainee or exciting any unlawful pressure on him till such time as he is released and can give oral evidence of how he was treated in detention.

In a judgment handed down in the Grahamstown Supreme Court, Mr Justice Howie ordered that oral evidence be heard by the detainee, Mr Boyboy Mupampanga, on allegations that he had been assaulted by Chikanian police and had suffered a fit as a result.

For the rest of his detention under Proclamation R 52 of the Chikanian, the Chikanian police and members of the Chikanian central intelligence service were restrained and interdicted from assaulting him or exciting any unlawful pressure on him in their attempt to influence him to answer questions or make a statement.

The order was directed at the Chikanian Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zolile Nkomo, and the Commissioner of Police, who is also head of the Chikanian central intelligence service, Brigadier-General Charles Samba Sebe, and covers both their own actions and those of anyone under their command or control.

Mr Justice Howie pointed out that the events of the case till oral evidence had been heard were rejected as a request that evidence be taken from the detainee on affidavit, on the grounds that there was not enough compelling evidence on paper that further evidence would merely compound the dispute.

The detainee's father, Mr Kiphire Aziz Mupampanga, has claimed that his son was assaulted at the time of his arrest on September 2 and at the Mdantsane police station before he was taken to the Grahamstown police cells.

Affidavits from other detainees held at Grahamstown stated that on September 2 Mr Mupampanga had a bloodshot eye and walked with a limp, injuries he told them he had received as a result of an assault.

One of the other detainees, Mr Robert Gawe of the South African Allied Workers Union, said Mr Mupampanga had told him he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had had his right foot twisted and was forced to remain standing for hours.

On September 3 he had suffered a fit which left him unconscious and had resulted in him being taken to a doctor. He told his fellow detainees afterwards that he had never had a fit before and felt dazed from his father and mother supported this.

Opposing the granting of an interdict, Brigadier-General Sebe denied Mr Mupampanga had been assaulted in any way at the time of his arrest or during his detention, and claimed that he had suffered from epilepsy before.

A member of the Chikanian police told Mr Mupampanga he had a bottle of liquid on him at the time of his arrest which he told police contained medicine prescribed for epilepsy. He also allegedly had a fit outside the Mdantsane police station within an hour of his arrest.

In his judgment Mr Justice Howie said he did not agree with submissions that it was important that the detainee had made no mention of an assault when he was visited on three occasions by a magistrate, Mr D Goodman, or during consultations with Dr Peer.

"I am not satisfied that Boyboy would necessarily have regarded the magistrate and doctor as completely unassociated with the police. However important they in fact are, the possibility cannot be ignored that he considered them to be in the same camp, or as the police."

Pointed question

Mr Mupampanga would not have mentioned the assault to Dr Peer had he not been asked a pointed question about it, the judge added.

It was possible the detainee had been assaulted in the way he recounted to Mr Gawe, the judge added, "but disavowed to make anything of it for fear of reprisals and therefore played it down when drawn out by Dr Peer."

Mr Justice Howie said that to dismiss the application now because of conflicting evidence was unthinkable, on it was an abuse of process that Mr Gawe Mupampanga had no relief and making him pay for the application was not right.

The interdict granted will operate pending the hearing of oral evidence and for as long as Mr Mupampanga is in police custody.

The above example shows a run stream in which
MR DB PONTE

THE GROUP WILL ALSO REFER TO REPORTS TAKEN FROM THE ADJACENT COMMUNITY AND TOWNSHIP. IT HAS BEEN OUTLINED THAT THE NEW MUNICIPALITY, WHICH WILL BE FORMED IN THE AREA, WILL HAVE A STRENGTH OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE.

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FARMER, GUSKEL, AND JOAN SA

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Set up may be boards

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The group will also refer to reports taken from the adjacent community and township. It has been outlined that the new municipality, which will be formed in the area, will have a strength of several thousand people.

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Anthropology
Police quiz Gqweta

ZWEGLITSHA — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) was yesterday detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service for almost two hours, interrogated and then released.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, who is attending the trial of Saawu members here, said during the tea break he left the courtroom intending to phone the East London office of the union. While driving to a hotel to make the call, he noticed a car was following him. Members of the CCIS asked him to accompany them to the police station and when he asked if he was being detained or arrested the men said they would hold him until after the trial. He demanded to see a warrant for his arrest and the men fetched it from a car and showed it to him. According to the warrant he was to be detained for 90 days at Dumphaza.

