HOMELANDS — TRANSKEI GENERAL

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Statistics on homelands productivity ‘riddled with errors’

African Affairs Correspondent 3/1/84

OFFICIAL statistics on productivity, population distribution and income in the homelands have been labelled as ‘unreliable and inconsistent’ by a senior lecturer in the Economics Department of the University of Cape Town.

As part of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa Mr Ira Abedian takes a critical look at data compiled by the Government-backed Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso).

He warns that statistics in the four editions of Benso’s ‘Statistical Survey of Black Development’ are so ‘riddled with errors and ad hoc adjustments’ as to make them ‘virtually useless’ and he calls on users to ‘tread with due circumspection’.

Anomalies

Mr Abedian says that there are distinct anomalies in the calculation of the Gross National Product (GNP), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the national income of the homeland regions.

The difference between GNP and GDP is that the former refers to the national capital generated by a country from its own sources as well as from overseas investment while GDP is concerned with the income generated from local sources only.

He suggests that, instead of making arbitrary distinctions between the black and non-black shares of output, statisticians would do better to study the distribution of income and the extent of economic inequalities — both between black and white and between rich and poor of all races.

Barriers

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

The population figures used by Benso for calculating GNP per capita differ from the figures normally used, Mr Abedian says.

Population estimates given by Benso in its calculation of GNP and GDP per capita differ by 46714 in Bophutatswana, 327936 in Transkei and 264284 in KwaZulu as at 1977.

He says there are even more ‘noteworthy incongruities’.

In Lebowa, for example, the population in 1970 was 1149700, according to Benso.

Yet in its own estimation of GDP per capita Benso uses a population figure of 1069833, he continues.

Mr Abedian says there are even more ‘unexplained anomalies’ in Benso’s demographic estimates. Sudden population increases in the Ciskei and KaNgwane remain unexplained, he claims.

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

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

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

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

He concludes that he hopes that Benso and other ‘responsible institutions’ may find these criticisms useful as they ‘strive to improve the quality of their statistical services’.
Border plans for SA and Keis

Pretoria Bureau

Temporary control points will be established on January 1 at places on the main roads between South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei to monitor traffic.

A statement by the Director-General of the Department of External Affairs in Pretoria yesterday says the object is to determine the need to establish permanent border control posts.

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

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

Control points in Transkei will be at Bongolodam, about 11km from Queenstown on the Lady Frere and Dordrecht routes, and at Braknek, about 26km from Queenstown on the St Mark's-Confirmva roads.

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

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

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

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

The transfers took effect on January 1 and the local limits of the affected areas have been adjusted by the Department of Justice.
TDC to spend R5.1m on Ezibeleni

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) had budgeted R5.1 million for the provision of an industrial infrastructure at Ezibeleni in 1983, the TDC's managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced here last night.

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

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

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

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

"It was a year in which the Transkei Development Corporation set as its main objectives the financial discipline of the corporation and also the development of the Transkeian people.

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

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

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

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

— DDR
Matanzima: SA ostracising Transkei

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

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

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

The President said 10 years ago South Africa had promised to build the giant Tins-Tsitsa-Umzimkulu hydro-electric scheme. South Africa had promised to build the dam in 1973. President Matanzima advised the international community not to be bluffled by South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

President Matanzima said the Tatu...
Figures on homeland's 'unreliable'"n

By Anthony Duigan

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

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

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

For example, says Mr Abedian, the population figures used by Benso for calculating the gross national product (GNP) per capita differ from those used for calculating gross domestic product (GDP) per capita — and both differ from those of the Department of Statistics as supplied by Benso.

He cites the population estimates given in the 1977 calculations of GDP and GNP for Bophuthatswana which differ by 46,714. In Transkei the difference was 327,356 and in kwaZulu it was 264,281.

Benso gave the 1970 population for Lebowa as 1,149,700 but used a figure of 1,089,333 in its estimation of GDP per capita — a population decrease, "for no apparent reason", of more than five percent for GDP calculations, said Mr Abedian.

Some population decreases in Ciskei and kaNgwane are unexplained.

"A critical evaluation of these statistics is thus necessary because they are widely used by people who are oblivious to their shortcomings," Mr Abedian said.
SA: co-operation with Transkei continues

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

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

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

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

The statement from the department did not refer to the hydro-electric scheme nor to a claim that South Africa had also "ostracised" Austria when she wanted to help Transkei although the inquiry put to the department had referred to these.

The statement read: "South Africa is continuing to co-operate with Transkei in every way possible and trusts that the good relations with Transkei can still be improved further" — DDR.
Border posts: nobody refused

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fort Hare's public relations officer, Mr N. Holliday, confirmed earlier this week that this year for the first time students who enrolled at the university would not be admitted if they did not arrive for the start of the academic year with "study permits" issued by the Ciskeian authorities.

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

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

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

Mr Letlaka referred to an agreement between Ciskei and South Africa in 1981 that the South African Department of Education and Training would continue to run the university for five years.

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

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

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

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

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

Miss R. Fourie, area supervisor for the Automobile Association of South Africa, said she travelled through the Fraser's Camp post yesterday and could assure motorists that the post was "hassle-free".

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

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

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

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

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

In a statement the department in Foreign Affairs in Ciskei had said there was no malice in the permit ruling set by the Ciskei government and it was "abundant and ridiculous" for Mr Letlaka to criticize it "without first gathering his facts and a thorough study of agreements between Ciskei and South Africa.

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

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

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

"I did not say students would require permits, but confirmed that students who are not bona fide citizens of the Republic of Ciskei would require study permits," Mr Holliday said.

Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs in its statement said the university's rector had been informed of the permit decision timeously.

The department pointed out that the rector, Professor John Lampréch, in a statement published in the Daily Dispatch on December 5, had said it would be less misleading if the permit were interpreted as an "entry permit" to the country and not a "study permit" as required by most countries from foreign visitors and students.

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

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

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

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

"The Ciskei Government and people in general are fully aware of the whole history of Fort Hare narrated by the Transkeian academic but that will not deter the reasoning and judgment by the leaders of this nation as far as Fort Hare is concerned."

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

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

Making a million

PAGE 3

TOTAL

TOP TIP

WOMAN

in 8th race

at Germiston

Page 15

Charles in court

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

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

General Sebe, who was...
Thousands expected at royal wedding in Pondoland today

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banker drops legal action

Sunday Times Reporter: Mr. S. M. van der Walt, a middle-aged businessman, was involved in a number of deals with Transkei and Egypt. He claimed R50 million in damages from South Africa's National Development Corporation (SADC) for loss of those deals. Mr. Van der Walt was an accredited middleman for World Bank deals involving South Africa. In 1984, he was also an adviser to a group of Egyptian businessmen. He asked the R50 million in

The Sunday Times reporter, Mr. E. S. Smith, informed the Sunday Times that Mr. Van der Walt was being represented by Mr. S. G. Hall, a middle-aged businessman. Mr. Hall was asked to pay the Sunday Times costs.
Jackie's mate late for first date

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

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

Mr Bob Odell, the director of parks and amenities, said the curator of the Queen's Park Zoo, Mr Bill van den Doel, who went to fetch Jackie's mate, had left before 6 a.m. on Friday morning and was expected to arrive yesterday afternoon.

"We expected them at about 4 o'clock but there was still no sign of them by late yesterday evening," he said.

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

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

D Village shack burns

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

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

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

Dallas drops a slot

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

After being voted the most popular programme on TV1 in every poll since it started last Octo ber, the American soap opera was ousted by the dubbed French serial Aladdin ou die Wereld was stil kaal, but he was "fairly happy" with her condition.

He said the first 72 hours after the operation was "the crucial period" and a doctor and a nurse were constantly at the baby's bedside in the intensive care ward. The doctor said this was standard procedure for an operation of this type.

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

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

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

Black le PFP in

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

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

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

The black leaders at the meeting yesterday were Prof Hudson Nkosi and Mr Kenneth Mopeli of the University of the Western Cape.

Cars must give way

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Government Gazette yesterday published regulations ordering all motorcades in which their cars are preceded by motorcycle outriders and followed by a truck.
R7.8m factory for Transkei

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

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

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

Mr Tarr said the project would create 2,000 jobs for Transkeians at a low cost of R6,500 per job.

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

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

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

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

He is the biggest single clothing exporter to the US.

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

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

— DDR.
Former Kei Security Police chief is held

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

Eleven other people, who are relatives of Gen Ngeaba, were also arrested at Bo-lowa near Idutywa, following assaults on six women and a man on January 7.

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

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

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

The date of the trial has not been fixed as police are still investigating Gen Ngeaba is in custody. — Sapa.
Ex-police chief Ngceba held in Umtata

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DDR.
Ngechba was not arrested.

CMJTPA - The former Prime Minister, who was arrested for questioning on charges of corruption, has now been released.

He refused to elaborate on the matter as he was under investigation. However, he said that he had been arrested due to a plot to overthrow the government.

The police have said that they have evidence to support their claims. However, the former Prime Minister has denied all accusations.

The situation remains tense as the country is divided over the matter.
UMTATA — Seven areas in the Engcobo district have been declared restricted in terms of the Public Security Act.

The declaration was contained in a special Government Gazette.

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

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

By Erik Larsen, East Rand Bureau

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

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

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

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

Mr C P van Vuuren, defending, said that when Mrs Ntsabane went to report the accident at the Edenvale police station, the policeman on duty told her to go to the non-European counter.

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

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

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

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

The case was postponed until March 26 for further evidence.
Transkei is upset by case

THE Transkei Government yesterday expressed serious concern about the lack of privileges and immunities accorded its consular and diplomatic staff in South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government was committed to the development of human potential, the Transkei leader said, adding that education at all levels as well as teacher training would continue to receive priority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The incident took place in 1982.

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

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

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

Mr Ntshongwana said the reason why the South African Government went on with the case was that Mrs Ntsubane's name did not appear in the Government Gazette as a person entitled to diplomatic and consular immunities and privileges.

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

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

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

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

He said if the area had about 50 mm of rain during February the crop would be assured.
SA warns Transkei over federal union

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neither Chief George Mntanzima, nor the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr M. L. Lujaba, were available for comment yesterday on South Africa's bid to persuade Transkei to withdraw, or on Transkei's absence from the union's most recent meeting.
Row is growing over company lay-offs

Labour Correspondent

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

Mawu alleges that about 115 workers at Promex, part of the Protea Holdings group, struck recently in protest at the retrenchment of eight workers.

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

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

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

He confirmed that the company had been approached by Mawu with a request to take back retrenched workers, and that it had refused to do this.

"There is no way we can take them back. We have had to close down a section of our plant because of the recession. We kept people on as long as possible, but the situation has worsened and our books reflect this," he says.
Students expelled, principal quits in unrest at St Bede's

By Eddy Andriés

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

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

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

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

In an unprecedented action the Department of Interior gave marching orders to the 26 students who had band together to form Club 26 — a group representing all those students who were not Transkei nationals — and at least two staff members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This was confirmed by the liaison officer for the police, Col Mxolisi Jumba. The home of Mrs Rose Nelane in the Lambasi administrative area was petrol-bombed. There was R4,000 damage to the house in which several items of furniture were destroyed. — DDR
Transkei telephone needs detailed

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

The warning comes in a 360-page market research report by a joint SA-Transkei team.

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

The survey also includes areas within a 25 km radius of the towns. Its findings show the mammoth task of the department to provide an adequate service by showing the existing services, the 1983 demand and the projected demand for the year 2000.

A total of 641 towns, villages and settlements within the survey area were canvassed and it was found that services existed on a limited scale in only 180.

Of the 180 which had a service, 46 were fed by party lines.

Blacks found party lines unacceptable according to research in 25 urban areas of South Africa. — DDR
UMTATA — A reporter of the King William's Town-based Xhosa weekly newspaper Imvo, Mr Goodwin Makongolo, was yesterday served with a deportation order.

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

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

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

Mr Makongolo was due to appear in the Magistrate's Court on April 20 charged with fighting in a public place. — Sapa
Transkei: no consultation on new deal

on the South African Government's agenda.

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

In his statement, Mr Lujabe said: "In his statement the minister is alleged to have quoted a meeting on February 3, between Prime Minister P. W. Botha and the president of the four independent states as an illustration of the urgent attention given to black constitutional advancement.

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

"We shall commend the governing party leadership for broadening the forum in these consultations," Mr Lujabe said. — DDR.
Rehabilitation village for lepers to open in Transkei

November 12, 1984

By MARC DOBSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because leprosy attacked the nerve fibres of certain muscles and often resulted in paralysis and deformities, sheltered employment was necessary for those patients who had been treated and discharged, he said.

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

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

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

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

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

"These are a distortion of the face, numbness and the development on the body of light-coloured, insensitive patches of skin."
Taiwan-backed industry will provide work for 2,000 Taiwanese.

February 12, 1984

Ching-hua Huang
SA envoy looks forward to new post in Transkei

The Star Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

"There was also the opportunity to see the most wonderful operas and plays, for example. It was also a marvellous experience working to improve South Africa's image abroad and to counter misrepresentation."

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

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

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

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

MALUTI — Transkei's Minister of Health, Dr. Charles Bikitsha, has criticised South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof for having reportedly told the South African Parliament in Cape Town that the poverty of the blacks in that country could not be blamed on the South African Government.

During the official opening of a health centre here Dr. Bikitsha said, "Perhaps it might help the honourable doctor if we remind him that the National Party came into power way back in 1948 and immediately passed segregation laws which completely blocked the progress of blacks, politically, financially and socially."

"I refer to odious legislation such as apartheid, job reservation, wage determination, Group Areas Act, influx control, labour relations (trade unionism prohibition)," Dr. Bikitsha added.

Dr. Bikitsha said when Dr. Koornhof wrote his thesis for his doctorate of philosophy at Oxford University, he denied the migrant labour system.

"He rightly claimed it created a mass of workers who travelled between the native reserves and the industrial centres every nine to 15 months, never remaining long enough in industry to be trained and thereby earn higher wages. Consequently a worker who was contracted for all his working life because of the frequent breaks in service never progressed beyond the unskilled-jobber category," DDC.
Kei anger at 'harassment' of officials

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

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

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

"ARROGANT"

The embassy has now disclosed that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department was aware of the incidents and had called for full particulars.
Kei envoy slams Erab and Wrab

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

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

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

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

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

The policemen also made derogatory insinuations about the Transkeian president, Dr K D Mntambo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Nhongwana also referred to another incident, in which he and a black American were refused service at a Pretoria restaurant."
Transkei in row: claims that its staff was harassed

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

The embassy has now revealed that:

- On February 14 policemen from the East Rand Administration Board raided the premises of the Transkei's Johannesburg Consulate in Tembisa.
- The embassy accused the policemen of being arrogant and abusive towards consular staff.
- "They insulted our staff, threatened them with violence and also harrassed and insulted our clients," the press release said.
- "One of the policemen threatened to kill one of our staff and called him a "monkey". They also made derogatory remarks about our State President, Dr K D Matanzima, saying they were "fed up with this Matanzima office."
- "When our Johannesburg Consul-General contacted the Tembisa township manager, Mr. Kruger, he acknowledged the raid but displayed no remorse."
- "When informed about the inviolability of the consulate's premises, Mr. Kruger threatened to continue with such raids whenever he wished.
- On February 15 two white policemen from the West Rand Administration Board arrived at the Johannesburg Consul-General's house in Houghton and demanded to see the pass of workers on the premises.
- "When advised that they should speak to the Consul-General at his office first, they persisted with their demands for reference books.
- On February 16, Mr. Ntshube, Minister of Information at the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria was refused permission to sit down in two restaurants in a Pretoria suburb.
- He was accompanied by a black American friend. Both were informed by the owners that they did not serve blacks."
Transkei MP paid R4 000 settlement

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

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

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

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

Mr Ka-Tshunungwa, 60, who was freed in the African National Congress treason trial in 1966, sued for wrongful arrest and the matter was defended.
WIDOW WINS battle for WCA cash

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

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

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

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

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

Last August she received R3 300 as first payment for her children’s education. According to the ruling, she was then to have received monthly payments until March, 1996, at her Mount Fletcher home. These payments would be spread over ten years, starting with R118,25 a month for the first seven years.

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

“The whole thing was sickening.”

“I contacted my sister, who put me through the Industrial Aid Society. Now, "

By ZB MOLEFE

SALOME DLAZA: “I still don’t believe it”
(a) On 20 February 1984, during a telephone discussion between senior officials of the Embassy and the Department of Foreign Affairs. At the request of the official of the Department for full details in writing, with a view to the proper investigation of the complaints, a Note dated 21 February was received from the embassy on 23 February 1984.

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

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

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

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

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

Transkei Consulate/house of Consul-General: complaints

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

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

In the case of the Tembisa incident an inspector of the East Rand Administration Board was issuing summons to people engaged in trading unlawfully in front of the premises, when his attention was drawn to the fact that trading was also being carried on in the premises. It is not known whether summonses were then also issued on the premises.

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

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

The remaining part of the question falls away.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No.
Transkei casino bus stoned, tyre slashed

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

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

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

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

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

He said the bus was stoned at the Umtamvuna River bridge.
UMITATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Malanekima, left here with three cabinet ministers yesterday on the first leg of an overseas tour.

The party, which includes the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Muntuzei Lujabe, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Syd- ney Qaba, and the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Ramsey Madikiza, will visit the Far East and Austria.

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

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

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

— DDR
PE man detained

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

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

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

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

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

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

She said that in February this year she received a call from Umtata that her nephew had been arrested in Umtata in August last year and was being detained there. — DDR.
Taiwan clothing giant opens in T'kei

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

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

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

The major shareholder will be Mr. Robert Lee, who owns Lien Fu of Taipei and other companies. Lien Fu is the biggest single clothing exporter to the US, achieving annual sales of $50 million (R22.5 million).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bally will enjoy the services of American designers and a large marketing organisation in the US already serving Mr. Lee's other companies which produce garments under designer labels such as Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin, Hasty Fay, Sergio Valentea and London Fog."
WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH 1984

*Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

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

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

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

*4. Mr P R C ROGERS—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

Ciskei/Transkei: crossing of border

*5. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

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

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

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

Jurisdiction in certain areas

*6. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the areas known as (a) Newlands, (b) Kwelela/Mooniplants, (c) Wartburg, (d) Heidelberg, (e) Upper Khasiese and (f) Mgwali fall within the jurisdiction of the South African Police; if so, to what extent in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(a) to (f) Yes. The whole of all the areas mentioned fall within the jurisdiction of the South African Police as far as law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order are concerned.
Mgwali
Police pact on border crossings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The detainees were held in the Mnyolo, Ganga, Vabaza, Sinquneni and Mgudla administrative areas under the Transkei State of Emergency regulations.

Brig Kwa said he had assured the group that some of the detainees would be released. — Sapa.
Experts support Xhosa on radio

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

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

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

Prof Jafta said: "I was spellbound and surprised when I first listened to a news bulletin on Radio Transkei. The newscaster was talking about the Falklands and the Middle East crisis. I could feel the interpretation of the situation; the language used by the newscaster was literary."

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

"The newscasters have sometimes been criticised of using flowery language even when they are announcing death. They are not actually ridiculing the situation of death, more than giving the expression of suddenness and unexpectedness of death," Prof Jafta said.

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

She said the idioms were used well, and sentences were well-constructed. "These young men are to be commended for the work they do. They have a wonderful communicative use of the word," Prof Jafta said.

Mr M. B. Bomela, regional inspector of schools who represented the Transkei board at a Xhosa executive board meeting in Cape Town said: "I admire the flow of language and the manner in which they speak Xhosa where there is so much corrupted Xhosa around."

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

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

The board felt that Radio Transkei should run school programmes and Mr O. Mnaya of Radio Transkei said they were waiting for clearance from the Department of Education. Mr T. N. Betela, education planner, said a school programme manual would be needed. — DDR.
Transkei Chamber: no white intrusion

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

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

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

The Kathelong meeting will rededicate the organisation to the boycott of Afrimet, which 49 per cent is owned by Metro Cash and Carry with the balance held by black shareholders who are being offered 1,020,000 of the two million shares.

Several blacks had bought 56c shares in blocks ranging from 200 to 20,000.

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

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

Mr Mgudlwa said yesterday there were no outlets of the organisation in Transkei.

“In line with Nafec’s stand, our chamber objects to the 49-51 black-white share ratio.

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

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

“We go to next week’s meeting to give our mother body: our full steadfast support,” he said. — DDR.
Transkei, Ciskei to get 30 000 squatters?

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

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

The figures showed that the number of "illegal" black people living in Crossroads has gone up by 5 000 over the past year and is now two-thirds of the officially-estimated population of the squatter camp.

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

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

The 17 572 people legally in Crossroads at the end of last year was made up of 3 912 men, 4 500 women and 9 6010 children.

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

There have been strong indications that the government hopes to clear Crossroads this year. — DDC.
Transkei to probe crayfish, helicopters link

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

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

The man said he, three other adults and two children drove to the mouth of the river in a four-wheel-drive vehicle last Saturday about 11 a.m.

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

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

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

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

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

‘There is so much corruption in the country, but we just do not have the manpower to control our vast shoreline. Additional officers are presently undergoing training courses to supplement our staff,’ Mr Mdule said.

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

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

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

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

Cmdt J P J Smit, public relations officer for the South African Air Force, said from Pretoria ‘I deny that one of our helicopters was there.’

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

Circled

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

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

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

A spokesman for the Transkei Defence Force said he would have been aware of any craft flying over Transkei but had no knowledge of Saturday’s happenings.

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

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

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

GUILTY PLEA

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

Car crash

‘Samaritan’ thanked by minister

Mercury Reporter

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

Mr Len Robinson, (who is also known as Baboo Ebrahim) said he had worked as operations manager for three years at Impact Lines, a shipping business belonging to Mr
R139m Transkei mini-budget

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

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

- Commerce and Industry: of the R20 280 100 increase in this vote, 64 per cent is attributable to an increase of R13 000 000 for incentives to decentralised industries and 28 per cent in respect of project aid for schemes such as Qamata, dry land crop production and drought relief schemes.

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

- Defence: an addition of R4 160 000 for the expansion of the force and general supplies, ordnance stores and rations. — DDR.
ASSOCOM REGIONAL CONGRESS

Make inter-state travel easier plea

BY TOM LOUW
Business Editor

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

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

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

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

An earlier resolution called on Assocom, in the interest of promoting regional economic development in the northeastern Cape, to upgrade the transmission lines between Barkly East and Elliott as a matter of urgency. The mover, Mr Ian Thompson of Elliott, said the development of the town was being hindered because Assocom could not cater for an increased maximum loading, and there were problems of voltage fluctuations and interruptions of supply.

An Assocom representative, Mr Opperman, made the point that Assocom must look to the future and concerned to meet the cost.

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

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

The chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, pointed out that a commission is at present examining the workings and policies of Assocom. He suggested that the resolution should be brought to the attention of the Regional Development Advisory Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brand: prospects better

By SALLY FLETCHER

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

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

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

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

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

To provide equal economic opportunities, groups which have been used to a high measure of state aid would have to stand on their own feet to a larger degree.

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

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

“There is every reason to expect that when economic recovery sets in, the decentralisation policy will make a significant impact on the distribution of economic development,” Dr Brand said.

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

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

“It is our duty to remove these misgivings and give foreign investors and give foreign investors confidence that this is a stable region in which to invest.”
Investment scope outlined

BY TOM LOUW
Business Editor
EAST LONDON — In any developing country there must be the correct climate for investment. All new industries must be approved with a total investment of R47 million. This represented 954 new jobs.

Since December, 15 new industries were approved, offering more than 9,000 new jobs. The new growth point at eZibeleni, near Queenstown, had the potential of becoming Southern Africa's greatest industrial development area.

One of the most significant and exciting forms of investment was that which is being undertaken in the small industry and informal sector. Mr. Tarr said: "We believe that this form of investment can play a major role in the development of Transkei."

Mr. Meisenholl, a special body for the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation, had been set up to concentrate on this sector.

Timber, said Mr. Tarr, was Transkei's most important natural resource, and a disciplined and balanced policy had been set on by the Department of Forestry. There was a need to plan for industrial or processing aspect, and the TDC was to determine to exploit this possibility to the full.

The managing director of the Ciskei Development Bank, Mr. Meisenholl, praised the Ciskei Government for its open-hearted commitment to free enterprise. He said: "The motivation for all investment is profit. A profitable balance sheet is only possible in a free market society where capitalism is allowed to go its natural course."

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

Mr. Meisenholl said in Ciskei the concept of free enterprise did not remain an optimistic promise but was put into practice. The government had even gone so far as to legalising freehold title to property for foreigners in Ciskei.

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

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

- An abundance of cheap industrial land;
- A well-established infrastructure;
- A large, cost-effective and easily trained labour force, with the highest literacy rate (88 per cent) of all the black peoples of Southern Africa;
- The best concessions for industrial establishment one could hope for.
Port St John's development

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

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

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

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

The managing director of the company, Mr Wyn Courtney, said foam produced at the factory would be exported and used in the Formula 7 construction factory for insulation and fireproofing.

The foam, which is non-toxic, can also be used in other outlets, including refrigeration and florists. — DDC.
Rich man cannot make ends meet

By Anthony Duigan

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

While R83 000 from the sale of his shops and a block of 20 offices is tied up in long-term Government stock paying a low interest rate, Johannesburg-based Mr Simon Weincier (76) is battling to pay the monthly bills.

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

SOLD UP

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

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

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

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

Every six months Mr Weincier gets a cheque for R3 838 — the equivalent of about R640 a month — in interest payments, "a third of what I was getting in the late 1970s from my investment."

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

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

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

OFFERED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The President said: "Nobody will know and nobody should know what the visit is about. I know many people are curious and I want to remove that curiosity now."

"We will meet behind closed doors." In his reply, Mr Botha said: "These talks are very important and secret. Very important."

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

Media men's request for a press conference and joint statement after the talks were refused and Mr Botha was whisked away in the private Lear jet which had arrived in the morning.
Modern borehole drill lent to T'kei

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

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

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

Each borehole will be equipped with the necessary pumping facilities.

The programme to help rural communities deal with the drought is being supervised by World Vision as part of their R6.9-million programme in Southern Africa.

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

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

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Scandinavia

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

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

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

The cost of the tour is R2 897. This includes air accommodation at first class hotels with continental breakfast included throughout. In addition, meals are included on all eight days of the fjord tour.

Flights to and from Scandinavia are on Scandinavian Airlines.

Full colour brochures are available.

The following abbreviated itinerary will give an idea of what is in store for those lucky people who will be on tour:

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

Day 3, Tuesday: Sightseeing tour of Copenhagen.
Day 4, Wednesday: Day trip to Roskilde.
Day 5, Thursday: Visit to Elsinore.
Day 6, Friday: Day trip to Stockholm.
Day 7, Saturday: Visit to Malmo.
Day 8, Sunday: Day trip to Gothenburg.
Day 9, Monday: Day trip to Oslo.
Day 10, Tuesday: Day trip to Trondheim.
Day 11, Wednesday: Day trip to Bergen.
Day 12, Thursday: Day trip to Tromso.
Day 13, Friday: Day trip to Bodø.
Day 14, Saturday: Day trip to Trondheim.
Day 15, Sunday: Day trip to Oslo.
Day 16, Monday: Day trip to Copenhagen.
Day 17, Tuesday: Day trip to Malmo.
Day 18, Wednesday: Day trip to Stockholm.
Day 19, Thursday: Day trip to Roskilde.
Day 20, Friday: Sightseeing tour of Copenhagen.
Day 21, Saturday: Depart Copenhagen at 4.35pm.

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St.Croix

23-25 Grahamstown Road
North End. Phone 547254

TAKE

YES!!! CHARA:
ADU

YES!!! C:
F

YES!!! WE LEANEST, DEAL'S BIG
Commissioner's new 'special job'

By RIAN DE VYLDER

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

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

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

Mr Bezuidenhoud accompanied Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a confidential meeting with the Transkei's State President earlier this week.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Bezuidenhoud was not available for comment yesterday.
Status legalised

There were no comments from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Labour and Co-operation on the issue of legalisation. The government has not yet heard from the Nyanga Bush squatters that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township. The government has not made any formal decision on the legalisation of the Nyanga Bush squatters, but the government has been consulting with the squatters and has been informed that they are planning to move to the new township.
Confusion on ‘illegals’ plan

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government officials are tight-lipped about the scheme. All inquiries yesterday were referred to Mr Bezuidenhoud, but after attending talks at the H F Verwoerd Building yesterday morning he could not be reached for comment.
COPIMVABA — President Kaiser Matanzima has asked South Africa immediately to consider and grant all land claims by Transkei.

Speaking to hundreds of distinguished guests, including chiefs, cabinet ministers and educationalists, at his Great Place at Qamata, near here at the weekend, President Matanzima told the cheering gathering that he was a brave man and would never leave his battle halfway.

"Only cowards do. You know that I have been your leader for a long time. When I say I want something for my people, then I mean it.

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

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

President Matanzima said all the land which Transkei claimed from South Africa was originally declared Transkei land on the map... DDR.
Secrecy over plans for
10 000 ‘illegal’ blacks

Labour Reporter

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

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

Mr Bezuidenhoud held top-level discussions to discuss the plan. The names of the other parties to the discussions have not been disclosed.

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

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

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

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

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

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development referred all inquiries to Mr Bezuidenhoud.
BLOEMFONTEIN — No one has yet accepted responsibility for the blast that destroyed the Transkei Consulate's information and labour centre near here early yesterday, police said.

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

The entire back half of the house was blown away at 11.08 am while the windows of surrounding houses were shattered.

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

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

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

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

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mutuzeli Lujabe, said in Umtata last night that the blast was one of those unfortunate incidents happening in a political climate where there was little sanity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During his speech, the tour, he turned to the State President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and said: "Taiwan is our green.

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

PM: Transkei e kept out invest

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

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

Also as a missile-testing port to multiple use the De Hoop area for nature conservation and missile testing.

Holiday gear

From Our Sports Dept.

About face on De Hoop plan

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During his speech on the tour, he turned to the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and said: "Taiwan is our great friend and we wish our Foreign Affairs Department would keep that friendship warm.

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

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

According to a police spokesman, bomb experts were on the scene to establish the cause of the explosion which occurred at 11:18 a.m.

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

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

Call

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Damaged

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

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

This was the seventh bomb explosion in the Bloemfontein area in the past 10 months and the second in the black residential area. The first was in February, 1983, in the building of the Southern Free State Administration Board in which one person was killed and 76 were injured.

(Sapa)
Bloemfontein blast: culprit stays silent

By NORMAN PATTERTON

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

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

The entire back half of the house was blown away at 1.15am, while the windows of surrounding houses were shattered. Zinc sheeting from 75% of the roof, and lumps of concrete, was blown round the yard.

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

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

The Transkei Consul, Mr. L. Mlosha, told the attack had surprised him.

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

Security Police would not say what type of explosive had been used or give further information about the blast. But nobody had been arrested, said police spokesman Major Chris de Beer.

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

An ANC spokesman reportedly told the SABC telephonically from Lesotho that the ANC was responsible for the blast.
Transkei pledge to support private sector investments

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was ready to match any demand for infrastructural services from the private sector wishing to invest in the country.

This was the pledge given yesterday by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, when he opened the Transkei pavilion at the Rand Easter Show.

In his speech released here Mr Madikizela gave a wide ranging overview of the investment potential Transkei offered and appealed to the private sector to supply entrepreneurship.

He outlined the economic growth of the country experienced since independence and the large scale investment the government had made to facilitate development in the primary, secondary and tertiary sections of the economy.

"I appeal to the private sector to put investments to use so that we can realise the returns we anticipated."

"We trust that the future will prove that we acted wisely," he said.

The minister traced Transkei's development which he said was based on evolution and not on revolution and quoted figures to underline his claim:

Public sector spending between 1977-78 totalled R226 million while the 1983-84 expenditure was R819 million; Gross domestic product rose from R633 million in 1980 to R894 million in 1982;

Agricultural sector growth from 1981 to 1982 was four per cent despite the drought;

Value added in the manufacturing sector from 1981-82 showed 124 per cent growth and the sector's contribution to the GDP rose from seven per cent in 1980 to 10.3 per cent in 1982;

Air and road transport services had shown phenomenal growth. The state run bus services which had a fleet of 250 alone carried 21 million passengers a year. There were seven other large independent bus companies and nearly two thousand taxis which served the country;

Tourism was also a great attraction and 174,000 people toured the country in 1983;

The country had constructed a 500 kilometre electricity grid which excluded the network within the municipalities. The existing electricity capacity was 61 megawatts and the potential hydro-electric generating capacity was 180 thousand million megawatt hours.

The minister said the government would pursue policies to promote private investment and social development.

They hoped to increase agricultural production to meet domestic consumption and the manufacturing sector they sought investment in metal industries to produce capital goods which had become the basis for improving output in the primary sectors.

"We would also like to harmonise the production growth of the small and large scale sectors so that they will have complementary relationships."

Challenging the private sector to test their commitment and integrity, Mr Madikizela said:

"Our records to date show unfailing performance of our duties and contractual obligations. Our commitment to capitalist tenets is not questionable. We have the necessary development resources. We require the entrepreneurship." — DDR
R47 million invested — Tarr

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei has attracted industrial investments worth R47m in the 21 months to December 1983, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation said here.

Thirty-four new industries have been established in Transkei and another 15 potential industries are under investigation for 1984, said Mr Sonny Tarr who is here for the Rand Show.

"During the past 18 months Transkei has seen an 87 per cent increase in industrial development. Each new industry supports and sustains ancillary service functions ranging from construction to maintenance and service industries," said Mr Tarr.

"As a result of all the new industries being established in Transkei, we have directly and indirectly created as many as 75 000 employment opportunities."

"In the Butterworth area alone, there is now a total investment in industry of R122 m and despite the incentives offered by Transkei, R72 m has been put up by the industrialists themselves, amounting to 59 per cent of the total invested."

Announcing an improvement in the financial stability of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Tarr said share capital was now over R300 m and borrowings are virtually nil. — DDC.
Transkei attracts R47m for investment

Mercury Correspondent
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Jobs

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Mr Tarr gave a cost per
job figure for Transkei
during the past 21 months
of R7 900, compared with
South African figures
ranging from R13 000 to
R25 000. Announcing an
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Transkei: 70% below breadline

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

MORE THAN 70 percent of the rural population in Transkei live below the Household Subsistence Level (HSL), or former poverty datum line — and 40 percent earn one-third or less than the HSL.

This startling claim is made in a major study on subsistence levels in the territory to be presented to the Carnegie conference on poverty which opens in Cape Town tonight.

According to the study, more than 30 percent of urban households in the territory also live below the HSL level, which means that they do not meet the minimum income requirements for "survival in the short term".

Research

The paper has been prepared by Ms Carol Cragg of the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) in Transkei, and is based on extensive research conducted last year.

The paper presents a recalculated HSL for the area which differs significantly from that used by the Institute for Planning Research (IPR) at the University of Port Elizabeth, widely known for its HSL calculations throughout the country.

Ms Cragg reports that the IPR produced an HSL calculation for Transkei and other "independent" homelands for the first time in 1982.

Methods

However, on comparing these with actual expenditure in Transkei, it was found that the standards and methods used were inappropriate to the territory.

Recommended food baskets did not coincide closely with actual diets, while rent and transport costs were considerably underestimated.

Also, the contribution of home production to rural budgets was "extremely negligible", the study finds.

The 1983-84 HSL calculated by Ms Cragg for a family of five in the urban areas amounts to R296.47 a month — considerably more than the IPR's figure of R238.78.

Deflated

Figures for average families of six in the rural areas are R245.51, as opposed to R120.43.

These figures are deflated for 18 months in order to compare them to income distribution information collected by the IDMS in 1982.

The findings regarding the large numbers of people living below the breadline are based on this comparison.

Ms Cragg adds that slight adjustments for different household sizes "do not significantly alter this bleak picture".
Warrant out for deported reporter

UMTATA — A warrant of arrest for a 29-year-old former Zabantsundu reporter, Mr. Goodwin Makongolo, who was deported from Transkei on February 8 this year, was issued in the magistrate's court here yesterday when he failed to appear before Mr. T. Kili on a charge of fighting in a public place.

Mr. Mbelelelo Mdledle, 31, also a former Imvo Zabantsundu reporter, who was charged with Mr. Makongolo, was present in court.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to May 22. Mr. Mdledle was not asked to plead.

The state alleges that both the accused fought outside the newspaper offices on January 27, this year. Both accused made their first appearance in court, on January 30, and were released on warning.

Mr. Makongolo, who arrived in Transkei during January, sought asylum, was deported from Transkei after a deportation order signed by the Ministry of Interior was served on him at the offices of Imvo Zabantsundu by the security police, on January 8.

Mr. Makongolo was taken by the security police and dropped off at the border between Transkei and South Africa, near Queenstown, on the same day.

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kwee, confirmed that the deportation had been approved by the Ministry of Interior.

"All I know is that this man came from Ciskei," Brig. Kwee said. — DDR.
Speaker: drought means rural crisis in Transkei

From ANTHONY JOHNSON
CAPE TOWN — The crippling effects of the drought that has devastated Transkei recently are not simply the result of severe shortages of water, a paper presented to the Carnegie conference here has warned.

Mr N. D. Muller, the manpower research fellow at the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei, said the devastating effects of the drought could only be properly understood when placed against the background of "the extreme ecological and human degradation" of the Transkei rural areas where 95 per cent of the territory's estimated 3.2 million people live.

"The ‘normal’ Transkei conditions of the rural underdevelopment and overpopulation — both aggravated by policies of the South African Government — have resulted in a ‘sustained rural crisis,’" he said.

"Hemmed in by an increasingly repressive set of ‘influx’ controls and subject to over a century of underdevelopment, the population in these areas suffers from endemic under-and unemployment and is largely dependent on migrant remittances and pensions for its survival."

The drought, said Mr Muller, had accelerated all the symptoms related to poverty whether they be lawlessness or malnutrition but it had not "caused" them.

"These must be traced to the structural characteristics of racial capitalist development in South Africa which concentrates poverty along racial, spatial and sexual lines," he said.

Cattle deaths also indicated the period of greatest crisis. Between April 1982 and November 1983, 555,691 cattle were reported dead — 36.2 per cent of the Transkei herd of 1.5 million cattle. Sixty-one per cent of these deaths occurred between April and November 1983.

A further important effect of the drought was to increase the incidence of water-borne diseases. The number of cholera cases increased by 600 per cent from 1982 to 1983 in Transkei and preliminary investigations also suggested an increase in infant and child mortality due to kwashiorkor, measles and gastro-enteritis.

At one "typical" resettlement, Nkhotiko (about 6 km outside Tsolo on the road to Mafele), infant mortality was more than 30 per cent in 1983 and the effect of the drought could be seen in the fact that 25 per cent of deaths were caused by stomach diseases. Tuberculosis was also rife.

Mr Muller also questioned the role of drought relief programs, saying relief in minute amounts to millions of Transkeians was a token gesture.

"Given the underdevelopment of Transkei, the poverty, overcrowding, and shortage of agricultural potential, relief (sometimes) fills stomachs but not aspirations," he said.

