HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI

GENERAL

1975 - 1976
Detentions in terms of Proclamation No. 400 of 1960

42. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether any persons were detained during 1974 in terms of Proclamation No. 400 of 1960; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of those detained were (a) released without charge and (b) charged; if so, for what period was each detained before being (i) released and (ii) charged;

(3) how many of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) convicted;

(4) whether any persons are in detention at present; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what date was each of them arrested.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes, 19.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Yes.

(a) 19.

(b) 1 on 12 August 1974.
   2 on 13 August 1974.
   2 on 23 August 1974.
   3 on 25 September 1974.
   1 on 29 September 1974.
   2 on 3 October 1974.
   1 on 8 October 1974.
   2 on 16 October 1974.
   5 on 18 October 1974.
Tramkei schools

*30. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether any schools in the Tramkei failed to open at the beginning of the present school-year; if so, (a) how many, (b) where are they situated and (c) for what reasons.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

All schools in the Tramkei are controlled by the Transkeian Government. The following information in reply to your question was obtained from the Education Department concerned:

Yes.

(a) 2.

(b) In the Mount Fletcher and Mata-tele districts.

(c) The negotiations for the take-over of these private schools as Government schools were not finalized in time.

*31. Mr. H. G. H. BELL—Reply standing over.

*32. Mr. H. G. H. BELL—Reply standing over.
Population of Transkei.

Mr. J. D. DHU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Statistics:

How many (a) Xhosa, (b) White, (c) Coloured persons and (d) persons of other population groups were resident in the Transkei at the end of 1974.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Population census conducted once every 10 years only. Data for Transkei end of 1974 therefore not available. Population as at 6 May 1970 was as follows:

(a) 1 650 825.
(b) 9 556.
(c) 7 645.
(d) 83 116.
Guzana hits at Transkei 'corruption'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA. — There was deep and widespread corruption, and drunkenness in the Transkei civil service, the leader of the opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, alleged yesterday.

Summing up the no-confidence debate in the Transkei Legislative Assembly in Umtata, Mr. Guzana also demanded to know when the South African Government would end its homeland policy, something he called "this foolish Balkanisation".

He said it had been claimed by the Transkei Government that the African was "happy in the service of his country and his government," and that he was "getting promotion almost to the highest post in the civil service". Mr. Guzana said many in the service were happy in their lack of dedication.

"They are slack, they are happy feathering their nests and receiving bribes. They take money from pensioners and those receiving disability grants. They are happy to be drunk from the bottom almost to the top of the civil service."

Turning to a claim made by the Minister of Education, Mr. N. A. Jonas, that the Transkei would get easy credit from the World Bank once it is independent, Mr. Guzana said this was "outrageous".

"Do you think that man will come from the World Bank just because you say I am a Black man? Is this the way things are going to be?"

Replying to the no-confidence debate, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said the Transkei should be grateful to the late Dr Verwoerd.

Separation from the Republic has made us self-reliant and more determined to shape our own destiny," he said.

"Dr Verwoerd's policy created this assembly, where the opposition is free to ventilate their feelings. "What we shall not tolerate in an independent Transkei are reasonable actions by leftists like you (the opposition)."

"Reasonable actions will be punished very severely. There will be no room for saboteurs and revolutionary elements."

"We shall intensify the legal system that provides the peaceful life of the individual in order to repulse any communistic tendencies that will mislead the people to revolution and bloodshed."

"The Republic of South Africa will be our lesson."

In winding up the no-confidence debate, Mr. Guzana said if all population groups were to be accorded respect, and no race discrimination would be practised in an independent Transkei, why was the Transkei Government afraid to entrench the rights of the minority groups, reports Saga.

"In a country where you have one racial group you need not have a bill of rights entrenching their rights in the constitution."

"When you have different racial groups — and man is prone to discrimination — then you need a bill of rights to protect the minority group," Mr. Guzana said.
Mr. G. W. MILLS—Withdrawn.

Consolidation of Transkei/Ciskei

Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the district of (a) Mr. Cuttie and (b) Mutatiele is to be consolidated with the Transkei homeland;

(2) whether the district of (a) Stockenbeam, (b) Maelra, (c) Elliott and (d) Barkly East is to be consolidated with the Ciskei; if not,

(3) whether Herschel is to be consolidated with the Transkei; if so, how is this to be achieved.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) As to (2) and (3) as known to the hon. member, the consolidation of the Bantu areas is a matter which is subject to the resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The outstanding consolidation plans will be submitted to Parliament during this session.

Mr. G. W. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister’s reply, I notice that earlier answers have been given to questions on the Consolidation here. Am assurance that the matter of Mount Cuttie and Mutatiele will remain White and that White border farms will remain under South African Police protection?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that information will be available when the matter is brought before Parliament.

Mr. T. G. HUGHES: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister’s reply, may I ask him whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Chief Minister Sebe of the Ciskei on the 19th that Herschel is to be transferred to the Transkei?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am aware of it.

Mr. T. G. HUGHES: Has the Government undertaken to transfer Herschel to the Transkei?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that question should rather be laid upon the Table.

Mr. T. G. HUGHES: Further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister’s reply, has he been given an assurance to Chief Minis-
Works Committee referred to in Question No. 13 on 10/9/74

(1) Whether the Works Committee referred to by the Prime Minister in his reply to Question No. 13 on 10 September 1974 has been appointed; if so, who are the members of the Committee;

(2) whether the Committee has met; if so, on how many occasions;

(3) whether interim reports will be issued by the Committee.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

The members of the Committee are the following:

Appointed by the State President:

Mr. J. P. van Zyl—Chairman.
Mr. C. J. Grobler—Alternate Chairman.

Appointed by the Republic Government:

Dr. R. du Plooy,
Mr. S. A. Venter,
Mr. H. J. R. Myburgh.

Appointed by the Transkei Government:

Mr. K. A. Faure,
Mr. V. R. Ziemann,
Prof. H. J. Chapman.

(2) Yes, formally on two occasions but they also hold group discussions.

(3) No.
An insular community picture for St. Johns

Scars and distrust of

The Port of St. Johns

BILL KRIECE: Port St. Johns
Twenty years of solemn pledges

Government assurances over the years that Port St Johns was not a "White spot" and would never become part of the Transkei did not stifle the doubts of farmers in the area. Their persistent inquiries eventually gave rise to somewhat acid-tinged official replies that the Government was "at a loss" to understand their scepticism. Events have proved the farmers' fears to have been fully justified.

"THE fury that stems from broken pledges knows no limit, and the wrath of a man of peace who finds he has been wilfully betrayed is an all-consuming fire."

THESE WORDS spoken by the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, at the end of last year are being recalled with derision in Port St Johns today. Twenty years of solemn pledges by the Government that this tiny White enclave would never form part of the Transkei are about to be thrown out of the window.

The assurances began in 1955 when Dr Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs, told the Port St Johns Farmers' Association through the medium of the local magistrate that the area was not really a "White spot." The reasoning was as follows: Port St Johns was a "European Harbour with a European neighbourhood and with free access to other European areas by means of an open sea route, thus excluding the necessity to pass through Native Reserves."

With a tenuous umbilical cord thus established to link Port St Johns with the rest of White South Africa Dr Verwoerd let it be known that the village and district was "recognised...as an ordinary European area." This particular status, the farmers were assured, meant that the "South African Native Trust was not interested in acquiring sites forming part of the Port St Johns European area, and that there is no intention to acquire this area by purchase or otherwise for Native settlement."

The "open sea route" which was the key to this classification exercise was, in fact, not open at all. It had been years since any ship had negotiated the treacherous sandbars and cross-currents at the mouth of the Umzimvubu to anchor at the village.

Over the years the theme recurred again and again. Always the Farmers' Association was assured that because Port St Johns was not a White spot it would never become part of the Transkei. But nothing, it seems, would stifle the farmers' doubts. By September 1992 the Government's replies to their persistent queries had become scolding.

Pointing to four "assurances" given in the previous 15 months by, among others, the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Dain de Wet Nel, the department secretary, and Mr Nel was "at a loss...to understand their scepticism."

"Neither the town of Port St Johns nor the European area adjoining it will at any time fall in the area of jurisdiction of the proposed Transkei Government," said the Secretary.

Two years later the Farmers' Association was at it again. Weirly Mr Nel replied through his private secretary that the Government considered that the "European area" in the district of Port St Johns had been sufficiently entrenched by legislation that it had been specifically excluded from the Bantu areas of the Republic by the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936.

"As you are aware the Government is not prepared to purchase any of the farms in the Port St Johns district for Bantu occupation and the Minister has also given the assurance that in terms of Section 60 of the Transkei Constitution Act of 1963 the town of Port St Johns is not to be zoned for Bantu ownership and occupation."

And there matters rested until August 1970 when an exasperated Minister, this time Mr M. C. Botha, "advised" the persistent Farmers' Association through his administrative secretary that "the policy of the Government with regard to the Port St Johns area has in the past been stated in the clearest terms. Mr Botha then restated that the Town of Port St Johns will remain White, and will never form part of the Bantu governmental area of the Transkei."
Blacks jubilant over Port St Johns decision

Own Correspondent

LILONGWE — The representative for Port St Johns in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr. B. P. Vapi, said the news that Port St Johns would be incorporated into the Transkei had been received with jubilation by Black residents of the area.

Some Whites in this country, particularly in Port St Johns, are still bent on using apartheid as a weapon to oppress Blacks," Mr. Vapi said.

SHARE

When the Transkei becomes independent colour will no longer be a criterion. Black and White will share equally.

Sooner or later, all public notice boards with "Whites Only" will disappear in Port St Johns.

Mr. Vapi said Blacks would enjoy public facilities without fear of apartheid.

"I reiterate what I have said. We want Whites to stay. We do not want them to leave us in the lurch," said Mr. Vapi.

Whites need have no fears when Port St Johns was taken over by the Transkei. It would still remain a tourist attraction and would never be a ghost town.

TOURISTS

He said if tourists throughout the world still visited independent Black states, "what fear will they have in visiting Port St Johns, especially when apartheid will have been scrapped?" he asked.

He said more and more White tourists from South Africa would converge on Port St Johns, just as they still visited neighbouring Black independent states like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.
192. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) What is the total area of land estimated to be purchased from Whites for adding to the Transkei during the next five years and (b) what is the estimated cost for this period.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) In view of the fact that the consolidation proposals still have to be considered by Parliament and that the acquisition of land on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust is inter alia subject to the availability of funds, it is not possible to furnish the information requested.
 Venereal disease/tuberculosis in Transkei/ Ciskei

*21. Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Health:

Whether there has been an increase in the incidence of (a) venereal disease and (b) tuberculosis in the (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei during the past four years: If so, (a) what was the total number of cases notified in each year since 1970 in respect of each disease and (bb) what steps have been taken to combat the spread of these diseases.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS (for the Minister of Health):

(a) Since it is not a notifiable disease the incidence of venereal disease is not known.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.


(bb) (i) B.C.G. vaccination of all children is undertaken during the first six months after birth.

(ii) Adequate hospital accommodation is provided for patients requiring hospitalization.

(iii) Adequate facilities are provided for treatment of ambulant patients.

(iv) Early treatment is administered to tuberclosis-prone patients.
Students 'bent on revolution'

UNNATIVIS. The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Prince Monumela, yesterday told his Parliament that students of the Federal Theological Seminary, which closed from July 12 to 25 from last month, were a threat to the security of the Transkei and should be removed to Ficksburg.

He said he had seen documents distributed to Transkei citizens at a so-called Black heroes commemoration service, which included certain people, including the clergy, being ordered out of the building because the presence was undesirable.

Chief Monumela asked what the purpose of the seminary was if it was to bring about a revolt against the government.

"Is it religious training or the training of people to bring about a revolt against the government?" he asked.

"I submit that this institution is bent on nothing else than inciting the people to change the government."

Chief Monumela quoted from the document which he said was written by a leader of the Black Peoples Convention, which everyone knew to be a Leftist organization.

The document was distributed to Transkei citizens at a so-called Black heroes commemoration service. Among those present were certain people, including the clergy, who were ordered out of the building because the presence was undesirable.

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Matanzima denies threat to Anglicans

Staff Reporter.

TENSION between the Transkei Government and the Anglican Church eased yesterday after a meeting between Paramount Chief Kheswa, Matanzima and church representatives.

The meeting took place after a reported threat by the Transkei Chief Minister to appropriate Anglican mission sites unless the church expelled the Federal Theological Seminary from a temporary home at St Bede's College in Umtata.

Cannon Robin Briggs, principal of St Bede's, said last night: 'It is my impression that Chief Matanzima has made a major effort to defuse the situation.'

Chief Matanzima himself issued a blanket threat against the Anglican Church in the Transkei, though admitting that the threat was contained in his notes.

Re-explained in a special statement to the Legislative Assembly that the notes had been written under protest but stressed: 'I did not utter these words in the House.'

While dissociating himself from the general warrants to the Anglican Church, he reiterated that he would act firmly against St Bede's on the Federal Seminary issue.

Chief Matanzima's anger emerged at St Bede's College and the Federal Seminary was involved after a service commemorating the Heroes' Day in Umtata township, near Umtata.

The service was already held by Anglican seminarians who issued what Chief Matanzima dubbed an 'obnoxious document' with the purpose of 'inciting people to change by revolution.'

Chief Matanzima had two separate meetings with church representatives yesterday - the first with delegates from the Federal Seminary and the second with Cannon Briggs.

The Federal Seminary men who attended the links were the Rev. A. T. Blades, Dr G. V. Leat, who were given copies of the 'obnoxious document.'

He required us to study it carefully and to discuss with our students and staff and promised he would grant us a further interview after that had been done.

Mr Bill said:

The clerics tried to explain that they could not be held responsible for what individual students did as 'poor, simple people.'

According to Presbytery, in Umtata, the original statement, threatening action against the Anglican Church, was issued by the Chief Minister's office and a copy - with a covering letter from Chief Matanzima - sent to Cannon Briggs.
Axe still poised, warns chief

Staff Reporters

FEDERAL Theological Seminary authorities yesterday dissociated themselves from "offensive remarks" contained in a document used by some of their students at a "Black Heroes Day" commemorative service in Umtata.

The remarks angered the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and led to his threat to expropriate the Anglican college at St Bede's where the Federal Seminary is temporarily housed.

Although the situation has cooled following talks between Chief Matanzima and clergymen, the Chief Minister made it clear to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that an axe still hung over both the college and the seminary.

"It all depends on them," Chief Matanzima said after describing the documents as "blatantly political and an incitement to revolutionary change."

After an interview with Chief Matanzima yesterday, Dr R. S. Simpson, president of the Federal Seminary, promised to tell the students when they returned from holiday that they were guests of the Transkei and should maintain good relations with their hosts.

The Federal Seminary was based in Alice, until its land was "expropriated" by the South African Government last year.

It was learned yesterday that even before the Federal Seminary moved from Alice to Umtata, Chief Matanzima warned clergymen that he would not tolerate any propaganda by Saps nationals.

Chief Matanzima was doubly incensed because, as he put it yesterday, "leaders were involved", a point conceded by a clergyman who has been in the thick of it since 1977.

The exact nature of the documents in question was not disclosed.

Red Violence
SA will train new 'warriors'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA.

THE TRANSKEI is to have its own army, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima, announced yesterday.

He told the Transkei Legislative Assembly the South African Government had agreed to help build the Transkei Army and the training of the first recruits would begin within a few months.

A South African military adviser would take up duty in Umtata within six weeks and he would be followed by a selection team which would assess Transkei candidates aged between 17 and 25 for leadership training.

Chief Matanzima said the decision resulted from a recent visit to the Transkei by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, Admiral H. Bierman, and the Chief of the Army, Lt.Gen. Magnus Malan.

"Arrangements will be made for an administrative complex and base camp accommodating initially a battalion," Chief Matanzima said.

The Transkeian soldiers will wear South African Army uniforms until independence, after which a specifically Transkeian uniform will be designed.

Prior to independence the South African Army will accept full responsibility for all the running costs of the new military unit and, upon independence, all equipment will be handed over to the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said the decision was the final expression by South Africa of its complete confidence in the loyalty and stability of the Transkei and in its own policy of separate development.

"South Africa has not balked at any of the consequences of its political philosophy. I regard this as one of the most convincing demonstrations of the Republic's bona fides in the field of Black advancement."

The Transkei Government appreciates what has been agreed to and renews its pledge to place warriors of the new Transkei in the forefront of the defence of the
Port St Johns whites submit delaying plan

UMTATA — A scheme to keep Port St Johns zoned exclusively for a period of ten years has been submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Betha.

A memorandum drawn up by a joint committee representing the municipality, ratepayers' association and farmers' association of Port St-Johns has been presented to the Minister by the United Party MP for Griqualand East, Mr T.G. Hughes.

In Cape Town this week the House of Assembly will debate their recently-tabled recommendation, from Mr Betha's department, that Port St Johns be ceded to the Transkei due for independence next October.

Among the suggestions contained in the memorandum is one that a white seconded magistrate and staff, as well as white police, be stationed at this Wild Coast village "in order to attend to the welfare of the whites." And it also said if the scheme to zone the entire municipal area white for ten years was "acceptable to the government" then the whites "should be protected by an Act of Parliament."

"It must be borne in mind that whites will be living in a foreign independent state and they have been placed in this position against their wishes and without prior consultation by the government. Moreover, because some whites have settled in Port St Johns on the strength of government assurances it would never go black, it is respectfully submitted whites here are entitled to preferential treatment," the memorandum said.

In calling for the whole municipal area to be zoned white for ten years, the memorandum suggests that "should whites living there want to leave during this period, they may do so either by selling to the South African Government or to another white person. The government could, for the balance of the ten-year period, lease any purchased property to whites. In addition, whites who wanted to leave should be properly and adequately compensated."

If, at the end of ten years, the Transkei Government felt there was "still no demand by blacks for properties" there, it could be sold to whites at a profit. —DDC

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memo attacked

UMTATA — Chief George Matanzima yesterday attacked the "provocative memorandum" submitted to Pretoria by Port St Johns citizens asking that the town be zoned white for ten years.

And the memorandum itself was denounced by prominent Port St Johns businessmen and farmers. The Transkei Minister of Justice said it was most disheartening that a group of white businessmen were attempting to persuade the government to do a most ridiculous thing.

And this when the Transkei was moving to full autonomy and when the Chief Minister has said categorically that an independent Transkei would be a non-racial state.

Chief George Matanzima said the "provocative memorandum" which had been submitted to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by responsible personalities in Port St Johns deserved the comments of Transkei citizens.

The request that a white magistrate, and staff and white police be stationed at Port St Johns for the welfare of whites was most provocative.

It would appear they have no confidence in their black man to attend to the welfare of whites.

How could Transkei officials work with the people when the people were "before they started working with them."

"We blacks are always prepared to live in harmony with the whites," he said.

Black policemen were forced to stay more than 35km from Port St Johns town. Was this a sign of good neighbourhood?"

Chief George said most of the towns and villages in the Transkei had been zoned black, and no white people had reported any injustice suffered by them at the hands of black men.

The memorandum was denounced by farmers and businessmen there who claim it was drafted and sent away in secret. And more than 40 telegrams from residents dissatisfied with the scheme have been sent to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Meanwhile, the man who for 17 months has been in the forefront of the struggle to keep the town white the Mayor, Mr Mike Richards, is under strong pressure to convene a meeting to determine whether the Municipal
THE Transkei's White enclave of Port St Johns is in an uproar over a memorandum to the Government that calls for a 10-year "White" zoning once the territory gets independence.

Accusations of racism, manipulation and party politics have been directed at the town's six-member Action Committee which was appointed 15 months ago to negotiate with the Government on the Whites' future.

And residents say property values have dropped since the Government announced the town will be absorbed. It is impossible to raise collateral security on previously valuable land.

The municipality concedes that few deposits have been put down on "wet reservations" for Christmas. Two hotels have virtually no advance bookings.

Graham Linscott reports from PORT ST JOHNS

The local farmers' association which is represented on the Action Committee, has withdrawn its support, an opposing petition is being drawn up by townpeople and the Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Mabhida, has condemned the memorandum as provocative.

Shift

Moves in a predominantly United Party area suggest an astounding shift in attitude. Until recently most people backed the local MP, Mr T. Gray Hughes, in his dealings with the Government.

But the Mayor of Port St Johns, Mr Mike Richards, who is also chairman of the Action Committee, says the memorandum is not racist but an attempt to stem a sudden exodus which would leave the resort a ghost town.

He says an adjustment period is needed for Whites to see how independence works and decide whether they really will not stay.

"What Transkei African could afford to buy these properties and pay the rates on them to maintain services like the power station?"

"If we go Black overnight people will just sell for what they can get and leave.

"The town will fall into ruin with no Transkeians able to afford the properties here and the Transkei will have lost a valuable asset and the employment for about 3000 Blacks."

The memorandum asks that property owners should be entitled to compensation from the Government and a White magistrate and police force should be maintained for 10 years.

Mr Frank Roberts, building contractor, has accused Mr Richards of refusing to call public meetings to discuss the controversy, although the mayor denies he has been asked.

Madness

Mr Roberts has drawn up a petition to the town clerk — with copies for the Government — which disputes the Action Committee's right to negotiate with the Government on property without their permission.

"The whole thing is madness," he said. "We will all be ruined if we try to hold on.

"We wanted Port St Johns to stay White but now we have to accept that it is going to be part of the Transkei and this is in South Africa's interest."

"How can a tiny enclave like this continue, only 500 Whites, surrounded?"

"This memorandum is just United Party politics and a lot of men clutching at straws."

Mr Roberts said that with property values slumping, it was only prolonging the agony for people to stay on another 10 years.

Meanwhile, the Nationalists in the Natal Provincial Council are likely to press again for the incorporation of East Griqualand with Natal where White people live.

The memorandum was not a delaying tactic. But on the other hand the assimilation of Port St Johns into the Transkei was bound to take some time.

Mr Dale, however, was adamant the memorandum was simply a delaying tactic. The action committee — one member from each of the Farmers' Association, Ratepayers' Association and town council — was kept in touch with the people, he said.

The committee had been given a 60-day mandate last year to try to keep Port St Johns White. It had gone beyond the mandate now by sending off the memorandum.

"We are in the majority," said Mr Dale. "This plan of theirs is impossible — let us be treated in the same way as the traders were. I was a trader before and I was treated very fairly."

His son, Mr Stanley Dale, said people in other areas of the Transkei which had been zoned white were finding it difficult to sell their properties. Because they could only sell to Whites, the values came down.

"We want to be paid out before independence," he said.

"If the terms were reasonable I would be prepared to leave my farm back from the Government; whether my neighbours are black or not."

Mr Frank Roberts has been circulating a petition withdrawing the action committee's mandate and had 60 signatures so far. He also had 40 telegrams sent off to Cape Town. — Arthur Rose.
Don’t return yet, students are told

Own Correspondent.

UJUTATA.—Students at St Bede’s Anglican Theological College in Umtata have been told not to come back until the atmosphere between the Federal Seminary and the Technical Government has cleared.

Messages went out to students last week that they were not to return to Umtata for the beginning of the new term yesterday.

The principal of St Bede’s, Canon J. J. D. Yaffe, said the delay in the return of the students was a result of the Federal Seminary authorities and the Technical Government failing to clear up any remaining differences between them.

In any case, he said, facilities like the library and the new kitchen were not yet in full operation — he hoped they would be in working order within a week.

DISCUSS

The president of the Federal Seminary, Dr R. T. Simp- son, said his students had all come back and lectures had started yesterday. He hoped to discuss the controversy with them before his invitation to meet the chief minister, Chief Kafez Matanzini, was again later this week.
Chief outlines Transkei's future policy

The Transkei's policy after independence next year will be one of capitalism with a conscience with no possibility of private industry being nationalised.

The Transkei will be non-racial and labour unions will not be allowed.

These were the main points made by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantanzima, at a lunch in Johannesburg today.

"The Government and people of the Transkei are capitalists by nature who place a high value on their personal possessions," he said.

"Not that we are materialists to the exclusion of all else but we, who have in the past have had so little but are now part of a Western consumer society, appreciate the fruits of labour."

The Chief Minister said encouragement of industrial development would remain the cornerstone of the Transkei Government's policy—"and of any other that may succeed us."

Giving the assurance that the Transkei would be non-racial, he said: "While we do not propose to preserve racial barriers unnecessarily we shall not force integration down anyone's throat. Public amenities will, by and large, be open to all.

"Price selectivity will, of course, be operative and no swamping of sophisticated amenities by socially unacceptable elements need, therefore, be anticipated."

"White residents willing to identify completely with the Transkei will be able to become citizens—with all that it entails. This will, of course, also apply to industrialists and their staff."

NOT APPLICABLE

Chief Mantanzima also gave Whites the assurance that they would not be harassed or discriminated against, but neither would they be treated as a special group.

On labour relations in the Transkei, he said South African labour legislation would not be applicable to industrial areas in the Transkei.

Chief Mantanzima said his government had consistently taken the stand that trade unions, with all their potential for disruption, were undesirable and even harmful in a developing country as the Transkei.
Inclusion of Harding area into Transkei

20. Mr. C. A. VAN COLLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) Whether the Transkei Government has made representations to him for the inclusion of the Harding area into the Transkei;

(2) whether the representations have been considered by the Government; if so, with what result.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes, in connection with the Bantu Areas situate in the district of Alfred.

(2) No, seeing that the area concerned forms part of a homeland, viz. kwaZulu, it is in the first place a matter between the Transkei and kwaZulu.
House for Chief Justice of High Court of Transkei

255. Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether a house is being built or is to be built for the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Transkei; if so, what is the (a) cost of the (i) land on which the house is to be built, (ii) buildings, (iii) landscaping and laying out of the gardens, (iv) architect's fees and (v) quantity surveyor's fees and (b) estimated cost of the furnishings.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) (i) The house is to be built on state-owned land and the site has not been valued yet.

(ii) Estimated at R205 573.

(iii) Not known as yet.

(iv) The statutory 6 per cent of the building costs.

(v) The statutory 2½ per cent of the building costs.

(b) The Chief Justice will make use of his own furnishings.
Silence shrouds seminary talks

UMTATA — A crucial meeting between the Transkei Cabinet and the authorities of the Federal Theological Seminary, which is threatened with eviction from the homeland, ended with both sides refusing to speak to the Press yesterday.

Approached immediately after yesterday's meeting the Transkei's leader, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said:

"This matter is confidential. I have no comment to make."

He and his Cabinet met a delegation of college principals from the Seminary as well as the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of St. Johns, the Rt. Rev. James Schuster, and Canon R. Briggs, the principal of St. Bedes Anglican College, which is threatened with expropriation should it continue to harbour the Federal Seminary's 113 students and 15 staff members.

When reporters visited the Seminary shortly after the meeting, doors were closed in their faces by students, who explained they had been summoned to a confidential meeting with members of the Seminary delegation.

The Seminary arrived in Umtata six weeks ago after the property it had occupied for 12 years at Alice was expropriated by the South African Government, ostensibly to give nearby Fort Hare University, room to expand.

A few weeks after their arrival in Umtata, Chief Matanzima initially threatened to close the Anglican Diocese and seize all the Church's mission sites unless the Federal Seminary was expelled.
Seminary take-over was 'piracy'

CAPE TOWN—The Government's forced take-over of the Federal Seminary at Alice, in the Eastern Cape, was yesterday condemned as "an act of piracy" by Dr. Alex Boraine, Progressive Party MP for Pinelands.

Dr. Boraine was reacting to the statement made the previous day by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, on the expropriation of the Seminary for use by the University of Fort Hare.

"It is astonishing that the Minister should make a statement at this late stage, bearing in mind that the expropriation order was served on the Seminary as far back as November last year. The Minister's belated attempt to defend what can only be described as an act of piracy will convince no one who is aware of the history of the Seminary," he said.

Dr. Boraine disputed the Minister's claim that Fort Hare had no land to expand on. Fort Hare, he said, had a "fair amount of room left for buildings and there was unutilized land in almost any direction "for scores of miles."

Dr. Boraine accused Mr. Botha of revealing "a total lack of sensitivity" towards the history of Black South Africans.

"The land on which the Seminary stands was part of the site given to the Church of Scotland by Chief Thulali more than 100 years ago for the work of the Church in education, medicine and other missionary endeavours. It is ironical that the Seminary should be expropriated in terms of the South African Bantu Trust and Land Act, thus making this land legally Black, yet placing it formally in the hands of those who impose White policies on Blacks."

"There is no indication that the Government has at any time sought the views of Black religious, social or political leaders. One is forced to the conclusion that the real reason for the take-over is that the life style of the Seminary, based on a Christian community, with no need to racial discrimination, is an embarrassment to Fort Hare," said Dr. Boraine.
Transkei move to alter vote

Mercury Reporter 26/4/8

UMTATA — A move is afoot among Parliamentarians here to ensure that the Transkei's next Chief Minister is chosen from among their ranks.

At present, it is unquestioned that the successor to Chief Matanzima will be his brother, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima. However, there is known to be deep dissatisfaction among Fondo MPs, their under-representation in the top echelons of Government — in spite of two Cabinet Ministers, the Chairman of The Assembly, and a front-bencher.

It is pointed out by a Mercury source not one of the eastern Fondo MPs joined in the censure of Front-Bencher Mr. Cromwell Diko when he was attacked two weeks ago for a powerful verbal assault on the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Z. M. Mbanzela.

Leadership of the group is said to fall not on the shoulders of the paramount Chief of the Eastern Fondo, Chief Botha Sigeau, but on those of his daughter, the Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigeau.
Johannesburg — There were “serious grounds for sinister suspicions” as to the true motive underlying the Government's expropriation of the Federal Seminary at Alice, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg said yesterday.

The Right Rev. Timothy Bavin added: “These are only strengthened by the timing of the order — all the students had left and only a month was given to find and move to new premises — an absurd and totally unreasonable demand which was plainly impossible to fulfil.”

“It all looks like a major attack on the Church and is certainly at variance with the claim that we are a Christian country,” concluded Bishop Bavin.

Earlier the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, had issued a 1300-word statement on the expropriation.

“I wanted the Federal Theological Seminary's property; the seminary would not sell it to me, so I took
THE GOVERNMENT is likely to use the independence of the Transkei — expected in about two years' time — as a springboard for launching a new-deal policy for urban Blacks.

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER and MARTIN CREAMER

"I can only appeal to the South African Government to treat Transkeians as we shall treat South Africans and other foreigners in an independent Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima's statement highlights what has become a keen issue within National Party circles.

Many senior Government men are pointing out that, since there are about a million Transkeians permanently in "White" South Africa, the homeland's independence will create an entirely new situation created by areas.

History

What is more, it is a new situation created by the implementation of separate development — and which therefore cannot be passed off as a product of history, which is the argument usually employed by Nationalists to explain discriminatory practices.

So there will have to be policy adjustments to meet this new situation.

If policy is adjusted to meet the position of Transkeians in "White" South Africa, it can hardly exclude other urban Blacks — since it would be an impossible task for the police and other officials to distinguish between them on a day-to-day basis.

Therefore this could be the jumping-off point for a whole new deal for urban Blacks.

Just how far the changes should go is still being hotly debated.

Professor Ben Vosloo, professor of political science at the University of Stellenbosch, believes Transkeian foreigners in South Africa may enjoy a status akin to foreigners from Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana — but not the status of a White foreigner.

While in South Africa they would obviously be subject to the laws of the country, he says — pointing out that American Blacks and White foreigners are subjected to laws such as the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act when in South Africa. He says he foresees hotels and restaurants and perhaps other public facilities being open to all — but believes little else will change.

Commenting on this, Lesotho and Botswana government representatives in South Africa said their citizens enjoyed no special foreigner status in South Africa — unless they were on official visits.

A senior Government official in Pretoria said that, within "practical limits," he foresaw the Transkeians having "by and large" the rights of any other foreigner.

"A country does not discriminate against the foreigner of another country," he said. He anticipated that special diplomatic, labour and trade agreements would be drawn up between South Africa and an independent Transkei.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, professor of political science at the University of South Africa, said Transkei independence would provide a lever to change the position of the Blacks in South Africa.
Seminary gets R2m recompense

Staff Reporter

THE FEDERAL Seminary at Alice has been 'paid compensation' by the Government of more than R2 million, but it cannot touch the money until the institution's full claims have been settled, according to the Christian Leader, the Presbyterian and Congregational Church Journal.

The journal, the mouthpiece of two churches represented at the seminary, says in its latest issue that there is still an urgent need for funds to help the seminary through its interim period at Umtata.

The seminary has been forced to move to make way for the expansion of the University of Fort Hare.

According to the journal, the seminary is 'straining under the sudden and severe expenses' - more than R10,000 for the move from Alice, R750 monthly for furniture storage and R200,000 which, the proposed emergency buildings are expected to cost.

There is already a huge overdraft at the bank in Umtata.
Seminary paid R2m for land

UMTATA — The president of the Federal Theological Seminary, Dr R. T. Simpson, confirmed yesterday that more than R2 million had been paid out in compensation for the seminary's property at Alice, expropriated last month.

But it seemed that this was not enough, he said, "We were told this was the maximum the Government was allowed to pay out," Dr Simpson said. "But we still have to consider whether to accept it or not.

"Our researches so far indicate that this figure is a far from adequate payment."

Dr Simpson said the seminary had submitted its claim and requested an advance payment, but instead they had been paid out directly.

"At the moment, though, our biggest worry is to keep the sum intact until we are ready to start building again. We shall have to have it invested against inflation because our expenses will be very high once we start building and moving again."

Unfortunately the move to Umtata had involved the seminary in considerable expense and it was having to dip into capital. While he had not issued an appeal for money, Dr Simpson said, the seminary was glad people had continued to send donations. — DDR.
New hospital for homeland

UKATATA — Thalatofei Mission Hospital of the Netherlands Reformed Church in the Xemane district will be the second mission hospital in the homeland to be taken over by the Transkei Government.

The takeover comes into effect today when the Minister of Health in the Transkei, Chief J.D. Moseshi, pays an official visit to the hospital for the first time.

Dr. N.D. Gledenhuya, only doctor and medical superintendent at the hospital, said he would continue with his work as usual after the takeover. The hospital has 250 beds with a staff of 176 professional and non-professional. There will be no formal ceremony to mark the occasion. — DDR.
Co-operatives can boost Transkei economy? 20/4/76

ALICE — Research that has important implications for the development of the homelands has just been completed. Mr James Langauge of the Department of Business Economics of the University of Fort Hare made a study of the co-operative as a development tool in the homelands for his MComm degree.

Research, encompassing 920 farmers in the Transkei showed that the maize yields of co-operative members surpassed those of non-members by at least 80 per cent per hectare. In certain cases the disparity was 200 per cent on the conservative basis of 50 per cent higher maize yields relevant to co-operative members, almost a million bags of maize extra could be produced annually in the Transkei if the co-operative movement was fully extended. Under co-operation the situation might even develop that the Transkei could become an exporter instead of an importer of maize.

At the moment only six per cent of the potential co-operatives have been established in the Transkei. The major problem is lack of suitable staff. By the end of 1972 approximately 15,000 small farmers in the Transkei were co-operative members, whereas the potential membership was approximately 300,000.

Besides as a tool in development of economic interests, the co-operative also serves to improve the social conditions of a community. — DDC.
CAPE TOWN — Black leaders were consulted about the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

But as these consultations were held in confidence, the Minister said he would not reveal their names.

Mr Botha was responding to a speech by Dr A. L. Boraine (PP, Pinelands) who had asked the minister which black political or religious leaders were consulted before the decision to expropriate the seminary was taken.

The minister said there was a black minister in the seminary delegation which met him, but he would not disclose the names of other black people consulted.

Earlier in the session, Mr Botha told Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer) that although the seminary was situated in the Ciskei homeland, the Ciskei Government had not been consulted about the expropriation.

In another question this session, Mr Botha told Dr Boraine that although the South African Bantu Trust Fund would be the body providing the funds for the expropriation, no black people had a say in its allocation.

So, which black people the minister consulted remains a mystery.

In reply to another question by Dr Boraine about why the notice of expropriation was only 30 days, the Minister said although the notice was indeed 30 days, this was not notice to the seminary to leave the premises at Alice.

The date of departure from the seminary site at Alice was to be negotiated with the University of Fort Hare, but the seminary authorities had in any event decided to leave.

Asked by Dr Boraine whether there were any other reasons for the expropriation besides the need for land by the University of Fort Hare, Mr Botha replied that the reasons had
Casino for St Johns?
Hotelier won't say

UMTATA — Mr Eli Spilkin refused to comment yesterday on weekend reports that he was planning a casino for Port St Johns in an independent Transkei.

"I'm not saying a word," said Mr Spilkin, an Umtata-based businessman who owns a hotel at Port St Johns.

He was reported to have said he was going ahead on the assumption that private investment would be welcome in Port St Johns to stop it withering away as a holiday resort. His plans for a casino like those in Swaziland and Lesotho would cost about R50 000.

But this was "peanuts", according to another hotelier in Port St Johns.

Mr Richard Hardman, who has the other two hotels in the town, said he and his associates were ready to invest R1 million as soon as it became clear that a casino would be possible.

"Nobody could hope to start a casino which would grace Port St Johns for a mere 'trifle' like R250 000," Mr Hardman said.

"If gambling is to be allowed, the XDC would probably be involved. But if private enterprise is given a chance, we would open with R1 million. We wouldn't think of starting with less..."
Transkei post for exile

DURBAN — A political exile and a university professor are among those earmarked for top posts in an independent Transkei foreign service.

The Transkei's acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday confirmed that a former member of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr. Tsepo Letaka, had been appointed to the foreign service.

Another appointment is Professor J. Njagana, head of the African Studies division at the University of California.

Chief Matanzima said Mr. Letaka would "definitely" be arriving in Transkei before independence, tentatively scheduled for October next year.

He did not expect Mr. Letaka to have any difficulty getting back in to South Africa, even though he was deported from Lesotho in 1965, shortly after winning an appeal against a conviction and three-year sentence for plotting the overthrow of the South African Government.

A lawyer, Mr. Letaka fled South Africa soon after Sharpeville, and after being deported from Lesotho, was also deported from Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya before being granted political asylum in Britain in 1969.

Prof. Njagana left South Africa in the 1960s. He was a member of the staff of the Sociology Department of the University of Natal, and is the uncle of Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

It is understood others earmarked for top posts in the foreign service include two Transkei school inspectors, Mr. S. Qabe and Mr. A. Ndlele, and Mr. Ilse Koyana, an advocate. — DBC
Mdantsane, Zwelitsha industry needs incentives says economist

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government should give greater financial incentives to industry in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha than were available in East London and King William's Town, an economist, Mr P. Black, said here last night.

Mr Black spoke at a symposium on Border-Ciskei-Transkei development arranged at Rhodes University by the local branch of the International Society of Economics and Commerce Students.

Mr Black said there was still a close link between the Ciskei development and growth of East London and King William's Town. He said the relatively poor economic performance of East London was largely attributable to its locational disadvantages.

"Notwithstanding the great distances between East London and the major markets of South Africa, the East London growth point does not enjoy preferential treatment with regard to the financial concessions.

"This is especially true of interest subsidies on loans and income tax concessions." He advocated increases in the wages of blacks and said this would create a greater internal market and in the end lead to a greater need for industry in East London.

Mr Black said there was a leakage of income earned by Ciskeians who spent their wages in East London and King William's Town. He suggested that financial incentives to industry in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha should be on a scale exceeding that applying in East London and King William's Town.

He suggested that the XDC gave thought to the idea of allowing white service industries into Mdantsane and Zwelitsha on a strict agency and profit-sharing basis.

Mr P. A. Ressei, president of the East London Chamber of Industries, said in his address that improved communications with other major centres was important before development could get moving in the Border-Transkei region.

This should be followed by the establishment of large magnet industries in the area which would attract other industries.

He pleaded for the granting of adequate incentives on a long-term basis to encourage the establishment of industry.

The unnecessary barriers to the progress of gifted and ambitious individuals must be removed.

"These measures must be taken by the Government. At the same time the people in the area should be fully motivated towards this goal and be willing to make the most of any opportunities which may result from the establishment of industry," Mr Ressei said.

"They should market themselves and the area. As entrepreneurs are encouraged by stability, bad publicity resulting from bus boycotts, strikes and contentious political issues must be avoided," Mr Ressei said.

— DDR.
Two Boss agents hired by Transkei Government

THE Transkei Government has appointed two men reputed to be former BOSS agents to its Department of Information.

And in a move which has equally astounded opposition Transkei politicians, a former member of the banned Pan-African Congress who is now living in exile in Britain has been appointed to the Transkei’s Foreign Services.

Mr Knowledge Guzana, Leader of the Transkei Legislative Assembly Opposition, this week described the appointments as “completely baffling — it’s like tying lions to sheep.”

The men reputed to have been employed until recently by the Bureau for State Security are the Rev. A. L. Sockawa, formerly a Methodist minister at Alice, and Mr M. V. D. Lila.

The former PAC man is Mr Teapo Letlaka, a Transkei lawyer who has been deported from Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya.

He fled to Lesotho soon after the 1960 Sharpeville shooting and five years later was sentenced in a Lesotho court to three years jail for plotting to overthrow the South African Government.

He won an appeal against sentence and conviction and was deported, eventually settling in Britain where he was granted political asylum in 1968.

Confirmed

Mr Leylaka’s appointment to the Foreign Service was confirmed this week by the Transkei’s Minister of the Interior, Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Guzana said he was disturbed at the appointment of Mr Sockawa and Mr Lila.

“It is quite correct that they worked for the Bureau for State Security,” he said.

“They operated openly from the bureau office here. Everybody knew who they were. It seems that at first they were going to make their careers with the bureau but now they have switched.”

“Find this very disturbing. How can these people be proper information officials with their background?”

“It requires a psychological somersault suddenly to look a person straight-on instead of peeping over his shoulder.”

Mr Guzana said he was finding it increasingly difficult toathom the thinking of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Chief Minister.

“The whole thing is illogical. He is putting BOSS men in with the PAC. He seems to be shifting the whole time. I think people in Pretoria must be getting rather worried as well.”

He said he looked to the Transkei’s approaching independence, provisionally set for October next year, with increasing trepidation.

Mr Sonikwa declined to say if he had worked for BOSS, and said: “You had better ask your source of information that. But I will tell you I am still a member of the Methodist Church and an ordained minister.”

Tape recorder

Mr Sonikwa was asked to leave a Black Heroes Day meeting in Umtata two months ago, allegedly because he had a tape recorder with him.

The Rev. J. C. Myxu, chairman of the Methodist Church’s Clarksbury (Umtata) district, said that although Mr Sonikwa was an ordained minister, he had no appointment at present.

“It was known that he worked for BOSS,” Mr Myxu said. “But I wouldn’t say this was generally accepted as right by the people.”
COURSE FOR TRANSKEI ENVOYS DUE

Political Reporter

A NINE-MONTH training course for the first Black officials of the Transkei Government's Department of Foreign Affairs begins in Pretoria next month.

Earmarked to attend the course is a former member of the banned Pan African Congress, Mr. Tsepo Letuka, expected to be allowed back into South Africa in a few weeks.

He left hurriedly two years ago soon after PAC was banned following Sharpeville.

Sources in Umtata also say two, alleged former agents of South Africa's Bureau for State Security were likely to attend the course, to be conducted by the Department of Foreign Affairs, etc. for the Department of Information.

The two the Rev. A. L. Bokwe and Mr. M. V. D. Lili, were recruited by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Government for the Transkei's new Department of Information.

Among others, likely to attend are Mr. Ditho Koyane, a Transkei adviser, and four school inspectors, Mr. S. Qhala and Mr. L. Ndeleni.

Although the Transkei's acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has confirmed that Professor M. Nkanyezi will be joining the Foreign Affairs Department, it is not known if he will be attending the course.

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, May 13, 1975.
Kakana back and bubbling with ideas

UNTATA - "I want to hear no theories," the Transkei's Secretary for Education, Mr P.K. Kakana, told the men who came to meet him when he arrived in Britain last month.

He told them he had come to watch the relations between people, and to study the efficiency and finesse famous in the British educational system.

Mr Kakana returned a few days ago and is back at his job, bubbling with ideas and enthusiasm.

In his tour through England, Scotland and Wales as guest of the British Council, he had a chance to meet administrators and watch them at their jobs.

His hosts drew up a programme which included a lot of time in actual work situations. He was able to follow case studies in different departments, and actually joined delegations who came to interview different officials.

He was impressed by the spirit of professionalism and the way teachers were not allowing themselves to stagnate in their jobs. All were experts in their fields and were active, not only in the school, but in societies and professional committees at regional and national level as well.

This was partly a result of thorough teacher training. The old isolated teacher training college was going out, Mr Kakana said. It was being combined with schools of technology and social work.

In-service training was compulsory at least once every seven years. But most teachers went off every year for a course of some kind or other.

The children have taken up the same sort of attitude and the emphasis was more on learning than on teaching.

- DDB
Political independence for the Transkei may be only a short step away.

But economic independence still requires some gigantic strides

Sixteen months hence the Transkei should be taking its first hesitant steps as an "independent" Homeland — the first born of separate development's grand strategy to stem, if not reverse, the flow of rural Africans to urban areas.

When the territory launches into independence next year, probably in October, it will be more than 17 years since the passing of the Promotion of Bantu Self-government Act, which crystallised Dr Verwoerd's Bantustan concept.

There has, of course, been steady development administratively and politically, leaving — as Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima points out — one overriding goal, economic development.

As he stresses, it must take the form of a revitalised agriculture as a base for secondary industry which, in turn, must be dramatically expanded to employ those who'll need to be siphoned off the land. It's going to call for a superhuman effort all round if there's to be a substantial change in employment, or subsistence, patterns which have endured down the years.

There are 30,000 new work-seekers from the Transkei each year. Out of a labour potential of nearly 310,000 men, some 257,000 (up 100,000 in six years) are reckoned by the Transkei Interior Department to be working in SA. All told, some 47,500 men are employed in the Transkei (of whom 20,000 are employed by the Transkeian government itself).

Earnings of migratory workers are R115m a year (up from R65m two years ago when wages began advancing appreciably) and a move is now well advanced to channel some of it back into the Homeland through a 30% compulsory deferred pay scheme. This R35m would otherwise barely circulate in the local economy. The SA Yeatman reckons "not much more than 20%" of migrant incomes can be taken to be remitted to the homeland.

Doubtlessly there'll be some strong reactions. Just as there were to Lesotho's deferred pay scheme. But the Transkei government views a massive repatriation of capital as vital.

It's not hard to see why, when one looks at the pathetic progress on the agricultural front, despite the dedicated efforts of various official bodies over the last 15 years.

Matanzima ... agriculture must come first

The root of the problem is, of course, migratory labour. Aside from the general lure of city lights, illiterate folk often identify manhood with working on the mines. Agriculture thus gets left to the very young, the very old and the women, who have very little incentive to raise productivity. Essentially, land is regarded as an old-age haven.

Equally, the system of land tenure — controlled and apportioned in small un-economic lots (1-2 hectares) by chiefs and headmen — and the continuing emphasis on livestock as the store of wealth, works against any real advancement.

The upshot is miserably low yields (3-4 bags/hectare of maize against a potential 30-55 bags, which leads to "imports" of around 190,000 tons a year); a 1% stock turnover; and overgrazing, averaging around 2m large stock against a carrying capacity of 1.8m during the last 15 years.

Nevertheless quite a lot has been done to modernise agriculture:

- There's been some kibbutz-type regrouping of huts to make more land available;
- The establishment of a series of co-ops (which have yet to catch on);
- A move toward a one-channel marketing of meat, hides, and wool, so as to encourage better grades and achieve better prices;
- Some successful tea-growing (450 hectares producing 420 tpa); establishment of nearly 2,000 hectares of phorium tenax plantations;
- Plans for stock improvement, including Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) ranching with Black participation; and
- Irrigation projects covering 4,000 hectares at Qamata and 1,000 hectares at nearby Neora.

Forestry is the biggest revenue earner expected to bring in R27m this year. The will more than double the proceeds of the last five years. Afforestation will result in an eventual 70,000 hectares of workable land, treble 1961's total.

But, without widespread and thorough going land reform, nothing meaningful will be attained. And if chiefs and headmen are the lynchpins any progress in this direction.

Financial Mail May 16 1975
In the 110-man Legislative Assembly with a majority of 65 nominated chiefs (who overwhelmingly support Paramount Chief Kaiser's Transkei National Independence Party) land reform is a hot political issue, and one which no one has so far dared to meet head on.

Yet Minister of Justice George Matanzima believes it can be achieved "with education and persuasion". He points out that land reclamation, now accepted by 60% of tribal areas, was once strongly opposed by the highly-conservative, traditionalist chiefs. Indeed, he says a start on land reform will be made by placing selected Black farmers on White farms to be incorporated into the Transkei in areas like Mount Fletcher, Maclear, Ongelukxnek and Indwe.

As for industrial development, it still barely exists though XDC MD Franko Maritz is quick to point out the tempo has picked up during the last four of its 10-year existence. "The ripple effect has now become a small wave," he enthuses.

For the first six years, XDC's efforts in wooing industry resulted only in a bag factory at Butterworth, chosen as a growth point because of its proximity to East London and essential services. Today, the first industrial area of 50 thees totalling 40 hectares is full with a wide range of activities and a start has been made on a second 340 hectares area nearby. Of three companies already booked, one is the civil engineering giant Dorman Long. Umata is also ready for industrial development and from now on the XDC will be promoting both equally.

Biggest industrialist to date has been the 310m blanket and clothing manufacturing factory to employ 2 700. All told, manufacturing - which includes matches, timber veneers, textiles, hardware, furniture, and weaving - was employing 4 050 at end-1974.

Last fiscal year the XDC for the first time ever spent its budget of R24m (R9m), and is projecting R52m for 1975-76.

But there are clouds on this horizon, too. With the Berlin area, between East London and Kingwilliamstown, being pushed by Pretoria as a new SA growth point (along with Richards Bay and Saldangha), why should industrialists opt for peripheral Transkei?

Maritz avers basic concessions will still be more attractive:
- Working capital for plant and machinery at 2.5%;
- Building rentals at 5.5% of cost;
- A 40% rail rebate on goods manufactured within and sold beyond the Transkei (putting an industrialist on a par with rivals in Durban and PE);
- White housing rents at 2.5% of cost.

"Perhaps most important of all," he says, "labour turnover is about 10%, whereas in most border areas it's around 40%. Until supply exceeds demand it'll probably remain that way."

Maritz admits he's out to protect industrialists who go there. "We must safeguard their viability. If the market is there, we'll let any number of one kind in. But at the moment - in consumer goods - it must be first-come-first-served. In, say, 10 years time it might be different. After all, we've a tremendous vested interest, carrying 60% of the total financial burden."

While the XDC is urging industrialists to go to the Transkei (and Ciskei) - with a generally tight money situation outside working to its advantage - Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has also been pushing the boat along.