Mr Gqweta said he was taken to the offices of the CCIS where he was interrogated for almost two hours. "I was told that I am making petrol bombs and pamphlets," he said. He was interrogated by Major Tamsanga. The police took down his full names, address and telephone number and thereafter he was released. After lunch, Mr Gqweta took his seat in the courtroom next to the defence advocate, Mr M. Brassey. — DPP.
Rich urges unions, Ciskei to seek peace

EAST LONDON — The outgoing president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich, yesterday made an urgent appeal to the Ciskei Government and the trade unions in the region to try to avoid confrontation.

Mr Rich was delivering his presidential address at the 50th annual meeting of the Border Chamber of Industries.

He said Ciskeian independence, only a few weeks away, had been preceded regrettably by reported confrontations between the Ciskei authorities and the various unions of this region.

"This is a touchy matter that is faced with political overtones and that regrettably can lead to deterioration in industrial relations in the workplace," Mr Rich said.

"As employers we should not get involved in politics, but if politics gets involved with us we will find ourselves with a rather difficult situation to handle.

"Industrial peace is what this region urgently requires. There is no doubt that industrialists in other areas of South Africa cannot be lured to this region by an attractive package of incentives if at the same time they can only see a future of disharmony if their factories are located here.

"The creation of jobs in this region still must be the number one priority and this has been recognised as such by the government in terms of its categorising this area as being the region in greatest need of development," he said.

Mr Rich said he therefore wanted to make an urgent appeal to the Ciskei authorities and the unions to consider that for the Ciskei and Border region to grow and develop, for industries to establish here and for new jobs to be offered to people who currently have no source of income, industrial peace was a prerequisite and confrontation should be avoided.

The new president of the chamber, Mr David Saunders, also appealed to the Ciskei Government and the trade unions to strive for industrial peace in the area.

The trade unions had a great responsibility in trying to achieve industrial peace, he said.

New optimism, page 2.

BL workers to continue strike

BIRMINGHAM — More than 2,000 workers voted yesterday to continue a strike over rest breaks which is costing the British Leyland motor company nearly R3.5 million a day in lost production.

Meanwhile Ford workers are threatening an all-out strike at the company's 24 British plants next week unless they received a bigger increase than the 4.5 per cent offered them.

— SAPA-RNS-AP.
SA, Ciskei: 105 peace through co-operation

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and the Ciskei are convinced that a prosperous, stable and peaceful South African region will be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent states.

In a declaration of intent, signed by both governments here yesterday, both governments accepted that such close co-operation in a large number of fields would not detract from the sovereignty and independence of either state.

The text of the declaration of intent said:

"The government and people of Ciskei have expressed, through the democratic process, their strong desire that Ciskei should become a sovereign, independent state and the government of the Republic of South Africa has acceded to the wishes so clearly expressed."

Both governments gratefully recognised the friendly relations existing between the governments and peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Ciskei and are desirous of maintaining and strengthening these friendly relations after the independence of Ciskei.

"Both governments are aware of the need for mutual co-operation in all spheres, and have identified the need for assistance and close co-operation in various fields and are willing to accord each other such assistance and co-operation.

"Both governments accept that such close co-operation in a large number of fields does not detract from the sovereignty and independence of either state.

"Both governments are convinced that a prosperous, stable and peaceful Southern African region will be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent states.

"Therefore, on the occasion of the signing of the agreements formalising the future co-operation between our two nations in a large number of fields, we are desirous of reaffirming our commitment to continue to work towards the establishment of such a confederation of states in Southern Africa and such institutions as may be appropriate to further this objective. — SAPA."

K Strong

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
Over the last 100 years, the concept of independence has been examined at length. The current trend towards greater independence in various regions of the world has led to a re-examination of the role of the government. This has resulted in a shift towards more decentralized and autonomous forms of governance. This change is particularly evident in the case of the United States, where the principle of states' rights has been a central feature of the political landscape. The current administration has taken steps to strengthen the powers of the states, particularly in the areas of education and healthcare. This has led to increased discussion about the role of the federal government and the extent to which it should intervene in the affairs of the states. The controversy surrounding the issue of independence has intensified in recent years, with heated debates taking place in both the academic and political spheres. The issue of independence is a complex one, and its resolution will likely require a careful balance between federal and state authority.
Independence can be forced say legal men

GRAHAMSTOWN — Yesterday's ruling by the Supreme Court here that the conferring of independence on the Ciskei was a unilateral act in which Ciskeians had no say whatsoever emphasised the extent of parliament's supremacy and the inability of the courts to control its powers, legal experts said last night.