During the 1983 drought relief efforts came in the form of a grant of R.5 million from the South African Treasury and R.167,570 from the Transkei Council of Churches.

While the relative success of these operations has revealed that the more affluent sections of the Transkei population can be "shocked into donations," there was a danger that they would attribute too much to the drought, he said.

Mr Muller also found that the drought had increased the level of social conflict in Transkei by damaging resources in an area where they were already scarce.

During the drought, existing divisions caused by competition sharpened noticeably, especially over-grazing and water rights. Desperate to keep animals alive, people trespassed on other lands.

PRETORIA — Judgment
Transkei to consider UK nationals entry

UTMATA — The government would have to consider requiring British nationals to apply for South African passports to enter Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He told the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party that while other countries abroad were happy to give visas to Transkeians, Britain would only grant visas to Transkeians if they used South African passports.

Together with the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa and the Ciskei issue, it formed the basis for normal relations with South Africa.

The Prime Minister dealt with the historic claims to land and said the chiefs and tribes which inhabited Transkei in 1854 and 1894 merely agreed to annexation to colonial rule for defence purposes.

"It was because of the insatiable British avarice for land that they proceeded to dispossess the unsuspecting chiefs of their land by a process of unilateral proclamation, dating as late as 1934."

"It is therefore ironical then when the Transkeian people have, by taking independence, taken their land back from racist South Africa, the Transkeian people should find themselves the subject of ostracism from the British people who pretend to be ignorant of the fact they were responsible for allowing Transkei to be part of the then Union of South Africa instead of remaining a British Protectorate as did Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho."

The Prime Minister also accused South Africa of not reciprocating diplomatic privileges and immunities to Transkeians and cited the case of the wife of the Transkeian consul general in Johannesburg who was criminally charged. — DDR
Matanzima warns SA on relations

INTERNATIONAL relations between Transkei and South Africa would always depend on the settlement of land claims, the treatment of Transkeians in the Republic and the correction of a South African "blunder" of dividing the Xhosa nation, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

In a wide-ranging address at the official opening of the 21st annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Matanzima warned that if South Africa failed to recognize Transkei land claims, race relations would deteriorate and a struggle for power would escalate.

He said the land question was crucial to lasting peace and good neighbourliness in southern Africa, adding that South Africa should have realized that when they attempted to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

"I suppose South Africa found it much easier to transfer the inhabitants of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland because they happen to be black, and found it difficult to return Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele and Kokstad to Transkei because that would necessitate removal of whites from these areas - East Griqualand included.

"We have submitted voluminous evidence in support of our claim to the above areas to the Republic of South Africa and I wish to state here and now that if South Africa fails to recognize our just claims, race relations will deteriorate and a struggle for power will escalate," he warned.
Transkei attack a ruse - Pityi

BISHO — Ciskei was not perturbed by the latest offensive strategy adopted by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, as it was a ruse to cover the failure of Transkei's foreign policy, Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Reacting to criticism of Ciskei by Chief Matanzima, Mr. Pityi said Chief Matanzima has, after a month's tour of European countries, publicly admitted his government's failure to attract investors to Transkei, putting the blame on Ciskei.

"Ciskei views such a statement as immature and as an embarrassment to the Transkei Government. For Premier Matanzima to say that Mdantsane should be excised and incorporated into East London is nothing less than a blunder and disregard of political boundaries of a sovereign state."

Mr. Pityi said it was strange that a supposedly seasoned politician should express his ignorance by stating that South Africa gave Ciskei independence, whereas Ciskei's independence was gained by conducting a referendum to test the will of the people, who overwhelmingly supported it with a high percentage poll.

Mr. Pityi said: "It is also amazing for Premier Matanzima to state publicly that granting of independence to homelands is a fallacy, for he opted for the same type of independence.

"That was under duress, forced down the throats of Transkei citizens whose democratic rights were ignored. They were not allowed to express their opinion on the question of independence."

"What has Matanzima to say about the recent international upheavals, which seem to be a threat to world peace, including this so-called sub-continent? Is Ciskei worse off or better off?"

He said: "Perhaps Premier Matanzima has had his innings as an old politicial stalwart and must now give way to younger men with fresh political ideas.

"Seemingly, chief George Matanzima wants to make Duncan Village a second Hong Kong for Transkei and it appears that the Matanzimas are trying to be imperialists.

"He is advised to boost his economy if he wants to maintain his waning position and keep his people in Transkei. All this political clap-trap created by the Matanzimas concerning the Mdantsane bus boycott makes one believe that the Transkei Government is behind the evil tendencies of Transkeians in Mdantsane."

Mr. Pityi said. — DDR.
Transkei people given warning

UMTATA — The international situation was complicated and sometimes startling but Transkei enjoyed peace and quiet compared to the instability and unrest in other countries, the State President said here yesterday.

Opening the sixth session of the National Assembly, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned against complacency and living under the delusion that all was well.

"The enemies that stuck out their necks in 1963 when we attained self-government continue their nefarious machinations unabated and still call us the enemies of their freedom which they pretended to have been seeking as they organised to collect money from church organisations and other leftist reactionary bodies."

The President said Transkei would have to consolidate its forces and be prepared to hit back with all the might at its disposal.

The President said the peaceful proposals in Swaziland and Maputo, as well as South West Africa, raised hopes of black freedom in Southern Africa.

Transkei was committed to maintaining friendly relations with all the homelands of Southern Africa even though they had not asked for independence. — DDR

White intrusion out

UMTATA — The State President yesterday ruled out white intrusion into Transkei commerce but welcomed industrialists from any country in the world.

This message from Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when he opened Parliament yesterday, comes against the background of warnings to Transkei businessmen that the government could not go on protecting them from big white competition at the expense of the consumer.

The warning was given last month by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, when he told the annual conference of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce that the government was getting impatient about the K900 million a year flowing out of the country through purchases in South Africa.

The State President said the policy was that only Transkei citizens should participate in commerce.

"This has been the pattern in South Africa and has made South Africans the rich people they are. Blacks have never been allowed to trade in South Africa and what we have decided upon is in line with South African policy.

"A bill is to be tabled in Parliament giving effect to this policy by legislation. We shall rely to a great extent on capital loans from our development bank, our building societies, the national bank and the Transkei Development Corporation."

"We shall appeal to other financial institutions to render whatever financial help they can but we shall not beg any country for aid."

The President said Transkei had enjoyed unprecedented development in the eight years since independence. This was unparalleled by any other country in the Third World and was so because everybody was involved in the process of upliftment.

Transkei appreciated the South African decentralisation of industries and the assurance that Transkei would benefit from the policy — DDR.

Matanzima calls for land return

UMTATA — Transkei's State President said yesterday that he could not understand how good relations with South African could be maintained while the land question remained unresolved.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima traced the history of Transkei's land claims and said South Africa had no right to arrogate to itself land that had always belonged to his country.

"My people will never return the occupation of Elliot, Maclear and East Griqualand and will continue the struggle for the liberation of these territories being convinced that their cause is just."

"Transkeians have since self-government remained calm and gently claimed transfer of the land. We still look forward to an amicable settlement, bearing in mind that our cause is just."

"The international community will be brought into the picture in a friendly manner to understand that by rejecting Transkei's sovereignty they are supporting the oppression of Transkei by South Africa."

The President said Transkei had never had any military engage-

ments with either Boers or Britons. The land was never conquered but had been offered voluntarily to a strong power for protection.

"Instead of protecting the land of poor innocent tribesmen, the British divided a big portion of it into farms for its own people."

The President said the National Government of South Africa had accepted their request and offered them independence. "It was the darkest hour in our historical attainments. We had nothing to boast about. Poor, illiterate and subjected to obey discriminatory laws made by a parliament of whites only. We had no option but to make the best way of extricating ourselves from the trouble into which we had been subjected."

"First with self-government in 1963, we were the laughing stock of all who thought that to subsist you are bound to fall under a white government."

"In 1976 we became free although portions of our land remained under the white government of South Africa. We turned to the National Government for granting us independence against British opposition. Our era while power whose bitterness has unashamedly been exposed by their refusal to grant visas to Transkeians who wish to visit Britain."

The President said Transkei was convinced that the land which belonged to her was in the possession of comparatively rich whites with much more land at their disposal than they could sometimes effectively utilise. — DDR.

Medical faculty soon

UMTATA — The University of Transkei is to get a medical faculty next year, funds permitting.

This was announced yesterday by the State President who also warned the students at the university of stern action against trouble-makers.

Opening Parliament yesterday, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "The students of our university should always consider the sacrifices which have been made by the poor taxpayer to enable the government to provide the facilities for their learning."

"Let them not give the impression to the parents that they have come to be trouble-makers. As Chancellor of the University, I will support any stern measures embarked upon by council to stabilise the life of the more serious students."

"Politics are for those who have completed their studies. — DDR"
Matanzima rebuked over claims

TRANSKEI citizens living in Mdantsane were assured of protection and non-violation of their rights by the Ciskei Government “as long as they behave themselves”, Ciskei Foreign Affairs Minister B N Pityi said this week.

He was reacting to a statement by Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima that innocent Transkeians were assaulted by “blood thirsty Ciskeian vigilantes and irresponsible policemen” in Mdantsane.

“The Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs is not in the least perturbed by the latest offensive strategy adopted by Transkei’s premier ... it is a ruse to cover the failure of Transkei’s foreign policy,” Mr Pityi said.

“The premier ... on his arrival after a month’s tour of European countries publicly admitted his government’s failure to attract investors to Transkei, putting the blame on Ciskei.”

Ciskei viewed such a statement as immature and “an embarrassment”.

“All this political clap-trap created by the Matanzimases concerning the Mdantsane bus boycott makes one believe that the Transkei Government is behind the evil tendencies of Transkeians in Mdantsane.”
made in the amount of R568 000 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

(3) Loan Fund:
Like any other friendly country Transkei may apply for the financing of a certain project within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R10 691 000 will be paid to Transkei in the current financial year.

(4) Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government.

4.1 Income Tax: an estimated amount of . . . . R5 314 000.

4.2 An estimated amount for the payment of Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool . . . . R280 126 000.

4.3 Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfers of . . . . R8 085 000.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) R59 678 000.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Transkei during the current financial year fall into four categories, namely:

1. An amount for budgetary assistance under programme 2: Foreign Aid and Development Cooperation of Vote 9 . . . R212 000 000.

2. Technical assistance:
South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the current financial year provision has been

3. Whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged during the current financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R307 945 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1). (i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for the relief of distress, namely drought assistance.

(ii) R4 409 000.

(3) (a) Yes. An estimated amount of R30 665 000 for loan agreements which has been, or will be, incurred within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. Estimated amounts of R5 000 000 as a rand-for-rand contribution to incentive measures for industrial decentralization and R13 651 000 in pursuance of six project-aid agreements. The latter amount represents non-recoverable financial assistance to Bophuthatswana and is not a grant.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R114 228 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1). (i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for the relief of distress, namely drought assistance.

(ii) R6 000 000.

(3) (a) Yes. An estimated amount of R5 902 000 for loan agreements which has been, or will be, incurred within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. Estimated amounts of R500 000 as Rand-for-Rand contribution to incentive measures for industrial decentralization and R477 000 in pursuance of two project-aid agreements. The latter amount represents non-recoverable financial assistance to Venda and is not a grant.

Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Community Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 359 on 23 February 1984, (a) what amount in State funds will be made available in 1984 for (i) housing and (ii) town-
THE ASSEMBLY. — More than R900-million would be paid by South Africa to Transkei and Ciskei during the current financial year, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in written replies to questions from Mr Nic Olivier (FFP, nominated).

Mr Botha said South Africa would pay out R596 700 000 to Transkei and R204 500 000 to Ciskei. Answering two other written questions from Prof Olivier, Mr Botha said in the past financial year South Africa had paid R307 900 000 to Bophuthatswana and R114 200 000 to Venda. — Sapa.
Mda attacks Transkei Govt

UMTATA — The Transkei Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, accused the government yesterday of half-hearted efforts in exploiting the country's natural resources and developing its human potential.

Delivering his no-confidence debate speech, Mr Mda also hit at:
- Pay differentiation between cabinet members and ordinary MPs and accused them of self-agrandisement;
- The state of disrepair of the roads in some parts of the country, and
- Fruitless government expenditure.

Referring to the government's agricultural efforts, Mr Mda said feasibility studies had been taken to demarcate certain areas for certain crops but the government had not been energetic in educating the people.

He said there had been countless motions on the land tenure system but nothing had been done about them.

Mr Mda said he was aware the chief impediment to development was shortage of money but that the house was often asked to condone and authorise fruitless expenditure.

There were calls from the government benches for Mr Mda to get out and organise among the people but Chief Twentymile Sigcau countered that the authorities were afraid to let the opposition organise.

The deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, said it was a blatant lie to say that the government prevented the opposition from organising.

Mr Diko told Mr Mda: "We give you a seat in this house and we expect you to be constructive, creative and give guidance. You must pinpoint our failures." — DDR.
Transkei has R798.4-m record budget

UMTATA — Transkei has budgeted for a record R798.4 million for the 1984/85 financial year, according to estimates of expenditure published by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Sidney Qaba, in Umtata yesterday.

The estimates, which were tabled in the National Assembly, showed a 27 percent increase over last year’s figure of R637 million.

An additional appropriation of R139.8 million was passed by a special session of the assembly in March.

The schedule also showed that Transkei would get an additional R35 million as project aid for capital services which has to be approved by South Africa.

Estimated revenue was shown as R718.5 million, leaving a deficit of R62 million. Mr Qaba is expected to explain how this will be met when he delivers his budget speech today.

The total revenue expected this year has increased by R184.5m to R311.7m for 1985/86.

Notable increases in revenue were budgetary assistance from South Africa — R232m (R261.5m last year); Transkei’s share in the Customs and Excise Union — R280m (R138.5m), compensatory payment for the “circulation of rand currency” — R6.5m (R6m); general tax — R59m (R53m); income tax — R4.5m (R3.5m); and general sales tax — R13.5m (R12.5m).

The largest slice of the budget will go to education, with R149.8m, an increase of R10m. — Sapa.
Qaba calls for more SA aid

UMTATA — The Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, outlined a case for increased budgetary assistance from South Africa yesterday and warned that if aid became static, the country's government could grind to a halt.

Delivering his second reading speech of the R786 497 000 budget, Mr Qaba said South Africa's contribution this year called "into doubt the manner and volume of budgetary aid".

The minister outlined a case for a 26.1 per cent increase which he said would enable the country to maintain a modest growth rate.

This year's budgetary aid was increased by five per cent.

"It is crystal clear that as government is called on to provide more and more services and as those services become more widespread and sophisticated, the costs of the services become greater and greater.

His department had used conservative figures to arrive at the 26.1 per cent increase claim. It was based on a SA inflation rate of 12 per cent to which an 11.1 per cent Transkei inflation rate and a three per cent increase for modest growth rate for development purposes was added.

Mr Qaba warned of severe implications of economic dependency and misuse of resources.

"The manner in which we have financed development projects leaves much to be desired because we have had to borrow funds.

"If we continue to borrow for the implementation of projects, then I can foresee a time when we will be unable to service the loans."

Revenue collected during the financial year is up R75.9 million on the estimated R637 million last year, according to the budget.

But Mr Qaba, says there is a disturbing drop in revenue from internal sources amounting to R20 million.

The increase is attributed to:

- A R53.3 million increase in the customs and excise pool share.
- Proceeds on foreign loans for housing development totalling R11.1 million which the minister says is indicative of the confidence foreign investors have in Transkei.
- Over-subscription of R1 million on loans raised in the capital market, and
- R10.5 million soft loans raised from South Africa for development projects.

Mr Qaba said the drop in internal sources was identifiable from tax collections and interest and miscellaneous revenue.

The drought had had adverse effects on tax collections. Embezzlement of funds by government officials was increasing at an alarming rate.

All people on the government payroll — an estimated 70,000 civil servants — are to get a 12 per cent salary rise backdated from January 1.

But all Transkeian tax-payers will be levied a R10 development tax, DDR.

NOTE: These groupings remain tentative and are subject to possible revision during the course of the conference.

CONFERENCE TIMETABLE
SECOND CAMELIER INQUIRY INTO PROPERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

Note: These groupings remain tentative and are subject to possible revision during the course of the conference.

ORGANISATION OF SMALL GROUPS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

SUNDAY MORNING
Transkei expels
Dispatch man
5th journalist told to leave since 1976

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch’s Umtata bureau chief, Mr. Matthew Mooniyea, was summarily expelled from Transkei yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mooniyea was served with a warrant for his removal from Transkei by a security police captain. The warrant had been signed by the Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. Nkhasa.

He was allowed to collect his personal belongings and was escorted by security policemen to the Kei Bridge border post.

Yesterday afternoon, Chief Nkhasa told the Daily Dispatch that if there was any problem, it had to be sorted out by the government.

The warrant for Mr. Mooniyea’s expulsion was signed by the Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. Nkhasa.

It stated that the warrant was issued to prevent Mr. Mooniyea from entering Transkei, as he was found to be in possession of a stolen passport.

Mr. Mooniyea had been in Transkei since 1976, and the warrant was served on him at his home in Umtata.

Mr. Mooniyea had been working for the Daily Dispatch since 1976, and his departure marked the end of an era for the newspaper.

Mr. Mooniyea was one of the few journalists who had covered the Transkei conflict from its inception.

He was the fifth journalist to be expelled from Transkei, since 1976, the year the newspaper was founded.

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Transkei lecture boycott

UMTATA — A mass boycott of lectures began at the University of the Transkei yesterday following the alleged detention of four students — including the president and the secretary of the Student's Representative Council — by the Transkei Security Police.

The students believed to have been detained were the president of the SRC, Mr. Z. Mbali; the secretary, Mr. Thobile Bam; and two executive members, Mr. Sakhele Buhlungu and Mr. Balandwa Ndondo.

Leading student spokesmen announced at a meeting that the boycott was indefinite. — Sapa
Unrest on Unitra campus

UMTATA — The University of Transkei campus was tense last night after lectures were cancelled yesterday afternoon.

The cancellation followed disturbances after reports that four students had been detained by the security police.

However, the head of the security police, Brigadier Leonard Kwee, said last night that students concerned had "only been picked up for questioning and there was no arrest so far."

The registrar of Unitra, Mr. S. D. Majokweni, confirmed last night that lectures had been cancelled yesterday afternoon.

"The cause of this attitude by students will be fully investigated by the authorities tomorrow," Mr. Majokweni added.
Transkei summarily deport SA newsman

Mail Correspondent
EAST LONDON. - The Daily Dispatch's Umhata bureau chief, Mr. Matthew Moonieya, was summarily expelled from Transkei yesterday.

Mr. Moonieya, a South African, was served with a warrant for his removal from Transkei by a Security Police captain. The warrant had been signed by the Minister of the Interior, Chief P. Ndumase.

He was allowed to collect his personal belongings and was escorted by security policemen to the Kei Bridge border post.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Ndumase told the Daily Dispatch's assistant news editor, Mr. Mike Chandler, that he could not comment on Mr. Moonieya's expulsion until this afternoon.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he knew nothing about Mr. Moonieya's deportation.

"What you are telling me now is the first I have heard of it," he said. "I have nothing to do with such matters. You will have to speak to the President."

The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, could not be reached for comment.

Last night, the head of Transkei's Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kwe, said Mr. Moonieya had been ordered out of Transkei because his presence was "not conducive to law and order."

Mr. Moonieya, who arrived in East London last night, said he had no indication that he would be ordered to leave Transkei and could think of no reason why he should be expelled.

Mr. Moonieya's wife Susan was at their Nelson Drive home last night with their three children, Selwyn II, Colette, 10, and Lucinda. They are all pupils at Umhata High School.
Mda lays into the fat cats

MEMBERS of the Transkei Cabinet vote themselves huge pay-packets, but pay “shameless handouts” to their colleagues in the Assembly, it was claimed this week.

In the No Confidence debate in the National Assembly, the leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, asked if the Transkei brand of independence entitled one to meagre financial benefits compared to one’s brothers beyond the borders.

“What manner of explanation can be given to justify the preposterous situation?” asked Mda. He said he hoped nobody in the House would stand up and try to advance the puerile argument that this despicable act of personal aggrandizement was as a result of the fact that the Ministers live in Umtata most of the time.

“They have next-to-free accommodation, groceries, transport and what have you,” Mr Mda said.

He told the House he hoped that nobody would suggest that taxes should be raised because the people of Transkei are carrying more than their fair share of taxes already.

In another scathing attack Mda accused the Government of failing to exercise proper control of public funds.
Transkei lecturers deported

UMTATA — Five University of Transkei lecturers were detained after police moved onto the campus yesterday following further unrest.

The Dean of Arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, and a former Rhodes University graduate who is a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrel, were reported to have been deported last night.

Several students are also reported to have been detained but this could not be confirmed as the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kwee, declined to come to the telephone last night after his wife answered.

Colleagues at Professor Nico Cloete's home said last night he was being held at Wellington Prison to face deportation today.

Staff members closely involved in the incidents at the university said the head of the sociology department, Prof Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior lecturer in political science, Mr Majelela Raleketho, had indicated that they did not want to be deported to South Africa and had made arrangements to travel directly to Jan Smuts airport from where they would fly to the United States.

Both academics studied in America and Mr Raleketho's wife is an American citizen.

The registrar of the university, Mr S. Majekweni, and chairman of the university council, Mr A T Sigqu, both said that under university regulations they could not speak to the press.

Mr Majekweni did, however, confirm that police had entered the university grounds during the day and "taken away several staff members".

The principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, said last night: "I do not know. I have no official information."

"The events which took place today are something external to the university. It was action by the police — the state, if you like."

"I have not been informed of intended strategies and it would be improper for me to speak without the official information."

Earlier Prof Van der Merwe said he had been told by the registrar that between 13 or 14 students had been detained.

"But I am not sure of the number," he said.

Prof Van der Merwe said he had put a notice up on campus that students who wanted to attend lectures should do so, because those who did not want to should not interfere.

"When I left the university late this afternoon, the police were still there as well as the students."

"I do not know what has happened so far, but I will have full information by tomorrow morning."

He also confirmed that there had been no lectures yesterday because the students had been loitering on the campus.

They later went to the library building where they were addressed by Mr Sigqu.

According to a Sapa report, an official mass meeting scheduled to have been held at 5 pm between the students and the university administration did not take place and the university council met in a special session.

The students then held a 30-minute mass meeting and adopted a resolution to continue their boycott of lectures until the administration agreed to meet them.

Students not attending lectures were told to leave the campus. Police later moved onto the campus and pursued students into the library building. Several were arrested.

Meanwhile, about 100 staff members held an informal meeting and sent a no-confidence vote document to the principal calling for a commission of inquiry into the university's handling of the issue.

— DDR.
Transkei police use batons on students

UMTATA — Simmering unrest at the University of Transkei erupted into chaos yesterday when police baton-charged students in the campus library.

Five lecturers were arrested and told they were being deported, according to eyewitnesses.

They are the professor of sociology, Professor Herbert Vilikazi, who is an American citizen; the professor of political science and dean of the faculty of arts, Professor Gert Totemeyer; the professor of psychology, Professor Nico Cloete; a senior lecturer in political science, Mr Majalifa Habakatho; and a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrell.

A number of students were also apparently arrested, but it is not known how many are being held by police.

Students streamed from the campus late yesterday after an ultimatum that they leave or be forcibly ejected by a contingent of 200 heavily armed police with dogs and teargas.

The disturbances began last Thursday when four students were taken by the university administration to security police offices in Umtata where they were questioned and later released.
'Safety on the job is workers' right'

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The State, employers and employees have a joint responsibility in regard to the safety and health of the worker in the workplace, the Director-General of the Department of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the 1984 convention of the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) at Sun City.

Every South African worker, irrespective of race, colour or sex, had an inalienable right to safety and health in employment and compensation for work disability caused by accidents or occupational diseases, said Dr van der Merwe.

"The worker spends a large part of his life and the best hours of every workday at his place of employment and, if the conditions there are unfavourable to health and safety, they detract from his quality of life."

In order to improve the quality of life of the worker and to offer State protection against exploitation as well as dangerous and unhygienic working conditions, the State, employers and employees had been welded together by law into a strong partnership with Nosa acting as a catalyst.

"How successful we have been is proved by the fact that in 1950 four percent of the South African workforce suffered a disabling injury compared with 1.8 percent in 1983," Dr van der Merwe added.

Mechanisation had reduced the exposure of the worker to hazards at the workplace, as had economic pressures for greater productivity and efficiency.
University is to blame, says lecturer

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ONE of the four University of Transkei lecturers who was deported from Transkei, Mr Robert Morrell, yesterday blamed top men in the university administration for the troubles at the university, which came to a head on Tuesday when police invaded the campus and baton-charged students.

Mr Morrell, who was escorted across the Transkei border into Natal after the baton charge, said: "To all intents and purposes the university is dead until the administration is changed."

He singled out the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, his special assistant Professor S Miller, and the registrar, Mr S Majokweni, for special criticism.

He said that on Monday a meeting attended by the academic and other administrative staff passed a resolution by 110 votes to one questioning the "ability of the administration to run the university" and pressing for the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry into the disturbances.

He traced the immediate origins of the unrest to a speech on Graduation Day by Prof Van der Merwe in which he criticised certain unnamed members of staff for "teaching Marxism".

But, Mr Morrell said, the problems at the university had nothing to do with the teaching of Marxism. They were caused, he said, by the inability and refusal by the administration to deal with an increasingly mature student body, which was demanding greater freedom.

On Monday, May 14, when students returned to campus after being ordered to leave temporarily on May 10, they were granted permission to hold a meeting to discuss their grievances, but permission was suddenly withdrawn at short notice.

The sudden withdrawal of permission by the university authorities angered the students unnecessarily, Mr Morrell said. Little or no attempt was made by the administration to discuss their grievances with them, he said.

"The next day, May 15, police were on the campus with firearms, including semi-automatic weapons. At 11am Prof Van der Merwe issued a circular, ordering students to return to class by 9pm or 'be removed'. The directive raised tension further."

Many students, however, refused to go to classes and adjourned instead to the library, where, according to Mr Morrell, they were besieged by armed police and ordered to surrender the 14 SRC members to police custody.

When they refused, the police baton-charged, Mr Morrell said.

He praised the bravery of Prof Nic Cloete who had prevented an ugly situation when students cornered a lone policeman.
Unitra campus closes

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei campus was closed yesterday and students have been told they can return on Monday.

In a statement yesterday morning, the principal of Unitra, Professor B van der Merwe, said students wanting to return would have to sign an undertaking to attend lectures and to refrain from holding meetings.

Professor Van der Merwe also announced that an undisclosed number of students had been suspended from the university, pending a meeting of the university council on June 14.

- Professor Van der Merwe's statement followed a report on Tuesday that four Unitra lecturers had been deported and a fifth detained.

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kaxe, said the Dean of Arts and head of the Department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Muren, the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior political science lecturer, Mr Mojalefa Raleakahetho, had been escorted to the nearest border post and deported.

Brigadier Kaxe also confirmed that the head of the psychology department, Professor Nico Cloete, was being held in detention pending investigations into charges under Transkei's security laws.

- DDR
White TDF officers called gold diggers

UMTATA — White Zimbabweans in the Transkei Defence Force (TDF) were accused yesterday of being there "to fill their pockets".

The accusation of them being "gold diggers" who were making the TDF their "gold mine" came from the MP for Bizane, chief Dalwonga Mindaize.

The chief cited several cases which he said backed his claim and also called for a commission of inquiry into promotions.

Chief Mindaize cited a case of a white army officer who was living in Johannesburg but was collecting his salary cheque in Umtata.

There was another example of some white official in the TDF who had charged the government R6 600 for furniture removal.

"All I know is that most of these whites come from countries where they are not allowed to take their belongings, including furniture," the chief said.

I would like the Minister to give us a satisfactory answer about the whole set-up of the Defence Force.

"I would also like to know what happened to the guns which were said to be crooked and were said to have been sent to Pretoria.

"If they have been brought back, the minister must tell us.

"It is the taxpayers' money and we are there to find out exactly how our money is being used," Chief Mindaize said.

The chief also cited a case where a white official had been paid R15 000 compensation after an accident in a government vehicle.

"There are other people who have been injured in the TDF. Some are paralysed, but they have not been paid a cent," Chief Mindaize said.

Moths to invade

EAST LONDON — The local Moth organisation has warned East London residents to prepare themselves for "invasions" of a different kind to take place here early next month.

The first "invasion" will take place when the local Moths host the 14th National Moth Bowling Tournament here from June 4 to June 9. A total of about 1 100 bowlers and 346 accompanying wives are expected to attend.

According to the secretary of the local Moths, Mr Fred Howard, "invasion" number two should leave East Londoners even more stunned.

Mr Howard said to coincide with the bowls tournament, the Moths had also organised a re-enactment of the Allied forces invasion of German occupied Europe to commemorate the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

The Moths have organised a "beach landing" of "Allied forces" who will repulse in "heavy battle" the "German forces" waiting for them on land.

This will take place on the Orient Beach on June 6, starting at 6.30 am with the "boat" out 7.30 am.

Mr Howard said that this promises to be a "beauty" of a tournament, and that the bowls will be borne rugby style to the cenotaph.

On Monday the tournament will be followed by a ball and a concert, with their families on June 6.
Lecturers at meeting — Bubu

UMTATA — The four University of Transkei lecturers who were deported and the one who is still in Transkei were said to have attended a students’ meeting during the unrest at the university.

Transkei’s Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said this in an interview here last night. He said one of the lecturers addressed and incited the students.

The minister added: “Their involvement in the students’ unrest was contradictory to the governing policies of Unitra, hence, action was taken against them. It was totally unprofessional on their part to have failed to take the matter up with the recognised authorities at the university,” Mr Bubu said.

The four lecturers who were deported on Wednesday are the dean of arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, a lecturer in history, Mr Robert Morrel, the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, and a senior political science lecturer, Mr Mojalefa Raele-khetho.

Last night, Prof Nick Cloete, of Unitra’s psychology department, who was released from detention on Wednesday afternoon, said all the charges against him had been dropped.

He said at the time of his detention, after some initial concern about where he should be held, he was taken to a prison where he spent a day and a night in a cell.

Mr Bubu said as head of the education of Transkei children and custodians of peace and quiet in the country’s educational institutions, the Transkei government could not but strongly deplore the action of the lecturers concerned.

“As a result of being unruly, the students were disciplined by being sent home.

“The question of the re-admission of the students will depend on the university’s council and not on my department.

“I want to sound a special message to all parents to remonstrate with their children when they come home.”
KwaZulu bid to halt professor's deportation fails

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Two KwaZulu Cabinet ministers travelled to Transkei on Wednesday in an attempt to stay the deportation order served on Professor Herbert Vilakazi, professor of sociology at the University of Transkei, it was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

However, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said his latest information was that Prof Vilakazi, together with another detained academic from the university, was at Jap Sutho Airport, waiting to fly to the United States. Both were American citizens, he said.

The Cabinet ministers who went to Umtata were Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture, and Dr Frank Mdlayo, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Dr Dhlomo said Prof Absalom Vilakazi, head of the Research and Documentation centre at the University of Zululand and father of the detained lecturer, had contacted Chief Buthelezi to ask him to intercede with the Transkei Government.

The minister said the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, told the delegation he had checked on Prof Vilakazi’s whereabouts immediately he received a message from Chief Buthelezi.

Border post

Mr Matanzima said the detained academic had been sent to the Kei Bridge border post. He had been in touch with South African officials to allow Prof Vilakazi safe passage.

Dr Dhlomo said when he and Dr Mdlayo arrived at Umtata Airport to return to Ulundi the Prime Minister appeared with a message that the professor and his colleagues had not been accepted by the South African authorities at the border but had been driven back to Transkei.

However, the KwaZulu ministers were assured that the academic would be safe and would not be handed over to the South African authorities.

Dr Dhlomo said Mr Matanzima had told the delegation that, whereas the campus of the University of Transkei had been very quiet in the past, there were now ‘unruly elements’ among the students.

Rape

These people, mainly students expelled from Fort Hare and Turfloop Universities, engaged in such criminal activities as raping female students on the campus and undermining the authority of the administration of the university as well as the Transkei Government, he said.

The Transkei Prime Minister alleged that some of the students had been in cahoots with some of the lecturers at the university.
Transkei students held

A NUMBER of students at the troubled University of Transkei were arrested after a police baton attack and the arrest of five university staff who were to have been deported yesterday for allegedly inciting students.

The university authorities also suspended the Students' Representative Council (SRC). Disturbances at the university started last Thursday when the student body boycotted lectures in solidarity with four students who were taken to the Security Police offices in Umtata by the university administration.

The deported lecturers are Professor Gerhard Tolumeyer, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, Mr Mojalefa Ralekhorhe and Mr Robert Morre. The fifth man, Prof Nico Cloete, was until yesterday still held by police pending investigations into charges under the homeland's security laws.
Transkei urged not to deport lecturers

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

PROFESSOR Nico Cloete, professor of psychology at the trouble-torn University of Transkei, last night called on the Transkei authorities to rescind the order deporting four of his colleagues.

Prof Cloete was detained by Transkei police on Tuesday after police baton-charged boycotting students who had adjourned to the library rather than obey an instruction to return to classes.

After being jailed with common criminals for a day and a night, Prof Cloete was charged with incitement and obstructing the police.

The charges were, however, dismissed by the Attorney General. Prof Cloete's four colleagues – Prof Gerhard Tetseweyer, Prof Herbert Vilikazi, Mr Maphahli Haekelo and Mr Robert Morrell – were deported on suspicion of inciting students without the advantage of a trial.

Prof Cloete said: “Since I was the only lecturer charged and since the charges were dismissed by the Attorney General, the suspicions against my colleagues appeared to be unfounded.”

Prof Cloete went on to express concern on the suspension of the 14-member Student Representative Council and the continued detention of an unknown number of students.

The detention of students has been a key cause of unrest at the university. Two students were detained at Easter and another four, including three members of the SRC, were taken to security police headquarters and later released.
Professor denies inciting students

"I was definitely not an instigator."

"I admit that I addressed the students several times during their confrontation with the police in the library, but they were attempts to cool down an explosive situation," he said.

Prof Cloete was the only one of the five against whom charges were laid and withdrawn later on instructions of the Attorney-General.

"With this being the case it raises serious doubt about the allegations against the other four," he added.

Prof Cloete said that any action against the five of them should have been taken by university authorities.

"If we were thought to have contravened any campus rules we should have been brought before the university's disciplinary committee in keeping with the governing policies," he said.

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"I reject the allegations of being involved in the student unrest. I always acted in the interests of a peaceful solution to the problems, and in the interests of academic freedom.

"My whole attitude is one of negotiation and not confrontation.

"I feel I have always acted responsibly, and that I tried to defuse a crisis of confidence between the academic staff and the university administration," he said.

Mr Robert Morrell, a lecturer in the history department, said from Pietermaritzburg that he rejected Mr Bubu's allegations.

"As far as I know I did not break any university rule by attending a students' meeting.

"In fact I urged the students at the meeting to be patient and not to take any radical action.

"The measures taken by the Transkei state can never be justified unless the staff can explain an open forum, or are given the chance to answer the allegations against them.

"Deportation denies people the right to answer the charges against them, and cannot solve the problems that will continue to trouble the university as long as the administration denies the staff and students the right to speak freely," Mr Morrell said.

Another member of the university staff to hit back at Mr Bubu's allegations was Prof Nico Cloete of the Department of Psychology.

Prof Cloete, who was one of the five lecturers that Mr Bubu had claimed were involved in the student unrest at the university, said in a telephone interview from Umtata last night:
Unitra campus opens today—with conditions

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei campus reopens today after being closed since Wednesday following unrest at the university.

It was the second time the campus was closed and all students ordered to leave since a boycott of lectures began on Wednesday, May 9.

The first time the campus was closed was between May 10 and May 14.

Unitra’s principal, Professor B. van der Merwe, said students returning from today would have to sign an undertaking not to boycott lectures and not to hold meetings.

Professor Van der Merwe said any students who had not returned by noon on Friday, May 25, would be regarded as having cancelled their registrations.

Last week four Unitra staff members — the dean of arts and head of the department of political studies, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer; the head of the sociology department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, a senior lecturer in political science; Mr. Mojalefa Raleakhetho; and a history lecturer, Mr. Robert Morrel — were deported from Transkei.

A fifth staff member, the head of the department of psychology, Prof. Nico Cloete, was detained by Transkei security police. He was released without being charged.

Security police also detained seven students, four of whom were released subsequently.

Prof. Van der Merwe also announced that an undisclosed number of students had been suspended pending the outcome of the inquiry, and a call on students not to sign any undertaking.

The students representative council was also suspended.

According to staff members pamphlets were circulated at the weekend by an “ad hoc students’ committee”.

Among the demands listed were calls for the SRC to be reinstated, university actions against students to be withdrawn, the four deported staff members to be allowed to resume their duties, for a commission of inquiry into the disturbances to be held and for certain university administration officials to be suspended pending the outcome of the inquiry, and a call on students not to sign any undertaking.

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DDR
Johannesburg — Classes resume at the University of Transkei today and a number of students were reported to have re-registered yesterday.

This was confirmed by the principal, Prof. B. van der Merwe, who said most of the other students were expected to register before Friday’s deadline.

Prof. Van der Merwe said: “All students are free to register, but the police have ruled that they must sign an undertaking to attend classes and not to hold meetings. We are complying with that requirement.”

Asked about the suspended 14-member student’s representative council, Prof. Van der Merwe said: “Its future will be discussed at a special council meeting next week called by the chairman of the council, Mr. A. T. Sigeau.”

Meanwhile, the Association of Sociologists of Southern Africa has condemned the deportation of four lecturers.

The condemnation was contained in a message telephoned to the Transkei Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, and the principal of the university by the association president, Professor Edward Webster.

The association said of the dismissal of the lecturers, who included two association members, Professor Herbert Vilakazi and Mr. Majaliwa Rakatelo: “It is likely to isolate further the university from the mainstream of social science here and abroad.”

It further criticised an attack by Prof. Van der Merwe, at the university graduation day ceremony on May 5, on unnamed members of his academic staff for “teaching Marxism.”

In the national assembly yesterday, the MP for Engcobo, Mr. M. Mbutuma, said meaningful progress and stability would never be attained at the university unless the principal was replaced by a black Transkeian. — DDR-DDC.
UMTATA — Two hundred University of Transkei students who were arrested during a gathering in a park here yesterday were still being held at security police headquarters late last night.

Mr Mike Sodo, sportswriter of the Xhosa bi-monthly newspaper Intsimbi, who is a part-time student at the university, was among those detained. He was reporting the meeting for the newspaper.

Spent the night

The editor of Intsimbi, Father Michael Riedner, said he was told by a security police captain at the security police offices that he would not be allowed to see Mr Sodo until today.

The students, who were taken by lorry to the security police offices, were expected to spend the night there.

A spokesman at the university said that re-registration continued yesterday and that about 1,000 students had re-registered by signing an undertaking to attend lectures and not to hold meetings.

The principal, Professor B van der Merwe, said it had been quiet on the campus since Monday and that lectures had begun yesterday, though they were not full because the bulk of the students had not yet returned.

He declined to comment on the position of four lecturers deported last week and said it was a matter for the Government to decide.