Dropping any hint of an anti-White stance, he recently emphasised to Johannesburg businessmen that:
- An independent Transkei would be non-racial;
- There would be no nationalisation of industry;
- Agency agreements, which have failed to draw industrialists, would probably be extended beyond 25-years and indefinitely if needs be (some say he's planning to drop the whole agency idea anyway);
- Taxes would be at most on a par with those of SA;
- White schools and hospitals would continue to exist;
- There would be no trade unions at the outset, though they might be allowed later, with "carefully circumscribed" powers.

Chief Kaiser tells the FM that everything at present points to the Transkei becoming independent towards the end of next year. He feels the territory is poised for a tourist boom and wants the XDC to ensure that everything is ready to take full advantage of it.

He envisages:
- The development of the 450km Wild Coast as a major tourist attraction;
- The establishment of a chain of nature reserves;
- The possible development of a harbour at the mouth of the Mtna River big enough to take cruise ships;
- The construction of hotels and a major marina-style development on the coast to accommodate tourists; and
- The building of an international airport outside Umtata.

A customs and monetary union (not to mention transport, labour and other links) will keep the Transkei economy tied to SA. So, while October 1976 may herald political independence and self-esteem, economically it cannot mean anything more than continued dependence.
Kaiser, Maritz to tour overseas for industry

EAST LONDON — The managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, leaves for Britain and Europe at the end of June for discussions to attract industrialists to invest in the Transkei and Ciskei in terms of the white agency agreement.

He will be accompanied by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to give industrialists his personal guarantees and assurances of a stable future in the Transkei after independence.

Mr Boet Faure, Secretary to the Chief Minister's Department and of Finance will also accompany the party.

In London they will attend a one-day seminar on June 3 sponsored by a bank and a publishing company to discuss investment opportunities in South Africa.

A large number of British industrialists have already indicated their willingness to attend the seminar.

The objective of the seminar is to make European industrialists and businessmen aware of the industrial potential of South Africa; explain how they can share in this industrial potential through direct investment.

Speakers at the seminar will include Chief Matanzima, Mr Maritz, Dr Casel de Wet, South African Ambassador to Britain and other prominent South Africans.

Before the seminar Chief Matanzima and Mr Maritz will meet 30 bankers and financiers privately for discussions.

On July 4, they travel to Amsterdam, Holland where they will be meeting 80 industrialists for talks. From Amsterdam the party continues to France where Mr Maritz will be addressing the Industrial Employers Association of France.

Mr Maritz will also travel to Western Germany and Rome where he has already signed agreements with prominent industrialists who are moving into the Transkei and Ciskei.

He will have further talks with these industrialists and with several others who have inquired about investing in these two homelands.

Mr Maritz, who is in Windhoek to attend the annual congress of the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut (he is chairman of the Afrikaans Sakekamer in East London), took the Afrikaans businessman, the Sakekamer and the Handelsinstituut to task for their lack of participation in the development of the homelands.

"It is the tragic truth that the Afrikaans businessman, Sakekamer and the Handelsinstituut are making little positive contribution towards homeland development, in fact I can almost say it is almost nil," he said.

The people actually involved in this development are the other South Africans — the English, Greeks, Jews and many overseas investors, virtually every European.

The market in the Transkei was beginning to explode. As an example he quoted the turnover of the XDC's wholesale division, which shot up from R1 million in 1969 to R17 million in 1975, an increase of 1,700 per cent in seven years.

Sales of motor vehicles increased from 300 units in 1969 to 3,000 in 1974 and liquor sale (excluding Bantu beer) increased from R1 million in 1971 to R7 million in 1974. — DDB.
SA trains Transkei diplomats

UTMATA. — The Transkei Government has appointed 11 officers to be trained for foreign service in preparation for independence and the eventual establishment of diplomatic missions abroad.

This was announced by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiso Matanzima, who said they would receive their preliminary training between three to five months, beginning on June 2, in South Africa's departments of Foreign Affairs and of Information in Pretoria.

"Thereafter, they will be posted to various Republic missions abroad where they will receive their training before the Transkei becomes independent.

This undertaking to train Black officers to become Transkei diplomats is further evidence of the sincerity on the part of the Republic Government in its policy of leading the Transkei to complete independence.

"The Transkei Government wishes to thank Mr. Vorster and his Government for their assistance in this regard," Chief Matanzima said. — Sapa.

Plan to start Transkei Army

UTMATA — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiso Matanzima, announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Republican Government had agreed to the establishment of a Transkei military unit which would form the nucleus of a Transkei Army.

Firstly, a military advisor was to assume duty in Umtata within the next four to six weeks. Soon afterwards, a selection team would arrive to assess the candidates of young men for the leader group. Training of the successful men would commence about the middle of the year at a Republican facility.

"Transkei soldiers will wear South African Army uniforms until independence, after which a typically Transkei uniform will be designed and become available.

"My Government appreciates what has been agreed to and repays its pledge to place warriors of the new Transkei in the forefront of the defence of the Transkei and the Republic, to which we owe our renaissance as a people," Chief Matanzima said.

'sKei public service no attraction'

By STEVE KGAME

UTMATA. — A nationwide drive to recruit Africans to the Transkei Public Service has met with little success, the Secretary for the Transkei Public Service Commission, Mr. H. T. Gaum, said yesterday.

The campaign, which included extensive advertising over Radio Bantu and in the Press, was launched last year as part of the groundwork for independence — scheduled for October next year.

But it only resulted in the appointment of about 40 new Africans — most from the Transkei — itself. One of the key objectives was to attract qualified Xhosas living outside the Transkei.

There were about 500 new appointments altogether but most — some 400 — were taken inside the public service.

With independence only 16 months away, Africanisation of the public service faces two obstacles:

• The difficulty of finding suitably qualified Africans to take over top posts from senior seconded White officials;

REDEUCED

• The apparent reluctance of matriculants in the Transkei to accept posts in the public service.

When the Transkei became a self-governing homeland in 1963, nearly one in every five public servants was a seconded White official. By the end of last year the proportion had been reduced to one in 200 — or 5 per cent.

The remaining 275 seconded Whites are mainly concentrated in three departments — Agriculture, Forestry, and Roads and Works and Health.

CONTRACT

There are "only two or three" African doctors in the Transkei, said Mr. Gaum, no vets or foresters, engineers or surveyors (although there are two Xhosa engineers in training outside the Transkei who are bound by contract to return to their homeland).

Mr. Gaum has already initiated a propaganda drive among matriculation candidates at school — about 700 expected to matriculate at the end of the year.
Transkei casino may offend South Africa

PRETORIA — South Africa’s first Las Vegas-style casino will probably be opened in Port St Johns when that little coastal town is taken over by the Transkei Government.

But if Chief Minister Keiser Matanzima gives permission for private enterprise to open a casino there he runs a serious risk of offending the white South African government.

Port St Johns — which was first assured by the Government that it would not be handed to the Transkei and has now been told it is to go — is buzzing with rumours about a planned casino.

According to Transkei Government sources such a scheme is “in the air — but very much in the speculation stage at present.”

The introduction of gambling tables to Port St Johns could mean a boom for the town — and would mean legalised gambling for the first time within South Africa’s borders.

It is clear that Transkei Government members have been impressed when seeing for themselves what legalised gambling has meant for the incomes of Montevideo, Escondido and S Vegas.

In the past, South Africans growing white gambling frenzies have made their pilgrimages to these three former British protectorates — and have contributed substantial sums of money to their economy.

In this, gambling is controlled by the giant Holiday Inn organisation — an organisation which, I learn, has already made overtures to the Transkei Government.

Also in the running, I learn, are another South African hotel chain and a consortium of African businessmen who are building up a multi-million rand empire based in Umtata.

So far, few Port St Johns people have moved out following the latest Government policy statement. Most are awaiting the outcome of the Government’s compensation investigations. — DDC.
Central Umtata black now

UMTATA—The main business area, the Town Hall and nearly all municipal buildings here have been zoned black by a proclamation from Cape Town.

Also in the black zone are the recreation ground, post office, Anglican Cathedral and Presbyterian Church, and a large portion of the present white residential area.

The new zoning proclamation came only a week after the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had announced that Umtata and the other main towns in the Transkei would be opened for black and white occupation in the near future.

The only hotel left in the white zone is the Savoy; but its annex over the road is in the black zone. There is one garage in the white zone and only a few small businesses, most of them near the station.

Blacks, previously barred by the zoning regulations, will now be able to buy properties in the central shopping area and houses in some of Umtata's most select areas.—DNR.
Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Umtata's main business area, Town Hall and nearly all municipal buildings have been zoned Black.

Also in the Black zone are the recreation ground, the post office, the Anglican cathedral and Presbyterian church and much of the town's White residential area.

The new zoning proclamation from Cape Town came out only a week after the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said Umtata and the other main towns in the Transkei would soon be open for Black and White occupation.

The only hotel left in the White zone is the Savoy, but its annex across the road is in the Black zone. There is one garage in the White zone and only a few small businesses, mostly near the station.

Many people trying to sell their properties have not been able to find buyers because of uncertainty about the zoning.

At least six properties in the new Black zone have been offered for sale since the proclamation.

Blacks, previously barred by the zoning regulations, will be able to buy properties in the central shopping area and in some of Umtata's most select residential areas.

Many thousands of people who shop in Umtata will hope that at least one major supermarket will open in the town.

Hitherto, only a small part of Umtata was Black zoned, including the lower half of York Road shopping area, a district of small businesses near the river and a few streets of houses.

The House of Assembly and the Government Administration block were also zoned Black, although in the middle of the White area.

Property owners in the Black zones will not be allowed to sell houses or businesses to White buyers without a permit, but they can sell to Blacks or to the Government.

They will also not be able to mortgage or lease their properties without permits.

The present boundary from the west along Sutherland Street, south along Crafter Street, along Victoria Road, to include both schools in the White zone, and down Owen Street in front of the House of Assembly in the White zone, and down York Road to the railway line, cutting off the recreation ground.
Umtata to get R8-m ‘high rise’

Umtata — A twin-towered building, each tower 15-storeys high, is being built in Umtata for the Transkei Government at a cost of up to R8 million.

This was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources within the Transkei Government.

Preliminary work has begun on this prestige project, which will dominate the skyline of the homeland’s capital (population 25 000).

The two tallest buildings in the town, a bank and the Government’s administrative offices, are each only five storeys high.

“Tis a real rush job,” the source said. “The lower three storeys must be available for occupation by October next year when the Transkei is due to achieve independence.”

The building is expected to be completed in 1977. The twin towers are, apparently, to be linked by flights of passageways — similar to the Natal building in Pietermaritzburg, the new head-quarters of the Natal Provincial Administration.

The contract has been awarded to the East London branch of the engineering and construction company, Murray and Stewart.

The site near the town centre, is between Leeds Road, Owen Street and Durham Street — roughly the area occupied until recently by the Transkei’s Department of Health.
Transkei’s secret R30m building spending spree

EAST LONDON — Why all the cloak and dagger secrecy over the spending of more than R30 million of public money by the Transkei Government in Umtata? It is, after all, PUBLIC money, yours and mine, that is being spent, and we are entitled to know why and how.

Let me list some of the building work which Umtata’s men from the ministry have agreed upon, but which they are keeping as secret as the whereabouts of the Kruger millions:

1. Extensions to the Technical College, tendered for and awarded to Murray and Stewart at a price of R1,5 million;

2. An 11-storey central core building, not tendered for but awarded to Murray and Stewart at a price of R7,5 million;

3. A new hospital, presently on the drawing board and estimated at R5 million;

4. An international sports stadium: estimated to cost R15 million;

5. A total of some 6,000 houses — likely cost: not yet known.

And, as I understand it, all the work must be completed within two years in order to be ready for Independence Day.

Although I am quite satisfied with the reliability of my source of information, I tried — in vain — to obtain confirmation from the Transkei Government last week.

It seemed amazing to me that each department head I tried to talk to was either away on conference, or that his D.O. didn’t seem to be able to get hold of him. No one could tell me when he will be available. No one was prepared to be tied up all day, tomorrow, or the following day. But, this, of course, was AFTER they had learnt it was a representative of the Daily Dispatch seeking information.

Eventually I managed to speak to a representative of the Department of Information, who claimed he knew nothing, but that he would try to find out for me.

I spoke to him again the following day, and all he would or could say was that he had been confirmed in building programme was being considered.

To quote him: ‘Official statements will be made from time to time as far as the Government is concerned, as soon as there is something definite. At present there is nothing’.

I asked specifically for details of the extensions to the Technical College; how many beds there would be in the new hospital, and whether a nurse’s training school would be attached to it; for what purpose the 11-storey central core building was being put up; and for details of the new sports stadium.

To all these he replied that there was nothing definite at this stage. That was on Thursday. On Friday morning I was on the front page of our daily — Sports centre for Umtata — complete with all its details. And that story was written by the Indaba representative in Umtata more than a week ago.

The contract for the 11-storey central core building has been awarded — but there is nothing definite yet.

To add to the cloak and dagger atmosphere, I approached one of the firms of architects engaged in the work, and was told that although they would normally be pleased to let me have the information, they had been compelled to sign an agreement that they would not, under any circum-

stances, communicate with the press.

When public money is being spent, there should be no secrecy whatsoever, and this applies also to the Transkei Government which, whether it believes it or not, is NOT above the law.

I have no objection to the Transkei having the best of available facilities of any kind, but they must not spend MY money heedlessly or secretly in the process.

All taxpayers, I am sure, look forward to the notices from the Transkei Government, calling for tenders for the building of the hospital and the sports stadium.

— BUSINESS EDITOR
Hoteliers will cater for all in Transkei

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—Black hoteliers in the Transkei are prepared to cater for all racial groups if the Government will not interfere.

A spokesman for Transkei Associated Companies said his company would open their hotels to all racial groups if the Transkei Government did not object.

In 1973 Transkei hoteliers submitted an application to the South African Government asking for permission to supply liquor, refreshments, meals and accommodation to all racial groups, but the application was turned down.

According to the special authority given to Black hoteliers in the Transkei, they can only serve Blacks.

Transkei Associated Companies, which owns five hotels in the Transkei, is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation to buy the only Black hotel in the capital of the homeland, Umtata.

The managing director of the corporation, Mr. Franco Maritz, has indicated that the Transkei Hotel, built by the corporation, would soon be sold to a Black company.

"We are now preparing to sell it, as soon as we are satisfied the group that is interested is capable of running it, even improving it," said Mr. Maritz.

Black-owned Transkei hotels to cater for all races?

UMTATA — Black hoteliers in the Transkei are willing to cater for all races.

The chairman of one hotel group, Transkei Associated Companies, said his hotel would be opened to all races if the Transkei Government had no objection.

In 1973 an application had been submitted by Transkei hoteliers to the Republican Government for permission to supply liquor, refreshments, meals and accommodation to all races, but the application was unsuccessful.

The company, which owns five hotels in the Transkei, is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation for the take-over of the only Black hotel in Umtata.

The managing director of the XDC, Mr. Franco Maritz, has indicated that the hotel, which was built by the XDC, will soon be sold to a Black company.

"We shall sell it as soon as we are satisfied the group that it interested is capable of running it," he said.
‘Whites will be our 13th tribe’

‘Mail’ Homelands Bureau

UMTATA, — Paramount Chief Matanzima yesterday expressed the hope that an independent Transkei would be a model nonracial state and a pointer to the future for South Africa.

The Chief Minister described the 10,000 Whites in the territory as the “13th tribe” of the Transkei nation and one which would have an important economic role in the future independent state.

He went on to make it clear that independence for the Transkei — scheduled for October next year — would not mean he had turned his back on the idea of a federation of Southern African states.

Once the Transkei attained independence, it would be free to negotiate federal links with any homeland which might choose independence from Pretoria, as well as with the former protectorates and South Africa itself.

Referring to the Umtata conference of homeland leaders of November 1975 and his commitment to the principle of federation, Chief Matanzima said: “I still stand by it. Once we are independent, steps can be taken towards federation. We do not want to be isolated.”

He stressed that his concept of federation did not coincide with that of the United Party — “I am opposed to that” — and that his dream of amalgamation with the Ciskei had not been abandoned: “we have left the doors open.

Turning to the question of property ownership in an independent Transkei, Chief Matanzima said: “as a Black man, will be able to purchase property anywhere, Whites will have the same freedom — provided they are Transkei citizens. They cannot have it both ways.”

As to schools in the Transkei, there would be no attempt after independence to forcefully integrate either Blacks into White schools or Whites into Black schools.

He reiterated his decision to allow White children in the Transkei to attend schools run by the Cape Provincial Education Department.

But Chief Matanzima added that if over a period of time integration of schools developed spontaneously, he would not oppose it.

On the possibility of scrapping the Immorality Act, he said: “We reserve judgment on that. It is a ticklish question. The Black man wants to preserve his identity. That is not a question of discrimination, but of self-preservation, the first law of nature.”

ACCEPTED

The Transkei would make industrial and agricultural development top priorities when it assumed independence, even though it would mean an inflow of White entrepreneurs and their families to reinforce the “13th tribe”, he said.

Speaking at a public meeting in Butterworth, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. J. E. Rautenheimer, said the Government accepted responsibility to protect the interests of Whites and to get their cooperation to assist the Transkei after independence.

Concerning Whites’ citizenship, he said that under existing legislation a South African citizen did not lose his South African citizenship on account of his acquiring citizenship of a foreign country unless he acquired such foreign citizenship by his own voluntary action.
Attitudes change in Port St Johns

BY PATRICK LAURENCE
PORT ST. JOHNS — The Mayor of Port St Johns, Mr. Mike Richards, promised yesterday to do all in his power to ensure the development of harmonious race relations when the Transkei becomes independent next year.

"I accept the inevitability of changes in race relations which will accompany independence," he said. "I and many Whites do fear the breakdown of segregationist measures and would like to contribute to the development of good race relations in the Transkei and the success of independence in the territory."

But I am concerned about getting fair compensation for property owners and for guarantees of their physical safety as a minority in the coming Black state, any contained in memoranda submitted to the authorities.

Mr. Richards said he would remain in the town after independence and would deplore "sensational newspaper reports creating unnecessary and fictitious friction."

His statement pointed to the beginnings of a new attitude among the town's 500 White citizens since their angry protest against incorporation into the Transkei.

Although many Whites still hope the residential area will be zoned White, they acknowledge that the old era is ending and that Port St Johns will be part of an independent Transkei.

Another leading citizen, who will stay and help develop the Transkei is Mr. Garth Lloyd, secretary of the Port St Johns Farmers' Association.

"We must stay and work with the people," he said. "Where are we to run to? The problem we must face here is one which will have to be faced sooner or later throughout South Africa.

"He accepted that the initial period might involve some psychological discomfort for Whites as representatives of the formerly dominant race.

"We must accept some unpleasantness. After all, we have been unpleasant to them for more than 30 years."

Mrs. Gina Spier agreed. "I am definitely staying. You can't get away from Africans unless you leave Africa. It might be a little wild at first but it will settle down."

"The thought of racially open hotels did not perturb her. "The type of people who will go to the hotels will not be the kind who will offend you socially."

Mr. Stanley Date has also decided to stay, provided he has assurance from the South African Government that it will buy his farm if he decided to leave.

There are Whites who want to leave before independence, and who are anxious for the South African Government to buy them out at "replacement" value of their properties.

Mr. George Date, father of Mr. Stanley Date, is one. He was part of a delegation to Umtata last Wednesday who saw Mr. Braam Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, and told him: "We are relying on you to give us guidance and help solve our problems. All we want is fair replacement value."
Staff crisis, but
Butterworth copes

KUMTATA.—The boom town of Butterworth is coping and the municipality is not about to go out of business.

What was the picture which emerged after a mini-survey this week of the town’s fastest growing town.

The survey was sparked by the observation, the town’s municipal services were on the point of breaking down.

The observation was made by a former mayor of the town, Dr. E.R. Low.

He created a stir at a meeting last week when he said the municipality had shrunk while the town had grown and it was operating with only 30 per cent of its full municipal staff complement.

Dr. Low said he feared Escom would shut down its power supply because there was no qualified town engineer to handle it.

While admitting there were problems, two Butterworth industrialists said the municipality was doing its best to cope.

Butterworth’s Town Clerk, Mr. D.H. Mynhardt, admitted the position was critical, but there was no ‘danger of a breakdown, he said.

The two biggest needs were a town engineer and a town treasurer. The position of town treasurer was created a year ago, but so far nobody has been found to fill it. He had not been able to get the books balanced for two years, Mr. Mynhardt said.

Mr. Mynhardt has not been able to take leave for three years.—DBR.
Potgieter approves integrated Transkei

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was fully entitled to commit the future independent Transkei to multiracialism, the Commissioner-General to the Xhosas, Mr. D. H. Potgieter, said yesterday.

It was his "privilege and right" to do so and it did not amount to a contradiction of the philosophy of separate development, Mr. Potgieter said.

Separate development gave Chief Matanzima and his fellow homeland leaders the power to determine the policy of their governments and they were free to choose multiracialism if they wished once they were independent.

But that did not bind South Africa to their policies as an independent state.

"South Africa was free to follow its own course, whatever the 'independent homelands' might decide," Paramount Chief Matanzima, who is almost certain to become the first Prime Minister of the Transkei when it becomes independent next year, has twice publicly committed the Transkei to multiracialism in recent weeks — once in his policy speech to the Legislative Assembly and again during an address to industrialists on the Rand.

It is a commonplace observation in the Transkei today that economic development will depend on white enterprise and money for a long time to come.

The key development agency, the Xhosa Development Corporation, has calculated that its plans would lead to a fivefold increase in the number of whites (10,000 to 50,000) by the turn of the century.

Whatever concessions the Transkei makes to whites, were ultimately the concern of Chief Matanzima, but the position of whites in the territory was a key item on the agenda of the working committee for independence, Mr. Potgieter said yesterday.
Joannesburg — C. J. Fleish Ltd., of Alberton, manufacturers of electrical and household appliances, are to establish a £2 million factory at Butterworth, in the Transkei, in co-operation with the Xhosa Development Corporation. — (Sapa.)
Transkei bars theology students

UMLAZA. — Members and students of the Federal Theological Seminary in Umlaza have been banned from entering Transkeian government school buildings to preach or address students and teachers.

The secretary of the Department of Education in the Transkei, Mr. G. L. Kakana, has sent out circulars to all principals of government schools, circuit inspectors, teachers, supervisors of church-controlled schools, tribal or other private schools, attached to government schools, and the Transkei Education Department.

Said the circular:

"It has been decided to bar members and students of the Federal Theological Seminary from entering any grounds or buildings of any school or any hostel controlled by or falling under the jurisdiction of the Transkei Education Department for the purpose of preaching to, or addressing, any reason, pupils, students, teachers, or any other persons attached to such schools or hostels."

TRIBAL

The circular further states that this instruction is also applicable to church-controlled, tribal or any other private hostels attached to government schools in the Transkei.

Mr. Kakana said he was too busy to comment on the circular.

The members of the seminary could not be contacted yesterday for comment.
Zulus get big Arab aid offer

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KWAZULU was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to R100 million on behalf of the Equitable Trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matlala, denied receiving an offer.

"I know of no aid offered," he said. "We would certainly have known of it if the Arab had offered the Transkei money," he said.

INTERVIEW

The offers were made by Dr. David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr. Raubenheimer confirmed yesterday he had been approached by Dr. Mort and had advised him to approach either the homeland governments or the Bantu Investment Corporation or the Xosa Development Corporation.

The Minister meets Dr. Mort again today for further talks after weekend reports about the offer of Arab money to homelands, and a request by Dr. Mort for a second interview, Chief Gataha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Dr. Mort, but I need to know more about the conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Under present conditions, homelands are free to raise their own loans but only to the limit of their own sources of revenue (R10 million in the case of KwaZulu). But once they are independent — as the Transkei will be next year — that limit falls away.

Dr. Mort said of the Arab Trust yesterday: "It is interested in the welfare of Black African states. It has already made loans to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Nigeria. One of the homelands was advised to contact Ivory Coast to check on the trust's bona fides."

Among the conditions which the trust would set for any loan of money to the homelands would be:

- A guarantee for its loan.
- A specific project for any money lent.
- Satisfaction that the project was feasible.
- A low rate of interest, say about 10 percent.

Dr. Mort said the trust would probably only accept a guarantee for repayments from the SA Government.

He added: "If we get any specific proposal from a homeland for a development project, we will go back to the Treasury to try to negotiate a guarantee."

Dr. Cedric Phathuli, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday he would be interested to learn more about the offer and invited Dr. Mort to contact him to discuss it.
Chief moots R100m loan
23/6/73

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, will talk to members of the London-based Arab trust, which has offered him up to R100m for homeland development. It was learnt at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima leaves on Friday for the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe to interest overseas investors in the Transkei.

He will be joined in London by Mr. Franco Murti, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, who left for Europe at the weekend on a similar mission.

Both men were scheduled to talk to top British bankers before leaving for Amsterdam, but now another item has been added to their London itinerary - a meeting with members of the Arab trust.

The man who originally made the loan offer to two homeland leaders on behalf of the trust, Mr. David Mott, managing director of a Cape Town real estate and development company, confirmed at the weekend that a homeland leader would meet members of the trust in London next week.

He declined to name the leader, but it was learnt from an independent source that it was Chief Matanzima.

It is understood that the meeting was arranged after representations by Mr. Murti, whose corporation is responsible for the development of the Transkei, which is scheduled to become independent next year.

In a recent interview Mr. Murti conceded that his corporation was still a long way behind in the key task of providing work for the Transkei people. Any infusion of Arab money would be a boost. R100m is more than double the total investment capital of R45m channeled into the

Chief Matanzima

Transkei and Oostkerk by the corporation, and nearly double the corporation's own share capital of R33m.

Approaches have also been made to Ekwazulu on behalf of the Arab trust.

But Mr. Mott has explained that the offer is made on specific conditions, including guaranteed repayment of the loans, definite proposals from the homeland leaders on how they intend to use the money and satisfaction that the projects are viable.
Matanzima in R100m Arab loan talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
PARAMOUNT - Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, will talk to members of the London-based Arab Trust which has offered loans of up to R100-million for homeland development, it was learnt at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima leaves for London on Friday on the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe to interest overseas investors in the Transkei.

He will be joined in London by Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation. Mr Maritz left for Europe at the weekend on a similar mission.

Both men were scheduled to talk to top British bankers before leaving for Amsterdam, but now another item has been added to their London itinerary—a meeting with members of the Arab Trust.

The man who originally made the loan offer to homeland leaders on behalf of the trust, Mr David Mort, confirmed at the weekend that "a homeland leader" would meet members of the trust in London next week.

The Rand Daily Mail found out from an independent source that it was Chief Matanzima himself.

It is understood the meeting was arranged after representations by Mr Maritz, whose corporation is responsible for the development of the Transkei—which is scheduled to become an independent state next year.

Although development in the Transkei is gathering momentum, particularly as independence approaches, an infusion of Arab money would be an obvious boost.

The inflow of R100-million would be more than double the total investment capital of R56-million channelled into both the Transkei and the Ciskei by the corporation—and nearly double the corporation's own share capital of R53-million.

Approaches have also been made to KwaZulu on behalf of the Arab Trust and its Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has asked for further details on the offer.

The Arab offer is made on specific conditions, including guaranteed repayments on its loan, despite proposals from the homeland leaders on how they intend to use the money and satisfaction that the projects are viable.

Mr Mort, who has already spoken to Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Rabinheimer, has said the only guarantee which he thought would be acceptable to the trust would be one by the South African Government.
Transkei 'will need Whites'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Whites in the Transkei had nothing to fear, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the territory, said this week.

He said the policies his government would follow when the country became independent next year would definitely not lead to any exodus of Whites. Chief Kaiser said integration would not be thrust down anyone's throat. The Transkei would need White knowhow and White enterprise for a long time.

Addressing the Rotarians, he said the Transkei Government was opposed to communism and would not accept aid from a communist country or any country opposed to capitalism.

He was also opposed to terrorism and regarded the power of trade unions to disrupt as undesirable.

Proof that there was a good disposition between Black and White in the Transkei was the fact that there was a shortage of houses in Umtata and Butterworth, where most of the Whites were living.

What Whites would have to understand was that they were living in a country where there was no racial differentiation.

There would always be a policy of good neighbourliness with the Republic of South Africa, and if necessary, the citizens of the Transkei would fight at the side of South Africans.

In return, the Transkei wanted its own ways respected and no interference in its internal affairs. Chief Kaiser said.

—Sapa.
MATANZIMA DENIES LOAN STORY

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—It was quite untrue to claim he had been booked to see members of an Arab trust in London, the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It's a lie, in other words," he said.

It was reported earlier this week that Chief Matanzima, who leaves the Transkei on the first leg of a tour of Britain and Europe, would be talking to an Arab trust which has offered R100 million loans for homeland development.

It was claimed that a homeland leader would be meeting members of the trust in London next week, and an "independent source" said the leader referred to was Chief Matanzima.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has confirmed he was one homeland leader approached recently in connection with the Arab loan.

But Chief Matanzima denied yesterday he had ever been approached. "Why do they say I'm going to see people I've never heard of?" he asked.

Chief Matanzima will be accompanied by Mr. K. A. Faure, and the managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mrs. Franko Maritz. The idea is to interest investors in the Transkei.
Over the weekend, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima will set out from Jo'burg’s Union Airport on a goodwill mission that may hold a vital key to the success of the launch of the Transkei into independence next year.

The aim is simple: to recruit the aid of overseas investors to help set the Transkei economy into real motion with new industries and new jobs. Alongside to spell out the attractions will be Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, and Mr Pret Mouton, secretary of the Department of Finance in Umtata.

More allies

More allies will emerge en route. Dr Carol deWet, South Africa’s ambassador to Britain, will join the trio when the mission holds discussions with UK bankers and investors in London on July 3.

The seminar, planned to go into the detail of investment opportunities in the homeland, has been sponsored by the Trust Accepting Bank of Johannesburg and the Parr Publishing Group of the UK.

On July 4 the mission moves on to Holland to meet Dutch industrialists at talks in Amsterdam. Next, on to Paris and talks with the French Industrial Employers Association.

Mr Maritz goes on to West Germany and Italy to meet a number of industrialists who have already signed agreements to start operations in the Transkei or Ciskei — and try to persuade more to follow suit.

Chief Matanzima, on a solo mission, will also visit Finland, which he believes also sounds like a new Transkei investment ally.

The mission has a good crop of carrots to induce investors to make the trek to the Transkei — made all the more appetising by the new conditions aimed at encouraging Homeland investment and outlined by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, earlier in June.

Limit swept away

Eased even more now is the ceiling that held the Xhosa Development Corporation — the main vehicle for industrial investment — to a limit of 60 percent of total finance costs, buildings included, and 40 percent of working capital.

The 60 percent limit has been swept away: and in future the XDC will be able to provide research buildings to industries in the Transkei or Ciskei — as well as 60 percent of total financing. Also juicier are the new tax concessions on machinery, raised from 10 percent to 50 percent. It means that if machinery costs total R1m, let’s say, the tax rebate soars from R100,000 to R500,000.

Rebate doubled

The 80 percent tax concessions on Black wages will now stand for seven years instead of two years and the time limit on special low interest rates for new-comers has been stretched from five to 10 years.

And to help the new industrialists overcome transport costs, the harbour tariff rebate applicable at East London for ports of destination elsewhere in South Africa and around to Swaziland has been doubled from 25 to 50 percent.

Mr Maritz reckons the carrots form quite an impressive arsenal when he comes to sell the Transkei and Ciskei to industrialists at home in South Africa or overseas. Ears have already been pricked as far away as Europe and a whole string of potential investors have started probing into the Homelands idea in the wake of the first trickle of investments from Germany and France and Italy.

The newest overseas investor to take the bait is the giant Zenga Barufa spinning company, of Vallamore in Italy, which has acid plans for a R1m spinning operation that should start into production around mid-1978.

Tempo picks up

From a slow start in 1966, the tempo at the XDC network has picked up a far quicker pace as Independence Day draws nearer in the Transkei — and across the corridor in the Ciskei.

By March this year, industrial investment had climbed to R49.2m — heaviest of all in textiles taking R13m — followed by food and beverage firms taking R8m. And the number of new factory jobs had reached 9,200.

The XDC had also paid out around R8m to launch Black entrepreneurs into business with a thick wad of 750 loans to start or take over shops, hotels, garages and transport concerns.

Count the jobs created in XDC ventures, factories started under the White Agency Agreement, and the subcontract work in building new roads and new factories and new homes, and the total climbs to 15,700.

Since the Transkei alone covers the area of Denmark and twice the area of Wales, with a Xhosa population of 1,650,000 on the latest census, it means that the Transkei will long have to lean heaviest on subsistence farming and jobs over the border in the Republic.

However, one senses that at least a start has been made to generate an infant economy. And on the new mission to Western Europe — bon voyage — we have a long way to go,” admits Mr Franko Maritz. “But one feels now that we are making headway. One item encourages us all — there has not been a single failure among all the new ventures so far. We like to think that success breeds success.”
Kaiser not satisfied with territory

LONDON — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei said on a television programme here last night that he was not satisfied with the land granted by South Africa and demanded the extra territory to which his country was "historically entitled."

Interviewed on the programme "Newseday" by BBC reporter Richard Kershaw, Chief Matanzima said the land was given in terms of legislation in which he had not had a say.

The chief is in London for a seminar on July 3 to discuss possibilities of establishing industries in the Transkei.

Asked if his country would be socialist or revolutionary after independence, the chief replied that the Transkei would be democratic — "just as the other countries are in the south." He said he was looking forward to independence next year.

Chief Matanzima gave his assurance that the Transkei constitution would be drafted by the Transkei people and passed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly. He was responding to a sceptical question about whether the homeland would be truly independent.

He added that the Transkei would then be entitled to join the United Nations — and he did not foresee any objections.

Asked if he would use his position as head of the new state to demand better treatment from South Africa, the chief replied: "I've already done that and I'll continue to do so." He denied that by accepting independence from Mr. Vorster he was also collaborating with apartheid.

Outsiders should invest in the Transkei homeland, said Chief Matanzima, because the "investment climate is good for all industries."

Questioned on possible amalgamation with neighbouring homelands, the chief said he was looking forward to the time when newly independent homelands would federate and become one state. With the whites too? "Yes, with the whites too — on an equal basis." — DDC.
No chaos in transition to independence — Matanzima

Chief Matanzima — smooth transition to independence.

Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima today assured overseas investors that the Transkei move to independence next year will be a smooth transition with none of the chaos or unrest that unseated new governments elsewhere in Africa.

The Chief Minister is on a tour of Western Europe to attract more industrial investment in the homeland.

He will be spelling out equal assurances to potential investors he plans to meet in the Netherlands, France, West Germany, Finland and Italy.

"There will be no lowering of the standard of administration, chaos or unrest after the Transkei becomes independent," he told British bankers and investors.

"Too often in the recent history of Africa this same problem has unseated governments and damaged economies beyond repair."

Assurance

"You can take it as read that this will not be the case in the Transkei. The transition will — as has been the case over the past 12 years — be smooth."

Chief Matanzima also gave a special assurance to South African civil servants on secondment to the Transkei administration: "They will stay for as long as their presence is necessary for efficient administration."

"There need be no fear of foolish expulsions in my part of the world."

On the verge of its political goal, the Transkei considered the overriding goal to be economic development.

"No matter who is at the helm in Umtata," Chief Matanzima said, "industrials will hold the key to the future and can, at all times, expect to be well looked after."

"My government's policy will be one of capitalism with a conscience."

"There will, in the new Transkei, be no distribution of wealth in equal shares."

"There will instead be a fair distribution of wealth. It follows that those who, through their initiative and high productivity, earn more, will keep more."

15,000 jobs for Xhosas

The Xhosa Development Corporation aims to create between 15,000 and 20,000 new job openings for Xhosas over the next five years.

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the corporation, said this at an investment conference.

He promised investors that the Transkei offered them a stability and security that no other Black state had been able to guarantee so far.

The corporation had already signed 40 agreements with outside industrialists, and this had resulted in the start of factories carrying a total investment of R49-million, R45-million for the Transkei and R4-million for the twin Ciskei homeland.

In full production, the new factories would provide jobs for about 9,100 Black workers.

The cost of every job created would be R3,400.

Industrialists had been attracted from Germany and Italy, and more European investors had plans to join them.

The corporation itself employs about 7,000 Blacks and 700 Whites on 50 projects from hotels to garages.

The corporation has so far handed over 474 retail stores to Xhosa owners.
The Argus 2/11/75

BUTTERWORTH BLOSSOMS

The Bush

Boom Town From

Correspondent
Johnnemung

The Argus
LONDON — A plan to invest £111 million in a South African homeland is about to be finalised by a British firm.

This plan was said yesterday by Mr. John Killip, the organiser of an investment seminar which will be attended by three homeland leaders, including the Chief Minister, of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matlala.

Mr. Killip did not name the homeland. He also said a large pottery might soon be established in another homeland and hoped plans for a cement factory in the Transkei might soon be finalised.

There is also a rumour that a British company might finance the building of a harbour.

The seminar will be attended by the biggest-ever group of foreign investors to consider pouring money into South Africa, confident that detente has eased the political climate against investment.

They represent 45 leading European, American, and companies from all over the world, with tens of millions of rand to spend.

But the seminar could become the hottest political potato of the year.

The Left-wing, Tribune, group leader, Mr. Sydney Bideleigh, said: "This will certainly be taken up most strongly and heatedly in the House of Commons. It is simply incredible that a seminar of this sort can be mounted in London."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement also condemned the seminar and accused the British Government of encouraging economic involvement in South Africa's apartheid policy by allowing it.

While opposition is mobilising, having been caught completely unaware of the seminar, the organisers are claiming it as a major coup and kick-in-the-face for anti-apartheid groups. They see it as a triumph of business common sense.

They are so confident of their success that they are planning another seminar to be held in West Germany within months. On Friday the party will go to Amsterdam to meet businessmen.

Dr. Johannes Anderdorff, managing director of the Banthi Investment Corporation, said he would announce today that Mr. Killip, a member of the British Industrial Development Board, would be appointed as industrial development adviser of the corporation for British, Europe and other parts of the world.

Mr. Killip said investors were coming from America, France, Switzerland, Norway, Germany and Belgium. A former Finance Minister of Indonesia would also attend, and three Irish businessmen would see Dr. Anderdorff today. — DDC-SAPA/RO.
The company's decision to expand its operations into the European market was met with mixed reactions from the employees and stakeholders. The board of directors, however, remained resolute in their decision, citing the potential for increased revenue and market share.

In the weeks leading up to the announcement, the employees were divided in their opinions. Some believed that the move would create new job opportunities and opportunities for growth. Others, however, expressed concerns about the impact on the local economy and the workforce's preparedness for the new challenges.

The company's competitors, on the other hand, were quick to respond. The CEO of the leading competitor, a large multinational corporation, issued a statement expressing their intentions to strengthen their position in the European market. They announced a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing their product offerings and expanding their customer base.

The regional government also expressed its support for the company's expansion plans. The minister of trade and industry declared that the government would provide financial assistance and other incentives to support the company's efforts.

The announcement was met with mixed reactions from the employees. While some welcomed the opportunity for growth, others were concerned about the potential for layoffs and changes in the company's culture. The union representatives met with the company's management to discuss the impact of the announcement on the workforce.

In response to the concerns raised by the employees, the company's management reassured them of their commitment to maintaining a stable workforce. They emphasized the importance of skills development and training programs to prepare the employees for the changes ahead.

The company's expansion plans were also met with enthusiasm from the local community. The mayor of the city expressed his support for the company's efforts, stating that it would bring new opportunities and benefits to the community.
The South African Ambassador to West Germany, Mr. D. B. Sole, and Mrs. Sole who are visiting East London.

Ambassador on visit

EAST LONDON — The South African ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. D. B. Sole, will have talks today with the Thesen Development Corporation and with representatives of the local assembly plant building German vehicles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sole are on home leave and spent a fortnight on the Wild Coast before arriving in East London at the weekend. They are due to return to West Germany at the end of the month. — DDR.
Hall open to all races

UMTATA.—The town hall in the Transkei's capital, Umtata, would be available for use by all racial groups from July 31, the Mayor, Mr. G Spilkin, announced here yesterday.

Until now the hall has been reserved for White use only.

Mr. Spilkin said that the town council had recently decided unanimously to make the hall available to all race groups, and the decision had received the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.—Sapa.
MATANZIMA TO SEEK AID FOR TRANSKEI PORT

The Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Chief Kaizer Matanzima of the Transkei is to try to enlist the help of France and the Netherlands to build an ocean port for his country after it becomes independent in 1976.

His visit to France is under the auspices of the French Foreign Ministry and included a meeting with the senior permanent Ministry official, Secretary General Geoffroy de Courcel.

The chief, who is currently on a European tour to seek investment in the Transkei, said he hoped that France would supply the money and the Netherlands the technology for the port. This was to be one of the topics discussed with a group of French bankers yesterday.

He said that he was trying to convince European bankers and businessmen that the Transkei, as a new and undeveloped country, had "all the possible potential to attract foreign investments."

The chief described his tour so far — he attended Industrial Seminars in Britain and the Netherlands before arriving here on Tuesday — as a success.

European industrialists seemed very much interested in the Transkei, although it was "too early to talk of specific commitments. This would come later," he said, presumably closer to the Transkei's October 1978 independence date.

He added that he would like to invite French agricultural specialists to aid in the development of farming in the Transkei. He emphasized that he would welcome "development loans from any European country that wishes to make one to us."
Insurance giant to set up in Transkei

Business Reporter

One of the world's largest insurance broking companies is to set up a broking firm in the Transkei and will train Xhosas to run it.

The decision follows a meeting in London between the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the chairman of Willis Faber and Dumas Ltd. Executives of the firm's South African associate, Willis Faber Dumas & Rowand (Pty), also attended.

The new company will provide a completely local insurance broking service for Transkei commercial and industrial undertakings as well as catering for the needs of individuals.

Facilities in London and South Africa will be made available to train Transkei citizens to take over the new firm.

APPOINTED

The first Black employee, Mr. Kubukela, has already been appointed. The Transkei company will be managed by Mr. Peter Kidson.

The South African associate of the London company is largely owned by Safmarine and already has interests in the Transkei through an association with the Xhosa Development Corporation.

According to this company Xhosa investors will be invited to invest in their new undertaking.
Michael Chester, Financial Editor

Investors from at least five of the main European nations have started to lay plans to pursue the possibility of launching new ventures in the South African homelands.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima disclosed in Paris that a number of French bankers and industrialists he had met were now planning a series of missions to the Transkei to evaluate investment opportunities.

The Paris correspondent of The Star reported today that the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the biggest in France, had confirmed it had now begun investigations into the potential of the Transkei as an investment zone.

The bank was reported to be considering the financing of a Transkei motor plant to assemble Berliet trucks. Chief Matanzima held talks with executives at the Berliet factory outside Lyons during his current tour of Western Europe.

The Chief Minister also said he had a “positive reaction” from French banking and business circles to his proposals to provide the Transkei with a port capable of handling export-import shipping.

NEW PORT

Mr ‘Franzi’ Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, who accompanied Chief Matanzima on part of the tour, said on return to South Africa today that there now appeared very real chances of the creation of a new big port along the Transkei coast.

He said speculation that the site would probably be Port St Johns was off the mark. Port St Johns was impractical, he said. But there were several alternative possible points along the coast that were to be studied.

The response among potential investors in the wake of the tour — highlighted by special seminars in both London and Holland — had been “most encouraging.”

Missions to the Xhosa homelands were also now being planned by investors in Britain and the Netherlands and were expected to arrive around November.

“The climate is perfect at the moment to talk to European investors about ventures in Southern Africa,” said Mr Maritz.

“It is not only labour costs that is a big consideration in their thinking — it is the prospect of labour stability.

“Investors in Britain in particular are thoroughly fed up with the unrest among labour forces and the excessive demands of the UK trade unions.

“Also, investors are looking at the potential of the Transkei as a launching pad for export drives into Black Africa. Some of them even see chances of export programmes back into Europe itself.”

Mr Maritz was also optimistic about a new flow of investment from West German industrialists with whom he held talks.

The Rome correspondent of The Star reported that Chief Matanzima was due in Milan today on a three-day tour of Italy.

He will in particular be holding talks with the huge Bertrand textile company, of Biella.

A Bertrand spokesman said: “Our company has a very strong interest in investing in the Transkei. We have already drawn up a programme for the development of textile factories there for fabric distribution on the South African market.”

I understand the first phase of the Bertrand proposed plant will involve an investment of more than R2m but the ultimate investment plan grows to R12m.
BANTU AFFAIRS

EUROPE LOOKS AT TRANSKEI

Investors from at least five of the main European nations have started to lay plans to pursue the possibility of launching new ventures in South Africa's Black homelands, reports Michael Chejé, financial editor of the Johannesburg Star.

According to the newspaper's Paris correspondent, the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of France's biggest banks, has confirmed that it has started investigations into the Transkei as a potential investment zone. The bank is reported to be considering financing a truck assembly plant in the Transkei. The Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, held talks with executives of a large automobile factory during his current tour of Western Europe.

The Transkeian leader said he had had a "positive reaction" from French banking and business circles to his proposals to provide the near-independent homeland with a port capable of handling export-import shipping.

Mr F. Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation (for the Transkei and the Ciskei), was also optimistic about the prospect of creating a new big port along the Transkeian coast. He said: "Investors are looking at the potential of the Transkei as a launching pad for export drives into Black Africa ... (and) even back into Europe itself."

Mr Maritz said that response among potential investors in the wake of the tour — highlighted by special seminars in London and Holland — had been "most encouraging." Dutch and British missions were expected to arrive in the Xhosa homelands in November.

Mr Maritz also held talks with representatives of at least four West German companies interested in establishing factories in the Transkei.

According to the Star's Rome correspondent, Paramount Chief Matanzima has held talks with a huge Italian textile company. A spokesman for the company told the correspondent: "We have a very strong interest in investing in the Transkei. We have already drawn up a programme for the development of textile factories there for fabric distribution on the South African market." It is understood that the firm plans an ultimate investment of R12-million in the territory.

According to the newspaper's business reporter, one of the world's largest insurance broking companies is to set up a broking firm in the Transkei, and it will train Xhosas to run it. The idea is to serve the territory's commercial and industrial undertakings, as well as to...
Umtata to be transformed

UMTATA — New development to prepare the Transkei for independence are expected to totally transform the territory's capital, Umtata.

Parliament is being enlarged, a presidential palace to be built, new ministerial houses and a 400-office block being constructed.

A two-runway airport, 200 houses, and 24 flats for seconded Republican officials are also on the list of new construction for Umtata.

The Transkei Legislative Assembly hall is being extended to allow space for 54 additional members.

At present, there are 108 seats.

The bulk of the new members will probably be from the Glen Grey and Herschel areas, due to be transferred from the Ciskei to the Transkei soon. There may also be some new members from Port St Johns and from the Queenstown, Indwe, Elliot, Maclear and Matatiele districts.

A site is being prepared for the 12-storey office block which is to house most of the new government departments due to be transferred to the Transkei by independence.

The Secretary for Roads and Works, Mr P. Jager, said yesterday the building, which is to have 400 offices, will be built on a principle new to South Africa and was expected to grow at an average rate of about 30 cm an hour once work began.

Work will begin soon on the new airport. Temporary strips have to be in operation by the end of August, when the present airfield is to be closed to make way for industrial development.

The airport, to be built 16 km out of Umtata on the Queenstown road, will eventually have a 2 km surfaced runway running east-west, and a second smaller 1.5 km runway running south-east-north west.

Hangers are to be constructed as quickly as possible, but Mr Jager doubted they would be ready by the end of August.

For the people to be displaced from this area and from the land which will be flooded by the dam, which is to be built just south of the airport, to supply Umtata, 200 houses will be put up on the Old Kamli Road. Construction, at the rate of 30 a month, will start early in October.

The department is also supervising the building of houses for the future Prime Minister of the Transkei and four ministers, outside town above the East London road. A presidential palace is also to be built there, but by the Republican Government.

It is widely believed in Umtata that the Chief Justice's R200 000 house, also being built by the Republican Government will pale into insignificance when compared to the President's, but no further information is available.

Twenty-four flats are also to be built in town for Republican seconded officials. — DDR.
Bantu beer sales froth up

From Peter Goosen

PORT ELIZABETH. Umqomboti, for centuries the traditional Bantu beer, has emerged from the kraal with a vengeance. Its new "with it" Westernised image, rocketing sales throughout the country, is giving the industry a turnover of more than R13-million a year.

Africans now down more than 900-million litres of the brew every year.

Most of it is made in breweries controlled by Bantu Affairs Administration boards, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Bantu Investment Corporation. The profits are used for community services for Africans.

Some time in the future Whites may be drinking the beer in a more refined form, according to the Midlands Bantu Administration Board's brewery manager, Mr W. B. Smith.

The Midlands Board, one of the largest in the country, is putting the finishing touches to a new R12-million brewery at Port Elizabeth which will be turning out 2.5-million litres a month by December.

Mr Smith forecast that sorghum beer breweries would eventually produce refined beer. "I have actually seen some which was made in Pretoria as an experiment. It is crystal clear with a lovely golden colour and I think one day it will be a real seller."

He added: "At present the government does not allow the manufacture of refined sorghum beer, but I think eventually circumstances will force breweries to manufacture it."

"I believe the Eastern Cape has the potential of a turnover of about R5-million a year provided we are successful in giving the product a modern "with it" image and we improve our beer hails to such an extent that they can compare with the best private bar lounges in White areas," Mr Smith said.
European Pledge

Matanzas gets

Economist says country's recovery 'will be slow,' 'not on track to 2015 goal.'

November 16, 2014

The Economist

In the International

According to the International Monetary Fund, the recovery of the Mexican economy will be slow, with GDP growth projected at 0.8% in 2014 and 2.3% in 2015. The fund also warned of a significant slowdown in the construction sector, which contributed to the negative growth in the second quarter of the year.

The report states that the recovery will be driven by domestic demand, particularly consumption, rather than exports. However, the fund noted that the country's external position has improved, with a $24 billion surplus in the first half of the year.

The Economist also highlighted the challenges facing the country, including high inflation, corruption, and poor infrastructure.

In an interview with The Economist, the Finance Minister stated that the country will continue to focus on improving the business environment and attracting foreign investment. He added that the government is working closely with the private sector to achieve these goals.

The report concludes that while Mexico has made progress, there is still much work to be done to achieve sustained and inclusive growth.
Exiled PAC leader returns

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A former, exiled leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress last night spoke of his reasons for returning to South Africa to serve under a homeland leader.

Mr. Letsaka, who fled South Africa in the wake of the Sharpeville shootings in 1960 and who subsequently rose to leadership in the Pan-Africanist Congress-in-exile, summed up this decision in one word — freedom.

He came back because he felt the Transkei would embody the freedom which he cherished and fought for when it became independent next year.

Mr. Letsaka is in Pretoria where he is undergoing training as a diplomat by officials of the South African Government for service in the Transkei diplomatic corps.

In the first interview since his return, Mr. Letsaka said: "I came back to South Africa because I have been fighting for the freedom of my people and the Transkei is going to get independence and be a free country. I declined to comment further."

Mr. Letsaka was recruited by Paramount Chief Kasiso Matanzima last year when he stepped over to London for talks with the former Transkei lawyer on his way to the United Nations.