Commenting on the judgment in a case in which an interdict was sought restraining the Ciskei Government from accepting independence, they said that legally the South African Parliament could force independence on a black state which neither wanted it nor asked for it.

"From a political point of view, however, it would be foolish to do so without some form of referendum to legitimise the process," said Mr Lawrence Boulle, senior lecturer in public law at the University of Natal.

He said it lay within the competence of the South African Government unilaterally to declare Kwazulu independent, in spite of consistent opposition and resistance by that state.

All Parliament had to do was enact legislation similar to the Status of Ciskei Act, whether the people wished for independence or not. The only restraining factor would be political, not legal, considerations, he added.

Professor Digby Koyana of the department of law at the University of Transkei said the judgment had "far-reaching implications" for black states badly enough.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand law school, described yesterday's judgement as "a rather brutal statement on parliamentary sovereignty" and one which showed the extent to which the courts were willing to accept the notion of sovereignty.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said that although the government had given assurances that it would not force independence on any homeland that did not want it, there was nothing to stop it from doing so quite legally.

However, he could not see a situation in which this would happen as political considerations made it necessary for the government first to find people willing to co-operate and support independence for themselves. — DDC.
Ciskei has the potential

Agriculture is presently the basis for the future development of the Ciskei into an economically viable independent state, says Mr J. N. Malan, newly appointed advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Ciskei and member of the SA Wool Board.

Mr Malan, who assumes his new duty on December 4, said the Ciskei had enormous potential for agricultural development and it will be the aim of the Department of Agriculture to increase the net income of individual farmers.

"We aim to progress from subsistence farming to self-sufficient farming and then to commercial farming. For this we need the most profitable and adjusted type of livestock and to improve the quality of animals," Mr Malan said.

He will also be responsible for fostering good relations between the farmers of Ciskei and the Republic.

Mr Malan matriculated at Kingswood College, Grahamstown, and obtained a BSc Agriculture at the University of Stellenbosch. He served as an extension officer for two years after which he has been farming for 31 years, presently on the farm Rietfontein near Fort Beaufort.

He was elected on the Wool Board in 1974 and is also a board member of the International Wool Secretariat.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel
King's dams in Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN - The three dams which supply King with water all fall within Ciskei's new boundaries.

The town clerk here, Mr. Henry Hutten, said yesterday King's allocation of water would remain unchanged after December 4.

A joint body with representatives from Ciskei's Department of Agriculture, and South Africa's Department of Water Affairs would control water allocation, he said, "and there will be no change whatever."

Mr. Hutten said King would retain its sole rights to the Madon Dam which, with the Rooikrans Dam, is the town's main water source.

Zwelitsa is already being supplied by the Laing Dam, which "King draws on in times of drought only. There are no alternative water sources."

Mr. Hutten denied this placed King in a vulnerable position, and pointed out that the Bredie Drift Dam, which supplies East London also falls within Ciskei.

"There is no need whatsoever for panic — things like this are all tied up in international agreements between Ciskei and South Africa," he said. — DDR.

Bell-John Prize
For the best all in any year of
P C Key

The Committee of
Cape Chapter of
Surveyors' Prize
For the student to the highest mark
Professional Pro
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best at the courses of I and III in the
fifth years ret.
I : N D G
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M P Morkel
PROKLAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. 236, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE
STATUS VAN CISKEI, 1981

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen in artikel 7 van die
Wet op die Status van Ciskei, 1981 (Wet 110 van 1981),
bepaal ek hierby dat geseemde Wet op 4 December 1981 in
werking treed.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Seentwintigste dag van
November Eenzuiding Negehonderd Een-en-tagig.

M. VIJJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. 236, 1981

COMMENCEMENT OF THE STATUS
OF CISKEI ACT, 1981

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sec-
I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation
on 4 December 1981.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of November,
One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VIJJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.
Few Ciskeians are willing to talk about their misgivings on independence for fear of the harsh security laws. Barbara Hart takes a look at the power of the Sebes.

Have Sebes bitten off more than they can chew?

Others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk about their misgivings.

The dreaded emergency proclamation R282 provides for people to be detained for indefinite periods.