Asked what the attitude of the university would be if the Government were to reverse the deportation of the four lecturers, Professor van der Merwe said it would then be for the university council to decide.

Not confirmed

He would not confirm reports that four other lecturers had resigned in the wake of the deportation of their colleagues.

All attempts to get in touch with either the head of the security police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, or the Commissioner of the Transkei Police, General J Matutie, for comment on yesterday's events, were fruitless.

In terms of the State of Emergency regulations under the Transkei security laws, students are prohibited from holding or attending unauthorized meetings. — Sapa.

Fort Hare boycott 'not linked'

Argus Bureau
EAST LONDON — A three-day boycott of lectures at Fort Hare University was not linked to unrest at the University of Transkei (Unitra), Mr Norman Holliday, Fort Hare public relations officer, said.

"The Fort Hare boycott is an internal matter between the rector and the students," he said.

Mr Holliday refused to say what was behind the total boycott which, he said, had ended yesterday.

The rector, Professor John Lamprecht, was "consulting" this morning, according to his secretary, and could not speak to the Press.

Mr Holliday said the boycott had been peaceful and students had stayed in their hostels. They had returned to lectures this morning, he said.
Transkei police charge on students

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

TRANSKEI police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

It was the second time within a week that police have used batons to break up a meeting and detained students for questioning.

Meanwhile, the situation at two more black universities, the University of Fort Hare and the University of the North, was reported to be tense yesterday.

Students at Fort Hare were boycotting classes yesterday, apparently in a show of solidarity with their counterparts at Transkei University.

At the University of the North, students have staged a sit-in in support of their demand that the half-yearly examinations be spread over a longer period and for the expulsion of an economics lecturer accused of misbehaving too strictly.

The University of the North is situated in Lebowa, whose police reportedly kept an eye on the campus yesterday.

The Transkei police commissioner of Police, Brigadier B S Mntaneza, confirmed yesterday that scores of students were being held for questioning after they had been arrested at or near the park.

Classes were scheduled to resume yesterday after being suspended a week ago in the wake of the first baton charge to break up a meeting in the university library.

Students have, however, until the end of the week to register for face-to-face consultation. At police insistence, re-registering students have to sign a formal undertaking to attend classes and not to hold meetings.

According to observers in Umtata yesterday, students gathered in the park shortly after lunch to discuss the situation on campus, where the 14-member Students' Representative Council has been suspended.

Plainclothes policemen were said to have manged with them, listening to the conversation, before they were "suddenly surrounded by police" and baton-charged.

Members of the teaching staff were busy yesterday lobbying for support for a formal resolution expressing no confidence in the university principal, Professor B de V van der Merwe, and his two lieutenants, Professor S Miller, his special assistant, and Mr S Njobeni, the registrar.

An informal resolution was carried last week by 189 votes to one, with five abstentions.

Two meetings of critical importance to the future of the university are scheduled to take place within the next few weeks, including a special meeting of the university council on Monday.

In another development, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the committee investigating unrest at the University of Zululand last year has been given the powers of a judicial commission, including the power to subpoena witnesses.

Clashes between Inikatha supporters and anti-Inikatha students last October resulted in the death of five students.

A judicial commission on the weekend, Justice Neville James, was originally appointed but dissolved when he withdrew his appointment in protest at the payment of a fee by his political party.

A committee under Professor A B Middleton, of Unisa, was appointed instead.

The Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, however, pressed for the re-appointment of a judicial commission. Prof Middleton's inquiry has now been given the status and powers of a judicial commission.

MATTER
OF
FACT

On February 1st it was reported in the Rand Daily Mail that the Town Council of Middelburg had granted approval for the rezoning of the area around Kyalami Race Track. It has been pointed out that the Council is only empowered to make recommendations on rezoning. The Townspeople Board has made
Baton-charge on students at Umtata

Own Correspondent
Johannesburg. – Transkei police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

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UMTATA — Police have arrested more than 200 University of Transkei students at a mass meeting in a city centre park, according to a Sapa reporter here. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier R. S. Mantanga, confirmed the swoop but could not give the exact number of students involved. Meanwhile, the principal of Unitra, Professor B. van der Merwe, said the campus was quiet.

Students boycotted classes at the University of Fort Hare yesterday in sympathy with the Unitra boycott, according to unsubstantiated claims by a student last night.
Transkei university students still held

Mail Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — About 150 University of Transkei students are still in detention in the home-land following a police swoop on a mass meeting held in an Umtata park on Tuesday.

Transkei's deputy commissioner of police, Brigadier R S Mantanga yesterday said he was still uncertain how many students had been arrested in the raid, but confirmed that more than 100 were being held.

He said he thought they might appear in court today, charged with contravening security regulations. A state of emergency operating in Transkei prohibits public gatherings.

Asked about allegations of police assaults in the Umtata area, the police chief said: "No assault have been reported to us."

He could not say whether the students had been asked to disperse before the contingent of about 50 policemen, dressed in camouflage, converged on the crowd.

Umtata's principal, Prof B de V van der Merwe said yesterday that police had issued him with a list of about 150 names of those detained. There was a possibility some of these might not be students.

He confirmed that the university administration had made representations to the Transkei government about the mass arrest, but declined to elaborate.

"It was quiet on the campus yesterday and "a few students" had attended lectures, which were suspended after a campus baton charge by police last week. Students have until Friday to sign a controversial undertaking at police insistence, promising to attend lectures and not to hold meetings.

However, Prof Van der Merwe said the deadline would not be enforced if some students were still behind bars. He confirmed that the university had been inundated with calls and visits from anxious parents.

"All we want is for things to return to normal so that we can get on with the job of teaching and learning," he said.

Today is the return date for the university to respond to a rule nisi granted by Transkei's Supreme Court in response to two urgent applications. One contains the university's suspension of Students' Representative Council members and the other is aimed at restraining the university from compelling students to sign the undertaking.

Meanwhile, students at the University of Fort Hare returned to lectures yesterday, ending a three-day boycott. Earlier students said one reason for the boycott was a show of solidarity with Umtata students.

Fort Hare's principal, Mr Norman Holiday said he thought the boycott was related to internal issues.

Thelma Tech reports that the University of the Witwatersrand this week declined to suspend the Transkei government's influence in university activities and the lack of support given by the University of the Transkei to its staff and students.

Four senior lecturers, Prof Pierrette Tshemese, Prof Herbert Vilakazi, Mr Maja- lifi Ralekhoto and Mr Robert Maizuri were fired and deported.

This comes in the wake of a speech made by the university principal, Prof B de V van der Merwe, at a graduation ceremony on May 5 in which he criticized certain unnamed staff members for "teaching Marxism." That day a pamphlet alleging corruption at the university appeared at the university.

Within one week police have baton charged students twice. The last attack was on Tuesday when police fired into the air to disperse a crowd of 200 students and arrested them. Students have until tomorrow to re-register at the university and sign an undertaking not to hold meetings.

The Students Representative Council at the university has been indefinitely suspended. It has made a number of appeals for the release of two students — Mr Nkobhe Bozi and Mr Pitsile Gall — who were detained at Easter. The SRC president, Mr Zweli Baleni, and two other members, have been questioned by police.

A statement released by the chairman of the Academic Staff Association at Wits, Professor Helen Gar- setti, urged the university to intervene on behalf of the de- ported lecturers and to reinstate them in their posts.

"Only by a resolution stand against such arbitrary measures can confidence in the university as an institution be restored."

"The academic freedom of both the university staff and students should be protected if the university is to function effectively as an institution of higher learning."

Games boycott may grow to 50 with Zola

NEW YORK — As many as 50 countries may be sending their regrets to Los Angeles according to the executive director of the United States Olympic Committee.

This figure would include not only the countries which supported the Soviet Union, but African countries which could boycott the Olympics over the Budd or the English rugby tour of South Africa. Colonel F Donald Miller emphasized yesterday that this was the worst possible scenario envisaged for the summer Olympics, but he also indicated he expected to see his country's boycott followed by the lead of the Soviet Union and boycott the games.

To date, 10 countries, including the Soviet Union, have announced their intention to pass up the Olympics, and Col Miller said there was no doubt they would stay away.

Centres and the preparedness of America's amateur athletes. "This can be increased depending upon what the African nations do."

Col Miller explained that African nations would not necessarily stay away in support of the Soviet Union, but rather over the issues of Zola Budd, the South African tri- atlet who may compete for Great Britain, and the rugby match involving the British and South Africans.

At a meeting last Friday in Lausanne, Switzerland, one which Col Miller termed "one of the most important meetings in the history of the International Olympic Committee," major proposals were offered on the future of the Olympics.

The foremost was that in the future there should be one permanent site on each continent to be used for regional connections, such as the Iron Curtain countries, who could stay in Britain.

London Bureau
THE entire population of a village in Hampshire was still celebrating yesterday after winning a reprieve for an Indian couple who faced deportation from Britain.

Mr Rodney Pereira, his wife Gall and their daughter Keira, who was born in Britain, fought threatened deportation for two years. Last week an immigration appeals tribunal said they should be expelled from Britain, but the Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw overruled the tribunal.

Dozens of people in the village of Bishops Waltham joined the couple in a champagne celebration after Mr Brittan had announced that they could stay in Britain.
100 detained says Kame

EAST LONDON — The press reports that more than 100 students who have been detained by the police at the University of Cape Town are being questioned by the police. The university has confirmed that the students were detained during a protest on campus over the fees hike and other issues. The university has also condemned the violence that has erupted on campus. The students have been detained for alleged disturbances and damage to property.
Unitra vote on principal

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH — The University of Transkei's (Unitra) staff association yesterday unanimously voted to call on their council to immediately suspend Unitra's principal, Professor B. van der Merwe and the academic registrar, Mr S D Majekweni, pending an independent commission of inquiry into the administration of the troubled university.

The general meeting also re-elected as their chairman Professor Herbert Vilakazi, one of four lecturers deported from Transkei last week.

Another motion passed at yesterday's staff meeting asks the council to initiate an investigation into "mismangement of the university by senior members" who are linked with "allegations of financial mismanagement".

Exams

Underlying factors which led to unrest at the university and the administration's handling of staff deportations and student arrests should also be investigated, the motion says.

A third resolution requests that the university be closed until the end of the July vacation and that year-end examinations be written in January.

The motions, all approved unanimously, will be put to a council meeting on Monday. They come in the wake of a fortnight of unrest on the campus which started with a police baton charge of students on the campus, followed by the deportations, student arrests and the university's suspension of the Students' Representative Council.

Lectures were discontinued and students told that they would have to sign an undertaking promising not to boycott lectures or attend meetings before they could return to classes.

Yesterday, Transkei's police liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Jumba, said 137 students were still being held in cells around the country. He could not say when they would appear in court "because police are still investigating".

Professor Van der Merwe was not available for comment yesterday. His special assistant, Professor Selwyn Miller, said the campus was quiet.

Meanwhile, judgment was reserved yesterday in two applications heard by Transkei's Supreme Court. One contests the suspension of Unitra's SRC, and the other is aimed at restraining the university from compelling students to sign the undertaking.
Varsity staff ‘collaborated with police’

By Carolyn Dempster

Collaboration between administration staff and the Transkei police resulted in the detention of at least four students at the University of the Transkei (Uni- tra) during the recent student unrest.

Mr Robert Morrell, one of the four lecturers deported from the university after police-student clashes on the homeland campus this month, told a mass meeting of students at the University of the Witwatersrand that it was apparent at the outset of the unrest that certain members of the university administration were co-operating with the police.

Shortly after the graduation ceremony on May 5 an anonymous pamphlet, critical of university rector Professor B de V van der Merwe, appeared on the campus. Later, the academic registrar, Mr S D Majekweni, took three SRC members and another student to the Transkei police where the four students were detained for questioning.

Mr Morrell said that, subsequently, he saw a communication from the President of the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, to the university authorities outlining three steps to be taken in handling the unrest.

The first suggested that all non-Transkeian students should be bused out of the homeland, the second recommended closure of the university and the third stipulated that all students who wished to resume their studies should be made to sign an oath of allegiance to the State.

The meeting of 800 Wits students unanimously passed a resolution pledging solidarity with students at the universities of Transkei, Port Harcourt, Turfloop and with the school pupils of Atheridgerville where protests have led to the closure of six schools.
Unitra to get new principal, say staff

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Staff on the troubled campus of the University of the Transkei in Umtata believe a new man will now be groomed to take over as principal.

The Unitra Staff Association yesterday called for the suspension of the principal, Professor B Van der Merwe, pending an independent commission of inquiry into the university’s administration.

It also called for the suspension of the university’s registrar, Mr S D Majokwe. Both calls followed allegations of administrative mismanagement.

A staff association spokesman said today that there was an academic “mafia” in Unitra which, he said, had come from Fort Hare with Prof Van der Merwe.

It is common knowledge that President Kaiser Matlhomola this week asked Prof W Nkulu to return. He has a big following and it is believed likely he will be groomed for the post of principal.

He was acting principal last year when he conducted an investigation into corruption at the university. The probe found evidence that university funds were being mismanaged.

He reported that private cars were being filled with petrol at Unitra and building materials were being removed from the campus for private use.

Private caravans had been repaired in Unitra’s workshops and tyres were removed from the stores.

Four staff members were subsequently dismissed and another arrested. He disappeared from Transkei while court action was pending.

The association spokesman said allegations of mismanagement were still heard. Staff felt that the senior administration had allied itself with the security police.

“The staff believe the senior administration created the situation which led to the security police getting involved,” he said.

“The SRC has been accused of subversion, whereas it is, in fact, fairly innocuous. Ironically, the last SRC was the subject of an investigation and found to be hopelessly corrupt, but no action was taken against it.

“Now that we have an SRC that has the interests of students at heart it is accused of subversion.”

• From Grahamstown it is reported the Rhodes University Staff and Lecturers Associations have issued a joint statement, viewing “with alarm” the escalation of an academic dispute into a confrontation between the university and the State.
Transkei deports academic

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A sociology lecturer, Ms Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin, yesterday became the fifth University of Transkei academic to be deported in less than a fortnight.

Dr. Nico Cloete, the lecturer, detained overnight last week, went into hiding yesterday on learning that his deportation had also been authorised, according to a friend.

Ms Thaele-Rifkin, who is an American citizen, left for Lesotho yesterday afternoon after police gave her an hour to leave Transkei.

She was recruited to Unitra's staff two years ago by Professor Herbert Vilakazi, one of the lecturers deported last week.
5th lecturer deported

EAST LONDON — A University of Transkei sociology lecturer, Miss Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin, yesterday became the fifth academic to be deported from Transkei in less than a fortnight.

A friend, Mrs Alison Morrell, confirmed last night that Miss Thaele-Rifkin, who is an American citizen, had been served with a deportation order at about 2.30 pm and given two hours to leave Transkei.

Miss Thaele-Rifkin was allowed to pack a suitcase and then she and her two teenage children were escorted to the Lesotho border by two security policemen.

The head of the Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kwee, said he had been out all day and did not know about the deportation.

Meanwhile, the deported head of the Sociology Department, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, has been re-elected in his absence with an overwhelming majority as chairman of the university's staff association.

The secretary of the association, Miss Nelisa Matutu, and the treasurer, Mr S. Mbekele, confirmed Prof Vilakazi's re-election and said he was the only member of the outgoing executive to be re-elected.

As registration continued yesterday, the police public relations officer, Colonel M. Jumba, said a total of 377 students were still in detention.

An Umtata attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, confirmed he had been told that some of the students would appear in court on Tuesday or Wednesday.

He had been given a list of 128 detained students by the security police and had been told they were being held in terms of the Transkei emergency regulations.

The principal, Prof B. van der Merwe, said yesterday the detentions had hampered registration and the university would not enforce yesterday's deadline rigidly.

He confirmed the university council would meet on Monday.
Detained students in court soon

UMTATA — With a fifth lecturer given an hour to quit the country yesterday, security police here have said 128 detained students from the troubled University of Transkei will appear in court next week.

And one of two men in Unitra's administration at the heart of the row, the Academic Registrar, Mr. S.D. Majokweni, says he has received anonymous letters containing death threats. He declined to give details.

In an act of defiance, Unitra's staff association yesterday re-elected the deposed Sociology Department head, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, as chairman.

He was the only member of the outgoing committee to be re-elected at the association's annual meeting.

Observers see the move as an act of solidarity with the five deportees.

At about the time of the meeting, an American sociology lecturer, Mrs. Thaele-Rifkin, was contacted by police and given an hour to pack her bags and leave the country.

Mrs. Thaele-Rifkin, recruited by Prof. Vilakazi two years ago, left via Lesotho.

Earlier this week the staff association demanded the suspension of the Principal, Prof. B. de V. van der Merwe and Prof. Majokweni, pending an independent inquiry into Unitra's administration.

The staff association also resolved that year-end examinations should be postponed to January and that the university should close next week until the end of the mid-year vacation.

Academic staff have alleged serious financial mismanagement at Unitra and have implied that senior administrative staff are involved.

It has also been alleged by students that Mr. Majokweni, who was appointed registrar a few years ago, aided the security police by allowing them to fetch four students from the campus. The four are still in detention.

Mr. Majokweni has reportedly admitted authorising the police to remove the students in order to prevent an ugly situation in which they might have been removed by force.

A local attorney, Mr. Prince Madikizela, who represents some of the detained students, said he had been advised that they would all appear in court either on Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

The security police have given him a list of 128 students held.

Twenty-eight of them are from the Faculty of Science, 33 from the Faculty of Arts, 33 from the Faculty of Economic Sciences, 20 from the a Faculty of Law and 14 from the Department of Education.

He has been told that the students were being held under Section 6 of the Transkei Emergency Regulations promulgated under the Transkei Public Security Act.

This empowering the police to arrest without a warrant and detain any person who commits an offence or whom the police believe may commit an offence under the regulations.

In Cape Town yesterday about 300 students at the University of the Western Cape boycotted lectures in sympathy with the detained Transkei students and deported staff.

The Unitra campus tavern has drawn strong protest from several other organisations and universities. — Sapa
Man dies in Transkei cop muddle

ANIMOSITY between members of the Transkei Police Force was highlighted this week when horrifying details of the death of a detainee were laid before the Umtata Supreme Court.

Members of the Security Police were barred by their uniformed counterparts and would not dare interfere with political detainees — and as a result one detainee, Mr. Adolphas Asoya Tetyane, died a miserable death.

The court heard that a senior uniformed CID officer had given instructions to a junior member of the security police to take the detainee under custody and return him to the police from the court.

Another startling revelation was that suspects held for criminal matters, when need be, were detained under security laws in order to beat the 48 hours detention limit on criminal matters.

The facts came to light at the trial of the branch commander of the Security Police in Butterworth, Captain Ambrose Nyangwe, who is charged with culpable homicide following the death of Mr Tetyane on March 15, 1984.

According to the indictment Captain Nyangwe wrongfully and unlawfully assaulted and seriously injuring Mr Tetyane and further refused him permission to be taken for medical treatment. He subsequently died at Butterworth hospital on March 15.

The Kei Bridge Police Station Commander, Warrant Officer B J Hlhangane, first received a report from his men at the station on March 10 that Mr Tetyane was brought to his station by a member of the murder and robbery squad from Butterworth. Detective-Sgt Hlozoo, and that Mr Tetyane was unable to walk to his cell without support.

The following day he contacted Hlozoo about Mr Tetyane's condition, and said 'he should be taken to a doctor. He got no indication from Butterworth whether they would come and take Mr Tetyane to the doctor.

Tetyane made another request that he be taken to the doctor and later that day Capt Nyangwe arrived in the company of two other officers, requesting to see Mr Tetyane.

"They asked Mr Tetyane to strip completely so that Capt Nyangwe should see how he looked," said WO Hlhangane. "He had difficulty in removing his underpants because it got stuck on the open ends which were on his buttocks, and the wounds were already stinking.

"Although he had difficulty in speaking, Capt Nyangwe said 'I should leave him in the cells and said 'Do not worry yourself.'"

"Lieutenant Lindwa, who was in the company of Capt Nyangwe said: 'I have in the past seen people in Mr Tetyane's condition and they have recovered and never died.'"

"On March 13 Mr Tetyane called me to his cell and requested me to take out money from the police post to buy him Dettol and painkillers."

"On March 15 I feared for the worst and expected Mr Tetyane to die at any moment. When I again contacted Capt Nyangwe he said he thought Mr Tetyane should be removed to hospital."

"The final work to take Mr Tetyane came from Lt Mnkusha. He immediately ordered that he be taken to hospital where he died."

Asked by Advocate Mike Godgen, for the State, why he did not immediately take Mr Tetyane to a doctor or hospital, WO Hlhangane said he could not act on his own, because he feared the Security Police, "hence I did not want to tamper with their man."

Transkei's Deputy CID Chief, Col. LR Mankahla, told the court that Mr Tetyane was being held as a suspect in a double murder case.

The trial continues.
Transkei recalls envoy

UMTATA — Transkei's representative in Washington, Mr. Ngqonzi Masimini has been recalled to Umtata but nobody has been appointed yet to replace him.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mutuzeli Lujabe, who said Mr. Masimini's contract had expired as of the beginning of the year.

Mr. Masimini had been their representative since Transkei gained independence in 1976.

Mr. Lujabe said Mr. Masimini was a trade representative in the US because Transkei had no diplomatic relations with that country.

A cabinet meeting will be held to decide who will replace him. — DDR.
Commission to probe T'kei varsity unrest

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The University of Transkei, which has been the scene of discord involving both staff and students, will close today for an extended mid-year holiday.

This was decided at a meeting of the university's council yesterday.

The council's chairman, Mr A T Sigca, said after the meeting that a commission of inquiry had been appointed to look into the causes of the unrest on campus.

He said an inquiry would be conducted into the activities of the students who had been suspended by the principal, Professor H van der Merwe.

The commission would comprise Mr Sigca, Professor D J Du Plessis, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Knowledge Guzwa, an Umtata attorney, and former Leader of the Opposition.

The council expressed concern at the deportation of four staff members of the university and resolved to ask the Minister of the Interior, Chief D D Ndamase, to reconsider the matter.

The unrest started at the university when lecturers were boycotted in protest against the questioning of students by security police.

More than 100 students were detained on May 22, for allegedly attending an unlawful meeting.

The head of Transkei's security police, Brigadier Leonard Kwele, said the detained students would appear in court this week.

The principal of the university was not available for comment today.
Inquiry into TDC ordered

UMTATA—The Transkei Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

This was announced in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He said the cabinet had decided that the activities of all agencies of development since independence should be reviewed to assess effectiveness and efficiency.

He said since independence a number of agencies had been established to promote development. Their contributions were of great significance to the government because of limited resources available.

It had been decided that the TDC should be the first as it was the first to be established in 1976. In terms of assets, it was the biggest parastatal organisation. Because of its prominence, it was under constant scrutiny, not only by Transkeians but also by those who wished to contribute to development.

The commission will be chaired by former vice-principal of the University of Transkei, Professor Wiseman Mshulu, and will comprise three prominent members of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoe) and three academics.

Tracoe officials on the inquiry are the president, Mr Amos Gadi, the vice-president, Mr Dowa Mgudiwa, and executive member, Mr Archie Nkonyeni.

The academics are Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of the Western Cape, Professor W Kassier, of the University of Stellenbosch, and the vice-dean of law at the University of Transkei, Professor Digby Koyana.

The Prime Minister said the inquiry should include an investigation into all the relevant aspects of both the past and present activities of the corporation.

The commission will be empowered to co-opt experts and call witnesses to give evidence.

Some of its terms of reference are the assessment of industrialisation strategy and policies, review of industrial growth since 1978, recruitment of industrialists including selection criteria, implementation of possible impact of new economic incentives and recommendations.

The commission will also review employment policies and practices since 1978. It will also look at recruitment of skilled personnel, remuneration packages, training efforts, internal and external recommendations.

The commission will also determine the corporation’s priorities, its overall performance and image. —DDR
JOHANNESBURG — The University of the Transkei suffered from a fundamental structural weakness, to which its present troubles were partially related, a former professor of the university said.

The defect was that its charter did not give the university senate the right to review the appointment of the principal after four or five years, said Dr J. J. Van R. Smit, former head of the department of chemistry at Unitra and now senior lecturer at Wits University.

The flaw was shared by all the designated black universities as well as the University of Fort Elizabeth.

He said senates represented the highest academic staff policymaking bodies and acted as restraint on power and prevented abuse of it.

Dr Smit said of the principal of Unitra, Professor B. de V. Van der Merwe: “He runs the university like an autocrat and, of course, he has the ear of the Chancellor (President Kaiser Matanzima).”

Prof Van der Merwe denied that Unitra followed a different procedure in the appointment and reappointment of university principals.

Appointments and reappointments were made by university councils and, at most, senates had advisory powers only, Prof Van der Merwe insisted.

Of Dr Smit’s contention, he said: “There is nothing to comment on because his premise is wrong.”

Prof Van der Merwe has previously rejected allegations by the suspended Student Representative Council blaming him for the troubles at Unitra and charging him of “collaborating” with the Transkei police.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the university council, Mr A. T. Sigux, said yesterday the commission of inquiry into the unrest on the campus would “consider all the available information” in its investigations.

He said it was “not true” that the commission would ignore a call by Unitra’s staff association for the suspension of the principal and the academic registrar.

The commission will begin its investigation into the unrest that led to the closing of the campus next month.

DDR-DDC.
137 students released from Transkeian cells

UMTATA. - There were tears of joy when more than 100 University of Transkei students were reunited with their parents and friends after being released yesterday after nine days in detention.

A total of 137 students appeared briefly before the Umtata Chief Magistrate, Mr J de Beer, on charges of contravening the state of emergency under the Transkei Public Security Act. The students, who were brought to court in trucks and police vans, were escorted into the Umtata Regional Court under heavy police guard.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were released on their own recognisances and were warned to appear in court, some on June 6 and others on June 7.

An application by the State Prosecutor, Mr B W Dwyer, for a conditional release on R25 bail for foreign students was rejected by Mr De Beer. Mr Dwyer argued that these students who were not citizens of Transkei might leave the country.

One of the attorneys appearing for the students, Mr T Dzana, said there was no reason why students from the same university, having allegedly committed the same offence at the same time and place, should be treated differently.

He said the students paid more than R1000 each in fines.

Mr Dzana said most of the students came from "far away," and that many of the parents could not afford to come to Umtata and that the students would also have difficulty raising the amount.

The students were detained by the Security Police on May 22, while gathering at an Umtata park during the unrest at the university which began on May 9.

Lectures were suspended earlier that week until July 10.

Sapa-Reuters.

Killer animals plague Kenya

Mail Correspondent - NAIROBI. - Don't imagine that Kenya has got all its wild animals safely corralled in their game reserves and parks. Almost every day wild animals savage and kill Kenyans going about their business.

A seven-year-old boy was herding his father's cows in the Laikipia district, near Mount Kenya, when he was attacked by an elephant and is now in hospital in a serious condition.

The boy, Mr. Nderitu's son, was sitting near the cows when a herd of elephants emerged from a forest reserve near him. A male jumbo trumpeting angrily moved towards him.

The boy ran for his life, but the elephant caught him, lifted him in its trunk and dashed him to the ground.

The elephant rolled him on the ground with its tusks. His father, who was nearby herding his cattle, ran to his rescue, shouting loudly, and the elephant sauntered off to join the herd.

Mr. Joel Midega, the police officer in charge of the case, said the boy had been crushed by the powerful jaws of the hippo.

The hippo is regarded in Kenya as the most dangerous of wild mammals.

The local district officer warned people to be careful because much of the district is inhabited by dangerous animals.
Joy, tears as Unitra students are freed

UMTATA — There were tears of joy when 138 University of Transkei students were reunited with their parents and friends after being released on their own recognisances when they appeared in court here yesterday.

The students appeared briefly before the chief magistrate, Mr J. de Beer, on charges of contravening the state of emergency under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The students, who were detained nine days ago, were brought to court in trucks and police vans. They were escorted into the regional court under heavy police guard.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Some are to appear in court again on June 6 and others on June 7.

An application by the state prosecutor, Mr W. Dwyer, that the court should consider releasing foreign students on condition that they paid R25 bail, was refused by Mr De Beer.

Mr De Beer said the court would treat all students the same and did not want to create an impression that Transkei was prejudiced towards foreign students, unless there was justification for doing so.

Mr Dwyer argued that those students who were not Transkei citizens might leave the country.

One of the attorneys appearing for the students, Mr T. Dzama, said there was no reason why students from one university, having allegedly committed the same offence at the same time and place, should be treated differently.

He said most of the students came from "far away" and most of their parents could not afford to come to Umtata. They would also have difficulty in raising the amount.

Mr Dzama said it would be a different matter if the students had been expelled.

However, it was common knowledge that the university was expecting them to report back on July 10.

The students were detained by the security police on May 22 while gathering in an Umtata park during the unrest at the university which began on May 8. — SAPA.
'Bullies in Tkei cop force learnt from SA'

Transkei MPs this week accused the homeland's policemen of using harsh practices learnt from the SA Police.

Opposition MP Ntsikayezwe Sigcau said the problem stemmed from the indoctrination Transkei police had been given by their "white masters" that black people should be treated roughly.

"The indoctrination will take a long time to root out. Policemen are supposed to be peace officers, but we often find no peace with them," Chief Sigcau said.

The chief also claimed top Government officials used the police for their personal interests and against their political opponents.

Government MP Mrumisa Gwado said policemen had been barred from guarding prisoners in many hospitals because the often molested nurses in the wards.

The remarks on the police were made after Deputy Police Minister David Tsepi introduced the second reading of the Transkei Police Amendment Bill.

If passed, the Bill will give the police the power to search cars and their occupants at roadblocks without a warrant and seize "illegal" articles.
Emergency laws ruled invalid

From PATRICK LAURENCE

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's emergency regulations were declared invalid in the Supreme Court in Umtata yesterday.

An order declaring the regulations invalid was granted with the consent of the Supreme Court after an application was brought before Mr Justice Davis contesting the detention under the regulations of a student, Mr Sakhela Buhlungu.

The application for Mr Buhlungu's release was granted.

The regulations were declared invalid from May 16 as they had not been tabled in the Transkei Parliament within 14 days of its opening on May 2, as required under the Public Security Act.

Although the regulations may be promulgated at any time, once Parliament is in session they must be tabled within 14 days and allowed to lie on the table for 28 consecutive days before they become legally operative again.

The application was brought on behalf of Mr Buhlungu by his brother, Mr Sindile Buhlungu.

The detention of Mr Sakhela Buhlungu and Mr Siso Tabata at Easter, triggered protests on the campus of the University of Transkei, which was closed last week until July 10.

A total of 137 students who were arrested on May 23 after a meeting in a park were due to appear in court on charges of contravening the emergency regulations tomorrow and Thursday.
Companies in Transkei get warning

UMNTATA — Foreign unregistered companies operating in Transkei were warned today that the government could not condone their disregard of the country's laws.

Delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly, Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T T Lotluka, said his department was experiencing problems regarding the operation of foreign companies that were registered in South Africa and were conducting business in Transkei after independence.

He said in terms of the Companies Amendment Act of 1983, all companies were required to register in Transkei within a certain specified period, determined by the Registrar of Companies.

Despite notices to over 260 companies in this regard, only 82 had responded, he said.

"I wish to take this opportunity to warn the management of the defaulting companies, the Transkei government can no longer condone indefinitely their disregard of the country's laws.

"Unless appropriate steps are taken to regularise the operation of these companies, the department will reluctantly be compelled to review their continued operation in Transkei," he said. — Sapa.
Staff Reporter

POLICE have launched a search for a Rundu man who left the SWA/Namibian town on Thursday to act as a pallbearer at his father's funeral in Kraaifontein and then disappeared mysteriously.

Mr John Golden, 36, telephoned his mother from Windhoek on Friday, June 1, to tell her that he would be flying to Cape Town that Saturday for the funeral on Monday.

But Mr Golden never arrived at the funeral and his mother has had no word from him since. It is believed he may have tried to drive down in his kombi if he was not able to get a flight. He is 1.76 metres tall, has light brown hair, and drives a red and white kombi (SP 493532). Anyone who may have information is asked to contact the Kraaifontein police at 901-2013.

There's precious little time left before GST jumps form 7 to 10% on 1 July, a 42% increase.

But we've brought in additional stocks of all VW and Audi models to help you beat the tax deadline. From street smart new Citi Golfs to luxurious Audi 500's.

Whatever you choose, you'll also get the benefits of the Motorport Edge - our commitment to delivering after-sales service of the highest standard.

Quick, reliable, efficient and accommodating. Just like our cars, in fact.

Malawi accord

LILONGWE, - South Africa and Malawi yesterday signed an agreement to ease transport congestion in the region, the official Malawi news agency Mana reported.

The one-year accord between Malawi's International Transport Company (Mitco) and South African Transport Services would mean improved services and lower costs for many of Malawi's imports and exports, including tea, tobacco and fertilizer, Mana said.

The Mitco general manager, Mr Les Tickton, said Malawi had been forced to divert a large volume of its imports and exports to South Africa's system because of problems on other routes.

The new accord would give Malawian traders a "reliable route", Sapa-Reuter.

CAPE TOWN

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Stigma a lie says Steyn

UMTATA — Transkei deserved to be independent and it had a place in the international world, South Africa's new ambassador here, Mr Marais Steyn, said after arriving yesterday to take up his new post.

The former ambassador to Britain and his wife attended a formal reception with South African embassy officials after landing at K. D. Matanzima Airport.

He said he was looking forward to the transition from London to Umtata and although Britain had been a fascinating experience in many ways, South Africa's neighbouring states were more important because they were advancing.

He pledged to exert himself to maintain the best relations between South Africa and Transkei. International recognition had to come to Transkei.

"The fact is that Transkei is independent and it deserves to be independent. It lost its independence when Britain annexed it and added it to the Cape Province, so Britain is the first country that owes Transkei recognition.

"We put right an injustice they did in the 19th century.

"The stigma, of course, is that they say that Transkei is nothing but a creation of apartheid, but that is not true because Lesotho is no creation of apartheid and Britain made it independent. The same applies to Botswana and Swaziland and the whole of Africa."

The message he had for Transkei from the international community was that Transkei should show the world it was worthy of independence. — DDR.

South Africa's new ambassador to Transkei, Mr Marais Steyn (second from left) with embassy officials at a welcome function yesterday: (from left) Mr Deon van der Westhuizen, Mr H. Meyer, Mrs P. Hollanbach and Mr P. Gerber.
EAST LONDON — An order made by the Transkei Supreme Court declaring Transkei's emergency regulations invalid as from May 16 was made with the consent of all parties to the proceedings.

A report from a Daily Dispatch correspondent in Johannesburg published yesterday stated that the order was granted with the consent of the Supreme Court.

It has been pointed out that the order was not made with the consent of the Supreme Court. All the parties concerned with the proceedings consented to the order being granted.

The correct text of the order made by Mr Justice Davies was:

"By consent it is declared that the regulations issued in terms of section 24 of Act 30 of 1977 as published in the Government Gazette number 27 of 1983 cease to be of force and effect from May 16, 1984." — BDR
Detention list: approval urged

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, tabled a list yesterday of people arrested, detained and banished from their homes to other districts under the country's security laws.

Chief Matanzima introduced an urgent motion in the National Assembly that the arrests and detention of 263 people, and the banishment of 13 others since June last year, be approved by the Assembly as required by the provisions of the Transkei Public Security Act.

The relevant sections in the Act require that such arrests, detentions and banishments be tabled in the Assembly for approval within 14 days of the commencement of the ordinary session of the Assembly.

On Monday an application for the release from detention of two students of the University of Transkei, Mr Sakhele Buhlungu and Mr Sisa Tabata, was granted by Mr Justice Davies because the Transkei state of emergency regulations were null and void.

Meanwhile 137 students, who were released from detention last Friday, are due to appear in the Umtata magistrate's court today and on Thursday on charges of contravening the provisions of the state of emergency regulations. — SAPA.
EAST LONDON — A University of Transkei professor said yesterday he had fled the country after being sought by Umtata security police.

Professor M. C. Cloete, head of the Psychology department, said Umtata police had picked him up at Durban on Friday and driven him to their Umtata home. When he checked with his wife who said "I'm not interested in the matter" — the matter had been left to him.

The 58-year-old professor said he had been returned to his University of Transkei home. Professor Cloete said he was engulfed by the university after being forced to leave his post at Umtata.

The professor's wife, who said she had no interest in the matter, was returned to their Umtata home.

The professor's wife, who said he had no interest in the matter, was forced to leave his post at Umtata.

The professor's wife, who said he had no interest in the matter, was forced to leave his post at Umtata.
Do-nothing white police must go, declares chief

UMLTATA—White Zimbabwean expatriates should be kicked out of the Transkei police, a national assemblyman urged yesterday.

Chief Dumisa Gwadiso claimed that the Zimbabweans were doing absolutely nothing for Transkei.

He said they had to be removed from service at the expiry of their contracts.

Chief Gwadiso, of Ngxeneni, said white Zimbabwean policemen were enjoying luxury treatment and giving nothing in return.

They travel in very expensive cars, and live in luxury houses subsidised by the Government," he said.

The chief cited an example of what he called "little white South-Africa" at Umltata police station.

White policemen served whites only, he said.

"Only white people bring their complaints to the office occupied by these white policemen," he said. "Is that not discrimination on the grounds of colour? Why should whites not be served at the common counter with Transkeians?"

Chief Gwadiso also urged that some Transkei policemen be sent away for training — even if it were in South Africa — and then be brought back to train their brothers, instead of white policemen coming to train Transkeian recruits. — (Sapa)
Charges dropped

UMTATA — Security charges against 127 University of Transkei students were withdrawn here yesterday.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr H. F. van Zyl, said he had decided not to prosecute, but declined to give reasons.

Mr Van Zyl confirmed that the emergency regulations had been declared null and void, but did not associate this with his refusal to prosecute.

The student, detained by security police on May 22 after unrest which began early in May, were released last Friday — SAPA.
Police silent on Unitra prof's flight

EAST LONDON — Transkei security police refused to comment yesterday on the flight to South Africa of a Unitra lecturer, Prof Nico Cloete.

The head of the security police, Brig Leonard Kawe, said: "I am not prepared to say why we want to see Prof Cloete nor even indicate if we will arrest him if he returns".

Prof Cloete said he left the country after Transkei security police had called at his home and questioned his wife.

He was driven to the Natal border in a borrowed car after hearing of the security police's visit.

Meanwhile, the principal of Unitra, Professor B. van der Merwe, has reacted to reports that he had been criticised at a meeting of the university's enlarged senate for not including in the agenda the issue of the deportation of five of the lecturing staff.

Members of the 40-strong enlarged senate said Prof Van der Merwe had quoted a section of the University of Transkei Act to explain why the deportation issue had not been included on the agenda.

"I was only going according to the laws of the university," Professor Van der Merwe said yesterday.

"I am not above the law, I am bound by the law," he added.

Prof Van der Merwe said the regulations allowed only matters like curriculae, standard of examinations, appointment of invigilators and such matters to be discussed at meetings of the enlarged senate.

"An issue like deportation of staff could only be discussed at a meeting of the internal senate," he said.