Although Chief Matanzima has declined to say exactly what kind of post he has in mind for Mr. Letsaka, there has been speculation that the former Pan-Africanist leader will be used to neutralize criticism of the Transkei from militant African nationalists abroad.

The former exiled leader of the Pan-African Congress who returned to South Africa recently was reached by the Associated Press and asked if he would comment on allegations by exiled South Africans that they had been arrested in London and alleged to have been imprisoned.

He told the AP that he had not received any "spurious" information and was not "in a position to comment on the allegations by the exiles but that they were," he said, "with the desire of the people of the Transkei to return to the Transkei."

"They consider themselves to be a people," he said, "and they are determined to return to the Transkei and pursue their freedom."
Transkei's port plan is 'unrealistic'

29/1/75

The Argus Shipping Correspondent

TRANSEKIAN Chief Minister-Kaiser Matanzima's plan to build a harbour on the rugged Transkei coast after the territory becomes an independent state next year has been sharply criticised by South African marine authorities and described as 'an unrealistic scheme.'

Chief Matanzima, who was on an extensive tour of Europe, announced last week his intentions to provide the Transkei with its own port after independence next October in Paris at the weekend.

The Chief Minister said he hoped to raise the necessary capital in the French and European Dutch interests to provide the know how and technical knowledge required.

He did not mention a proposed site for the project, but it is believed he was referring to Port St Johns at the mouth of the Musi River which used to accommodate small vessels during the early coaster trade along the South African coast.

SILTED UP

Today, however, the river mouth has silted up badly and marine engineers say it would cost a minimum of R50 million to establish a harbour about the size of Mossel Bay.

A senior Government harbour engineer said the actual cost of building a small harbour would, however, depend on a host of things... namely the extent of the breakwater system, the amount of dredg-
Alice in EP to ‘go Black’

The Argus Correspondent

ALICE. — The Eastern Cape university town of Alice is to ‘go Black’, it was announced at a Town Council meeting here.

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Alice, Professor M. C. Esterhuyzen, who earlier yesterday received a telegram informing him of the new zoning from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer.

A committee is to visit the town later to hear evidence from residents. The committee will then decide whether the zoning will be done in phases or whether it will be ‘zoned’ in its entirety.

PROPERTY

Purchase of property will depend on the method of zoning, the merits of the particular places and the funds available.

Professor Esterhuyzen said that the Government’s plans for Alice, which houses the Black University of Fort Hare, had already been passed in Parliament.

It only remained a formality for the State President to declare the town Black.

Recently the mayor, accompanied by Professor G. Olivier, a town councillor, and Mr K. Mackie of the Alice Chamber of Commerce, presented Mr Raubenheimer with a memorandum with questions about the town’s future.
Matanzima for talks in Pretoria

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The independence of the Transkei will move a stage nearer next month when the South African and Transkei Governments hold talks in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said today that the talks had been requested by the Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Nvester Matanzima.

On the South African side, the Government will be represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. C. o. Botha, and the Commissioner-General for the Negro, Mr. Pieters.

It is understood that Chief Matanzima will be accompanied by his brother, Mr. George Matanzima, who is the Transkei's Minister of Justice.

Though the talks are expected to be held on August 11, the Prime Minister's Office said no firm date had been set.

SA PATTERN

Chief Matanzima was reported today as saying the form of government to be adopted by the Transkei after its independence in October next year would be based on that of South Africa.

The Transkei would be known as the Republic of the Transkei.

If Chief Matanzima is planning independence for October, 1978, the South African Government will have to introduce empowering legis-
Transkei poll in 1976 after independence

JOHANNESBURG. — The Transkei Parliament would be dissolved immediately after the independence celebrations of the new State in October next year to request a mandate from the people for himself and his party's policy, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview with a Nationalist newspaper here.

The homeland would have a republic form of government similar to that of the Republic of South Africa, he said. It would be named the Republic of the Transkei, and would have a Black President. The Chief Minister emphasised that the Transkei would never become a one-party state.

The constitution of the Republic of the Transkei will be drawn up before independence, in order that it can be ratified by Parliament, he said.

TALKS WITH VORSTER

The Chief Minister said that he and Chief-Justice Matanzima, the Minister of Justice, would hold constitutional talks on Aug. 11 with the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster. The constitutional committee would assemble on that date.

It had been decided that the new State would be a non-racial one. This decision would naturally have to be ratified by Parliament, but he hopes that it would be so. White people would then also be able to become citizens of the Transkei.

Border posts would be erected between the Transkei and South Africa, but there would be free traffic in both directions over the border.

PASSPORTS

However, we will issue our own passports, the Chief Minister said, but there is no question of such passports as visas.

The Chief Minister said that, as there would not be enough Whites to fill all top government positions next year, White officials would still be employed. But they will be replaced as trained Blacks become available. We are already doing this, the Secretary for Education for example is already a Black man.
Outlook bullish

The recent visit to Europe by Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima and Xhosa Development Corporation MD Franko Maritz has, it seems, whetted some appetites there for Transkei industrial development.

Without being specific, Maritz claims: "Some of the big boys involved in construction spheres like airports, harbours and housing, are almost falling over themselves to help development."

The Transkei apparently appeals to European industrialists because of the basic concessions (FM May, 16), and because it's reckoned that with current European labour costs and inflation levels it could be cheaper to manufacture in the Homeland and export to Europe.

The visit produced one industry that has actually signed up to go to Butterworth and another which will be conducting a final investigation early in August.

Italy's Giulio Bertrand initially will be investing R2.6m in a textile plant to spin acrylic and fancy yarns, aiming for an eventual total investment of R12m and the employment of 2,000. Doubtless, if the fortunes of the SA textile industry have not improved on today's low capacities (of around 60%) by the time Bertrand enters the market, the newcomer can expect a fiery baptism.

The other industrialist looking at Butterworth is "a French motor assembly group".

Meanwhile, Maritz reports that Daimler-Benz has cleared in principle investment in a motor components industry in the Ciskei.

As for Matanzima's enthusiasm for a deep water harbour for the Transkei — it seems a long shot. With Port St Johns regarded unsuitable because of river silting, it would need to be an artificial harbour like PE. That would call for a suitable promontory — and where, ask shipping men, does one find that along the Wild Coast?
Homeland has part in war games

UNITA - The Transkei Cabinet was yesterday briefed on the homeland's role in a major military exercise to be staged in the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei in August. Brig. M. J. du Plessis, SM, Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command, announced here yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference after meeting the Cabinet, Brig. du Plessis said: "Operation Spekboom" would be a 16-day land, sea and air low-intensity counter-insurgency exercise similar to the present low-intensity guerrilla war on the Northern Borders of SWA.

The operation will have the dual purpose of achieving maximum military preparedness through the Eastern Province Command area and to let the local population meet and work with the defence force, he said.

The exercise will be held from August 8 to 29. The Ciskei Cabinet was briefed yesterday.

Brig. du Plessis said he had asked the Ministers of both Governments to provide local trackers and guides, through the chiefs and headmen, who would form part of the security forces.

The trackers would be fed and clothed by the Army and would receive normal Army pay for the duration of the exercise.

More than 5,000 national servicemen and commandos would take part. The exercise would be held on land, sea and in the air and would involve helicopters and light aircraft of the Air Force and a submarine and other vessels of the navy.

In the manoeuvre, a "terrorist" force operating from a "neighbouring State" in the Fort Beaufort-Somerset East vicinity would attempt to infiltrate and capture key positions in the area of operations, and would "terrorise" the local population. They would be dressed in blue overalls.

The security forces will attempt to counter and destroy the enemy.

-(Sapa)
Herschel people anxious to join Transkei says Chief George

UMTATA — Herschel people were enthusiastic about joining the Transkei, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matamiza said yesterday, on his return from a five-day campaign there.

Herschel and Glen Grey, two Transkei districts, are to be incorporated in the Transkei soon.

The team from the Transkei included the Chief Minister, Chief K. D. Matamiza; the Minister of Health, Chief J. D. Mothebe; the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas; the Minister of Roads and Works, Chief G. S. Ndabankulu; and an opposition front bench chairman, Mr H. H. Zibi, member for Mount Fletcher and several chiefs from Emigrant Tembland.

They had held four open air meetings, attended by 2,000 people each time. Two meetings had been at Huib and tribal authorities and two in Setso areas.

Herschel had belonged to the Transkei originally and had even formed part of the Transkei Territories General Council, Chief George said.

Also, the Tembus, Sothos and Huibs living there were closely related to tribes in the Transkei and had no tribal affiliations in the Transkei.

Chief George emphasised the meetings had not been political. The idea had been to tell people about Transkei administration and about plans to develop the district alongside the Transkei.

Although Herschel was primarily rehabilitated, agriculture was in a worse position than most parts of the Transkei and a lot of work would have to be done there such as building dams and schools and putting up windmills.

The team also answered questions and tried to settle some doubts.

Many people seemed to fear the Transkei would remove them from the land to make way for forests. They were also worried old people might not get their pensions from the Transkei.

Chief Kaiser said yesterday he expected Herschel and Glen Grey to be incorporated officially only in October or November.

There was to be a short session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly to amend the electoral laws at about the same time and elections would have to be held in both areas before the main session next year.

Existing representatives in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly would not sit in the Transkei before elections had been held.

The Chief Minister said elections would have to be held as soon as possible so that representatives of the two districts could take part in constitutional discussions before independence.

CHIEF GEORGE... meetings not political.

Chief Kaiser, Chief George said.

Also, the Tembus, Sothos and Huibs living there were closely related to tribes in the Transkei and had no tribal affiliations in the Transkei.
African giant 'on the move'

UMTATA — The "sleeping African giant" had not only woken, it had started to walk. And at each step the African continent was being shaken to the core. Major G. Keswa of the Transkei Prison Service said in Umtata at the weekend.

Opening the first meeting of the Transkei United Women's Organisation (Tuwo), Major Keswa said the founding of the organisation indicated the change in African intellectual and moral strength as did the unprecedented activity in the Transkei before independence.

Tuwo's theme, according to its national president, Mrs B. Seoka, is the upliftment of the women of the Transkei, particularly in rural areas.

The meeting, in the Umtata Town Hall, was attended by about 300 delegates from towns and villages throughout the homeland.

The deputy mayoress of Umtata, Mrs M. Beer, said the women's task of raising their families while the men went to work in the mines in South Africa, was a heavy burden.

The women should use their talents in beadwork, weaving, sewing and dressmaking profitably and supplement their incomes to buy more food for their families and ensure the proper nourishment of their children, she said.

The regional manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC), Mr D. B. le Roux, said the corporation was keen to help Tuwo become viable by seeking outlets for its products.

Preliminary investigations had shown there was a world-wide demand for Transkeian products and handicrafts. — Sapa.
Govts delay Transkei land talks

PRETORIA, — The South African and Transkeian Governments postponed discussions on the land question yesterday when they met for talks on the Transkei's independence.

But agreement was reached on several issues, including the procedure to be adopted in signing documents clearing the way for independence, the "privileges" of Transkeian citizens in South Africa and the "political rights" of White officials seconded to the Transkei.

Under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, the joint Cabinet committee of the two Governments met to consider proposals by a working committee for an Independent Transkei.

Members of the joint Cabinet committee are Mr. Vorster, Mr. van Dam and Mr. Pool. The Transkeian chiefs, Mr. Botha, Mr. Nelius and Mr. Motoko, and his brother Chief George, who is the Transkei's Minister of Justice.

A joint statement issued after the four-hour talks said: "Certain outstanding issues with regard to jurisdiction over land and land issues will be discussed at a later meeting."

Issues discussed at yesterday's meeting included:

- Reorganization of the White-controlled Xhosa Development Corporation to give the Transkei its own development corporation.
- The Transkei's intention to join the present customs union between South Africa and the BLS countries — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.
- The Transkei decision to remain within the rand currency area.
- Exchange of diplomatic missions between the two countries.
XDC
CHANGES
SUBJECT OF
SELF-RULE
TALKS

Johannesburg 1/2/75

Reorganisation of the White-controlled Xhosa Development Corporation to give the Transkei its own development corporation was discussed at yesterday's independence talks between South Africa and the Transkei.

Also discussed was the Transkei's intention to join the present customs union between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and its decision to remain within the rand currency area.

An agreement was reached on several issues, including the procedure to be adopted in the signing of documents clearing the way for independence, the privileges of Transkei citizens in South Africa and the political rights of White officials seconded to the Transkei.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Vorster, the joint Cabinet Committee of the two Governments met to consider proposals for an independent Transkei.

Members were Mr. Vorster, his Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. C. J. Botha, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and his brother, Chief George who is the Transkei Minister of Justice.

A joint statement issued after the four-hour talks did not specify whether the land issue was raised, but said: "Certain outstanding issues with regard to jurisdiction over land and land issues will be discussed at a later meeting."

Although Chief Matanzima has agreed to seek independence without obtaining the "disputed land" around Elliot, Maclear, Mount Currie and Umzimkulu, he has repeatedly made it clear that acceptance of independence does not automatically mean forfeiture of those claims.

"Privileges" of Transkei citizens living in White-controlled South Africa were not defined, but Chief Matanzima is on record as wanting the restoration of "personal dignity" to Black South Africans generally.

Both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Botha have warned that acceptance of Transkei citizenship would mean loss of South African citizenship, but reaffirmed their determination to guarantee the rights of Whites as South African citizens, including the right to vote in S.A. elections.
Transkei to have president and use SA currency

PRETORIA. — The Transkei will become a republic with its own President, using South African currency and operating in the same customs union with South Africa when it becomes independent. This has emerged from the first meeting of the joint Cabinet Committee of the South African and Transkei Governments under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, here yesterday.

The Xhosa Development Corporation will be reorganised to give the Transkei its own development corporation as part of its transition to becoming an independent state.

It was clear from the statement issued after the four-hour meeting that an exchange of diplomatic missions is being negotiated once the Transkei becomes independent.

THE DATE

No date for the Transkei's independence, the first independence of a South African homeland, was announced, but is expected in October next year. The thorny land issue has been held over to another meeting of the committee later.

Several other issues appear likely to be settled at later meetings of the Committee.

Those who attended the first Cabinet Committee meeting were Mr Vorster (chairman), the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha; the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima; and his brother, Mr George Matanzima, the Transkei Minister of Justice. The meeting was assisted by officials.

POINTS ACCEPTED

The joint Cabinet Committee said "certain principles of the working committee on the independence of the Transkei had been accepted unanimously."

These included:

- That agreements will be entered into and signed between the South African and Transkei Governments before independence. Procedures for signing these agreements were adopted.
- Proposals were agreed on for the reorganisation of the Transkei government services.
- Recommendations on political rights and citizenship of South African officials were accepted, as well as the provision of hospitals and schools for South African citizens.
- Proposals relating to the position of local authorities were approved.
- Agreement was reached on the privileges of Transkei citizens in South Africa.

The question of definitions of Transkei citizenship is to be discussed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly's recess committee.

The committee gave a clear indication that the Transkei is to become a republic when it mentioned that 'the residence of the Transkei President' was discussed. Other matters discussed but on which no decisions were disclosed included a landing strip at Umtata, a stadium for independence festivities, additional ministerial residences, and the diplomatic mission of South Africa in the Transkei and the Transkei's mission in South Africa.

DIPLOMATS

The meeting took note of the progress made in training Transkei diplomats and information officers and the establishment of a military unit for the Transkei.

The statement went on: 'It was further noted that the Transkei intended to join the same customs union as now exists between Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.'
Prof is Transkei's man in Pretoria

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Professor Mlakeni Njisane, a naturalised American citizen of Xhosa birth, is almost certain to be the first Transkei Ambassador to South Africa.

One of five trainee Transkei diplomats, now nearing the end of their three-month course in Pretoria, Professor Njisane said yesterday of reports that he was earmarked as the ambassador-to-South-Africa: "That has been hinted to me.

He will receive further in-service training in Pretoria. In contrast to his four colleagues, who will go to SA Embassies in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

"Prof. Njisane lived in exile in the United States for nearly 15 years until his return to South Africa last year."

The quietly-spoken former professor of sociology at California State University yesterday spoke of a midnight phone call in 1972, which led to his return.

The call was from Paramount Chief Matanzima of the Transkei during his trip to the United States that year - and then in search of talented men for the independent Transkei-to-be.

The Transkei Ambassador will live in Waterkloof, Pretoria, when Transkei becomes independent.

Prof. Njisane saw the primary task of the Transkei Ambassador as helping to fulfill a cherished aim of Paramount Chief Matanzima - restoring personal dignity to Xhosa living in White-governed South Africa.
BLANKETS FOR TRANSKEI

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC), announced that the well-known Pep Stores chain would commission a R10-million blanket factory at Butterworth in the Transkei.

Mr Renier van Rooyen, chairman of Pep Stores, said that blanket production started in July, and that the new factory will be in full production by March of next year. "I moved into the Transkei (Black) homeland because I believe in decentralisation," said Mr van Rooyen.

"I am most satisfied with the standard of labour available in the homeland, and the blankets that are being produced in the Transkei are of the highest quality."

The new factory will provide jobs for 2 000 Blacks in the homeland, and is designed to produce more than one million blankets a year. It was built with the financial aid of the XDC.

An artist's impression of the giant new Pep Stores factory at Butterworth in the Black homeland of the Transkei. Annual turnover is expected to be R10-million.
Mr. Dick Smith, manager of the Occupation Post farm scheme launched by the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) to prove that both the Ciskei and the Transkei have potential to cultivate farms as good as any in South Africa, and his three White section managers, glow with enthusiasm about the progress they have made. The labour force of 50 men and about 100 women watch the transformation around them in amazement.

The first experiments were devoted to beans, popular in nearly all main Xhosa dishes. Potatoes were planted in January. An extra 1 14 hectares had been allocated to onions.

Occupation Post is not totally planted to vegetables. Peach trees have been planted and appear to be doing well. Apricots and prunes and grapes — table and wine varieties — are planned.

Cotton has been tried, but without marked success. Still, experiments go on with a few hectares, and 20 hectares have been earmarked for tobacco. Watermelons and figs will follow the experimental trail.

A dairy herd has been established with 240 head producing more than 1 800 litres of milk a day.

So far, nearly 1 000 hectares have been tackled, and another 600 hectares will be absorbed next year. Occupation Post is planned to grow to a 5 000 hectares scheme.

Along the Indwe River, the XDC has a second smaller, farm scheme under
By PETER MANN

AT LEAST 18 people died and about 1,500 are homeless in icy conditions after a raging fire destroyed 300 African huts in the Nlenzi area near Flagstaff, it was learned last night.

The situation was still desperate last night as thousands of people, who had lost all their possessions, huddled in the freezing cold.

"There were bodies strewn all over the veld. These people had seen the fire coming and died in terror. But the wind was too strong and the fire caught up with them."

Terrible

"The fire took my dead," said Mr. Edred Wicks, a trader who lost five of the dead.

The fire broke out on Thursday.

"I have never seen anything like it. The fire burnt on a two-kilometre front and cut a swathe for about 1km.

"Everything in front of it, sheep, horses, cattle, people, died."

"Yesterday I picked up two truckloads of wounded people and took them to Stizana Hospital. On the return trip I brought back two corpses."

"I buried them last night. That brought to five the number I have buried from the fire," Mr. Wicks said.

A full list of the dead was unattainable last night although nine officially were in the hospital.

Just died

When the Mercury phoned the hospital last night, a Mr. Gogotha Sibatsela had just died.

The matron of the Holy Cross Mission Hospital, Miss L. Pooley, said the hospital had received only three admissions last night.

"But the people simply have not reached us yet," she said. "One of our sisters drove down into the area today."

"In a 20km drive, she counted 331 huts destroyed."

"There were only the ones she could see. We know there are lots more," she said.

The mission plans to distribute food and blankets and whatever medical assistance it can to the homeless today.

Desperate

At the same time, the Reverend H. Y. Nott of the Full Gospel Church of God, appealed for food and blankets for the homeless.

"I cannot describe how desperate the position is. The homes were so badly burned that nothing was recovered."

"All their winter crops, food, livestock and every single possession of most of these people has been completely destroyed."

"They have to get help and get it fast," Mr. Nott said.

Late last night it was reported that a truck carrying emergency supplies had left Kokstad for the area.
18 die, many destitute in Natal fires

16/8/75 Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — At least 18 people have died and about 1 500 were left homeless in icy conditions after a fire destroyed 300 African huts in the Ntlenzi area near Flagstaff on Thursday.

The situation in the area was still desperate last night as thousands of people, who had lost every possession in the blaze, huddled in the freezing cold.

"There were bodies strewn all over the veld. These people had seen the fire coming, and died in terror, but the wind was too strong and the fire caught up with them."

"They died a terrible death," said Mr. Eldred Wicks, who by late last night had buried five of the dead. "I have never seen anything like it. The fire burnt on a two-kilometre front and cut a swathe for about 10 kmas."

"Everything which was in front of it — sheep, horses, cattle — all died."

"Yesterday I picked up two truck loads of wounded people and took them to Bizana Hospital near here. On the return trip I brought back two corpses."

"I buried them last night. I also brought to five the number I have buried from the fire," Mr. Wicks said.

HUTS DESTROYED

The matron of the Holy Cross Mission Hospital, Miss L. Pooley, said the hospital had received only three admissions last night. "But the people simply have not reached us as yet," she said. "One of our sisters drove down into the area today. Driving 20 km along the road, she counted 111 huts completely destroyed."

"Those were only the ones she could see. We know there are lots more," she said.

The mission is to distribute food and blankets and whatever medical assistance they can to the homeless today.

The Rev. B-Y Nott, of the Full Gospel Church of God, has appealed for food and blankets for the homeless. "I cannot describe how desperate the position is."
Weekend Argus Correspondent 16/8/75

DURBAN. — All available police in the fire-torn Transkei have been called out and are searching the scarred countryside for more bodies. Although the death toll still stands at 25, police are sure that other victims, both dead and badly injured, will be found in the rugged countryside.

Sapa reports from Kolobad that 2,000 people have been left homeless after the veld fire destroyed hundreds of huts in the Nitezi tribal area on Thursday.

Eleven of the injured were today reported to be in serious condition at St. Patrick's Hospital in Bizana.

Crops and thousands of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs were destroyed as the blaze advanced on a two-kilometre front, cutting a swath for about 18 kilometres before it was put out. Dozens of villages were destroyed.

MISSIONS

Reports said help was being organised for the thousands left homeless and mission stations in the area were distributing food, blankets and clothes and giving medical assistance.

The Lions International organisation is planning a big relief campaign for the homeless.

Snow fell in the area last night and without urgent aid in the form of food, blankets and clothing, there is a possibility that hundreds will perish.

SUPPLIES

Mr. Keith Anderson, deputy director of the Lions in Natal, said today that his organisation was considering a R1,000 worth of immediate supplies to the disaster area.

Soon from the air the path of the fire looks like a black scar across the Transkei veld.

Scattered clusters of fires, gullied huts and hundreds of rotting carcasses of sheep, pigs, goats and horses are part of the silent aftermath.

Early today, some animals still survived. A trader, missionary in the area, Mr. Eldred Wicks was circulating among the tribesmen and destroying the tainted animals.

Mr. Anderson said the Lions were at present trying to establish a base depot for the emergency supplies.
SNOW THREAT TO FIRE SURVIVORS

MATSHETSHA (Transkei) — The huge veld fire which has claimed 25 lives and left nearly 2,000 people homeless in the Flagstaff area has been followed by snow and freezing weather.

Without urgent aid in the form of food, blankets and clothing, there is a possibility that hundreds of Africans will perish, according to Mr. Keith Anderson, deputy director of the Lions in Natal. He said today that his organisation was considering sending R1,000 worth of supplies to the disaster area of the Transkei.

All available police have been called out, and are searching the scarred countryside for more bodies. They are sure other victims, both dead and badly injured, will be found in the rugged countryside.

Today, dozens of scattered villages lay under a pall of devastation, totally destroyed, their inhabitants surrounded as far as the eye can see by blackened, burnt bushveld.

Vultures soared overhead and gorged themselves on the charred carcases of thousands of sheep, pigs, goats and horses.

Parts of Natal have also been devastated by veld fires. At Conamie, near Dornynbroek, gale-force winds fanned a blaze which destroyed about 1,000 hectares of timber. A spokesman for Sappi, which owns the plantation, said the damage totalled about R600,000.

TWO HEROES

Two men have emerged as the heroes of the tragedy. Mr. Eldred Wicks, a trader-missionary, and the Rev. Roy Nott have been burying the dead and feeding and clothing the hundreds of homeless.

A staff reporter writes that the first to be alerted to the disaster was Mr. Nott, of the Kokstad Full Gospel Church, who was lunching with Mr. Wicks at Mount Prospect.

He said: "Neither Mr. Wicks nor I have seen anything like this before."

"We rushed eight people, including two pitifully burned little boys who later died at St. Patrick's Hospital at Bizana 45 km away."

Mr. Nott said they took six more to the hospital, and on returning from their second trip found the bodies of five women who had been scourched to death.

"These women, including a mother and her three daughters, had been burned white. One of them had run to within 2 m of the edge of the fire. They had been carrying buckets of water in their efforts to douse the flames, which finally overpowered them.

Damage estimated at R1 million was caused by a fire which destroyed large tracts of bluegum and grazing on six farms near Sockmekaar, Northern Transvaal, today. The flames were fanned by a strong south-east wind."
says Transkei police chief

Tribune Reporter

EMERGENCY aid has begun to pour in for the thousands of homeless survivors of the Transkei's worst fire disaster.

The fires fanned by gale force winds wreaked a trail of havoc through three locations in the Bizana and Flagstaff districts leaving about 28 dead and scores of others seriously burned.

Thousands of cattle and sheep died in the blaze which destroyed 48 kraal sites and left an estimated 2,000 people to survive the bitter cold.

A spokesman for St Patrick's Hospital, at Bizana, said that two four-year-old boys and a 78-year-old woman died of their injuries yesterday bringing the unofficial death toll to 28.

Of ten others admitted, two are critically ill.

"I think God must be angry with the people of Flagstaff," said the Acting Commander of the Transkei Police Force, Major L. Creole.

Major Creole has mobilised the district police, who are "trying to locate relatives" of those who died. He had no instructions from the Transkei Government to institute emergency aid for the victims.

In Durban, the deputy district governor of a branch of Lions International, Mr Keith Anderson, made it clear that permission from the Transkei Government was not being awaited before moving emergency supplies into the stricken area.

"We have set aside R1,000 from our multiple Districts Disaster Fund and have instructed our Kokstad branch to get busy buying blankets, food and other necessities and to truck them in," Mr Anderson said.

Depot

He said his organisation was trying to establish a depot for emergency supplies. Anybody prepared to help should telephone him at Durban 33-4231.

A spokesman for the Kokstad Lions Club said that 500 blankets had already been sent into the stricken area. Another 1,000 are on their way — being airfreighted in by a large African-worker recruiting company.

The chairman of Durban's Vigilante Society, Mr Cornelius Koekemoer, is hoping to truck five tonnes of aid to the fire victims on Wednesday.

"The Red Cross will let us use their headquarters as a base. Anyone who has anything useful to give, should bring it in," he said.

Mr G. D. Nel, regional secretary of the Red Cross, said: "It is snowing down there and the situation is desperate. We are appealing for food, clothing and blankets to be brought to Red Cross House, Old Fort Road, Durban."

Powdered milk would be welcome and cartons should be marked "Flagstaff."

Everything destined for the relief of the Transkei fire victims should be marked to prevent confusion as the Red Cross is running a similar programme for Angolan refugees.

The hospital superintendent at Holy Cross Hospital in the Transkei's Bizana district, Dr I. Jardine, yesterday appealed to the public to help.

"We desperately need food and clothing, particularly powdered milk for children. We also need cash to help these people rebuild their homes," he said.

It is bitterly cold in the area. Snow lies thick on the mountain peaks 25km away.

"The wretchedness and misery is indescribable," Dr Jardine said. "We have a truck out to search and give us more details of the damage.

"Some of the dead were found in their huts. It's possible they may have been asleep when the fires came through," he said.
From a hilltop above the White Kei River, Dick Smith stretched an arm in a wide arc over a chunk of the Ciskei homeland: "Less than a year ago it was a dust-bowl losing the battle to grow even bush."

The glow from the sense of achievement was understandable. Below us now stretched hundreds of hectares of new farmland — deep ploughed and peppered with the green young shoots of new crops growing under a forest of water sprinklers that soaked the plain.

Dick Smith is manager of the Occupation Post farm scheme launched by the Xhosas Development Corporation to prove that both the Ciskei and Transkei have the potential to cultivate farms as good as any in Southern Africa.

Dick Smith and his three white section managers glow with enthusiasm on progress to date. The labour force of 30 men and about 100 women watch the transformation around them in amazement.

"When the bulldozers and ploughs had made their first cuts we turned to the water problem," he recalls. "In fact, it was a problem soon solved."

"Our pipelines tap the White Kei, now taking the overflow from the Xama Dam, connect with our small new pump station, and on to our network of overhead and underground sprinklers systems.

First experiments
"The sprinklers work from around dawn until about 10 in the evening and we have the feeling we can grow almost anything. It makes one wonder to think that till now the Xhosas homeland had to resort to actually importing even maize."

First experiments were devoted to beans, popular in nearly all Xhosa dishes. Potatoes were planted in January. Now an extra 114 hectares has been allocated to onions. Occupation Post, is not

Also, a dairy herd has been established with 240 head producing more than 400 gallons of milk a day.

But the watchful eyes of the local population all around appear to be slow to profit by emulation.

As we follow the Indwe River, a vast expanse of land that has been equipped with its own irrigation system and carved into one and a half hectare blocks and parcelled out to Xhosa families.

Theoretically, conditions are equal Occupation Post and Lante. And a first year's crop that was planted maize and so forth did well, but then something was lost. Most of the blocks I saw were in miserable condition and had that abandoned look.

"It can become a bit discouraging," sighs one XDC official. "Too often the attitude is to sit back and take a rest if one harvest has been good. But you can't do that when you're farming for profit."

Chief Kaiser Matanzima himself concedes that the experiment has gone sour. Now he intends to weed out the looters, consolidate the blocks into 3-hectare units and start again with only the diligent farmers.

"We want to see farm cooperatives," Chief Matanzima told me in Umntata. "But it's not feasible if the land is cut up into units that prove too small. The XDC approach with its large schemes has proved successful — so now we look for a solution how the Xhosa farmer can in the longer term take a share in the profits.

Many landless
There are many Xhosas who are landless and it's best if only the best potential farmers are encouraged to take new farmland. Fortunately, the development of new industries in the homeland means more jobs that can attract men not best suited to farming.

Water has long been acknowledged as the big obstacle in the Transkei. But the experts now see new enormous potential in new methods of harnessing resources into irrigation schemes.

Chief Matanzima points to plans to build a large hydro-electric complex in the north-east of the Transkei near Port St John. "We may be able to even export water across to the Karoo."

Long slog ahead
But as one journeys on the long, remote roads of the Xhosas homeland, in the Transkei in particular, and sees the level of subsistence farming now, there grows a feeling that the Xhosa face a hard and long slog ahead.

"Too much of the young and virile talent in the homeland is still lured away to the gold mines," says one seasoned observer. "And there is still a feeling that a job in the gold mines is somehow associated with real manhood.

"Of course, the process will go on and should go on until the homelands have enough jobs and opportunities at home. But the sooner the jobs — and the new opportunities — come along the better."

Michael Chester, Financial Editor, concludes a series on developments in the Xhosa Homelands with a look at the way pilot farm schemes point at the potential of agriculture. The potential is there. But it may be a long slog.
Vines

Apricots and prunes are planned. And grapes — table and wine varieties. Over the way in Queenstown you can see grape vines thriving in many a back garden. It just never occurred to anyone to try growing grapes on a commercial basis. So we have 9,000 vines on order.

Cotton has been tried — but without marked success. Still, experiments go on with a few hectares. And 50 hectares have been earmarked for tobacco. Watermelons and figs will follow the experimental trial.
Rescue operation for fire victims

Cape Times Correspondent

DUMFRIES.—As the death toll for Thursday’s fire in the Flagstaff area rose to more than 30 yesterday, a mammoth rescue operation to help the 5000 left homeless got underway.

An army helicopter from Port Elizabeth delivered tents to house the victims. Local and national service clubs combined to provide food and blankets, and truckloads of supplies arrived yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, Transkei police were combing the area to count the dead.

Under the command of Colonel J. A. Ferreira, a helicopter from the Eastern Command began airlifting 50 tents to the stricken families.

On board the helicopter was the Transkei’s Secretary for Health, Dr D. D. Aruweke, to gain an insight into the operations. "The spirit of co-operation is fantastic," Dr Aruweke said yesterday.
Workers leave for stricken Transkei

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Hundreds of Pondoro sugar workers in Natal today began their homeward journey to the fire-ravaged Transkei knowing many among them would find homes destroyed and close relatives dead or injured.

Many of the 40000 Transkei men working in the Natal sugar industry came from the devastated Fugitives' stall tribal reserve area and sugar companies today held roll calls to see who wanted leave to return home.

Scanty communications have left many of the men with no news from their families and, fearing the worst, hundreds are expected to leave immediately on transport provided by their employers.

Thousands of rands' worth of desperately needed food and clothing supplies have poured into the stricken area, where an estimated 80000 people — most of them women and children — are homeless.

Today, hundreds of destitute villagers, many still suffering from severe burns, converged on the relief depot set up at the Full Gospel Church at Natashetshe.

Trucks and aircraft brought in loads of supplies yesterday and a Defence Force helicopter has dropped 500 tents for the homeless.

Natal Red Cross workers have been working all weekend packing and sending about five tons of supplies.

One official told how a four-year-old girl arrived at the receiving centre with a handful of 1c and 2c pieces she had collected from her friends.

At the other end of the scale with the R20000 donation from the South African Sugar Association.

At a Durban restaurant three R100 with donated within minutes of an appeal being made on Saturday night R2000 was added to the Lions Club relief fund after the balance was made up by the restaurant owner.

Late yesterday a Dakota aircraft landed at Kokstad with 1000 blankets which were sent out immediately for distribution to the victims.

With temperatures plummeting today, residents of the nearby town of Kokstad began their part of the mercy operation.

"All the churches have banded together and established a collection point where our congregations can leave supplies for the victims," said a Catholic priest, Father Eugene Mannion.

Trucks carrying supplies from the town were expected to arrive in the stricken area today and tomorrow.

The original grant of R10000 from the Lions International funds has been swelled to R20000 — which is reported to be for the rebuilding of the hundreds of huts destroyed in the fire.

A Transkei official said today that official news of the disaster was not received until Saturday and everything possible was being done.

Supplies of grass and poles were being brought from outlying areas so that new huts could be built.
Relief pours in for fire victims

DURBAN—Hundreds of Pondoro sugar workers in Natal yesterday began a homeward journey to the flame-ravaged Transkei knowing many among them will find homes destroyed and close relatives dead or suffering from burns.

Many of the 20,000 Transkei men involved in the Natal sugar industry are from the devastated Flagstaff tribal area and sugar companies yesterday held roll calls to see who wanted leave to return home.

Thousands of rands worth of desperately needed food and clothing supplies have poured into the stricken area where an estimated 3,000 people — most of them women and children — are homeless.

The relief operation is being headed by a local trader and missionary, Mr. Eldred Wicks, 51, who described how many people were caught in the flames.

He described how one woman, Mary, behind of her hut to help her children.

"She carried them out of the burning house one at a time and laid them outside. But as she turned, her back... they were toasted alive.

On a nearby road, a woman tried to find shelter with her baby. She was flattened as she hoped the flames would pass away. Her. The fire burnt the baby off her back.

"After the fire I came down my own and took away dead, after I lost all of the injured. Those in hospital have 75 percent burns. They are all critical," he said — Sapa.
Funds meet needs of fire victims

Mercury Reporter

Aid for the 1,500 homeless victims of the Flagstaff fire disaster is now sufficient to ensure their rehabilitation.

This was announced last night by Mr. Keith Anderson, deputy district governor of Lions International, who said after his visit to the stricken area that everything was "well under control."

Last night Durban City Council voted a grant of R10,000 for relief work. This follows the South African Sugar Association's donation of R20,000.

Mr. Anderson yesterday described his tour of the ravaged district.

"We spoke to most of the victims and promised them corrugated roofing and roof timbers so they can rebuild the 300 to 300 homes destroyed."

"We have also guaranteed to rebuild and re-equip the school for the 150 pupils, which will cost several thousand rand."

Mr. Anderson said Lions International had promised to feed the victims till the end of September. Already sufficient blankets and clothing had been received.

"With the money we have been promised we may also be able to replace a fair proportion of the livestock."

Meanwhile, as the 1,500 devastated Transkeians started rebuilding their future yesterday, 84 people seriously burned in the fire lay in St. Patrick's Hospital at Bizana.

The serious burns of many are badges of courage.

Two old men in one ward were responsible for saving the lives of 10 children but were horribly burnt in the process.

Mr. Tswalu Mafokwana told how he was sitting in his hut when the flames came from nowhere.

"I saw the fire hit the teacher's house. I knew there were children inside, and ran down to help."

Running into the flames, he carried five children to safety.

"I couldn't put them in front of the fire, so I carried them through the flames to where the grass had already been burned."

He then ran back to his kraal which by this time was surrounded by fire.

"As I entered the hut it fell down in flames. I lost everything."

Mr. Mleni Ngwenya also pulled five children from the flames.

"I had the children clinging all over my body, on my back and in my arms. I ran with them through the flames to an open patch where they wouldn't be burned."

Both men had their legs severely burned.

See also P.3.
Churches aid the Transkei

The South African Council of Churches is sending relief workers to the Flagstaff area of the Transkei, devastated last week by vast fires.

The relief effort coincides with the SACO's "Month of Compassion," a drive organised by Mrs Constance Khosa, head of the Division of Inter-Church Aid.

At her office in Johannesburg today, Mrs Khosa said field workers employed by Inter-Church Aid were visiting the fire-ravaged areas of the Transkei to help communities re-establish themselves.

Mrs Khosa said her organisation aimed to teach people to help themselves and not remain dependent on charity. Field workers trained in agriculture, health education, building methods and home industries have been active throughout the rural areas of South Africa promoting self-reliance among villagers.

These field workers would try to rebuild the shattered Transkei communities and make them stronger than before.

So far this year, Inter-Church Aid has spent about R200,000 helping people to help themselves and more money is urgently needed.

The group is appealing for people with teaching skills to come forward and help promote the programme. Any other type of co-operation would also be welcomed.

Contributions can be made to the Director, Inter-Church Aid, PO Box 31190, Braamfontein 2177, Johannesburg.
Whites give up zoning battle

Mercury Reporter

THE beleaguered White community of Port St. Johns, which fought a two-year battle to keep the town White, has given up the struggle, in a dramatic about-face this week.

"We have no option at all — we cannot wait indefinitely," a bitter Mr. Mike Richards, mayor of the town and chairman of the action committee which has been fighting to keep it White, said yesterday.

A resident said that ratepayers were astonished at a meeting the week before, and, at first, could not believe their ears as Mr. Richards read out a proposed draft of a memorandum requesting that Port St. Johns be declared a reservation for incorporation into the Transkei.

After discussion, 100 of the 120 ratepayers at the meeting voted in favour of the memorandum which will be presented to the Government, one-man commission, due to sit in Port St. Johns on September 2 to hear evidence.

Up to this week, the residents were totally opposed to the town going Black.

Their new attitude has been brought about by fears that they may not receive compensation for some time should the issue still be undecided when the Transkei becomes independent next year.

Mr. Richards said: "We have fought the issue for as long as we could and now want some finality to be reached.

"It will do us no good to wait until we are incorporated into the Transkei and then see if they will declaring certain areas White," he added.

The essence of the memorandum is that Port St. Johns as a whole is opposed to zoning, that the entire town be declared a reserved area, and that all applications for compensation be granted immediate attention.
Nurses will help

Nurses employed at the Ngangelizwe clinic, Umtata, have been instructed to examine any person wishing to receive medical attention.

Residents here upset at being refused medical treatment at the OPD at Umtata General Hospital.

Only patients with notes from doctors and district nurses are being attended to.

The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Ngangelizwe Advisory Board.

An official of the Department of Health said the system has been in practice for four years because of the shortage of doctors. Casualty and emergency cases were being attended to.

The board recommended that nurses at the Ngangelizwe clinic be instructed to examine any person wishing to receive medical attention.

If necessary the nurses can refer them to the out-patients department at the Umtata hospital with referral notes issued by the manager of the location.
Federal seminary on the move again

UMTATA — The Federal Theological Seminary has finally decided it will have to move again by the end of this year, after more than nine months in Umtata.

The seminary found a temporary home here in March after its property in Alice was expropriated by the Government. Ever since it has been under pressure both from the Transkei Government and from its host, the Anglican Diocese of St. John.

A meeting of the seminary council yesterday decided the seminary would have to resign itself to making yet another temporary move.

The Bishop of St. Johns the Rev. James Schuster had written to the seminary council chairman, Dr. L. Howson, that he would not allow the seminary to stay longer than until June 1976 in any case.

His own discussions with Paramount Chief Matanzima, the bishop said, had reached the stage where the Chief Minister was demanding the seminary leave by the end of 1976. Unless "all trouble makers" were expelled.

Bishop Schuster had later dropped his demand for a disciplinary committee, the seminary president, Dr. Theodore Simpson, said yesterday.

Dr. Simpson said he had written to the Chief Minister nearly three weeks ago to ask for an interview, but had had no reply. The only news of Chief Matanzima’s demands had been from the bishop.

It was a major blunder, he said, that the bishop should have chosen to enter into secret negotiations with the Chief Minister and had deliberately excluded seminary leaders.

Dr. Simpson said Bishop Schuster must have known his conditions for allowing the seminary to stay another six months were impossible.

He said the temporary move to Umtata had cost hundreds of thousands of rand of the seminary’s compensation money. Some of the prefabricated buildings put up here could be sold, but to have to move again after less than a year was disastrous.

But staff and students, he said, were united that the community should go on in spite of discomfort. They had responded without bitterness to the Chief Minister’s threats and accepted that the bishop had no reasonable alternative but to ask them to go.

Dr. Hewson confirmed the seminary would be moving to another temporary site by the end of the year. They had two possibilities in mind — one in Natal — and also they had a fairly clear idea by now of where they would like to build the new seminary.

But this was a project which would take several years — the buildings at Alice had taken three years to complete.

Paramount Chief Matanzima refused to make any comment about the seminary yesterday. Bishop Schuster could not be contacted.

Dr. Simpson completed his term as president of the seminary at the end of 1975, and will be replaced by the Rev. S. Gqubule, who will be the first black president.

Mr. Gqubule was chosen this week by the seminary council, which normally elects a new president from one of the four college principals every four years.

Mr. Gqubule, who recently returned from a study trip abroad has been associated with the Federal Seminary as a lecturer ever since its inception. He became principal of its John Wesley Methodist College two years ago. — DBC.
R100 million boom for the Transkei

From Barry Stryker, Daily Dispatch Political Correspondent.

PRETORIA — The Transkei government has rejected a suggestion from Pretoria that citizenship be limited to blacks, and has reaffirmed that Transkeians of all races will be offered citizenship on independence next year.

It is understood that the Republican Government had suggested a clause in the proposed constitution to make citizenship 'unimal', but that Transkeian leaders rejected this outright.

Although few details of the constitution have been released, a number of meetings of an intergovernmental committee and joint cabinet sessions have been held. I understand — the proposed constitution of the new state makes provision for a unicameral legislature with equal representation of chiefs and elected members.

It is believed that Paramount Chief Botha Singwane of Eastern Pondoland, who is head of the territory's largest tribal authority, will become the first President, and the present Chief Minister, will become the country's first Premier.

At least 32 cabinet ministers will be appointed, doubling the size of the present cabinet in the Transkei. This cabinet will be responsible for all the affairs of the new Transkeian state. After independence, all white civil servants at present seconded to the Transkei by the South African Government, will be employed directly by the territory's government.

The existing Xhosa Development Corporation will be split into two, and both the Ciskei and Transkei will have separate development corporations.

When the Transkei Development Corporation is established, the majority of directors will be black. It will also lead to the transfer of some 6000 XDC white personnel from the recently-contracted headquarters of the organisation to East London to Umntata. The new TDC will have overall responsibility for the economic development of the state.

Although the separate development corporations were conceived to promote the concept of separate areas for separate race groups, it is expected that the number of whites living in Umntata will be 40,000 by 1989, and that a further 20,000 will be living in the rapidly-developing industrial area of Butterworth.

The present Commissioner-General for the Xhosa people, Mr. D.H. Potgieter, will become the first South African ambassador to the Transkei, and the Transkei will have an ambassador based in Pretoria. It is also expected that the Chief Minister’s brother, Chief George Mtati, will become the Transkei’s first Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new state will be officially launched at a massive independence celebration in Umntata in October next year — just over 13 months away.

The South African Government is planning to spend more than R100 million on construction in Umntata before independence. A large proportion of this calculation is based on an estimated R70 million to be spent on a new university to be built just outside Umntata.
UMTATA — There will be a special, short session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly on October 1st, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Maramuma announced yesterday.

He did not give any more information but informed sources do not expect any controversial discussions.

The main reason for calling another sitting is to amend the Electoral Act to allow for additional members from territories which will be added to the Transkei — principally from Glen Grey and Herschel.

There will probably also be a Part Appropriation Bill to vote more money for government spending.

The session is expected to last three days. — DDR.
Transkei housing a challenge - engineer

UMTATA - The demand for public housing in the Transkei presented a formidable challenge to the engineering profession, the resident engineer at the Ngangelwane location, Mr. G. N. Mdoda, said here yesterday.

Mr. Mdoda, one of the three Transkeians to graduate in civil engineering at the Witwatersrand University, addressing a meeting here, said the real aim must be "to provide not merely houses, but homes complete with the amenities and facilities for effective and dignified communal living."

"Houses are built for people. It is the needs of these people that should determine where, how and what to build."

Mr. Mdoda said that at the Ngangelwane location move in the direction of housing had been initiated. "Without questioning the competence of the authority responsible for this housing there is no doubt that improvements in housing the people at Ngangelwane are really necessary."

His appointment as resident engineer coincided with a period of improved services within the location.

"He said water was a vital commodity. The civil engineer had inherited a responsibility and concern for water - its storage, treatment, control, and distribution."

Mr. Mdoda said the South African Government had assumed full responsibility for the augmentation and control of all water supplies including urban supplies.

"Without questioning the competence of the Government there is no doubt delays and crises will continue to occur unless there is continuous and close collaboration between the central and local authorities."

"To a certain extent, these were being eliminated at Ngangelwane because every effort had been provided with a water tap. But their installation has caused another problem - of waste water drainage."

This is being overcome.

Mr. Mdoda said minor roads were being gravelled and the bus route in the location would be tarred.

DDR.
EAST LONDON — The leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. M. N. Guzana, will be the main speaker at a meeting of the party at the Duncan Village Community Centre on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Guzana will be joined by members of the national executive, including the party's chief spokesman on educational matters, Mr. Moses Dumalisile of Willowvale.

The organisers of the East London branch of the party, Mr. M. T. Veliem, said Mr. Guzana would address the meeting on the future of the party and its attitude towards the granting of independence to the Transkei next year.

Mr. Guzana will fire the first salvos for the coming by-election at Engcobo on October 22.

The by-election has been caused by the death of the controversial Mr. Gordon Kutu who crossed over to the Transkei National Independence Party and was later persuaded by voters at Engcobo to resign his seat in the Transkei Legislative Assembly and contest as a Transkei National Independence Party candidate.

This forced Mr. Kutu to return to the fold of the Democratic Party. — DDR
Kaiser hails aid for fire victims

Umtata — The Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was grateful, he said yesterday, to the many people and organisations who had helped with relief for fire victims.

He was speaking at the presentation of a cheque for R1,000 from a shoe manufacturing company which, he said, was highly appreciated by his government.

Chief Matanzima denied saying the fires were a minor matter. A Durban newspaper had quoted him as having told its reporter "not to waste his time with minor matters."

"This is obviously a very important matter," he said yesterday. "I was away at the time, but I communicated with officials here that everything should be done to help."

The Minister of Roads and Works is in the Flagstaff district, and is keeping the Government informed.

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr P. J. A. Carstens, said: "practically all the Transkei's welfare officers had been sent to Flagstaff and had been dishing out food and aid."

Blankets and food had also been supplied in the fire-ravaged areas of Ngqeleni and welfare officers were working there too.

St Bernabas Hospital in the district had helped with food, clothing and blankets.

The Secretary for Health, Dr D. D. Arbuckle, said he had visited Flagstaff and was satisfied there was no health hazard, other than possible aggravation of malnutrition.

Dr Arbuckle said: "A great deal of stored grain had been destroyed."

He had confirmed 17 deaths in the district and 30 people treated for burns.

The only possible health danger after the fire had been rotting carcasses of dead animals.

He also confirmed that one man had died in the Ngqeleni area.

The dead man was Mr Mqweni Hongo of Kanunu.

DDR.
Transkei trainee diplomat walks out

OwEN Correspondent.

UMTATA. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantanzima, yesterday received the resignation of one of the Transkei's being trained for the homeland's diplomatic service with great shock.

The Rev. V. M. Njongwe, once a Minister of the Methodist Church, yesterday arrived in Umtata from Pretoria, where he was receiving training, and handed in his resignation to Chief Mantanzima.

Chief Mantanzima yesterday confirmed that Mr Njongwe had resigned, but did not give any reason. "Reverend Njongwe looked very unhappy," said Chief Mantanzima.

Mr Njongwe could not be contacted yesterday to comment on his resignation.

REPLACE

Chief Mantanzima said his Cabinet will consider the appointment of another man to replace Mr Njongwe.

The other 10 Transkeians who are receiving training in Pretoria are: Professor M. J. J. Njinane, former lecturer in sociology at Natal University, and in the US, who is earmarked to be the Transkei's first ambassador to South Africa; Mr. Tsepo Letlaka, a former leader of the banned Africanist Congress; Mr. K. M. Midevul, former inspector of schools; Mr. F. Qaba, a former inspector of schools; Mr. D. Keyana, an advocate; the Rev. A. L. Sishwana, the Rev. M. V. D. Liba; Mr. T. T. Thaba, a former inspector of schools; Mr. I. D. T. Suthu, a former Transkei welfare officer; and Mr. M. Mangeotwa.
Rev Njongwe said he did not resign from ministry but was released from his circuit by the conference of the Clarkebury district of the Methodist Church.

Sources close to the Department of Information in the Transkei said Rev Njongwe was to be attached to the Overseas Transkei Information Service.

The first group of Transkei citizens to become diplomats — Prof M. J. Njasane, to be in Pretoria, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Washington, Mr K. M. Mellelele, London, Mr F. Qaba, Paris, Mr D. Koyana, London — have completed their training in Pretoria.

They are now on an orientation tour of the Transkei to have first-hand information of the economic development of the territory before going overseas. — DDR.
Giant projects, but few sewers for free Umtata

Our Correspondent

UMTATA — Black would soon be serving side by side with Whites on the Umtata Town Council, the retiring Mayor, Mr. S. G. Spilkin, has hinted.