The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seems many-fold.

It is a case of being either for us or against us. So many Ciskeians prefer to remain silent.

At rallies it is mainly trialled people, and women in particular, who joyously shout the praises of the Sebes.

And it is on these people — and the chiefs who rule them, who are dependent on the Chief Minister for their positions and power — that the Sebe regime relies.

The actions of Lennox and Charles Sebe have been severely criticised during the build-up to independence.

The waiting room of the Chief Minister’s office is always filled with ordinary people who will wait hours for a few minutes to share a problem with Lennox Sebe.

The compassion of the Chief Minister is shared by his wife, Virginia. As Deputy Chief Nursing Officer of Ciskei, Mrs Sebe has concentrated her efforts on raising funds to improve the lot of handicapped Ciskeian children.

When not involved in the duties of office, Lennox Sebe puts pen to paper.

He is co-author of a series of school books and has also written a book of essays.

In 1979 the Chief Minister was awarded an honorary doctorate of Laws by the University of Fort Hare.

Charles Sebe is as different from his older brother as ‘chick’ from cheece.

He has gained a reputation of ruthlessness and his detention of people has made many fear him more than they do the Chief Minister.

Keep on the right side of him and you will get a house or get into a school. In fact, all doors will open.

Lennox and Charles Sebe are a curious mixture of Western and tribal cultures.

They have been drawn on to the chessboard of separate development and have been out-maneuvered by the sophisticated politicians in Pretoria.

On his home ground Lennox Sebe is an active politician and has subtly wiped out the opposition parties.

Lennox Sebe is passionately in favour of an independent state of Ciskei and any suggestion of amalgamation with Xhosa-speaking Transkei drives him close to fury.

He claims the rift between the two states is historical, but it is well-known that there is no love lost between himself and the Matanzimas.

Charles Sebe is wily and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox. Immaculately turned out in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail more of his pet enemies, the communists.

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei’s intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

Although he believes he is high on a communist hit list, Charles Sebe believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communists.

He served on the Eastern Cape criminal investigation Department and then in the Bureau for State Security, where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Bilko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at home — a home patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences and guarded by soldiers with machine-guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry, books on communism and works on a book on communism and terrorism.

He is a keen marathon runner and says he can run a marathon in two hours — eight minutes faster than the world record.

Charles Sebe’s fight against communism knows no bounds. He has taken it on himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. He has the trained security men remember with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards stand guard at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the Government complex to keep time fear into the hearts of visitors from the peaceful rural areas.

A look at the security provided to protect Charles Sebe from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether Lennox Sebe would behave as his brother.

Charles Sebe have not bitten off more than they can chew.
Ciskei officer: ANC unionists sang banned songs

ZWELITSHA — A member of the Central Intelligence Service (CIS) told court here yesterday he was not aware of the tension between the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) and the Ciskei Government and that the president of the union, Mr Thozamile Gweta, had been detained three times.

Captain Louis Lalimile Nonhondo, investigating officer in the case where 43 Sawu members face charges of incitement of public violence, charges under the Riotous Assembly Act and attending an unlawful gathering, was cross-examined at length by defence advocate, Mr M. Brassey, after he gave evidence for the State.

The 43 Sawu members have pleaded not guilty to the three counts as well as two alternative charges.

Captain Nonhondo said he never read the press, statements or suggestions that Sawu was being oppressed, and victimised by, the chiefs of the CIS and Major-General Charles Sebe. The only time he remembered Mr Gweta being detained was last year before Christmas. He could not tell how many times Mr Gweta had been detained under proclamation 1232.

He said during his schooldays he was forced to become a member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and they were taught songs of the organisation. Captain Nonhondo said he recognised the first two songs sung by the 43 accused as ANC songs. He said the symbol of raised fist was that of the ANC.

When the organisation was banned it was taken care of the banned Black Consciousness Movement. He said Sawu had used this symbol and he had never seen other organisations using the symbol.

Advocate Brassey wanted to know whether the school children who used the raised fist symbol in the 1976 schools unrest were then members of the banned ANC.

Captain Nonhondo said they were sympathisers. When told that workers in Poland used the raised fist symbol, Captain Nonhondo said he was not conversant with what was happening in Poland but what was happening in Ciskei. He was not aware that the symbol was used universally by workers to show solidarity.

Captain Nonhondo said among the 43 accused he would not be able to point out those who were singing as well as those who were shouting in the bus.