Members of the senate, however, pointed out that elsewhere in the law provision was made for "any matters relating to the academics of the university" to be discussed.

The chairman of the governing council of the university, Mr A. T. Sigcu, declined to comment on the affair when approached yesterday.
137 Students

Security

The attorney general of the University of Texas, who announced last week that 137 students had been arrested for malicious mischief, said Thursday that he had decided to prosecute them. The students, arrested at the University of Texas, were charged with violating the university's regulations which prohibit malicious mischief on campus. The attorney general said he had decided to prosecute the students after a brief court hearing. He added that the university had withdrawn its regulations, which had been declared null and void, after the students were released.
Transkei is to build a harbour

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was negotiating with overseas firms for the building of an international airport and an international harbour, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said today.

Mr Jonas also said negotiations had been in progress with South Africa for the construction of rail links.

Negotiations for the building of the KD Matanzima Airport were in progress with a London-based firm, and it was hoped that the contract would be signed soon.

The building of an international harbour at Mngazana on the Wild Coast was being negotiated with a German-based firm, Mr Jonas said.

He also announced that Transkei Airways had taken over the Johannesburg-Umtata service from South African Airways. — Sapa.
Court defines power of varsity principal

UMTATA — The Transkei Supreme Court ruled today that the principal of the University of Transkei, Professor B De V van der Merwe, had no powers to require students to sign undertakings either to attend lectures, or not to attend unauthorised gatherings.

Mr Justice J Davies was giving judgment in a civil action brought by a third-year BA student, Mr Robert Nogumla, against the university.

The principal was temporarily interdicted from demanding the signing of the undertaking by Mr Nogumla on May 22 this year during the student unrest.

Mr Justice Davies ordered that the university pay the costs of the action.

In the light of the university council's decision to close the university until July 10, the principal's decision had automatically fallen away. The need for an interdict no longer existed.

"The decision was the principal's and not the council's. The suggestion in the principal's affidavit, that the council might ratify and adopt his decision, has now obviously fallen away."

After reading various sections of the University Act, the judge said the Act held that the powers of the principal — as chief executive officer — be prescribed by the statute.

POWERS

The Act, he said, conferred no powers on him, "expressly or impliedly."

The statute declared that the principal was chief administrative officer and gave him the power to exercise general supervision over teachers, clerical staff and other staff members.

"There are neither inherent powers nor implied functions in a post of chief administration officer and, in my view, his administrative functions and powers must relate to the power and duty to exercise general supervision."

It was not suggested that the council delegated any relevant powers to the principal, nor was it suggested that a right to take such a decision was invested in the principal.

"It follows, therefore, that whatever the moral and practical considerations were which prompted the principal to take the action, he had no power to require the applicant or any other student to sign the undertaking in question."

The judge also said that the principal had no right to stipulate that any students who failed to sign by the stipulated date would be regarded as having cancelled their registration. — Sapa.
Project to relieve housing shortage

UMTATA — The Department of Local Government and Land Tenure is to provide 4,500 houses this year to help alleviate the housing shortage.

The secretary of the department, Mr. L. Mbabane, said a survey last year showed there was a backlog of 17,000 houses.

The department had to build 50,700 houses between now and 1980 to wipe it out.

7,000 houses were needed in Umtata, 3,000 in Butterworth and 7,000 in the other 26 towns.

A total of 38,000 would be for the low income group, 9,000 for the middle income group and 3,000 for the high income group.

Since 1983, the department had made 306 sites available for owner-built houses for the lower income group at Ikwezi extension and they had all been sold.

The department was building 2,228 houses at Ikwezi Township, also for the lower income group.

At Northcrest, 3,000 houses are under construction and these have been built for the middle income group. At Esibeleni near Queenstown, 337 houses are being built for the middle income group.

A private firm of developers had taken over 700 sites at Southridge Park near the University of Transkei to build and sell houses to the higher income group.
Dramatic dash from Transkei

Sunday Express June 10, 1984

103
close in...

by KITT KATZIN

Mrs Cloete locked their home, lying behind most of their possessions, and left Umbata early on Friday with her four children. Seven hours later the family was reunited in Durban.

Yesterday Prof Cloete, who was detained in a cell with 30 alleged housebreakers after student unrest broke out on campus last month (charges against them of inciting students and of interfering with the course of justice were dropped) will reconsider his position at the university after a commission of inquiry has reported.

Matters came to a head this month when members of the enlarged senate expressed grave concern at the infringement of academic freedom.

They forced a debate, initially disallowed by the principal, Prof van der Merwe, on the deportation of academics.

At least two members of the senate, Professors Johan van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Professor Dreyer Kruger, head of the psychology department at Rhodes University, had sent a telegram to the university’s Registrar, asking for the issue to be included on the agenda for debate.

Challenge

But this, apparently, was not done and Prof van der Merwe, according to sources, ruled that the university’s statute did not allow for a debate.

The decision was challenged, and discussion followed.

Concern was expressed at reports that members of the administration had assisted police to detain lecturers and students and Prof Cloete, speaking in support of the claim, alleged the university allowed its vehicles to be used by police to transport students to prison.

He said that while in detention he was arrested and accused of being a suspicious person and was questioned about his family’s involvement in the 1976 student unrest.

The managing director of Ellis Park, Mr Robert Denton, keeps his new filly Sonbreite at careful arm’s length at the Vaal race course this week.

“Her training is her own,” he said, “and I don’t want to take any chances.”

He does not ride himself — “I’m too fat.” But he gets a tremendous kick out of seeing her run,” Mr Denton said.

With him is Mrs Jean Denton, who was scheduled to show off Gerrie Cloete’s new horse, Pretty Sharp. But she’s kept her horse kicked up such a fuss that it took two grooms to calm it and lead it away. Neither horse wins its race that day.

A handsome Latins: the hands of ladies. If occasions one should handy, as the flavour need no introduction.

White flags flutter as ladies charge

by GRAHAM WATTS

The Koppiekommando this week sent small patches of white cloth — a variant of the ancient practice of sending a white feather as an accusation of cowardice — to National Party MPs and MPPCs in the Transvaal and Free State.

The fair-rich women’s organization, named after the Voortrekkers bound them on ceremonial occasions — sent the doekke to the politicians as “reminders of their history”, its members refuse to explain whether the gesture is intended to convey any more than this.

The practice of sending a white feather to men who refuse to join military forces or who evade military duty goes back to the days of rockpicking, possibly as early as the 5th Century, because white feathers in the tail of a cock were thought to indicate inferior breeding and weakness.

Every MP and MPPC in the two provinces is believed to have received one white doek through the post.

Printed on the white doek is a verse, believed to be from a poem by C. Louis Leipoldt:

"Die kale grafse roep Onthou! Onthou! Gedenk die leiding van kind en vrou — a reference to the graven and the suffering of women and children during the Boer War."

A holiday home for two happy hippos

AFTER an absence of nearly 100 years, hippo may again wallow in the waters of Groenvlei near Ravena.

Frothy filly puts a gleam in Rob’s eye

When introducing the new filly, Mrs Jean Denton, one should handy, as the flavour need no introduction.

"I don’t want to take any chances," he said.
Transkei releases
migrant, 53, six
months later

A 53-year-old migrant labourer who was detained under Transkei's emergency regulations six months ago was released this week — after an urgent application to the Transkei Supreme Court.

There are still 114 others in detention. They have all been detained since November last year.

In Mrs Ntsile Sonyoka's affidavit, she said her husband Bangishani arrived from Cape Town, where he worked, on December 16 for the Christmas vacation last year.

He was picked up at their home on December 22 by two security policemen. She only saw him again in March this year at the All Saints' Hospital near Engcobo, where he was hospitalised under police guard.

At the hospital, Mr Sonyoka informed her that he had been detained under emergency regulations, but that he had not been questioned once during his arrest.

Transkei Security Police head Brigadier L S Kawe said the remaining detainees would be freed if the police "has nothing against them".

Mr Madikizela said his firm was on the verge of processing similar applications to secure the release of the remaining detainees — among them a 65-year-old man who has been in detention since December last year under the same regulations.

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Rejected
Letter
Removal

An ANC man ANC member a member this week.

In another an arm's length was adopted.

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IT'S all over.
do Pirates.
The new club's Executives Interim Elections.
And the elections to be.

---

Swaziland
---

AN ANC man ANC member a member this week.
In another an arm's length was adopted.
Ex-Selous Scouts live life of ‘luxury’ in Transkei

WHITE Zimbabwean expatriates — including members of the notorious Selous Scouts — attached to the Transkei Police Force were "doing absolutely nothing for Transkei" and had to be removed from service at the expiry of their contracts, a member of the Transkei National Assembly, Chief Dumisani Gwadiso, said this week.

Speaking in a debate on the Police Vote during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, Chief Gwadiso of Ngoeleni said white Zimbabwean policemen were enjoying luxury treatment while they were doing nothing for Transkeians.

"They travel in very expensive cars and live in luxury houses subsidised by the government while doing absolutely nothing."

He cited an example of "little white South Africa" at the Umtata Police Station, where white policemen served whites only.

CP Correspondent
UMTATA

"Only white people bring their complaints to the office occupied by these white policemen. Is there not discrimination on the grounds of colour? Why should whites not be served at the common counter with Transkeians?" he asked.

He also urged that some Transkei policemen be sent away for training, even if in South Africa, and then he brought back to train their brothers, instead of white policemen coming to train Transkeian recruits."
Fugitive prof accuses top varsity staff

A fugitive university professor this week claimed security police harassment and detention, instigated by top Transkei University administration staff, had forced him to flee the country.

This week Professor Nico Cloete, Professor of Psychology at the University of Transkei, was reunited with his wife Elspeth and daughters, Lian, 4, and Julia, 2, at the Durban home of a friend and former colleague.

He said his flight from the Transkei involved a late night trip on treacherous Transkei roads in a borrowed bakkie.

Reasons

He listed among the reasons for the disruption at the university and which culminated in his flight:

- A threat to his confidence in the university's principal, Professor Ben van der Merwe, endorsed by more than 80 percent of the academic staff, but ruled out of order by the principal;
- A bid by the Transkei security police to detain the university's entire SRC;
- How 90 frightened unarmed students converged in the university library, faced about 400, armed and permitted Transkei police;
- Police attempts by the head of the Transkei security police, Brigadier Leonard Kana, to define the potentially bloody situation by instantly ignoring orders from the chief of police;
- An encounter by Police

Brave trip

Mrs Cloete made a brave trip back to Umtata to collect their daughters and their books, which had been left with a friend.

Her trip included another encounter with security police who said her husband's return trip had left a bad impression.

Professor Cloete said, "At the time the world heard what was happening in the Transkei.

This is not the first barrage to go on at the university, but the continuation of a string of events that probably started when a commission last year found various administration staff guilty of corruption."

A secretary for Brigadier Kana's office said the Brigadier was "not available for comment" as he was "not in the Transkei."

Professor Ben van der Merwe, the university's principal, was unavailable for comment yesterday.
**Detainees:**

Transkei doubles list

**By SAM MABE**

The number of detentions for 1984 more than doubled during May due to the nine-day detention of 137 students of the University of Transkei, according to the monthly report of the Detainees’ Parents’ Support Committee (DPSC).

However, the number of persons still in detention at the end of May was 38, the lowest for some time, the report says.

The report goes on to state that 12 people were still under banning orders in South Africa and that seven people were served with deportation orders by the Transkei Security Police during the month of May.

**Literature**

Also, a substantial number of political trials were completed during May and there was a high number of trials for possession of banned literature. Of the seven cases, charges were dropped in one and there were acquittals in the remaining six cases.

The highest number of this year’s detentions involved scholars, students and teachers, of whom 146 were detained during May alone. The other 24 were detained during other periods of the year.

Trade unionists and workers detained for the year numbered 11, community and political workers 79, clergy and church workers three, one journalist and 12 people under an unspecified category. This totalled 286 people.
ba Sebe on bail

Mr Sebe was granted bail of R10,000 again yesterday on condition that he does not leave Ciskei and reports to the Zwelitsha police station. Mr Sebe contravened the same conditions last time by going to his farm near King William's Town. The court found that Mr Sebe used a South African road to his farm. The case was postponed to July 3. — SAPA.

No reaction on deported lecturers

PONT ELIZABETH — The chairman of the council of the University of Transkei, Mr A. T. Sigcu, said yesterday he had made representations to Cabinet members to reconsider the deportation of six Unitra lecturers.

But he was not hopeful the lecturers would be allowed to return.

Two weeks ago the Unitra council decided to call on the Transkei Government to reconsider the deportations of Prof. Gerhardt Telemeyer, Prof. Herbert Vilakazi, Mr. Maphila Ralekhele, Mr. Robert Morrell and Mrs. Elizabeth Thaele-Rifkin.

Since then, Prof. Nico Cloete has died after learning that he was to be deported as well. Mr. Sigcu said he had received no response from any of the Cabinet Ministers.

He said the commission formed two weeks ago by the Unitra council to investigate student unrest had not met yet. A council meeting today would decide when and how the commission would go about its job.

"It's a very difficult situation. I've been talking to various people at cabinet level but have made no written representations. We're not looking for immediate action and I couldn't say I'm hopeful at this stage that the lecturers will be taken back," he said.

According to Prof. Selwyn Miller, special assistant to the principal, Prof. B. van der Merwe, the council will also discuss whether the SRC will be reinstated.

This follows a supreme court ruling last week declaring the decision of Prof. Van der Merwe to suspend an SRC member invalid. — DDC.

37 arrested Swapo members in court

WINDHOEK — The 37 people arrested at a Swapo function at the weekend appeared briefly in court in Windhoek last night, a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General of SWA/Nambia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced.

The court appearance arose from an alleged violation of The Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act.

The case was postponed but no firm date for their next appearance was set.

The 37 were released on their own recognisances.

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Mda: normalise Dispatch ties

UMTATA — The leader of the opposition in the Transkei National Assembly, Mr Caledon Mda, appealed to the government yesterday to take the initiative in normalising relations with the Daily Dispatch.

"Otherwise," said Mr Mda, "we shall have cut off our own nose to spite our face."

Mr Mda said in the Assembly that the Daily Dispatch had played a significant role in placing Transkei on the map.

Mr Mda said Transkei required all the weapons, all the implements and all the tools available to project her image to the world. Transkei had achieved her independence through the loss of a few drops of ink, he said, and one would have expected that the government would appreciate and respect the fact that the pen was mightier than the sword.

"The withdrawal of the residence permit of the Daily Dispatch's representative in Umtata has reduced Transkei to the status of an insignificant outpost, if the scanty briefs about Transkei in that paper are anything to go by," he said.

Mr Mda also said in his speech that considering the fact that Transkei belonged to the same regional development delimitation area as the Border and Ciskei, one would naturally want to see positive evidence of rapprochement and co-operation among the constituent members of the region.

He also expressed his concern and misgivings at the failure of the government to take members into its confidence in regard to the matter of the disturbances at Unitra. He said Transkei MPs would be confronted at home with a number of questions regarding those disturbances.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima declined to comment on Mr Mda's address. He said Mr Mda had been expressing his opinion and he (the premier) did not have to comment. — DDR.
TRANSKEI government clerks were helping chiefs and headmen to embezzle money destined for old age pensioners.

This was revealed by homeland Social Welfare and Pensions Minister D D Ndamase in the Transkei National Assembly this week.

In his policy speech, read by Minister G T Vika, Chief Ndamase said his department had discovered that some chiefs and headmen, working together with clerks from various government departments, embezzled old age pension benefits.

He said it had also been discovered that some headmen did not report the deaths of beneficiaries so that they could, in connivance with government clerks, use powers of attorneys to draw the money indefinitely.

Chief Ndamase said other startling discoveries were that some chiefs and headmen deliberately refused or were unable to comply with their demands for bribes.

"Whereas the agency functions performed by these various departmental officials on behalf of my department are appreciated, and without defending or blaming any category, it is considered constructive to ask all government departments concerned to be compassionate, considerate and sympathetic to the requests as well as problems of the prospective and approved pensioner," he said.

"Unfortunately, I cannot reveal the names of some of the culprits since the matter is sub judice. I would only like to sound a strong warning to those who have not been caught and mention that my department, in co-operation with police are surveying the situation."
Transkei questions SA agreements

UNTATA — South African authorities did not respect the independent and foreign status of a Transkeian in South Africa.

This has raised questions about the agreements between the two countries, relating to the employment and contracting of labour from Transkei," the report said.

Transkei's diplomatic mission in South Africa had been "vigorous" in asserting officials' diplomatic status, the report said.

"But various actions by South African officials have proved that the white people of South Africa still do not accept the reality of a Transkeian diplomat in their country," the report said.

Transkei's "international rejection" was also discussed in the report which said initial steps had been taken in the proper organisation of overseas offices.

Projections for the future included offices in one or two African countries and a redistribution of overseas offices to cover the more sensitive areas in England, West Germany and the United States. — SAPA.
Bar Council upset by Transkei bill

UMTATA — The Transkei Bar Council has expressed concern over a new bill passed by Parliament which indemnifies the government from prosecution retrospectively from June 1980.

The council after a meeting here yesterday said it would issue a "very strong" protest if individuals were deprived retrospectively of recourse to the law for wrongs committed against them.

The Indemnity Bill went through all its stages in the National Assembly last week.

The Minister of Justice, Mr T. Letshaka, told the Assembly the Bill was meant to save Transkei taxpayers' money from being "siphoned" by over 100 University of Transkei students detained for nine days under the Transkei state of emergency.

The Bar Council's statement said it was "greatly perturbed by a newspaper report which said the bill was aimed at granting complete indemnity to the Transkei government from liability for unlawful acts committed in the course of state duties."
"K D MATANZIMA is in my hands," former Transkei police commissioner Major-General Martin Ngceba told a group of men who allegedly helped him beat up a man he claimed was sleeping with his sister, the Umtata Regional Court heard this week.

The general is alleged to have made this remark after he and 11 other men — seven of them his brothers — raided Mrs Irene Ngceba’s house and beat up all the occupants with sjamboks and sticks.

According to one of those beaten up, 67-year-old "witchdoctor" Sidwell Faku, Mr Ngceba had told his men not to worry about being caught as "K D is in my hands" — which Mr Faku took to mean that State President Matanzima was being manipulated by the former general.

Mr Faku said Mr Ngceba’s men had beaten him up after accusing him of having an affair with one of his relatives, Mrs Mavis Ngceba. The general demanded that he sign a written statement confessing his "adultery," he said.

Mr Faku told the former general he was unable to sign it, as his hands were swollen from being beaten by the men. Mr Ngceba then wrote the "confession" himself and demanded that Mr Faku pay him R1 000 within seven days.

Later, Mr Faku said, he signed the confession, but told Mr Ngceba he was unable to pay the R1 000.

Mr Faku was released shortly afterwards, after Mr Ngceba told his men to "let him go free, as he will die like a dog — as did a policeman called Mantutle."

Mr Faku spent several days in East London's Frere Hospital after his assault, the court heard.

During the trial, Mr Faku denied that he was a "well-known adulterer" who supplied herbs to women whose husbands were away.

Mr Faku said he had visited a number of Bolotwa homesteads only to supply herbs and to cure the sick.

Mr Ngceba and his 11 co-accused are charged with housebreaking with intent to commit assault, and nine charges of assault following their alleged raid on Mrs Ngceba’s Idutywa home on January 6 this year.

The accused are: Papane Ngceba, 50, his brothers Dumile, 57, Ndlaliso, 47, Mzukisi, 39, Nideli, 44, Mzimkulu, 46, and Livingstone, 24, as well as Mr Fezekile Metywa, 27, Mzwandile Masela, 22, Mr Sakhelo Ndikanda, 27, and Mr Goba Mzane, 46.

They have all pleaded not guilty.

(Proceeding)
Pik tells of Xhosa unity appeal

Johannesburg — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a by-election meeting here last night he had tried to persuade the leaders of Transkei and Ciskei to agree to form a federation between their two states.

The attempts were made before and after Ciskei was granted independence in December 1981, he said. Both territories are designated as Xhosa “homelands” and the feeling was that it was unnecessary duplication to have two “homelands” for the same people.

But, Mr Botha said, although President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei had agreed in principle to the idea of a united, federal Xhosa state consisting of two units, he had insisted Ciskei should first become independent in order to negotiate on equal terms with Transkei.

Mr Botha, who was speaking in support of the National Party Candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer, in tomorrow’s by-election in Rosettenville, re-emphasised South Africa's stand that implementation of the United Nations settlement plan in SWA/Namibia was dependent on the withdrawal of 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa favoured direct talks between President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and the Unitas leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, he said.

South Africa believed the problems of Southern Africa were best solved by talks between local leaders and that the way to end the Angolan civil war was for President Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi to negotiate a settlement.

— SAPA.
Unitra inquiry date set

EAST LONDON — The commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent unrest at the University of Transkei is to sit in Umtata early next month.

This was disclosed yesterday by the chairman of the three-man commission, Mr. A. T. Sigau, who said that a start had already been made on sorting through all the documentary evidence.

Mr Sigau, who is also chairman of the university council, said the commission had not been given any direct terms of reference, "but we intend making a thorough study of the issue."

"We will rely mainly on documentary evidence but may call witnesses for verbal evidence when we meet in Umtata early next month," he said.

Mr Sigau said that he and the other two members of the commission, Prof J. du Plessis and Mr. K. M. Guzana, would present their findings and recommendations to the Unitra governing council.

Besides investigating the unrest at the university, which led to it being closed for six weeks, the commission will also go into the matter of the deportation of six of the university's lecturing staff.

Five staff members — Prof. Gerhard Totemeyer, Prof. Herbert Vilakazi, Mr. Majaliwa Balekahele, Mr. Robert Morel, and Mr. Thabo Thadwa — were deported immediately after the unrest in late May.

A sixth staff member, Prof. Nico Cloete, fled the country before he could be served with his deportation order.

More than 130 students were arrested during the unrest, which was sparked off by claims of mal-administration, but they were later discharged. — DDR.
UMTATA — General sales tax would not be increased in Transkei and would remain at seven per cent when South Africa increases GST to 10 per cent on July 1, the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qeba, announced here yesterday.

Mr Qeba said his government had decided against increasing GST because external inflation was constantly being imported into the country as Transkei produced very few of its own consumer goods.

"It is therefore abundantly clear that this double inflation has contributed to the lowering of the quality of life of the Transkeian people, who at the best of times are living from hand to mouth.

"The sales tax inspectors of my department will be on the lookout ensuring that people are not exploited. If anybody is caught, he will be handed over for prosecution.

"It is an incontrovertible fact that business people are in the market to make a profit. Profit as such is not wrong if it is the result of legitimate planning and honest labour.

"I know that the majority of business people are God-fearing people and will not stoop low to exploit the gullibility and ignorance of the masses on the pretext that the government has decided to increase the GST," Mr Qeba said. — SAPA.
Transkei an 'appendage'

Political Staff

IN A further attack on the "homelands" policy, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slaibbert, yesterday accused the government of giving "independence" to Transkei to "avoid the constitutional implications of black permanence".

In a statement in Cape Town, he said Transkei was "an appendage to the South African State" and utterly dependent on the South African taxpayer for its continued existence.

"In order to provide this appendage with the trappings of 'independence', a wholly-inappropriate State structure has been recreated in Transkei which duplicates services already offered by the South African Govern-

ment and costs Transkei and indirectly the South African taxpayer vast sums of money on which we see little or no return," he said.

On Tuesday, during a debate in Parliament on the third reading of the budget, Dr Slaibbert said the "homelands" were "bureaucratic disaster areas".

He also said the government had perfected "to a fine art" the growth of a bureaucracy in "white" South Africa. He said this tendency could be the "forerunner of corruption and inefficiency in government".

Later in the debate, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, rejected Dr Slaibbert's criticism of burgeoning bureaucracies in both the "homelands" and "white" South Africa.

He also told Dr Slaibbert to compare Transkei to Lesotho when considering the economic plight of various states.

In his statement yesterday, Dr Slaibbert said it was "irrelevant" for Mr Botha to suggest comparing Transkei to Lesotho.

"My point was pre-

1978 and 1983. These increases took place against the stated intention of the Prime Minister to rationalize the public service.

"He (Mr Botha) has yet to answer my main charge, which was that the much vaunted process of rationalization in fact caused more compartmentalization, a more bureaucratic muddle, and more opportunities for empire-building," Dr Slaibbert said.

He added that the aim should be for a "leaner, smaller and more productive" State administration, but the trend was in fact in the other direction.

In the debate on Tuesday, Dr Slaibbert said: "I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country. To call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control."

A total of R2 246 941 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8.96 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

In Transkei, Dr Slaibbert said, the total annual cost of the public service — including the executive and MP's — was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to manifest its own national pride," he said.
Transkei to keep GST at 7 percent

GENERAL Sales Tax in Transkei would remain at seven percent when South Africa increased GST to 10 percent on July 1, Minister of Finance, Sidney Qaba announced in Umtata this week.

Mr Qaba said his government had decided against increasing the GST, considering Transkei had to contend with external inflation imported into the country.

"It is therefore abundantly clear that this double inflation has contributed to the lowering of the quality of life of the Transkeian people, who are the best of times living from hand to mouth."

He said the sales tax inspectors of his department would ensure people were not exploited, threatening prosecution for those caught.

"I know that the majority of business people are God-fearing people and will not stoop low to exploit the gullibility and ignorance of the masses on the pretext that the government has decided to increase the GST," Mr Qaba said.
Matanzima pressurised teachers

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

PRESIDENT Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei used his postion as Chancellor of the University of Transkei to pressurise lecturers to change the marks of students, according to a former lecturer at the university, Mr Robert Morrell.

Mr Morrell levelled the accusation in a paper delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand at a conference of the Association of Sociologists of South Africa.

Mr Morrell was one of five lecturers deported from Transkei in May after police baton-charged protesting students on the university campus. He taught history at the university until he was ordered out of Transkei.

Transkei's political system effectively placed President Matanzima in a position of "great authority and power" and encouraged staff and students to bypass normal channels and to appeal to him directly, Mr Morrell said.

He added: "This has in the past resulted in pressure being exerted on lecturers to change marks, in lecturers being raped over the knuckles for 'negative behavior' (which often means failing the friend of a Transkei VIP) and in students either being expelled from residence or suspended from the university."

But, Mr Morrell continued, "such petty meddling in university affairs was totally overshadowed by the use of the police to discipline students and ensure that the administration's authority was not challenged."

He cited clauses from Transkei's Public Security Act to demonstrate the "oppressive" nature of Transkei society and concluded: "Only people with massive self-deception can claim that academic freedom exists under such circumstances."

But academic freedom was not only undermined by draconian laws, the police and their informers - the legacy of "Bantu Education" aided its destruction. "Students emerging from this system and entering Unisa have been worn down, they appear dulled. 'They only occasionally volunteer information, rarely offer an opinion and never criticise,' he said."

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Umtata frees 200 detainees

MORE than 200 people from Engcobo near Umtata have been released after almost six months in Security Police detention. The detainees' lawyer, Prince Madikizela, said the men were held since December last year. They were detained in the Lower Mnyolo, Upper Mnyolo and Upper Gqaka areas under emergency regulations. Last month Transkei's emergency regulations were scrapped—a declaration which led to the release of 136 students from the University of Transkei. Transkei security police confirmed that the Engcobo men have been released unconditionally.
Unrest caused by headmaster

The actions of the principal of the university of the Transkei — reputedly the highest-paid principal in the country with a salary of R4 440 a month plus generous perks — has been identified as one of the major causes of the unrest which led to the closure of the university and the deportation of five lecturers.

Professor B de V van der Merwe has come under increasing criticism from staff members for the way he handled the unrest and initial investigation into corruption involving senior university officials.

The SOWETAN learned that Prof Van der Merwe had been notified in writing by a university employee as early as October 1981 that senior officials were using university labour to their private ends and misappropriating materials.

"Instead of investigating the allegations all the rector did was to write an unsympathetic reply to the employee concerned," sources said.

A probe into the corruption charges was launched in mid-1983 by the acting principal, Professor W Nkuhlu, while Prof Van der Merwe was away.

The investigation led to the sacking of four senior officials and the suspension of several others early this year.

The allegations have also drawn attention to the salary and perks Prof Van der Merwe receives. In addition to an after-tax salary of R4 440 a month and a rent-free house, he receives a monthly allowance of R295. He also has an annual pension of R40 000 from the SA Government.

He has employed his wife as his secretary at a monthly salary of about R1 300. But because she is said to be unable to type, she has her own personal typist.

His other perks and privileges are:
- A daily subsistence allowance of R150 each for himself and wife/secretary when away on official business;
- A daily catering allowance for official guests of R6 for breakfast, R10 for lunch and R15 for dinner;
- A subsidised car which becomes his after 52 000 km. His present car is a Mercedes Benz 380 SE. Apart from free petrol and a running allowance he receives a depreciation allowance;
- He has undertaken expenses-paid trips to Mauritius, Europe and the Far East to raise loans for the university. None of these loans has materialised; and
- Complimentary gifts of liquor from the university stores for his Umata home and his holiday cottage at Gonubie near East London.
students to return.

but...
Another impoverished homeland is going on a multi-million rand spending spree.

Transkei is building a R50-million international airport at Umtata.

The homeland is also planning a multi-million rand harbour on the Wild Coast.

And it is spending R400 000 on the training of 26 private pilots.

These developments follow hot on the heels of plans for a similar splash by the Ciskei — or an international airport, ships, aircraft and a harbour — which earned the intense displeasure of the South African Government.

During the recent Parliamentary session, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha slammed the Ciskei's airport plans as inappropriate at this stage of its development.

There has been widespread criticism that South Africa's massive financial contribution — R2.5 billion this year — to the dirt poor homelands is being wasted by the independent states on extravagant and unnecessary status symbols.

Now Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima is to get his own executive jet — though government officials this week declined to confirm this.

They did however disclose that building of a new airport, with envisaged flights to Africa and Europe, which is to replace the existing K O Matanzima airport.

Loan scheme

They also confirmed that the Transkei Government has awarded a British company the contract for a feasibility study of a multi-million rand harbour on the inhospitable Wild Coast.

This is the second time the Transkei Government has called for a harbour feasibility study.

In 1978 a Middle East businessman, Mr Salim El Salim, announced that he had sold the Transkei Government a R80-million loan scheme for the development of an oil refinery, harbour and international airport.

Later he said that the scheme was delayed because the Transkei could not make the R10-million down payment.

Inspecting progress in the training of the Transkei's own pilots this week, Transport Secretary Mr Ashton Davis said of the multi-million rand facilities, 'Our population is growing and more businesses want to come here to do business with us.'

"Because things are bound to change as far as international recognition of Transkei is concerned, we felt the need to upgrade our existing airport to international level," said Mr Djanja.

Seven companies from Holland, Britain, Germany and Switzerland vied for the lucrative airport contract.

It is believed that it will finally awarded to the British construction firm, Finsen.

Mr Djanja said that all existing buildings at the airport — a pre-independence gift from South Africa — would be retained, but that new terminal buildings and new air traffic control tower would be erected.

The existing 500m runway — used mainly by the Transkei national airlines, Border Air, and private aircraft — will in future only be used for taxing.
Kei curfew

TRANSKEI's state of emergency was affectively renewed this week in a special Government Gazette - a proclamation declares scholars and students affected persons.

"Affected persons" are barred from any place outside the boundaries of any premises, kraal, hostel or other place which they reside in between 6am and 6pm on any day other than Sunday.
Transkei police shot dead three people — claim

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Allegations of a Transkeian police raid in east Pondoland during March, in which three people are said to have been shot dead, were made at the weekend.

About 100 tribesmen gave statements to their lawyer, Mr Chris Abertyn, at a kraal between Bizana and Flagstaff. They also instructed him to institute a claim against the Transkei Government on behalf of the survivors of the alleged raid.

The tribesmen claim that they gathered at the Qasa location for a traditional beer-drinking party on March 25. Suddenly and without warning, police in camouflage uniforms opened fire on them.

Those killed included Sinyedele Zawali (9), Miss Khowa Khayisa (18) and Mr Manqineni Mbotho. Those injured were Mr Phezolo Nguthyana and Mr Funiswa Nguthyana.

In all, 53 tribesmen and women were taken away by the police and charged with holding an unlawful meeting and possessing dangerous weapons.

Witnesses insisted only a social gathering had taken place.

The weapons collected by the police were mostly sticks and assegais, which the east Pondoland people insisted were traditional weapons they usually carried.

Some 39 women were then convicted of attending an unlawful meeting and were sentenced to four strokes each. About 17 men were sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Detective Warrant Officer Luthuli, who was the only policeman to give evidence for the State, did not mention the shootings.

He described merely going to the kraal, finding an “unlawful meeting” and discovering the “dangerous weapons”.

Transkei police commissioner General Mntuhle said today he had not heard of any shooting incident in the district.

He also said he would refer to his records and report later on the alleged incident.
Tracoc told T'kei recognition on way

UMTATA — There were visible signs of Transkei being recognised internationally, the President of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tracoc), Mr A. N. Gadi, said yesterday.

He was addressing a well-attended meeting of the chamber in the city hall here last night.

Mr Gadi who is also the Chairman of the Transco-Hypermarket Committee, warned the country's business people "to wake up and give Transkei a go to international recognition."

Mr Gadi said Transkeians had been kept out of the country's economy for centuries.

"Our forefathers had been left out in the cold and were never allowed to participate in the economy of this country. This was done over a number of centuries.

"Now we suddenly found ourselves in a fumbling situation. But we are doing it and we shall forge ahead to obtain our goals.

"Business people are the backbone of the country. We must do things ourselves and never rely on borrowed feathers, because when those feathers are clipped, then we cannot fly to achieve our ideals in the economic development of Transkei," Mr Gadi said.

Mr Gadi said without the advancement of the Transkeian business community now, the chances of a future generation succeeding were slim.

Mr Gadi also announced that there was a feasibility study for the hypermarket project which was being prepared by the University of Transkei.

He said when this was ready, it would be presented to the Tracoc executive and they would see if they accepted it or rejected it. "But we shall consider it with fairness."

He said to establish a hypermarket in Transkei, was a challenge to all business people and the nation as a whole.

Tracoc has already collected more than R3 000 towards the establishment of the first hypermarket in Transkei, the secretary of the Transco-hypermarket committee, Mr S. H. L. Mabuse, said. The target was R1 million, although the whole project would need R7 million to become fully established.

Mr Mabuse said they had already met government officials to discuss the matter of allocation of land.

He said the Umtata Municipality had also been approached and negotiations were still in progress.

He said the idea behind the establishment of a hypermarket was to stop the flow of money by Transkeians who bought in South African chain stores. — DDR.
Jonas was forthright in his reasons for 24/11/84.

UMTATA — Moves by the Transkei government to build an international airport and multimillion rand harbour were aimed at attracting tourists and industrialists as part of a struggle for international recognition, the Minister of Transport, Mr Armstrong Jonas, said yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by the Progressive Federal Party's Finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, of Transkei's plans to use South African taxpayers' money for a R36-million international airport in Umtata and a multimillion rand harbour on the Wild Coast.

Mr Schwarz said taxpayers would have preferred to see the money ploughed into job creation.

Mr Jonas said the South African opposition parties pretended to sympathise with Transkei, while in fact they were against Transkei, independence.

He said they could not boast of South African money when, "the prosperity of that country is largely due to contributions by black labour of which Transkeians formed the majority for centuries. Therefore South Africa owes us millions of rands." — SAPA.
Reacting to a Sunday newspaper report that Transkei was to spend a fortune on the project, he also denied that the government was considering buying an executive jet for the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

President Matanzima said that in the absence of the information, the government was not in a position to comment on the report which ‘was produced in the absence of the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He said such projects would need a huge capital outlay which Transkei could ill afford. Press reports had ‘blown the air out of international airport issue out of proportion.

‘I concede that Transkei has its share of problems following independence and this includes the considerable influx of many entrepreneurs touting grandiose schemes of dubious value to the country.

‘Mistakes have been made but I believe we have learned some bitter lessons about the sincerity and genuineness of such approaches.

‘It is distressing, however, that the media apparently only have to hear any rumour to do with big expenditure by an independent state and they immediately assume the worst and indulge in banner headlines ‘exposing’ the alleged situation.’

The President said the government was aware that the recession was likely to continue for longer than had been envisaged and that recovery prospects were bleak.

The declining Southern African economy meant reduced government revenues from Transkei’s own sources and South Africa’s ability to provide aid and loans.

‘It would be suicidal for Transkei to embark on the development of a harbour in the wake of the recession and its concomitant efforts.’

The volume of our air traffic does not justify the outlay of millions of dollars for projects which can turn out to be white elephants because Transkei is not a member of the IATA,’ President Matanzima said.

Upgrading the airport in Umtata was regarded as meriting serious consideration for a number of reasons and the government had accordingly commissioned a detailed study to enable them to make a balanced decision on the viability and necessity of this project.

President Matanzima said he wished to reiterate that the government’s priority was to improve the quality of life of its citizens. ‘The greatest challenge facing Transkei and its leaders today is the fight against poverty, the development of the country in terms of white paper targets and the transformation of the Transkei Government is therefore not prepared to channel scarce resources for prestige projects.

‘There is no doubt that an article such as the one under discussion does incalculable harm to the image of Transkei, and I can only regard the action of the publishers as a negative influence which adds to the burden already being carried by all emerging states in Southern Africa,’ President Matanzima said.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the Transkei Mission in Pretoria yesterday also rejected claims that the airport and harbour projects would be financed with South African money.

‘The plan for expansion of the airport in Umtata is in the normal course of business, in accordance with the requirements of the country that have been assessed by legitimate government departments.

‘Expenditure on such expansions cannot be referred to as extravagance as the present airport structure has been in existence for at least seven years.

‘Transkei Airways has been operating in this airport for the same period of time.

‘The training of pilots in the Republic of Transkei is part of education for young Transkeians, and the government has its own development strategy in keeping with its own development programmes.

‘The government of the Republic of Transkei has not considered building a harbour on its coastline as a priority. However, any country with a coastline is free to speculate about utilising its own natural assets such as a coastline.

‘Nowhere has it been suggested that such projects will be financed by money from South Africa anyway.’ — DDR.
R2 million garment factory for T’kei

Butterworth — The newest factory built here, Tally Garments, was opened officially by Transkei’s President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday.

Capital invested in the first phase of the industry has totalled R2 million with a working capital investment of R3 million.

The second phase is expected to involve a capital investment of R4 million.

In his speech, President Matanzima said Tally was a subsidiary of Lien Fu which was one of the biggest companies in the Republic of China.

He said the company already exported some 250 million worth of clothing to the United States and other Western nations.

“If Tally succeeds, it will greatly enhance the image of Transkei in Taiwan,” he said.

Transkei: Africa’s economic miracle?

Butterworth — One of the Republic of China’s influential industrialists, Mr. Robert Lee, attended the opening of the new Tally Garments factory at Ibika near here yesterday.

Mr. Lee, who is chairman and president of Lien Fu Ltd., the holding company of Tally, is the chairman of two other major Taiwanese companies and an executive director of four others.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Sonny Farr, said Mr. Lee was an industrialist of international stature.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Mr. Lee said the idea of establishing Tally in Transkei was conceived two years ago, so the investment decision was made only in September last year.