Mr. Spilkin will not be standing for another term of office and a new mayor is to be installed next week.

Normally, he said, the next council election would be held in August, 1976, but, there seemed little point in holding these elections on the existing basis only a month or two before independence for the Transkei.

A sudden change would be unwelcome, Mr. Spilkin said. Black ratepayers should be represented by Black councillors as soon as possible, he said.

Mr. Spilkin said the announcement October, 1976, of the independence date had taken the council by surprise.

Without help from the Government, the Council might find itself unable to provide essential services for the many projects planned for completion by next October.

Some of the developments were a 10-storey government offices block, a Presidential Palace and housing for Cabinet Ministers, extensions to White, Black and Coloured townships, flats, a new industrial complex, a university aerodrome, military camp, sports stadium and a hotel complex.

However, the new sewerage works, would not be ready for many of the new projects and, he present situation was hopelessly overloaded, he said.

Everyone undertaking new development would have to plan temporary disposal schemes, he said.

The Umtata municipality would go on administering the Black zoned townships, he said.
Seminary asks for space aid

PIETERMARITZBURG

A (APPLICATION by the Alice Theological Seminary for temporary accommodation at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre here has been "sympathetically" received by the centre's board of trustees.

But, according to the director of the centre, the Rev. Enos Sillake, no final decision can be taken until further information is obtained from the seminary.

The seminary's application follows the recent expropriation of their land by the Government.

At a meeting on Tuesday, the centre's board of trustees, representatives of the Kwazulu Government and representatives of the seminary discussed the application in detail.

It was decided to write to the seminary registrar requesting details of how the seminary programme would be run at the

...
Transkei given fine start to independence—Kaiser

BUTTERWORTH — The people of the Transkei had not been thrown away by South Africa to look after themselves but had been given a fine start to independence, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said here today.

The Chief Minister was speaking to reporters during a tour of the Butterworth industrial complex, organised by the Transkei Chamber of Industries. The Transkei Cabinet and other top Transkei officials were shown the rapid industrial development in the town during the past few years.

As the view of the Transkei's year away from independence, in comparison with the stage of development reached by other Southern African states like Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana, at the time of their achieving independence, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei would be the first of the Southern African independent states to have reached the stage of development that the Transkei had at present.

"Also, we will be in the position to share in that development — to be shareholders in the new industries," he said. "We are not interested in the border industries because we cannot have a share in them. Here we will be involved and will participate in the development of our country. "We will go into independence with a clear conscience that South Africa has done a great deal for us — we certainly cannot complain about that."

— SAPA
Transkei makes new claim for more land

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Government has made new claims for more land before independence next year.

The Transkei leaders, I understand, are demanding that the Umtimkulu district be linked to the rest of the Transkei by the addition of the plush white farming areas of Matshele, Mount Currie and Kokstad.

They are also demanding that the Herschel district, which will soon be transferred from the Ciskei to the Transkei, be linked geographically to the Transkei. It is likely that previous demands for the white towns of Maclear, Elliot and Indwe will be incorporated in this claim. It would also include white farming land in the Rhodes and Barry East districts.

For the South African Government, the renewed land demands present a serious problem.

In Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. N.C. Botha, made an emphatic statement that no more land would be given to the homelands, even though the Government's consolidation proposals were made in terms of the 1966 Land and Trust Act at which time the homeland policy had not even been devised.

If this critical issue is not solved soon it could delay the independence of the Transkei for some time.
INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI
WILL BE NONRACIAL

By IAN CLAYTON

The Transkei, which was granted independence by the apartheid government in 1976, will be nonracial. This contradicts the original concept of separate development as argued by Dr. H.F. Verwoerd.

The Transkei's non-racial stance is confirmed by previous statements by the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, and the National Executive Committee.

New policy on the way

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

The Government is preparing a major urban Black policy development to coincide with the Transkei's independence next year.

The Deputy Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. Punt Janson, confirmed this week that several legislation affecting Xhosa nationals in White South Africa are under review, including the effects of the Separate Amenities Act.

A series of pre-independence constitutional talks between the two governments will hopefully resolve this.

Some people from independent Black states are exempt from the Separate Amenities Act, passed in 1953 to apply strict apartheid to public facilities.

Mr. Janson's statement follows his warning to Transkei Nationalists that Blacks will be in White South Africa for years to come.

However, they need an increasing number of their needs to be met.

Speaking at the Transvaal Nationalist Congress in Pretoria this week, he said:

"We call on the Government to apply for South Africans citizenship".

The review of the Act is consistent with other recent concessions in the use of amenities by Blacks. These include certain hotels and theatres.

Whites now want to stay

Express Reporter, PORT STEPHENS — Some Whites here have changed their minds and would like to stay on after the Transkei becomes independent.

However, they feel the port should be declared a non-racial area.

This is a change from a few months ago when it was announced that the town would be incorporated into the Transkei. They then denounced the Government for "breaking promises" that the port would remain permanent.

"Last week the Ratepayers' Association decided to ask the Government to declare the town a "relaxed area" without any race zoning. Many members would rather remain in a non-racial Port St. Johns than settle elsewhere.

"The new policy on the way will be nonracial, directly contradicting the original concept of separate development as the late Dr. H.F. Verwoerd argued.

The Transkei's non-racial stance confirms previous statements by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima, who has said that White people were welcome. Indeed, it is estimated that in 10 years 40,000 Whites will be living in Umtata and a further 20,000 at the industrial area of Butterworth.

The homeland's leaders have rejected a proposed clause that would allow homeless Black people to be settled there. They do not want the Transkei to be regarded as a dumping ground. They also believe these people are the Republic's responsibility.

Few details of the independence constitution have been released. But I understand that the Transkei will have a one-chamber legislature with an equal representation of elected members and chiefs, a Prime Minister, a President, and at least 12 Cabinet Ministers.

It is rumoured in the Transkei that the first President will be Paramount Chief Jotsha Sigoza, of Eastern Zululand and Paramount Chief Matanzima the first Prime Minister.

The territory's leaders hope for widespread diplomatic recognition after independence. Its international status is in some doubt because it is regarded in some circles as a satellite state dependent on the South African Government.

"I understand, however, that a diplomatic initiative is to be launched before independence by the Chief Minister's brother-Chief George Matanzima, who is likely to be the first Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The homeland building programme, which has already started in Umtata, involves the construction of an international airport, a Presidential palace and 12 ministerial houses.

The 'peaceful' White settlement will go on in the Transkei, despite the new policy.
Massive building work in Transkei

EAST LONDON — With approaching independence, the Transkei Government and other Transkei bodies are undertaking large-scale building at great speed. Mr. John Williams, manager of Murray & Stewart (Builders) and Murray & Stewart (Transkei), said recently that the latter company had been fortunate in obtaining the major share of this.

He believed this was due primarily to two factors: first, as the work had to be done in very limited times, only a large contractor with considerable resources could handle it. And, secondly, it was “obviously preferable” to have a local contractor who had worked regularly in the Transkei and who would, therefore, be able to establish himself in Umtata in the quickest possible time.

Murray & Stewart have been awarded some R15 million worth of work in Umtata in the last four months, the bulk of which has been negotiated with agreed bills of rates drawn up by independent quantity surveyors.

The work includes a large 12-storey office block, ten floors of which must be occupied by independence (each floor is made up of approximately 3,000 sq m); a new technical college, won on tender with a price of R1.25 million; five houses for cabinet ministers, the Prime Minister and others; and a R900,000 bottling plant for fortified wines, which is being developed by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Mr. Williams said the challenge to his company to complete this work on time was undoubtedly the greatest faced in their 70-year history (M & S first worked in East London in 1903).

But he was confident they would manage it, because everyone was tackling his tasks with enthusiasm and working long hours, and because he was receiving considerable help from other Murray and Stewart companies, particularly on the sliding of the 11-lift central core and with certain of the sub-trades.

He added there would be an equally great strain on the architects and consultants in each case. “Much time and considerable sums of money are always lost if information is not forthcoming as and when required. Fortunately the professional teams are working extremely hard — but theirs is no easy task.” — RDR.
Movement not against Ncokazi says Guzana

UNTATA — The leader of the reformist group in the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said the Republican Government was dealt a savage blow when he was elected to lead the group because of the uncompromising stand he took against the South African system of government.

Mr Ncokazi said his main objective in the struggle was not to oust the leader of the party, Mr K. Guzana, but rather to dislodge the white domination in the southern tip of Africa.

He said he was committed to fight for a united democratic South Africa under a non-racial government based on the will of the majority.

Referring to a statement by the secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr M. P. Ludidi, that Mr Ncokazi had failed in the nominations for the Engcobo by-election, Mr Ncokazi said: "Like any other TNIFP man, Mr Ludidi is labouring under a misconception."

"I succeeded in escaping the temptation of being a member, like Mr Ludidi, of a 'southern-parliament enjoying privileges not enjoyed by the ordinary rank and file."

"Only political cyphers like Mr Ludidi are in these government-created institutions and I am too busy to rub shoulders with chiefs, headmen and sub-headmen in these institutions."

"True leaders must be where the other true leaders were: 'outside Bantu-lands, except of course those on 'Robben Island' banned and in exile," he said.

The two members of the Transkei Legislative Assembly for Engcobo were just like him, Democratic Party members under Mr Guzana's leadership. The Democratic Party would smoothly undergo rejuvenation without apologising to Mr Ludidi and his colleagues.

"I will never allow myself to be the bolt of the machine that is grinding the black people into economic and political submissiveness."

Concerning the promise he made to the voters of Engcobo, that he would contest the by-election if they wanted him, Mr Ncokazi said: "In politics, we wise men often change our decisions when they do not affect our cherished principles." — DDR.
New owners plan to expand oil factory

EAST LONDON — Transkei Oil Products, manufacturer of edible oil, has been sold to the second largest cooperative in the world, for a price believed to be in the region of R2.8 million.

The oil section of the company was bought by Sentraal Westelijke Ko-op Maatskappy Beperk whose head office is in Vljoensgroot in the Free State.

Transkei Oil belonged to the Amato family, who have moved the textile part of the factory to Cape Town where they run another factory.

The new manager, Mr. P. J. Coetze, said yesterday his co-op planned to expand the factory in the near future and are investigating the possibility of exporting oil products from East London.

"This area interests us and we plan to expand the sale of edible oils in the Eastern Cape," Mr. Coetze said.

Mr. Coetze would not confirm the price paid for Transkei Oil, but it is believed to be in the region of R2.8 million. — D.D.R.
Farewell for Transkei envoys

UMTATA — A farewell function for future Transkei diplomats and overseas information officials, who will be leaving next week for further training overseas, will be held this Saturday at the Cofimvaba Memorial Hall here.

An official of the Transkei Department of Information here said yesterday the ten men would leave next week with their families. They would be posted to key South African embassies for one year's training and be back before the homeland became independent in October 1976.

Two would go to Washington, two to New York, two to London, two to Bonn and two to Paris.

The main speakers at the farewell function will be the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mzannima, and Dr Charles Bikitcha, medical superintendent at Butterworth Hospital.

The assistant secretary for the Transkei Department of Education, Mr M. Lujabe, will be the master of ceremonies at the function, to which Transkei celebrities have been invited. — DDR.
Teachers at Umtata honour Mr Mbambisa with school fund

by Sydney Moses

Umtata teachers have honoured former circuit inspector, Mr T. M. Mbambisa, who devoted his life to the educational upliftment of the black child by starting a study bursary in his name.

An initial sum of R444.80 has been collected by the teachers. The bursary will be shown as "the T. M. Mbambisa study bursary for the black child in Umtata district."

At the farewell function to Mr Mbambisa, organised by teachers in Umtata district, Mr M. Joyi, said the move has been activated by the deep impression of the unswerving personality of Mr Mbambisa at the time he was circuit inspector.

Mr Mbambisa was promoted to senior planner of education in the Transkei in February.

Mr Joyi said: "We became his willing tools. Mr Mbambisa's slogan was "You must get involved and he liked to see teachers excited in their work and his inspiration brought enthusiasm to the teachers."

Mr Joyi said Mr Mbambisa shared his vast knowledge of the teaching profession by organising courses and workshops to equip teachers in this changing world.

The King of the Tembus, Sabata Dalindyebo, mentioned the humility, loyalty, dedication and the ambition. Mr Mbambisa had for the advancement of the nation. Sabata Dalindyebo said: "I'm looking forward to see you one day being a minister of education."

Teachers presented Mr Mbambisa, with an illuminated address as a token of remembrance. The address reads: Your splendid contribution for our splendid contribution for the cause of education in our circuit, your dynamic personality, your impact to us all in this district, elevate you above material gifts that will not and be forgotten by prosperity.

"Today we launch the T. M. Mbambisa bursary for the black child in this district of Umtata to make certain that your name is included in the very small roll of real heroes of our contemporary history."
Hughes: tell us what's happening

UMTATA—The MP for Griqualand East, Mr Gray Hughes, told a meeting here the South African Government should tell the country what was going on in its negotiations over the future constitution of the Transkei.

About 23 people turned up to the meeting of whom more than a quarter were black observers. Whites particularly, Mr Hughes said, wanted to know what their future was in the Transkei.

The Chief Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Mzantsi, made speeches from time to time about what he wanted, but the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. G. Botha would not say a word about what was happening until the draft constitution was put before Parliament.

By then it would be an accomplished fact and negotiations between the two governments would have been completed.

Mr Hughes said Dr Verwoerd's policies were at the centre of all the Government's present troubles and it was now trying to get rid of them.

Mr Vorster was getting the credit for trying to return to the true South African way of life, which Dr Malan and Dr Verwoerd had destroyed.

The United-Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Jacie Bassign, who was also at the meeting, said for years South Africa had lost one opportunity after another.

Dr Verwoerd had turned down an invitation to attend Ghana's independence celebrations because of apartheid. Even as late as ten years ago he was refusing offers to exchange diplomats with countries like Nigeria, Zambia and Botswana as they became independent.

Dr Verwoerd had taken South Africa out of the Commonwealth, although only Canada really opposed it. Even India and Nigeria would have accepted South Africa if it had been ready to take black diplomats.

And, while the rest of the world was freeing colonies and abolishing discrimination, South Africa was building up the most discriminatory system in the world.

He urged Mr Vorster to go to the United Nations and explain his policies if he really believed in them.

"We support the Government's attempt to dismantle apartheid," Mr Bassign said. "This is a country of diverse peoples and races and there can be no future without cooperation between black, white and brown."—DDR.
Non-Racial
MATANZIMA SPELS
OUT THE FUTURE
Matanzima invites exiles back

COTIMVABA — President Chief K. D. Matanzima told a weekend meeting that detente had been a feature of Transkei policies, that the territory's draft constitution would be published next month for everyone to see, and that his exiles could return after independence. He also hinted that there would be elections to the Presidium and at the fact that he would be the first President of the independent Transkei Republic.

Speaking at a farewell function for the Transkei's first diplomatic corps who left for Cape Town to resume work, he added: "Now that the last member of the Transkei's diplomatic corps who left for the Cape is returning, the full mission of the Transkei government will be restored to the territory."

The Transkei was invaded by the South African security forces on 4 September, the day after President Matanzima was re-elected. The invasion was said to be in response to the Transkei's announcement of independence from South Africa.

Matanzima, who has been occupying the Transkei since 1969, has declared his intention to declare the Transkei a one-party state. The Transkei's constitution will be based on the principles of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC).

Matanzima said that the Transkei would not be a republic but a constitutional monarchy. He added that the Transkei would not be a one-party state but would have a multiparty system.

"I am convinced that the Transkei will emerge as a strong and independent nation," Matanzima said. "The Transkei will be a beacon of hope for the African continent."
Proficient civil service a must for Transkei—Kaiser

UMTATA — Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in all developing countries a proficient civil service was the basis of a sound and progressive administration.

Chief Kaiser was conducting the official opening of a three-week course in leadership and management attended by 18 senior civil servants in the Transkei Government here.

He added that all governments depended on the running of the administration on a proficient civil service.

This depended to a great extent on a sound and pragmatic in-service training of the civil service leadership and the people who are charged with management.

"It has taken 12 years to reach the stage in which we find ourselves today. We have only one secretary of a department and several assistant secretaries," Chief Kaiser said.

"Personally, I regard this as a rather long time for people who have sufficient education to have filled these posts."

He said it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world if, top posts in the Transkei administration were filled by seconded officials.

"We expect the officials of the Republic to continue to assist us as has been done before, but the control posts in our administration have got to be filled by our own men."

He said under-developed free countries should be eye-openers for determining the structure of the civil service. Of the reasons for the downfall of a country, the most important was bribery and corruption, irresponsibility and lethargy.

In his own view, lack of national consciousness, dishonesty, insubordination, indulging in excessive drinking are the basic causes of the downfall of a government and should constitute part of the lessons that are given to you by your lecturers," Chief Kaiser said.

He urged them to take things seriously and apply themselves to work with diligence and dedication.

"With independence at your doorstep, all of you are charged with the responsibility of doing service in our country," he said. — DDB.
Former Boss envoys ribbed by Democrats

UMTATA — Two former Boss agents leave for sensitive diplomatic posts in London and Bonn this week as part of their training programme as members of the Transkei Government's foreign service.

They are the Rev. A. L. Socike and the Rev. M. V. D. Lila, both of whom left the employ of the Bureau for State Security for that of the Transkei Government earlier this year.

The homeland's Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, said yesterday: "One would have thought that our government would have avoided these people and chosen those who have not been tainted."

Mr. Socike, a Methodist minister, being posted for a year to the South African Embassy in London and Mr. Lila, who is joining the embassy in Bonn, are among the group of ten Transkeians who have completed a four-month diplomatic crash course in Pretoria.

Both Mr. Socike and Mr. Lila operated openly from the Boss office in Umtata. Among the trainee diplomats is a former Pan African Congress leader.

Mr. Teapo Letlaka, who is being posted to New York.

Others whose overseas postings were announced this week include Mr. M. N. Njikana, a former lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal, now destined for New York, and Mr. Diphwatshe Koyana, a Transkei advocate who goes to London with Mr. Socike.

Meanwhile, the leader of the reformist group in the Democratic Party, Mr. H. B. Nookazi, said the Transkeian diplomats to be posted overseas should know they would be there to hoodwink the world in giving the oppressive policy of the Republican Government credibility and respectability.

Mr. Nookazi attacked the correctness of the address by Mr. Letlaka at a farewell function for the black diplomats at Colmavaba.

"Mr. Letlaka is curiously putting on the cloak of his thought process when he justifies his dramatic surrender by saying, he is, now standing on Transkei soil in dignity for the first time in his life."

"The Transkei is moving from oppression to deportation where administration will be based on chieftainship."

He said blacks were still carrying the same passes despite the strong protest in 1960 which resulted in bloodshed and death. — DDR-DDC.
Matanzima’s appeal

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Chief Minister of Justice, George Matanzima, yesterday appealed to engineers and technicians to help train personnel and plan development of the homelands road system.

Speaking at a symposium here on road safety, he said the Transkei had a road network of 5,000 km, on which only 500 were of a standard in keeping with the homelands expansion plans.

Although the vehicles-to-inhabitants ratio was as low as one to 60, there had been 211 deaths and 921 serious accidents last year.

His government had launched intensive campaigns to tell pedestrians and drivers the principles of road safety, and had awarded cash prizes to drivers with long safety records. Rapid development would make the existing road system inadequate in the near future. — SAPA.
Chief in favour of chiefs

UMTATA — After independence in October, 1976, the Transkei Government would introduce compulsory education, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony near here, Chief Matanzima said it would be the responsibility of the tribal chiefs to ensure that the move was carried out.

"Contrary to beliefs of some people, the Transkei Government was not breaking down the chieftaincy system, he said.

"In the Transkei we will forever retain chieftainship. It must be respected in the Transkei if great things are to come."

The British Government in South Africa had tried since 1976 to destroy the system. "In 1952 the National Party Government gave chieftainship back to the royal houses — we are grateful for that," said Chief Matanzima. "We have observed that the life of any nation centres around the chiefs."

Chief Matanzima said the Whites should realise that the Black man had his own system of democracy, centred on the royal chiefs. These chiefs legislated for the people. Commoners did not make laws for the chiefs. — (Sapa.)
Transkei is well prepared — Vorster

STERKSTROOM — The responsibility for the relationship between the Transkei and SA rests on the shoulders of the people of the Eastern Cape, said the Prime Minister.

In his centenary address here on Saturday Mr. Vorster said: "There are those who call the independence of the Transkei an experiment, and to them I say the experiment will succeed for it is happening in a part of the country which is well prepared for its task.

"It was in these parts that Black and White first met, and I had to thrash out their particular difficulties in this country, and it was only fitting that people of the same area should have the chance to prove a solution could be found," he said.

"When I became Prime Minister, exactly nine years ago, I said I would dedicate myself to bring about better relations between Black and White in South Africa.

"Looking back, I can say that, in spite of what has been said and will be said, relations between the different groups have never been better in this country than now."

Mr. Vorster said it had not been necessary for Blacks to fight for independence, "it had been offered to them."

"We encouraged them to value what was their right, for it is every people's right to be independent."

Mr. Vorster said it was setting a pattern of development that would be an example of not only to the rest of Africa, but to the rest of the world.

"We are setting an example of independent states not prescending to each other in politics, but joined by economy to the advantage of all," Mr. Vorster said.

To make a success of the experiment, English and Afrikaans must come together, and work for the future, he said.

"We were thrown together, so we could learn to understand one another. We learned by fencing at times, it was easier to fight."

Mr. Vorster said: "What is past is over, what is coming is new."

"So let us face the future with courage, the Transkei people will lead the way."

"The Transkei experiment will succeed."
UMZIMKULU—The Transkei is planning a huge hydro-electric scheme to provide electricity for the expected industrial development, says the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Speaking at a public meeting yesterday, Chief Matanzima said the scheme would require all the rivers of the Transkei to be dammed. He did not say whether the scheme would begin before or after independence in October next year.

"Interest shown by overseas industrialists in the Transkei is immeasurable. The Development Corporation is unable to cope with all the applications it has received from industrialists to establish industries in the Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima said the Transkei was assured of a future of political and economic stability and the people need have no fears.

The Transkei's high rainfall and agricultural potential were equal to that of any other country in the world, and therefore could face the flood crisis at present affecting the rest of the world.

"Of course, the Transkei will be independent, with all its neighbours, including South Africa, "

Chief Matanzima also announced that the Transkei Government would grant old-age pensions of R30 for all men over 65 and women over 60, irrespective of their earnings.

"UNSCRUPULOUS"

"We have found that different categories of pension pay, made it possible for certain unscrupulous officials to help themselves," he said.

Chief Matanzima said independence would not affect relations between his people and the people of the Republic of South Africa. Border posts would be established at Umzimkulu, on the Natal border, and Kiel Bridge on the Cape border.

"On attainment of our independence, we will have nothing to do with the references books of South Africa. We will have identity cards to signify that we are respectable citizens of a free country.

The Transkei would be a "progress valley," Chief Matanzima said. The people of the Transkei had never been party to apartheid and had never condoned the practice.

"This has been the philosophy of the colonial power. We want to be a free nation," he said. 

(Sap)
Transkei ‘needs Whites’

OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UMTATA — Transkeians were conscious of their limitations and would need the know-how of the White man for years to come.

This was said here today by the Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Natesa Matanzima, when he opened the congress of the Transkeian Territorial Civic Association, a once-powerful association of White traders in the Transkei, which is now likely to change its constitution and become a multiracial body during the two-day congress.

Chief Matanzima reiterated his earlier assurance that the Transkei would be a multiracial state after independence.

'This is a world in independence—the White man needs the Black man and vice versa. But I must emphasise that the basis of this interdependence must rest on mutual respect for the individual as a person as well as his culture and traditions.'

Chief Matanzima said that lessons learnt when people were granted their independence, when they were not thoroughly prepared for it, were still fresh in the mind.
300 HELD IN FIGHTING CLAMPDOWN

Umtata — More than 300 tribesmen were arrested at the beginning of the month during a three-day police operation to clamp down on faction fights and stock theft in Eastern Pondoland.

The deputy commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major E. Cwele, said the operation took tribesmen by surprise.


Major Cwele said nine tribesmen were killed as a result of faction fights and many injured. He said 22 arrests were made at Mzikaba location, 18 at Gqowana location, 18 at Lutshaya location and 17 tribesmen arrested for being found in possession of home-made firearms.

Major Cwele said at a kraal at Mzikaba, police found a tribesman making firearms.

Stock was found hidden in valleys and gorges in the Tabankulu district. Tribesmen arrested were paraded in lorries to the charge offices.

Faction fights will be a thing of the past in the Transkei, said Major Cwele. He said there was a police mobile squad stationed at Tabankulu and Lusikisiki especially to clamp down on faction fights and stock theft in Eastern Pondoland.
Transkei
society ‘open to all’

Own Correspondent
UNITASA — The all-
White Transkeian Terr-
itories Civic Associa-
tion unanimously
agreed yesterday to
open its membership
to all races.

The move was adopted
despite the reported
disapproval of the Min-
ister of Bantu Administra-
tion and Development, Mr M. C.
Botha. According to a de-
legate, Mr. J. Geyer, of
Cofimvaba, Mr. Botha
was “completely against”
the association becoming
multiracial.

The 30-year-old associa-
tion was at one time one
of the most powerful
bodies and pressure
groups in the Transkei.
But when the Government
began implementing its
Bantustan policies, the
White traders were the
first to come under the
ax.

The move to go multi-
racial is seen as a last-
ditch attempt to save the
ailing association. Some
Black businessmen at-
tended yesterday’s meet-
ing.
A home for all—Kaiser

[Image] Dispatch

UMTATA — The Transkei would accommodate everybody who wished to make it his home, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said here yesterday.

Addressing the annual congress of the Transkeian Territories Civic Association, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei was inhabited by white and Coloured people, as well as by numerous tribes and each had their own traditions.

"We shall need the knowledge and know-how of the white man for many years to come," he said.

"This is a world of interdependence and the basis of this interdependence must be a mutual respect for the individual, as a person, as well as for his culture and traditions."

"Chief Matanzima: said the draft constitution for the Transkei would be published before independence to afford the people an opportunity to examine it and to offer their criticisms and comments. It would contain the provision for discrimination on the grounds of race or colour."

Chief Matanzima said he was dealing with a subject which was "worrying his listeners, perhaps mildly."

"It is not necessary to recall the horrors and bloodshed currently taking place in certain countries which have set themselves the goal of independence," he said.

But the Transkei had planned carefully to avoid chaos. Independence in the Transkei would be peaceful and orderly. Chief Matanzima said he was not ashamed to say that no effort had been spared by the Government of the Republic to assist the Transkei Government both financially and in the provision of seconded officials with expert knowledge in their various fields.

The Transkei was being helped towards nationhood by the training of its diplomatic staff and defence force instructors and the construction of an international airport, building complexes and a residential palace for the future state president.

The first move of the Civic Association after hearing the Chief Minister was to open its doors to black membership.

"It would be farcical for this association to keep itself for white membership," said Mr. H. Mather, of Umtata.

The association's constitution was amended to allow for membership to be opened to "all Transkeians residing or having an interest in the Transkei."

A great deal of time was taken up discussing Transkei roads and the telephone service.

The area manager of the post office, Mr. C. G. Maree, told members of the Civic Association that the bottlenecks were being cleared and improvements made in the provision of telephone services once the Umtata
Films for Transkei consuls

NEW YORK. — The new information consul from the Transkei attended their first social function here last night by previewing three South African films, each chosen by 20 American media representatives.

Mr. F. T. Matshaba and Mr. J. D. Savula were introduced to newspaper and television reporters by the South African director of information in New York, Mr. Barney du Plessis.

Among South African diplomats at the function in the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer preview theatre were the new consul general Mr. S. S. Stock and information councillor Mr. Carol Nott.

The new films included an Emil Nofal production, "Vision of Gold," which runs for 15 minutes. The longest production among them is "Land of Promise," a 27-minute general view of life in South Africa with a Government explanation of apartheid.

Most viewers were interested in the 14-minute-long production on South Africa's defence of the Cape town area entitled "Lifeline". The films, Mr. Stock said, were among 182 available for free loan from the consul. The information section had to reach 40 million American viewers this year after attaining an estimated figure of 22 million during 1974. — EPA.
Confusion over St. Johns inquiry

OWN CORRESPONDENT
PORT ST. JOHNS — Nobody is very certain what the Grey Commission, due to hear evidence in Port St. Johns today, hopes to achieve.

Mr. P. A. G. Grey, a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria, has been appointed a one-man commission to investigate the police action in Port St. Johns earlier last year.

But there is little reason to believe any weight was attached to the evidence amassed by that commission.

It was revealed in Parliament this year that a select committee to work on homeland borders had not been given any reconsideration by the commission. They had not even been able to see its notes.

Since then it has been made known that Port St. Johns will be incorporated into the Transkei and White residents have resigned themselves to the fact.

At first they drew up a memorandum, suggesting the town be zoned White for 10 years and a White magistrate and police force be seconded to administer the small enclave at the mouth of the Umzimvubu River.

But there has been nothing but silence on that issue, and most of the farmers and pensioners living in Port St. Johns have decided — in the absence of any firm assurance — they want to be paid out immediately.

All townfolk say today zoning is hardly an issue at this stage, independent newspaper for the Transkei next October and they presume Port St. Johns will have become part of it by then.

A meeting called by the mayor last month decided, on a memorandum they would submit to the Grey Commission today.

"We signed 109 of the 240 categories," they objected to any zoning, they said. The whole place should be declared a released area immediately and property owners paid out without delay.

But deep down few of them really want to leave their "African" paradise. Many — even at this stage — would be willing to stay and keep the town going, given firm assurances

"As the mayor, Mr. Mike Richards, says: The whole country is going multi-racial sooner or later. We would like to stay and come-to-terms with it here — in a place we know."

But all hope from the Government is gashed with letters written over the past years, reiterating that Port St. Johns would never go Black."
XDC criticised

BUTTERWORTH — Butterworth Town Council was frustrated, said the outgoing Mayor, Dr. C. J. Ries, by the lack of planning and co-operation of the Xinhua Development Corporation.

"Delivering his Mayoral Minute" before standing down for the election of a new mayor, Dr. Ries said the council was working under difficult and frustrating conditions.

"They have their hands tied," he said, "and they no longer have authority."

Dr. Ries criticised the planning of Butterworth Extension 6, where people were already living, although there were no essential services. Where buildings were still being put up, bricks were scattered on the pavement.

The sitting of high-tension wires on what was to become a township "is a development in the wrong direction," and Dr. Ries complained that the municipality was not consulted or informed about industrial development.

The municipal offices, he said, were becoming inadequate, but negotiations with the XDC for a new civic centre, which had been on the go for more than a year, had progressed little.
St Johns votes for black zoning

PORT ST JOHNS — The 150 people who crammed the town hall here yesterday voted to a man by show of hands that they wanted Port St Johns zoned black.

They had come hoping for reassuring news from the Grey Commission, which visited Port St John's to hear residents views on zoning. With the chairman of the adjustments committee, Mr P. A. G. Grey, was the chairman of the adjustments committee, Mr Roos de Wet.

Residents had three choices, Mr Grey told them. Their town could remain an exclusively white area, with the depressed state of business, or it could be divided into black and white zones like Umata.

The third possibility was that it be zoned black altogether. Everyone who had sent written statements in advance had wanted this and the meeting voted unanimously for it.

It accepted, Mr Grey told them, a proclamation would be published and Port St Johns would immediately become a released area. It would probably take at least four months and properties could then be offered for sale to black Transkeians, the XDG or the Bantu Trust.

Many wanted Port St Johns to be bought out at once, he said, so that those who wanted to get out could leave. But funds were limited and the Government would not be able to satisfy everyone. It would have to resort to priorities like age and illness.

Residents had been given assurances at the highest level that the Republican Government was not going to leave its citizens in the lurch. The door would be left open to them, after independence, for the Bantu Trust to take over their properties.

But Mr Grey could not tell people what was going to happen to zoning after independence. Nor was he able to tell the Rev C. Bacon why it was not possible to open the town for anyone to buy without zoning it at all.

Mr M. Richards, the mayor, suggested a Parliamentary white paper to guarantee residents' rights and said: "We've had ministerial promises before. There is no reason to believe they won't turn round and tell us we're in a foreign country and no money is available.

"We want a little more than a promise by an individual.

"The Republican Government is giving away something that doesn't belong to it. We demand the Government buy us our first — before independence."

In any case, Mr Richards said, the future was in the hands of the Transkei Government. What would happen, he asked, if it said only Transkei citizens could own land and the South African Government did not have the money to buy out properties?

Mr De Wet answered questions about payment of compensation which he said, had always been a little more than the market value. Values to be used would be the ones prevailing before December, 1973, when rumours that Port St Johns would go black.

The Rev A. Naude asked if people would be compensated for the cost of moving their furniture and farm implements. It would cost R1 500 or more.

"In the government department you have to have a policy," Mr De Wet told him. "With a policy you will find some people benefit and others do not.

"If we were to change the policy and pay you out for furniture removal now it would be grossly unfair to the others who have had to bear the cost themselves."

— DDR.
FORGOTTEN TOWN IS SCEPTICAL

Mercury Reporter

PORT ST. JOHNS — The Mayor of Port St. Johns, Mr. Mike Richards, has called on the Government to explain in a Parliamentary White Paper how it intends to entrench the security of the town's Whites.

Speaking before Mr. P. A. G. Grey's one-man commission which sat here yesterday, Mr. Richards said that once the Transkei was independent Port St. Johns would be forgotten.

He said: "We have had Ministerial assurances before that our future is secure."

"But what happens if two years after independence the South African Government says it has no money to pay for our properties?"

"Or what happens if Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima says that Whites can only own land if they are citizens of the Transkei?"

"We want a White Paper in Parliament. Because once we are in the Transkei we are forgotten."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Richards said he believed Port St. Johns' Whites were going to "fall between two stools."

"The Government says it will give us no assurances on our future if we become citizens of the Transkei."

"But I am sure that Chief Matanzima will say we have to become Transkei citizens if we wish to retain ownership of our land."

"What is going to happen then? As Transkei citizens we can't sell the land to the South African Government. But as South African citizens we can't own it."

"Everybody is avoiding the fact that South Africa is going to give us away, when they don't even own us," Mr. Richards said.

Earlier he had told Mr. Grey that Port St. Johns was "very sceptical" about promises and assurances.

"Our future is in Matanzima's hands. We can't even speculate. We are discussing a sunrise," Mr. Richards said.

Speaking about tourism — the town's biggest source of income — Mr. Richards said it had fallen off tremendously with uncertainty about the future of Port St. Johns.

"We all like to feel we are very multi-racial, but most of our visitors are from the Transvaal and the Free State."

"A few Black families will ruin our holiday resort. Already our bookings are falling off."

"There was tremendous prosperity here and if we had been left alone we would have been on top of the world," Mr. Richards said.

Mr. Grey said his commission would "probably submit a separate report on tourism."

He could give no indication of what the policy on tourism would be after independence."
"That is a matter for the Government," Mr. Grey said.

About 250 residents had gathered in the town hall to give evidence before the Commission.

Mr. Grey, a senior official from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, told the meeting they had three courses of action. They could continue completely and as at present; they could zone the town into White and Black areas; or they could be zoned Black.

They decided to ask the Government to zone the town Black.
The Transkei has one year to go to independence.

JOHN PLATTER, United Press

International's representative in South Africa, interviewed the Prime Minister, Kasper Matanzima, for the UPI Television network.

'IN A YEAR'S time the Transkei will be an independent nation in Southern Africa. Do you think you are going to be able to convince the world that you are really independent?'

The outside world will be convinced. It is our constitution that will speak for us.

1. Are you going to apply for United Nations and Organisation of African Unity membership?

We will certainly apply for membership of the UN and we shall present our constitution which will reflect the true position on our sovereignty.

If countries such as Malawi and Zambia, that were part of the Rhodesia, could become members of the UN when they broke up the Federation and started their independence, why can't we? The Transkei was a colony of Great Britain and it was not our liking that it became part of the Union of South Africa in 1910. We were never consulted about it but if we had had our choice we would have been independent in 1910.

2. What of OAU membership?

We shall apply.

3. How confident are you about being accepted at the OAU and the UN?

There is no reason why I should be pessimistic about our acceptance. It is a matter of the countries recognising the principle of universality.

Wouldn't it perhaps be wiser, from your point of view, not to risk the snub of a rejection and simply proceed with extending bilateral relations with countries like Germany and Britain and so on?

No, we can't. We must catch the bull by the horns. Yes!

4. The extent to which you will be economically dependent on Pretoria would seem to indicate that you may be limited in your political freedom — or is that an incorrect assessment?

Well, there are so many sovereign countries in Southern Africa that are economically dependent on the Republic. Lesotho is dependent on South Africa and so is Swaziland and so is Botswana and so is Malawi. We shall not be the first.

5. Do you mind being dependent in this way? Do you feel that your own policies are compatible with Pretoria?

Not at all. Our policies will not align themselves with Pretoria.

6. How are you going to differ?

We are going to have a non-racial state in the Transkei. All people equal without any discrimination whatsoever.

7. But you have said you are going to allow White schools to continue to be solely White?

No, but independent schools — those schools which are independent of the government. We will have no right to interfere with them. But in so far as government schools are concerned, they will be open to all races.

8. Your detractors would say that by abandoning the solidarity among the eight homeland leaders in deciding not to apply for independence, you have broken ranks.

What solidarity are you talking about? We never had solidarity with the rest of the Black Africans. We started a self-governing state in 1969 — long before the others thought of doing it. We've never aligned ourselves with them so far as our progressive political situation is concerned.

9. But there was a time, I think in 1973, when all eight homeland leaders decided they would not apply for independence. They would wait.

We never said that.

10. You didn't say that?

We never said that. We said it would depend on the circumstances of each country.

11. There is another accusation made against you, from Black Africa, that because you are cooperating in a sense with Pretoria, that you are a puppet of Mr Vorster. What do you say to that?

Well, I smile at that accusation. It's been going on for years. Now, my political conviction is that nobody is going to tell me that he has got a monopoly of wisdom and to tell me to toe his line.
You are not satisfied yet with the borders of the Transkei?

That is correct.

Why have you then accepted independence ahead of an agreement for your total claims in land?

Why should I not? We want to be free and will continue to press for the land.

How confident are you that you will get your wishes?

We leave that to posterity.

If the Transkei becomes independent, as it is going to next October, and the policy of separate racial development therefore enters its final stages because different states are going their different ways, do you think the fate and the future of Blacks within White South Africa will be eased?

I wouldn't like the Transkei situation to be muddled up with the rest of Black South Africa. I would ask you to confine yourself to the Transkeian situation. We are in a process of decolonisation like any other country that wants to get off from imperial control.

One of your colleagues, Chief Cetshwayo Buthelezi of KwaZulu, says that unless the SA Government accepts the alternative to separate development, i.e., a federation, that there is going to be a lot of violence, a lot of unrest and civil disobedience perhaps. Would you agree with that?

No, I would not like to comment on that at all. It's my colleague. I would not like to comment on this...

You obviously disagree with him though.

No, I would not like to comment at all.

What is going to be the main economic support for your independence? At the moment, I think you have a budget of R96-million — about 85 per cent of that is supplied by the Republic.

When you consider the customs and excise duties and many indirect taxes that are paid to the Republic, you will find that the money which is being allocated to us by the Republican Government almost compensates for all indirect taxation which should have been paid direct to the Transkeian Government.

What are your personal relationships like with Mr Vorster? Are you absolutely confident that he is sincere in making your independence total and real?

I respect the Prime Minister of South Africa. He is a great, honest and dedicated man and I am certain that his honesty will never change. He will give the Transkei sovereignty.
EAST LONDON — The appointment of school principals in the Transkei was based on merit and not on the colour of the applicants, the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, said in an interview yesterday.

He was replying to a question whether he would follow the policy adopted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Chief Cedric Phatudi, that white school principals should be replaced by blacks.

"We need teachers with qualifications, irrespective of the colour of their skins. Merit is our yardstick. It will be foolish to say whites must go or be replaced by blacks. We want them in our society not as masters but as members of our society," Mr Jonas said.

Mr Jonas said as much as possible teachers should get posts as principals if they were qualified. No whites would be 'replaced' by blacks unless they decided to leave teaching in the Transkei.

"Most of the whites in technical and vocational schools had the knowledge and are irreplaceable. There are whites in two schools in the Idutywa district seeing under black principals," he added. — DDR
Judging by their imposing educational and professional achievements, the Transkeian diplomats and information officers who this month, with their wives and families, were posted out to South African embassies and information offices in Washington, Bonn, London and Paris after a three-months training course in Pretoria, should make a favourable impression in world diplomatic circles.

All five Foreign Affairs and six information officers, who will form the core of the semi-independent Transkei’s new departments of Foreign Affairs and of Information, are university graduates, and most of them have additional qualifications as well. They include three Methodist clergymen, two attorneys, a high school principal, three inspectors of schools, and a welfare officer.

One of the best qualified, Professor M. Njane — who was associate Professor of Sociology at California State University when the touring Transkeian leader, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, invited him to return to his home country — could become the territory’s future Ambassador in Pretoria.

The director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Babb, offered the Transkeians a comprehensive course to prepare them for diplomatic service. They were briefed on such matters as diplomacy, the formulation of foreign policy, political science and international relations, finance, personnel management, protocol and etiquette. The men were also schooled in the writing of reports, public speaking, and television appearances.

The Transkeian information officers joined the group of South Africans in the training school of South Africa’s Department of Information, under Dr Egges Mulder.

The primary aim of the course was to give them an insight into the basic function and objectives of a State Department of Information, it also aimed at expanding their knowledge of all aspects of society in the Transkei and in South Africa as a whole, and gave them an insight into the wide selection of information sources available in this country, ranging from official publications to the publications of such bodies as the Africa Institute, the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra), and the Institute of Race Relations, specialised libraries and the information offices of the various political parties. The officials also acquainted themselves with the most effective techniques of communicating their acquired knowledge through personal contact, the Press, and audio-visual media.

Both training groups attended lectures presented by experts in various fields. Their programme included visits to universities, factories, newspapers, radio and television studios, and other places of interest. In Pretoria their wives joined them for a short course in diplomacy and etiquette.

The men then returned to the Transkei for a short orientation visit before being posted abroad for stints ranging from eight months to a year.

One of the diplomats, ex-attorney Mr Tsopo Letlaka, saw the Transkeians’ role as representatives of an independent-to-be country pledged to the policy of “non-racialism.” “We shall seek diplomatic links with the entire world”, he told pressmen, “and try to assist in the maintenance of world peace. We will obviously maintain links with South Africa, but it is not our job to try to enforce policies on other countries.”
By DAVID PINCUS

HAGGIE RAND and Wispeco Holdings have combined to establish two factories at Butterworth in the Transkei.

The two factories, housed in one building leased from the Xhosa Development Corporation, due to be opened officially on October 3, are Transkei Wire Industries, which is a subsidiary of Wire Industries (jointly owned by Haggie Rand and Wispeco Holdings), and Wispeco Butterworth, a wholly owned subsidiary of Wispeco Holdings.

Production

Each of the factories has been equipped with plant and machinery worth about R1500 000. Planned initial production of the two factories, combined, is R600 000 a year, growing to about R1 million a year by 1980.

Transkei Wire Industries will, as the name suggests, specialise in making wire products, such as nails, various types of fencing wire, copper-coated wire, armature, binding wire, rivets and staples.

When operating at full capacity, the factory will produce 1 200t of wire products a year.

Product

Wispeco Butterworth will make the full range of products made by the parent company's subsidiary, Critall. Hope-Wispeco will make steel windows and doors, pressed metal door frames, burglar bars and aluminium doors and windows. To name a few...

Wispeco Butterworth's sales and administration will be handled by Critall. Hope-Wispeco's offices in East London.

Initial capacity for this factory will be about 150t of products a year, growing eventually to 600t a year.
Matanzima call on Transkei economy

The Argus Political Correspondent

SOME people feared the idea of a new independent state within South Africa's borders, but the people of the Transkei were looking forward to the prospect of ruling their own country. Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, said in Cape Town last night.

Chief Matanzima was speaking at the opening of a permanent Cape Town showroom for a mohair weaving factory in the Transkei, one of the undertakings controlled by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

He told those who had doubts about whether the Transkei could ever achieve economic independence, to take stock of what the territory had to offer.

POTENTIAL

He was confident the Transkei had a potential which could be exploited to the point of self-sufficiency.

While the country did not have natural resources such as coal, it had a tremendous agricultural potential which could be developed for the good of the Transkei as well as the rest of South Africa.

The territory did not have big sophisticated cities, but it was making progress in this direction.

With the goodwill of the Whites, the sympathetic assistance of the South African Government and faith in the future, much could be achieved.

AT the opening of a showroom for Transkei mohair products in Cape Town last night were (from left) Mr. P. Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mrs. H. D. Lyons, manageress of the factory near Umtata, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and Mr. P. K. Hoogendyk, chairman of the board of directors of the XDC.
EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation, Sappi Ltd. and the Hans Merensky Foundation, with the XDC, plan to develop further the wood industry in the Transkei.

Stuttkor’s other activities include sawmills at Butterworth, Cofimvaba, Bizana and Stutterheim.

At Stutterheim there is also a factory making doors, mosaic floor covering and furniture from indigenous hard woods such as blackwood, sinkwood and yellowwood — which is now South Africa’s national tree.

The new directors of Stuttkor are Messrs F. S. J. Maritz, Franz Meisenholl, and A. D. Liefeldt (representing the XDC); J. E. Henderson and R. F. Day (representing Sappi); J. B. C. Roets and N. J. Morris (representing the Hans Merensky Foundation); W. R. M. Kullin and R. H. Addison (representing Hults); P. A. Becker and K. Braun (representing certain minority shareholders).

— BUSINESS EDITOR
Inquiry into school unrest

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr. A. Jonas, has appointed a four-man commission to probe into the cause of unrest at Blythswood Institution near Ngumakwe, where boys went on the rampage and caused damage to the building at the weekend.

"We have reviewed the report from the principal, but we must get information from the boys. We have to weigh the facts and try to prevent future riots," Mr. Jonas said yesterday. — DDR
Own Correspondent

Umzinto — The Transkeian Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview that his claim that the Ciskei Government had threatened him and his Ministers with violence were being investigated.

He first mentioned the threats when he opened a special, short session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister was giving a brief account of his meetings with the people of Herschel and Glen Grey areas which are to be excised from the Ciskei and added to the Transkei, when he mentioned the threats.

CONFIRMED

He said the meetings were well attended "despite continual efforts on the part of the Ciskeian Government to intimidate me and my Ministers by threats of violence."

Chief Matanzima said he could not elaborate on the threats as the matter was under investigation. He did however, confirm that threats of violence had been made by the Ciskei Government.

This is expected to add fuel to the already rapidly deteriorating relations between Chief Matanzima's government and the Ciskei's hard-pressed ruling party.

The Chief Minister also announced in the Assembly that the Transkei's takeover of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey — more than half the Ciskei's territory — would take place "within a matter of weeks."

The timing of the takeover is sure to compl-
Matanzima ‘threatened’

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said in Umtata yesterday he and his Ministers had been threatened with violence while touring the Ciskei districts to be incorporated in the Transkei.

Addressing the Legislative Assembly, the Transkei Chief Minister said the threats had come from the Ciskei Government “or its representatives.”

The Glen Grey and Herschel districts would be transferred from Ciskei to Transkei ‘shortly,’ the Paramount Chief said.

White Papers proposing construction of Transkei water supply and hydroelectric schemes at a total cost of R15.5-million, starting next year, were tabled in the Assembly by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Z. M. Mabandla.

The schemes entail building a R1-million dam and two hydro-electric installations in the Umtata district and a R5.1-million water supply scheme in the Transkei district. — Saps
Transkei pupils cut power, then walk out

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — About 500 pupils from Blytheswood Institution near Ngamakwe staged a walkout yesterday morning after cutting off the power supply to the school.

Boys at this co-educational Transkei school first went on the rampage three weeks ago after complaining their food smelt of oil. At the time they cut off power, broke windows and forced entry into the girls' hostels.

Police were called after teacher.

some pupils assaulted a

The striking pupils now include girls.

It is not known why the pupils staged this latest strike.

A spokesman at the institution refused to comment. He said the four-man inquiry appointed by the Minister of Education, Mr. A. Jonas, was now at the situation.

the institution handling

Mr. Jonas could not be contacted for comment yesterday.
UMTATA — Political ideologies had begun to cost the Transkei more than it could afford, the Leader of the Opposition in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr. K. M. N. Guzana, said yesterday.

"Millions of rand were having to be spent on a cosmetic exercise — on dressing up “this bride of independence”," Mr. Guzana said.

He was speaking during the committee stage of a bill to allocate another R14 200 000 to the Transkei, bringing the total budget this year to more than R110 million.

"More than half of the additional money is to come from the South African Government."

"The greatest amount of the part appropriation — R7 500 000 — goes to the Department of Roads and Works, most of which will be spent on a prestige building programme in Umtata."

"Five new Ministerial houses were to be built, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, announced, at an average cost of R217 000 each."

"The new Government office block was to cost R13 700 000 and border posts would have to be put up at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu."

"More than R2 million goes for increasing pensions and agriculture gets R3 500 000 for extensions to the tea factory at Magwa, for development of the Neora irrigation scheme near Collymba and for starting the Umtata Dam project."

"R313 000 was voted to pay for the Transkei diplomats now being trained in South African Embassies abroad, one of the luxuries of independence, as Mr. Guzana called it."

"The expense the Government is going to face in maintaining a foreign service is completely unjustified at this stage," he said.

"The Transkei should first of all consolidate itself politically and economically before needing outside its borders. Countries which receive handouts are not economically independent."

"The more than R2 600 000 to be spent on Ministerial houses and the R313 000 for Government officials should be spent more productively on providing work for the people, he argued."
Botha opens R1m plant at Butterworth

By REG WILLIAMS

Daily Dispatch Business Editor

Trankei's agriculture, he said, with adjustments to its traditional methods. Progress had been made in education, with a large number of Xhosas studying at universities and colleges, who would be able to staff factories and make efficient in the field of education, finance, government, industry and wherever there were people with academic qualifications who could offer services.

Congratulating Wispeco and Haggie Rand, Mr Botha said they were some of many undertakings which had shown their confidence in the policy of home-grown development, and specifically their confidence in the future of one independent Trankei.

There are still people who say they do not believe the agency system could be successful, and while they are preaching their disbelief, others are proceeding with the erection of factories and are already starting to reap the fruits.

As a result of the general economic situation, it is possible that there is, at the moment, a slight delay in the implementation of the industrial development programme in the homelands.

But there are already indications of regret that they did not proceed with planning and establishment of an industry in a homeland while there was the opportunity to do so.

Industrialists must also bear in mind that industrial development is not an unlimited extent, although the Xhosa has continued with the planning of an additional industrial area in Butterworth, where industries are already being established.