Mr Brassey said the accused would say they were returning from a meeting, singing union songs, “Workers join Sawu just as ordinary people were joined by rugby players, broadsheeters as well as other workers.”

Lieutenant-Ntobeko Justice Ntswana, also of the CIS, said he saw raised fists protruding through the windows and people craning their necks through the windows and there was shouting. The passengers got off singing and this attracted other people at the terminus.

He said the singing group was ordered back to the bus which was diverted to the charge office. The two songs he remembered sung by the passengers were “You are a tiger, the tiger in its spots, appear Mandela use your spots.”

The second was, “one day we will come back blow will flow, lead will burst out one day on the enemy.” He could remember certain words of other songs. When, he said, “Sawu is strong, Sawu has the power, it will assault Charles Sebe.” Another song’s words said: “The following Gweta even during difficult and trying times.”

Lt. Molana said the group shouted slogans, “Amandla Ngawethu, Mandela is a Leader, Charles Sebe should be killed.” The hearing was postponed to Monday and bail of R50 each was extended.
All set for the independence celebrations

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — All is set for the Ciskei independence celebrations.

Programmes have been finalised by the independence celebrations committee, and yesterday, from the Ciskeian information department, Mr A Conradie said 700 VIPs from South Africa and overseas had been invited. The guests would start arriving on November 28.

All hotels here were fully booked and major East London hotels had also been booked for the VIPs.

The chairman of the tent village committee, Mr R.T. Mie, said 1 000 tents, to accommodate 10 000 participants, would be pitched at Ciskei's new capital, Bisho. The village would have lights, water and toilets.

Participants — sportsmen and women, dancers, cadets and choirs — would start arriving at the village on November 28.

They would be provided with all their meals at the village and security would be tight. Mr Mie said the estimated 30 cattle and 60 sheep would be slaughtered each day to feed the people here.

The chairman of the choir committee, Mr W.T. Gqibitoile, said 14 post-primary school choirs, nine adult and teachers' choirs including two from outside Ciskei, would participate in the celebrations from November 28.

In addition there would be drum majorettes and bands, 18 primary school rhythmic dance groups and four school cadet groups, totalling 2 250.

Mr Des Purewell of the decorations and flag sub-committee, said banners were going up in all regions in Ciskei. Zwelitsha's main street had already been decorated.

Ciskeians had been employed to make the flags and ornaments and this had helped to create jobs for Ciskeians and more than 35 km of ornaments had been manufactured by the Ciskei's small industries.

Mr Purewell said 10 000 hand flags would be given to children on independence day — December 4.

He has appealed to the public to respect the decorations and not to pull them down.

Mr Conradie said more than 200 pressmen including overseas journalists were expected and accommodation and transport, for them had been arranged. A press centre would be established at a local school and would have telex machines, typewriters and a photographic darkroom.

The chief sports advisor, Mr F. Zenter, said more than 3 000 people would be taking part in sports activities.

Ninety-eight per cent of the sport participants would be school children. Sports committees had since been formed at schools and sport would boom after independence.

Sports activities kick off with cycling on November 23 to 24. Cyclists would start at Hamburg in the Peddie district and ride to Zwelitsha and leave the following day for Alice, Cathcart, Uitenhage and back to King William's town. Because cycling is not popular in Ciskei 12 cyclists from the mines would take part in the 311 km race.

Highlights of the sports events would be a gymnastics display by 500 school children, amateur boxing and athletics which form part of the Youth Day on December 1.

Other sporting activities will be netball matches between the Ciskei national school's team against South African schools, a soccer match between Ciskei and a national team from Bophuthatzwana and a Ciskei school's team against a team from South Africa.

The main celebration activities are November 28 with the opening of Ciskei Independence stadium; November 29, interdenominational church service; November 30, handing over of Ciskei Department of State Security; December 1, Youth Day, and official opening of the national show and choir festival; December 2, handing over of Ciskei National Assembly Hall; December 4, Main celebrations and ceremonial inauguration of the first president of the Republic of Ciskei; December 5, Military parade by Ciskei Department of State Security. — DDR.
From BARRY STREEK
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday urged the South African Government to call off the scheduled independence of the Ciskei.

The party's spokesman on labour affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the actions of the Ciskei Government against trade union officials in the East London area could jeopardise the delicate industrial relations situation throughout South Africa.