“The idea is based on the success of Far East countries — the Republic of China, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea,” he said.

“These countries were classified as the economic miracles in the Far East under-developed countries 18 to 20 years ago.”

Mr. Lee said the Far East began by bringing investors from developed, free-world, countries, who brought technology, experience, capital and equipment to the Far East.

“We are confident that Transkei can be the economic miracle of Africa, and we want to be a part of the success.”

Transkei calls for transfer of land

Umtata — President Kaiser Matanzima has called on South Africa to immediately transfer land claimed by Transkei in the districts of Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie.

During his official opening of the Tally factory, President Matanzima said the land referred to was Transkei territory until it was taken away by Proclamation 110 of 1866 without consultation with Transkei.

He also invited the international community to visit Transkei to investigate the country’s economy and compare Transkei with other African states where the foreign powers had poured in large sums of money without caring how funds were spent.

The chairman of Lien Fu in Taiwan, Mr. Robert Lee, with Transkei’s President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Mrs Matanzima at the opening of the Tally garments factory in Butterworth yesterday. Tally is a subsidiary of Lien Fu.
2,000 Transkei students decide boycott continues

UMTATA. — A meeting of more than 2,000 students at the University of Transkei yesterday unanimously resolved to continue boycotting lectures until six deported lecturers were allowed to return.

The two-hour meeting was called by the Students' Representative Council to report back to students on the findings of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the causes of unrest at the university since May.

Topics discussed at the meeting included the deportation of the six lecturers, the alleged suffering by sociology and political science students as a result of the deportations, and the call for the resignation of the principal Professor B D V van der Merwe and the academic registrar Mr S D Majokweni.

The decision to continue the boycott was said to be a sign of solidarity with students affected by the absence of the six lecturers.

The boycott will continue until the three most important students' demands are met.

According to the report of the commission's findings, a factor causing student unrest at the university was suspicions that there was corruption in the ranks of the senior administration. — Sapo.
Mystery surrounds death of ex-detainee

By Carolyn Dempster

A question mark hangs over the mysterious death of former Transkei detainee, Mr Mzolisi Sipole, in mid-June.

Mr Sipole died in the Selenkama Hospital a month after being released from six months in detention, but his relatives were not aware of his release and his death until last week.

The family lawyer, Mr Prince Madikizela, said relatives of the dead man had approached a magistrate in the Cumbu district to determine the cause of death but had so far met with little success.

They had also not been able to recover the body.

Among the circumstances surrounding Mr Sipole's death were that he was released directly from detention into the hospital but the Security Police failed to inform his relatives of his release or of his hospitalisation.

The first the family heard about his release was from fellow detainees.

Mrs Sipole later established that her husband's clothing had been found in the cells after his transfer to the hospital.

Transkei Security Police head General G Kawe said he was not prepared to discuss the matter.

'Mr Sipole was not in detention at the time of his death and therefore his was not a "death in detention", he said.
Police deny death in detention claim

UMTATA — Transkei Police denied yesterday that an Engcobo man, Mr Mxolisi Siphele, had died while in detention under the emergency regulations.

The denial follows a claim by the Siphele family's attorney — reported in a Johannesburg newspaper — that Mr Siphele had died in police detention.

The Commissioner of Police, General J. Mantutle, said he had no record of such a death in police detention. The records showed the man was released alive.

The family's attorney, Mr Prince Madikizela, said last night he had records to the effect Mr Siphele had died in detention.

He said Mr Siphele was admitted to the Sulenkama Hospital, Qumbu, on June 18 this year and died on July 4. He was buried in the Gqaga administrative area on July 20.

Mr Madikizela said Mr Siphele was among 200 people in the Engcobo area who were detained by the security police in January under the emergency regulations.

He said that, when the others were released in June, Mr Siphele was taken to hospital at Sulenkama under police guard.

"The head of the security police, Major General A. Kawe, said: "It is mischievous to say Mr Siphele died while in detention under the emergency regulations, because he was released in May." — DDR."
Students slam Transkei varsity report

UMTATA. — A principal who was considered an autocrat and a registrar who was called incompetent, were cited by the Commission of Inquiry into student unrest earlier this year on the University of Transkei campus. 

But the report — released this week — was condemned at a mass meeting of students. It was said the commission had deliberately not addressed itself to the most important issues, which were the deportation of six lecturers and the call for the resignation of the principal and the academic registrar.

The report said the belief that the principal, Professor S de V van der Merwe, and the academic registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, were unsympathetic to the needs of students was a major cause of the disturbances.

This was voiced in evidence by many different people and was based on student difficulties in seeing the two key staff members, who then unsatisfactorily responded to their requests when they did meet the students.

The report, which was signed by the three commissioners, Mr A T Sigca, Mr D J du Plessis, and Mr K M N Gqaza, cites the "authoritarian attitude" of Prof Van der Merwe and said he was considered an "autocrat" who made personal decisions without consulting anybody, and then used the Senate and council as "his rubber stamps" for such decisions.

The report also contained references by staff and students to "incompetence" in the senior administration. There were particularly directed at Mr Majokweni.

The resignation of the vice-principal, Professor Wiseman Nkuba, earlier this year was cited as a key factor in the unrest. The report said that, during Prof Van der Merwe's absence, Prof Nkuba had demonstrated high qualities.

"The student disturbances would, in all probability, not have occurred if he had not resigned," the report said.

Apparent co-operation of the senior administration with the Transkei Security Police, an inference drawn when Mr Majokweni sent four students in a university vehicle for interrogation in May, is referred to as "a critical point".

The report said the registrar had considered it wise to invite the security police on to the campus at the request of the four students, who were wanted by the police, and offered to take the four to the police in a university vehicle.

Lack of communication between the students and the administration led to the student body interpreting this as university administration complicity with the police.

In its findings the commission said there was justification for the students' suspicion of corruption in the university's senior administration. — Sapa.
Cops didn't tell his family.

T'KEI COVERS UP DEATH.

**TRANSKEI**

The Transkei has kept need of a death in detention under wraps for 10 months - without even telling his family.

Mxolisi Sipcale, a 25-year-old son of 150 men held in Transkei's emergency regulations in Mthatha, died at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Queenstown ten days later, after being transferred from the Engcetheni prison in Oudtshoorn.

His wife, Mrs N Sipcale, 29, who still hasn't been told of her husband's death.

However, she has managed to confirm with the police that he died in the first week of May. Although it is known how he died.

Transkei Police Commissioner J Mathele would not comment on his disappearance failure to contact his wife, widow saying: "These minor things, I would know about this case."

Mrs Sipcale first suspected something had happened to her husband on May 16, when 149 people held with her were freed after the Transkei Supreme Court declared their detention illegal.

Mrs Sipcale went to the geobo police station to see her husband, and started making enquiries when she didn't appear.

She contacted the hospital who told her her husband died a week earlier.

**The story:**

Transkei's police force still has not given any explanation about the death of Mxolisi Sipcale, a 25-year-old from Queenstown, who died at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in the eastern Cape.

Sipcale's wife, Mrs N Sipcale, 29, who still hasn't been told of her husband's death, has managed to confirm with the police that he died in the first week of May. Although it is known how he died.

Transkei Police Commissioner J Mathele would not comment on his disappearance, saying: "These minor things, I would know about this case."

Mrs Sipcale, who first suspected something had happened to her husband on May 16, when 149 people held with her were freed after the Transkei Supreme Court declared their detention illegal, went to the geobo police station to see her husband.

She contacted the hospital who told her her husband died a week earlier.

**The boycott:**

The Transkei government has declared a state of emergency in the area, following a series of protests by students who were arrested.

The students were protesting against a shortage of teachers and the poor relationship with white teachers.

Students have also called for a democratic election.

**The attack:**

The attack on the white man followed a day of battles between cops and boycotting pupils who had been stoned while passing through Thabong.

They said the cop had been "forced to use his service revolver".

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'KEI COVERS UP ETAINEE DEATH

TRANSEKEI cops have kept news of a death in detention under wraps for two months — without even telling his family.

Mxolisi Sipele, one of 150 men held under Transkei's emergency regulations in May, died at the Qumba Sulenkana Hospital ten days later, after being transferred from the Engcobo prison.

His wife, Mrs N Sipele, still hasn't been told of her husband's death.

However, she has managed to confirm with the hospital that he died in the first week of May, although it is not known how he died.

Transkei Police Commissioner J Mantuile would not comment on his department's failure to contact Mr Sipele's widow saying: “These are minor things. I wouldn't know about this case.”

Mrs Sipele first suspected something had happened to her husband on May 16, when the 149 people held with him were freed under the Transkei Supreme Court's declaration of their detention illegal.

Mrs Sipele went to the Engcobo police station to meet her husband, and started making enquiries when he didn't appear.

She contacted the hospital, who told her her husband had died a week earlier.

All efforts to get an official explanation of her husband's fate have proved fruitless — and the cops still have his clothes, according to a family spokesperson.

The boycott started when pupils protested against a shortage of teachers and the poor relationship with white teachers.

Students have also called for a democratically-elected students' representative council.

Theto High School, which was closed last week after boycotts.

The attack on the white man followed a day of battles between cops and boycotting pupils who disrupted the opening ceremony at

who had been stoned while passing through Thabong.

They said the cop had been "forced to use his service revolver".

The attack on the white man followed a day of battles between cops and boycotting pupils who disrupted the opening ceremony at

- blames school authorities for unrest — Page 3
Taiwan boost for Transkei exports

By Bill Levitt
A Taiwanese group recently joined the list of major investors in Transkei when it opened the Tally high fashion clothing factory several kilometres north of Butterworth.

The R2 million operation, wholly owned and run by Lien Fu of Taiwan, plans to export about 35 000 garments a month to the United States under a "made in Transkei" label. Annual turnover is expected to be R6 million by 1985.

Tally chairman Robert Lee says Lien Fu exports $60 million worth of products to the US from Taiwan. Contracts for Transkei's products have been signed by US clothing chains Sears Roebuck and JC Penney. No garments will be sold in SA or Transkei.

It was not clear whether Tally had to move to Transkei because of stringent import quotas imposed on Taiwanese exports.

The 3 500 square metre plant is run by 32 Taiwanese and will employ about 2 000 blacks when the operation reaches its peak sometime next year. At present, there are 450 employees.

Transkei built the R1.2 million plant and provided an extra R200 000 in working capital. Taiwan provided the balance of R500 000.

Tally expects to raise another R4 million for expansion — with R1 million for machinery and R3 million in working capital. There are no restrictions on profit movements, so all profits can be repatriated.

A development officer of the Transkei Development Corporation said Transkei was only interested in the jobs the operation would create. The cost of each job is about R4 500.
Transkei gives asylum to Sebe’s brother

UMTATA.—The former Transport Minister of Ciskei, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled from Ciskei this week after jumping bail of R10,000 while facing charges of theft, fraud and corruption, was granted political asylum by the Transkei Government yesterday.

The granting of political asylum to Mr Sebe was revealed in a statement by Transkei’s Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mutuzu Lu- Jabbe.

He said: “It is a fact that Mr Sebe has applied for political asylum and the merits of his application have persuaded Transkei to consider his application for political asylum favourably.”

Interviewed at the Prime Minister’s offices yesterday morning about what he would do if granted political asylum, he declined to disclose his future plans.

“I cannot talk to you at this stage because I am busy with matters of my arrival in this country.

“I shall not talk because, if I do, they will turn around and distort my statements.

“Wait until everything is released by the departments concerned. I am stronger here, and do not want to talk to the Press,” he said.
Transkei spotlight

Transko: Uses skills within country

Many industries in Transkei were and are still linked to the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC). TDC was established in 1976 as the development arm of the Transkei Government with the prime objective to encourage, finance, plan, manage and implement the development of the Transkei. The strong emphasis on job creation for Transkeians.

The TDC started its operations in 1976 when the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) was established as a private sector body responsible for the development of small industries in Transkei. The TDC was established with an initial capital investment of R1 million and was responsible for the development of small industries in Transkei.

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Transkei spotlight

Good facilities at development points

Hélène Stephan takes a look at development points of industry in Transkei.

The industrial development of Transkei is centred at three points: Umtata, Butterworth and Eibeleni near Queenstown.

Umtata, the capital of Transkei, is strategically situated on the national road between Durban and East London.

There are two industrial sites near Queenstown Ridge 3km from Umtata and Zanzeletha 2km from town. Both host good facilities such as power, water, sewage, rail siding connections and tarred roads.

Umtata is linked by rail to the Cape network. To railway lines between Umtata and Kokstad via Queenstown in the distance of 174km is provided by a good transport service. The nearest rail link to Mthatha, 25km away, is rail-serviced and has a local railway terminus.

Bhisho is situated 30km inside Transkei and connected by road between Umtata and East London. The industrial areas of Zanzeletha and Eibeleni are well developed with power, water, rail siding connections and tarred roads. The new industrial estate is immediately adjacent to the Eibeleni residential area.

Butterworth is situated 30km inside Transkei and connected by road between Umtata and East London. The industrial areas of Zanzeletha and Eibeleni are well developed with power, water, rail siding connections and tarred roads. The new industrial estate is immediately adjacent to the Eibeleni residential area.

London and Durban are connected by rail and air from East London to Queenstown. Many companies such as power, water, sewage, rail siding facilities and tarred roads.

Railhead facilities are available 5km away from Queenstown on the main line from East London to Queenstown, which provides direct access to PwV area. Rail siding facilities directly available at Eibeleni are planned.

Tsvoroliso has supplied all industrial areas and is supplied with power from the Eastern Transvaal trust.

Queenstown, 15km away, is rail-serviced and has a local railway terminus.

There is an abundant water supply from nearby dams to all industrial areas which should suffice for all normal industrial demands for the future.

Transkei Airways have daily scheduled flights between Grahamstown and Queenstown. Queenstown is connected with Port Elizabeth, East London and Port Alfred via Port Elizabeth.

The Transkei Development Corporation plays an important role in housing and property development in Transkei.

The Corporation's investment in residential and industrial property for the 1983-84 financial year was R12.8 million and this represents a 25% increase over the previous year.

Residential infrastructure needs for housing key personnel will cost over R1 million in the next three years. A total of 100 residential units are presently under construction.

Seventy-six industrial units are being constructed at Zanzeletha Heights on 38.9 hectares of land.

Estimated capital expenditure for development of industrial infrastructure at Butterworth, Eibeleni, Umtata and Bhisho for the next three years is R34.3 million.

There are numerous constraints on the availability of land in Transkei, a direct result of the present land tenure system. Apparent regulations are presently in progress to remedy this situation.

In the interim the Transkei Development Corporation has been compelled to concentrate on medium and high density housing, thus utilizing the available land to its maximum potential. A spokesman for the TDC said the Corporation was not able to consider the provision of low cost housing for factory workers and in view of the planned 5,000 job opportunities per annum to be created the Corporation

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- the improvement of the industrial environment in urban areas;
- the promotion of the development of new manufacturing activities;
- the development of industrial undertakings in Transkei.

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Textile Industries are big employers of labourers in Transkei.

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We want our land says Matanzima

UMTATA — President Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday he would not rest until all Transkei's land claims had been met by South Africa.

In a statement following his meeting with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Queenstown on Wednesday, President Matanzima said their talks had been cordial and amicable "but I made my point clear."

"I told Mr Botha that neighbouring countries have to remain friends and that disputes must be solved amicably," he said.

President Matanzima said the land claimed by Transkei included the districts of Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie.

South Africa should immediately hand these districts over to Transkei as they had been summarily annexed to South Africa by proclamation without consulting the Transkeians who owned the land.

President Matanzima said: "When I met Mr Botha I told him about the claims of my country. I shall not bow down until our demands for our legitimate land are granted by South Africa."

President Matanzima said farmers in the Elliot, Maclear and Mount Currie districts would not have to sell their land but could remain as subjects of Transkei, because the land belonged to the people of Transkei.

"We shall go to the highest courts in our land to prove what belongs to us and we are sure that we shall win our battle."

President Matanzima said he had told Mr Botha he was not claiming Queenstown although Queenstown had belonged to his great-grandfather, King Nqabengcuka.

President Matanzima also announced that members of the South African President's Council would meet in Transkei sometime in November to discuss crucial matters that affected blacks in South Africa. — DDR.
Dagga farmers strike it rich on the Wild Coast

By MICHAEL JOHNSON

The crop thrives in the sub-tropical paradise that is the world-famous Wild Coast, stretching from Port Edward on the southern tip of Natal to the Kei River mouth on the northeastern Cape coast.

Many rural Transkeians know about the "industry," but few are willing to talk openly. Those prepared to say anything at all agreed that fortunes could be made selling the narceine in South Africa and on foreign markets.

Income

While the Transkeian Government wages an on-going war against dagga producers in the country's rugged north-eastern districts, its rural citizens stand to lose virtually their only source of income if the cultivation is stopped, although their earnings are small compared with those of big-time smugglers.

Many police roadblocks and helicopter raids into the dagga-producing areas bear witness to the continuous battle the authorities are waging against the illegal trade. But the odds are stacked against them as the crop, which grows wild and needs little formal cultivation, is grown in rugged, inhospitable areas well hidden from helicopter patrols and virtually inaccessible by road.

Once found, the crop must be cut down and burned with paraffin to be effectively destroyed — heat from an ordinary fire actually assists the germination of the seeds.

The destruction of the crop is often met with open hostility by rural people, to whom smoking dagga is an accepted cultural norm.

Every method of smuggling dagga out of Transkei has been tried except the use of helicopters.

"The rural growers associate choppers with the police," said a Pietermaritzburg businessman.

Furniture trucks loaded with dagga and then piled to capacity with furniture, small dinges to ferry bags to yachts moored just off the coast and air freight — all methods of moving the contraband have been tried.

Drug enriches trade

The dagga industry is turning rural one-horse-town businesses into "gold mines." In turnover alone my store could hold its own in Durban's West Street," said a wealthy, Flagstaff businessman standing in the small Transkei town's main street — a short tar strip separating a handful of businesses.

But he condemns the element that has indirectly contributed to his wealth.

"If I ever caught my children smoking dagga I would flay them.

"But if it wasn't for the millions of rand brought into this area by the dagga dealers my business wouldn't be a fraction of what it is," said the middle-aged man who refused to identify himself.

"I keep away from the dagga trade, but I see its effect on the moneyed peasant farmers who patronise my store.

"His position is mirrored by the other businessmen who run their affairs in the hilly, one-street town and settlements in the heart of Eastern Foulndland, Transkei's main dagga-growing area.

"The number of prestigious cars seems out of proportion to the size of the town.

"To the Xhosa people, dagga has always been a way of life," he said.

"In this country smoking dagga is older than politics and just as old as prostitution.

"But now where the Arabs have found 'black gold' in oil, dagga is turning in to 'green gold for Transkei.'

"But all is not well in the illegal dagga trade, according to the businessman.

"The people who are mucking it up are the buyers who are exchanging stolen arms for dope.

"Many of the rural farmers do not realise the guns are stolen and are not aware it is illegal to possess an unlicensed firearm.

"Those men and women end up in jail for the illegal possession of arms while the buyer of their illegal crop remains free," he said.

THE SUNDAY TIMES INVESTIGATES THE DRUG-SMUGGLING TRAIL

Reluctant

Police in South Africa and Transkei said this week they were doing everything they could to halt the cultivation, sale and smuggling of the drug, but were reluctant to divulge details of their campaign.

Smugglers, whose fears of being caught are suppressed by the lucrative income a successful "run" can net, are known to have used land, sea and air routes to transport dagga from the growers to their South African markets.

A man who did not want to be named and who said it was his ambition to smuggle the lucrative crop from Transkei to the Reef, told the Sunday Times that the "fortune" to be made from a successful smuggling trip made the risk of being caught "worthwhile."

"One day I'll get to Jo'burg with four sacks full and I'll be back driving a luxury car and still have plenty of money in my pocket," he said.

The man says a small-bag full of dagga, costing R400 in Transkei, can net a smuggler 10 times that amount in the main centres of South Africa — Reef buyers paying more for their supply than those in Natal and in the Cape.

Drug dealers in "gold" mines.
Three killed as cops fire on party

According to statements taken by Mr Albertyn, cops raided a party in the Qasa district on March 24 this year.

Qasa is part of Pondoland, traditionally an area where residents oppose President Kaizer Matanzima's rule.

Transkei Government legislation has tried to keep the area under control by outlawing outside gatherings of any sort in East Pondoland which does not have the permission of the magistrate.

The party was attended by people from the nine districts of Flagstaff and Bizana. The men came to the all-night party with traditional sticks and spears.

Survivors claim that there were no incidents that would have explained the police intervention.

They said a group of Transkei police in camouflage uniforms, armed with automatic weapons, attacked the group of huts where the party was held.

Three people were fatally shot in the attack.

Of the two injured survivors, one has a bullet in her forehead and the other has a bullet in his chest.

Survivors were taken to Flagstaff police station and held for several days.

They were charged and found guilty of possessing dangerous weapons and attending an illegal gathering.

According to Mr Albertyn, the court records show that one of the accused mentioned that shots had been fired and that he had been hit, but his claims were not followed up.

The Flagstaff magistrate told Mr Albertyn that he was not aware of the three deaths.

The State prosecutor said the deaths had not been reported to him by police.
Emphasis still on unskilled and semi-skilled training

The plan seems simple enough: provide incentives to attract foreign investment and transform Transkei into a thriving industrial nation such as Taiwan or South Korea. These incentives range from wage rebates of up to 95 percent, relocation grants and housing, training and rail subsidies which are said to rival the best in the world.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), which oversees industrial development, proudly states that the slow, arduous task of dragging the homeland into the 20th century is well on its way.

Millions of rand have been invested and thousands of jobs have been created since independence in 1976. The majority of the jobs have been created in two major industrial areas, which include Umtata, the capital, and Butterworth, about 114 km to the southwest. But there is considerable debate about the enormous costs of maintaining these incentives and questions about whether Transkei will actually benefit in the long run under South Africa's industrial decentralisation plan.

CHEAP LABOUR

Some argue that concentration on labour-intensive industries has only encouraged the drift towards the homelands of slow-growing farms such as textiles. These firms take advantage of cheap labour and subsidies, and it is argued would relocate without them.

In a paper to a major sociology conference in Johannesburg last month, the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei (Unitra) noted:

"Butterworth industries buy 80 percent of their raw materials from outside the homeland, and rely on the Transkei for only 35 percent of the market. There is, therefore, very little in the way of spin-off to the Transkei. Some jobs have been created, but wages are low and in many cases firms in the Transkei pay half that of South African-based firms for the same job."

Against the backdrop of drought, recession and unemployment, Transkei is attempting to attract major industrial investments from South Africa and abroad. Finance writer Bill Levitt examines latest developments in the first of a series of reports.

Transkei makes its way slowly into the 20th century

Because of the nature of training subsidies, firms concentrate their efforts on training large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers to the virtual exclusion of managers and skilled workers. TDC and industrialists argue that the bottom line includes company profit and the development of a highly skilled workforce that will some day command top wages.

Unitra has been slow to establish technical courses to better prepare graduates for the workforce — another reason for low wages, businessmen argue.

There are also major problems associated with the so-called "industrial revolution" as many Transkeins move into factories for the first time. Productivity is low, annual staff turnover can be as high as 150 percent and low wages — as little as 35c an hour for factory beginners — contribute to worker malaise.

The Transkei annual budget amounts to about R800 million. The South African Government provides nearly 60 percent of this via the Customs Union and budget aid. But statistics compiled by the Unitra came to an agonising picture.

There are just over 3 million people living in Transkei, and the population is growing by about three percent annually. The workforce numbers about 900,000, and 75 percent are said to be illiterate. Although jobs — industrial and commercial — are growing at a rate of about 10,000 a year, 28,000 Transkeians enter the work force annually.

About 430,000 — 43 percent of the work force — are men and women migrants employed in South Africa.

Researchers note that job opportunities for migrants have decreased steadily since 1978 and will continue to drop as more Mozambicans return to South African mines as a result of Umkomati Agreement.

Private and public sectors employ a total of 200,000 or 20 percent of the work force. However, the rate of public sector job creation has declined steadily between 1976 and 1981, the management institute said.

The remaining 370,000 — 37 percent of the work force — are broken down into two categories: unemployed and so-called underemployed such as street hawkers and others barely scratching out enough money to survive.

POVERTY LINE

Income distribution tables for 1982 show that between 70 and 77 percent of the rural households are unable to meet the R246,50 minimum income requirement for "survival in the short-term.

Urban households fare only marginally better. Close to 34 percent of households fall below the R303 — the poverty line set for urban dwellers.

Faced with this situation, TDC embarked on this programme to entice foreign investors into labour intensive industrial development.

Despite the millions of rand pumped into the industrial plan by Pretoria and the Transkei, between 12,000 and 20,000 industrial jobs have been created since 1976.

The management institute estimates that the industrial sector, despite the financial encouragement, accounts for only 10 percent of the homeland's GDP.

TDC has recently stepped up its drive to hasten developments by using foreign agents, slick brochures and an advertising campaign aimed specifically at the South African market.

Transkei's major economic strengths lie in its cheap labour, abundant timber and water resources, exceptional tourist resorts and agriculture potential.
Transkei boycott as two profs leave

BY PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

TRANSKEI police yesterday escorted two professors from the University of Transkei across the border into South Africa only hours after serving deportation orders on them.

The deportation of Professor P. A. Greer, professor of philosophy, and Professor Andrew Beck, associate professor of law, brings to eight the number of lecturers expelled from Transkei in the past three months. No reasons were given for their expulsion.

A feature of yesterday's deportation orders was that they were directed against the professors and their families. In previous cases the orders were directed against the academics but not their families. The Becks have two young children.

Students, already angered by the earlier deportations, boycotted lectures yesterday in protest against the latest deportation orders. Police were on duty at the entrance to the university, allowing only bona fide students and staff on to the campus.

Prof Greer was chairman of the Unitra staff association. Both he and Prof Beck were members of the association's executive committee. The staff association had called, on August 2, a call on all lecturers to refuse to wear academic dress to symbolise their "mourning" over the loss by the university of its autonomy and its academic freedom.

The decision was prompted by the invasion of the campus by police in May, the arrest of students and some staff members and the subsequent deportation of six lecturers, three of whom were professors.

The faculty association's stand drew a reprimand from the chairman of the university council, Mr A. T. Sigca, who noted "with concern the non-academic professional behaviour of staff" and warned that it was not in the best interests of the university.

The principal of the university, Professor B. de V. van der Merwe, was sick yesterday and not available for comment.

Together with the academic registrar, Mr S. D. Majokweni, Prof Van der Merwe has been criticised by both students and staff for not standing up for students against the police and for not protesting vigorously against the deportation of the first six lecturers.

Nearly 140 students were detained en masse in May when they held a meeting to discuss the situation. They were released after a court ruled the detentions invalid.

Both the student body, through the students' representative council, and the staff association have called for Prof Van der Merwe's resignation. He has refused to heed their demands.
Reliance on SA limits growth but...

Govt spending set to rocket

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REPORTS BY MIKE JENSEN and PATRICK LAURENCE

TRANSEKEI Government spending is set to reach all-time high this year in its efforts to accelerate the development of the region but expenditure is still limited by the low level of transfers from South Africa.

The government has budgeted for a record R1,8bn. The expenditure over the 1984/85 period, the largest item of which is due to go on education (R486m).

Since by far the major portion of Transkei's Government Revenue is accounted for by transfers from South Africa (R1,5bn in 1984/85 in the form of direct grants, customs union and other payments), Transkei is making special efforts to increase the amounts, which it contends are unreasonably low.

In 1983 the Transkei received R1,4bn as compensatory payment for circulation of the rand currency. The government feels this is based on unrealistic estimates of rand circulation. Also, the projected increase of 11,3% a year only makes provision for inflation and does not take into account any real growth in the economy.

Transkei's share is the customs union administered by South Africa amounted to R831m last year. The government says "this amount is well below Transkei's due share", as in White Paper on Development Priorities. And Transkei is supporting the efforts of other members - Eswatini, Lesotho and Swaziland - to have their customs union transfers increased.

The SA Government also transfers funds to the Transkei Government in the form of a direct grant - R235m last year - and also the proportion of taxes paid by Transkei citizens working in South Africa - R48,5m last year.

The Transkei Government does not view the direct grant as charity. It believes the amount is far too low, considering the contribution of Transkei migrants to the South African economy.

"Where the supply of labour to the RSA economy is this the economic activity of Transkei, transfers from SA are not only right and proper, but absolutely essential, if the Transkei Government is to maintain, let alone, the social services which its population needs," states the White Paper.

It points out the social product of the total labour force employed in South Africa in 1981 was valued at about R1,6bn. Taking into account the contributions by Transkei workers to RSA, the government calculates Transkei's contribution to South Africa's gross domestic product at about R92m. Of this, R56m or 60% was collected by SA as inland revenue.

Since the families of the migrant workers have to live in Transkei, where the basic needs provide schools, health services and other social infrastructure, the White Paper argues for a substantially higher transfer of funds from South Africa.

"Clearly it is necessary to negotiate a more acceptable basis for a transfer of a proportion of the internal revenue raised by Transkei in SA."

The White Paper adds that payments have not even kept up with levels the SA Government decided were reasonable at independence. Only taking inflation and population growth into account, without allowing for any increase in per capita GDP, the transfer payment should be about R1,4bn in 1984 compared to about R1,8bn actually budgeted.

The lack of real growth in these transfer payments has resulted in a sharp decline in capital expenditure over the last few years. "This has meant that much of the development programme has had to be financed through project-billed grants and soft loans which have taken a long time to negotiate," says the White Paper.

Interest payments on loans will cost Transkei R23,5m this year.

Nevertheless the Transkei Government's gross revenue has increased from R118,7m in 1979/80 to R186m in 80/81 to R235m in 82/83. This is an average annual growth rate of 15%.

Fighting for real economic freedom

TRANSKEI is making a major effort to become an independent region but overcoming the host of barriers to this will require a major re-organisation of its economy.

The establishment of an autonomous government in 1979 set in train a development process which aims to make Transkei a fully independent unit.

However, because the starting point has been one of almost complete economic reliance on South Africa as nothing more than a labour reserve, seven years later Transkei still has a huge task ahead to build up its own economy.

1982 over half of the region's gross national product came from migrant labourers working in South Africa.

And over the last two decades there has in fact been a process of increased economic dependence on the South African economy.

Income generated increased from 75% of total income in 1974 to 95% in 1985. This has resulted from the increase in migrant labour and its earnings, greater dependence of rural households on migrant remittances, improved transport links and a more comprehensive coverage.
The challenge — changing from a labour pool

Why it’s not so easy to move shop

Although the package of incentives has provided strong motives for industries to relocate, companies have found that the decentralisation incentives should only be part of the reason for establishing in Transkei.

Even though the economic incentives are theoretically sufficient to eliminate any increase in head counts caused by locating away from urban centres, there are other factors which contribute to a vacancy being successfully located in Transkei.

One is the industrial park in the Transkei which is not attractive to the industry’s market being in Transkei or surrounding areas.

The raw materials are being supplied in Transkei or from nearby areas.

Where markets are large and near the Transkei, an effective marketing organisation is in a suitable urban area is an important factor.

A product which can be transported without the likelihood of damage and at a relatively low cost.

Slump passes the CBO by

The Transkei Development Corporation’s (CBO) turnover at the Transkei Development Corporation’s (CBO) has increased dramatically despite the recession.

Sales are up 26% on last year at R464m for the division which was established as part of Transkei’s policy to hand over businesses to local operators.

The CBO was formed so that Transkei whites could obtain credit from manufacturers unfamiliar with the TDC and has also adopted an administrative role and developed innovative marketing methods for cutting costs as well.

Our growth over the last year is partly due to inflation but it is also organic," says CBO’s management. "In fact, turnover would have increased even more if it had not been for the drought and unemployment consequent on the recession. However, the remittances from mines workers have done a great deal to maintain spending.

Costs have also been cut through the central buying strategy of the CBO. "By combining orders from the wholesalers and using a consolidator in Durban to deal with over 100 suppliers, we have been able to cut transport costs and even achieve savings in some cases," says Mr. Sota.

Furthermore it saves on claims for goods lost in transit and lead times are on average 90% shorter, sometimes 100% he adds.

The Transkei Government is planning to spend R60m on internal telecommunication services over the next five years to make up for the large backlog in telecommunication services.

Following an investigation into infrastructure requirements at Transkei’s three industrial growth points, a report by South African and Transkei postal authorities shows outstanding applications for telephones have reached 694 in the area served by the Umtata Post Office. At present the installed capacity is 2,500 lines.

The total demand to the year 2,006 for areas within a 50km radius of Umtata is estimated at 10,542 lines comprising 3,640 residential lines, 1,478 business and 257 cell boxes.

Of the 6,411 towns and villages surveyed, phone services exist in only 165.

Transkei is still dependent on SA

R60m PLAN FOR PHONES

During the 1980s and 1990s, the Transkei government engaged in a massive infrastructure development program, focusing on improving communication services. The government planned to spend R60 million over the next five years to address the backlog in telecommunication services. At the time, the Umtata Post Office had a capacity of 2,500 lines, but the demand was estimated to be significantly higher, reaching 10,542 lines. This included 3,640 residential lines, 1,478 business lines, and 277 cell call boxes. Despite the considerable investment, only 6,411 towns and villages had phone services, highlighting the persisting challenges in achieving universal access to telecommunication services. The government's efforts were aimed at reducing the large backlog in telecommunication infrastructure, but the task was complex due to the remote and rural nature of many Transkei communities. The success of these initiatives would depend on effective implementation and sustained funding, reflecting broader economic and administrative challenges faced by the region. The high cost of services and the limited access remained significant issues, underlining the continued dependence on external support for essential services like telecommunication.
Facing the challenge of the future

Far reaching social changes are required to restructure Transkei's economy from one which was literally a labour reserve to one which must meet the basic physical needs of the population, says Transkei's Government:

"To do this the Government intends to steer the development of the country along the lines of a mixed economy system. On the capitalist side, there is an emphasis on free enterprise, private ownership, competition and free interplay between supply and demand," said Prime Minister Chief George Macambela recently.

At the same time, the economy will be aimed at helping the underprivileged, promoting economic growth in areas of need and assisting with free or subsidised medical care and education," he added.

Increasing the activity of the private sector economy is clearly a primary aim of the government in its attempts to meet these objectives. This is being pursued on a dual front by attracting investment from outside the region and encouraging the establishment of businesses by local Transkeians.

The creation of special industrialisation zones with their own economic incentives to attract outside investment has now become established practice throughout the world. Last year saw Britain become another European country to declare a free port to attract investment into areas with low employment and China has also recently named its first zones.

However, the benefits of these policies for Transkei are not as great as they first seemed.

The Government is having to spend increasing amounts of money to match the incentive package provided by the Republic. Over R2bn has been budgeted for payment of incentives this year, almost three times the R76m spent last year.

In addition, the spillovers to the local economy of outside investment are not as great as it was first thought. Butcher and industrialists buy 90% of their raw materials from outside the region and rely on internal demand for only 35% of their market.

The realisation of this has led to efforts to stimulate other sectors of the economy with especially large potential - agriculture, small businesses and industry.

"Much greater emphasis will be placed on small locally owned manufacturing enterprises as these offer much greater scope for employment and increased multiplier effects on the economy," says the White Paper on Development Priorities.

Over the last five years 46% of government and public corporation spending was earmarked for the commercial sectors of the economy. In the next five years spending is to be cut to 27% of the budget, although in absolute terms spending will be much the same.

Hydropower to the people

Transkei has vast resources of hydroelectric power which will soon provide for all of the region's electricity needs and moves are being made to increase capacity to supply electricity to the rest of Africa.

Existing hydropower is being supplemented by Bassini, but the hydro-electric power station on the Biene River is due for completion early next year, and will supply all of Transkei's electricity requirements.

Once this is completed the possibility of harnessing the hydro-electric potential of the Umzimvubu Basin for the sale of electricity to South Africa will be considered.

Also, an electricity transmission network is being extended to cover most of Transkei by 1988.

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R87m plan brings forestry to the fore

TRANSEK'S huge forestry potential has long been recognised but only recently has it become an important issue in the region's development policies.

Following the recently tabled White Paper on Development Priorities for 1982-85 which identified afforestation as a major goal, plans are now under way to spend R27m on the forestry industry. About 5% of the government's total expenditure is expected in the five-year period.

The Forestry Planning Committee has been formed to advise on the development of forestry and the Transkei Forestry Council is being set up to manage the industry.

Transkei is already well endowed with trees. There is far more land suitable for forestation. There is also much potential for the development of secondary and tertiary industries to procure timber and make it into building materials and furniture.

The timber industry can create opportunities more cheaply than virtually any other industry and it has a special role in the development of the rural areas, bringing about 10 times more productive than commercial grazing.

Furthermore, increasing the amount of land under forest will help to minimize soil erosion problems which are reaching severe proportions in some areas.

The TDC's manager of timber development, Mr R. R. Roolelo, estimates that forestry combined with the secondary and tertiary industries built up around it could result in products with an added value of at least R95m.

"We are particularly keen on establishing industries to make unmerchantable wood into boards and furniture, " Mr Roolelo said.

To increase the amount of forest land under cultivation the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is collaborating with the Transkei Development Corporation to plant 100,000 ha with hardwoods and softwoods in the area stretching from oniminkuda to the Southern border. An additional 30% of Transkei's total land area is suitable for forestry and the area under cultivation is expected to reach 200,000 ha by the end of 1990 - 5% of the total land area.

Planting will be planned on a more careful basis than in the past as it will cost the taxpayer one is not relying on an empty bag. The whole operation is set to increase substantially over the next five years following Transkei's increased investment in the timber industry.

1DC guides the timber industry

The Transkei timber processing industry is already becoming a potential barrier to the economic development of the region. The guidance of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is being given to the industry.

Because of the shortage of timber, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the TDC has taken over the commercial development of Transkei's forests.

It has a share in virtually every major sawmill in the district and it has also fostered the growth of sawmills.

Developing forests for fuel is an important step for Transkei's forestry policy. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the TDC, has taken over the commercial development of Transkei's forests.

The TDC has a share in virtually every major sawmill in the district and it has also fostered the growth of sawmills.

Developing forests for fuel is an important step for Transkei's forestry policy. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the TDC, has taken over the commercial development of Transkei's forests.
Unions have no place in 'Kei labour

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

LABOUR relations in Transkei are based on the simple proposition that trade unions are inimical to development and a deter-
rent to progress.

Transkei’s laws reflect these perceptions. As the Transkei Development Corporation jubilation, A. Buthelezi’s amiable words are not permitted by law, neither are trade unions. Transkei prides itself on being a labor-intensive economy.

Since Transkei accepted independence from Pre-

tonomy in 1977, it has been a labor-intensive economy and more recently Bophuthatswana has extended recognition to black trade unionists brought them within their industrial relations laws.

But Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Ma-

tasma, remains adamant that the prohibition on

trade unions was in Transkei's best interests.

Asked whether it was not counter-productive to Transkei’s still unparalleled quest for international recognition for its labor laws, he replied: "We believe that labor unions have no place in Transkei’s economy."

Of Bophuthatswana’s newly-established Industri-

al Reconstruction Act, Chief Mntumba said: "But we also have a way of solving disputes."