"In the meantime, attention is also being given to the planning of Umata. Prospective industrialists in Butterworth will therefore have to decide quickly whether they intend to make use of the chance to establish factories here under favourable concessions in a growth point situated conveniently in respect of the Trankei market and also of East London and its harbour."

Mr Botha said that apart from agency factories in Umata, Engcoco, Singua and Mqiyel, the Corporation had already signed 19 agreements with 17 white agents. "It takes little imagination to realize that the development started here will have an effect outside this industrial area — increasing rail, transport, post and telecommunication, commerce, services and others." Mr Botha said that the development and changes at Butterworth would hopefully soon take place in other areas in the Trankei.

Mr Botha said the blacks in the Trankei and other homelands in the Republic had shown little progress in industrial development and only four loans to Xhosas were made for "small industries". These loans represented only 0.17 per cent of the total loans made to commerce.

"There are several reasons for this. Production processes are usually highly technical and one can say that the Xhosa to date have had little opportunity for technical and management training. They also do not have marketing experience. "One of the stipulations of an agreement with a white agent in a homeland is that he trains Bhuto people in his trade and that he specifically trains a black man to take that trade. "White entrepreneurs in the Trankei have to do this. This is something to be proud of and the leaders of the Trankei and other homelands should take note of this and encourage a pride in working among their people."

Welcoming the guests, the vice-chairman and chief executive of Haggie Rand, Mr Ian Haggie, said he was delighted when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima visited one of his factories on the Reef about six years ago and expressed a wish that his firm would set up a factory in the Trankei. "Well, here we are," he said.

Mr Haggie said it was to be hoped the Southern Africa community could be developed — "the getting together of the several states south of the equator. "Such a concept will not only help South Africa develop on an industrial basis, but help to bridge the differences that have grown between us over the years."

In the absence of Paramount Chief Matanzima, the Justice for the Trankei, Chief George Matanzima, thanked Haggie Rand and Wispeco. He said that by opening the factory in Butterworth, the two companies showed faith in the political and economic stability of the Trankei.

"For many years the people of the Trankei have had to rely for their wire nails, barbed wire and similar requirements on imports from afar, with a resulting high price — a price often too high for the ordinary man to afford."

"Now they no longer need rely on imports and, I believe, profits will be lower. But lower prices is not the only benefit. There are now more job opportunities, which will raise the standard of living, reduce the unemployment and deal another blow to the crime rate. And I am particularly happy to learn that the factory has the intention to train its employees in technical skills as well as in administrative work."

Chief George Matanzima, Trankei's Minister of Justice, and Mr S. Haggie, deputy chairman and chief executive of Haggie Rand Ltd, at the opening of the Wispeco factory at Butterworth yesterday.

A general view inside the Wispeco factory which was opened yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.
UMTATA. — Another information attaché had been appointed to the Transkeian trained Foreign Service Corps, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K D Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He is Mr Ashton Dunlop, former urban representative of the Ciskeian Government in Cape Town and present president of the South African African Cricket Board. — Sapa
Industries galore!

PETER SCHIRMER

"For the past two years we have been taking a close look at the situation in the Ciskei and Dimbaza has been declared a growth point. We have made provision for 40 industries at Dimbaza and 7 of these are already in production—we've just called for tenders for 450 houses there and the Corporation itself is going to play a very active role in Ciskeian development." So far the Corporation's operations in the Ciskei have concentrated on agricultural development. Mr Maritz claims with some pride that "we've achieved full production. Output has been pushed up from an annual income of R72 a morgen to a staggering R3 000 a morgen in some cases, and an average of R2 000 a morgen annually. "We're now looking at cattle-breeding schemes and hope to expand our agricultural activities in the Transkei," he adds.

Certainly some form of agricultural improvement is called for in the Transkei where erosion is still rife and livestock browsers with an apparent lack of scientific control.

"We realize that there's a lot to do, but we also know that if agriculture does not keep pace with the industrial development neither the Transkei nor the Ciskei will be economically self-supporting."

AT LEAST 20 European companies are considering opening factories in the Transkei after the recent overseas visits of Paramount Chief Kaber Matamula and the Manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr Franco Maritz.

Though probably only half of these will eventually build plants in the Transkei, the homeland — scheduled for independence in a year — expects an injection of R40 million in industrial investment in the next two years.

Two major Italian textiles companies — Barufo Zegna, biggest synthetic-yarn spinning group in Europe and Guad Bertrand, producer of natural yarn — are already building factories at Butterworth under the aegis of the XDC.

Buchaway, South African domestic giant, plans a metalpressing and enamelling plant which will involve an initial outlay of R20 million, but will probably eventually develop into a R10-million undertaking, according to Mr Maritz.

When 20 White agencies, the Transkei is clear leader of homeland industrial development — most of which is concentrated in the Butterworth area.

Development in Butterworth has been so great that we are already planning a huge 400-hectare industrial area and a new growth point at Idutywa, about 40 km from Butterworth, in the Transkei," Mr Maritz says.

The Italian textile firms alone will be investing something in the vicinity of R40 million for the first phase of their development, but this will reach the R15-million mark in later stages when they expect to employ something like 4,000 people and start exporting textiles — reversing the current trend of our imports of R3-million annually from Italy.

Lesser developments are taking place in Umtata, the Transkei capital, where some 2,000 people are employed in textiles.

About 50 per cent of all the labour employed as a result of industrial development in the Transkei is involved in textiles.

Although the emphasis has been mainly on the development of the Transkei, Mr Maritz stresses that the XDC is making good progress in the Ciskei too.
TEMBU KING MARRIES HIS No. 1 WIFE

UMTATA—The King of the Tembu nation was formally married by tribal custom yesterday in a ceremony not seen here for 70 years.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyobo Mtitrarra (47), head of the Sinister branch of the Tembu royal family and therefore King of the Tembus, also deputy leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, married his wife of 15 years, the former Miss Beatrice Njokweni (36), daughter of Chief Njokweni of Peddie who is chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Although the couple have been married 15 years and have a 10-year-old son, the marriage had not been recognised by the tribe. The ceremony served to name Miss Njokweni as the great wife—the chief has three others—and their son as heir apparent.

The previous royal wedding in Tembland took place 70 years ago when Paramount Chief Sabata’s great-grandfather, Ngangeliwwe, married.

Thousands of guests came to the wedding 50km from Umtata at the king’s home Bumbane. They were from Cape Town, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London and Tembland, and included the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, a son of the right-hand house of the Tembu royal family, Paramount Chief Totor Ndumiso of western Pondoland, Chief Godfrey Mabanda of Tsolo, Dr. Peter Becker, the author, and Mr. A. Louw, chairman of gold mining company.

**INTRODUCED**

In this ceremony, called indudo, the great wife was introduced to the tribal elders.

Presenting the great wife, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said the ceremony was witness that the Tembu nation had not lost belief in tribal customs and traditions.

"I am reluctant to praise the ministers of religion present for advocating that men only take one wife, I have a fervent hope that when independence comes, this belief of theirs will be corrected," Chief Matanzima said.

All tribes were recognised and distinguished, by their customs and traditions. The distinguishing tradition of the Tembus was that they played the important role of promoting peace and stability, economically and politically, in the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said that the extinction of royal houses and the chieftancy system in Africa had resulted in chaos and confusion and the peoples of the continent.

**ROYALTY**

"This will not happen in the Transkei. Royalty is the basis of our political life. There will never be quarrels between the tribes of the Transkei because royalty is so interrelated."

The ceremony was climax when the great wife entered the cattle kraal and plunged a spear into the dung floor, and simultaneously shouting the words “This is my kraal” she stalked a claim to her son’s right as heir apparent.

By tribal custom this was the only time in her life when she, as a woman, would be allowed to enter the cattle kraal. The belief is that a woman’s presence among the cattle will cause a bad spell or curse to fall on her husband’s stock.

The marriage was then consecrated by all the ministers of religion present.

Ten large oxen were slaughtered by severing their spinal cords and prepared for the feasting which will go on over the weekend.

The formalities over, boys and girls sang and danced before the royal couple and their guests as the wedding feast began. — (SAPA)
Cows, sheep and goats still prove hazards to the unwary motorist. Great red eroded dongas still slash the green, rolling countryside dotted with mud-and-thatch hillside villages. Files of Xhosa women still stride across the skyline with bundles of wood and paraffin tins filled with water on their heads like timeless pictures from a travel calendar.

With full independence set for next October, it is only in Umtata and Butterworth that any great Transkeian change in the past decade is immediately apparent.

In the capital-to-be, swish new buildings have replaced the old country town tapistry of offices, homes and shops, but these gleam against a backdrop of still-rampant shacks and location shanties that would be at home in any White municipality.

In Butterworth, industrial showpiece of the new State, save for the sprouting factories and their attendant housing projects, a massive question mark hangs over the future of the original White population—many of whom have already settled elsewhere.

In the less accessible areas there’s probably even less apparent change from the Transkei that existed some two decades ago... when the entire homelands concept was not much more than a glimmer in the eye of Professor Tomlinson.

Yet South Africa has ploughed billions of rands into the development of the various Black homelands, with the Transkei certainly the major beneficiary of such largesse. So changes there have been... some for the worse, most for the better.

When actual independence comes the changes for the worse—largely the fault of the Xhosa themselves—improve? Will the changes for the better—mainly the responsibility of the Whites and all those billions of rands—continue?

Yes, say Transkeian Government officials and most South Africans responsible for development—though a few express private doubts. No, say many of the original Whites and a surprisingly large number of Blacks, including the Transkei Opposition Leader, Mr Knowledge Gunza.

The truth lies probably somewhere between the two, lending some strength to arguments that the Transkei is not yet ready for “full” independence. But with any real future for the homeland essentially linked to its industrial success, just how “full” will that independence be?

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima’s announcement that independence day has been fixed for next October 26 is greeted by many Blacks with the phlegmatic calm of a donkey which has had a carrot held out to it for so long that it pricks on, even when the carrot is within reach.

“It (the date) may be altered at the discretion of the Cabinet, but I think that the speculation that has been going on in this country will be satisfied,” says the Paramount Chief. Such speculation as exists is essentially among Whites and the announcement of the date takes them little way towards a calming of their apprehensions or a lessening of their uncertainty.

Says Mr Gunza: “As for October 26, 1976, I shall be at a Methodist conference, praying for these erring children.”

White apprehension seem to have been excited rather than stilled by Paramount Chief Matanzima’s explanation that “there has been some hard bargaining, but no insuperable obstacles have been nor will be encountered” between himself and Mr Vorster on the independence issue.

“We’re still uncertain just which way things will bounce come ‘uhuru’, in spite of various reassurances from South Africa, the Transkei Government situation could change very quickly—that’s why so many of us are getting out, a White Umtata businessman tells me.

“We’ve never had it so good business-wise as we’re having it right now, but once the South African Government pulls out completely, there’s room for doubt that this will continue.”

For the White industrialist involved in joint ventures, however, there are adequate safeguards.

“Governing a country is one thing, running an industry is another and we will decide if and when the Blacks are ready to take over their own industrial future,” Mr Franco Maritz, Managing Director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, says.

“The White agency agreement provides for White control for specific terms ranging from five to 50 years,” he adds.

Even then, Mr Maritz argues, the XDC will not necessarily hand over control of all industries. However, before some agency agreements end, Blacks could have financial control of these industries through shareholdings.

“If everyone concerned were agreeable, the less sophisticated industries could be handed over in toto, but in some cases Blacks could never ever be given a majority shareholding,” he says.

Many of the established agency industries are already owning shares to Blacks and in some—again training is an essential part of the agreement—Xhosa already hold key or semi-key positions.

At Franco Wigs in Butterworth the entire staff, with the exception of the General Manager, is already Black. In industries and shops throughout the Transkei and in the Public Service there’s a steady process of “Africanization” with Blacks taking over once White jobs.

But there’s little Black industrialization in the sense that industries are owned and run by Blacks. While the XDC has granted 711 loans totalling R6.7 million to Blacks to run their own commercial businesses, only 0.57 per cent of the loans made to commerce have gone to the creation of four small Xhosa-owned industries.

On the 81 million Haggie Rand-XDC-Wispeco Transkei Wire Industries factory last week, the Minister of Bantu Administration & Development, Mr M.C. Botha, firmly nailed the reason for this.

“Production processes are usually highly technical and one can say that the Xhosa to date have had little opportunity for technical and management training. They also do not have marketing experience,” he said.

While there are no true Black industrialists as yet, a distinct wealthy (by previous standards, anyway) middle class is emerging, largely as a result of industrialization.

To be continued.
Transkei food: 90pc imported

The Transkei, now only a year from independence, has to import 90 per cent of its food, Mr Louis Steyl of the Xhosa Development Corporation said last night.

Mr Steyl, executive chief of the corporation's agricultural division, was talking at a Press conference which marked the 10th anniversary of the corporation.

Studies of the three key Transkei towns of Umtata, Butterworth and Idutywa show that they import all their mutton and eggs, 90 per cent of their maize and vegetables and 50 per cent of their beef, he said.

Mr Steyl talked of the difficulties of persuading subsistence farmers to change from traditional to modern farming methods — and in particular to produce more than their immediate needs.

Until recently, most of the money invested by the corporation went into industry rather than agriculture.
SA's first processing plant for the conversion of seaweed into alginic acid is to be built in the Transkei, probably at Butterworth. Under the terms of an agency agreement with the Xhosa Development Corporation, Taurus Chemical Manufacturing Company (Pty) of Randburg is to spend about R1.5m on the extraction of technical alginic acid from kelp (giant seaweed) bought from concessionaires on the west coast.

It's also planned to produce alginic salts and other derivatives, and later to re-process residues for the extraction of trace elements. The acid and its salts are used in such consumer items as toothpaste, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, adhesives and as additives in instant coffee and flavoured jelly powder. In industry they are used for water-proofing concrete, oil-well drilling muds, storage of petroleum in solid form and for the flux coating of welding rods. Currently it's costing about R1m a
Matanzima’s claim is ‘incredible’

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE claim by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima that the Transkei was within sight of economic viability was yesterday rejected as incredible by Mr Johann Maree, of the University of Cape Town.

Paramount Chief Matanzima wrote in the 10th annual report of the Xhosa Development Corporation: "My vision of economic viability for my country can no longer be regarded as a pipe dream."

But Mr Maree, an economist specialising in labour and development, said yesterday: "I simply cannot see the Transkei reaching a position of economic viability within the foreseeable future and I am pessimistic about it ever reaching economic viability."

He defined economic viability as the ability of a country to generate sufficient capital to provide continuing full employment for its growing population.

Mr Maree referred to a policy speech by Paramount Chief Matanzima in 1973, in which the Transkei Chief Minister admitted that in the five-year period 1972-73 to 1976-77 anticipated employment opportunities would not match the inflow of adult males to the labour market.

The Xhosa Development Corporation report showed that it had created only some 15 000 jobs in 10 years — less than the number of Xhosa males entering the labour market in a single year.
Blacks look better off

PETER SCHIRMER

SINCE my last visit to the Transkei, three years ago, the Blacks certainly seem more affluent. There are fewer roadside beggars, more luxury items available in Black shops, more cars and bakkies among the cleaner-looking rural villages and a general new air of affluence.

This increased purchasing power is underlined by the fact that Xhosa Development Corporation wholesalers' turnover has risen from a scant R1.5-million in 1969 to R15-million this year.

Apart from the 7,000 so far employed in new industries throughout the Transkei, at least another 7,000 new jobs in service industries have sprung from industrialization, according to Mr. Franco Maritz, General Manager of the Corporation.

In spite of this, the labour supply still outstrips demand and will for many years to come.

His claim that the Transkei has the most stable labour force in South Africa (the highest job-change rate experienced so far is 10 per cent a year and the lowest, 1.5 per cent) will have strong appeal to industrialists planning to set up operations there, which promises well for future employment opportunities.

If industrialization keeps up after independence, there seems no reason why Black living standards should not continue to rise.

But what of the Whites not directly involved in industry? At one end of the scale are the inhabitants of Butterworth, many of whom have left the Transkei or are actively planning to leave, at the other the residents of the White enclave of Port St Johns.

In spite of the brouhaha which surrounded first the threat and finally the announcement that the enclave is the result of substantial injections of White know-how and capital.

On the debit side, there are discouraging signs which could bode ill for the Transkei's future progress.

There are still serious signs of erosion from almost every rural vantage point. It may be held in check by the efforts of White advisers, but they have not been able to reclaim what, en masse, would prove a very large area.

"It will take a long time to combat soil erosion," Mr. Maritz admits. "We have built four large dams and these are helping. But we just don't have enough hands to tame the wild horse overnight."

The taming process is two-pronged, he reckons. A central planning committee for farmers, comprising Blacks and Whites, is trying to get across the message that planting should not be a haphazard affair, that grazing should be controlled not left unchecked.

Secondly, a substantial agricultural training programme has been instituted. But though on the XDC-controlled farms improvement in output has been nothing short of spectacular, Mr. Maritz says, from every 1,000 "pupils" he expects to get a mere 50 — or 5 per cent — "real farmers".

Tradition and tribal jealousies are strong part of the Xhosa make-up and when the White advisers are withdrawn, agriculture could slide quickly back to the "mealsies and goat" culture still present in parts.

The position is even bleaker in some of the government departments which have already been taken over fully by the Transkei.

In the past three years, since roads were handed over to the Transkei Government by the Cape's Provincial...
would become part of the Transkei, most of the residents are determined to "stick it out."

Some of these are, of course, South African pensioners whose income and economic status seem assured no matter what happens after independence.

But there are many who see a future as roseate as the present, arguing that the gracious charm and scenery of the town and the Wild Coast fishing will keep it a tourist attraction.

No Port St Johns businesses have asked the XDC to buy them out, I understand.

In fact, apart from some in Butterworth and Umtata, it is mainly small trading stores and hotels off the main beaten track that have approached the Corporation," Mr Maritz says.

However, if tourism is to work, hotels en route to places like Port St Johns must be available to cater for the White visitor.

These are dwindling under Black takeover, as more once-White hotels are bought through the XDC for Black use.

Here a form of apartheid in reverse operates: Black patrons are served, but in terms of existing legislation Whites are barred.

"It has reached the stage where my Black driver can lunch in a hotel while I have to be content with a tin of sardines or sandwiches, sitting in my car," says a commercial traveller. "If I want a can of beer from the off-sales, I have to ask my driver to buy it for me," he adds wryly.

"Such laws could, and possibly will, be changed come independence — but our sex across-the-colour-line will not.

In no doubt much to the chagrin of the bewigged and mini-skirted young women "hitch-hikers" on the road between Umtata and the resorts.

"So much for the economic progress — almost entirely Roads Department, their state has deteriorated shockingly.

From the point where the motorist crosses the Great Kei River, to be greeted by the trilingual sign which reads in part "you are now in the Transkei" the main tarred road to Umtata and through the homeland to Natal is pitted with potholes. Nowhere did I see a road repair crew.

"Since the Transkeian Roads & Works Department took them over, the roads have deteriorated to the stage where they can best be described as ghastly," says Mr D. H. Myburgh, Butterworth's Town Clerk. "Some of the lesser roads are now fit only for ox-wagons and donkey carts and, in places, they would have a hard time getting through."

In the sphere of education, another Black-controlled department, though more schools have been built, there is still a desperate scarcity of school places and, even more seriously, of teachers. Many of the teachers have little better than junior certificate training themselves.

Appointments are frequently given to ill-suited teachers, either because of family pull or through bribes — the latter regarded as part of the traditional way of life.

"It's not dishonest as far as the Xhosa is concerned. In the past one gave a present to the chief — called 'opening his mouth', when seeking a judgment or favour. This system has just been adapted to modern usage," a senior member of South Africa's Bantu Education Department explains.

It is a system that pervades the lower echelons of much of the Transkeian Public Service and something that future White businessmen will probably just have to learn to live with.

Thus, while industrial prospects remain bright there will still be dark clouds of question marks when the Transkei passes into what can only be an uneasy independence.
Matanzima to ignore UN condemnation

EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said today he was disappointed in the United Nations decision to reject membership of independent homelands, but this would not stop him from applying.

In a statement released from his office in Umtata today, Chief Matanzima said that when the Transkei applied it would be to their eternal shame if brothers banded together to keep them out.

"Until wiser counsels prevail and return the UN to its position of universality it shall be with these significant countries that the Transkei will conduct its legitimate international business, outside the half of anarchy which the world body has become.

"It amazes me and my people that this organisation, which professes to have the interests of the underdog and oppressed nations at heart, should blatantly discriminate against such a Black nation as Southern Africa — the people of the Transkei."

"In this latest folly, the United Nations Political Committee is therefore once again manifesting the dualistic standards which have become its hallmark and is turning the Transkei with the same brush as it turns the Republic."

34 ABSENT

In New York the General Assembly's special political committee approved by 106 votes to none a resolution condemning South Africa's establishment of "white homelands."

S_NR] reports.

There were eight abstentions.

The decision, certain to be approved by the plenary body, will, effectively, bar the entry of any of these territories to UN membership after independence.

Sixty-seven countries sponsored the resolution. Those which abstained were Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, the United States and West Germany.

Thirty-four delegations, including South Africa and several of the agonisingly absent.

The resolution declared that homelands were designed to consolidate the "inhuman policies" of apartheid, perpetuate white minority domination and dispossess South Africans from their country.

It urged all governments and organisations "to deal with any instigators of aggression against the homeland, or to accord recognition to them."
R2m deal for the Transkei

Mr R.E. Blom is negotiating with the "Khosa Development Corporation" for a factory either in Butterworth or Idutywa where the Italian motorcycles will be made.

"My agreement with Zanella Industries in Argentina includes technical know-how, plant, staff and training facilities," Mr. Blom said.

The factory would employ 400 Blacks within a year, Mr. Blom said. The factory would start with a number of Whites from Argentina and South Africa, but these would decrease as the training programme for the Transkei progressed.

The agreement provides for a school to be opened next to the factory where factory personnel and outsiders will be trained.

Mr. Blom said the Central Bank of Argentina would finance the project over five years.

South Africa imported R50m worth of motorcycles a year and Mr. Blom said his proposed factory should fill the demand for certain sizes of motorcycles within three years of production.

"With petrol prices increasing, motorcycles have the potential of becoming a solution to the traffic problems and they would also provide a cheap means of transport for the people of the Transkei," Mr. Blom said.

The factory would start by importing complete cycles which would then be assembled.

"After a year we hope to have 50 percent local content in the factory, building up to 100 percent locally content after a further two years, or as the training of staff permits," Mr. Blom said.

Mr. Blom who has several businesses in the Transkei and East London, said a start on the factory would be made as soon as the official ends had been tied up.
Black leaders react to UN move

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei yesterday accused the United Nations of "tarring the Transkei" with the same brush as it had tarred South Africa.

He was reacting to a United Nations resolution condemning the establishment of separate homelands and separating, on member States, not to recognize them.

Passed by the General Assembly Special Political Committee, the resolution described the homelands' policy as a technique of consolidating apartheid and perpetuating minority rule.

No country voted against the resolution, although eight Western countries abstained.

The Transkei is due to become independent next October and intends to apply for membership of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

ACCIDENT

Paramount Chief Matanzima said yesterday that it was purely an accident of history, "over which we had no control," that the British transferred their sovereignty to the Union of South Africa.

But for that, the Transkei would be preparing to receive its independence from the British.

"In that event, if one is to be guided by the examples of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland... I presume we would have been welcomed into the United Nations as they were."

Paramount Chief Matanzima "understood only too well" that the real target of the resolution was South Africa and the real objective was majority rule in South Africa.

From Mafeking, Sapa reports the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, as saying the UN decision was not surprising.

He would have thought that the UN would have consulted the homeland leaders be...
In Johannesburg, Mr. John Barratt, Director of the Institute of International Affairs, played down the significance of the UN resolution with the comment: "It is not a final decision."

But Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, cautioned that it should be seen in the context of previous similar resolutions — and that it would not make it easier for the Transkei to succeed in its application for UN membership.

It was learned that Professor Mahleni Nkandla, the man tipped to become the Transkei's first ambassador to South Africa, left for Washington early yesterday.

He is a former professor of sociology at California State University, and one of the so-called 'Xhosa exiles' recruited by Paramount Chief Matabele for the Transkei diplomatic corps.
R2m Transkei motorbike deal

EAST LONDON — A Transkei entrepreneur has signed a R2 million agreement with an Argentinian company for the manufacture of motor cycles in the Transkei.

Mr. R. E. Blom is negotiating with the Xhosa Development Corporation for a factory either in Butterworth or Idutywa where the Italian motor cycles will be made.

"My agreement with Zanela Industries in the Argentine includes technical know-how, plant, staff and training facilities," Mr. Blom said.

The factory would employ 400 Xhosas within a year, Mr. Blom said. The factory would start with a number of whites from Argentina and South Africa, but these would decrease as the training program for Transkeians progresses.

"An interesting part of the agreement is that it provides for a school to be opened next to the factory where factory personnel and outsiders will be trained," Mr. Blom said.

The Central Bank of Argentina would finance the project over five years.

South Africa imported R9.7 million worth of motor cycles a year and Mr. Blom said his proposed factory should fulfill the demand for certain classes of motor cycle within three years of production.

"With petrol prices increasing, motor cycles have the potential of becoming a solution to the traffic problems and they would also provide a cheap means of transport for the people of the Transkei," Mr. Blom said.

The factory would start by importing the complete cycles, then in CKD form for assembly.

"After a year we hope to have 50 per cent local content, building up to 100 per cent local content after a further two years or as the training of staff permits," Mr. Blom, who has several businesses in the Transkei and East London, said a start on the factory would be made as soon as the official ends had been tied up. — DDR
Weak seams in the independence parcel

PATRICK LAURENCE

SEPARATE development propaganda were undoubtedly cooked-up at the reply of Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima to a United Nations resolution to withhold recognition from an independent Transkei.

Chief Matanzima argued that but for an accident of history the Transkei would still have been a colony of Britain — and in that case the Transkei would have been prepared to receive independence from Britain, not South Africa.

"If one is to be guided by the examples of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, I presume we would have been welcomed into the United Nations as they were," he said.

Chief Matanzima made two further points which could easily boomerang if taken to their logical conclusion.

Defending the decision to alter the borders of South Africa by creating an independent Transkei, he attacked the United Nations for regarding those borders as inviolate.

"It passes my comprehension why the United Nations clings to those imperial relics so passionately and rejects the Transkei which is doing nothing more than regain sovereignty over its traditional territory."

But — and this is the rub of the matter — if the United Nations adopted an approving stance towards the Transkei, why should it stop there?

Why should it not adopt an equally sympathetic attitude towards Sotho-speaking separatists in the Transkei?

Sotho-speaking tribesmen along the Transkei-Lesotho frontier are not unhappy at the prospect of incorporation into an independent, Xhosa-dominated Transkei.

Their dissatisfaction has given birth to a separatist movement with the immediate aim of joining up with the Sotho homeland of Qwaqwa and the long-term aim of linking up with Lesotho itself.

The Transkei Government has played down the strength of the separatist movement, insisting that it is a minority within the Sotho-speaking community of the Transkei.

It points out further that its aim is to create a supra-tribal State in which Sotho-speakers will have a legitimate place — and refers to the presence in the Transkei Cabinet of Sotho-speaking Chief Jeremiah Moshesh.

But the Transkei has never satisfactorily explained why Chief Moshesh had to be given emergency powers in his home area if the separatist movement is minimal.

They include the power to demolish the huts of tribesmen and the right to order a tribesman to move from one place to another without notice.

Sotho-speakers of South African birth have added their voice of protest to the Transkei situation — as the following memorandum from the South Sotho National Unit in Matabele to the Secretary for Bantu Administration shows.

The preamble talks of South African Government’s policy of acceding each of the different African peoples — or Bantu nations — the right to self-determination and independence.

"The Government has honoured its word by implementation of the policy as far as the Venda and Nguni national units are concerned, but NOT as far as we, the South Sotho in the Maluti-Qumbu-Herschel-Qumbu-Qutu, are concerned..."

Whatever the reasons, we believe a serious error has been committed. We therefore call upon our government to rectify the error immediately and extend governmental privilege to the South Sotho (in the Transkei).

More recently Basotho Qwaqwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli took the matter up with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha:

• The Matabele and Mount Fletcher districts in the Transkei contain a considerable number of South Sotho, whose position and future is uncertain with regard to the granting of independence to the Transkei next year.

But in Matabele — an unfortunate choice is offered to the inhabitants of deciding whether they want to join the Transkei or the Ciskei. The South Sotho there should be given the option of deciding whether they wish to be included in Qwaqwa.

The implications of recognising separatist demands are obvious for the Transkei. They infer the possible right of South Sothos to pull out and join Qwaqwa, which in turn has talked of eventually linking up with Lesotho to fulfil the dream of King Moshoeshoe I of a Greater Lesotho.

That would clearly involve a revision of colonial border between the Transkei and Lesotho. By the same token, what of the Caledon River boundary between Lesotho and the Orange Free State?

Is that, too, a legacy of the colonial past? If so, what of Lesotho’s claims to the territory conquered by the old Free State Republic in the “colonial wars” of the last century?

Separate development protagonists might well ponder those questions before endorsing Paramount Chief Matanzima’s stand too enthusiastically.
Mr Peter Kidson who has been appointed manager of Willis Faber Dumas and Rowand (Transkei) (Pty). This is a new branch of the Johannesburg-based insurance brokers who will be providing insurance broking services to the Transkei. The new company is expecting annual premium turnover of more than R1-million, including life, by the end of 1976.
**TRANSKEI'S BUDGET GROWTH**

After 12 years of self-government, the Black homeland of the Transkei, on South Africa's fertile south-east coast, is on the point of attaining full statehood (Independence Day is Tuesday, October 26, 1976). As the country moves swiftly towards independence, all departments of the Transkei are preparing for the great occasion.

The Budget Votes for each of the seven departments of the Transkeian Government for the period 1974/75 showed substantial increases over the allocations for the years 1973/74, as the accompanying table demonstrates:—

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<thead>
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<th>Department</th>
<th>1974/75 vote</th>
<th>Increase on 1973/74 vote</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Chief Minister &amp; Finance</td>
<td>1 327 000</td>
<td>151 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Justice</td>
<td>2 058 000</td>
<td>690 000</td>
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<td>3. Education</td>
<td>20 036 000</td>
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<td>4. Internal Affairs</td>
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<td>5. Agriculture &amp; Forestry</td>
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<td>6. Roads &amp; Works</td>
<td>1 723 000</td>
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<td>7. Health</td>
<td>10 377 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td>73 420 000</td>
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SA Corporate Money Conference where Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned there are some 10,000 men workseekers coming to the Transkei job market each year.

In the 1974-75 financial year only 12 agency agreements were signed involving about R15m and creating 2,681 new jobs. But of the R15m, R9m came from the XDC and a mere R6m from private sector investment.

Since 1971 a paltry R45m has been invested on an agency basis, creating 8,066 industrial jobs — at a cost of R5,600 each.

Says Matanzima: "Its impact is barely denting the problem."

He's quite right. To create 10,000 jobs a year annual investment must be raised to R56m — at least. To this bill, Matanzima adds R25m a year for housing. Clearly, present expenditure of R15m (plus R1m for housing) is far from adequate.

Will the Transkei get this scale of finance? Matanzima wasn't prepared to hazard a guess but — for those investors who might be waiting in the wings — he did spell out the position after independence:

- The Transkei will remain in the rand bloc and enter a customs union with SA;
- If an independent Transkei gains the international status it hopes for, its market, especially in Africa, will be enlarged;
- Taxation policies will at least be as favourable as in SA;
- Agency agreements will be honoured or even extended to favour the investor;

- The internal market is growing at 12% a year — in 1971 consumer spending reached R125m;
- Because of its multi-racial policy an investor in the Transkei will be able to apply for Transkeian citizenship upon expiry of the agency agreement.

Will this do the trick and encourage investment of the magnitude Matanzima envisages?
Transkei looks to the world ...

...and SA helps train her future envoys.

Here you have sky scrapers and you hardly see the sky.

The trainee diplomats were sent on a crash three-month course in Pretoria in May where they were briefed in matters such as diplomacy, economics, the formulation of foreign policy, political science and international relations, finance, personnel management, protocol, diplomatic immunity, international law and etiquette.

They were schooled in the writing of reports, public speaking and television appearances.

Five of them have been attached to South African Information Departments abroad and the remainder to the diplomatic missions.

Insight

In New York, Mr Matshoba and Mr Sawula have been given an insight on the administration of an information office, and they embark shortly on another phase of training in which they will learn how to make contacts on tours of the United States, compile publicity material and organise guest exchange programmes.

Mr Matshoba and his wife Hihlelina have seven children ranging in age from eight to 24. Two of them are with their parents in New York. Mr Sawula and wife Vequisa have four children — aged two to seven and all are with their parents.

They have settled into private schools and Mrs Matshoba has found that her children are making friends with White children who have invited them to spend days at their homes.

Ghettos

One of Mr Sawula's first impressions is that 'there are Blacks here I'm doing the lower jobs. I suppose somebody has to do it, and I feel mainly Blacks do these jobs because they don't have the right education.'

Nor was Mr Matshoba much impressed by the ghetto districts of Harlem. He was taken for a drive through this crime-infested area which is inhabited mainly by Blacks on the fringes of Central Park and not very well. It didn't appear as if the people in that community were of the elitist type. And it didn't appear that the housing was very good.

Mr Matshoba also finds there is a 'consciousness of difference here. The Germans have their day and other people have their day and hold a parade.'

Pity them

About the Black Consciousness movement: 'I see these Black Americans with their Afro hairstyles — some of them even look like a typical Xhosa — and I pity them. Though I would like integration, like people to keep something for themselves, such as language or customs. The Germans have their sod, so do the Chinese, but not the Blacks.'

Though nothing has been settled, and they make this point fully, the two trianee diplomats feel that 'South Africa will be the first country with which the Transkei opens diplomatic relations and that the other countries where Xhosa are now training — the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany — will be next on the list.'

Mr Matshoba says: 'We are prepared to co-operate with South Africa.'

The policy is one of co-bourning states.'

The Transkei is to apply for membership of the United Nations and Mr Sawula says: 'If they judge us by the standards of South Africa, if they regard us as some kind of by-product, then they might not accept us. But there is no reason why they should not accept us.'

They forecast that an independent Transkei will have an embassy in Washington, a consulate general in New York and an ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr Sawula predicts that the Transkei will not necessarily join Lesotho in attacking South Africa. In fact the two countries will probably get together to discuss the Republic.'

Mr Matshoba hopes that the Transkei legislature will declare independence day as the country's national day and that diplomats abroad, such as those in New York, might be able to celebrate with a traditional ox biazi.

'It's a pity we couldn't drive one over from Umata,' he says with a chuckle, 'but then we'd probably run into the same trouble as President Amin with the goats and bananas that he tried to bring in.'

In the meantime the men say they don't like American food and both families are missing their umqusho or samp.
Kaiser wants to talk at the United Nations

JOHANNESBURG — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told a meeting in Soweto yesterday he wanted to address the United Nations on the Transkei.

"I want to go and address the world organisation and educate it about the history of the Transkei, of which it is very ignorant," the Transkei Chief Minister told a cheering crowd of about 400.

His statement came during an attack on the United Nations political committee for resolving to withhold recognition from the Transkei and its sister homelands.

He also attacked the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, the English-language press and an unspecified "clique" of tribalists.

Unlike its sister homelands, the Transkei did not agree to the Act, Chief Kaiser said.

"In terms of the Homelands Citizenship Act, town people who apply for citizenship certificates are endorsing themselves out. But Transkei citizens have no citizenship certificate and therefore cannot be endorsed out."

When the Transkei became independent next year it would negotiate from a position of strength on behalf of urban Xhosas who chose to become Transkei citizens, he added.

His criticism of the English-language press was prompted by its opposition to the Transkei's decision to seek independence under separate development.

"I would like to know what interest these white-controlled papers have in the political affairs of black peoples," he said.

"I will tell you what their interest is. A certain section of the white community would like to see black people used as tools for their own ends. These linguists should look after their own affairs. They are all colonialists."

However, a strong anti-homeland independence note was struck yesterday by Lebowa's Chief Minister.

Dr Cedric Phalatse told a gathering of more than 1,000 people that asking for independence for the homelands was committing national suicide.

He said the independence question should be looked at with "suspicion", because it was one way of agreeing to be squeezed into 13 per cent of the land — already overcrowded — to accommodate the majority of the population.

"To 'Africanise' everything is as wrong as to Europeanise everything. What we really need is to look for leadership above petty politics. We should become more character-conscious than colour-conscious," he said.

"What we would like the Government to do is scrap job reservation and influx control and improve the salary scales of blacks before they talk of independence."

"If we opt for independence we will have closed the Pretoria door for the negotiation of more land," he said. — DDO
Spending spree on eve of independence

The Transkei Government is on the verge of a significant breakthrough in its finances. By independence next year it may well be able to balance its revenue account without any help from the South African Government.

This breakthrough comes at a time when, in contrast to the rest of the Republic, the South African Government is involved in a massive spending spree in the Transkei.

While the cry in the fight against inflation has hit every sector of society, including white farmers whose land is being taken over for incorporation into the homelands — the Transkei is the scene of prestige spending.

The breakthrough in revenue account financing — regular, recurrent spending — comes as a result of a new move by the South African Government earlier this year.

Announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. C. Botha, in Parliament this year, it was that each homeland should be entitled to their share of sales, income and other taxes, as well as customs duties, generated by them. All money earned in the homelands should go to their coffers and not to those of the Republican Government.

As a result of this innovation, it has been worked out that for the 1975-76 financial year, the revenue account will almost have been covered from internal sources. And, I was told in Umtata, the Transkei's

Daily Dispatch Political Correspondent
BARRY STRIEK begins a series of articles on the soon-to-be independent homeland.

Share of these taxes is probably nearer R50 million than the R55 million set down for this purpose.

As a result of this R55 million income, about R7.5 million will be required by the Transkei Government from the South African Parliament to balance its revenue account during this financial year. If it is R35 million, which it will almost certainly be next year, then the revenue account will be in surplus.

So the Transkei should, after independence, only have to rely on foreign aid for capital and developmental works.

It will then be able to finance the routine administration of the country from its own sources and from being a member of the customs agreement involving Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

Even this still means that the independent Transkei will be heavily dependent on South Africa or other "foreign" powers for capital works, particularly developmental projects.

Nevertheless, the balancing of revenue account finances is a breakthrough for what, in many respects, will be a satellite of South Africa at independence.

In the field of capital expenditure, the pre-independence spending is much more dramatic.

My tally of recently completed, under construction, and planned projects includes:

- Umtata Post Office (virtually completed) — R50 000
- Umtata Hospital (110 beds) — R7.5 million
- Border posts at Kei and Umzimkulu rivers — R8.0 million
- Twin-tower office block in Umtata — R15.0 million
- Hydro-electric schemes (Umtata and Libode) — R10.2 million
- Sports stadium — R3.0 million
- Five cabinet houses at R316 800 each — R3 594 000
- Presidential palace — R1.3 million plus
- Army headquarters — R5 million
- School hostel, Buntingville — R4 million
- Mount Frere Teachers Training College — R1 million
- Umzimkulu Mental Hospital — R3 million
- Matatiele Township (144 houses) — R700 000
- Irrigation scheme at Ncua — R2 million
- Two tea factories — R500 000
- Black housing, Butterworth (4 000 houses) — R17 million
- Annual roads construction R1 million
- Tarred roads in 16 small towns — R1 million
- Sewerage schemes in Cala, Mount Frere.

Work has started on the R13.7 million twin-tower office block which will house Transkei Government departments in Umtata. The 40-storey structure, situated in front of the town hall, is from less peaceful times.

Technical college, Umtata: R25.0 million
- Airport — clearing of houses — R500 000
- Airport — construction at Nelsite — R500 000
- Community Hall at Norwood — R300 000
- Umtata Municipal hall complex — R188 000

Allowing for two years' construction on the annual programmes, the construction programme amounts to a staggering R134 018 000 capital expenditure over a two-three year period.

And this is not all: a university will be built at an estimated cost of R70 million.

On the cards, too, is a 20-year programme to develop a hydro-electric scheme in the Northern Transkei on the same scale as the massive Cabora Bassa scheme in Mozambique. At this stage, the planners expect the scheme to cost in the region of R350 million.

Then, there are other items on which I have not obtained estimates: the tarring of the Queenstown—Port St. Johns road, the construction of a new bridge across the Kei River, extensions to Ngangelizwe and Coloured townships in Umtata, 24 Government flats, a Holiday Inn in Umtata, and an automatic telephone exchange in Umtata.

There is a chronic shortage of office accommodation in Umtata which will require urgent attention. The railway station was recently renovated. It cost R318 000 to train Transkeian diplomats. One speculation of the costs of the independence celebrations is a cool R1 million.

And there is bound to be serious shortages of housing in Umtata — evidence of which is shown by some squatting on the outskirts of the Transkeian capital.

This construction programme, accelerated by the demands of independence next year, is vast. That is it taking place at the very time when the rest of South Africa is cutting back on everything is almost unbelievable.
A large new township that has sprung up in Butterworth to house workers employed in industries there.
Poverty — the Real Independence Problem
Transkei against merger move

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said yesterday the Transkei would register its strongest objection to the secession of East Griqualand to Natal.

Mr Mabandla was commenting on reports of a new move for the transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal.

"Whatever happens, we wish to register our strongest objection. This may lead to an untenable situation of strife and struggle for ownership," Mr Mabandla said.

He said it was well known that the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matambara, had on many occasions laid claim to the districts of Matatiele and Mount Currie. "We expect the government of the Republic to hand over these two districts to the Transkei," he said.

Mr Mabandla claimed that East Griqualand originally included the districts of Mount Currie, Matatiele, Umdimkulu, Mount Frere, Mount Ayliff, Qumbu and Taolo that formed part of the Transkei. Mount Currie and Matatiele had white-owned farms and were not incorporated into the Transkei.

Up to now there had been no complaint about the long distance to Cape Town. "But ever since the announcement of the independence of the Transkei, the people of Mount Currie and Matatiele have clamoured for their districts to be annexed to Natal," he said.

He said they should remember that thousands of blacks living in the two districts regarded them as their homes and wanted no affiliation with Natal.

"Meanwhile, the Witwatersrand, South Sotho Committee has picked up the gauntlet thrown down by Chief Matambara on the Maluti Basotho in the Transkei.

"In a weekend speech, Soweto, Chief Matambara described the committee as a "clique of tribalists" urging the Maluti Basotho to pull out of the Transkei for their own future political ends.

Mr. Leonard Masela, a leading member of the committee has challenged Chief Matambara to hold a referendum in the Maluti districts of Matatiele and Mount Fletcher to see if the people there wished to remain in the Transkei.

"We assure him that at the end of the referendum he will not be Chief Minister of the Maluti region," Mr Masela said.

"Joining by Rev. B. S. Balfour and Mr Solomon Lohana, Mr. Masela also called on the Minister Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, to give his views on the "right" of the Maluti Basotho to self-determination under separate development policy.

The three men denied an assertion by Chief Matambara that they were unrepresentative of the Maluti Basotho and claimed the support of all the major Basotho chiefs in the area.

— DDR-PPC.
STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE M.C. BOTHA, M.P., MINISTER OF
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

To enlighten owners of land in Port St. Johns Township, regarding the proclamation of Port St. Johns as an area reserved for occupation, or the acquisition of land by Bantu persons who are citizens of the Transkei and apropos the Proclamation in today's Government Gazette, I wish to draw their attention to the fact that the White Paper which at present applies to White persons in the rest of the Transkei, will with immediate effect now also apply to the Port St. Johns district and will remain applicable even after the Transkei becomes independent.

A comprehensive statement of procedure regarding the purchase of land in the area, will shortly be sent to individual land owners. It will also be made available to the Press and the Radio. The statement will clearly set out what procedures should be followed by owners of land who wish to offer their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust. The statement will also cover matters such as the valuation of properties, claims for goodwill in cases where business undertakings are offered for sale, the purchase of properties by the South African Bantu Trust and analogous matters.

Owners of land who intend offering their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust are requested to delay their offers until after receiving the statement of procedure as it
will appreciably alleviate the burden of the Adjustments Committee of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and facilitate matters in general if property owners could act in accordance with the statement of procedure.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

One major hurdle after independence

When the Transkei becomes independent next year, its government will face a number of political hurdles. One will be recognition, both in South Africa and elsewhere.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who has piloted the path to independence, has made it clear his government will seek United Nations, Organisation of African Unity and other international recognition.

It is no secret that both the South African and Transkeian governments would like as much international attendance as possible at the independence celebrations next year.

But all this is unlikely.

The problem is that the Transkei is the perfect illustration of the South African government's policy separate development — and it is despised throughout the world.

The independence of the Transkei is regarded as the first practical example of separate development and as the solution the white-man has devised in his own interests to "solve" the problems of minority rule.

The National Party has clung to myth that blacks can have full political and social rights in the homelands, but in the rest of South Africa they are temporary workers with no rights.

This mythology argues that the boundaries of the homelands are both historical and cultural. It ignores the so-called Kaffir Wars in the Eastern Cape and the other frontier clashes last century in other parts of South Africa.

It also ignores the blatantly discriminatory laws adopted earlier this century to minimise the threat to white economic rights by black people. It merely assumes that the fullness of the 1930 Land and Trust Act, which gives black people 13 per cent of the land, can form the basis of racial separation.

Indeed, the separate development mythology just forgets how the white man established control over the land and the economy of South Africa. It also forgets or ignores the simple fact the majority of blacks are not resident in the homelands, but are permanently living in the so-called white areas.

The relatively easy manner in which the husskapp ideology of Prime Minister Strijdom became the separate development ideology of today shows why the rest of the world and most of the people of South Africa regard the Government's policies of today as a palpable form of white rule in most of the country.

It is in this context which the independence of the Transkei is regarded. And no matter how hard it tries, the Transkeian Government will be looked at within this framework.

The Transkei is in this way seen as an intrinsic part of the hated policy of separate development.

It is also seen as an integral part of the old colonial tactic of divide and rule. Many of the colonial powers tried — usually unsuccessfully — to divide their subjects as much as possible to counteract the possibility of reaction.

For many, the homelands policy is no different. Indeed, it would be difficult to justify the so-called Xhosanation into the Ciskei and Transkei in any other terms.

Given the fact that the Transkeian leaders have opted for independence with the apparent backing of their people, and that the Transkei will become independent, a cold analytical look at this background will be necessary if the Transkei Government wants to ensure that recognition.

It means, in essence, that the Transkei leader will have to try to dissociate itself in every way possible from the political aims of the Republican Government.

Even this may not gain international recognition to any significant degree, but it will help.

For example, the political rights of black people in the rest of South Africa should for, the Transkeian Government have nothing, logically or politically, to do with the rights of people living in the Transkei.

In this way, the Transkeian Government should make it clear, as the presidents of the countries who associated with Mr Vorster in trying to bring peace in Rhodesia have done, that the South African tradition to ignore must come to terms with the internal situation in the rest of the Republic.

The Transkeian Government has already made moves to distinguish itself from the South African Government. Paramount Chief Matanzima has, for example, made it clear that the Transkei will be completely non-racial. All the race-sudden laws of South Africa will not be adopted in the independent Transkei.

The steps to dissociate the Transkei from the South African Government's policies will help to counteract international suspicions, but I am dubious if this will really change the world-wide suspicions of the Republican Government's real intentions.

Another move by the Transkeian Government would help its campaign: this would be to ensure that the ensuing elections — at this stage to be held in June next year before independence — will give from all appearances, a free choice to Transkeian voters.

The dominance of Government-paid chiefs in the present Legislative Assembly gives the appearance of being anti-democratic. The chiefs, whatever their strength and value to the Transkei, are not elected by voters every five years. This in itself creates suspicions.

The problem is one which the Transkei will have to decide for itself, but it is a point that will have to be kept in mind.

Then the controls of Proclamation R400 which give the Government almost emergency powers should be dropped. Such measures only rekindle the suspicion of government control. Meetings should be freely allowed and the restrictions on some people relaxed. The pre-independence election should be conducted in as free a manner as possible.

International observers and the press should be invited for an unrestricted view of the elections.

If, after these sorts of moves have been made, the Transkeian people still give a mandate to their leaders for independence, an important hurdle to recognition will have been removed.

Discipline from apartheid and free elections will make it easier for the Transkeian Government to gain the elusive recognition. Failure to take these steps will only hamper that battle.

And even then, it will not be easy, particularly while most of the world believes that some of the true leaders of the black people are imprisoned on Robben Island. But it would make it easier.
Port St Johns officially Black

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The White-controlled town of Port St Johns was finally and irrevocably signed over to Blacks yesterday.

Proclamation R 237, published in the Government Gazette, added Port St Johns to the Black-zoned areas of the Transkei and restricted ownership of land in the town to African citizens of the Transkei.

Publication of the proclamation officially ended the long struggle by the town's 400 Whites to avoid incorporation of Port St Johns into the Transkei.

For more than 20 years Port St Johns Whites anticipated incorporation into the Transkei and did their best to avert it by seeking assurance from the Department of Bantu Administration that it would remain under White control.

For most of the 20 years they received repeated assurances to that effect from Dr Verwoerd when he was Minister of Bantu Affairs in 1955 and from his successors, Mr De Wet Nel and Mr M. C. Botha, the present Minister, in 1970.

But two years ago, in November 1973, came the announcement of a department recommendation that it be incorporated.

Mr Botha announced yesterday that Port St Johns Whites would now fall under the same conditions as those outlined for other Transkei Whites in a Government White Paper.

These included Government guarantees to purchase White-owned properties and to pay compensation to businessmen if they could prove that they had suffered losses as a consequence of the Transkei becoming independent.

1. For example, magazines like the Guardian
2. Floor, Jagger
3. Periodicals like the journal and the detailed
Unlimited Transkei medical bursaries

UMTATA — The Transkei Government is offering an unlimited number of bursaries for students who want to study medicine in South Africa. The Minister of Health, Chief J. D. Moshe, yesterday called for applications from suitably qualified candidates — students who had finished the pre-medical year or who had B.Sc degrees in the sciences department. Chief Moshe said that only administering seven valuable bursaries donated by large South African companies, but was also willing to put any number of suitable students through university to study medicine or dentistry. They would be employed as student medical officers and paid a salary which would more than cover their university expenses. During vacations they would work in a hospital in the Transkei.

Chief Moshe said there were 12 Transkeians studying medicine this year, six of them as well as three dentistry students at the University of the Witwatersrand. — DDH.
Programme for economic development

The independence of the Transkei on October 26 next year will have to be accepted as a fact of South African life. Whether one rejects the political reasons for the independence, whether one regards the Transkei as a satellite dependent on Pretoria, whether one objects to any part of the country being handed over to black people or whether one believes the independence is merely a white tactic to divide black people one still has to accept that "independence" as a fact.

In the Transkei a strategy of development will have to be formulated. This strategy should incorporate the goals to which the new state will work - the aims around which Transkeians can work and identify. It will have to recognise problem areas and to avoid pitfalls.

Obviously the overall long-term goal should be to provide improved living standards for all Transkeians and to eliminate poverty.