In a statement, Dr Boraine said: "The Ciskei Government shows every intention by its statements and actions of doing everything possible to promote confrontation with the unions.

"Nothing could be more dangerous in South Africa today."

"One might expect way-out groups like the HNP to be so shortsighted in its dealings with workers and their representatives but the Ciskei Government is matching them," he said.

It was incomprehensible that the South African Government could avoid facing up to these issues.

The South African Government can perhaps ignore the opposition of the majority of South Africans to the division of the country into separate states although that in itself is dangerous enough.

"It can perhaps pretend that it does not matter that two-thirds of the people classified as not actually live within the boundaries of the new state."

"It can perhaps ignore the poverty and the fact that some 100,000 people have been resettled in camps in the homeland without any prospect of survival except through selling their labour.

"But it simply cannot ignore or wish away the actions of the Ciskei Government and its police chief, Major-General Charles Schie, against the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

"After thorough investigation, considerable time and expense, as well as the Wichmann and Ricciard commissions, the government has been compelled to change its labour policies.

"Under the direction of the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Bolla, these reforms have been slowly introduced and a much healthier situation in South African industries has developed.

"The actions of the Ciskei Government could destroy all these reforms and further actions against trade union officials could mean a disaster for workers throughout South Africa in support — to the everlasting damage of the economy."

"To carry on with the independence process in these circumstances would be completely irresponsible."

"And if the 50,000 of the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, are caught up with the need to force the ideology of separate development down the throats of ordinary South Africans, surely someone like Mr Fansie Bolla can see the dangers of what is happening."

"It is not too late for the South African Government to call off the independence process."

"It might be difficult for a Nationalist Government to do this, but it would be the brave and sensible step to take, it could save South Africa the reality of a whirlwind."

PPP Congress reports, page 7.
Officer denies Ciskei tension

ZWEITSHA. — A member of the Ciskei central intelligence service told a court here yesterday that he was not aware of tension between the South African Allied Workers’ Union and the Ciskei Government and that the Saawu president, Mr. Thozamile Gyweta, had been their guest as a detainee three times.

Captain Louis Lilamile Nonbonho, investigating officer of the case in which 42 members of Saawu are charged with incitement to public violence, riotous assembly and unlawful gathering, was questioned at length by the defence counsel, Mr. N. Braassey.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Captain Nonbonho said he never read in the press statements or suggestions that Saawu was being oppressed and victimized by Major-General Charles Sebe. The only time he remembered Mr. Gyweta being detained was last year. He could not tell how many times he had been detained.

He said that during his school days he had been forced to become a member of the banned African National Congress and he was taught songs of the organization.

He said the songs sung by the 42 accused, “Ulingwe Nyanabala U-Mandela” and “Mila Khehaya Kophalala Igali, Kugumbe Umuyimayi Kutshaba,” were ANC songs. The symbol of clenched raised fist was that of the ANC.

Mr. Braassey wanted to know whether schoolchildren used the raised clenched fist during the 1976 unrest, this indicated that they were members of the ANC. Captain Nonbonho said they were sympathizers.

When told that workers in Poland used the clenched fist symbol, he said he was not conversant with what was happening in Poland. The hearing was adjourned to Monday.
SA, Ciskei sign joint declaration

Staff Reporter

With tension mounting in Ciskei as the territory heads for independence on December 4, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe visited Cape Town yesterday to sign 70 bilateral agreements with the South African authorities.

The ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, four cabinet ministers and three deputy ministers and members of the Ciskei cabinet, while the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, presented Chief Sebe with the Great Seal of Ciskei.

A joint declaration of intent signed by both authorities said that through "the democratic process" the government and people of Ciskei had expressed a strong desire that "Ciskei should become a sovereign independent State and the government of the Republic of South Africa has acceded to the wishes so clearly expressed".

Friendly relations existed between the two sets of authorities and both "are desirous of maintaining and strengthening these friendly relations after the independence of Ciskei".

They were also aware of "the need for mutual co-operation in all spheres" and had "identified the need for assistance and close co-operation in various fields".

Such co-operation would not "detract from the sovereignty and independence of either State".

A prosperous, peaceful and stable Southern Africa would "be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent States".

Both authorities therefore reaffirmed their "commitment to continue to work towards the establishment of such a confederation of States in Southern Africa and such institutions as may be appropriate, to further this objective".

Details of the bilateral agreements were not released.