Under its 1977 Labour Relations Act, Transkei relies primarily on liaison committees to avoid industrial disputes. Union committees are made up of 54-56 members of elected representatives of employees and employers. They are meant to serve as forums where differences and potential disputes are discussed and resolved.

Should both sides fail to reach agreement, the issue is referred to a labour inspector and, in the final instance, to the Wage Board for arbitration. The Wage Board consists of the Secretary for Inter-

ior, who serves as chairman, and two officials of his department.

The Labour Relations Act is supplemented by Wage Act of 1977, under which minimum wages and working conditions are laid down. One of the main functions of trade unions, he said, is, of course, to fight for improved wages and living conditions for workers, with strikes as their ultimate weapon. In Transkei the outlawing of unions places a heavy burden on the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to achieve that end.

There is some doubt whether they have succeed-

ed, however, as it is made clear by a confidential report on minimum wages in Transkei.

It was stated the minimum wage for men is N7 an hour and for women 5N an hour. In both cases these wages apply before deductions are made. As the report notes, deductions of up to 49% can be made for various national and local costs.

Without deductions, these minimum hourly wages mean a monthly wage of just under R75 for men and just over R70 for women. With deductions monthly wages can be as low as R60.50 for men and just under R64 for women.

Either way, the confidential report pointed out, the wages are way below the minimum income required to support urban and rural households in Transkei.

Three calculations have been made on the mini-

mum monthly income required for the survival of a Transkei household, one by the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, another by the Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth, and a third by the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei.

Depending on which calculation is used, the minimum for urban households varies from R300 to R730 and for rural households from R115 to R242. As the confidential report says: "Present minimum wage levels are clearly inadequate in comparison with reasonable living standards."

Based on data compiled from 33 industries em-

ploying more than 2 000 men and 1100 women, the report found that 49% of the firms, employing nearly 50% of the male labor force, paid no wages below the minimum of 5N an hour.

For women the proportion which said a cash wage of below 5N an hour was 35% of all the firms.

The report further found that, contrary to the official view of a "stable labour force," labor turnover in Transkei has been high. It did not quantify what it meant by "fairly high.

Source: Mntumba's allusions are to the three months only because during that period they can deduct up to 35% of their wages for training. At the end of this period, the Transkei government requires them to report on the number of workers trained, which is reported to be around 15%.

The result is a high labor turnover and a low level of worker expertise. These firms cannot afford to lay off workers because of the high cost of training. Workers are paid comparatively higher wages at the end of this period, which would mean they would have to spend longer training workers - this would enable them to retain the workers. This would also mean that they would have to spend longer training workers - which would enable them to retain the workers.

The report also noted that a high labor turnover and a low level of worker expertise is not a good sign for future economic development in Transkei.

As for the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Thaba, concurred that labor turnover had increased in the industrial centres.

Not the gold that is found in the ground, but gold in the form of opportunities for investment.

To the industrials, Transkei offers opportunities in the form of investment in the infrastructure. The Industrial Reconstruction Act provides for the following investment opportunities:

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- Subsidised rentals
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Why not telephone Umtata (071) 3600 today and speak to the Senior Development Manager for more details of how you can benefit from this golden opportunity, or write to The
Excitement mounts as TDC raises the pace

THE Transkei Development Corporation is having the most exciting phase in its history, believes its managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr.

"Enthusiasm counts for a lot in the Transkei Develop- ment Corporation where training and teaching of people so that they can in turn teach many others is seen as just as important a task as hard-cash investments."

Mr Tarr points out that enthusiasm and training are two characteristics of good managers. Mr Tarr has in abundance and, judging by the attitudes of his colleagues, his temperament seems to rub off on those around him.

"Part of our success is because we have been very fortunate in attracting the right people to the TDC. We have not lost a single member of top management for three years."

"Job satisfaction seems to be rub off on the indus- trium we attract. Not only do they become in- volved in the commercial sense but many of them become very active in social projects," declares Mr Tarr.

"Luckily with such good relocation incentives we can afford to be selective about the operations to sign up. We are concentrating on making sure they have the correct type of technology so that our work force can become more skilled."

"Furthermore, because we have such a variety of raw materials, we have no reason to think that we will not be able to attract industries which can make us less dependent on outside sources."

"We are very proud of our political inde- pendence but we must also aim at economic indepen- dence, so industries which can provide their own raw materials will be encouraged in particular."

"Of course this will take some time, so busi- nesses thinking of locating in Transkei must ex- pect to be profitable when the incentives lapse. As a result we do our feasibility studies on a new business without taking into account the effects of the incentive package."

"Rejecting the idea that the industrialisation programme has merely led to white managers controlling a force of trained Transkei la- bourers, Mr Tarr points to a series of random surveys on the ratio between Transkeians and, "For the want of a better word," expatriates in indus- try."

"In 1981 there was one expatriate for every 19 Transkeians employed in industry. In 1985 we did the same survey and found the ratio had grown to 23:1 and in June this year we found it had in- creased to 27:1."

"This clearly indicates that Transkeians are coming up the ladder into middle management," he declares.

"The role of the TDC is not solely to create job opportunities. Rather, our priority is to provide opportunities for those Transkeians who have proven themselves to be highly trainable and therefore have the ability to become highly skilled in their occupations. These people can then in turn, train other less-skilled workers.

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SONNY TARR . . . trying to make much more effi- cient use of capital.

Looking ahead, Mr Tarr explains the newly- formed Development Bank of Southern Africa to have a big impact on the TDC's ability to take on new projects.

"We are very excited about its potential and a number of projects have already been submitted."

"In the past we have depended entirely on share capital from the government funding but some of our projects are turning into big for this and this is where the Development Bank will be vital."

"In some the Development Bank is very similar to the TDC but on a larger scale. We both combine share capital with loan capital to provide individually-tailed finance for particular projects."

"We will be able to marry Development Bank funds with our own which will allow us to borrow further."

"We have made a point of minimising our debt with real interest only, by coming up with a share capital of R30m with this financial strength we will also be able to help commercial organisations for funds borrowed at mar- ket related rates of interest."

"Servicing the loans will not be a problem, says Mr Tarr because the TDC is improving cash flow with the funds now being generated by the industries that have been lent to in the past."

"Depending on the profitability of the operation the TDC grants a moratorium on loan repayment of up to three years and the time is up for an increasing number of businesses."
Need for chain stores poses a dilemma

TRANSKEI clearly has a need of a larger and more competitive retail sector but far too many concerns have been kept out.

The Transkei Chamber of Commerce (Tzacco) has pointed out that development of local businesses is being held back by the fact that South Africa's stores have been able to use the black market to keep prices down. It has further pointed out that development of local businesses has been held back by the large number of non-black owned businesses. It has further pointed out that development of local businesses has been held back by the large number of non-black owned businesses.

Some observers have said that the Transkei Chamber of Commerce is the most profitable business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region.

SOUTH AFRICA's stores are also seen as the main profit-making business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region. They have said that the chamber is the main profit-making business in the region.

TDC has a pivotal role in economy

INITIALLY formed to aid in the transfer of business to Transkei, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) has now become the region's major economic development agent, playing a pivotal role in the economy.

Since its inception in 1984, the TDC has provided a variety of services including consultancy, training and financial assistance to businesses. It has also been involved in the development of infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity. It has also been involved in the development of infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity.

The TDC has concentrated on establishing industries in the main industrial area of Butterworth. In 17 years the population of Butterworth has grown from 10,000 to nearly 30,000 last year. Butterworth industries now contribute R1m to the state coffers last year and paid R1m in salaries and wages.

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New industrial development looks north

TRANSEK falls within two regional development zones but all of its industrial growth points have so far been located in the southern area or Region D which also includes Ciskei.

The Transek Development Corporation (TDC) pays up to 80% of the capital required for equipment and working capital through a loan repayable over 15 years. An interest subsidy of 8% of the market related interest rate can be negotiated for a period of up to 10 years.

- A factory that is relocated from outside Southern Africa or from the PWV and Durban/Pinetown areas is liable for full compensation of moving costs up to a predetermined amount — generally R500 000.
- Industrial property cannot be owned yet in the Transek so the TDC will erect a building according to the industrialist’s specifications who then pays rent which, for the first 10 years, is based on a subsidized value of the property.
- The TDC also rents housing to key personnel at an annual rental of 33% of the value of the dwellings.

- Long term incentives:
  - A tax rebate of 12% of approved training costs is payable in cash on proof of an external audit.
  - A rate rebate of 60% is available on locally made goods leaving Transek.
  - Goods shipped from East London to other South African ports are eligible for a 50% rebate.
  - Electricity charges are based on the lowest available Eskom tariff — the same as Eastern Transvaal.

- A 10% price preference is offered on all purchases made by the Transek Tender Board (with Provincial and State bodies).

The new growth point in eastern Transkei falls in Region E which is not subject to the same level of economic incentives. Although still higher than most other regions, the growth point is only eligible for a 56% rural rebate and a 15% housing subsidy.

Each time an industry expands, new incentives apply to the expansion.

Industries locating in the Transek have a choice of three Industrial development zones. A fourth area is in the planning stages.

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Tourism in the shadows

TRASKEI undoubtedly has tremendous potential as a tourist resort with its renowned Wild Coast and forested hills. But encouraging tourism is low on the list of priorities because the government does not believe it offers enough potential.

Although efforts are being made to tar some of the roads leading to the coast and significant amounts are being spent by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) to upgrade its hotels, the government has no clear strategic resources to this sector whose growth, as a result, is expected to be minimal over the next five years.

The TDC’s Development Priorities Statement states: “Tourism is a useful, but rather limited role to play in creating employment and income in the Transkei economy.”

It points out that even if tourism was more than doubled from present levels of about 400,000 visitors a year to 1 million a year, this would provide employment for less than 1% of the labour force.

This has resulted in its conclusion that “this sector of the economy is to be developed very slowly because the heavy capital and infrastructure investment required for its expansion is outweighed by the need for pressing demands of other sectors.”

The document also notes that tourism must not detract from the region’s natural beauty. At this point the hardy traveller who has braved the Wild Coast’s many obstacles will probably be treated with relief that the area is unlikely to be crowded with numerous developments.

Nevertheless, with most of the developed tourist centres, the industry has the potential to generate substantial profits and be a major source of foreign exchange.

It is significant money-spinner for the TDC, which has a hand in most of the Wild Coast hotels. The Wild Coast Holiday Inn, which is the biggest resort in Transkei, is the first to embark on expansion efforts for the TDC through its management company.

The development is expected to bring in considerable more when the expansion is complete.

The TDC has formed a marketing unit to promote the 15 major tourist resorts under the Wild Coast Hotels (WCH), a joint venture.

More than 150,000 bednights were sold by the TDC’s hotel division to the end of March 1984. This is only 47% down from the previous year. Most visitors came from the Witwatersrand, followed by the Durban/Martinsburg and the Eastern Cape.

The TDC is upgrading many of its resorts, in particular the Kwi-Arn and the Hoven, and the upgrading is expected to be completed by November this year.

The existing range of tourist amenities on the Wild Coast consists of 305 camping sites, 140 self-catering chalets, six small hotels in district towns, 465 beds at rustic hotels, 566 beds at one-star hotels and 269 rooms at the Mainstay Casino.

A recent report by the TDC identifies the tarrying of the road between Nquthu and Port St. Johns as a top priority as this will open up several new tourist areas in East Transkei.

Most tourists enter the region from Umtata, East London, and East London, and there are also a limited number of landing strips for small planes along the coast.

The report adds that “there is an urgent and pressing need to develop rent camp bungalow-type accommodation and camping facilities to cater for the average family who can no longer afford hotels.”

Any new development will be overseen by the recently formed Transkei National Tourism Board (TNTB) which had its first meeting in April.

It is expected that the TNTB will be particularly important in planning and controlling the development of tourism so that the region does not become over-developed.

In the White Paper on Development Priorities, the Government states: “There is a need for co-ordinated development of this sector if the country is to preserve its natural beauty as part of the heritage of future generations of Transkeians. The pattern of tourist development will now be more closely linked to the regional development plans at present being prepared.”

Luring the visitor inland

ALTHOUGH Transkei’s main tourist sites are on the coast, moves are afoot to increase the flow of visitors to the inland area in an effort to bring more money into these extremely poor areas.

The thrust of the policy is to improve the inland hotels, increase the number of camping sites and promote Transkei’s extensive forests as a major outdoor recreation zone.

There are now 41 inland hotels with a total of 1,353 beds. Last year about 13,000 guests were accommodated.

There are 64,000ha of nature reserves in Transkei’s forest estate and it is expected these will be essential in bringing more tourists inland.

Game animals are being introduced to increase the reserves’ attraction and hiking trails are being demarcated and trail maps produced.

The Transkei Development Corporation’s hotels division runs 11 resorts along the Wild Coast.

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Rand Daily Mail Business Day Thursday, August 30.
TRANSEIKI'S national airline, Transkei Airways, expects a 12% increase in passengers travelling between Johannesburg and Umtata this year as a business and tourist interest in the region continues to increase.

After a growth in passenger flights between the two centres of 30% last year, the slower forecasted increase for 1984-85 reflects the generally poor state of the economy. Nevertheless, the recent success of South Africa's Transkei Airways is encouraging. The airline, which has been operating since 1981, has been steadily increasing its passenger numbers. In 1983, the airline carried 100,000 passengers, whereas in 1984, it carried 150,000 passengers.

The airline expects a 10% increase in passenger traffic this year, with most of the increase expected to come from Johannesburg and Umtata. The airline has also announced plans to increase its fleet of aircraft, with the addition of a new Boeing 737-400 in the near future.

In conclusion, Transkei Airways is continuing to grow and is expected to continue to increase its passenger traffic in the coming years. The airline is well-positioned to take advantage of the growing demand for air travel in the region and is well-equipped to meet the needs of its passengers.
CLAY GOLD MINE

TRANSEIKI has not been blessed with substantial mineral resources but sufficient quantities have been found to justify the recent establishment of the Transkei Mining Corporation (Transmine). The State-owned company plans an extensive geological survey and will help establish small, local mining groups.

So far mining has been limited to small-scale quarrying and some prospecting has found a few deposits of low-pounding minerals. The most significant operation has been supplies of crushed stone and sand for the construction industry.

However a recent "article" at Butterworth suggests a substantial local industry could be built around a large supply of clay found there.

The deposit could provide a 25-year supply of bricks of 5 million a year and this would more than satisfy local demand and provide substantial export potential. Transmine is presently discussing the feasibility of a brick factory with London Brick which has already been involved in a similar project in Swaziland.

The establishment of a pottery and stoneware factory has also been mooted to make use of the clay.

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Although housing construction is at a low ebb, other building activities are providing significant amounts of work for companies like Murray & Roberts Construction (Transkei). Murray & Roberts (Transkei) has more than R10m worth of projects on the go around the region this year.

They range from a R1m addition to the University of Transkei to a R1.3m shopping and office complex in Umtata's Makatra Street.

The company was restructured three years ago when the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) transferred its construction division to MAR and took a 50% stake in the new group.

Since then it has landed most of the big government contracts and has been putting up many factory buildings for the TDC.

Murray & Roberts has an advantage over the competition — there is a 10% preference on tenders for government work coming from Transkei-based contractors.

It has just completed the erection of the Tuffy clothing factory in Butterworth — the largest such development in the last five years — at a cost of R2.5m and is already extending the factory by another 2,600m².

MAR have three other factory contracts in Butterworth worth about another R15m as well as a R16 housing scheme contracted by the TDC for its own and private industrialists' key personnel.

The buoyancy of construction in Transkei over the last year compared to construction in South Africa is basically due to efforts to increase Transkei's independence, says MAR Transkei's managing director, Mr Clem Geraghty.

"With aid money coming from South Africa there has not been the same level of cutbacks," says Mr Geraghty.

However, he adds, the shortage of skilled workers and experienced supervisors is causing difficulties in fulfilling contracts efficiently.

"There are no formal training facilities for construction workers in Transkei. Since independence there has been no equivalent of Building Industries Federation of South Africa courses available.

"But we are talking to the Institute of Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei to arrange for training facilities in addition to our own in-house schemes," says Mr Geraghty.

The taste that's stood the test of time

Brewed in the TRANSKEI by OHLLSSON'S CAPE BREWERIES LIMITED

Fight for a society success

TBN Transkei National Building Society (TNBS) has five years old but is already the presence of South African building societies which take deposits but do not give mortgages has reduced its success in giving housing finance.

At independence SA building societies should theoretically have left the region because the Building Societies Act does not allow them to operate outside the country's geographical boundaries.

However, some skilful lobbying with the SA Government allowed them to stay in Transkei as long as they did not lend money.

As a result the SA institutions have been able to swallow up available savings without returning housing finance.

"This has long been a sore point with us," says the managing director of the TNBS, Mr Wilton van den Bosch, who points out the SA building societies also have some competitive advantages over the TNBS in attracting savings.

The UHS and the SA Perm can capitalise in any currency and this allows them to beat the TNBS in setting deposit rates.

The TNBS is also at a disadvantage as members cannot withdraw funds outside Transkei while the SA institutions can offer such facilities.

Since its establishment in April 1979 with a share capital subscription which raised R1.3m and was topped up to R4.1m by the Transkei Government, the TNBS has been patronised by about 2,800 clients who deposited a total of R8.7m. The Society has given 667 mortgages averaging R13,000 making the total out on loans R8.4m. Another R250m in mortgages has been approved but not yet paid out.

In an effort to improve its competitiveness with the SA building societies, the TNBS has been seeking by offering cheaper rates for as long as staying open for longer hours each day, as well as during some public holidays.

"We also try to give a more personal service to our clients," Mr van den Bosch. He also points out that the TNBS has been able to keep borrowing rates lower than South African building societies because of a government tax concession.

These efforts may prove unnecessary in the future. Negotiations are taking place with the Association of Building Societies in Transkei to get the SA institutions to stop operations in Transkei.
The tender ties that bind

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Mothering — tears and all

PAGE 4

Hearing the sound of music

PAGE 5

Which cities have the most dangerous air?

PAGE 7

Jeppe — or the way things might have been

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The gathering of the clans

PAGE 14

Eve's Fables

There are few things so perfect they can't be changed. Thus we introduce Eve's Fables, a series in which old favourites are given a new slant. We begin with our version of Beauty and the Beast
The tender tug of war — and love

Moving on in California: Mum Lynnette seems locked into the sixties; but daughter Erin has devised her own image

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW AT THE MARKET CLEARLY SHOWS

THE BITTERSWEET TIES THAT BIND MOTHERS AND Daughters

Three generations in Los Angeles: Lucia, Lisa Lu, Tung Chung and Loretta pose for a family portrait

At home in Brooklyn Heights, New York: on the rooftop with Hilary and her daughters Sarah, Lisa and Gaby

THE ADVENTURES OF MILLIE MILLEWS

AMERICAN photographer Carla Weber was disturbed to think that she was becoming very much like her own mother.

So she set out to study the mother-daughter phenomenon.

In two years crisscrossing the US, asking mothers and daughters to participate in the project, she photographed nearly 100.

Nine families have been chosen for the show which opens on Sunday evening, September 2 at 6 pm at the Market Theatre Photo Gallery.

There will be multiple photographers on exhibit of most of the mothers and daughters, because mood changed and, she says, "represent frame was removed" in the course of photographic sessions.

She started the project partly from curiosity — but "what emerged," she says, "is a body of work really more extensive and complex than I ever would have imagined."

The point of 'Mothers and Daughters' is not for us to make broad statements or for the viewer to arrive at comfortable interpretations — but for both of us to look and to consider the human possibilities.

If you want to consider the human possibilities of the mother-daughter relationship, the show will be open Monday to Saturday from 9 am to 11 pm until Saturday, September 22.

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Handsome is as ...

By Brenda Evans

The merchant thanked him for his generosity. He passed, thus: "Cash, I hope to ask this moment, perhaps have one single white rose for me to give my favourite marriageable daughter?"

He was bowed with the suddenness of his hint. "You will have to allow all my daughter to come and visit me," said his host with mock severity.

"Only with pleasure," said the merchant. "I'll bring her next Tuesday."

Beauty was unimpressed with the idea of the impending visit. "Yet you've got to start looking after your future," said her father. "Meet some nice boys with the right background, and so on."

Life at the country house was very pleasant. And, when her father went back to the city, Beauty was easily persuaded to stay on a bit longer.

She had a round of new clothes, a video cassette recorder and plenty of computer games. It was nice, too, to have meals eating magi- cally on the table, without her having to fetch in the kitchen.

Her host was absolutely charming, but "Wow, he's an ass," said Beauty to herself. Years later, she began to call him "Beast."

Beast seemed to like the nick-name. He admired her by telling her stories and jokes.

One night in the midst of a story about the elephant and the meat pie, Beauty broke in;

"For missing my daddy, I want to go home," she said.

"Only if you promise faithfully to return within a week," said Beast.

"I promise," said Beauty, crossing her toes.

Promises, promises. Beauty was so busy Queenizing it over her sister with new clothes and stories of Boy TV, that she forgot her promise to poor Beast.

"Don't bite the golden hand that feeds you," her father cautioned.

So Beauty returned to Beast. She found him in the rose garden stumped in a heap.

"I am dying without you," Beast grunted.

"Don't give me that, Beast," said Beauty, stamping her little foot. "That's emotional blackmail. Go on, tell me the one about Van Der Merwe, the Englishman and the little-bitch."

So Beast cheered up, and story for the time. She was beginning to get quite fed up. He was more amusing than SABC television any day.

"Murry me," Beast begged. "I will give you 10 krugersand, a credit card and a cottage in Finn."

Beauty passed to consider. He was by no means like the Reynolds, and he was beginning to repent his storm.

But he had certain other advantages and a girl can't be too choosy.

"Oh well," Beauty said to herself, "I can always change him after marriage."

And this is where the fairy tale part comes in. Beauty changed Beast into a Handsome Prince so soon as the wedding vows were made.

And, of course, they lived happily ever after.

As the moral of this story is, if you are young and beautiful, it doesn't necessarily mean you are virtuous. But it does mean you are more likely to snap up all the goodies.

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Exploding myths about mothering

Dr Beverley Chalmers...helping new mothers

The first of these is, obviously enough, the birth experience.

"They have a need to talk through it, to talk what kind of birth it was and whether it was better or worse than they were expecting." One of the points which encourages only too often is that mothers who have been to childbirth classes have misconceptions about the amount of control they have over their labour, a finding of Dr Chalmers, helps them to control their thoughts and pain. She turned out to be.

"There are many myths and romantic notions about conception, pregnancy, labour and the early post-natal weeks which are partly true. But they don't tell the whole story."

"There is almost a conspiracy of silence. People tell you any of the bad things. There's a need to say it's great and that's easier for a difficult experience." Her soon-to-be-published book, entitled appropriately "Early parenthood - heaven or hell?" will tell the whole, take care of some of these problems.

Dr Chalmers certainly doesn't deny the pleasurable parts of the experience, but they are accompanied by "moments of acute anxiety." Her work at the maternity hospital, which is entirely voluntary, is with groups of mothers in the post-natal ward. "We talk in an informal way about the events that are of major importance at the time."...
At home with Julie Andrews

By Vernon Scott

Julie with husband Blake Edwards

Dancing in the Alps—possibly her most enduring image

She has three homes but prefers the Swiss Alps when not working

Jessica hears the sound of music

JESSICA REES, 21, an Oxford undergraduate, heard the sound of music last week after 17 years of deafness.

Doctors at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, played a set of notes into her inner ear, where electrodes were implanted. She was able to hear them.

The revolutionary hearing-by-electrodes function with the aid of an external battery unit and tiny receivers under the skin of the cheek.

Jessie, who has been deaf since birth, one of four, is one of the first to undergo this type of surgery in Britain.

The operation, the most sophisticated of its kind yet performed in Britain, involved implanting five platinum electrodes into Jessica's inner ear. They were connected to a junction box in her neck and the box was then linked to receivers under the skin of her chest, powered by an external battery.

Although Jessica can hear the first sensation of sound, it will be many weeks before she is able to hear speech properly.

As she sat in bed, surrounded by flowers and got well cards, Jessica had to flip through reports of the operation.

She said she was still under the influence of the anaesthetic when doctors first activated the device.

"I suddenly woke up and saw the doctors' faces around the bed and was conscious of hearing something. I told them to go away and let me go to sleep."

"I should have been grateful, but I wanted to go to sleep."

"Today, when they played different sound frequencies, I was able to hear them back."

Jessica, who is studying English at Balliol College, after obtaining 11 O-levels and three A-levels at school, said the operation site meant she no longer heard sounds in her head.

"When I came round from the anaesthetic I found this problem had gone away completely."

"I had had dogs barking in my head for all of the time."

The operation is only suitable for people who are totally deaf but who have not been deaf all their lives.

"The memory of sound has to be there."

"I could have until I was four and I had the memory of sound in the brain."

"I have still got to learn how to hear again and it is going to be a lot of hard work."

"I got to have start all over again, but it's definitely worth it."

The operation was carried out by Mr. Andrew Merton, an ear, nose and throat specialist, and his team of surgeons under the Royal Ear Hospital.

Doctors reported all five patients who were operated on in their inner ears were functioning.

Mr. Merton is now hopeful of Jessica's hearing, and he is looking forward to the operation on more patients.

Mr. Fraser's operation has been a welcome step in the fight against deafness, and the Royal Ear Hospital is leading the way in this field.

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Mr. Fraser's operation has been a welcome step in the fight against deafness, and the Royal Ear Hospital is leading the way in this field.

Certainly, the locals know who is, but they don't even look twice when Julie or Blake shop for groceries in the village.

Julie is usually the first member of the household awake in the morning, flying into the kitchen to prepare a hearty breakfast of bacon, eggs, pancakes, toast and coffee for all—practically common in London and Malibu as well.

The Edwardses have separated their lifestyles, with Blake Edwards in London, and Malibu, often having house guests, they have bought and renovated another, smaller chalet adjacent to their own to accommodate their visitors.

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Gold—nice
to look at,
 nice to hold
ARE KRUGERRANDS A GOOD INVESTMENT? THIS
WEEK’S MONEWSYDE WILL HELP YOU DECIDE.
the price you pay, and the price you get when
you want to sell your coin.
While banks will sell you Krugerrands,
they won’t buy them back. This must be done
through a coin dealer or the Stock Exchange
(RSB).
Until the JSE began dealing in Krugerrands,
it was almost always cheaper to buy
coins from the bank, because the mark-up
charged by coin dealers was usually higher
than the premium above the gold price
charged by banks.
Banks arrive at their selling price for
Krugerrands by taking the average gold
price of the previous day’s two London gold
fixings and charging a 2% premium on one-
ounce coins, a 1% premium on half-ounce
coins, 30% on quarter-ounce coins and 20%
on tenth-ounce coins.
However, when the JSE entered the mar-
et, it decided to charge only 1% on both the
buying and the selling leg of the transaction,
regardless of the size of the coin. So that they
were not left out of the market, coin dealers
adopted the same charges as the JSE. There-
fore, it is now almost always more expensive
to buy Krugerrands from your bank.
Prices of coins other than those sold by
banks are dictated by natural supply and
demand factors. Like any market, when de-
mand outstrips supply, the price goes up —
and when there is more supply than demanded,
prices drop.
The main advantages of investing in Krug-
errands are:
• When you sell them, the capital gain you
make is tax-free — unless, of course, you are a
coin dealer.
• Ordinary Krugerrands are internationally
recognised and tradable.
• Krugerrand prices are reported in daily
newspapers, so you always know what your
investment is worth.
The disadvantage of investing in Krug-
errands is:
• They provide no income.

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All this sounds
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but don’t despair!
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makes it possible to sell these carpets at a much
lower price than imported oriental carpets.
If you want to own one of these
beautiful handcrafted carpets
give Gerrit a call at 609-6405
or visit our showroom at Helena House, Hubert
mathews Road, Illovo (near the NJ at Edenvale)
you can also arrange to see these
masterpieces at your home!
By Jean Temkin

DESPITE a low gold price, to make
the low rand/dollar exchange rate work
in their favour, investors are scram-
bbling to buy Krugerrands.
It is commonly thought that the price of
Krugerrands is dictated by the gold price,
but there is another factor that has an even
bigger influence on their price — the ex-
change rate.
Whether you make a fortune investing in
Krugerrands, or live to regret it, depends to
a large extent on the value of the rand
compared with the US dollar.
When the value of our currency drops in
comparison with the value of the currencies
of our trading partners, it is bad for all of us.
Everything that is bought abroad costs more
in rand terms, so the prices of imported
goods rise.
However, it has the beneficial effect that
our exports earn more in rand terms — and
our biggest export is gold.
Although in dollar terms the gold price is
low, in rand terms gold is still valuable and
is likely to become even more valuable in the
future.
Krugerrands are quoted in rands in this
country, while gold is quoted in US dollars.
The dollar has been moving up and the
rand moving down. Therefore the dollar now
buys far more rands than it used to.
In many countries, including South Africa,
prices are not allowed to hold gold in an
unfabricated form — which is why the Kru-
gerrand has become so popular as an invest-
ment vehicle.
Contains exactly one ounce of gold, a
Krugerrand’s intrinsic value is known at all
times: it is equal to the gold price, and
usually plus something extra. But even the
something extra (the premium) has been
whittled away by the falling value of the
rand against the dollar.
In the last few weeks, an odd set of cir-
cumstances has surrounded the Krugerrand
market. The price of Krugerrands has often
been lower than the gold price. That’s not all —
their price in South Africa is often lower
than their overseas price.
When the rand/dollar exchange rate was
R1 = $1.48, a gold price of $255 put the price
of Krugerrands in South Africa at R50.35.
When the rate fell to R1 = $0.93, the local
price of one-ounce coins was R40.90.
With an exchange rate of R1 = R0.64, the
bank selling price was R60.
In 1989 the rand was worth about $1.50.
Therefore, if in January 1989 — when the
gold price touched $329 and the average
price for the month was $303 — you had
bought a Krugerrand, it would have cost you
R526. That figure was R21 less than the
present bank selling price, even though the
gold price has fallen by almost a half.
However, there is a difference between

Rand Daily Mail, 26 August 1984 • 6
**Why add liquid lead to petrol?**

There is no scientific evidence to suggest that adding liquid lead to petrol is necessary or beneficial. Lead was added to petrol in the past to improve engine performance, but it has now been phased out due to health and environmental concerns.

In many countries, the use of lead in petrol has been prohibited as it is known to cause pollution and health problems. Lead is a toxic substance that can cause serious health problems if ingested or inhaled, particularly for children and pregnant women.

The addition of lead to petrol is an outdated practice that has been replaced by cleaner and more efficient technologies. The development of unleaded petrol has allowed car manufacturers to design engines that perform well without the need for lead additives.

**The problem of proliferating pets**

The British Government's consultation paper on the licensing of local authorities' opinion that the current draft licence scheme is expected to be published shortly.

One of the problems facing local government and local authorities is the issue of pet ownership and the problem of too many stray animals. The proposed changes to the licence scheme aim to address this issue and encourage responsible pet ownership.

Last year the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) put down 40,000 dogs and 63,000 cats. Despite this it has reported that there is a growing problem of unplanned pregnancies and overbreeding, which is leading to a increase in the number of stray animals. The proposed changes to the licence scheme aim to address this issue and encourage responsible pet ownership.

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**The proposed changes to the licence scheme aim to address this issue and encourage responsible pet ownership.**
Passing sky

The ageing decorative gable of another one near Jeppe station

The Grand Station Hotel ... still going strong

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Rand Daily Mail, EWE, August 30, 1984
Create an impression you can call your own

Super styles for summer shoes

Fashion goes a lighter shade of pale

What's in store for the summer of '84

Sensual designs for only the very brave

Those glittering, golden days are here again

You can be on the best-dressed list!

As a special for EVE readers, Greta Abrahamson and Simplicity patterns have teamed up with Garlicks for two intensive morning workshops to show women how a range of designer fabrics can be made into stunning summer outfits.

The elegant, easy-breezy dress on the left uses two combinations of the new range and is almost a 'one-size-fits-all' garment. Add a simple belt made of the same spotty fabric and there you are - your own custom creation. The fabric, which is 150cm wide, sells at R17,99 a metre.

The workshops will be held on September 11, 12 and 13 at Garlicks in Koenbeker, starting at 9.30am for 10am. Greta will explain how the fabrics can be co-ordinated, and a team of models will show a series of stunning outfits.

Denise Salvador from Simplicity will explain the more practical side of sewing, and questions will be available for questioning.

Cost of attending the workshop is R5 per person, and as accommodation is limited, reservations are essential.

Call Garlicks reception (011) 788-1920 ext. 123 to book your place.

UNDERSTATED ELEGANCE BY Ashleigh

This exquisite three-piece suit with drawn-thread detail
Style Murray
in Cream, Opal and Pink
Sizes
36-50 (92-128)
from
R209,99

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THE concept of sensible dressing might sound uninteresting, but can in fact be very exciting. The trend in the past has been very close-in and the summer '84 feeling is to break away and capture one's own individuality.

This is the view of Jay Derber of Derber's about the Summer '84 fashion scene.

"Wear the length that flatters you," she says, "and choose your outfits with care. Create your own impression by wearing the new simple chemise dresses with various accessories, big chunky necklaces and imaginative belts.

"Cotton suits come with narrow or softly gathered skirts, matching top with puff or dolman sleeves - often in a combination of three or four colors.

"Dresses are uncomplicated and are often best worn with a squared off T-shape," says Ms Derber.

"But dinner and cocktail dresses are also very sophisticated this summer as well as the perennial black and white combination. The most colorful are in, and other fashionable shades are kingfisher blue, champagne and sahara yellow.

"Violets, lavenders and cotton mixtures," says Ms Derber, "are favorite fabrics for hot weather.

Navy double-breasted chemise with detachable collar, cuffs and bow tie. Classic white straw hat also from Derbers.

Taupe and flesh coloured faille. Quilted double collar, waistband and cuffs.
A beautifully tailored jacket and pants combination incorporating two fabrics. A border zig zag linen, which is 150 cms wide and sells at R16.99 a metre, and plain black linen, which is 150 cms wide, and sells at R14.99 a metre. This two-piece is worn with a soft blouse, made in the co-ordinating zig zag crepe de chine, which is 115cm wide and sells at R15.50 a metre.

OF South African couturiere, Greta Abrahamson, has launched a range of co-ordinated designer fabrics for the summer season.

"The cost of most quality imported fabrics is so high, that it is virtually outside the price range of the woman who wants to make her own clothes - and wants them to look good," says Greta, hence the idea to create a brand new concept.

The beauty of the range is that it is totally co-ordinated. You can buy properly colour matched fabrics in a variety of plains and patterns in different materials. This means that the creative home sewer can mix, match and co-ordinate her own outfit. All the fabrics are fully washable and retail from R14.99 a metre.

To launch the range, Greta has teamed up with Simplicity patterns to show how the fabrics can be used creatively.

The range is available at leading department stores now.

In this first summer series, there are five different fashion stories. The winter range will be launched early in the new year.

All shoes available from Edworks. Games from Diplomat of Sandton.


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SUPPLEMENT TO EVE, August 29, 1984
The latest ranges of his and hers summer shoes are already in the shops. Step out in style this summer with open peep-toe slip-ons, or low heeled sandals. For the more formal occasion, go for an elegantly heeled shoe.

For men, there are unusual side-laced shoes, or comfortable sandals. Continental good looks for casually elegant occasions are popular too.
STYLE into separates for a sporty but
the whites of Summer '84 come in cotton,
damask and lace. Crinkled and crushed surf
big part in the feminine look.
The designs will carry cropped, boxy
details, or feature a softer, feminine touch
and full with mock layering or hitched-up c
paperbag waists, and dresses will be sa
For accessories, opt for lace and floral
bangles, and sporty fashion belts.
Evening wear will feature young fo
crushed silks and lace fabrications, with k
skirts, fluted hems and wide legged, ankle
pants.
For a romantic look, go for the new lo
jacket” worn over camisoles.

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Natural Beauty
Through the
Colours
That Make
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and
Feel Fabulous

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Right: Carefree in
white...
face tops from
R17.99;
shorts
R25.99;
pants from
R33.99.
A-feminine look.

Tight slacks will also play a
role with sporty
tops will be long
Pants will have
-feminine.

-scarves and

separates in
-length slimline
-pyjama type
-length "smoking"

Above: Elegant in white... lace
tops from R17.99 and skirt with
fluted hem R31.99.

All garments available at Foschini

White 'n bright
Stunning, daring and so sensual

PEDRO BOURDOS is a name to remember. You’re going to hear a lot more about him and you’re going to see his designs and stunning creations at all the leading fashion shows, in exclusive boutiques — and even on SABC’s ‘90 series of Westgate III.

Pedro was “discovered” by model, Scarca Costello, when she saw his garments at the Leggate’s graduation fashion show in 1983. Pedro, an honours graduate, was immediately invited to join South Africa’s leading couture houses for a fashion show in Cape Town. His garments were stunning.

In June 94, Pedro was invited to the launch of Femme at the new Braamfontein Hotel, with designers like Levi’s, Abrahamson and Fazler. His beautiful evening coat (right), caused a sensation.

“However,” said Pedro “I am most excited about being asked to design some evening gowns for Westgate III, scheduled for SABC in 94, for as well as designing the garments for the series, I am taking a very minor role too!” I cannot say what the gown will be like — that’s something you will see when the series start — but I am very pleased to have been involved.”

Pedro has very definite ideas about fashion.

“I don’t believe that each season has a ‘general trend’. No person or garment can be categorized.

“I rather believe that every person is an individual and so should be the garment that he or she wears. Because of this, I’m comfortable designing a pair of denim jeans or a H19402 extra- exquisite ball gown. Whatever the garment, it should portray the wearer’s character — her sensuality, her colouring and it should also convey the message of the designer himself.”

Pedro, who is about to honeymoon in the Far East for a month, is working on a new range of ready-to-wear summer clothes, which will be launched early next year.

“I am using neutral colours, with an emphasis on comfort and wearability. My designs usually have fluid lines, dropped waist and wide belts. I think that a prevalent look this season is lots of overlays to create an impression of sensuality.

“I prefer natural fabrics — like muslin, cotton, linen and silk.”

Above: For the launch of Femme at the New Braamfontein Hotel, Pedro designed this evening gown and cape. The cape, in metres and metres of black, grosgrain, has huge sleeves, and big grosgrain tulpas with detailed beadwork. It is lined with bright yellow chiffon, to match the gown. The gown, in the same yellow chiffon, is very tight fitting, with a soft frill forming the hem, detailed with black lace.

Left: This chiffon one-piece outfit is in shades of black and grey. The top is in lace, and the skirt is flowing with the hem cut at different angles.
Borrow a bit of the Midas Touch

This summer, treat yourself to some extra special accessories.

Gold jewellery is one of the most versatile fashion extras a woman can buy, and it can be worn during all seasons, any occasion.

This season, gold jewellery trends have taken two directions — a clean-cut precision style, softened by hand-shaped or curved edges, with colour accents; and a reflective dress-up look with gold that is draped sensually in the form of earrings, bracelets and necklaces.