This does not simply mean economic development at any cost. The Transkei could become the richest country in Africa but if at the same time the vast majority of the people remained poverty-stricken while a few became multi-millionaires it would be disastrous.

The strategy for development should be aimed at all Transkeians so that most people from the Prime Minister to the peasant in Bizana, from the teacher in Umtata to the industrial worker in Butterworth can identify with the strategy. This involves a consciousness around which Transkeians can build the new state to give everyone a better opportunity in life.

The strategy will be based on economic development in which four major areas have been isolated - industrial expansion, agriculture, tourism and a massive hydro-electric scheme. On these four pillars it is hoped to build the Transkeian economy while industry, tourism and hydro-electric schemes will generate income and provide employment in the Transkei.

Agriculture and agriculture-based activities will be the key pillar in the territory's aims to eliminate poverty. It is in agriculture that the strategy for development will have to concentrate and if the experiences of other underdeveloped countries are anything to go by it will prove to be difficult. But there is no other alternative.

And this will require something of a revolution in the Transkei's agriculture. The key emphasis of the strategy has to be on rural development otherwise the Transkeian economy will not be able to satisfy the goals of development. Also people might flock to Umtata and Butterworth in search of work and the dream of wealth. Then there will be too many people without work, slums will develop and the scene of ugly urban unrest.

For the strategy to have a chance of success the Transkeian leadership should take urgent measures to investigate rural development throughout the Third World - Taiwan, Tanzania, Korea, Zambia and so on - and then on the basis of the experiences of others and the realities of the Transkei to launch a rural development programme around which the whole country can identify.

Unless substantial agricultural development takes place neither the social nor the economic consequences of migratory labour will be avoided.

The strategy must also be aimed at preventing large dichotomies between the rich and the poor. Countries like Kenya face considerable problems of unrest because the elite has become rich and the rest of the people have remained poor. This dichotomy is a potential source of conflict which the Transkei should try to avoid.

All these problem areas can be made easier if decision-making in the new state involves as many people as possible.

One scheme will merit closer attention in terms of these goals in the self-help scheme initiated by the Rev Hamilton Cambela. The Republican Government once thought he was an enemy of the state and he was banned while a group of SADF officers through the intervention of his chief and others the banning order was lifted and he has been able to start a self-help scheme which could form the basis for a country-wide strategy for development.

"The Transkei Government has already begun an embryonic strategy. It has isolated economic target areas, it has outlined the sort of society it would like to see, it has declared that the independent state will be completely non-racial..."

"If it takes this process further by emphasising the necessity of rural development and the extension of agriculture and by involving the mass of the people the much-promised labour reservoir could achieve the goal of eliminating poverty and giving everyone real opportunity in life."

Not only that, but the Transkei, although independent, could by its example show the rest of South Africa what black and white can do together and work in the other impoverished rural areas of the country.

The challenge for a strategy is clear. It will not be easy but if it is accepted that the Transkei will become independent the territory's government should give every support to make this strategy succeed.
Transkei

to get

Glen Grey, Herschel

THE districts of Glen Grey and Herschel would form part of the Transkei from December 1, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

A proclamation to this effect appeared in the Government Gazette last Friday.

This is the logical consequence of the decision of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, taken on March 18, to the effect that the two districts be excised from the Ciskei on the understanding that alternative land would be purchased, the minister said.

The inhabitants of Glen Grey and Herschel were informed that people who did not wish to fall under the jurisdiction of the Transkei Government were to advise the department. A very small number of persons reacted to this request, the minister said.

DESIREE

Agreement was reached with the Ciskeian Government that the farms Paven, and certain portions of Newhaven, Busby Park and Bushman's Krants would be set aside for the establishment of two electoral divisions where people who desire to move to the Ciskei and to remain voters there, could register themselves and confirm their allegiance to the Ciskei.

Steps were now being taken to issue a proclamation amending the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation so as to include these farms in the Ciskei.

This proclamation would also contain provisions allowing a period of six months for those people at present resident in Herschel and Glen Grey to register themselves as Ciskeian voters, the minister said.

People at present resident in Glen Grey and Herschel would, in due course, be given the opportunity to move to farms in the vicinity of Whittlesea which would be set aside for this purpose.

Some of these farms still had to be purchased.

Work in homelands eased 
plight of builders

EAST LONDON — Projects in the Transkei and Ciskei have softened the blow of a serious building work shortage in East London.

The chairman of the East London Master Builders’ Association, Mr H. M. Russell, said yesterday the government’s stringency plans to combat inflation would obviously affect builders in the Border.

“Work by the public sector, especially if you take into account the governments of the Transkei and Ciskei, forms a considerable proportion of the building work in this area.”

Mr Russell said there were few private tenders, mostly because of financial stringency.

“Because of this there has been a serious shortage of work in East London, but the neighbouring territories of the Transkei and the Ciskei have been going ahead and have softened the blow for builders in the area.

“Now we have heard of a number of projects we thought would proceed, that have been shelved.”

In the Transkei alone, there is about R100 million worth of building planned or started for independence next year. These include a R300 000 community centre, the enlargement of Parliament for an additional 54 members, a Presidential palace, which, it is said, will cost about R1.3 million, a Chief Justice’s home to cost R200 000, a 12-storey, 400-office block to house government departments, 12 ministerial houses and 200 houses and 24 flats for seconded officials.

Holiday Inns have a site in Umtata and a start will be made on a hotel pending financial negotiations. The Transkei Inn will also receive exclusive casino rights, should the Transkei Government decide to grant these.

The chairman of the Architects’ Association Mr B. Watson, confirmed that building plans in the area were likely to be affected by the financial cut-back.

“To what extent we don’t know, but last year the amount of work by architects fell off considerably and builders...
Federation can't be ruled out, says Matanzima

By Patrick Laurence

Mafeking — Amount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei said yesterday that political developments in South Africa might include a federation between Black and White, but it would be different from the Federation of the Union of South Africa, which he said could never be ruled out.

Almost certain to become the first Prime Minister of an independent BophuthaTwana, Chief Matanzima was in Mafeking as the guest of the BophuthaTwana Government — which has now decided to open negotiations with Pretoria for independence.

He declined to comment on the BophuthaTwana decision, except to say: "It is a matter which concerns the Twana people. Let them decide!"

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26, but not before the holding of a pre-independence election.

The Legislative Assembly will be prorogued in June and we will prepare for an election in October shortly before independence.

"Immediately independence is declared the Prime Minister will be elected. At a recent meeting in Mafeking Chief Matanzima said he was still young politically, speaking.

He hoped to be actively involved in politics as a Prime Minister.

Asked whether he had any specific objectives, he replied: "In his remaining years as an active politician, Chief Matanzima said: "I'll see after independence.

"A Transkei Legislative Assembly recess committee is nearing the end of its task of drawing up a draft constitution.

"We are going to publish the constitution for observation by everybody. You will have a copy of it next year," he said."
CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA'S comments last week on the possibility of a federal South Africa indicate the broad acceptability which federalism is gaining in the Republic. Chief Matanzima, whose Transkei is due to become independent next year, said that future political developments in South Africa might include a federation in which Blacks and Whites would be equal partners. His remarks are not in accord with Nationalist ideology which envisages a group of independent Southern African states linked together by common interests and economies in a sort of regional commonwealth. Federalism, on the other hand, means a single South African nation, with a high degree of local autonomy for the constituent parts.

But ideology must constantly adjust to the demands of reality. And the fact is that most significant Black leaders in this country are simply not going to accept the trappings of independence for their rural homelands if the price is the abandonment of all rights for their citizens who are permanently settled in the "White" urban areas. Chief Matanzima, it seems, is prepared to accept Transkei independence—but not as the final constitutional step. His remarks last week suggest that he is at least considering the possibility of independent homelands opting, in time, to join a South African federation—in exchange for the achievement of meaningful rights for urbanized Transkeians.

The trickiest conundrum in any scheme for South Africa's constitutional future remains the question of the urban African masses—a section of the South African community which is simply excluded from the existing constitutional dispensation. There is a growing consensus that federalism must supply the answer. Federalism is present, in some form or another, in the best verligte constitutional thinking and in the policies of the two major opposition parties. It is now generally agreed that the arrangement agreed to in 1910 was probably the very worst formula that could have been devised to accommodate the clashing aspirations of the variety of South African groups and cultures. A federation of South Africa, rather than the Union of South Africa, would have been far better equipped to allow different group interests to be realized, without infringing on the rights of others. A rigidly unitary framework meant, ultimately, that the winner would take all and that Afrikaner nationalism would triumph at the expense of the others. Federalism will not work miracles and the problems of South Africa will remain complex and formidable. But it is heartening that there are now clear signs of a consensus in favour of federalism. If federalism is expensive and inefficient, it is also highly flexible and capable of improvisation and variation to suit changing circumstances. It is most encouraging that Chief Matanzima, until now, a staunch upholder of separate development ideology, should appear to have ranged himself in the federal camp.
STATEMENT BY THE JOINT CABINET COMMITTEE ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF TRANSKEI.

The Committee today held its second meeting in Pretoria under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, the Honourable B.J. Vorster. Members present were the Honourable M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, and the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

The member countries of the B.S.L. Customs Union have been approached and informed of the intention of Transkei to apply for membership after it had attained independence.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered and it was agreed that the assets of the Zesco Development Corporation should be divided. The Working Committee will consider the basis on which the assets of the Zesco Development Corporation are to be divided.

The question of Transkei citizenship was considered and the views expressed will now be considered by the Working Committee.

Land matters were discussed and it was agreed that Port St. Johns and other so-called "white spots" should be included in Transkei before or on independence. All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in Transkei will be transferred to the Government of Transkei before or on independence. Additional land still to be acquired will be added to Transkei in blocks as and when it is acquired, before and after independence. After Transkei has attained independence, the South African Bantu Trust will continue to compensate non-Transkei citizens in terms of the
undertaking given by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in its White Paper C.C.-'66. Land or property acquired in this way will be transferred to the Government of Transkei.

The progress made with the training of a future Transkei secretary for foreign affairs and other senior officials, was noted.

The Working Committee will, in co-operation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and Transkei authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the Transkei independence celebrations.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

PRETORIA. 1 DECEMBER 1975.
Myburgh is head

UMTATA — A Transkei independence celebrations committee has been formed. Its chairman is Mr Hendrik Myburgh of the Department of Native Administration and Development in Pretoria.

The local executive committee is chaired by Mr. M. R. Bodawan, with Mr. P. Ward, Mr. G. J. J. Geldenhuys, Mr. H. N. T. Finiza and Mr. M. T. Nkungu.

All the various government departments and local bodies will be represented on the committee.

At this week's council meeting Mr. Julian Sacks and Councillor Don Thompson were chosen to represent the municipality. — DDR.
Two Transkei border posts

UMTATA — Plans for two border posts which will be built at Kei Bridge and Umtentweni in the Transkei have been passed, the Secretary for Roads and Works, Mr T. Jager, said yesterday. The estimated total cost of the two identical posts will be R700,000. Construction of the posts will start in January and be scheduled for completion by August. — SAPA.
Transkei teacher shortage

EAST LONDON — The Transkei will experience a shortage of 4,000 teachers for the next five years, the Secretary for Education, Mr. G. L. Kakana, said.

He said they were recruiting teachers and were offering scholarships and bursaries.

"At the Ciskei Training School for post-matric teacher training there are over 250 bursary holders," he said.

"The teachers are being encouraged to take up degree courses at the University of Fort Hare.

"To improve the quality of teachers, we have appealed to teachers in practice to take up a degree course at the University of Fort Hare.

"There are 350 teachers who are writing their matric examinations this year," he said.

In a recent training course, had already been planned and some teachers had been sent to Pretoria.

Mr. Kakana said Transkei pupils writing Std. 7 this year would be issued with certificates by the Transkei Government.

"After Std. 8 another external examination will be written and other pupils may branch off vocational fields and the last external examination will be after Std. 10," he said.

The Ciskei Education Planner, Mr. K. B. Tabata, said the Ciskei was in accordance with the Republic.

"We write departmental examinations," he said.

—DDR
Renaults in Transkei?

EAST LONDON — An industry which could cost up to R240 million could result from an agreement announced by the Transkei industrialist, Mr H. E. Blom.

Mr Blom told a gathering here that he was negotiating with Renault, Argentina, for the manufacture of utility vehicles in Butterworth as an addition to his motorcycle factory.

"This is a dream which has nearly come true. I had noticed that all utility vehicles were imported and a letter I received today from the Argentinean Consul makes the manufacture of utility vehicles in the Transkei a distinct possibility," Mr Blom said. — DDR.
Transkei prisons swap

UMTATA — A further two Transkei prisons would be handed over to the homeland's prison service on Monday, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

The prisons are at the industrial centre of Butterworth and at Idutywa.

This would bring the total number of prisons administered by the Transkei Prison Service to 10, he said.

They are Umtata Prison and Wellington Prison farm in the capital, Lady Frere Prison in the Glen Grey district and Sterkspruit Prison in the Herschel district.

The minister also announced the appointment of a Transkei national, Major E. R. G. Keowa, as Deputy Commissioner of Prisons.

He replaces Lt-Col A. H. Holberg, with whom he shared the post since May this year. — SAPA.
120 room hotel for Umtata

UMTATA. - The tender for building a 120-room double-storey hotel here for Holiday Inn is expected to be awarded in the next few days.

The hotel is to be built by the XDC at a cost of about R1.3 million and leased to the Holiday Inn Group. The XDC are hoping to have the hotel completed before next October — all the rooms have already been booked up by the Transkei Government for the Independence celebrations.

A spokesman for the XDC said the hotel would have a banqueting hall to seat about 200 people, several dining rooms, a restaurant seating 160 people and a swimming pool. The banquet hall can be converted to a conference hall seating 240.

No provisions have been made for a casino or gambling rooms. - DDR.
Air service to businessmen

UMTATA - A new businessman's passenger air service between Natal and the Transkei will start today.

On weekdays, National Airlines of Natal will operate a morning flight from Louis Botha Airport, Durban, to Umtata via Port, St Johns, returning to Durban along the same route in the afternoon.
Transkei's October takeover

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Transkei is to take over Port St Johns and other "White spots" in the territory on or before its independence in October next year.

But the Transkei appears to have failed to persuade the South African Government to grant any more land than it could expect in terms of 1935 legislation.

This emerged at a meeting of the Joint Cabinet Committee on Transkei independence.

The South African Government was represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Boddie.

REPRESENTED

The Transkei Government was represented by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, Custer George Matanzima.

The meeting was attended by the Commissioner General of the Qwaqwa, Mr. D. H. Pogelster, and other officials.

Dealing with the issue of land jurisdiction and territorial boundaries, the Transkei landed areas and other "White spots" were understood to include Engcobo, Ingobokodwana, Butterworth and Hlabisa.

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust on the Transkei, or before independence will be transferred to the Transkei Government.

"Additional land" would be added to the Transkei, and when it was acquired "before and after independence."
Chief welcomes new residents

Johannesburg — Transkeian Chief Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, extended a hand of welcome to all people of Lady Frere and Herschel when the two districts were officially declared part of the Transkei yesterday.

"I want, however, to emphasise that this gentle transition entails no suffering, no coercion.

"It leaves one with a choice — to be made of one's own free will, to either become a citizen of the Transkei or not."

"No one had to leave either of the districts. But if anyone should elect to leave, no barriers will be placed in his way. In fact he will be assisted."

Chief Matanzima added: "One thing must be remembered, however — the land belongs to the Transkei."

He made it quite clear that former Ciskeian civil servants and teachers would be seconded to the Transkeian Government Service until they make up their minds whether they will become Transkeian officers or not.

He assured those who decided to become Transkeians of a big welcome, that their service would be recognised, and their present earnings and pension rights preserved."
Transkei wants to join customs union

Pretoria—Member countries of the Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho Customs Union have been informed that the Transkei will apply for membership after independence.

This was one of several questions decided by the joint cabinet committee on the independence of the Transkei, meeting under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, here yesterday...

A statement said those present included the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Botha, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaisie Matanzima, and the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered. It was agreed the assets of the Xhosa Development Corporation should be divided, the statement said.

The working committee would consider the basis on which the assets of the XDC were to be divided.

The question of Transkeian citizenship and the views which had been expressed would now be considered by the working committee.

It was agreed that Port St. Johns and other so-called "white" spots should be included in the Transkei before or at independence.

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in the Transkei would be transferred to the Transkeian Government before or at independence.

Additional land still to be acquired would be added to the Transkei in blocks as and when it was acquired, before and after independence. After independence, the Transkeian Bantu Trust would continue to compensate non-Transkeian citizens.

The statement said the progress made with training a future Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and other senior officials had been noted.

The working committee, would, in co-operation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and the Transkeian authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the independence celebrations.

— Sapa
Committee meets on Transkei independence

THE MEMBER countries of the Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho Customs Union, have been informed of the intention of the Transkei to apply for membership, after it has attained independence, says a statement by the joint Cabinet committee on the independence of the Transkei.

The committee held its second meeting in Pretoria yesterday under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, attended.

The establishment of a Transkei Development Corporation before independence was considered and it was agreed that the assets of the Xhosan Development Corporation should be divided, the statement said.

The joint Cabinet committee also discussed Transkeian citizenship, and the views expressed would be considered by the working committee.

It was agreed that Port St Johns and other so-called "White spots" should be included in the Transkei before or on independence.

All property owned by the South African Bantu Trust in the Transkei would be transferred to the Transkeian Government before or on independence.

Land still to be acquired would be added to the Transkei in blocks as and when it was acquired before and after independence. After independence, the Transkeian Bantu Trust would continue to compensate non-Transkeian citizens in terms of the undertaking given by the South African Government in a White Paper.

The statement said the progress made with training a Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs and other senior officials had been noted.

It added that the working committee would, in cooperation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Transkeian authorities, make the necessary arrangements for the Transkeian independence celebrations. — Sapa.
Transkei to hold poll

The Transkeian Government is to conduct a campaign for the registration of voters in Herosel and Glen Grey to see whether residents wish to become citizens of the Transkei.

Inhabitants of the two districts have been given the choice of either retaining their links with the Ciskei or becoming Transkeian citizens. Those wishing to retain their Ciskeian links will have to move eventually to an area to be set aside in the Ciskei.
INKULLEKO

A VEIL of secrecy has been draped over plans for a super deluxe presidential palace to be built in Umtata at a rumoured cost of R1.5 million.

The scheme, currently being tackled by an East London firm of architects, is part of an immense spending spurt focused on Umtata which could see up to R150 million buried in new building projects before the Transkei’s “inkululeko”—independence—next October 26.

But information on the proposed presidential palace is hard to come by. A spokesman for the East London firm of architects said: “I’m sorry, I would like to help but there has been a strict clamp on any information I can give.”

He advised the Sunday Tribune to get in touch with the Public Works Department in Pretoria. But their response to a request for details was a curt “No comment.”

Opulent

It is said that the mansion, believed to feature an enormous banqueting hall with a push-button control sliding roof, will be the most expensive and opulent private residence yet built in South Africa.

It will be situated out of sight of Umtata’s dormitory slum of Ngangeleni, home for about 20,000 Blacks, many of whom live in poverty.

The palace will not be occupied by Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima. The figurehead post of President is apparently earmarked for the homeland’s senior Paramount Chief, Chief Botha Sigcaw of Eastern Pondoland.

Chief Matanzima, who seems certain to be elected the first Prime Minister, will have to settle for one of five lesser dwellings now being built in a ministerial complex south of Umtata.

Their budgeted cost is about R16,000 each. Among other prestige projects currently under way or soon to be started here are a military base for the new army, costing about R6-million, and an international airport for about R3.5 and a twin tower 15-storey office block for R13.6-million.

Work on a sports stadium, to be sponsored by the giant Anglo American Corporation and the Chamber of Mines, is expected to start soon.

It will provide covered seating for 50,000 spectators and the complex will include a swimming pool and tennis courts.

A stretch of the Umtata-Queenstown Road is being remade and tarred as is the road to Port St Johns.

Hospital, school and housing projects in Umtata and elsewhere are under way. It has already been announced that the Xhosa Development Corporation plans to spend R33 million within three years to create 22,000 jobs. Hydroelectric projects and irrigation dams already budgeted for will cost more than R20 million—

and an electric power scheme on the Umzimvubu and its tributary rivers could eventually cost a staggering R230-million.

Shortly after independence the Transkei will start building its own showpiece university at Umtata and the eventual cost could top R170 million.

The homeland’s Minister of Education, Mr N. A. Jonas, said yesterday he believed it was “an essential for every nation to have its own independent university.”

The kickoff

The Eastern Cape’s Fort Hare University will open a branch in Umtata next year. Mr Jonas made it clear that Fort Hare would merely be the midwife for a totally separate university.

“They will give us the kickoff we need,” he said.

A University Bill is now being drafted and Mr Jonas hinted this could become law as early as next year, either during the pre- or post-independence sessions of the Transkei Parliament.
Independence will burst on the Transkei next October 26 in a riot of flags and buntings, brass bands, gymnastics, displays, tribal dancing and military displays — or as the members of the newly constituted independence committee hope. But a purposeful hitch in Pretoria has prevented a start to concerted planning.

While Chief Matanzima has long since announced that the South African flag will finally be lowered on October 26, this has not been confirmed by the South African Government. No one can understand why.

Hotel bookings and every bed in town have already been tentatively booked, including those in the yet unbuilt airport Holiday Inn.

"You have no idea what a headache this delay has given us," said one official who insisted on remaining anonymous.

One hotel, for example, tells me that October 26 is likely to be taken up by a railway bus tour. I haven't been authorized to tell them for diversion.

South African businessmen wanting to buy white men, wanting to donate their luggage, are being fobbed off simply because of Pretoria's procrastination.

A total of £250,000 may be spent during commemorative savings and a small gift for every Trekkie schoolchild.

No Budget

"And if the donor wants to know a date what do we tell him?" the official asked.

No budget for the celebrations has been allocated, and no matter how generous officials are confident it will be overspent.

"Our talk in terms of at least £20 million without batting an eyelid. Some of the ideas they are having will include the dressing up of every town and village to brighten the last two hectic days before and after independence day."
Proud chief sees 'army' on parade

The Argus Defence Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today attended a passing-out parade of 70 Xhosa soldiers at Faure, near Cape Town, and said: "Today is one of the proudest days of my life.

After watching his young men in action on the parade ground, and inspecting them in their bungalows, he said: 'They came here as boys and now they are men. They look fit and I am very happy. I am sure they received only the best training. I am happy for this start.

I am particularly pleased with what I saw today because I would like my men to be involved in the defence of South Africa,' Chief Matanzima added.

ARMY

A Transkei Battalion complete with their own shoulder flashes and insignias will be known as the Transkei Battalion. The battalion has been formed by the Transkei government, which has recently declared independence from South Africa.

ENTOURAGE

Accompanied by his entourage, comprising men, women, and children from the Transkei, Chief Matanzima watched the young men perform smartly on the parade ground. They were dressed in uniforms, and then presented nine men with badges for marksmanship.

He said: 'I am fascinated by the progress my men have made. They look like soldiers,' he said. "The 70 men will enjoy a short holiday in the Transkei, and then they will continue their training in the Transvaal. They will form the nucleus of South Africa's first homeland army and will be known as the Transkei Battalion.'

SALUTE

Chief Matanzima and his party were guests of honour at this afternoon's parade during which the Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, took the salute. On the day with him was the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Magnus Malan, and the Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier E.H. Robertson.

PS 23.9.1975
STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE H.C. BONWA, M.P., MINISTER OF
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

Now that the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey have been
included in the Transkei, the Transkeian Government is conducting
a campaign for the registration of voters in the two dis-
in order that by-elections may be held as soon as pos-
that the people concerned may obtain representation in the
Transkeian Legislative Assembly.

In view of the fact that the inhabitants of these two districts
have been given the choice of either retaining their links wi-
the Ciskei and thus in due course having to move from where they
are at present resident to an area to be set aside in the Ciskei,
or of becoming citizens of the Transkei, it is for them to decide
whether they wish to register themselves as voters of the Transkei
and by so doing manifesting their desire to become citizens of the
Transkei.

Provision is being made to afford those who wish to retain their
links with the Ciskei the opportunity of registering themselves
as voters in two new electoral divisions in the Ciskei and by
so doing to manifest their desire of retaining their aff-
tion with the Ciskei whilst still resident in the dis-
Herschel and Glen Grey.

Details of the campaign for the registration as voters of
the Ciskei will be made available in the near future and
registration will thereafter be undertaken as soon as is
possible.

It is emphasized that those persons who wish to retain their
links with the Ciskei are under no obligation to move from these two districts immediately as the land to which they are to move has not as yet been acquired and they should therefore remain where they are until further notification.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

PRETORIA.  5 DECEMBER 1975.
Flood of campers worries Transkei

UMTATA — The Transkei has been overwhelmed by a sudden rush of campers to the Wild Coast since the Mozambique crisis. Mr. T. H. Keet, Transkei Director of Forestry, said yesterday.

Considerable concern is being expressed in Transkei Government circles at campers' disregard of permits, littering, and destruction of trees and bushes — a problem which has escalated drastically within the past year.

Mr. Keet said the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was preparing for consideration by the Minister amendments to existing camping legislation with a view to bringing some organisation to the camping situation along the largest single stretch of undeveloped coastline on South Africa's East Coast.

The campsites and facilities had been adequate until the sudden flood of campers during the past year, he said. Apparently the majority were from Natal, and, he added, "We have been overwhelmed and do not have the staff or funds at our disposal to cope.

"We are looking at the coastline for the selection of sites keeping in mind the ecological effects and developing sites to the limit of their carrying capacity. At present we are concentrating on the forest reserves," Mr. Keet said.

Mr. Herb-B du Bruyn, senior nature conservation officer of the Transkei police, said that campsites have been littered with empty beer cans and other rubbish when pre-dug garbage pits are no more than an arm's length away.

Trees are being chopped down for firewood. Even signposts, indicating campsites in the Bizana district, on the Natal border, have met the same fate. — Sapa.
Leon for Umtata

UMTATA — Coloureds in the Transkei will have to sever all ties with the Coloureds' Representative Council, and support political parties in the territory, said the public relations officer of the Labour Party, Mr. L. K. Sharpley.

Mr. Sharpley said the coloureds in the Transkei could not have dual citizenship.

It was important for the coloureds to be notified about their future position in the territory.

He said the Transkei Labour Party would hold an extraordinary conference early this month, where the national leader of the party, Mr. Suwio Leon, will be the main speaker. — DDR.
Guzana toppled at Transkei party congress

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei's Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, was deposed by his own party at its congress at the weekend.

Mr. B. Nokazi, chairman of the Democratic Party's Dalindyebo region, was elected by a large majority as the party's new leader.

The coup, the most radical in the party's history, has filled most of the places on the executive with supporters of Mr. Nokazi's Sasol-oriented faction, up to now referred to as rebels and dissidents.

The party chairman is Mr. Balule Jackson Nokwazi, an old Transkei political activist and a former Robben Island prisoner.

Neither the new leader nor the deputy leader, Mr. G. O. Nkomo, has a seat in the Transkei Legislative Assembly and as yet it is uncertain whether Mr. Guzana will lose his position as Leader of the Opposition.

He declined an offer of the party deputy leadership as, he said, the congress had shown it had no confidence in him. It would be wrong for him to take any other position on the executive.

But in an interview afterwards, Mr. Guzana denied his political career was necessarily at an end. He would sit out his term in the House, which ended with the general election scheduled after the Legislative Assembly session early this year.

He had no intention, at present of leaving the party, he said, but if necessary he could always contest his seat as an independent. There was no chance, he declared emphatically, of his crossing the floor to join the government.

Further than that, he would not comment on his political future. He did not want to prejudice the chances of the party's new leadership.

Mr. Guzana's fall came as no great surprise to observers of Transkei politics. The Engcobo-based faction under Mr. Nokazi has tried to topple him several times in the past few years.
Matanzima ducks the challenge

PARAMOUNT CHIEF Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has done himself and the cause of an independent Transkei a disservice by rejecting the challenge of the new leader of the opposition Democratic Party to hold a referendum on Transkei independence. It was the one challenge he should have taken up.

In spite of attempts by the South African Information Department to sell the concept of independent Bantustans, the outside world remains supremely sceptical—and a free vote on independence would have done much to diminish this scepticism.

A referendum in which registered voters would have had the opportunity to cast their votes on independence would have given them a chance to tell the world where they stood on the issue.

A “yes” vote would have been a telling point to throw in the faces of those who see the Transkei as a sham and a satellite of South Africa.

By refusing to consider the referendum, Chief Matanzima has invited the conclusion that independence for the Transkei—scheduled for October 26—is nothing but a camouflage and a sellout to Pretoria. By doing so, he has advertised himself as a ruler by proxy.

Chief Matanzima has never been elected to the Transkei Legislative Assembly by popular vote, a fact which his opponents relate with relish. His refusal to consider repeal of Proclamation 400—an “emergency regulation” which provides for detention without trial and political meetings by official permission only—heightens the suspicion that he is frightened of the people’s vote.

Chief Matanzima should hold a referendum without Proclamation 400 to give voters a chance to give their verdict. If they decide against independence he should accept their decision and use his Bantustan platform to campaign for a better deal for his people within a common South Africa.

If they vote for independence, he should take the next step and consult with Xhosas in White-rulled South Africa—only a fraction of whom have bothered to register as Transkei voters—to gauge their feelings on independence for the Transkei.
Call for vote on freedom for Transkei

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The new leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Mr. Hector Neokazi, said yesterday that Paramount Chief Matanzima could not claim a mandate for independence until and unless a referendum was held on independence.

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26, but Paramount Chief Matanzima has pledged that an independence vote will be held before then.

But Mr. Neokazi yesterday rejected the promised independence election as a legitimate test of public opinion on Transkei's independence. "Many of the voters in the Transkei are illiterate and would confuse the issue with personalities."

A 32-year-old accountant, Mr. Neokazi pointed to the referendum in South Africa in 1960 on the republican issue as a precedent for a referendum in the Transkei for independence.

But even a referendum would not be sufficient unless Proclamation 3400 were lifted to enable pro and anti-independence camps to campaign freely, Mr. Neokazi added.

Promulgated in 1960 as an emergency regulation, the proclamation provides for detention without trial and stipulates that meetings, including political meetings, may not be held without written permission from the Bantu Commissioner.

Mr. Neokazi said he would take up his plea for a referendum and lifting of the emergency regulations with Paramount Chief Matanzima and, if necessary, with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

"If it is not granted, we will seriously consider complete non-participation in Transkei political life, including a boycott of the independence election, as well as linking up with liberation organisations like the Black People's Convention," Mr. Neokazi said.

The purpose of the boycott would be to demonstrate to the world that the ruling Transkei Independence Party was taking the Transkei into independence without a mandate from the people, Mr. Neokazi added.

The election of Mr. Neokazi to leadership of the Democratic Party in place of Mr. Knowledge Guxana, a respected lawyer, comes at a low point in the party's fortunes.

Whereas the Transkei won a clear majority of the 45 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly after the first election in 1968, it could only win 14 seats in the 1973 election — against 30 for the ruling party.

The decline set in soon after the retirement of its first leader in 1968, Chief Victor Poto, Paramount Chief of Western Pondoand, and was sustained by repeated leadership struggles in the years that followed.

The conviction of two of its members by the Supreme Court for conspiracy to kill the Chief Minister almost certainly accelerated its decline.

In 1973 the Transkei Independence Party won more than 55 per cent of the votes cast against barely more than 25 per cent for the opposition. That, plus decisive majority support from the 65 nominated chiefs, placed Chief Matanzima firmly in control of the Legislative Assembly.
Transkei citizen dispute: Official in the dark

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A EANTU Administration Department spokesman said yesterday he had no knowledge that Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had referred the draft Transkei independence constitution back to Pretoria for reconsideration of the citizenship issue.

But he referred the Rand Daily Mail to a statement issued after a meeting of the joint Cabinet committee on independence last month in which the citizenship issue was referred to the independence working committee for further consideration.

The same statement showed that the two governments had reached agreement on the once contentious issue of land.

Reconsideration of the statement would appear to justify the view that the meaning and definition of Transkei citizenship is the last remaining area of difference to be settled before legal preparations for independence can be completed.

Both Mr Vorster and Chief Matanzima are members of the joint Cabinet committee. Each government has three representatives on the working committee, whose chairman is the Bantu Administration Secretary, Mr. F. van Onselen.

It's understood that differences between the two governments revolve round the question of whether Xhosa living permanently in South Africa should be given Transkei citizenship.

Mr Vorster said recently: "As far as we are concerned all Black people are citizens of one or other homeland. Citizens who happen to live and work in this country are still citizens of their countries.".

In contrast, Paramount Chief Matanzima has urged the South African Government to acknowledge the permanency of its urban Africans, particularly those who do not identify with any homeland.
Kaiser gambling with people's future - DP

EAST LONDON — The national secretary of the Democratic Party, Mr W. D. W. Putuma, has accused the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of pushing the independence of the territory down the throats of Transkeians much against their will.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Putuma said Chief Matanzima should not bluff himself by saying Transkeians had been consulted on the issue of independence.

"The destiny of five million people cannot be decided by minority groups consisting of sports bodies, nursing and teachers associations. We stand by our leader that Chief Matanzima is using people as pawns in political schemes to suit his political ambitions and to further his selfish political ends," the statement said.

"He is gambling with the future of our people by pushing independence down our throats against our will. He says he has not got the money to waste on a referendum. This is all nonsense. The future of our people is more important than the presidential palaces, hotels and hostels which are built on large sums of money.

"We are above Bantustan politics and anybody who judges us by the number of members we have in that dummy parliament is making a big mistake," the statement said.

The statement was a reaction to the rejection by Chief Matanzima of a call by the new leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Neokazi, for a pre-independence referendum.

—DDP

10/176
Give Transkei a better deal

— Matanzima

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, has referred the draft independence constitution back to Pretoria because he is not satisfied with the deal offered to Transkei citizens in South Africa.

The Transkei is scheduled to become independent on October 26 and the task of drawing up the constitution is largely in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

It is not known what deal has been offered to Transkei citizens in South Africa, but it has not met with the approval of Paramount Chief Matanzima.

He is holding out for a better deal and the draft constitution has gone back and forth between Pretoria and Umtata.

Questions of mutuality concern to South Africa and the Transkei are subject to negotiations within the joint cabinet committee, in which the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and Paramount Chief Matanzima are represented.

The question of the status of Transkei citizens in South Africa appears to have become the key point of negotiation between the two governments, supplanting in importance the once-contentious land issue.

The only clearcut statement on the position of Transkei citizens in South Africa was made in Parliament in September, 1974, by the Minister of Bantu Administration, M. C. Bertha, who said Transkei would not be put on a par with "foreign" Africans after independence.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly three million Transkeians — of whom about 1.2 mil-
West will ‘watch’ Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — There seemed little chance that Western governments would recognise the Transkei immediately on independence, the director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said in Umtata at the weekend.

Mr Barratt, who recently returned from a lecture tour of Europe, was guest speaker at the inauguration of the institute’s new Transkei branch.

“Most of them will wait to see what response there is from Black Africa,” he said.

“But the degree of interest in the Transkei’s independence surprised me. Until recently the issue was not taken seriously at all.

“A few years ago I thought they wouldn’t accept it, but the attitude has developed from a categorical no into something of a dilemma.

“Particularly, the Chief Minister’s argument that the Transkei was to be regarded as a colony and not a homeland was being listened to abroad, especially in Britain and Germany.

“Although people did not wish to support separate development, they also did not want to reject the possibility of giving support to Blacks in South Africa.

“The presentation of the Transkei cause abroad could be a very effective weapon, but the decisive issue was the reaction of Black Africa and the OAU, where people would be watching to see how serious the Transkei was in its promise to set up a nonracial state.”
MINISTER ASSURES TOWNSMEN

PRETORIA—The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, has assured residents of the towns of Illinge and Ezebeleni and the Glen-Grey district in the Eastern Cape Province that their towns do not fall under the control of the Government of the Transkei.

Yesterday, he said it had come to his notice that residents of the two towns were under the wrong impression.

"I wish to draw their attention to the fact that Illinge and Ezebeleni have not been included in the Transkei, following the excision of the districts of Herchel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei and their inclusion in the Transkei.

Illinge and Ezebeleni are situated on land owned by the South African Bantu Trust. This land is not included in the area of jurisdiction of the Government of the Transkei, but is controlled by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

"However, by arrangement with the Government of the Transkei, certain functions are carried out in Illinge and Ezebeleni by that Government on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, but I must emphasise that the final control of Illinge and Ezebeleni is still the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development," the Minister said.—(Sapa.)
New post at Engcobo

Mr D.S. Mcunu has been appointed principal clerk at Engcobo—a new post.

He is assisting a white chief magistrate and thus his job is tantamount to that of an assistant magistrate.

Mr Mcunu, born in Lusikisiki, is 38 years old. He is married and has two children. His wife, a qualified nurse, is a daughter of the late Rev J.W. Pamla of Matatiele.
Black education inferior — Jonas

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said yesterday he was unhappy about the position of the black child who for decades had not been given a square deal.

"The black child has been receiving inferior education," Mr Jonas said, "while his counterpart received superior education."

Mr Jonas was opening the 54th annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa.

As the Transkei approached independence a review of the syllabus and curriculum was needed, he said. "We want a system of education based on the standards of the civilized world; education that will interpret our national aspirations."

The black teacher must be patriotic enough not to leave the black child at a disadvantage. "As we are Africanising the Department of Education," Mr Jonas said, "after two or six years you will see changes for the good of the black child: we must determine our destiny to master our own fate."

The Transkei is gallantly marching towards the glittering gate of freedom with all its ramifications," Mr Jonas said. — DDR.

Transkei told: the world is watching

UMTATA — The president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr C. N. Lekalabe, said the eyes and minds of the world had been focused on the Transkei.

Delivering his presidential address at the 54th conference of Atana held here, yesterday, he said they had assembled in the capital of the Transkei, a territory which was in the forefront of the development that aimed at the establishment of independent states in South Africa.

He said there was no room in their philosophy for teachers of the Transkei, or Zulu teachers. "We are members of the teaching profession and wherever there is a child or a community we claim the right to influence this child or community without any regard for religion, race or any ethnic origin of this child." — DDC.
Visit Sada, Sebe tells Botha

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN - The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe, has dismissed Mr P. C. Botha's statement concerning the Glen Grey and Herschel people, temporarily sheltered at Sada, as an attempt to divert the attention of the country from blunders created by the government.

He said Mr Botha's statement was typical of "a man grabbing at any straw when he is swept by the stream of a strong current."

"His use of terms like 'have established' indicates clearly he has a body above the Ciskei Government that feeds him with information to enable him to make such a statement on a national, delicate issue affecting people."

One of the terms of the motion of agreement, Mr Sebe said was that there would be direct negotiations between the Ciskei and South African governments.

"No amount of irresponsible statements would move the blame from Mr Botha that he had mishandled the Glen Grey affair completely," Mr Sebe said.

He challenged him to visit Ngibe and Sada and called on Mr Botha to "tell the world if the compensatory land was given to the Ciskei."

The stand of the Ciskei Government was that the proclamation handing over the Herschel and Glen Grey districts should not have come into effect before compensatory land was ready for the Ciskei.

"We have been avoiding confrontation because we believe in negotiations, but if Mr Botha wants confrontation we are ready for it," Mr Sebe said.

He divulged the five points of agreement entered upon by the Ciskei Government with the South African Government.

They were:

1. It was agreed that concurrently with the proclamation of the exclusion of Glen Grey and Herschel land; "in the matter of the land given to the Ciskei but this was not yet done."

2. It was agreed that exclusion would in all respects be handled without embarrassing or damaging the image of the Ciskei Government.

3. Glen Grey people wishing to remain Ciskei citizens would do so without loss or intimidation and would not suffer politically, economically or otherwise.

4. The Ciskei Government would receive in full compensation for the capital works undertaken by it in the Ciskei territories.

5. Can Mr Botha honestly say this has been done?"

Mr Sebe said.

Lastly, it was agreed there would be full and satisfactory negotiations between the two governments.

"Mr Sebe said, his government had refrained from publicising the matter as it was still negotiating at high level, but because of Mr Botha's attitude, they were forced to divulge to the public some terms of the agreement."

"The attitude and action of my government is prompted by the interest we have in the residents of these two territories who are pro-Ciskei."

"The Ciskei Government cannot be blamed for the delay in acquiring land. The land excised should have been neutral territories for the Ciskei, and the Transkei."

"Until such time as the promised land was released, any other decision favoured one party, and that party is not the Ciskei," Mr Sebe said.

DDR.
Transkei creating enmity between blacks—chief

EAST LONDON — It was a pity the Transkei had allowed itself to be used as tools to create enmity between blacks to cloud the real issues facing blacks in South Africa, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, said yesterday.

In a statement issued through the Ciskei’s principal information officer, Mr. V. Hoyana, Chief Jongilanga was replying to a statement made by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, on the plight of people who had left their homes and been accommodated in schools in Sada following the takeover of Herreshof and Glen Grey by the Transkei.

Chief George had suggested the Ciskei Government had been involved in the removal of these people from their homes and as such the people had themselves to thank for the position in which they found themselves.

In yesterday’s statement, Chief Jongilanga said there were reasons to believe the Transkei Government had approached Pretoria behind the scenes to request the Ciskei to evict Glen Grey and Herreshof from the Ciskei.

He said the Transkei had, during these negotiations, not suggested that the Ciskei should be involved in removing people from their homes. Chief George, he continued, had said the Ciskei should agree to the eviction of these districts.

If this is not so why did Pretoria request exclusion after Matanzima had failed to get Glen Grey in 1973, when a referendum was held?” he continued.

Chief Jongilanga said chiefs from the Glen Grey district who were then under the Ciskei were called to Umtata on several occasions and requested to identify themselves with the Transkei after the people of Glen Grey had rejected the move to join the Transkei by an overwhelming majority.

He said the assertion by Chief George that the Transkei Government should have been present when Ciskei consolidation plans between the two districts were discussed, was ridiculous and absurd as the Ciskei was an autonomous homeland and under no obligation to invite the Transkei to discuss matters affecting its destiny.

He said the Ciskei Cabinet had not been invited to meetings on amalgamation of the two homelands.

“Of the Transkei could claim Glen Grey on the grounds of blood relationship and succeed, it is high time the Ciskei claimed the true Griekzaland which lies between the Kei and Bushbee Rivers for the same reasons,” Chief Jongilanga said.

He said sufficient evidence had been placed at the disposal of the Ciskei Government to prove there had been systematic harassment, intimidation, assaults and torture of all people who openly identified themselves with the Ciskei in the two districts since December 1, 1973.

“Will George Matanzima deny that Mr. Yakobi and Mr. Busiza, both highly qualified school principals, have been dismissed from their posts with effect from February 1 per telegram sent long before December 1?” Chief Jongilanga asked.

He said it should be understood that amalgamation, with the Transkei would have involved the Ciskei in accepting independence before the Ciskei Government had consulted the people and before the implications of independence for homelands had been studied to the minutest detail.

Chief Jongilanga put some questions to Chief George which he felt needed consideration in the light of the Transkei Government’s acceptance of independence:

“These are: ‘What proportion of land in relation to the total surface area of South Africa has the Transkei been allotted, bearing in mind the millions of landless Transkeians who are in independent homelands, urban areas and farms?’

“Will there be free movement between the independent homelands and South Africa so that blacks can get work in urban areas as job oppor-
Towns remain under control of Pretoria

PRETORIA — The towns of Hinge and Eshebeleni in the Glen Grey district are still under the control of the South African Government, it was announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Betha, here yesterday.

He said he had heard some residents of the two towns believed the towns fell under the Transkei.

"I wish to draw their attention to the fact that Hinge and Eshebeleni have not been included in the Transkei following the exclusion of the districts of Henschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei and their inclusion in the Transkei."

Hinge and Eshebeleni were situated on land owned by the South African Bantu Trust. This land was not included in the area of jurisdiction of the Transkei, but was controlled by the Department of Bantu Administration.

By arrangement with the Government of the Transkei, "certain functions are carried out in Hinge and Eshebeleni by that government on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."

Mr. Betha stressed the "final control" of the two towns were still the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

— D.D.
Sebe incapable says
George Matanzima

UNTATA — The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday retaliated to the attack made on him and the Transkei by the Ciskeian Minister of Education, Chief Jongilanga.

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga, who had decided to be the mouthpiece of Mr Sebe, had exposed his ignorance of politics and the incapability of the Ciskeian Chief Minister and his Government.

"What a pity the Honourable Mr Sebe, chose to reply on his behalf," Chief George said. "The very fact that Chief Jongilanga has chosen to publish his statement through the principal information officer, Mr V. Meyane, is enough to prove to the Ciskei and the whole country the caliber of men who are in the Ciskei Cabinet.

Chief George said he could not agree to the thinking of Chief Jongilanga when he alleged that the "behind-the-scene negotiations between the Transkei and Republican Governments took place prior to Mr Sebe's motion for the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel."

"If the Transkei Government wanted land which historically belonged to the Transkei and approached the Republican Government accordingly, how could any such negotiations be called clandestine?" he asked.

He said the rest of the country should know that Chief Jongilanga actually pleaded with the Ciskei Government to agree to the excision of the two districts. "What the Ciskei Government has said up to now is that they agreed to the excision because they were promised land which is far more fertile than the dry and barren land at Glen Grey and Herschel."

Chief George said the statement by Chief Jongilanga that the Ciskei Government agreed to the excision "simply because the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, 'pleaded' with them to agree to the excision "makes one come to no other conclusion other than that the Ciskei Government is a computer which is switched on and off by Mr Botha, for, if they are not", Chief George asked, "what reason can they advance for agreeing to the excision of the two districts just because Mr Botha 'pleaded' with them?"

"If they have reasons to believe that the Transkei Government held behind-the-scene discussions with Pretoria with regard to excision of the two districts, why did they not question Pretoria about this before agreeing to the excision?"

He said Chief Jongilanga was misdirecting himself completely when he spoke about the autonomy of the Ciskei as a reason for non-involvement of the Transkei when the agreements were made on the excision of the two districts.

Chief George said it was "this power-drunkness" which always made the Ciskei Government miss vital points.

"Nobody has questioned their autonomy, but I still submit that the Transkei as the recipient government of the two districts should have been involved in the making of the alleged agreements."

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga was a newcomer to politics in general and Ciskei politics, in particular, and "should therefore refrain from rushing even where angels fear to tread. He should refrain from making such false statements such as the Ciskei Cabinet had not been invited to the meetings on amalgamation of the two homelands."

He said voluminous and documentary evidence was published in the newspapers, proving that the Ciskei Cabinet had been invited to meetings on the amalgamation of the two homelands. "Mr Sebe never disputed this evidence."

"In any event the Ciskei Government has made it abundantly clear that they are not interested in amalgamation. I therefore do not see the relevance of this part of the statement to the suffering of the poor people at Sola."

Chief George said he did not know whether Chief Jongilanga learnt his history at school. The Transkei had not been allocated any land. The Transkei had always been the Transkei unlike Zwelethuza and Zwelethuza. "The Transkei is claiming what originally belonged to the Transkei and is getting it."

He said with regard to the question posed by Chief Jongilanga about independence of the Transkei: "I shall advise him to study the position of Botswana, Swaziland and Lebowa and their relationship with South Africa and thereafter he will know what the position of the Transkei will be in relation to South Africa."

"I would like to advise Chief Jongilanga to carry out the instructions of his boss properly next time."

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga had undertaken to reply to Mr Sebe, "but why has he not replied to questions I posed to Mr Sebe?"

"If these were too high and lofty for him, the University of Fort Hare where he can get a proper explanation, is next door to him and he should avail himself of the opportunity to consult them while I expect him, as Mr Sebe's good boy, to carry out his duty properly by replying to all the questions I posed," concluded Chief George. — DBR.
Botha backed on Sada removals

EAST LONDON — A former member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly who lost his seat when Glen Grey was transferred to the Transkei last year, Mr. W. T. Jaxa, has supported the claim that the Ciskei government is to blame for the plight of people housed in schools at Sada.

The claim was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

Mr. Jaxa said Ciskei Government agents purporting to sympathise with the people they persuaded to move from their homes hoped for unwarranted promotions by the Ciskei Government.

Advancing reasons for his claim, Mr. Jaxa said: "Mr. Botha clearly stated that people from Glen Grey and Herschel had six months within which to decide to identify themselves with the Transkei or remain in the Ciskei.

"The people from Glen Grey were told by Paramount Chief K. D. Matanximba not to leave their homes, and that if anyone wanted to leave the Glen Grey area, enough time would be given for doing so, and that such movement would be done with the knowledge of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner."

"The exodus of Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei was initiated by the Ciskei ruling party with the express proposal by Sebe himself. The Opposition Party under Chief Justice Mabandla warned Sebe repeatedly in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of the dangers lying ahead of this hurried action but Sebe remained adamant."

He said Mr. Sebe had decided to go all alone when he came to a decision on the matter with the South African Government.

Blaming Mr. Botha for the plight of the people at Sada was a crafty way of calling "thief" to divert attention from the real culprit, Mr. Jaxa added. — DDR.
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Transkei talks still stymied

Staff Reporter

THE Transkei independence working committee is still battling to break the deadlock on the position of South African-born Africans of Transkei origin.

The question that has stymied the committee for nearly two months is whether people of Transkei origin born in South Africa should be regarded as citizens of an independent Transkei.

Members of the independence committee met in Cape Town last week but failed to find an answer.

But, says a Rand Daily Mail source close to the committee, a solution is now close and talks are continuing within the committee and between its members and government departments.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kroger, has confirmed that legislation will be introduced in the coming parliamentary session to enable the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to hear appeals from the Transkei High Court after independence.
Transkei health post for Black

Own Correspondent

UNIWA—Dr. Charles Bikitsa, the British-educated Black physician whose controversial appointment as superintendent of the Butterworth Hospital was blocked by Pretoria three years ago, was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of health for the Transkei.

The appointment was announced by the Transkeian minister of health, chief Jerry Moshesh.

Chief Moshele also announced that a Black woman, Dr. L. Pilos, who graduated from the Durban medical school last year, had been appointed chief medical officer of health for the Transkei. She takes over the post from a White doctor. Dr. Bikitsa replaces a White physician, Dr. J. Shemini, as assistant secretary of health.

Dr. Bikitsa left the Transkei to study medicine at Edinburgh. He practiced in England until three years ago, when he was invited to return to the Transkei as medical superintendent. The Transkei has separate Black and White sections of the Butterworth Hospital.

Pretoria blocked the appointment and eventually Dr. Bikitsa was allowed to join the Black section as a medical officer. Not until January last year was Dr. Bikitsa appointed the medical superintendent of the Butterworth Hospital after the White section had been made a separate unit under a White doctor.
Transkei Bill is historic – Botha

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY —
The main purpose of the Transkei Constitution Amendment Bill is to equalise the numbers of traditional and elected members in the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said this yesterday when the Bill was read a second time.

Mr Botha said this was a historic occasion, for the Transkei, insofar as it meant that the preponderance of traditional authority in the Legislative Assembly would disappear.