Meanwhile, tension is mounting in Ciskei as the territory approaches independence.

Trade unions and other opposition groupings in the area are vehemently opposed to independence and have warned the South African Government that a major confrontation is looming.

They have challenged South Africa to intervene to curb the "reign of terror" of Chief Minister Sebe and his brother, Major General Charles Sebe, head of the territory's Central Intelligence Service.
Oxton packs up for Promised Land

Mail Correspondent

THOUSANDS of inhabitants of one of Ciskei’s bleakest resettlement camps, near Whatt sea, are facing their fourth move since they were first evicted from white farms and ban townships in the Eastern Cape during 1960s.

The Oxton camp, a sprawl of mud huts and corrugated iron shacks in the Katberg with a population of about 2,000, has been “temporary” accommodation for squatter community for five years.

Now the people of Oxton — mostly old men, women and children — will be moved to Poplar Grove, a resettlement camp located on the banks of the Oxton River.

More than 700 people have been resettled in barren and destitute places around the town during the past five years.

Hopes

The people of Oxton, who have waited 15 years for the “proper” resettlement, are optimistic that Poplar Grove will be an improvement.

Resettlement hopes are pinned to the promissed land, equipped with pavements, power, water, schools and health facilities.

In the meantime, most of the inhabitants of Oxton and Thurnhill are now preparing to accept compensation for movement in independent Transkei.

Those displaced from the resettlement camp of Oxton, who were promised a new home at Poplar Grove, were found to be living in shacks and shanty structures.

After long delays, they found themselves at the mercy of a resettlement camp, the Ciskei.

The resettlement camp was as unhygienic as the one they left, with no facilities such as toilets or sinks.

There are reports that the people are now demanding immediate compensation and relocation to a better settlement.

Checks

Surveillance has been increased and police are on high alert to prevent any unrest.

Those in Oxton and Zwide who were prepared to talk about the resettlement were not willing to discuss the prospects, fearing they might be there for a long time.

The situation is complex, with many people still waiting for compensation and relocation.

According to the police, people in the area are not willing to move to Poplar Grove because they are not comfortable and do not trust the authorities.

Oxton’s junior secondary school and the primary schools will move to Poplar Grove.

At about 20 percent of Oxton families have a migrant worker in the area, but the situation is complex and requires assistance.

The only other source of income for many is old age pensions, maintenance and disability grants.
Cisneros: U.S. firms may help

EAST LONDON — India's

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MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Government was against the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) but it benefited from the organisation's funds, because R17,000 in bail bonds had been paid by the union into the Ciskei's coffers, a trade unionist, Mr C. Ngabase said at Miss D. S. Roxiso's funeral here yesterday.

Mr Ngabase said Saawu was not against the Ciskei Government and the support in the form of this large sum proved it earlier when the master of ceremonies at the funeral, Mr S. Showata, had said the family had decided Saawu should not be allowed to participate in the funeral. Mr Ngabase said the matter had been discussed fully and settled during the week.

He said he would not have taken money from workers if he had known they would not be allowed to participate.

All expenses for the funeral were met from funds collected from unionists and a balance of more than R1,000 was handed over to the family.

An official of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, said: "Let it be understood we are not fighting any government."

He pointed out that the South African Government was not interfering with unions in East London.

"If we were fighting the government we would not get premises for offices and halls for meetings in East London. We would not be allowed to sing our union songs."

He said unionists were there to negotiate with employers but some employers started trouble by calling in police when workers tried to put their case to them.

"I am not against police, I am not against any government but as workers we prefer to negotiate with employers at our places of employment to settle our problems," Mr Shiba said.

— DDR
SAUNDERS' CALL HOLLOW SAYS UNION OFFICIAL

Saawu by cruel means is going to fail.

He said Saawu was an organisation of peace and love. It was there for the upliftment of workers of all races who needed assistance.

Anyone who says Saawu is an offshoot of a banned organisation is backing up the wrong tree.

"We are not fighting whites. We fight malpractices by both blacks and whites and we shall do so as workers."

He said he was the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services. Major General Charles Sohe, had said he was a trade unionist.

"I ask you which trade unionist locks up other trade unionists? Our rights are not with the CCIS. They are at the factories."

Mr Shiba appealed to the unemployed not to go to CCIS offices to apply for jobs at Dunlop Flooring.

"If you do that while Dunlop workers are fighting for their rights, you are stabbing them from behind," he said — DHR