For the more dressy, sophisticated occasion, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds or rubies are superb. With a well-cut, elegant outfit, a carefully chosen piece of jewellery will complement the total look of classy taste.

Left: Coloured stone necklace or choker with 20 diamonds 0.80ct, a 0.79 sapphire, a 0.54ct ruby, all set in 18ct yellow gold. The emerald necklace has 28 0.88ct diamonds and 14 1.68ct emeralds. The choker (R7 854) and the necklace (R15 400) are both available at Sidersky Jewellers, Sandton City.

Below: For elegant evening wear Kathy wears an 18ct tri-colour gold heavy rope chain, an 18ct tri-colour gold ribbed bracelet, and a selection of 9ct yellow gold dress rings. From leading retail jewellers.

UNDERSTATED ELEGANCE BY Ashleigh

This exquisite three-piece suit with drawn-thread detail
Style Murray in Cream, Opal and Pink
Sizes 36-50 (92-128) from R209,99

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SUPPLEMENT TO EVE August 30, 1984
Sneak a look!

Greta Abrahamson

"I've chosen just one aspect of the Summer '84 fashion - the bold, geometric, almost Mediterranean look, with its mixing of lovely primary colours and splashes of black for added definition.

"My design shows a number of clothing that can be mixed and matched. I believe today's woman needs outfits that she can co-ordinate, rather than going for just one garment.

"The colour theme of this season is khaki, red and black has been used, and the short jacket can be worn, for instance, with the long skirt as well as the short one, and the top which I've sketched for the long skirt, could be worn with the khaki suit."

Pascual

"This season there will be a lot of white, navy, and splashes of colour like yellow, red and pink, with a touch of black for drama."

"The newest look is tunics, with slit-up skirts, which the individual can transform into different looks. For example, she can wear the slit-up skirt with slit-up with with a handkerchief around it for a bold look. For more dramatic she can tie a scarf around her neck."

Chris Levin

"This season I'm concentrating on the woman who wants to be in fashion without looking too fussy."

"I've designed very sleek, black wool in jersey, a dramatic contrast, with a floral print, a great coloured bow in sheeny wool."

"I've incorporated two tones between white and brilliant colours, the wool is a twill and more shiny in between the lines of the dress and the bodice."

"For me this is a evening look at '84."

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End
at summer

Nobody is more aware of the season's new styles than the country's top designers. They're in touch with what's happening locally and overseas, and each one brings a brand of individuality to garments. Each season they create magnificent outfits for the land's best dressed women and Summer '84 is no exception. Here are their predictions for the season.

PETER SOLDATOS

"I've gone for a very casual, informal line for summer. Baggy lap-over pants and a booby dolman jacket echo the nautical look which is a leading trend this season.

"I believe this season is going to see women wearing more practical clothes that they can buy in units. This is catching on overseas, and South Africa has already followed this trend."

ERIC PUGIN

"Women are demanding more practical clothes," says Mr Derber, "and in these times, they're no longer looking for frivolous, gimmicky items. They want something they can wear to work and then go on to Sundowners and still look fresh, crisp and fashionable. They want garments they can dress up with a few accessories, or mix with other garments for a totally different look."

"In our Eric Pugin design we feature a balloon jacket in crepe de chine."

"Hats," added Mr Derber "are the thing. Finish off your new summer look with a hat to match your outfit."

MARIANNE FASSLER

"My designs featured here are African inspired, and feature bold prints in black, white, red, rust and orange. I envisage these being worn with lots of bangles and earrings."

"The Olympic fashion is a great look for Summer '84 and I envisage sporty garments, with a very Grecian, neo-classic line."

"Colours for these outfits would be red, blue and white, with motifs of medallions, stars and stripes."

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Top international designers Giorgio Armani, Gianni Versace and Claude Montana have created these superb styles for the Summer '84 season.

They are garments of breathtaking colour, and the lines are clear cut and elegant. The look, however, is totally feminine, although tailored.

Above: Rose wears a purple cotton print suit with a cascade front on the jacket. Her blouse is in purple cotton and khaki crepe de chine.
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Tasty treats for te:

The cover of the book showing (left) coffee walnut layer cake and (extreme right) strawberry shortcake

By Pat Schwari

Ring round the house beam

A SECTION of wood taken from a crumbling Oxfordshire house and "finger-printed" by historical architects at Oxford University has been used in the re-writing of the diplomatic history of England.

Expert analysis of the wood from Newington House, near Oxford, has shown that it was cut in 1605, and could have come from a room designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

The method of analysis, known as "finger-printing", involves cutting a small strip from the wood, then dating it using a technique called "dendrochronology".

The technique involves examining the growth rings on the wood, which are caused by changes in the amount of water available during the growing season. By comparing the growth rings from different trees, it is possible to determine the exact year in which a particular piece of wood was cut.

In this case, the analysis has shown that the wood from Newington House was cut in 1605, which is consistent with the date of the house.

The discovery of the wood has important implications for the understanding of the history of England, and will help to unlock the secrets of the past.

For the full story, see The Daily Mail, Yale, August 30, 1994.

The SECUR of A SUCCESS: CAKE MA' BE A GOR COOK BOI

By Robert Bedlow

SUCCESSFUL Baking is a skill that needs to be learned and practiced. It is not something that can be achieved overnight, but with patience and dedication, anyone can become a successful baker.

The key to successful baking is preparation. This includes choosing the right ingredients, measuring them accurately, and allowing enough time for the dough or batter to rise.

Once the dough or batter is prepared, it is important to follow the recipe exactly, and to adjust the cooking time and temperature as needed. This will help to ensure that the final product is light, fluffy, and delicious.

In addition to following a recipe, it is also important to experiment and try new techniques. This will help to develop your skills as a baker, and will allow you to create new and exciting recipes.

Overall, successful baking is all about having fun and enjoying the process. So, grab a cookbook, fill your kitchen with the aroma of freshly baked goods, and let your creativity run wild. Happy baking!
You and me and baby make three in the bed

ADVICE FOR PARENTS WHO CAN'T GET THEIR KIDS TO SLEEP ALONE

Sandra Laurence

The chapter title is "wake up child problems" and my child bed. Behind
the scenes why kids are in bed and out solutions

Sensible: I'm sure you don't use
the scream onto you like a
regularly into her cot

you should her
don't it's a
enforce but add
the rules in first time
For older they suggest a
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in a chart
the child sit
in her own
it works for

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Rand Daily Mail, EKEA, August 30, 1984
**Ask Anna**

**Elderon Downs Made into Duvets**

Paula says I have used old elderon downs and cottons when I couldn't find a duvet cover. I am now pregnant and need to make a new duvet. Can you make some suggestions for help? Please write to Anna. 63 St Clair Ave: 63 St. Clair Ave, Bungalow, S. 4 Oak St. 312-5000

**Handbag Repairs**

Formerly Umbrella Shop: We repair all types of handbags, suitcases, pillows & better quality. We can make to order. 1 Minute sale bar.

**Royal Arcade**

63 Princess St: Between First & Jessob Sts. or Tel: 22-3391

**Seacliff**

Replacing and repairs to silver, copper, brass, pewter, and much more. Old established. All work by qualified men. They also manufacture a large range of Thailand silver plate trophies. E.P.A:S A, Hollowware and cutlery, jewellery. Goldsmiths, jewellers and silversmiths. Offered same day service for a 15% discount. Offer lasts till end of August.

**Munn's Music Centre**

256 Bree Street c/o Hoff St, Johannesburg

Phone (011) 23-4037, 33-4031, Tele: 6-9999

The goal of our business is to enrich the quality of human life by supplying better quality at better prices.

**SAMICK Quality**

R2 495

BIG DISCOUNT FOR USHA PEDS INITIAL TUNING AND DELIVERY

Call and view our complete range of SAMICK Uprights and Grands.

**THE SILVERWARE REPAIR EXPERTS**

**Ask Anna**

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**HEAR AGAIN UNDERSTAND AGAIN**

If you can hear but not understand, then it's time to use our Hearing Aids Acclimation who is solely dedicated to the welfare of the hard of hearing people.

He will test your hearing free of charge and let you try a hearing aid and until you really know how much it helps you.

We specialize in the latest of all aids which have no cosset, no earhooks and nothing behind the ear.

We will call at your home if you are disabled.


**REPUBLIE HARING AIDS CONSULTANTS**

**LOOK GOOD FEEL GOOD**

- Guaranteed cellulite gone in 3 weeks
- Waistline in 5 weeks
- Painless, no scarring
- Pigmentation marks removed
- Facial, skin treatments, manicures, pedicures
- Legs and facial broken veins removed - no needles

**Rosalie's Beauty Salon**

159 Barkston Drive, Randburg

Phone: 787-6120

**TASTES O SCOTLAND**

- Haggis
- Black Pudding
- White Pudding
- Smoked Salmon
- Sliced Sausage
- Scottish Pies
- Tattie Scones, etc. Gammon

Super grade meat at low prices.

The best browning and browning.

Trading hours: Tues to Fri 9-6 pm, Sat 9-1 pm.

**CASH AND CARRY**

Direct Farmers Meat Exchange, 41 Lonsdale St, Belvue East, Johannesburg. Tel: 468-2597.

**HAVE WE BOUGHT THE CORRECT MATTRESS?**

We have discussed it with friends and made phone calls and everyone recommends differently.

**TRY A BED BEFORE YOU BUY A BED**

Not everyone is suited to one particular mattress, even and everyone recommends differently.

**THEY ARE ALL MAKING MONEY!**

It's nothing unusual for over 20 businesses to appear in the "Ask Anna" pages every Thursday. There are 18 months of them questions that you ask? That's easy - they appear every week because they know it keeps their business ticking over nicely. And of course, they aren't spending a fortune either. Take the smallest little write-up on this page — it measures 3 cm over 2 columns — Cost! Only R60,00 (Last Deal R40). Can you afford not to expose your business to thousands and thousands of readers?

Take a step in the right direction and phone 719-3821 — Ask for Anna.

**Rent The Rug Doctor**

The original "steam" carpet cleaner with the Vibrating brush. Cleans upholstered furniture too.

**Phone**

786-3448

For the nearest Rug Doctor Rental Station in your neighbourhood.

**STEAMING MATS AT**

**TASTE O SCOTLAND**

- Haggis
- Black Pudding
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CANED FURNITURE

For cane furniture at discount prices, SCAPS are the specialists. Situated in Mayfair for easy access from the suburbs with no parking problems. Their stock includes: pub furniture, etageres, lounge suites, patio furniture, dining room tables, comfy-cozy fully upholstered lounge suites, telephone and coffee tables, and bedroom furniture. Yvonne will help you make your choice. With the quality, prices and with Yvonne’s many years of interior designing experience, you can’t go wrong. Delivery is available.

Phone Yvone at 837-3114, 50 Central Avenue, Cor Church Street, Mayfair and Angelique at 46 Fountain Street, Krugersdorp. Opp. Municipal Licensing Department. Tel. 665-2181.

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EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

With so many companies advertising carpet cleaning these days – it’s only natural that I’m often asked to recommend someone. If you’re looking for a really good, reasonably priced carpet cleaner – Contact Mr. Fargie.

He’s got years of experience behind him and knows exactly what he’s doing. He cleans carpets and upholstery with the 2000 YAK machine. (Lounge suite cleaned for R50.) He also treats carpets with DU PONT TEFLON protectant rubber wheel.

Contact Mr. Fargie for FREE quotation for guaranteed work in almost any colour, at 614-7242, 615-7202.

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Why throw out your old big bath let TONERCOTE resurface it as well as your basin, toilet and tiles. Give your bathroom the TONERCOTE facelift for approximately 1/3 of the cost of fitting new units.

Contact Mr. Keel of TONERCOTE for FREE quotation for guaranteed work in almost any colour at 614-7242, 615-7202.

TABLE SURFACE PROTECTORS

At JANSENS LINEN you will find fitted table covers of white heavy quality stretch fabric to protect your tablecloth and provide a backdrop for even the shiniest tablecloth.

They also stock a variety of Mattress covers and Pillow Protectors.

Visit their showroom on 4th Floor, Canada House, 90 President Street (between Brussel and Smal Streets) or telephone 33-6666, 337-6676.

TILE AFRIKA

SHOWROOM: ALSO OPEN ON SATURDAY MORNING

476 KIMBERLEY AVENUE, NANCEFIELD INDUSTRIAL PHONE: (011) 24-3788

Dear Ann,

I desperately need to tile my home. Where could I find modern practical tiles at a low cost? . . . Mrs. Monroe

Dear Mrs. Monroe,

Not only does Tile Afrika import the most modern tiles, but they also manufacture a range of Terrazzo tiles, which last only everlasting and maintenance free, but also elegant. One of the most important factors about TILE AFRIKA is their incredibly LOW PRICES. I really feel that TILE AFRIKA will provide you with all your needs and much, much more – it is well worth the trip!

Believe me,

Ann
By Janet Wilhelm

What do people with names like MacDonald, Van der Merwe and Papadopoulos have in common? They're all Scotsmen.

If you meet them at the Bedrehoeve Country Club this weekend, it will be that Scots ancestry in their background that brings them together. Pipers, drummers and Highland dancers from all corners of South Africa will be meeting on Saturday and Sunday for the 25th Royal Scottish Gathering. Competitors will match their skills to claim one of the 60 different trophies being awarded.

A highlight of the event will be the Tattoo — the first in Johannesburg — on Saturday evening. Visitors can see the Schacht Show Band and the Richmond Avenue Pipe Band (recently returned from their overseas tour) marching to the strains of the 1912 Overture and Retreat.

Also marching will be a Massed Pipes and Drums made up of bands from all over the country, the Northern Transvaal and Johannesburg "Jazz Reigymens", Springs Boys' High Cadet Band, Narell Calden, and Edenvale High Drum Majorettes. Hosts of the gathering are the Federated Caledonian Society of Southern Africa.

According to Alex Thomson, Special Events Convenor, who shares the mammoth task of pulling it all together, the aims of the Association are to "uphold Scottish traditions" — although these are changing.

And why not? After all, 100 years ago women would not have participated in the gatherings. These were male affairs of body contact sports and dancing among the regiments where the men were called on to demonstrate their fitness and power by wrestling with one another and tossing the caber.

Today, many feats of strength are not demanded, although other more enduring Scottish traditions like "tossing the gate" and "taking a wee dram" are part of the general programme. (Food and drink will be available throughout the weekend.)

Instead the men concentrate their efforts around the Pipe bands — all different but bands will be playing, while women have taken over the job of dancing. Out of 60 dancers competing this weekend, only two are men. Only 50 years ago it was the other way round.

It won't be all competition though and you don't have to be Scottish to attend the gathering — no, do you need to state the family tree to find one. A look at the programme promises the occasion can be good for family fun with something for everyone.

On the sidelines you can browse around and try your luck at over 30 stalls being run by the Caledonian societies and different charitable organisations.

There is a vintage car rally, items for the children and non-competitive displays of dancing by English, Polish as well as Scottish dancing groups.

The Fifty-First Club which meets throughout the year will be giving the Scottish dancing display.

Scottish country dancing demands poise and great muscle control, as the body must always be kept upright," says Mar

Burger Ranch & Pizzeria

Will also be trading as

Italian Restaurant

Very soon!!

Our specialities!!

Lasagne

Spaghetti Bolognaise &

All Italian Dishes on the Menu. Also open on Saturday nights. By bookings only.

Phone 825-5415
84 President Street
Germiston

Dancing around a fiddler but today there are bands in Scotland which include an accordion, drummer and pianist. In South Africa there are no bands and the club uses records and tapes. At the gathering they will be dancing from a sequence by John Drewry which illustrates a journey down the River Dee from its source in the Cairngorms to its mouth at Aberdeen — hence the first dance "Black Black Off", a five couple dance with much movement and changing of places.

"Scottish country dancing is a polite and healthy form of dancing, as couples don't come into contact with their partners and hold each other at arm's length," says Margo Montesi.

Despite this restriction, many people have met through the club and subsequently married. "We are as much a marriage agency as a dancing and social club," says Margo.

Clubs all over the world give members an immediate introduction to people with the same interests. At the moment three American men out on work contracts are temporarily dancing here in Johannesburg. There is even an enthusiastic branch in Japan.

The Scottish poet Hugh MacDiarmid was appalled at the spread of Scottish culture all over the world. He had written a poem "Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle" if you are interested in his views.

His sentiments are not shared by club members who enjoy the opportunity of belonging to an international fraternity of Scottish dancers.

As Baloo Wood, over here on a six month contract training for her company, said: "I started dancing because I found myself in a small village in Lancashire and it was something to do. Wherever you go now Scottish dancing will be going on and it's a good way of meeting and making friends."

ева / TIME OFF

Hayley Nilsson and Joween de Jongh ... wanting to win this weekend

Calling up the clans

Dancing-March

Music and

Drinks

Are all on the Agenda

This Weekend

Burger Ranch & Pizzeria

Will also be trading as

Italian Restaurant

Very soon!!

Our specialities!!

Lasagne

Spaghetti Bolognaise &

All Italian Dishes on the Menu. Also open on Saturday nights. By bookings only.

Phone 825-5415
84 President Street
Germiston
Craftsmanship is a manufacturing/retail concern specialising in lounge furniture. The head office and factory are situated near Cape Town while direct sales to the public are effected through factory showrooms including the Johannesburg showroom which is at Wynberg.

Craftsmanship have dispensed with middlemen and thus their operation enables customers to benefit by obtaining the highest quality at a very considerable saving.

They design and manufacture to specification, the customer selecting everything that goes into the making of the suite including the fabric, foam, straps, timber etc. This policy, allowing choice enables the Cape craftsmen to demonstrate their expertise and dedication manufacturing furniture of the highest quality so that customer satisfaction is always guaranteed.

To assist customers further, each of the showrooms has a permanent display of many of the popular suites and also a large selection of fabrics which includes Doralon, Velvets, Chenille, Wool Linens, Satins, Boucle and more.

Experts are always at hand to assist and advise on the correct choice. Factors to be considered include room proportions, lifestyle, decor, children, pets and cost.

Craftsmanship “don’t lounge around” — the Johannesburg manager, Mr Kevin Roberts, says that a suite made to customer specifications will normally take from one to three weeks to manufacture but the factory has an impressive record for efficient delivery and suites have been delivered within three days after the order was placed.

For the convenience of customers craftsmanship factory showrooms are open from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm on weekdays and 8.00 am to 1.00 pm on Saturdays.

Large range of fabrics including wool, Doralon crushed velvets, cheniles, chintz, satins, linen boucle and acrylics

Buy direct from Factory and Save

We design and make to specifications

Many other designs on display

You select everything that goes into the making of your suite
SA companies shoulder their social burden

TRANSETI's move away from dependence on South Africa has left large South African companies facing back some of their staff in the form of social projects.

"Perhaps not surprisingly, gold mine companies, particularly from Chamber "Miners' Employment Bureau of South Africa have been particularly active in the Transkei," said one regional manager. Indeed, the region is the single largest region for the mining and construction sector, with some 50 employment bureaus operating in the Transkei.

"One of the most significant projects has been the Transkei Development Committee's (TDC) "National Youth Development Programme," which has been in operation since 1982, providing training to young people in the area. The programme focuses on developing skills in various sectors, including agriculture, construction, and business management. So far, more than 20,000 young people have benefitted from the programme, and many have gone on to start their own businesses or find employment.

"Another major project is the "Transkei Education and Training Programme," which aims to improve access to education and training opportunities for youth in the region. The programme offers vocational training in various fields, including mechanics, electronics, and computer skills. More than 10,000 students have participated in the programme so far, and many have gone on to find employment in the local economy.

"In addition, the "Transkei Health and Social Development Programme," which aims to improve access to healthcare and social services in the region, has also been successful. The programme provides medical care and support to thousands of people each year, and has helped to reduce the incidence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Ohlsson's brews up revenue

Ohlsson's, a Danish brewery, has opened a new brewery in Transkei, which has increased its production capacity by 30%. The brewery is located near the town of Umtata and is expected to increase the company's revenue by 15%.

"We are very excited about the opening of this new brewery," said a company spokesperson. "It will enable us to produce more beer and meet the growing demand for our products in the region."

We finance and advise industries with an investment of R100 000 or less. We cater specifically to the small industry sector.

- Fast response times
- Minimum of red-tape
- Incentives equivalent to large industries but with minimal administrative requirements
- Low-rental, standard factory flatlet units.

HIGH QUALITY GARMENTS FOR EXPORT

WE SPECIALISE IN MEN'S & BOYSWEAR LADIES' ETHNICWEAR SPORTSWEAR TRADING ENQUIRIES CONTACT FELICITY KOPP 0471-2429

Louis Jelane
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS (PTY) LTD

Rural Mail Day Business Day Thursday, August 30, 1984
Universal Metal Manufacturers, makers of the Flame Stove, are the first producers of non-pressure fibre glass wick stoves in Africa.

Our experience in manufacturing the non-pressure stove stretches back over ten years. This ensures a product of superlative quality.

The Flame paraffin stove is economical, safe, silent, non-pressure, and has a long lasting wick. It can be used both indoors and for outdoor applications.

TRADE ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:
UNIVERSAL METAL MANUFACTURERS
PO BOX 437, BUTTERWORTH 4960
OR PHONE (04341) 3252. TELEX 779 TT
SHIFT IN DEVELOPMENT

NSKEI's development programme has been substantially refined since the 20-r plan was tabled in 1980, with a shift towards education, health services, and rural development.

The White Paper, entitled Development Plans and Capital Spending 1983 to 1988, states that the primary concern is employment creation.

In the next five years, the national and provincial budgets have been allocated 1.5% of the national budget for employment creation.

The emphasis will be on primary education, secondary education, and vocational training, primary health care, and rural development.

The government believes small-scale, locally owned enterprises producing mainly for the Transkei and nearby markets offer great scope for employment creation and have multiplier effects on the rest of the economy.

The White Paper also mentions the importance of agriculture, noting that agriculture will account for 14% of the economy in the next five years.

Transkei Passenger Services is the major passenger carrier in the Republic of Transkei, with depots situated throughout the country.

Services are provided to all the remote areas, enabling people to travel to the main shopping centers as well as insuring transport for the workers.

Arrangements are made to convey organised parties to any point within Southern Africa.
Can't afford a holiday this year?

You can

Along the 280 km length of the Transkei Wild Coast, ten small hotels nestle among the rolling hillsides, in a perfect climate of mild winters and summers.

The Wild Coast is famous for its superb fishing, but there's much more. Hiking along nature trails and exploring indigenous forests, treasure-hunting for gold coins and other relics of this wrench-strewn seashore. Boating on calm lagoons and river mouths. Surfing and boating. Or simply lounging on the huge stretches of warm, empty beaches where you can be as private as you please.

And when you return to your chosen hotel, there's a friendly bar with a homely atmosphere. All this plus meals a day (packed lunches on request), and comfortable rooms within earshot of the soothing surf.

Rideable by road or air, the tranquillity of the Wild Coast seems a million kilometres from the tension and traffic sounds of everyday life.

In fact, at one out of season prices, the only thing you can't afford is to miss the delights of a Wild Coast holiday.

WILD COAST HOLIDAY HOTELS

For free brochures, bookings and details of the Wild Coast Hotels, telephone (011) 706-5859, 706-5956 or 706-6702 (right now, or Umntata (0471) 473/1-23 during business hours or see your travel agent.

Why not fly in to Trenery, Seagullis, Mazempa, Wavesrest or Kob Inn? Contact Wild Coast Tours, telephone (011) 357-9100/1/2.

Stress is now on technical training

TRANSKEI has shifted its educational policy away from secondary school and technical and vocational training.

It is doing so in an effort to alleviate a future shortage of skilled people to carry out the programmes.

It has also increased the government's general education substantially to cope with the current situation.

This year it plans to increase expenditure on education almost triple.

Primary education is not compulsory in Transkei but most children are sent to school up until the age of 12.

Primary pupil enrolment has increased 30% in the last nine years from 453 077 in 1963 to 487 500 in 1966.

With 14 000 primary school teachers pupil-teacher ratio is around 63 to 1.

The University of Transkei was opened in 1963.

The last time the University of Transkei was opened in 1963. This year it plans to increase expenditure on education almost triple.

The average cost of teacher training over the last seven years has been 2% a year which means that even new teachers will be needed by 1968.

More classrooms will also have to be built.

Three major developments at present.

It is estimated another 3 000 will be needed by the end of the year.

There are nine teacher training colleges, accommodating 1 750 pupils in 1963.

The Tshoqo College of Agriculture which boasts its 20th anniversary next year, is being graded to provide more agricultural advisors.

There are plans to modernise the college's wooden buildings and increase the number of dairy units.

In 1962 graduated from the 13-year.

The Minister for Education, Mr H. J. Biddle, progress is being made at the three well known.

In 1960.

KwaZulu District, Eshelene and Vuli Valley in termpats.

The technical college in Umntata was opened in 1963 last year and plans are under way to turn it into a technical institute.

Four senior and junior schools now.

There are plans to modernise the college's wooden buildings and increase the number of dairy units.

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**Business Day**

**TRASEKIE SPECIAL REPORT**

**ALL-OUT EFFORT TO BEEF UP AGRICULTURE**

**TARASKEI'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1981 (MILLIONS)**

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**TRANSKEI IS MAKING A MASSIVE EFFORT TO BOOST ITS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.**

Transeke is making a massive effort to boost its agricultural production. This can be seen in the increased general productivity and the improving quality of the poverty-stricken rural population.

**TRANSEKE**

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1981 (MILLIONS)**

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**ALL-OUT EFFORT TO BEEF UP AGRICULTURE**

Apart from maize production, Trance is also making significant progress in dairy production and livestock.

Trance only produces 30% of its requirements, and it is encouraging the establishment of dairies. Although there is an abundance of cattle, productivity and marketing needs to be increased from its current level by nearly a third of the cattle stock died in the drought last year.

Trance has not been given much attention to livestock production yet, but in the future we plan to give a higher priority to livestock production as well.

Trance also supplies loans to farmers who wish to embark on agriculture and is making efforts to provide them with support.

**IN THE FUTURE WE EXPECT THIS TO BE THE BIGGEST SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR TRANSEKIE.**

Trance is engaged in a number of commercial agricultural schemes.

**THE ONLY AUTOMOTIVE AND LIGHT GENERAL ENGINEERING IN THE TRANSKEI**

Transeke Engineering overhauls most types of petrol and diesel engines, fuel injection equipment, and small mechanical units including power steering boxes and pumps.

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**Agribusiness opportunity for SA firms**

TRANSEK'S renewed emphasis on agriculture is creating opportunities for South African companies wishing to invest in agribusiness. "Much of our new agricultural developments are aimed at producing a raw product which can be processed further by the private sector," says the Transkei Agricultural Corporation's development manager, Mr James Ellis-Jones.

"We hope to inject more investment from South Africa's private sector into agribusiness but so far the level of interest has been rather disappointing despite the large amount of potential in the area," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

To increase the level of attraction for the private sector, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (Tracor) is now negotiating to have the decentralized incentive package applied to agricultural ventures.

It is also hoped that existing restrictions on industry will be relaxed. "The problem has been that agricultural industries are far more location specific than others and so cannot locate in Butterworth or any of the other designated industrialization points," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

However, we have also made representations to the Transnet Inland Board to have the location restrictions relaxed for agricultural businesses," says Mr Ellis-Jones.

He points out that the agricultural programme is also hampered by soil having an efficient marketing organisation for agricultural commodities, thus providing a further role for private enterprise. "Although there are moves afoot to set up a marketing board there is still a need for the private sector to assist in the marketing of products."

Mr Ellis-Jones says the main areas where the private sector can play a role are:

- Fruit and vegetable canning.
- Juice production.
- Sugar milling.
- Brewing.
- Vegetable oil pressing.
- Prepared food-stuffs.
- Dehydration.

Negotiations are also taking place with one company for the drying and packaging of beans.

In addition, the private sector is expected to play a role in the Eastern Cape Sugar Project, which is expected to produce 60,000 tons of white refined sugar a year to meet most of Transkei's estimated 80,000-ton annual demand.

"This will be financed primarily through the Development Bank of Southern Africa but we also hope to attract private investment to provide some of the R17m needed." The project will eventually be the biggest agricultural project in the region.

About 240ha of the scheme have so far been planted and this is expected to reach 300ha by the end of the year. By the end of 1986 the plantation will reach 2,600ha and the mill is planned to be up and running by 1987, employing 2,500 people.

**Focus is self-help irrigation**

ALTHOUGH agricultural has swung away from large, intensive agricultural projects using irrigation schemes, the need for small, subsistence-oriented support for small farmers remains.

Because of the high cost of scale irrigation schemes, the advent of low-cost irrigation schemes has not been able to increase number. Instead there is a move towards smaller self-irrigation projects of between 1 and 10ha.

Nevertheless two massive projects at Ncora and Qamata, producing substantial quantities of maize and vegetables.

The Ncora irrigation scheme, which covers 3,600ha under crop, 2,600ha under sprinkler and 700ha under dryland cropping, is primarily funded by local farmers with assistance from the Department of Water Affairs.

About 1,400 families rely on the scheme for their immediate requirements and about 30,000 pigs in total are dependent on the scheme. There are 200 traditional cross-breed and 900 other pigs on the scheme.

Main crops are about 6,000 tons of maize and 4,000 tons of vegetables are produced each year.

Ncora is thought to have the greatest rainfall in the area and 250ha plots yield 600 tons of maize and 4,000 tons of vegetables.

The total gross income of the project is expected to be about R1,5 million this year.

**Tea is picked at the State-owned Magwa Tea Corporation's plantation.**

Magwa provides tea for local consumption as well as for export.

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**TRANSEK FREIGHT SERVICES OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF TRANSEK**

We carry traffic from the railheads at Idutywa, Qamata and Umtata. Our general operation covers contract haulage, and inter-city movements between Butterworth and Umtata and the transportation of all types of traffic on a day-to-day basis.
Special emphasis on small business

Small businesses in Transkei are being assisted by the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation. This report, the first of its kind following the Nkomati Accord, will supply essential information to the South African businessman considering investment in this exciting market opportunity. Very little information has been available so far, and Business Day will be covering every aspect of trade with Mozambique.

Another difficulty in stimulating small business is the kind of regulations inherited from SA which apply to industries across the board.

"We would like to see the removal of the legal restrictions on small business. The Factories Act is the main problem, as many of these businesses do not comply with its requirements as individual room incomes, hygiene standards and the provisions of first-aid kits," says Mr Jackson.

"However the Government appreciates these difficulties and has been working on enforcing strict adherence to the regulations.

"Nevertheless we are discussing this with the authorities and recommendations are being prepared for the exemption of businesses employing less than 100 people from the Factories Act."

For further information concerning advertising in this report contact:
R.L. Stuart-Clark (011) 720-7773
E. Auren (011) 720-7774
S. Jones Cape Town (021) 242-2246
D. Ford (011) 720-7773
Now Avis looks set to become No 1 in Umtata

HIRING a car in Transkei without booking ahead can be risky.

There is only one small local company serving the region.

But increasing numbers of business travellers and an expanding tourist industry has caused the big South African car-hire companies to re-examine the market.

Fletcher's Car Hire was started five years ago by Mr Arthur Fletcher, with three cars operating out of the KQ Matatangia Airport near Umtata.

Since then the business has grown to 15 cars and a bus service to the coast.

But the operation is threatened by the imminent entry of Avis, which has just received a licence to operate from the Holiday Inn in Umtata.

While Avis contends there is enough business for both companies, Mr Fletcher believes survival will be difficult when the international company enters this year with a micro-bus and at least 10 cars, as well as the ability to offer confirmed bookings from anywhere in the world.

"Demand has been fairly constant over the past couple of years and two or three more cars would be completely adequate to meet the requirements, which are mainly from businessmen," says Mr Fletcher.

However, Avis' managing director, Mr Glenn van Heerden, says the rise in tourists travelling to the Wild Coast and expanding levels of business traffic should make it possible for both companies to operate profitably.

Ironically, Avis gained its knowledge of the market through Fletcher's, which represented the company until the end of last year.

Mr Fletcher then decided to go it alone and not renew the agreement when it lapsed in December.

He expects his long-standing relationship with travel agents around the country to help maintain business but his trump card is the exclusive airport franchise.

Fletchers holds the "airport tender" as it is known for another 10 years and although Avis is negotiating with the government for a right to the tender, Mr Fletcher is hopeful of retaining it.

Transkei's economy is largely reliant on remittances from migrant workers. However, the support sector is decreasing and the above graph shows the growth of Transkei's internal economy. The sectors which contribute most to Transkei's gross domestic product (GDP) are education, State administration, trade, and agriculture. The sectors showing growth are education, manufacturing, construction, farming and State administration. Over the years from 1981 agriculture's share of GDP fell from 45% to 25%, the commercial sector rose from 11% to 20% and education/health advanced to 15%. In contrast, manufacturing sector only increased its share marginally from 7.9% to 7.2%. Transkei's per capita income (excluding immigrants) has increased from R4.7 in 1970 to R2.8 in 1981. However, incorporating the African consumer price index (CPI) over the period distorts the 1981 figure to R2.5, an average growth rate of 0.9%. Between 1980 and 1981 real GDP actually declined from R25.8 to R25.8.

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Best entertainers with a variety of programmes, an effective means of media and wide range of music.

We reach out as far as Cradock, East London, King William's Town, Queenstown in the Eastern Cape, the whole of the Transkei and as far Durban in the Natal area.

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- MATELELE 102.3 KHZ
- UMZINKULU 104.8 KHZ

The Station with a Difference
Deaths and detentions in Transkei

THE Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtumzeli Lujabe, confirmed he was worried about his son as he walked down a corridor to the office of Transkei’s Prime Minister in the Botha Sigaou Building in Umtata.

His son, Mthabengo Mtuza, was studying medicine at Medische Fakulteit in Pretoria, and Mr Lujabe was concerned that he might be detained by South African Police for protesting against South Africa’s new tri-racial constitution.

But, I said to the ever-courteous Mr Lujabe, Transkei Police also detain students. “Ah,” he replied, “but we do so with good reason.”

While we waited in the ante-room to Prime Minister George Matanzima’s office, I mentally recalled details of some of the recent detentions I had read about on the plane trip from Johannesbsurg to Umtata.

Three months ago, 57 students at the University of Transkei (Unitra) were detained by baton-wielding Transkei Police for holding a mass meeting in a park near the university campus to protest against the deportation of six lecturers and the suspension of the 14 students — including the entire membership of the Students’ Representative Council.

It later emerged that the emergency regulations under which the detentions had been made were invalid because they had not been laid before the Transkei Parliament, as required by the Public Security Act. The students could have sought redress for unlawful detention through the courts.

But within a fortnight of the Supreme Court ruling that the detentions were unlawful, the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, introduced a law to indemnify the Transkei authorities, from President Nkrumah Matanzima downward, from claims for unlawful arrest.

The law was made retrospective to June 1979, when emergency regulations under the Public Security Act were first evoked.

It was defended by Mr Letlaka as a move to protect taxpayers’ money from students who had been interned for breaking the country’s laws. The law, however, was slammed by the sole elected opposition MP, Mr Caleido Mda, as the “stick of a bully.”

The detained students were released soon after the regulations were found to be invalid. At about the same time Transkei Police began the phased release of about 200 detainees from the Engcobo district, a traditional stronghold of opposition to Matanzima government.

One of the detainees, Mr Mxolisi Sipele, was the centre of a controversy less than a month ago. He was transferred from Engcobo to Sullenkama Hospital in Quimba, where he later died.

Neither the police nor the hospital authorities informed his wife. His wife only discovered that he had died when he failed to make an appearance with the detainees from Engcobo after their release.

The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Leonard Kawa, insisted Mr Sipele was released from police custody when he was admitted to hospital, seemingly implying that it exonerated police for all responsibility for his death.

But a lawyer representing the Sipele family, Mr Prince Madzikela, was equally adamant that some of Mr Sipele’s clothes were still at prison at the time of his death, a clear sign, in his view, that Mr Sipele was still in strict terms of the law, in police custody.

Detentions and deaths in detention, are central to any appraisal of Transkei — especially as detainees have included Cabinet Ministers (Mr S K Ndzumo, who was Minister of Interior until the month before his death in detention in September 1980, MP), the latest of whom was Mr Mzwandile Matutu, a member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, top army officers (former army commander Brigadier R A Keswa) and even relatives of President Matanzima (Mr Prince Madzikela, the lawyer son-in-law of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima).

Detentions therefore seemed an appropriate point at which to begin the interview with Prime Minister Matanzima, who is also Transkei’s Minister of Police and Defence.

“There are very few people in detention today,” the 65-year-old Chief Matanzima said. “But the police would be better able to answer that than me.”

The conversation turned to the Engcobo detentions.

“Engcobo is a troublesome area. It has been troublesome from time immemorial. There was a tribal feud before the most recent ‘detentions there. Two chiefs were squabbling over the chieftainship. There were killings.”

“The detentions were made to keep the peace and to enable the police to question the detainees and find the culprits. Several men have since been charged with various crimes.”

Mr Madzikela, however, offered a different perspective on the strike.

“The trouble started, he said, when the Transkei authorities tried to impose a headman on the region without its consent and evoked popular resistance. The government nominee was murdered and, in the wake of his death, the authorities accepted a man elected by the people as headman, Mr Madzikela added.

Chief Matanzima, however, was reluctant to talk about the death of Mr Sipele. “I can’t really comment about that. I think the general could give a better reply.”

The general referred to was General Jobo Mantutu, Transkei Commissioner of Police.

The Mail had approached him for comment earlier. He referred the Mail to Brigadier Kawa, of the Security Police, who said Mr Sipele had died about a month after being released from prison, adding that the family could have asked the question with the police of why they had not informed them he had died at the time of his death.

Of deaths in detention in Transkei in general, Chief Matanzima said: “The deaths have proved to be from natural causes. You can’t prevent that. As Minister of Police, I would take strong exception if a death in detention was proved to have been caused by the police.”

Mr Madzikela, who has been approached by the Sipele family to help them and who has acted for detainees in the past, said: “I am satisfied that Mr Sipele was not assaulted by the police and that he died of natural causes.”

But, seated in his office immediately opposite the Botha Sigaou Building, Mr Madzikela added a rider to his statement.

“Outside of Umtata conditions in jail are very bad. Prisoners are not given enough food. The food is unhygienic. If people are not strong they succumb.”
s and detentions in Transkei

PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor

KAISER MATANZIMA
Son-in-law detained

GEORGE MATANZIMA
Few in detention today

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"Outside of Umntaka conditions in jail are very bad. Prisoners are not given enough blankets. The food is unhygienic. If people are not strong they succumb."

Mr Madzikizela was himself detained without trial in 1981 and held in prisons in Umtata, Engcobo and Coimvaba. When he was released without being charged, he initiated legal proceedings against the state for unlawful arrest. The matter, however, was settled out of court.

His clients include released Engcobo detainees, some of whom, he said, had been hospitalised with swollen legs and chest complaints. But they will not be able to see him as a result of the newly-passed Indemnity Act.

Another contentious issue in Transkei is that distribution of national income is "exceptionally skewed," as two research officers of the Development Bank of Southern Africa have put it.

Research by the Institute for Management and Development Studies at Umntata shows that the top 10% of the population earn nearly 45% of the national income while the bottom 10% earn less than 1%.