The Transkei Assembly at present consists of five paramount chiefs, not more than six chiefs and 50 elected members. In terms of the Bill it would now consist of five paramount chiefs, 70 chiefs and 75 elected members.

Although the Bill was to a certain extent connected with the coming independence of the Transkei, its provisions could apply to other homelands.

Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP, Houghton) said the Progressive Federal Party supported the second reading of the Bill because it was a step in the direction of democracy, and a clear indication that advancement had been made.

“National Party members must not fool themselves into thinking that the parity which has now been reached between elected members and appointed members in the Transkei Legislative Assembly is an indication that the policy of separate development is achieving success,” Mrs Suzman said.

“I hope that the Minister will bear in mind that although we are supporting this measure, we strongly object to the fact that the Government is proceeding with negotiations for self-government in the Transkei without having held a referendum. You cannot claim that this is a democracy,” she said.

The Minister said in reply it was the intention of the Transkei Government to hold a general election and that party was a matter for that government to decide for itself. — Sapa.
Property sold for R2-m

Own Correspondent

PORT ST JOHNS — The South African Bantu Trust has bought two properties here for R2-million from Pretoria-based companies while many residents have been trying desperately to sell their land — for more than two months.

One undeveloped property of 19.7 ha, owned by Tweedestrand Eiendomme, was sold for R800 000. A Professor P J Schoeman of Pretoria is registered as a director of the company.

The Port St Johns Municipality received the sale transfer one week after the area was declared a released area in November last year.

The property was bought two years ago for less than R100 000 after the Government had announced its recommendation that Port St Johns be declared black.

Only half the property can be developed as the remainder of the land is unsuitable.

Some gravel roads have been laid on the property, ostensibly with the intention of creating a private township of at least 60 residential erven.
Lifting Transkei ban 'won't help'

Staff Reporter

LIFTING the Transkei emergency regulations for a pre-independence election was unlikely to make an independent Transkei more acceptable to world opinion, Mr Cas de Villiers, of the Foreign Affairs Association, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement in Parliament by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development that it was up to the Transkei to decide whether it wanted the regulations lifted.

The Transkei is due to become independent on October 26 after a general election under an amended constitution providing for parity between elected members and nominated chiefs.

"I do not think lifting of the regulations will make much difference. Those who expect recognition in the short term would appear to be over optimistic," Mr De Villiers said.
Diplomatic triumph

UMITATA—The new Republic of Transkei would be a triumph for diplomacy and a vivid illustration of what positive results dialogue could achieve, says Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Writing in the Transkei Government Annual published here yesterday, Chief Matanzima said his country qualified in every respect to join the ranks of the international community.

The new State, which is to attain its independence from South Africa on October 26, had to be seen and judged against a background of peaceful constitutional evolution and political stability, he wrote.

It was also this peaceful development which enabled it today to boast of an educational system embracing thousands of schools for primary, secondary and higher education as well as vocational training, considerable industrial and commercial development, dams and irrigation schemes, thousands of kilometres of roads, a civil service with 30,000 employees of which 98 percent was Black and, above all, a stable Black Government.

"The new Republic of Transkei will, in fact, have made history by its attainment of independence through peaceful negotiation."—(Sapa.)
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The thumbs down for British recognition of the independence of the Transkei and other homelands has been given by the Minister of State for the Foreign Office, Mr David Ennals.

In an interview published in a monthly magazine, Mr. Ennals says he considers it "very unlikely that Britain would recognize the Transkei."

He adds that because of the fragmentation and lack of development of the homelands it would be difficult to see how they could enjoy independence in the normal sense.

The Opposition Conservative Party is expected to challenge the Government on the issue in Parliament next week.

Mr. Ennals' statement may indicate a split between the ruling Labour Party and the Foreign Office on the homelands independence issue.

LEADERS

The Foreign Office is currently entertaining three homeland leaders — the Transkei's Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigae, Basotho's Qwaqwa's Chief Minister, Mr. Thama Mope-ll, and kwazulu's Community Affairs Minister, Mr. Walter Khoza.

The Government has not made a policy statement on the homelands issue, but Mr. Ennals' statement gives a clear indication what its policy will be.
SHOCK TRANSAKES
LAND DEALS
BANTU TRUST
HUGH MURRAY
and
BILL KRUGE
BY

...
Meanwhile it's chaos...
Transkei land deals explained

Pretoria-Bureau

A Pretoria businessman, Professor P.J. Schoeman, said today he and his partner were promised priority treatment in Port St Johns land deals.

Professor Schoeman, a professor of dentistry at the University of Pretoria, said there were obviously people who thought that he and Mr Henning, his partner, had benefited unfairly from the priority treatment they had been given by the then Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr. Braam Baakens.

"The fact is that we were promised priority treatment by the Deputy Minister," Professor Schoeman said.

A profit of R1.5 million on the sale of a half-completed, unproclaimed township and holiday resort at Port St Johns to the Bantu Trust Fund.

The Government paid R2,012,000 for the properties, which have a total municipal valuation of R15,840, on which rates and taxes are R53.44 a year said the report.

"ONLY R142,000"

Professor Schoeman told The Star that although the land originally cost R105,000 and was sold for R600,000 the deal would realize "only about R142,000."

He said that in 1970 the purchase price was R30,000 plus R15,000 bond and Mr. Henning agreed to pay the owners.

At that stage, he had a
Mr. Deputy Chairman, I wish to refer to a recent report on the land purchases by the Miners' Trust in the Cape Province. The report states that the Trust purchased land at a cost of R16 million, and that this brought the total land purchases of the Trust to almost R30 million.

After inquiring about the details of the land purchases, I have learned that the land was purchased at a price of up to R2 million per hectare. This has raised concerns about the fairness of the land purchases and the impact on the local community.

The land is to be developed for the new township and it is estimated that the Trust would be able to sell the land for R6 million per hectare.

I believe that it is important to ensure that the land purchases are transparent and fair. I urge the Trust to provide detailed information on the land purchases and to ensure that the local community is consulted on the development of the new township.
Raubenheimer denies land deal story

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, denied yesterday that two men in Port St Johns who are said to have made big profits on the sale of their properties were promised priority treatment on his orders.

Mr Raubenheimer, now Minister of Water Affairs, was largely responsible in his former post for the programme of buying out White property owners in black-designated areas.

Mystery over Transkei property sales

Staff Reporter

A NUMBER of apparent inconsistencies have come to light concerning the Port St Johns land deals, and could lead to questions being asked in Parliament.

Sunday newspapers reported that three men owning land near Port St Johns had sold their property to the Bantu Trust in the Transkei for a total of R2 012 000.

They had been given priority by the QV department and it was found that they qualified for priority treatment.

Newspaper reports say the property owned by Mr Henning was sold for more than R2 200 000 against an original purchase price of R1 838 000 and Professor Schoeman's purchase price of R800 000 compared with a purchase price of R125 000.

Mr Raubenheimer declined to comment on the reported sale price, except to say that the properties had been valued in the prescribed way by qualified evaluators.

He gave two reasons for not commenting further:

- Transactions between property owners and the department were the concern of the two parties.
- He was in no position to give details without referring to departmental records.

Mr Raubenheimer added that the deal with Mr Henning had been concluded by Mr Fum Johnson when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

He confirmed that he had stayed in a cottage owned by Professor Schoeman during a visit to Port St Johns.

"I went to Port St Johns because there were people there who had been grouding that they were losing business", he said. "I wanted to see for myself what it was like during the peak season."

When he got there — on his way to a holiday in Hermanus — he found that all the hotels were full and was offered accommodation in a cottage owned by Professor Schoeman.

"It was a bit worried when I learnt it was part of the Henning setting-up, but I didn't have any choice", Mr Raubenheimer said.

He denied that he had holidayed in Port St Johns at the time that Professor Schoeman was a close friend, although they had been acquainted for some years.

"Far from being a holiday, his stay at Port St Johns was "messed up" his holiday at Hermanus..."
Land will cost SA Govt R30m

OWN CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA: It will cost the South African Government about R22-million to buy up all white-owned properties at Port St Johns.

This is according to an estimate made by the mayor, Mr Mike Richards.

He said his rough valuation was based on the controversial land deal in which two Pretoria companies were paid R2 million for about 30 hectares.

Before the sales were revealed, Mr Richards had calculated that the land at Port St Johns was worth about R15-million.

"If these prices can be used as a guide, my original estimate will have to be doubled," Mr Richards said.

He said that judging by the prices paid by the Bantu Trust, undeveloped land without services was worth about R5 a square metre.

Thus an average 2000 square metre plot at Port St Johns was worth R15 000 before development.

Although bitter about the priority given the Pretoria companies, residents felt that this was the message of the controversial land deal they would be happy to get comparable prices.

The Transkei opposition party leader, Mr Hector Nockazi, today called for a judicial inquiry into the controversial R22-million land deal.
MINI CYCLONE DAMAGES RURAL HUTS

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — A mini-cyclone hit near Umtata yesterday, tearing the roofs off several rural Xhosa huts.

Mr. D. Wilkinson of the Santa Centre at Nambedi says he was watching when the cyclone struck the Zita-tele location about four kilometres away.

"There was just a puff, like black smoke, as the thatch flew up each time it hit one of the huts," Mr. Wilkinson said.

Later, he looked with his binoculars and saw that two thatched roofs had disintegrated and one had been partly destroyed. A corrugated iron roof was also ripped off.

"It looked just like a huge column of white smoke," said his wife. "It was whirling round and round and went up several hundred feet."

Mr. Wilkinson said after it struck the cyclone seemed simply to go upward and disappear into the clouds."
Equality poser for Transkei chiefs

The move to give elected members the same number of seats as chiefs in the Transkei Legislative Assembly has been welcomed by Professor W. D. Hammond-Tooke, of the University of the Witwatersrand.

But it might well increase the difficulties faced by chiefs in maintaining their status as traditional rulers, he added.

Professor Hammond-Tooke, a former Government anthropologist, was commenting on the amendment to the Transkei constitution to give elected members and nominated chiefs 75 members each.

"My first reaction is to welcome any move which increases the elective principle, but it might exacerbate the difficulties faced by the chiefs if there is a knife-edge vote," he said.

Professor Hammond-Tooke felt the time had come to consider the creation of a separate House of Chiefs along the lines of the British House of Lords.

As he made clear in his recent book on the Transkei, "Command or Consensus," Professor Hammond-Tooke believes it is contrary to Xhosa tradition for chiefs to be involved in the heated exchanges of day-to-day politics.

Exposure to contradiction and ridicule by commoners in the cut and thrust of political debate was iminimal to the prestige of chiefs, he said in his book.

He quoted a popular Xhosa saying to give additional weight to his view: "A chief should not submit himself to the yapping of dogs."

The amendment to the Transkei constitution will make it the first homeland to have an equal number of popularly elected members and ex-officio chiefs.

The ratio of elected members to nominated chiefs varies from less than one to two in Venda (18 to 42) to two to three in the Ciskei (20 to 30).

Professor Hammond-Tooke’s view that the chiefs would be better off in an upper house with powers of delay and review runs contrary to that of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Paramount Chief Matanzima believes that as “natural rulers” the chiefs should be involved in the process of ruling, even if it means involvement in the “heat and dust” of politics.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, apparently shares Paramount Chief Matanzima’s conviction.

His response last year to a move by Lebowa to create an upper house of chiefs was to warn that the move would be vetoed by the South African Government.

The move in Lebowa, where the ratio of elected to ex-officio members is two to three, came after what was described as the “humiliation” of a senior chief in the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Phillip Hattingh of the Africa Institute said of the Transkei’s move to equalise representation between elected members and chiefs: “The other homelands might look upon it as an opportunity to move in the same direction.”

He went on to comment on a speech in Parliament by Mr. Botha, in which the Minister indicated that the decision to lift the Transkei emergency regulations rested with the Transkei.

As the regulations have been criticised overseas as measures which eliminate the possibility of free elections, some observers believe the Transkei would have a better chance of international acceptance if they were lifted for the pre-independence election.

Dr. Hattingh disagreed: “I feel that to a large extent the world has already committed itself not accepting the Transkei in the short run.”

The Transkei has chalked up another homeland “first” — it is scheduled to become the first with equal political representation of hereditary chiefs and popularly elected members in the Legislative Assembly. PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the problems that may arise.

But he felt that in the long run the Transkei might be able to break down world hostility and gain recognition, provided it demonstrated that it was an independent State and not a South African satellite.

Paramount Chief Matanzima has frequently met criticisms of the emergency regulations on that score with two arguments:

1. That it is a South African and not a Transkeiian law.

2. That its purpose is to prevent subversion and violence and not to hamper legitimate opposition.

As Professor Dirk Kotze of the University of South Africa has noted, the opposition Transkei Democratic Party has tried several times without success to persuade Paramount Chief Matanzima to lift the regulations.

Imposed in 1969 under Proclamation 400, the regulations provide for detention without trial, meetings by official permission only and for powers to be given to chiefs to order tribesmen to move from one locality to another, as well as to demolish their huts without compensation.

Professor A. S. Mathews, of the University of Natal, has criticised the regulations on several points, including their “confusion of opposition with subversion.”

Commenting on them in his book “Law, Order and Liberty in South Africa”, he said: “Their application for 10 continuous years in the Transkei puts a serious question mark against the self-government experiment which has been introduced there.”

Against that, as Paramount Chief Matanzima has repeatedly emphasised, it should be noted that the Democratic Party has never been refused permission to hold a meeting — and that Chief Matanzima had been the target of several assassination attempts.
M. C. Botha approves St Johns land deals

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, has cleared the controversial R2 million Port St Johns land deals.

He said yesterday that the deal had complied with prescribed procedures — a view strongly contested by the MP for the area, Mr T. G. Hughes.

Mr Hughes contended the Government had virtually admitted that preferential treatment was given to two Pretoria businessmen, Mr F. Henning and Fred R. Schoeman, who made a combined profit of R1.8 million from the deal.

There was another development in the controversy yesterday when the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, retracted an earlier statement claiming that his Deputy Minister colleague, Mr T. N. H. Jansen, had finalised one of the deals.

His records showed that "all three transactions were finalised by me." Mr Botha said he was "kept informed of the negotiations in connection with the acquisition of the properties and I am satisfied that negotiations took place according to prescribed procedures."

"That in determining the purchase prices, the valuations were properly scrutinised and did not exceed the valuations. That prices paid by the South African Bantu Trust are, under the circumstances, considered to be satisfactory."

The R2.5 million paid for the two properties was as per the Department of Bantu Affairs. The balance was considered to be favourable.

He also said that the lease of R100,000 over the property bought from Mr Henning and leased back to him was based on the...
200 trapped in Kei River flood

KEI MOUTH.—More than 200 Tronkel citizens were stranded by a flash-flood in the Kei River.

For two days and nights, stranded people were forced to find food and shelter with friends in the local township.

Civil Defence authorities contacted Eastern Province Command, who directed that a final attempt to ferry the people across the river failed. They would arrange for Tronkel buses to collect the people.

An unsuccessful attempt to cross the river was made by the Mayor, Mr. B. Kruger, in his ski-boat, when waves of two to three metres washed over the boat. There was also danger from floating dead animals and tree trunks.

When conditions improved, further attempts were made to ferry the people across. Mr. Kruger was assisted by Mr. Keith Sailing, of Cathcart, with his ski-boat, and a third smaller craft.

The service became a two-way affair when people wanted to complete their shopping and return. Local civil volunteers headed by Mr. and Mrs. E. Schröder and Mr. H. Miles served people with food until the end of the day. The people had been ferried across.

—DDG
We are free, Transkei duo tell the world

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: The Transkei's two diplomats in London are setting down energetically pursuing the diplomatic round and preparing the ground for convincing the world that the Transkei will be genuinely independent after next October.

And they are getting on well with the White typists of South Africa House.

The two, Mr. Digby Konyana, who has councillor rank; and Mr. Allen Sockwa, Press attaché, have provoked some bitter attacks from radical Black journals published in London and attracted some predictable sniping from parts of the Press.

Mr. Sockwa said yesterday: "We have adapted well at South Africa House, where we attend parties together with our wives and where we work. Their children are at London schools. "Not the slightest bit of discrimination or apartheid has been shown. We have White lady typists and get on very well with them. We have nothing but praise for these South Africans."

"I always carry a map of the Transkei with me. Many know little about it. Many people find it difficult to see the Transkei being really independent. In other words, they express doubts about the sincerity of the Republic."
Sun salute for free Transkei

UMTATA — The midnight silence on Monday, October 25, will be shattered by the boom of a hundred-and-one-gun salute as the flag is raised for the first time on an independent Transkei.

The band will then strike up with the Transkei National anthem, Nkosi Sikelela l'Afrika, and bonfires will blaze all over the country. Bearers will carry the flame to the Independence Stadium in Umtata, which is to be the centre of celebrations and light a huge independence torch.

After the noise dies down in the early hours of October 26, there will be readings from scripture and prayers, followed by the Transkei Prime Minister's speech to the nation.

And, for those who still refuse to go to bed, a massive fireworks display at the stadium.

The rough programme was given by the Chief Minister's office here after approval by the joint South Africa Transkei Cabinet Committee.

Many details still have to be filled in and it is still not certain whether the State President will represent South Africa, or whether he will delegate somebody else.

The head of the Transkei Information Section, Mr G. Geldenhuys, said there would be celebrations at the same time all over the Transkei as well as in the main centres of the Republic.

But a large number of people is expected in Umtata and plans are being made for a tent town to accommodate 12,000.

The committee had block booked all available accommodation in town and he hoped people would take in visitors as guests too.

Feeding all the visitors would be a major problem, he admitted. The tent town alone would need about seven tons of meat a day.

He would not say how much the celebration would cost. — D.D.R.
Kaiser's Ransom

By VIC HANNA
Financial Editor

Locked under the sand dunes of the Transkei lies a Kaiser's ransom - in titanium, zircon, rutile and ilmenite, the so-called heavy metals.

And if investigations by German and Italian interests this month are successful, a vast new mining and beneficiation project could launch the Transkei into financial independence following its political independence in October.

Initial investigations show that R6 million spent on the mining venture plus R40 million on a pigment plant would unlock a treasure trove, worth well over R1 000 million in total value or around R27 million a year.

The company that holds the mineral rights over the area has so far spent in excess of R100 000 proving the reserves and carrying out initial investigations.

A report has been prepared by Dr J.C. Rust of the University of Port Elizabeth and is based on 355 boreholes drilled in the Kestle dunes, which lie along the eastern coast of the Transkei. The report indicates payable quantities of 5194 159 tons of ilmenite, 202 631 tons of rutile; and 362 756 tons of zircon.

From the deposits of these three minerals, Dr Rust estimates that more than 2.5 million tons of titanium are available.

The 'majority shareholder' of Wavecrest Titanium, the company that holds a 25-year mining lease over the area, Mr Rolf Truter, said this week that separate visits from both German and Italian groups earlier this month could lead to the setting up of a plant to extract the minerals.

'This would result in a potential of R136 million from the deposit but if a pigment plant was built the potential would increase enormously to well over R1 000 million,' he said.

Mr Truter has been working on the project since 1970. Since then, another vast scheme of a similar nature has been announced - the R580 million Tisand development just north of Richards Bay, a joint venture involving Union Corporation, the IDC and the Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation of Canada.

Impetus

However, high, heavy metals prices coupled with the need for the Transkei to become financially independent as soon as possible has given added impetus to launching the Wavecrest project.

Not only would the venture generate mining royalties for the Transkei, but it would establish a new growth point in the homeland.

It would also go a long way in converting the Transkei economy from one predominantly based on agriculture to mining and industry.

At the moment, South Africa imports its entire needs of titanium, titanium dioxide and titanium slag - which is processed to derive the oxide. Titanium dioxide is used as a pigment in the paint, plastics, rubber, cosmetics and paper industries.

Titanium is said to be the world's ninth most abundant element in the earth's crust but deposits containing concentrates are relatively rare.

Titanium steel is used for increasing quantities in manufacture of supersonic aircraft and in industry as a high corrosion resistance material.

A report drawn up by the Southern Africa Industrial Development Organisation for Wavecrest states that there is an imminent threat of world wide shortages in titanium metals and titanium dioxide.
XDC profit soars to over R2m

CAPE TOWN—The Xhosa Development Corporation's profits for the year ending March 31, 1976, were almost treble that of the previous year, rising from R723 237 to R2 081 751, according to the tenth annual report of the corporation tabled here yesterday.

During the year under review the corporation's share capital was increased from R462m to R657m, which included R7 900m for the takeover of the Border Passenger Transport Ltd.

According to the report, special attention was paid during the year to the establishment of further industries under the White agency system and also to extending the corporation's agricultural activities.

In a special message in the report the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said that today, ten years after the establishment of the XDC, the Transkei's commercial and industrial growth was assured, largely through the initiative of the XDC.

He said that more than 12 000 new jobs had been created, while Blackheath had taken over 474 retail trading outlets and acquired interests in a great diversity of other projects.

By the end of the year under review a total of R33 041m had been committed in various industrial projects at Umtata and Butterworth.
LAND DEAL
IMPROPER, CLAIM RESIDENTS

PORT ST. JOHNS—The R5 000 000 land deal here may have been contrary to procedure laid down by the Government.

A circular distributed to all owners of land in the township of Port St. Johns by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in February, dated December 21, 1975, gives a procedure which must be followed when land is offered for sale to the Bantu Trust.

The circular makes clear that an undertaking was given to the Transkei Government that before land was offered to the S.A. Bantu Trust, the owner would be required to advertise his property for sale in the Transkei Gazette, the Transkei News, and in another newspaper which circulates in the area.

The reason for the undertaking was to enable Black citizens of the Transkei to approach the owners for direct negotiations over the purchase of properties.

The circular continues: "If there is no reaction by Bantu citizens to such advertisement or if no sale between an owner and a Xhosa purchaser is entered into, the owner may offer his property to the South African Bantu Trust."

The circular must be accompanied by cuttings of the advertisement.

"Any completed offer form which is handed to the Magistrate, Port St. Johns, without being accompanied by all the cuttings will not be transmitted to the adjustment committee for consideration of the offer made."

Port St. Johns residents say the two controversial properties—Tweedestrand, Hotel en Vaalgrond, sold to the Bantu Trust for R1 212 000; and Tweedestrand Ekendome, sold to the Bantu Trust for R80 000—were never advertised.

And a search through the records of newspapers which circulate in Port St. Johns yesterday revealed no evidence of the advertisements having been placed.

The circular also warns residents that all the properties in Port St. Johns cannot be purchased in a single financial year because of availability of funds and amount of work involved.

"The department is therefore compelled to apply a priority scheme. Such a priority scheme is already in operation."

"Cases covered by it are old-age persons, chronically sick persons, estates, insolvent estates, widows, persons in dire financial straits, etc.

"Priority treatment will be granted to those cases which fall within the priority system, if there are such genuine cases."

"It is therefore of the utmost importance that every owner should furnish cogent reasons for the urgency of his offer, i.e., if he regards his offer as urgent, the circular says."

LAND DEAL
FROM PAGE 1

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Port St. Johns residents say the priority system has not been applied in the two sales. They point out that Mr. P. Henning, the owner of a holiday resort, is not an old-age pensioner, is not chronically sick, is not insolvent or in dire financial straits.

"After all, on the admission of his son, Mr. Pieter Henning Junior, the resort makes a profit of R50 000: to R80 000 a year."

"This money could have been used to pay out 10 to 15 people with genuine cases of hardship," Mr. Fred Moore, chairman of the Ratepayers' Association said.
Van den Heever hits at payout priorities

CAPE TOWN — Farmers in the Eastern Cape had been "left to the dogs" after the offers to buy their property for the Ciskei homeland had been withdrawn by the Government.

But at the same time, the Government was paying out over R2 million to two property speculators in Port St Johns, the MP for King William's Town, Mr S. A. van den Heever, said yesterday in the Assembly during an angry attack on government spending.

Citing the purchase and renovation of homes for members of the Free State Provincial Executive, the construction of certain buildings in the Transkei, and the purchase of luxury cars by the Government, Mr Van den Heever said:

"It is unfair to waste the people's money like this."

With the situation on the border and the recent commitment by the presidents of four neighbouring states to "free" South Africa, Mr Van den Heever said he believed the people of South Africa wanted to support the Government, but how could that happen when money was wasted?

Homes had been bought for members of the OFS Provincial Executive for R80 000 and renovated for R14 600.

In the Transkei a home and garden were bought for R250 000 by the Chief Justice. A palace for the Transkeian President was being built for R1.6 million and houses for cabinet ministers at R280 000 each.

He also quoted from a press report which said the Government had last year bought over 5 000 cars including a number of luxury models.

Mr Van den Heever attacked the purchase of Port St Johns properties for over R2 million when municipal valuations were R172 000. He said the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. N. Raubenheimer, had been guilty of incompetence in his handling of the deals.

What was worse was that farmers in the declared areas of Frankfurt and Braunschweig had waited since 1973 for firm offers for their property. After these had finally been made in August 1975, they had suddenly been withdrawn on the grounds that there had not been enough money.

"How does the Government not have money for the farmers, but it does have money for Port St Johns speculators?" Mr Van den Heever asked.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr H. Schoeman, interjected: "But-interrog.

But Van den Heever said:

"I suppose it is Her Majesty to be on the side of the farmers."

He said the farmers affected by consolidation were good patriots. Now they had to suffer that once again when pay-outs were being paid out, but they were put to the dogs.

The public wanted the assurance from the Government that it did not waste their money. They were willing to make sacrifices in the interests of South Africa, but not when they did not have that assurance. — PC.
Umtata is bursting at seams.

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The housing crisis here is growing worse by the day. The last house offered for sale in the White zone was a small modern three-roomed bungalow right on the railway line.

At R40,000 it attracted a clamour of interest, but at the last minute the owners decided not to sell.

A journalist recently transferred here was lucky to find a place at R350 a month — by no means the highest rent in town.

The White population has grown by nearly 1,000 since 1970 to an estimated 4,500. In the same time the number of houses available to Whites has shrunk as more and more of the town is zoned Black, and White houses are bought by the Government.

The managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, Mr. Miritzi, said last year the influx of Whites would “vastly exceed” the exodus when the Transkei became Independent; and he was planning for a White population of between 26,000 and 40,000 by the end of the century.

But Transkeian Whites are being reduced to a property-less class. Already in Umtata only nine percent of Whites actually own the houses they live in.

The rest of the White-occupied houses have been bought by the Government and by businesses, Railways, Post Office, banks, hospitals and schools to house their staff.

The XDC is the only organisation building White housing at the moment, but it has managed to do no more than scratch the surface of the growing demand.

With 120 houses, 50 flats and a private hotel, the XDC is the biggest owner of White housing in Umtata.

What little is left over after fixing up its own staff and a few industrialists is let at very high rentals to a handful of doctors.

And even the XDC itself has been hit by the housing crisis. It is considered to be the main cause of the delay in moving the entire Transkei operation to Umtata.

The municipality needs to expand to cope with accelerated development, but the problem is where to put more White officials.

The local university branch is opening with six new White lecturers, and the Army will soon be moving to Umtata. Independence will bring another nine Government departments, most of which will have senior civil servants from the Republic.

There is no empty land to be bought to build on, and no plans to make new land available.
Umtata backing from Africa?

LONDON — Transkeian envoys, in London claiming they are close to a breakthrough in their attempts to achieve foreign recognition of the Transkei, when it becomes independent in October.

According to the Transkei Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcaw, her government has had contacts with some black African states and has established that "there are countries in Africa that have indicated they will be open-minded about the question of recognizing the Transkei.

The Transkei had had invitations to visit several African states before independence. "There are things in the air," she told a press conference in London.

A Transkeian diplomat, Mr Digby Hoyt, a counsellor in the Foreign Affairs section of the South African Embassy in London, told reporters that in their striving for recognition, Transkeian envoys abroad have taken the matter very far, both here and in America.

On Thursday, Miss Sigcaw, and the two other homeland ministers visiting Britain, as guests of the Government paid a 40-minute call on the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr David Ennals. A Foreign Office spokesman said they had "had a useful exchange of views."

He said Miss Sigcaw, the KwaZulu Community Affairs Minister, Mr Walter Khehla, and Chief Minister, Chief Tsiame Mopedi, had had a "fruitful meeting." Mr Ennals said the visitors were due to return to South Africa on Tuesday. — DDC.
MINISTER’S ANSWERS TO
LAND DEALS
QUESTIONS
14/12/76. ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government’s replies to questions about the R2 000 000 Port St. Johns land deals made the matter “curiouser and curiouser,” the MP for Griqualand East, Mr. T. Gray Hughes, said yesterday.

The United Party will press for an inquiry into the deals unless the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, could show no preferential or unduly favourable treatment, Mr. Hughes added.

Mr. Hughes and the Minister will discuss the deals in the Assembly on Monday, when they will be raised during the Part Appropriation Debate.

Mr. Botha was closely questioned for a long time about the deals yesterday when he answered Opposition queries.

From the Minister’s replies, it emerged that:

• No basic priority scheme for the purchase of Port St. Johns properties existed, but “depending on the circumstances, purchase priorities are determined from time to time.”

• Although the controversial deals were valued by officials appointed by the Adjustment Committee, the Government was not prepared to divulge information about the valuations or the names of the valuers because this was “confidential” and “is not considered in the public interest to divulge the particulars concerned.”

• No tenants nor the lease back by one of the previous owners were called because it was a condition of sale that the property would be leased back to him.

• Offers of Port St. Johns properties had been received by the Government and the Adjustment Committee and would be considered on their merits. Some of the people who had offered property “mention circumstances which they consider as urgent” but “for obvious reasons, I cannot furnish all the required particulars.”

• As soon as funds have been made available for the next financial year, the Government will contact those who have made offers.

• “The normal procedure” was adopted in the purchase of the properties owned by Professors P. Schoeman and Mr. P. Hemmings.

• But the Government did not consider it “necessary for them to advertise to see whether they could get Bantu persons to buy, because in those cases it is quite impossible to get such buyers.”

• The rent on the property leased back to one of the owners — R5 600 — was determined on the financial statements of the property, “as administered, by the owner of the previous purchase there.”

• The Government based part of its valuations on the grounds that the property was proclaimed a township.
Talks on legal position of Transkei in world

UMTATA — The secretary of the Foreign Affairs Association, Mr Francois de Villiers, is to organise an international conference in Umtata in April.

The conference theme is the Transkei as an international entity and speakers have been invited from the United States, France, Britain and Germany.

The association's director, Mr C. de Villiers, was abroad discussing their subjects with them.

Mr De Villiers said others from other countries had also been invited, including South Africa and the Transkei.

Because of accommodation problems, participation would be by invitation only. Not more than 80 would be invited. The press, radio and television would be invited as well.

The conference, to be opened on April 20 by the Chief Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, would include papers on the legal position of the Transkei and its relation to the rest of the world. There would be a time for discussion after each paper.

Delegates would also be shown round industrial development in the Transkei and would be given a tour of Umtata and down to Port St Johns.

"Unlike other organisations working in the same field, we are 100 per cent for the broader concept of separate development," Mr de Villiers said. "This is the right time to promote something in Umtata, showing Africa and the outside world that we are sincere in what we are doing here."

"We are not afraid to invite people to come and look and to make up their own minds."

The association, which will be a year in April, developed out of a rough group of nationalist businessmen, including Mr Louis Luyt, who is now chairman, Mr Dennis Grevenstein, Mr Piet Liebenberg, Mr Jan Pickard, Mr Werner Ackermann and Mr Joggie Vermeulen.

It now includes on its board of trustees men like Mr E. B. Tshabalala, Mr S. T. Mogotsi and Mr H. Shikwane.

Although the association has been said to be linked with the Department of Information, Mr de Villiers dismissed this as press speculation. It was entirely independent, he said.

"The Foreign Affairs Association is political in the sense we all support separate development. But it is not our task simply to fight for separate development. Our aims are broader — largely to open doors for South Africa in Africa and in the world."

Kaiser Matanzima

The South African Institute of International Affairs, which recently opened a branch in Umtata, is also planning a conference here in October on the International implications of Transkeian Independence.

But Mr de Villiers emphasised there was no petty jealousy between them, or, for that matter, the South African Foundation, although they were all working toward different aims.

This will be the FAA's third big conference. Its conference of black leaders in Gaborone in Botswana last April hit the headlines when Zambian and Rhodesian Front leaders were brought together. Some 500 people attended the second conference at Turffoep University last October. — DDR.
UMTATA—The town council will approve plans for the Holiday Inn here although they contravene the municipality's standard building regulations.

Contraventions include sanitary and ablution facilities attached to internal walls, the height of rooms and the situation of the gas-storeroom less than the required 18m from all other structures.

However, the council has decided to 'condone the plans'—providing the gas-storeroom is moved—because the hotel will be needed for the independence celebrations in October.

Cllr Don Thomson said:

"We have to condone it because of this building's top priority. If it is held back, it will be behind schedule. It has to be finished in time for the celebrations."

"The Holiday Inns are built to a standard pattern throughout the Republic so we will go along for this particular building."

Cllr J. Beer asked why Inns plans did not encounter problems in other towns. He asked why Umtata's regulations were different.

The Town Clerk: Mr H. Nevill, told the council it depended on whether the other municipalities had adopted the standard building regulations or not—DBC.
Port St Johns: tell public says Hughes

CAPE TOWN — Public money had been paid to speculators for their properties at Port St Johns and the public had a right to know the details, Mr T. G. Hughes (UP, Griqualand East) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the Part Appropriation debate, Mr Hughes said the Minister of Bantu Administration was under an obligation to reveal the details and should not try to hide behind the claim that the negotiations were confidential.

"Public money was spent and the public is entitled to know how and why it was spent," he said.

Mr Hughes said priority had been given to speculators who did not live in Port St Johns, while people in dire need who lived there had been told they could not pay for their property.

Evidence was that negotiations between the two speculators, Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman, and the Government were underway while the Government was telling the people in Port St Johns that zoning had not yet been completed.

"It was a facade."

When questioned about priorities, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, had replied that there was no priority list, nor any basic priority scheme.

"I think he speaks in ignorance of what goes on in his department."

Mr Hughes said that a certain letter had been circulated to property owners in the Port St Johns area saying that a priority scheme was underway and that certain classes of people would receive priority.

The only definition of priority under which Mr Henning and Prof Schoeman could qualify was financial stress.

Mr Henning was apparently financially embarrassed, not as a result of his investment at Port St Johns but because of other commitments.

Prof Schoeman had been warned by the then Minister of Bantu Development, Mr B. Raubenheimer, two years ago that if he speculated in Port St Johns he could lose money. He, nevertheless, decided to speculate, lost money, and now received compensation as a matter of priority.

If the two men had been under financial stress before, they were certainly not so now after the deals with the Government.

Mr Henning, for example, had received R1.2 million for his property which could be re-negotiated at ten per cent. At the same time he was renting the property he had sold at R6 000 per year—an interest rate of 0.3 per cent.

Mr Henning's son had told a newspaper his father would make a profit of between R60 000 and R80 000 a year.

It had also been stated that Prof Schoeman received four times more for his property than the company had expected to make.

In attempting to justify his position, Mr Raubenheimer had contradicted himself.

It was not a question of Mr Raubenheimer's honesty, it was a question of his answers with Government funds and the fact of the value he was evidently "taken for a ride."

He had at first said he had only dealt with one matter but later admitted that he had in fact dealt with both matters.

Mr Raubenheimer: I said all along that I was not quite sure.

Mr Hughes: You must have a poor memory.

Mr Raubenheimer: I dealt with thousands of cases.

Mr W. V. Raw (UP, Durban Point): He paid out R1 million and can't remember.

Mr Hughes: His memory must be failing him.

Mr Raubenheimer had also said in a newspaper interview that he could not remember if there was a priority list. In another interview he had contradicted himself, saying that he had given priority to these cases.

Mr Botha had said that the matters had been dealt with in the prescribed manner.

The prescribed procedure had, however, not been adhered to. One of these provisions was that the sale of property should be advertised. This had not been done — SAPA.

Property prices would have risen — Botha

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The properties of Mr P. Henning and Prof P. Schoeman in Port St Johns would have become more expensive as a result of township development if the Government had not given priority to the purchase, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to opposition members' questions about Schoeman's income, the Department that the local authority was making demands in connection with severance facilities.

The minister said he and his officials had discussed the matter and had decided that further township development should be prohibited, because it could only lead to extra costs for the department.

If the buyers of the and the other from King William's Town. They were both sworn appraisers with wide experience in the property market and the Government would not hesitate to use their services again if they were available.

Referring to criticism that the Government had deviated from prescribed procedure by not advertising the properties concerned, the Minister said
...and transactions. Mr. Botha said it was also in the interest of the Government to negotiate with only two people in the persons of Mr. Henning and Prof. Schoeman instead of "a whole swarm of owners."

He said a fuss had been made about the matter and there had been attempts to gain political advantage from it.

The minister said the properties concerned were valued by valuers of the Adjustment Committee on the basis laid down in a white paper of 1964.

He said he was satisfied that the negotiations in connection with the transactions took place according to prescribed procedures and that the prices paid by the South African Bantu Trust were under the circumstances considered to be satisfactory.

Unfortunately, as a result of all the publicity, the facts had fallen by the wayside and much damage had been caused.

The minister said Mr. Henning and Prof. Schoeman, representing two different companies, had approached the Department of Bantu Administration and Development separately after it had become clear that Port St. Johns was going to become black. Township development had already started and certain properties had already been sold with the approval of the Cape Provincial Administration. Transfer, however, could only be given after proclamation.

Mr. Henning and Prof. Schoeman had obtained a transfer from the department would have had to negotiate with a whole swarm of owners. In the circumstances, the department had decided rather to negotiate with only two owners, Mr. Henning and Prof. Schoeman, instead of a potential hundred or more different owners.

It was difficult to say how much money the department had saved through the prohibition, but it had been the intelligent thing to do.

As a result of the prohibition both Mr. Henning and Prof. Schoeman had to buy back a large number of properties.

The minister said as far as he was aware, Mr. Henning had bought back 34 such properties. Parliament had decided last year that Port St. Johns should become part of the Transkei. In terms of the law the State President had to proclaim such an area to be a released area and a beginning had been made to evaluate the property.

Mr. Botha said no priority scheme had been laid down for Port St. Johns alone. As he had explained in a circular letter, a priority list already applied to the Transkei as a whole.

Referring to the two valuations used by the department in the Henning and Schoeman transactions, Mr. Botha said the department had also used them to valuate other properties in the Transkei and the Ciskei.

One was from Pretoria
Politics

Schoeman denies land speculation warning

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MR Hughes told Parliament Prof Schoeman had been warned against speculating in Port St Johns two years ago by the then Deputy Minister, Mr Bram Raubenheimer.

Prof Schoeman said he had invested money in land at Port St Johns in 1970, long before he went to see Mr Raubenheimer about the situation in the town. Before investing he had visited senior officials to reassure himself that the town would not be declared a Black area - "and each and every one of them showed me files to reassure me it would remain White," he said.

Only after the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had recommended that the town be part of the Transkei did he see Mr Raubenheimer.

The recommendation had embarrassed him financially and his purpose was to ask Mr Raubenheimer: What should I do now?

Prof Schoeman said Mr Raubenheimer advised him to stop developing the land pending a final decision on the town by Parliament.

"Mr Raubenheimer said: "After it has gone through Parliament we will start buying land as soon as possible. We cannot give any assurance but I will take up your case."

Prof Schoeman said he put it to Mr Raubenheimer that if the department waited for two or three years before buying his land it would cost considerably more.

"I did so in a gentlemanly way, and I got the impression my case would be treated as an urgent case."
Transkei's choice for non-Black

Whites and Coloured people in the Transkei would not automatically become Transkei citizens after independence in October, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Beida, said in a statement in Cape Town.

 Whites and Coloured people living in South Africa would automatically become Transkei citizens. Whites or Coloured people in the Transkei would have the choice of applying for Transkei citizenship or remaining South African citizens.

Black Transkeians in South Africa would be free to forfeit existing privileges or benefits and would also have to meet their obligations.

"They will as of now be politically connected to the Transkei and will be able to vote from the Republic.

Existing South African laws applicable in the Transkei at the time of independence would remain in force until repealed or amended by the Transkei Government.

Mr. Beida said undertakings given in the 1964 White Paper on the takeover of Transkei property belonging to Whites and Coloured people would not be honoured."
Transkei
gets nod
on citizens
issue

John Patten, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The South African Government appears to have bowed to Transkei wishes that it become a non-racial state through allowing White and Coloured residents in the territory to apply for Transkei citizenship.

This emerged yesterday afternoon from a statement issued by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr C Botha.

It has also given important assurances that Blacks working and living outside the territory will not forfeit any privileges. This guarantee is being interpreted as referring to urban Blacks' rights to "permanence" in the cities under section 10 of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act.

In spite of these significant concessions to the Transkei in the negotiations for independence, questions are being asked whether South African Whites and Coloureds who do apply for Transkei citizenship will also be allowed to retain their South African citizenship under the country's dual citizenship provisions.

Doubts are also being expressed about the clarity of Transkei citizenship as it applies to Blacks outside the territory—especially among Blacks having no recent connection with the homeland or else married intertribally.

STRANGE

The Progressive Reform Party's chief spokesman on Bantu administration, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said she found it strange that Mr Botha should be pro-
Transkei citizenship a snag in uhuru talks

THE TRANSKEI has so far refused to grant automatic citizenship to all Xhosas who are not already citizens of a homeland.

By doing so, the committee discussing the No. 1, Bantustan's; uhuru constitution has proved the Achilles heel of South Africa's official policy of separate development, which has as a cornerstone a belief that all Blacks living in White rural or urban areas should register as homeland citizens.

This would absolve the Government of any moral responsibility to heed the aspirations of Blacks living in these areas to a say in central government.

By insisting on making citizenship optional for the estimated 500,000 Xhosa-speaking adults living in White areas who have not already opted for citizenship in either the Transkei or Ciskei, the committee, according to one informant, "got the Government over a barrel."

Stateless

With little time left before the Transkei is due to discuss its constitution in the Legislative Assembly, the Government may have to bow to the committee's stand.

This could "create a situation where there will be scores of thousands of stateless Blacks - and South Africans will have to find some way of accommodating them politically," my informant, said.

As expected, the committee is now out in force among South African Whites and coloureds, to take up citizenship in the Transkei.

Provisos

The only provisos are that they have lived in the territory for two years and qualify for a vote. This could mean that Whites and coloureds apply for citizenship immediately, he new constitution comes into effect.

By BILL KRIECE

There is no mention in the draft constitution of anyone having to forego their Transkei citizenship before being accepted as a burgher of the Transkei, but it is understood that dual citizenship will in practice, not be allowed.

Tribe

Citizenship will, moreover, be open to anyone who is "ethnically or culturally" associated with any one of the several tribes in the Transkei.

This could open the door not only to Sotho-speaking Blacks who qualify through language, but the Zulus too.

The present constitution disfranchises a person from the vote if he has been convicted of murder, murder or any other offence which has landed him in jail without the option of a fine and the crime was committed in South or South West Africa.

Exiles

But the new draft drops the geographical reference.

This means that exiles could be welcomed home and that convicted ANC leader Nelson Mandela could be entitled to a vote, should he ever secure his release from Robben Island. Everyone who is a citizen of the Transkei, who is over the age of 18 or a taxpayer over the age of 18 will be entitled to a vote.

AN INDEPENDENT Transkei will retain on its statutes South Africa's Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, it was reliably learned this week.

Nor will it repeal the emergency proclamation R 400 which has been in force for 16 years, which places severe restrictions on the holding of political meetings while giving tribal chiefs powers to banish their subjects.

Some 25 legislative acts, dating from the Transkeian Annexation Act of 1877 and including some of apartheid's major props, are due to be either wholly or partially scrapped when the new Republic's constitution becomes law on October 26.

Enshrine

The new constitution incorporates no entrenched clauses nor does it enshrine a bill of rights.

It can be amended by a simple majority of the National Assembly and no court of law will be competent to enquire into or pronounce on the validity of any Act passed by the Transkei Parliament.

The legislature will consist of 150 members, 75 of whom will be tribal chiefs elected by virtue of their office, while only 35 members need be present to constitute a quorum.

If accepted in its present form, this means that the constitution could be drastically amended and consequently even abolished by a handful of MPs. There is nothing in the draft to protect the right of Transkei citizens to life and liberty, nor to save them from forced labour, slavery, inhuman treatment or deprivation of property.

Many other written constitutions formally guarantee the rights of citizens to a free conscience or free expression but this is lacking in the Transkei draft. Nor is there anything to guarantee freedom of movement, assembly or association for Transkeians. In spite of this lack, the draft constitutions proclaim solemnly resolves to constitute the Transkei into a Republic which assures "social, political and economic justice" to all, irrespective of race, colour or creed while at the same time ensuring freedom of speech, assembly and worship and unimpeded access to an equality before the law.

The new Republic of Transkei will have a figurehead president who will be elected by the National Assembly for a seven-year term. He will be empowered to appoint a Cabinet of 15 and up to three deputy ministers.

Xhosa will be the only official language while Sotho, English and Afrikaans may be used for legislative administrative and judicial purposes.
The puzzlement remains... and still...
Prefers Hughes

Preference was shown,

Still waiting

The preference was shown.

Preference is still waiting.
27 hotels taken by XDC

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Xhosa Development Corporation has taken more than 27 hotels from White people in the Transkei and Ciskei.

In another five homelands, seven hotels have been acquired or built.

This was revealed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, replied to a question by Mr. R. M. Cadman (U.P., Umkhuzeleza).

Mr. Botha said that the XDC had also built another hotel and yet another had been built by a Black person.
Migrants—Transkei’s lifeblood

MIGRANT labour will be the lifeblood of the Transkei when it becomes independent in October, tying it to South Africa like a placenta linking a foetus to the womb.

An analysis of the Transkei’s gross national income by Benbo underlines the indispensable role of migrant labour in the homeland economy.

Migrant labourers contribute nearly 70 per cent of the national income— or, to put it in starker terms, nearly R7 in every R10.

The trend, moreover, is toward increasing dependence on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa. In 1960 migrant labour contributed less than half of the national income. By 1970 the contribution had risen to 68.5 per cent.

The importance of migrant labour is emphasised when a closer look is taken at the break-down of the Black Transkeian population.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly 3-million Black Transkeians. Of that total, about 1.6-million were permanently resident in the Transkei and about 1.4-million permanently settled in South Africa.

In 1973 migrant labourers earned R283.5-million, or more than R10-million more than the R273.1-million earned by the “continuously absent Transkeian citizens” in South Africa.

As Blacks in South Africa generally earn more than migrant labourers, the comparison gives some idea of the extent of the inflow of Transkeians to South Africa as migrant labourers.

Of the economically active Transkeians who find work in the Transkei itself, 78.3 per cent are “employed” in the agricultural sector of the economy.

But as most of those in agriculture are subsistence peasant farmers who are unable to make ends meet, their income has to be subsidised by the sale of their labour to South Africa.

As Benbo observes: “Plant production does not meet the internal demand for food in the Transkei and staple food still has to be supplemented regularly from the rest of South Africa.”

But money has to be found to buy the imported food and hence the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa.

More than 20 years ago the Tomlinson Commission spoke of “sub-maintenance or poverty-level” farming in the reserves and pressed for urgent action.

The rising importance of migrant labour in the Transkei shows that underlying economic realities have changed little, in spite of advance towards separate development-style independence on the political front.

To provide work for its people the Transkei has to create 26,000 work opportunities annually—or see them enter the already swollen stream of migrant labourers heading for South Africa.

Benbo quotes some statistics which illustrate how far the Transkei is from providing work for the annual inflow of its people to the labour market—let alone providing work for people living in South Africa, which Dr Verwoerd predicted would begin in 1978.

In the first 10 years of its existence the Xhosa Development Corporation—specially created to stimulate economic growth—provided less than 8,000 industrial jobs for Black Transkeians.

Establishment of industries in the Transkei was—and is—held out as the great answer to the need to provide more work opportunities for the growing population.

Equally important are figures relating to what economists describe as the “multiplier effect”—the belief that the creation of one industrial job generates further jobs.

South African Government officials have talked of one industrial job generating two other jobs but Benbo reports that the multiplier effect in the two largest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, was less than 1.4.

The White Paper which accompanied the Promotion of the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959 and a key separate development law—spoke of creating homogenous homelands for the different African peoples or “national units”.

The Transkei is regarded as a model for separate development theorists, but Benbo quotes figures which show that it will be far from becoming a homogenous homeland for the Xhosa “national unit”.

Of the 1.6-million Transkeian Blacks, more than 83,500 or nearly 5 per cent are not Xhosa-speaking.
CISKEI

Home — sweet — home?

The Ciskei may have great natural beauty to offer the visiting tourist, but economically it has as yet little to offer those who have to live there.

This much emerges from a useful Economic Review of this Bantustan published last week by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benbo). With the recent cession of the Glen Grey and Herschel areas to the Transkei, the Ciskei has an African population of 346,000. Another 411,000 Xhosas whom government identifies with the Ciskei do not live there at all.

Per capita monthly income generated in the Ciskei was a paltry R3.03 in 1973. The earnings of the 53,000 Ciskei residents who commute daily to work on the lone railway line to the King Williams’ Town and East London areas pushes that figure up to R7.54.

The total income of Africans living in the Ciskei was R51.9m in 1973. Migrants from the Ciskei — i.e. people working on long-term contracts in the common area — earned R25.5m.

Some development has occurred in the territory. GDP rose 71% between 1965-66 and 1971-72 to R21.2m, giving a per capita GDP of R40. Community, social and personal services contributed 56.7% to GDP; agriculture, hunting and fishing 18.6%; transport, storage and communication 11.5%; and other activities 13.2%.

The trend is for the contribution of the subsistence and private sectors to decline relative to that of the public sector, which has increased sharply since the SA Bantu Trust (SABT) started developing the Bantustans in the early Sixties. The SABT remains the largest investor, with about R42.4m from 1960 to 1972, followed by the Ciskei government, with about 22% of present investment.

The Ciskei government still gets about 80% of its revenue from Pretoria. Between 1972 and 1975 it spent R82.6m — mainly on the provision of educational and social service facilities.

At the same time, the SABT spent R48.2m, mainly on land for consolidation and resettlement. The Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) spent R23.6m on the creation of job opportunities.

What effect has this investment had?
Seaweed factory

Butterworth in the Transkei has been chosen as the site for Southern Africa's first seaweed processing factory.

A contract has been signed between the Xhosa Development Corporation and Taurus Chemical Manufacturing Co of Randburg.

Taurus Chemicals has negotiated with an overseas scientist to provide technical know-how to extract algic acid and other algemates from seaweed.

Similar plants are in operation in Europe and America.

Taurus Chemicals is constructing a pilot plant to adapt the European process, and the extraction plant should be in production in early 1977.

The contract involves an investment of more than R1 million and will provide jobs for about 200 Xhosas.

Algic acid and its salts are used in the manufacture of margarine, beer, all powdered soft drinks, lubricating grease, solid fuel, cosmetic preparations and a wide variety of industrial processes.

Seaweed will be shipped to the Transkei from the West Coast of South Africa.
XDC BOOSTS TRANSKEI

The Xhosa Development Corporation's (XDC) profits for the year ending March 31, 1975, almost trebled that of the previous year, rising from R723 000 to R2,002-million, according to the 10th annual report of the corporation.

During the year under review, the corporation's share capital was increased from R40,2-million to R63,7-million, which included about R8-million to buy the Border Passenger Transport.

According to the report, special attention was paid during the year to establishing more industries under the White agency system and also to extending the corporation's agricultural activities.

In a special message in the report, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said that today, ten years after the establishment of the XDC, Transkei's commercial and industrial growth was assured, largely through the initiative of the XDC.

He said that more than 12 100 new jobs had been created while Blacks had taken over 474 retail trading outlets and acquired interests in many other projects.

HOMELANDS' CORPORATIONS

Four development corporations for the Black homelands have already been established and a further four are being established, according to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Originally only the Bantu Investment Corporation and the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) were concerned with the development of the eight homelands. Now each homeland will have its own corporation.

The development corporation for Bophuthatswana held its inaugural meeting on 1 August 1975, and the corresponding meetings for Venda, Qwa-Qwa and Gazankulu followed on 12 December 1975. Directors' meetings were then held. Each corporation has 10 directors, of whom five are Black. The Black directors are appointed from a list compiled by the respective homeland's legislative assembly.

Separate corporations are now also being established for Lebowa, KwaZulu, Transkei and Ciskei. Those for Transkei and Ciskei replace the XDC, which provided for the entire Xhosa nation.

About R300 000 has been spent on a publication to celebrate Transkei's independence in October this year. The book, which has been approved by Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, contains a comprehensive history of the Xhosa people, as well as a detailed survey of Transkei on the eve of its independence. About 30 000 copies are to be printed, a limited number of which will be luxury leather-bound editions with illuminated margins. Half of the 320 pages both in the standard and luxury editions will be full-colour illustrations. Nara Mr Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, examines a draft copy of the book. Left is the publisher, Mr Chris van Rensburg, and at right the editor, Mr B. P. J. Erasmus.
Transkei gets labour and tax pact

By NICHOLAS VAN OUDTSHOORN

A VAST tent town to house more than 12,000 Xhosa, thousands of Whites and more than 300 journalists and television crews from all over the world is to be put up in Umtata for the independence celebrations from October 23 to 27.

There are only five hotels in Umtata and it is understood that all the rooms will be taken by VIPs.

The Chief Information Officer for the Transkeian Government, Mr G. J. G. Geldenhuys, this week gave details of the events planned for the celebration week.

On October 23 there will be a soccer final and boxing match. Next (Sunday) there will be a special interdenominational church service. In the afternoon VIPs will arrive.

Banquet

It is not yet known who will represent South Africa, but the delegation will arrive on the Monday. That night a state banquet will be held at an hotel in Umtata at which the South African representative will formally give the territory its new status in terms of the Transkei Act, which will sever it from South Africa. At five minutes to mid-
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Federation of all the homelands was the ultimate aim of the Transkei.

This was said by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Makana, at a rally attended by more than 200 people at Ginsberg, here yesterday.

The Transkei was struggling for the decolonisation of its land and the liberation of its people, he said.

"We regret that we got our independence before amalgamation with our brothers in the Ciskei."

Chief George said there was an agreement that Transkei citizens would carry identity cards after independence and would not be asked for passes (reference books) when they visited or worked in the Republic.

They would, he said, get the very decent and dignified treatment accorded to citizens of another state.

Every black man wanted liberation and they only differed in the means they used for achieving this.

"Mandela, Sisulu etc, wanted liberation and fought for it. They are now languishing in prison."

"There are people who are content with making a noise but not doing anything positive for their liberation. Mandela can only be free when we talk with Vorster as a state demanding the release of our people," he said.

Chief George said there were people who criticised and insulted people who participated in the homelands policy and yet those people have not achieved their own freedom.

Members of Saso, BPC, ANC should not attack or insult members of TNP, CNP because they have not been successful in their so-called struggle.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, said the Transkei would be a non-racial state but "whites must know that a black man will govern the Transkei after independence."

He said they aimed to join the Organisation for African Unity.

Mr Jonas said the Transkei needed teachers desperately because of the introduction of compulsory education.

"In the whole of Africa there is no state that has educated its people more than the Transkei. When there was Africanisation we had no problem of finding the manpower because we had our own graduates."

"We have been accused of luring teachers to the Transkei and I can say it now that we shall continue doing this because a young state needs all the experienced people. This applies to nurses and clerks as well," he said.

Mr Jonas said a site was ready for the building of the Transkei University and the university recently opened, was a step towards their own university.

"We cannot as an independent state have our children seeking education elsewhere," he said.

Mr C. Diko, said there could never be any opposition against independence because all blacks hated the divide and rule policy which came with whites who were afraid of the unity of blacks.

He said the Transkeians and Ciskeians should not fight over minor issues as they were one people who should not be drudged by colonialists. — DDR.
‘Cold-shoulder’
for Transkei

CARL TIMES 13/1/76
Own Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The Transkei’s chances of recognition by anybody remain perilously near to nil, with six months to go to independence, a survey of attitudes has revealed.

Diplomats of all shades indicate that they will be heavily influenced by Black Africa’s stance, and point to the Organization of African Unity’s condemnation of the idea.

On top of this, Western officials warn that the build-up of Southern African tension is going to hit hard at the Transkei’s hopes of economic support offering a diplomatic cold shoulder.

“There’s that old post-Sharpeville feeling about,” said one. “Businessmen are going to be very chary about putting their money in that direction right now.”

The last definitive action here was the whopping 100-0 denunciation of Transkei and the Bantu liberation programme in the General Assembly’s special political committee.

Eight key Western powers abstained in the face of the strong language used—“but that’s a long, long way from recognition,” a British spokesman said on Thursday.

The spokesman appeared with the full text of Deputy Foreign Secretary David Blunkett’s Wednesday statement that British recognition was “unlikely”, but another question was raised on the issue at this week’s briefing—a clear indication of the attitude here that the possibility is too remote to discuss.

No matter how real the manifestations of Transkei independence appear as they emerge, two formidable barriers are being cited as standing in the way of any official recognition.

Its creation is an integral stage in the doctrine of apartheid, probably the single most denounced practice in the 30 years of the UN.

Against this background, “Transkei diplomats are now swirling the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause,” The US State Department will say only that the question of recognition has not yet been raised. But privately officials admit no great joy over “the previous headaches ahead”.

For example, the Transkei’s men at South African diplomatic status—flow of donations, independence affect this status.

Last month the first of many incidents about ruffled Washington’s diplomatic circles, when Botswana’s envoy’s name was made obvious at the Transkei’s Mr. Thebe. It took his long-known personal sympathies for Chief Matamane.

A Botswana official was immediately discharged from town, stressing the ambassador’s attitude was not official policy and that Botswana would definitely not recognize the Transkei.
Transkei-economie
gesond, sé BENBO

WANNEER die Transkei 26 Oktober vanjaar sy volle onafhanklikheid van
die Republiek verkry, sal die land — finansiële en ekonomiese gesond
— met oprogte trots sy plek kan inneem as lid van die familie van Suider-Afrikaanse state.

Die Transkei het in die
laatste jaar baie goed ont-
wikkel en dier algemene ver-
traging van kennis is dat
by, na onafhanklikheid, nog
winderig gaan ontwikkel.

Die Buro vir Ekonomiese
Navorsing inokse Bantoe-
ontwikkeling (BENBO)
cardinand Dingadag 'n om-
vallende ekonomiese ver-
slag oor die Transkei aan
offisier Kaper D. Matan-
sima, hoofminister van die
Transkei. Die verslag sal
aantoon hoe sterk die tuis-
lend nou al is en wat in die
toekoms van hom verwag
kan word.

Dis die Transkei ekono-
mies gesond moet wees, be-
 wys die feit dat Suid-Afriku
in die afgelope nego jaar
veral R500 miljoen se hulp
aan die tuisland gegee het.

Die bruto nasionale in-
komste van die Transkei
het verd in die afgelope
jaar verhoog, volgens die
verslag. Daar is 'n toename in
die produktie van die landbou,
naar waarskynlik meer as 10%
per jaar.

Na die onafhanklikheids-
wording van die Transkei
sal die volgende nuwe lid
van die State van Suid-
Afrika waarskynlik Bophuth-
thosana, die tuisland net
noord van Pretoria, wees.

BENBO puniseer ekono-
miese oorweg van al die
tuislande. D'r oor Bophu-
thosana, Kwa-Zulu en die
Ciiske het reeds vorskyn.

Die verslag, saam met dit
voor die Transkei, kan by
BENBO, Postbus 2312, Pre-
toria, betaal word en kos R3
elk.
Transkei

The Transkei is soon to become Africa's newest independent state. As it prepares for its great day, The Star took a searching look at what was happening in the territory and at what its people thought about it all. In the first of three articles, LANGA SKOSANA and TOM DUFF reveal the confusion and rush surrounding the independence preparations.
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**Press Release**

*Company Name*

*City, State - December 31, 2023*

*The groundbreaking ceremony for our new facility will take place on January 1, 2024, at 10 AM. The event will include speeches from our CEO and local politicians, as well as the cutting of the first sod. Following the ceremony, there will be a ribbon-cutting and open house for community members to tour the facility.*

*Further information and updates will be provided as they become available.*

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**Editor's Note**

The new facility will be a state-of-the-art location for our company, providing modern amenities and workspace for our employees. It will also serve as a hub for community engagement and events. We are excited to embark on this new chapter and look forward to welcoming our team and customers to our new home.

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*Photo Description:

The groundbreaking ceremony will take place on January 1, 2024, at 10 AM. The event will include speeches from our CEO and local politicians, as well as the cutting of the first sod. Following the ceremony, there will be a ribbon-cutting and open house for community members to tour the facility.*
Off-and-on land buying riddle

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government bought properties for homeland consolidation in an unproclaimed area after it had withdrawn offers made to farmers in proclaimed areas, Mr S A van der Hoever claimed today.

Mr van den Hoever, United Party MP for King William's Town, was reacting to replies given yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Bofha, on homeland consolidation purchases in the Eastern Cape.

Offers to certain farmers were made valid for 60 days from the date of the offer on August 7 last year but within 30 days had been withdrawn, he said.

Yet, after the offers had been withdrawn because of certain of Government funds for homeland consolidation purposes, two properties in the unproclaimed Amabeka area had been bought in the first week of September last year.

"If there was no money available to fulfill the offers to farmers in the cases where offers were withdrawn how was there suddenly money available to buy land adjoining a proclaimed area?" Mr van den Hoever asked.

He said the controversial Port St Johns purchases for more than £20 million had then taken place in November.

Mr van den Hoever criticised the Minister for refusing to divulge information on the spending of public funds for consolidation purposes. "How can we see if everything is above board if the Minister doesn’t answer questions?" he said.

Mr van den Hoever said the Government is trying to bludgeon the landowners into submission by withdrawing the offers to those who appealed against the unfair calculations and leaving them in a state of uncertainty for an undefined period into the future.

(Report by J H Patten, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)
Eglin slams land deal

GERMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government's refusal to give details of the amounts spent on the takeover of White-owned land for the consolidation was both "arrogant" and "unacceptable," the leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

Mr. Eglin was commenting on the replies given to him by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, in answer to questions about the purchase of property in the Eastern Cape village of Peddie. The Minister said that 47 White-owned properties in Peddie had already been bought by the South African Bantu Trust, but "it is not considered wise to divulge the required particulars" of the prices paid.

He also said that a limited priority scheme operated at Peddie because the land in the southern portion of the district was "required for the purpose of compensatory land."

"This new evidence of secretiveness," following on the disclosures of the details of the land purchases at Port St. Johns, must leave the public with the impression that the Government "has something to hide," Mr. Eglin said.
Farm price doubled in two years 5/3/76

EAST LONDON — A man who bought a farm in the Amabele district for R8500 in December 1973, sold it to the government in October, 1975, for R180 000—although it was still in a white area.

Mr. K. N. Attewell, who manages the farm Pattie Kesten near Alice for XDC, said he had been lucky and did not blame other farmers for getting hot under the collar, because they had been promised offers in March last year.

Mr. Attewell's 280ha farm, Valpre, was one of two bought in that part of Amabele, which has not yet been proclaimed land to be consolidated into the homeland.

The other was the 14ha farm, Jersaavie which was owned by Mr. J. J. Liebenberg and bought for R75 000 in December last year. Mr. Liebenberg could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr. Attewell fought to get his price for the farm he now manages for the XDC and which his family had farmed for more than 300 years.

Mr. Attewell said he went to Amabele to look for a property for his son. He liked the farm he had been offered in the white area and the black boundary was three farms away.

'The farm was occupied on January 1, 1974, and three months later, I heard that certain farmers were negotiating for the sale of their farms,' Mr. Attewell said.

'But when I offered the farm for R75 000, the government said they could not afford the farm,' he said.

Mr. Attewell said he was told the government had not been thinking of making proper offers in the area. In spite of all the rumours, Mr. Attewell said he felt he had to leave.

'I then flew to Pretoria to ask the government exactly what was happening, because I would either have to sell the farm or leave the XDC to run the farm myself,' Mr. Attewell said.

'I bought the property at a bargain price and I don't mind admitting I made a few thousand when I sold it,' Mr. Attewell said.

Mr. Lloyd, chairman of the Peadel Farmers Association, where farmers have been angered by the priority treatment given to certain farms bought by the government, said he had only heard rumours of the Amabele sales.

On the face of it, it certainly appears peculiar that the secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr. K. P. Odendaal, said 'although they had asked for the farm, the government had not yet released it to them under the programme.'

'The EAU is preparing a list of special cases from all the farmers' associations affected by consolidation and this will be said before the minister,' Mr. Odendaal said special cases included those who could prove ill health, financial embarrassment or being in a badly placed area.

'Exactly how the State will test these is the big question,' Mr. Odendaal said the government was entitled to buy any farm adjoining a released area. These were called 'A farms' and were bought in case of consolidation.
YOUR MONEY
LAND COUP

By NICHOLAS VAN OUTSHOORN

A SENIOR public servant made a profit of more than 100 per cent in 20 months out of a land deal in the Eastern Cape. He sold a farm to the Government after personal negotiations with Mr Braam Raubenheimer when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Mr Raubenheimer, now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, was the key official in the controversial Port St Johns land deals.

Mr Kenneth Reginald Attwell, of the Xhosa Development Corporation, revealed this week that he had paid $70,000 for a 262 ha farm in the unproclaimed Amabele area on January 19, 1974. He sold it to the Government for R148,000 on September 16, 1975.

The Divisional Council valued the property at $23,670.

Mr Attwell is in charge of the XDC agricultural and dairy project near Alice.

He told me he had threatened to resign and go farming unless he got an acceptable offer for the property. "So I received my offer and I accepted it," he said. The whole matter had been escalated at an official XDC meeting with Mr Raubenheimer in July last year.

I threatened to resign if I didn't get a fair offer

How a Govt official made 100 p.c. profit

MR BRAAM RAUBENHEIMER
Negotiated land deals

Mr Attwell said the Deputy Minister had been "very much aware" of his senior position, and his suggestion of resignation could have been an important factor in gaining him priority.

He said he had bought the Amabele farm with part of $78,000 he received from the Government for the sale of another farm near Alice less than three years ago. That farm formed part of the agricultural project he managed.

He admitted he had never personally examined the Amabele property, which he said he had bought for his son. He had, instead, appointed a manager to run it for him and had spent some money "fixing up" the house and ploughing the lands.

Farmers in the Amabele area were told late in 1970 that their farms were to be declared Black as part of the Ciskei consolidation plans. At least eight farms were affected, including the one subsequently bought by Mr Attwell.

But only one other has so far been bought by the Bantu Trust. It belonged to Mr J. J. Liebenberg, who said he had also negotiated his deal directly with Mr Raubenheimer in Pretoria.

He had been given priority after he had explained that he would have been in serious financial difficulty if he had not been bought out quickly.

Mr Liebenberg sold his land for R75,000 four years after paying $50,000 for it.

Farmers in the area are bitterly upset about the priorities received by Mr Attwell and Mr Liebenberg, a time when even farms in Black areas had not been bought from Whites because the Government claimed there was no money for such purchases.

"Yet they had money to buy out Mr Attwell, a paid official of the XDC, who was not even on the farm, and Mr Liebenberg, a dam builder who had also left his property," one farmer told me.

"It is just incredible that they received such a high priority while the rest of us have to make a living out of our land and are left out in the cold.

And that after Mr Raubenheimer had promised a delegation of farmers that all the farms would be bought out at the same time!"

Mr Raubenheimer refused to comment this week, but in Parliament the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, denied that Mr Attwell and Mr Liebenberg had been given priority.

SUNDAY TIMES, March 7, 1976.
No limit on research Transkei society told

EAST LONDON — Medical and other types of research should have no boundaries when lands such as the Transkei and Ciskei gained their independence.

This was what Prof A. J. Brink, the president of the South African Medical Research Council, told delegates at the opening of the biennial meeting of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society here yesterday.

Medical research in South Africa was peculiar because the country had a different environment to other countries, physically, geographically and medically. We also had a multinational structure.

Prof Brink said, "Two cases of a disease are not exactly alike. Multiply this from the individual to the group, from the group to the community, from the community to the race, and from the race to the nation, and you have here one of the most challenging anomalies the mind of man can encounter."

He said the types of diseases most prevalent in each race group varied widely.

"Ischaemic heart disease has become virtually the biggest single killer disease among South Africa's whites. It is a part of our way of living and working and is related to the technological environment of the day."

"The blacks — or more correctly, the rural or recently urbanised blacks — hardly suffer from this disease at all until they come to the cities and adopt a Western way of life and death," Prof Brink said.

The blacks, however, suffer from a different heart disease called cardiomyopathies.

Prof Brink pointed out differences other than heart diseases, and these included the greater longevity of black people, their virtual immunity to cancer of the bowels and the high incidence of cancer of the oesophagus which is found among Transkei blacks, where it had reached the highest incidence in the world.

He said he view that yesterday's talks ranged from the agricultural potential of the homelands, obstacles to this development and the ecology of the area to literacy and future planning.

Today's talks will cover medical subjects including diseases most prevalent in the Xhosa people and as widely diversified as the complications of ritual circumcision and studies on premature babies.

Tomorrow's talks will be on psychological problems and diseases.
DP plea to Botha for referendum

UMTATA — The Democratic Party has launched its campaign against Transkei independence with a letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha. The letter, signed by the national leader, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, and the national secretary, Mr W. Pupuma, calls for a referendum before independence.

"Though we are mindful of the fact the Transkei parliament opted for independence by a majority vote, we feel an important political undertaking of this nature should get the approval of the citizens. We feel your department should prevail on the Transkei Government to arrange for a referendum to give the Transkeians a chance to decide just as whites were given a chance in 1960 to decide whether they wanted a Republic. "We feel we must make this appeal on behalf of these defenceless victims of Chief Matanzima's ambitions and empty promises."

The writers point out that the adversaries of Africa and of South Africa in particular, were using their best to exploit the sufferings of blacks for their own political and military ends.

Thy call on the Prime Minister to convene, as a matter of urgency, a national convention to discuss the future of South Africa.

"Mr Vorster has said that in these testing times, South Africans need to stand together as never before. We agree with him. We appeal for one united democratic South Africa where all people participate in decision making regardless of race, colour and creed. "The survival of this country, its normalcy, and peace hinge on the serious consideration of this fact."

— DDR.

Matanzima: we'll fight Leftists

UMTATA — The Transkei would resist infiltration of Leftist ideologies and would deal firmly with any revolutionary movements, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting in Kentani to explain independence, the Chief Minister said Africa faced the prospect of becoming the battlefield of east and west.

The Transkei would join the other black states of Africa in their struggle to resist recolonisation by communists and fascist powers of the east.

"With other Southern states of Africa—black and white, our country will stand firm in the maintenance of stability and peaceful co-existence."

Meanwhile, former leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Party, Mr K. M. N. Guzana, announced yesterday he would stand as an independent candidate in the Transkei general elections before independence.

Mr Guzana was ousted from leadership by Mr H. B. Ncokazi, an accountant with a transport company, at the party's national congress in January.

This left the DP without a leader in the TLA as Mr Ncokazi is not a sitting member.—SAPA.
DP forecasts a racist Transkei

UMTATA — It was clear the Transkei would be a political satellite of South Africa after independence, and apartheid maintained at all costs, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. H. B. Kookazi, said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that laws such as the Immorality Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Terrorism Act, and Proclamation B409 were not to be excised from the Transkei Constitution.

"Chief Matamane must stop bluffing the people that after independence the Transkei will be a non-racial state," he said. "It will be a racial state with racial laws and security laws that have already made South Africa look like a police state."

Mr. Kookazi said he had information the Transkei Government, together with the recently quoted executive of the Democratic Party, were trying to have the South African Government take action against him.

He had several visits from policemen who told him they had been sent by the Butterworth Special Branch who, in turn, had been instructed from East London to find out exactly where he had stayed.

"They can do what they will to me," he said. "But they can't be certain that it won't bring any credit on the Transkei." — DDR.
5 DP members change sides

UMTATA — The Transkei opposition suffered its biggest ever setback yesterday when Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase of Western Pondoland and four of his followers announced they were crossing to the government side.

Chief Ndamase is the son of the late Chief Victor Poto, founder and first leader of the Democratic Party.

His region, Western Pondoland, has always staunchly backed the party and rejected Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima’s drive to independence.

Chief Ndamase has committed himself many times against independence for the Transkei and has spoken out strongly against fragmentation of South Africa.

The impending split first came into the open when, at the DP congress early this year, Chief Ndamase said more and more people in his region now welcomed the idea of independence.

Mr Ramsay Madikizela, who has been opposition leader Mr Knowledge Guzana’s deputy in the Legislative Assembly for years, also said he was in a difficult position as the people of Nqeleni were now solidly backing independence.

When Mr Guzana was ousted as party leader by the younger and more radical Mr Hector Nkoli, several other of his closest supporters seemed to be wavering as well. Among these were Mr Harold Zibi, of Mount Fletcher, and Chief Douglas Ndamase.

The turning point came two weeks ago when a mass meeting of 3,000 chiefs and tribesmen from Western Pondoland—the Libode, Nqeleni and Port St John districts—unanimously accepted independence for the Transkei.

Chief Ndamase said yesterday that the meeting was called to find out what the Pondos felt about independence and about the future of the DP.

“It turned out I was alone in opposing independence,” he said. “It was well known that the people of Port St John were in favour and there was also support in Nqeleni. But both Nqeleni and Libode turned out wholly in favour of independence.”

Some of the leaders told him he would find himself “alone in abandoned kraal sites with Liliputians” if he did not fall in line with the voice of the pondos.

They said Paramount Chief Matanzima, leader of the ruling TNP, was now talking their language of non-racialism and they rejected Mr Guzana’s fine distinctions.

“Non-racialism and multi-racialism are like white mealie meal mixed with yellow mealie meal in one bag.” There was no difference.

They unanimously agreed to leave the Democratic Party and join the Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Ndamase said.

“I am your Paramount Chief by birth and by your will,” he told them. “Today I am forced to accept your will, as the voice of the people the Pondos is final.

“May God be with us in our struggle for freedom; freedom of the black man in the Transkei, in the Republic, in Africa and in the whole world.”

The Western Pondoland leaders who will cross with Chief Ndamase are the newly nominated chief from Libode, Chief Sidamela Damba, and three elected members, Chief Douglas Ndamase, Mr Elwug Ndamase and Mr Ramsay Madikizela.

The nominated chief from Nqeleni, Chief Ferguson Gwazidir, is already a member of the TNP.

Chief Ndamase said he had told Paramount Chief Matanzima only yesterday of their decision and he had welcomed them all into the Government.

Chief Matanzima confirmed yesterday they had been accepted into the Government. But he would not comment further and promised to issue a statement today.

Mr Guzana said yesterday he had no intention of crossing the floor himself.

“I am still against independence and fragmentation,” he said. “And in case Chief Matanzima hasn’t given any indication of what he means by non-racialism.”

“I still don’t know what he stands for.

“You don’t jump into a lake without finding out its depth first.”

But he was sure he would not be Leader of the Opposition when the Assembly convened next week. — DDR.
France expected to recognise Transkei

LONDON — France is expected to recognise the Transkei when it becomes independent later this year, but the US and such states appears unlikely to follow this lead.

A French decision to recognise the homeland would cause another row in the European Economic Community. France's eight partners are already divided by its recent decision to recognise the MPLA as the government of Angola ahead of the rest of the community.

On Wednesday, Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. David Ennals, made it clear Britain would not recognise the Transkei in the present circumstances as it regarded the Bantu states as part of the apartheid policy, which it opposed.

But in Paris, informed sources said the Government was very likely to take a different view.

They pointed out that homeland leaders who visited France last year were given a "red-carpet" treatment by the authorities and were told France would look favourably on requests for economic and cultural aid.

In Holland, there appears little chance that the Government of Prime Minister Joop den Uyl will recognise the Transkei.

Two months ago he said that under no circumstances would such a step be taken by his cabinet. Dutch politicians expect Mr. den Uyl to stick to his resolution, but expressed concern that France might again go out on a limb — even though South Africa is reviewed regularly at top-level European policy meetings.

In West Germany, meanwhile, the Bonn Government's attitude will depend largely on the stand taken by the OAU and Germany's partners in the EEC.

But as the Transkei's independence was "still too far off" for Bonn to make up its mind, Transkei diplomats are now proving the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause.

The United States State Department will say only that the question of recognition has not arisen yet, but privately officials admit no great joy over the obvious headaches ahead.

For example, the Transkei's men in New York and Washington have South African diplomatic status. How will independence affect that status?

The weakest link in the barrier against any recognition is generally reckoned at the United Nations to be Swaziland, and the Transkei's main hope is seen in a gradual process of recognition via little triumphs of de facto acknowledgement.

— DDC.
All eyes on TLA opposition

UMTATA — All eyes will be on the Transkei Legislative Assembly’s Opposition front benches to see who takes the seat of the Leader of the Opposition on Wednesday when the TLA’s last session opens.

The answer may well be crucial to the future effectiveness of opposition in the Transkei — if not to the existence of an opposition at all.

Mr K. M. N. Guzana, who has occupied the seat for many years, has seen his support dwindle to close to parity with the Government in a house of 110 members to a strength of only 17 at the last session. The defections last week will bring this down to 12 and there may even be more following the five from Western Pondoland.

Mr Guzana was ousted as leader at the Democratic Party conference early this year by a younger and more radical man, Mr H. B. Neokazi, who promised to revitalise the party.

But Mr Neokazi does not have a seat in the Assembly and nobody was chosen to replace Mr Guzana.

Mr Neokazi said a few days ago the opposition caucus would have to elect a new parliamentary leader and he hoped they would ask Mr Guzana, by far the most able debater in the House, to keep the job.

Although Mr Neokazi was confident the 12 remaining opposition members would remain loyal, there are signs that several other members are wavering, notably the old party stalwart, the excitable and always entertaining Mr H. H. Zibi, from Mount Fletcher and the quiet but forceful Chief M. S. Majake from Qumbu, both active front benchers.

Mr Zibi has associated himself with Chief Matanzima’s campaigns in the new northern district of Herschel and it has been known for some time that Chief Majake, who left the Government some years ago, was looking for an opportunity to return.

The most important item for discussion during this session will be the constitution for independence, which was supposed to have been published before the sitting opened.

The main hitch in finishing the first draft appears to have been the Transkei’s refusal to grant automatic citizenship to all Xhosas who are not already citizens of a homeland.

The Republican Government has been hoping to wash its hands of the 930 000 Xhosas of Transkei origin living in the white areas of South Africa. It has been estimated that as many as half of these have not opted for homeland citizenship.

There is likely to be hot debate about some of the Republican statutes it is now known will not be scrapped in the constitution draft.

These include the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts which allow for banning and detention without trial, and Proclamation 400, the emergency regulations introduced after the Pondoland disturbances in 1960.

About 95 Acts are listed to be scrapped, including the Separate Amenities Act of 1893, the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Improper Interference Act of 1968, but the Population Registration Act is not so listed.

This session — probably toward the end — will see the first representatives from the new districts of Glen Grey and Herschel, who are to be elected on April 21.

This session will also see the last of the overwhelming dominance of chiefs in law-making. At present 65 of the 110 seats are reserved for hereditary chiefs, but the constitution is to bring this down to parity.

— DRR
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE A.J. RAESEMEINER,
MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF FORESTRY.

A report in a Sunday newspaper of 7 March 1976 gave the impression that I had given preference to the purchase of the properties of two landowners. The factual position is as follows:

I did not receive any representation from the Xhosa Development Corporation for the priority purchase of the properties of any of its officials, and I did not have any meeting with the Xhosa Development Corporation in this regard.

I therefore confirm the reply in the House of Assembly by the Honourable M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development namely that no priority was given to certain people.

Officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development requested me to interview the two owners. The owners wanted to know when they could expect their offers and I informed them that the offers for their area would be posted shortly as the offers were almost ready for dispatch. The two owners thereafter left my office in the company of the officials.

What happened afterwards was that the offers of the two persons were inadvertently posted before the other approved offers, because the relevant files were separated from the others because of the inquiries by them.

Before the other offers could be posted the Department was instructed not to make any further offers in view of the fact that no funds would be available. The other offers were, therefore, withheld.

Shortly .../2
Shortly after this instruction a further instruction for withdrawal of offers already made but not accepted, was issued.

It should again be stressed that valuations of farming properties are done by the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure and not by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY.

CAPE TOWN    9 MARCH 1976
VIR ONMIDDELIJKE VRYSTELLING.

PERSVERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE A.J. HAULÉNHEZIMER
MINISTER VAN WATERNEES EN VAN BOSBU.

In 'n Berig in 'n Sondagkerant van 7 Maart 1976 het die
indruk geskep dat ek voorkeur sou gee toe aan die aan-
koop van die grond van twee eienaars. Die feitelike posisie
is soos volg:

Geen vertoe is deur my van die Xhosa-Ontwikkelings-
korporasie ontvang vir die voorkeur-aankope van die eiendomme
van enige van hulle amptenare nie. Ek het geen vergadering
met die Xhosa-Ontwikkelingskorporasie in hierdie verband ge-
had nie.

Ek bevestig derhalde die antwoord soos deur Sy Edele
M.C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling
in die Volksraad verstrekk is naamlik dat geen voorkeur aan
meke persone verleen is nie.

Basempes van die Departement Bantoe-administrasie en
-ontwikkeling het my versoek om twee eienaars te woord te staan.
Die eienaars wou wens wanneer hulle aansoedinge kan ver-
wag en hulle is meegedeel dat die aanbiedinge van hulle gebied
binnekort gepos sal word aangesien dit feitlik gereed is vir
afsending. Die twee eienaars het daarna saam met die ampten-
are my kantoor verlaat.

Wat daarna gebeur het, is dat die twee eienaars se aan-
biedinge onopsetlik voor die van ander goedgekeurde aan-
biedinge gepos is, omdat die betrokke leers geskei was van
die ander as gevolg van hulle navraag.

Voordat die volgende aanbiedinge egter gepos kon word
is opdrag aan die Departement gegee om geen verdere aanbiedinge
to maak nie omdat fondse nie beskikbaar gemaak sou kon word

nie .../2
nie en die ander aanbiedinge is teruggeneem.

Kort daarna is 'n verdere opdrag uitgereik dat aanbiedinge wat reeds gemaak is en nog nie aanvaar is nie teruggeneem word.

Daar moet weereens op gewys word dat waardasies van pleiendomme nie deur die Departement van Panteo-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gemaak word nie, maar deur die Departement van Landboukrediet en Grondbesit.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTER VAN WATERWESE EN VAN BOSBOU.

KAAPSTAD 9 MAART 1976.
Chief to drop KOM in Transkei
racism

UMNTATA.—Non-racialism in the independent Transkei would mean the dropping of colour bars in public places, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kafrer Matanzima, said yesterday.

Opening the annual national congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, of which he was unanimously re-elected leader, Chief Matanzima said, the Blacks would enjoy full equality with Whites and Coloureds in public places such as hotels, bars and sporting fields.

Chief Matanzima also named 11 Acts that would be repealed with independence. These were: Land Act 1913, Urban Areas Act 1923, Native Councils Act 1929, Colour Bar Act, Native Representation, Trust and Land Act 1956, Urban Areas Consolidated Act 1946, Native Education Act 1951, Group Areas Act, Industrial Act and the Industrial Consolidation Act.

These, he said, were the most important Acts of the South African Parliament to be scrapped by the Transkei, because they were enacted to protect White interests, to the detriment of the Black man.

Chief Matanzima also said the Transkei would negotiate for the release of its citizens jailed on Robben Island.

Negotiations with the South African Government would begin before independence on October 26.

Among Transkeians in the island political prison are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki. Mandela is a cousin of Chief Matanzima.

Khosa would be the official language of the Transkei, and the national anthem would be Nkoni Sikele Afrika; Chief Matanzima said.

The White and Coloured people living in the Transkei will have to adjust themselves to the laws of the country, for practically all Republic statutes will be repealed and replaced by our own laws.
Kaiser plans to have Mandela, Sisulu freed

DAVOS - The Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser, Makwanga, drew loud cheers from his Transkei National Independence Party congress yesterday when he said he had free pardon for all Transkeian prisoners who were willing to negotiate before independence.

"Transkeian citizens who went into exile because they feared aggression under the Republic may now apply for passports and visas from our government," he said.

"The Government of South Africa will have no jurisdiction over them after October 30 when Transkeians who have left the country for foreign governments will wish to return home.

"All before independence negotiations would be conducted for an acidsaly free country," Sanders said.

"All of our claims on the Roodeplaat Dam,"

A 10-day congress held here today is for "all those who have left Transkei," delegates were informed.

Opening the congress, Mr. J. S. Nkomo, a national congress delegate, said that the Transkei was independent and free.

"The success of the Transkeian liberation movement will not be jeopardized by the presence of any 'rebels' or 'agitators'," Nkomo said.

"No matter what happens, the Transkeian liberation movement will continue," he said.

"The Transkeians are not qualified for self-determination," he said.

"If we were to fight the Transkeian movement, the whole world would be against us," Nkomo said.

"We cannot afford to be defeated," he said.

In his speech, Nkomo said that the Transkeian liberation movement would continue to fight until freedom was achieved.

"We are not defeated," he said.

"We will continue to fight," he said.

"We will not give up," he said.

"We will not be defeated," he said.

"We will continue to fight," he said.

"We will not give up," he said.

"We will continue to fight," he said.

"We will not give up," he said.

"We will continue to fight," he said.

"We will not give up," he said.

"We will continue to fight," he said.
Independence not enough—Guzana

UMTATA — Nobody should deceive himself that independence would mean fulfilment of black aspirations in South Africa, the leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr K. M. Guzana, said yesterday.

Moving his motion of no confidence in the government, Mr Guzana told the Transkei Legislative Assembly he saw a danger that independence would bring back separate development dressed in different colours.

"If I remember the history of the struggle of the black man in South Africa, it placed emphasis on the participation of blacks in the highest legislative forum."

He called for a Bill of Rights to guarantee freedom of expression, of conscience, of assembly and of movement and protection from forced labour and inhuman treatment.

Mr Guzana said the Transkei Government was condoning the political philosophy of separate development.

"However much you may try to sugar the pill, to accept ethnic separation is to accept separate development." Independence was the logical conclusion of separate development.

Only last year, Mr Guzana said, the government was saying divisions between white and black were so fundamental that they could not be disposed of in one multi-racial State.

"But now, out of the same mouths, we hear the word non-racism. You can call a polecot a wild cat, but it will still stink like a skunk."

Mr Guzana said it was an open question whether the government would manage to run an independent Transkei.

The Republican Government paid the piper and would go on calling the tune.

About all the Transkei could expect to export to the Republic in return was muscle and brawn. "I regard the export of labour on a contract basis as glorified slavery.

"Since we have nothing to export when we receive so much from the Republic, we can't call this interdependence. All we can say is that the Transkei is dependent."

The army was an extravagance. Any country which wanted to attack the Transkei would have to cross the Republic, which would be an act of war against it. The Transkei's geographical position guaranteed its protection.

Replying to the debate, the Acting Chief Minister, Chief George Matanzima, asked where the opposition got the temerity to say the House had no confidence in the government.

The opposition benches had eight of the 45 elected members and only four chiefs out of 25. Out of 20 districts, 21 were 100 per cent behind the government. — DDR.
IT'S TRANSKEI IN THE SKY

By NICHOLAS van OUDTSHOORN

THE Transkei is to get its own national airline with independence which will, at the start, provide three flights daily between Umtata and Johannesburg as well as daily links with Durban and East London. Test runs with various aircraft, which will carry up to 40 passengers, are to start within the next few months, I learnt from reliable sources this week.

The name of the airline, which will be controlled by the Transkei Government, has not yet been finalized. It is hoped that the airline will be in operation in time to transport the more than 2,000 foreign and South African guests and journalists to Umtata for the independence celebrations in October.

Although there are no plans yet for an international service, the Transkei airline will provide a connecting service for international flights from Jan Smuts Airport. The airline's main function will be as a link between Umtata and the major South African cities. Estimates have shown that the aircraft will be filled to near capacity on each flight.

Should Port St Johns become South Africa's biggest multiracial holiday resort, as Transkei leaders believe, an additional air service with smaller aircraft will link the resort with Umtata, East London and Durban.

The Chamber of Mines has given as an "independence gift", R250,000 towards the building of an air terminal building at Umtata.
Ciskei Ministers claim Kentani

The land between Kentani and the Bashee River belongs to the Ciskei.

This claim was made by two Ciskei Cabinet Ministers when they spoke at the installation of Chief Zwelinzima Siwani as acting chief at Tamara, King William's Town.

Ciskei Minister of Interior, Mr B. D. Myataza, reiterated what his colleague said.

He said students of history knew that the Kentani district belonged to the Ciskei.

"We want Kentani!" Mr Myataza said.

He said in the Kentani district the Ciskei had many tax-payers.

It was time for the people to stand up and claim their land which the Transkei Chief Minister was trying to take over.

Mr Siyo claimed that pupils from the Ciskei were being expelled in certain schools in the Transkei.

He accused Chief Justice Mabandla, leader of the Ciskei National Party and former Ciskei Chief Minister, of giving away to the whites Mgwall and Peleton.

Those Ciskeians who left for the Transkei and were anxious to return to the Ciskei should do so. Mr Siyo said an agricultural college for whites was to be established near Alick.

Land taken from blacks before 1948 was to be returned to them.

He said at the next session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly he would introduce a Bill which would deal with health services in the Ciskei.

Clinics were to supply people, especially in the rural areas, with medicine...

Mr Myataza said his government would not sell houses occupied by people to others.
Transkei faces cold shoulder

By RICHARD WALKER
'Mail' Man on the Spot

UNITED NATIONS

CHANCES of recognition for an independent Transkei remain perilously close to nil.

With six months to go to independence, an intensive survey of attitudes at the United Nations reveals that diplomats of all shades will be heavily influenced by Black Africa's stance.

And they point to the Organisation of African Unity's condemnation of the idea of homeland independence.

On top of this, Western officials warn that the build-up of Southern African tension is going to hit hard at the Transkei's hopes of economic support offsetting a diplomatic cold-shoulder.

"There's that old, post-Sharpeville feeling about," suggested one. "Businessmen are going to be very chary about putting their money in that direction right now."

A possible exception could be the French, reports the Rand Daily Mail's London correspondent.

The French Government is expected to recognise an independent Transkei, said informed sources.

Such a decision would cause another row in the European community. France's eight partners are already proved by its recent decision to recognise the MPLA in Angola.

Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. David Ennals has made it clear Britain would not recognise the Transkei in the present circumstances.

The West German Government's attitude will depend largely on the stand taken by the OAU and Germany's EEC partners.

Whopping

The last definitive action at the United Nations was a whopping 100-0 denunciation of the Transkei and the bantustan programme in the special political committee.

Eight key Western powers abstained in the face of the strong language used—"but that's a long, long, way from recognition", a British spokesman stressed.

No matter how real the manifestations of Transkei independence appear as they emerge, two formidable barriers are being cited as standing in the way of any official solutes.

• Its creation is an integral stage in the doctrine of apartheid.

• More subtly, and more real, the Transkei represents the break-up of a nation.

Every month a new squabble arises, with demands for the return of "lost lands" or "lost people".

Against all this, Transkei diplomats are now touring the United States and other crucial places, lobbying for their cause.
Pardon bid for ANC men – 'no comment'

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that he had no comment on the announcement by the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that he was to seek a free pardon for Transkeian prisoners on Robben Island.

Mr. Kruger said the Transkeian Government would have to raise the matter with the Prime Minister Mr. B.J. Vorster.

CONGRESS

Asked if the pardon of Robben Island prisoners had been discussed with the Government, Mr. Kruger replied: "Not that I know of.

Chief Matanzima announced the moves to seek a free pardon for all our citizens on Robben Island when he opened the annual congress of the governing Transkei National Independence Party in Umtata this week.

Among the people from the Transkei on Robben Island at present are the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

The Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, said yesterday, that she was 'surprised' if the Government agreed to the pardons.
SA and the Transkei are already hard at work trying to sort out the hassles and headaches that will accompany the latter's independence.

The ins and outs of independence

Hundreds of politicians and bureaucrats are burning the midnight oil to ensure that power is transferred efficiently and without fuss from Pretoria to Umtata on October 26. They want the Transkei to become a model Black State and a show-piece for apartheid. Their bible is a bulky study prepared several years ago by then Deputy Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development (now Secretary for Coloured Relations) Johan Mills.

Immense constitutional, legal, political, and economic teasers confront the policy-makers. The two hottest issues are international recognition for the Transkei and the citizenship of Xhosas living in the common area.

On strictly legal grounds there is little doubt that the Transkei can meet the classical criteria for recognition as a State — a well-defined territory and a government in apparent control of the country and its people. But will that be good enough for Western governments, not to mention Afro-Asian and Eastern bloc countries, which, in the past few decades have made recognition more a political than a legal issue?

If it is not, Pretoria will be faced with a number of ticklish problems:

- Will it allow Transkeians to travel on SA passports?
- Will Chief Matanzima's diplomats be allowed to operate from SA embassies abroad?
- Will the Transkei's exports be even less acceptable in foreign markets than South African goods are?

The stance of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will be significant. These three countries have to make up their minds before October (they haven't yet) whether or not they will accept the Transkei as the fourth member of the Southern African Customs Union and the third member (Botswana is not a signatory) of the monetary agreement.

Economically, they will lose nothing if they do, since the Transkei's slice of customs, excise and sales tax revenue will come entirely from SA's present share. But the BLS countries realise that their signatures to the necessary amendments of the agreements will constitute formal recognition of Umtata and be a big feather in Pretoria's cap.

What if they are not prepared to give the nod to Transkeian membership? SA could conclude a separate agreement with Matanzima, though even that would require consultation with the BLS States. Or would Prime Minister John Vorster go so far as to make the continued existence of the agreements dependent on BLS acquiescence to Transkeian membership?

Contrary to popular belief, neither Pretoria nor Umtata is likely to be pushing for, or hopeful of, UN membership. Instead, SA diplomats are already lobbying hard for its admission to less politically-oriented and less hostile bodies such as the IMF, World Bank and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Vorster holds a trump card when it comes to persuading Matanzima to accept Xhosas living in "White" SA as Transkeian citizens. Already SA's hefty grant to the Transkei is based partially on taxes paid by Transkeian citizens in the common area. By continuing this formula, Pretoria is dangling an irresistible carrot before Matanzima to take the 1.3m nominal Transkeians in South Africa's cities and farms under his wing. In this way they could be deprived of any claim to the rights of SA citizens.

But even if Vorster gets his way, there remain plenty of unanswered questions. What if a Transkeian specifically applies for SA citizenship? Will it make a difference whether he is Black or White? And what will be the citizenship of children born to Transkeians in SA? And to mixed unions of which one party only is a Transkeian?

The citizenship issue has far-reaching implications. Many matters which are now the concern of SA alone will also become the concern of a foreign government after October 26.

- Will all Transkeian political prisoners held in SA jails be entitled to visits from and the protection of Transkeian diplomats?
- How many Transkeian citizens will Pretoria be able to ban or banish before it elicits a formal protest from Umtata?
- Will SA still be free to deport as many Transkeians as it wishes in the interests of influx control?

- Will Transkeian passport holders be able to move around the country as freely as British, German or American visitors?

While Pretoria must give the Transkei all the trappings of an independent State, it won't be easy to avoid the impression that Umtata is still tied hand and foot.

Some services can and will be performed by SA for the Transkei on the same basis as for some or all of the BLS
Gesture 'not
unfriendly...'

Political Correspondent

CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA'S announcement that he is to request the release of Transkeians on Robben Island after independence should not be seen as an unfriendly gesture, the Transvaal Nationalist newspaper, the Transvaler, said in its main editorial yesterday.

The newspaper said it was clear that Chief Matanzima's motive was rather to demonstrate the fruits that could be plucked through following the policy of separate development.

It was important to note, said the Transvaler, the conditions laid down by Chief Matanzima for negotiating the release of the Robben Island Transkeians.

These were that they recognized the sovereignty of the Transkei and that they contributed to the development of the country.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, said this week that Chief Matanzima would have to raise the question of release with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, directly.

Among the people from the Transkei at present on Robben Island are the former leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and two other former ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.
Huge slide buries 10 in kraal

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON—Ten people were killed when a huge landslide completely demolished huts and buried all the inhabitants in the rural region of Mova, near Tabankulu, eastern Pondoland. The victims are reported to be five adults and five children.

Yesterday, two rescue teams—comprising two magistrates, police and local residents of Tabankulu and the other a police rescue unit from Mount Aylliff, left for the area to dig out the bodies.

The heavy rains in the Tabankulu area caused a large section of earth to dislodge and all the huts built on the steep gradient were destroyed by the onslaught of earth, boulders and rubble.

Colonel Matthys, Commissioner of the Transkei Police, said the landslide occurred on Tuesday night, but the people living in the Mova region were unable to get word to the Tabankulu police station until yesterday.

"It is impossible to get to the area by vehicles," he said. "The only way they have managed to get to the disaster area is on horseback and by walking."

Late yesterday afternoon the rescue teams had not returned to Tabankulu and it is expected that they will work through the night to free the bodies.

In Natal the discovery of four bodies buried under mud in the Idudu Township on the South Coast has brought the floods death roll up to 33.

In the Port Shepstone police district the number of deaths has risen to 14 and the Idudu Township to nine.

*See also Page 8*
LONDON — The Transkei was created by the British and "never became integrated in the Union of South Africa with the consent of the Transkeian people." Hence, it is wrong to see the achievement of independence for the Transkei as carving up South Africa or to see the newly independent country as a "Bantustan."

This is the argument of the Transkeian information attaché with the SA Embassy in London, Mr A L M Socikwa.

In a letter to the editor of "The Scotsman," he objected to a report from Cape Town alleging bitterness on the part of the Transkei Government over Britain's expressed intention of refusing recognition for the Transkei after independence at the end of October.

The attitude of the British Government, as expressed in the Press, is based on the assumption that the Transkei is a Bantustan and this is factually incorrect," says Mr Socikwa.

The "Transkei" is not a Bantustan, but a country, nor are its people Transkei Xhosas but Transkeians."

The Transkei, says Mr Socikwa, was created and given its name by the British Government in the 19th century and the Transkeian General Council has existed since 1965.
TLA bid to stop disruption

UMTATA — The Transkei Legislative Assembly yesterday directed its government to take "all reasonable steps" to foil any action taken by the opposition Democratic Party aimed at disrupting the homeland.

The directive was issued at the conclusion of the no-confidence debate in the government introduced by the Leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP), Mr. R. Guzana, when Mr. Guzana's motion was defeated and the Assembly adopted an amendment expressing "grave concern at the communist orientation" of the Democratic Party led by Mr. H. Neokazi.

The amendment, introduced by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, and supported by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, read that the House expressed its full confidence in the government and its grave concern at the communist orientation of the Democratic Party, with a view to imposing a Marxist state on its unwilling inhabitants.

"It is obvious to this House that it is a further object of this party, similarly to cause chaos and confusion in the Transkei before, during and after the independence celebrations," the amendment concluded.

At the division, only Mr. Guzana's New Democratic Party voted against the government party. The three members of the amendment's target, the Democratic Party, and two independents abstained.—SAPA.
Ncokazi challenge to George on Red tag

UMTATA — The Transkei Democratic Party leader, Mr. H. B. Ncokazi, has challenged the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, to come out in public with his allegations of communism and sabotage.

Mr. Ncokazi said yesterday: "I don't subscribe to the ideals of communism. He must not use Parliamentary privilege. He must say these things outside the Assembly."

He said the Matanzima Government was making a scarecrow of him to frighten away his supporters. Chief George was terrorising them until they no longer felt safe under his leadership.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo announced yesterday that he was dissociating himself from the Democratic Party leadership and would continue to sit in the Assembly as an independent.

"When Mr Ncokazi was made leader of the Democratic Party," he said, "we were not aware he was being called a communist and a saboteur. My Tembus do not want to be involved in revolutions or anything like that.

"I shall stand back for the moment until the government works this out. If they call Mr. Ncokazi a communist then they must arrest him and try him in court.

"As far as we are concerned there is nothing against him."

Chief Sabata said he would sit as an independent member in the opposition until his big meeting of Tembus on May 22, when they would have to decide for him.

But he was sure they would never advise him to join the government as they were still against independence.

The three elected members of Mr. Ncokazi's Democratic Party, he said, had decided to stay with him until the meeting, All are Tembus.

Mr. Ncokazi, who addressed a meeting of the South African Indian Council in Natal at the weekend, could not understand, he said, why Chief Sabata and Chief Mitiara, from Engcobo, who left his party last week, were worried about his refusal to recognise Chief Kaiser's "dummy government."

"Chief Sabata himself once called it a baboon parliament," he said, "I don't know what he is worrying about now."

DDR.
School's affairs probed

UMTATA — The Transkei Education Department is investigating the affairs — including financial — of Clarkebury School, after the discovery of irregularities there.

The school was the scene of considerable unrest at examination time last November and at one stage a prefect was shot in the stomach.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, replying in the Assembly yesterday to a question by Mr H. H. Zibi, said some 28 students who wrote the arithmetic examination had been marked absent and in some cases examination scripts had not been available.

But Mr Jonas could not tell Mr K. Guzana anything more about reported financial irregularities at the school.

In reply to another question about the shortage of places in teachers' training schools, Mr Jonas said training was geared to the needs of the country, not the wishes of parents and students.

Accommodation at training colleges was considered sufficient to satisfy the needs of the Transkei.

He denied that the Ahmed Venzara Institute had become a tribal school.

There have been complaints that the school — the only training school in the Maluti region — only used Sololo, but Mr Jonas said this was because there was no other school for Sotho.

Mr Jonas was not in the House when a motion was put later by Mr N. G. Jaffa calling for free books for all pupils.

The Government subsidises books up to R20 a pupil in Std 7, but in the higher classes they have to buy their own. — DDR.