The division largely overlaps with the urban-rural divide — and, as an article in Development South Africa noted, the uneven distribution of income is sharpening, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

Chief Matanzima initially questioned the above figures, remarking that it is difficult to make that precise a differentiation between rich and poor.

But when it was pointed out that the figures were put out by an institute affiliated to Umntata, he said he was concerned about men in the rural areas..."I want to improve agriculture, which is the most important part of our economy. It is the backbone of the economy."

It is common cause that there is a need for radical development in the rural areas. As the Development Bank researchers observed, "The absolute level of household income confirms that poverty is adopting proportions of great magnitude. In Transkei 45% of rural households earn an income lower than a conservatively calculated minimum subsistence level."
260 male students held in Transkei

Education Reporter

ALL live-in male students at the University of Transkei (Unitra) — about 260 — have been arrested and are being held in a police camp in Umtata, a senior lecturer claimed today.

The lecturer, who claimed to have seen the arrests yesterday, said police arrived "en masse" at the campus, where there has been unrest since May, about 6am.

"They surrounded the male hostel and told students to come out. Those who did were chased by policemen with batons into waiting police vehicles," said the Unitra staff member, who asked not to be identified.

BADLY BEATEN

"Police then entered the hostel and searched the rooms. Many of the students who had tried hiding in the building were badly beaten and some were bleeding profusely when they were bundled into police vehicles and driven away."

He said only male students had been arrested.

The arrests followed an incident on the campus on Tuesday when the principal, Professor B de V. van der Merwe — who is disabled — was surrounded by students when he left a senate meeting.

"The students were dancing and singing freedom songs and it is possible one of them knocked him. Anyway, he fell to the ground. Other students then stepped in and kept anyone from going near Professor van der Merwe."

"I have no doubt that yesterday's arrests were purely a retaliatory action, as Professor van der Merwe met the Transkeian president within hours of this incident."

BOYCOTTING

Students began boycotting lectures on Monday last week in protest against the tricameral parliament elections.

The senate decided on Tuesday to close the university early for the short vacation and to reopen on September 11.

Attempts to contact Professor van der Merwe were unsuccessful. His secretary said he was "busy with meetings all day and has a businessman's lunch, so he won't be able to talk to the Press."

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, General J. Mantshle, said he had given instructions that all inquiries be directed to him.

"But I am not prepared to say anything to you. Now or ever. It is a police matter."
Cutting through Transkei red tape

The Transkei offers businessmen a golden opportunity to invest and provides generous concessions and financial assistance.

But there is red tape, so potential investors can save time and money by careful preparation.

This outline should help eliminate unnecessary inquiries and reduce red tape. It also provides useful contacts to facilitate itinerary preparations.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is responsible for homeland development and is based in Umtata.

The most practical approach would be to direct preliminary inquiries to the development division.

Mr Pieter Bosch, head of the development division, is on telephone 0471-3680. He will supply names of contacts and describe the development process in detail.

Mr M Jackson heads TDC's small industries division. Telephone 0471-2853.

Mr J Roodehe, timber division head, can be reached at 0471-4179.

Mr Ken Humphries, head of agricultural development, can be contacted at 0471-3705.

There are two major industrial development centres in the Transkei — Umtata, the capital, and Butterworth, about 114 km to the south-west. Umtata is about 950 km from Johannesburg.

Businessmen are advised to travel through the Transkei, talking to as many industrialists as possible before making up their minds about investment.

Transkei Airways (0471-3361) has daily return flights between Johannesburg and Umtata.

Border Air has daily flights to East London and Durban.

The Holiday Inn is Umtata's only major hotel. Telephone 0471-2181. The Bungalow Hotel in Butterworth is on 04341-3039.

Fletchers (0471-2583) operates the only car hire in Transkei but its service is sporadic. Businessmen may be better off flying into East London, renting a car from a major operator at the airport and driving through but...
500 arrested in Unitra raid

NEARLY 500 male students of the University of Transkei were this week taken from the campus in police vans and trucks after a baton-charge on the students early on Wednesday.

A police spokesman said the police were investigating an incident in which the Principal, Professor B van der Merwe, was allegedly pushed to the ground on Wednesday as chanting students milled around him and the Registrar, Mr S D Majokwane.

Professor van der Merwe, who is crippled from an accident last year, was left lying on the ground and was reported to have been helped onto his crutches by Mr Majokwane.

Female students said everybody was ordered out of the residences by police and beds and other furniture were turned upside down as male students were flushed out with sjamboks and rubber truncheons. Some were reported to have been thrown into the trucks bleeding from head wounds.

Meals

By noon all the policemen had left the campus and the female students remained on the university grounds without having had their meals. It was not clear at this stage whether the boycott of lectures, which began last week, would continue.

The Students Representative Council leaders could not be contacted for comment.

Professor van der Merwe said normal lectures would resume on September 11 when the university re-opens after a short vacation. — Sapa.
There's Gold in Transkei

Not the gold that is found in the ground, but gold in the form of opportunities for investment.

To the industrialist, Transkei represents one of the finest investment opportunities in the world with financial incentives such as:

* Labour rebates up to 95% of the wage bill
* Subsidised rentals
* Loans for the purchase of plant and machinery
* Relocation grants
* Housing subsidy
* Training rebates
* Railage and harbour rates

More than 100 industries have been established in the past seven years and our new five-year plan will ensure even more dramatic growth.

With a stable and far-sighted Government, a hard-working people and the financial assistance provided to ensure the success of all projects initiated plus the opportunity to locate an industry in one of the most beautiful areas in the world with an unspoilt coastline of some 150 miles, Transkei represents a golden opportunity.

Would you have turned away from the gold rush of 1887?

Why not telephone Umtata (0471) 3680 today and speak to the Senior Development Manager for more details of how you can benefit from this golden opportunity, or write to The Development Manager, Transkei Development Corporation, P.O. Box 103, Umtata, Republic of Transkei.

Telex: Transkei (50968) 711

Transkei, a Golden Opportunity.
New settlement to house 2,000 families

EAST LONDON — More than 2,000 families from two transit camps and a settlement in Transkei will be resettled at a new township at Whittlesea in Ciskei.

Ekuphumleni, which is being built at a total cost of R23,7 million provided by the South African Department of Cooperation and Development following recommendations by the Wenzel Commission,

Ekuphumleni is situated in the Souda area, alongside the Hewu resettlement camp which already houses thousands of displaced people, many from the "white corridor" separating Transkei and Ciskei.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, media liaison officer for the Department of Cooperation and Development, said R13,7 million had already been spent on the project. He said the township would be completed within the next four years and construction was providing jobs for about 400 people.

Two schools had already been built and a third school and recreational facilities were envisaged.

Each of the 2,000 planned homes at Ekuphumleni will have running water, two bedrooms, a lounge, kitchen, toilet and shower, and can be bought for about R8,000. The Q23 occupied homes are rented at present.

The Queenstown municipality, acting as agents for the department, have appointed a "special organisation" to build the 230,6 hectare township. Mr Trevor Durand, Queenstown City Engineer, said that in the three years since construction began, gravel roads and waterborne sewerage had been built.

He said the special organisation assisted the department with planning, and the completion of the township depended "solely on funds made available each year by the department."

People from Oxton, Silver City and Ezibeleni were being moved to Ekuphumleni.

Oxton and Silver City are "temporary resettlement areas" where people from Linge in Transkei had been placed. Ezibeleni is a township in Transkei from where Ciskeians are being moved.

A Queenstown municipal spokesman said the special organisation was building schools, clinics and creches, but the construction of shops was up to individual shop owners.

A Surplus People's Project (SPP) report, under the auspices of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC), which monitors removals in the Eastern Cape, said 60,000 people were expected to be moved into the area, and more than 100,000 people were already in Souda.

Mr Don Pinnock, chairman of the GRC, said the "flashy, high profile houses" of Ekuphumleni were situated in the midst of the huge Hewu resettlement camp filled with "toma-to-box houses". He added that many of the people at Hewu had already been moved four times.

Mr L. B. Williams, Ciskei's Minister of Internal Affairs and Land tenure, said recently that Ekuphumleni would be "more or less on the same lines as Mndantsane".

The SPP report stated that the area was to serve the same function — a dormitory for the workforce — for Queenstown as Mdantsane served for East London.

The report said that Dongwe (an earlier name for Ekuphumleni, which means "a place of rest") was the most permanent and solid area of the resettlement camp, and might eventually form the core of the camp.

Mr Pinnock expressed doubts as to whether the occupants, many relying on income from contract labour in South Africa, could afford to live in the township, the costs of which "presuppose urban incomes".

Mr Pinnock said that employment in Queenstown, which was 30 km away, and migrant labour were the only possibilities for acquiring jobs.

Mr A. J. Niemand, traffic superintendent for the Ciskei bus company in Whittlesea, said three buses travelled from Queenstown to Whittlesea in the morning, and three from Whittlesea to Queenstown in the evening.

Only the 4.45 am bus ferried workers to Queenstown. "Ninety per cent are shoppers," Mr Niemand said.
EAST LONDON — Legal action has temporarily halted a takeover bid of Transkei's multi-million rand petroleum distribution contract by a private company.

The Transkei Development Corporation has been granted a temporary order ejecting and barring entry to two of the company’s shareholders at their bulk fuel depots in Umtata and Butterworth.

The acting judge, Mr Justice Lombard, granted a rule nisi in the Supreme Court of Transkei. The return date is September 20.

The respondents are: Trans-Versal Industries (Pty) Ltd, a Transkei-registered incorporated company; a diplomat, Mr Liston Ntsongwana; an American attorney, Mr Carter E. Lindsay; the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela; and Shell South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

The assistant secretary to the legal adviser of the TDC, Mr Viviane Hugh-Clift, told the court of the background to the contract between the TDC and five oil companies — BP, Shell, Mobil, Total and Caltex — and several meetings following a directive from the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, that the bulk fuel depots be handed over immediately to a company being formed by Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mvirara, Chief George Matanzima, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima and Mr Liston Ntsongwana.

He said the directive, to the TDC managing director was received on July 27, 1984, and the handover had to take place immediately.

He said following a TDC board of directors meeting with Mr Ntsongwana and Mr Lindsay, the board felt the directive from the Minister was ultra vires in terms of the Corporations Act.

The TDC was willing to comply with the directive once it was satisfied that it had been given correctly. This was particularly required because the oil companies owned all the petroleum products while the TDC owned the fixed assets.

Mr Clift said political pressure had been brought on the managing director and other TDC personnel which resulted in a memorandum of intent being entered on August 10 between the TDC and an attorney acting as a trustee for Trans-Versal, Mr Roy Mbuque.

A meeting was held with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism to establish his attitude. Mr Clift said indications were that he was not happy with the handover.

He told the court of a meeting with the Prime Minister and oil company representatives in which the Premier indicated very firmly that there was to be no immediate handover; that there was to be no departure from the normal handover of the TDC which required transfer of land and buildings, registration of mortgage bonds, notarial general covering bonds and a number of other requirements.

Mr Clift said the oil companies had said they were prepared to do business with a private company, although reluctantly, provided they were satisfied about the expertise available because bulk fuel delivery was a fairly tricky business.

He said they were awaiting a directive from the Minister but, in the interim, Mr Ntsongwana said they were just going to walk in and take over.
Transkei Airways expecting rise in passengers

Transkei Airways, in forecasting a 12% increase in passengers carried between Umtata and Johannes-
burg during the financial year ended March 1983.

This represents a hike of about 40% during the past two years.

Mr. Merrick Pike, the airline's managing director, ascribes the continued rise in seat occupancy to the new found interest by businesses in the Region D economic development area, as well as the recent tendency by South Africans to holiday closer to home.

The airline's forecast of 14,250 passengers during the current financial year is based on recent results showing that for the period April to July this year, 4,695 people used the airline as compared to 4,175 for the same period last year.

July also represented a record month for the airline with 1,305 passengers carried — a 23% increase over the July 1982 figure.

Mr. Pike says that other reasons for the continued growth of the airline were the recent introduction of four new scheduled flights between the cities, as well as the modest fare increases implemented during the past four years.

"Since 1980 our annual fare increases have remained at about 8.5% — considerably lower than the inflation rate."

"The introduction of our four new weekly scheduled flights has also proved successful and we are currently achieving a 73% seat occupancy on these flights."

The continued rise in freight volumes was also encouraging Mr. Pike added:

"It was anticipated that about 82,000 kg of freight would be carried by the airline during the current year."

This represented an increase of about 11,000 kg over the figure of two years ago, despite the current recessionary conditions.

Mr. Pike said this increase could possibly be attributed to a realisation by businessmen of the cost effectiveness of air transport.

"The fact that our freight tariffs have remained unchanged for two years would, I believe, have assisted in bringing this point home, forcefully."
'No' to parents' meeting

PERMISSION for the parents of some 200 detained University of Transkei students to hold a meeting has been refused by an Umtata magistrate.

Mr Zilindile Sangoni, an attorney representing the students, said a magistrate yesterday turned down the application for a parents' meeting on the grounds that it would hamper police investigations.

Mr Sangoni said he had not obtained a full list of the detained students from the police or been notified when they would appear in court.

According to a campus source, 260 students were detained on August 29 in terms of Transkei's emergency regulations. Other sources put the figure at 200.

Unitra students had been boycotting lectures in protest at the deportation of eight lecturers from Transkei.

Mr Sangoni said yesterday he had written a letter to the Transkei Commissioner of Police, General J Mantule, requesting permission for parents who wished to discuss the detentions to meet tomorrow.

The university is presently on vacation and will reopen on September 11.
200 boarders expelled

UMTATA—More than 200 boys at St John's College here were expelled from their hostels yesterday and ordered to be day scholars.

Trouble apparently started when the principal, Mr J. French, told Standard 9 and 10 pupils that there were new seating arrangements for the dining hall. He said all pupils would sit according to their classes.

The pupils rejected this and then invaded the kitchen, turning tables upside down and breaking glass plates. —DDR.
Kei bid to seize R30m beer firm

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

It owned no shares in the brewery, although it has an option to obtain 20 percent of the shares with provision to obtain another 25 percent seven years later.

In replying to Mr Nusongwana's letter, the TDC pointed out that Olshoan's had the right to operate in the Transkei for 95 years. It was also indemnified against any loss of control.

At this point, the government of Transkei stepped in. The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr S Madikizela, wrote to the TDC criticising the 95-year contract between the brewery and the TDC.

Obstacle

A source connected to a recently appointed commission of inquiry into the TDC said that the Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, had also written to the TDC in connection with the brewery.

The source said the commission had information that Trans-Versal, with the aid of government members, would try to compel the TDC to exercise its share option and then take over the company.

However, unknown to the would-be brewery owners, there is an obstacle in the form of their acquisition. Olshoan's has been registered in South Africa and the Transkei.

Nevertheless, SAB is taking no chances. In Cape Town, it had made an SAB director, Mr John Seaton, said the matter was "coming up to court" and that SAB was preparing to protect its interests in Transkei.

Fraud

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed this week that the assistance of Mr Nusongwana, listed as a Minister in the Transkei, was being sought in connection with a cheque fraud investigation.

Some years ago Mr Nusongwana was reported to have been a witness to the honourable Mr Humphrey Berkeley, the former British MP, during a commission of inquiry to the Transkei Government.

Mr Berkeley was beaten up by Transkeian security police.

Mr Nusongwana has also been the subject of parliamentary debate about the disappearance of R10 000 in public funds.

A colourful turnout for PW

A COLOURFUL ceremony is being planned for the inauguration of the State President, Mr P W Botha, on Friday.

Four services bands will take part in the parade, which will be centred on Cape Town's historic Grand Parade, from 9am onwards.

The inauguration service will take place at 10am at the Groote Kerk, and about 1 500 people will be invited.

Dr Janice Ross, Secretary-General of the Office of the State President, expressed confidence that "the arrest of Mr C. M. Nusongwana, a director of Trans-Versal, has no connection to the investigation of the SAB matter".

A select committee said at the time that the aim was "to ensure immunity from prosecution".

While he was president of the students' representative council at the University of Transkei, he was accused of being in a position of having misappropriated R10 000 of SRC funds, as well as failing to take a case to the university's expense and in spite of having come to Sun City.

In Afghanistan with guerrillas
Held students, lawyers act to obtain names

UMTATA — Lawyers acting for about 200 detained University of Transkei students intend to apply for an urgent Supreme Court order compelling the Transkei Police to supply them with a full list of the students' names.

In a statement yesterday, one of the attorneys, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, said legal opinion was also being sought on the possibility of applying for the banning of a parents' meeting scheduled for last Saturday to be declared invalid.

He said it had been expected that the students would appear in court yesterday but there was still no indication as to when they would appear.

"We are still battling to get the full list of detained students but so far the police have not supplied it to us."

He said the students' parents were "very impatient and worried about the fate of their children."

Meanwhile, women students who were not detained by security police on August 29 stayed away from classes when the university reopened yesterday after a short holiday.

Classes were deserted but one student said lecturers were present in case students wanted to attend lectures.

Neither the principal, Professor B van der Merwe, nor the registrar (academic), Mrs S.D. Majokweni, were available for comment. — DDR
SELF-CONFESSIONED PAC member Lawrence Vumankosi Ntitinca’s appeal against his four year jail sentence was turned down by the Transkei appeal court this week under Transkei’s public security laws.

When originally sentenced, the State had found that in October last year, he had taken part in PAC activities in Butterworth and Umtata. He was found to have been in possession of a firearm and ammunition without licence.

He was also found guilty of stealing nine Transkei travel documents, an official date stamp and two official stamps of Transkei’s Department of Interior.

Mr Ntitinca, a former clerk in the department, told the court he had obtained the official stamps, including travel documents, from a woman called “Nontandazo”. However, he had pleaded guilty to possessing a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

The court had also heard how Mr Ntitinca had persuaded a man called Mr Mayosi to join the PAC.

The appeal court found that his actions — obtaining travel documents and stamps — was clearly in the interest of the PAC.
Ndumase applauds leasehold appeal

UMTATA — Although Transkei was opposed to the new South African constitution and tricameral parliament, the government appreciated calls by the coloured Labour Party to grant 99-year leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape.

This was stated here yesterday by Transkei's Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndumase, in reaction to a statement by the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Herriks, calling on South Africa to scrap the coloured labour preference policy and to accept blacks in the Western Cape and grant them 99-year leasehold rights.

Chief Ndumase said Transkei was against the new dispensation and the tricameral parliament because it excluded blacks from participating in decision-making in South Africa.

"History has it that Xhosas have always looked upon the Western Cape as an area where they have a right to sell their labour," Chief Ndumase said.

"It is worth noting that the majority of Transkeians said to be 'squatting' at Crossroads in the Western Cape are employed but have accommodation problems.

"It is therefore incumbent upon the South African Government to accept Mr. Hendriks's suggestion." — DUR.
Twelve executives dismissed in Umtata

UMTATA — Twelve executive members of the Transkei Development Corporation, including the managing director, were today dismissed and given six months to vacate their offices.

The dismissal was confirmed by the chairman of the TDC, Mr A T Sigca, after a special meeting. He declined to name the people involved.

He said a letter listing the names and signed by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, stated that the Transkei Government had decided to "terminate the services of the management of the Transkei Development Corporation".

Neither the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, nor Mr Madikizela was available for comment. — Sapa.
TDC silent, on dismissed men's names

EAST LONDON — The names of the top management of the Transkei Development Corporation, who have been dismissed with the managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, could not be established yesterday.

All inquiries were referred to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, who was traced to Cape Town hot where he had booked in.

But by late last night, Mr Madikizela had not returned to his hotel room.

Meanwhile, in Umtata, Mr Tarr confirmed that an urgent meeting of the TDC board of directors would be held on Tuesday to discuss the implications of the six months' notice served on the top personnel.

He could not name the rest of the those dismissed but said the letter sent to them had been telefaxed to all the directors so that the matter could be thrashed out at the Tuesday meeting and a press release issued afterwards.

The deputy managing director of the TDC, Mr C. S. Manona, said yesterday that he had not received a letter about the dismissals.

Asked if he was among the 12, Mr Manona said he did not think so and refused to comment further on the matter.

Three senior managers were contacted last night but all refused to confirm or deny that their names were on the list of those dismissed.

They are the senior manager operations, Mr N. van Rensburg, the property manager, Mr M. van Zyl, and the senior financial manager, Mr J. Cochrane.

Mr Van Zyl said the letter had been addressed to the group and Mr Cochrane said it had not given any names.

Other senior management staff contacted but who were not available were the executive managers, Mr D. Edwards, Mr J. Vogel, Mr J. Boschoff, Mr P. R. Bosch, and Mr J. Cochran.

In East London last night, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the TDC, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, said the dismissals had caught him by surprise and he conceded they would definitely have an effect on the commission's ability to tackle the task.

He said the commission was scheduled to meet in Umtata today and they would seek an urgent meeting with the President, Paramount Chief, George Manqane, and the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matlanyane, about the dismissals.

"Our task was to evaluate the quality of TDC management and its effectiveness and also to look at the Africanisation programme.

"We have some evidence and the deadline for written submissions is September 30. I realise the dismissed people will still be around for six months but I cannot say whether their objectivity and independence would be the same as it was before the dismissals."

— DDR.
UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Sonny Tarr, has denied a Sunday newspaper report of an imminent walkout by some of the 12 dismissed members of the management staff before their six-month notice period has expired.

Mr. Tarr said yesterday: "I know nothing about a walkout, I am still committed to the country and region of Transkei."

He said he knew nothing about further resignations following their sacking by the government.

"I've not received any resignations," he said.

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Ramsey Madikizela, was not available for comment yesterday but was reported to have said in a radio broadcast that he would issue a statement on the TDC situation today. DDR
White fears after TDC sackings

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THERE is fear and uncertainty among white industrialists, public servants and people in key positions in Umtata in the wake of the sacking of the management of the Transkei Development Corporation.

First signs of the turmoil created by recent actions of the Matanzima regime is the suspension of a R22-million pulp-factory project for Umtata by a giant South African paper manufacturer and the withdrawal of at least four other smaller investors.

Sources closely involved in the handling of the country's financial affairs say there is growing concern in Pretoria over developments in the Transkei.

It was also learned this week from sources inside the SA oil supply industry that the five main fuel suppliers to Transkei if takeover bids by a private company of Transkei fuel distribution depots go ahead.

It is claimed that the company is backed by the country's President and Prime Minister.

Developments in recent months include:

- A takeover bid by a Transkeian company, Transversal Industries, of the country's only two fuel depots and the brewery in Butterworth, owned by SA Breweries.
- Resistance by the TDC to government demands that the fuel depots be handed over to the Transkeians headed by Mr Liston Tshongwana, a nephew of President K D Matanzima and Prime Minister George Matanzima.

The President and the Prime Minister were originally listed as members of the takeover group in a government letter to the TDC.

The subsequent sacking this week of the TDC managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, and 11 other members of his management team by the Transkeian Government.

The expulsion from Transkei of Uitsa academics trying to uncover alleged corruption at the University of the Transkei, and in some cases in the government.

Some academics are involved on a part-time basis with either the TDC or government.

People closely connected to the TDC in Umtata this week said that it came as no surprise that Mr Tarr and his executive were fired.

They link this action to the takeover bids by Transversal, saying that TDC opposition to the bids would now be removed by replacing the management with people more favourably disposed towards those involved in the attempts.

It has been established that the government letter to the TDC concerning the sackings mentioned no names — but merely stated that the employment of "the managing director and his top management" would be terminated with the required six months' notice on October 1.

But it is thought that 12 people to whom the letter was sent are those who have been sacked, including Mr Tarr.

Legal advisers to the TDC have sought legal opinion in South Africa regarding the sackings.

But in Umtata, sources close to the TDC management say Mr Tarr and his executive have accepted the situation and may even stage a walk-out before their six months' notice period has ended.

Significant events in the Transkei is the overwhelming fear, mainly among whites, that they may be singled out as the sources leaking information to the Press.

All persons spoken to said they had already been interrogated by President Matanzima himself, or by the security police, or that their telephones were tapped.

At least one more deportation order concerning a white academic and part-time official was signed last week — though it has yet to be served.

All sources asked to remain anonymous as they fear reprisals from the Matanzima government.
A CRUCIAL Supreme Court application will be heard in Maritzburg today in which the 'Durban Six' challenge the detention notices issued against them by Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange.

If their application is successful it could resolve the crisis which has put the British Government in a spot.

If it is not successful, all six plan to continue their campaign to bring in the Durban British Consulate for more than a week. They asked for asylum to begin negotiations with the SA Government on their detention orders.

The plight of the six has been given widespread publicity in Europe and other parts of the world including Nigeria, India and America.

One of the members of the UDF team which went to Britain to publicise the situation, returned to Durban this week claiming their trip was proving to be "hugely successful". He said they had had three aims: to highlight the position of the "Durban Six" and draw attention to the South African system of detention; to explain the UDF's opposition to the new constitution; and to give publicity to the unrest in the country, especially the school boycotts, strikes and the conflict in the Vaal-Triangle.

"In all of these aims we claim to have done very well," Professor Jerry Coovadia said.

Yesterday, the legal representative of the six, Zac Yacoob, and Murphy Morobe, were in Ireland for talks with the Irish Foreign Minister who spearheaded the detention protest note from the 10 EEC countries only days before the consular drama began.

Mr Yacoob has an interview arranged with the United Nations secretary-general and is discussing further interviews with officials of other EEC countries.

He has also held successful talks with the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mohammed Saeed, who promised to ask Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to intervene.

Her government will be asked to influence Britain to take a more active role in resolving the situation.

They had talks with officials at the Nigerian Embassy and with Chief Anyaoku of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

A FURIOUS wave of words has broken out at the University of Transkei over a Cabinet Minister's allegations that the African National Congress had prompted the campus SRC to provoke the raging unrest there.

The allegations were made this week by Education Minister H T Bubu, and followed six months of student unrest at Unitra that culminated in the virtual shutdown of the campus and the arrest of almost 250 students.

Mr Bubu claimed this week that members of the SRC went to Lesotho late last year and met members of the ANC who "instructed them to re-activate ANC activities in the Transkei".

He said that since the appointment of the SRC executive "these gentlemen have been bent on adopting a militant attitude".

Mr Bubu's allegations have been firmly rejected by the SRC, who said the Minister was trying to smear not only the SRC, but the entire student body.

Meanwhile the 248 students held in a dawn raid by Transkei cops on August 29 made a surprise appearance in the Umtata Court on Wednesday.

The case was remanded
Cops poured acid over man’s privates

SEVEN Transkei cops who were sent to jail at different trials for crimes ranging from murder to assault, will remain behind bars — all lost their appeals in the Umtata Appeal Court.

They include three Umtata CID cops' David Nompondo, Robert Hinisu and Xolile Kupiso, who poured acid on the testicles of theft suspect Xamba Mgwebi. They were each sentenced to six months in jail.

Umtata's former crime prevention squad commander Lt Newman Wellemke Makaula was sentenced to an effective four years in jail for the murder of 19-year-old Language. Mandla Mkhondo, whom he shot dead in 1982 during police investigations.

Three former security cops — Godfrey Neeba Magxane, Lizol Lennox Nongogo and Vusumzi Desmond Mngwadi — were each sentenced to an effective two-and-half-years in jail for beating political detainee Adolphus Asiya Tetyane, who later died.

At the trial of the three CID cops, Magistrate C F Schutte heard that one of the cops poured a bottle containing acid over Mr Mgwebi's head while two others held him.

"I was later taken to the Umtata River in a police van by the three cops," Mr Mgwebi told the magistrate.

The magistrate said in his judgment it had been a very serious, inhuman assault on a person who did not resist arrest and who had been co-operative throughout their investigations.

By STAN MZIMBA
EAST LONDON — A report from Quthing in Lesotho that members of the outlawed Lesotho Liberation Army are using Transkei as a haven and are sending hit-and-run squads into Lesotho from bases there has not been confirmed in Umtata.

The commander of the Transkei Defence Force, General Ron Reid-Daly, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the allegations.

Transkei and Lesotho had a “good relationship” the general said.

He said he could neither confirm nor deny reports of a “war” in the mountainous southern areas of Lesotho, or that Lesotho had installed security measures — sirens and floodlights — in the area.

“They may have problems of their own, but that has nothing to do with Transkei,” Gen Reid-Daly said.

The general added that “if we picked up anybody in this country bearing arms, they would be put inside.”

Transkei’s Prime Minister, Chief George Malanazima, who is also Minister of Defence, was not available yesterday for comment.

The allegations made in Lesotho follow escalating violence in that country, particularly in the mountainous southern area. In one incident, at Maseru (15 km from the capital, Maseru) gunmen said to be members of the LLA shot a shopkeeper, Mr Nthofela Malefane, 54, who had seen his nephew gunned down last month.

Mr Malefane is believed to have been a founder member of the Basutoland Congress Party, to which the LLA is affiliated. Friends of Mr Malefane could not understand the motive for the killing, carried out by two men who were claimed to be wearing “close copies” of the uniform of the official Lesotho para-military unit.

A shop assistant, Mr M. Lebhallo, who had also been present at the killing on August 2 of Mr Atang Malefane, the nephew of the latest LLA victim, said the two killers had waited for their victim and when he entered the store from a back room “a man in army uniform took aim at Mr Malefane and shot him.”

Another incident reported from Maseru was an attack by 15 men on the Holy Cross post office, near Quthing, and the blowing up of two telecommunication links between Maseru and the south of the country.

The incidents have been directly linked to the LLA by the Lesotho Government.

A Johannesburg journalist who has just visited Lesotho says that there is a war going on in the mountainous southern area is evident from the security measures introduced in an area renowned for its relaxed attitudes.

He writes that at Mohaleshoek, for instance, air raid sirens have been erected on the roof of the local police station and at Mafeteng floodlights have been installed in the police station.

But, writes the Johannesburg journalist, the frontier between Lesotho and Transkei remains open, making it easy (in the journalist’s opinion) for any LLA members who might be in Transkei to cross at will. — DDR-DDC.
NTLOKO IS NEW TDC HEAD

UMTATA — The new managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Mbulelo Monty Ntloko, graduated from Port Hare University with an MSc degree in zoology.

Mr Ntloko, 40, is one of four children of the MP for Umtata and former school inspector, Mr P. M. Ntloko.

He received his junior certificate from St John's College in Umtata and his matric at Maraisel in Matatiele.

Mr Ntloko then worked as an assistant magistrate in Butterworth for a year before going to Port Hare where he received all his degrees.

He was active in sport during his student years and represented Border at soccer.

After graduating, he taught for three years in Swaziland where his wife, Peace (nee Tshabalala), comes from.

Then he returned to Transkei and worked for the government before being appointed managing director of Capital Radio.

The new TDC line-up also shows other prominent Transkeians.

The deputy managing director, Mr C. S. Mbona, who was appointed in 1982 and retained his post following the dismissal of top TDC management, is a former history lecturer at the University of Transkei.

The new secretary and legal adviser, Mr Mbuyiselo Jozana, is a British-trained barrister who returned to Transkei recently from self-exile.

Mr Jozana, son-in-law of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mzwandile, was dismissed from his post in the department of law at the University of Transkei a few weeks ago following a row about Afrikaans being used at a law conference he attended in KwaZulu.

He will replace Mr J. C. Vogel in the TDC.

The new senior manager in the public relations section of the TDC, Mr J. S. Dabaana, is an honours graduate from the Rhodes University school of journalism.

He replaces the mayor of Umtata, Mr Ignatius Mdlende.

Mr A. Ngebulana takes over as senior manager of investments from Mr Dendy Edwards while Mr W. Nyati takes over as senior manager operations from Mr N. van Rensburg.

The new senior manager of services, Mr H. Ndungane, takes over from Mr J. Boschoff while the new projects manager, Mr S. Nomjana, replaces Mr J. McIntyre.

The loans division manager, Mr A. John, is replaced by Mr P. Moahi.

It was reported at the TDC board meeting yesterday that 13 top management executives had been axed.

But the announcement mentioned only nine who had been replaced by Transkeians.

Other top management posts not mentioned in the takeover were that of the senior financial manager, Mr D. Coote, the development manager, Mr P. Bosch, and the property manager, Mr M. van Zyl. Two other top management posts are filled by Mr J. Cochran and Mr J. Oelofse.

DDR
Top TDC posts go to Transkeians

UMTATA — Nine Transkeians have been appointed to replace the dismissed Transkei Development Corporation top management.

The restructuring of the Development wing of the government following the dismissal last week of the management was announced yesterday by the Minister of Commerce Industry and Tourism, Mr. Ramsey Madzikizela.

Mr. Madzikizela said the deputy managing director of Capital Radio, Mr. Mbulelo Ntoko, would succeed Mr. Sonny Tarr as managing director.

The deputy managing director is Mr. C. S. Mbona, who will be joined by the other Transkeians on Monday in the following posts:

- Mr. A. Ngebulana (administration control manager, of investments).
- Mr. M. Jozana (secretary and legal adviser).
- Mr. S. Nomjana (projects control manager).
- Mr. W. Nyati (senior operations manager).
- J. S. Danana (senior public relations manager).

Mr. P. Mosholi (loan division manager) and Mr. R. Ndungane (senior manager services).

At yesterday's press conference, Mr. Madzikizela did not name the white management who had been sacked and given six months' notice.

Asked if the sudden axings were a result of the commission of inquiry being conducted into the TDC, Mr. Madzikizela replied: "That is so. The commission of inquiry is still busy with its work. If there were any sins, they will be heard by the commission."

Earlier Mr. Madzikizela said the TDC was not being disbanded. It had played an important role in the development of the country and would continue to do so.

Explaining the restructuring, Mr. Madzikizela said the Africanisation of posts was in line with government policy. It was an ongoing policy in which the TDC had been caught up now.

"It must be made clear there is nothing new in this. We all remember the time when secretaries of departments were expatriates. Today all government departments are headed by citizens of this country. Government has gone on smoothly and the heavens have not fallen in," he said.

Mr. Madzikizela cited take-overs of other departments such as justice, police and hospitals.

"We all remember when police stations were manned by expatriates. Today they are all manned by the citizens of the country and law and order is maintained.

"We remember when prisons were governed by expatriates. Today they are manned by citizens of the country and there are no complaints.

Mr. Madzikizela said the TDC take-over would be orderly and calculated.

"We will look for the best man for the job. The work of the TDC will go ahead unabated, only with changed personnel."

Managers' profiles P3
T’kei lauds change in W Cape labour preference policy

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government last night congratulated the State President, Mr P W Botha, on his announcement that Pretoria was scrapping its coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape and extending 99-year leasehold there.

In a statement issued in Umtata, Transkei’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Mutuzeli Lujabe, said the extension of 99-year leasehold would give blacks in the Western Cape a sense of belonging, possession and responsibility.

“The remorseless harassing of the blacks by South African Government officials and subsequent relocation was causing untold harm and misery on these unfortunate people,” Mr Lujabe said.

The alleviation of the housing shortage would go a long way towards solving the problem of squatting.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, the key Government official in charge of black affairs in the Western Cape, said yesterday he was “delighted” with the policy changes.

He said he had repeatedly advised the Government over a long period that the abolition of the coloured labour preference policy and the introduction of 99-year leasehold in the Western Cape was “absolutely essential”.

“I believe this will lead to much greater stability in the area. I hope the private sector and the Urban Foundation, which also pressed for these changes to be introduced, will now make their contribution.”

The Western Cape branch of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) welcomed the decision and a Nafcoc spokesman said it was in line with a basic principle that people had a right to sell their labour where they wished.

He said the Government’s decision was long overdue and would lead to a stable and happy black community in the area.

The Urban Foundation welcomed the extension of the 99-year leasehold to blacks in the Western Cape as a victory for human concern.

The chief executive of the foundation, Mr J H Stern, said in a statement in Johannesburg it would offer great opportunities. Among these were that employers would be able to assist their workers to acquire their own homes and that every black who qualified for rights of permanence could now become a home owner.

Building societies and other lending institutions could now lend to blacks and self-help housing would become a real option and squatter settlements could now also be upgraded. — Sapa
Transkei's 'big boot' may cost investment

By Bill Levitt

The Transkei may have difficulty hiking Ireland one of Taiwan's biggest overseas electronics operations because of the recent sacking of the MD and 11 senior managers of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The multimillion rand prize would be the largest company to move to the Transkei since independence.

The proposed factory would likely be five times the size of the Pep factory in Butterworth, already said to be the largest.

A corporation source feared that the loss of senior managers who have about 110 years of collective service with TDC, would make further negotiations with the unnamed Taiwanese firm just about impossible.

"Business development is at a virtual standstill," he said in an interview from Umtata.

PLANS SHELVED

"New appointees move in on Monday, but will those fired and given six months' notice materialize to sign cheques or approve agreements?"

Another source said Sappi had suspended a R22 million project, and four other firms that were on their way to Transkei had "shelved" their plans for now.

"New firms may balk if negotiations cannot be carried out with homeland heavyweights," he said, noting that TDC had carefully built up its reputation to the point where its executives could deal directly with the top 100 companies in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The turmoil began two weeks ago when the Transkei Government sacked Sonny Terr, MD since 1981 and Dandy Edwards, executive manager of investments.

Also sacked were senior managers Koos Bothoff (services), Bertie Van Zyl (property), Nic van Rensburg (operations), Denham Coote (finance), Jean McGlynn (project control), Johan Vogel (corporate secretary), Merlyn Johnson (manager of loans and credits), Angus Thibits (administration control manager investments, and legal adviser Mike Clift.

These managers were all seconded from the South African Corporation for Economic Development. Four others were also fired.

Three managers were retained including Pieter Bosch, in charge of project development; Koos Raelofse, timber division manager; and Eddie Page, manager of the corporation's Butterworth branch.

The timber division, one of the corporation's most important sections, has been hit hard by mass resignations by key staff since the purge.

Sources said it was too early to determine what the long-term damage would be.

Sources said Bosch will announce in two weeks whether he would stay.

Official statements indicated that it was all part of the old plan to place Transkeians in top jobs.

There has been some speculation that the firings were directly linked to TDC's attempt to stop a private takeover of Transkei's multimillion rand petrol distribution network by the ruling Matanzima family.

Terr, a TDC employee for nine years, will be replaced by Mbulu Nkoko, who graduated from the University of Fort Hare as an MSc in zoology. Until his appointment, Nkoko was MD of Transkei's Capital Radio.

Among the replacements is M Jozana, who is son-in-law of President George Matanzima and becomes corporation secretary and legal adviser.

1984 was year for S but there's lack of nu

Something was lacking, I kept telling myself, as I read the 1984 Sinclair Holdings annual report.

Before extraordinary items the group made a R1.9 million profit. This included non-recurring trading income of R973 000 from the sale of licensing rights of the Aquanaut pool cleaner in America.

Chairman Mr Eric Ellerine's report, while giving the facts, was curiously short on numbers and statistics. I felt completely in the dark.

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Something was lacking, I kept telling myself, as I read the 1984 Sinclair Holdings annual report.

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Chairman Mr Eric Ellerine's report, while giving the facts, was curiously short on numbers and statistics. I felt completely in the dark.

He comments that "these results were achieved after making provision for foreign exchange losses, slow-moving stock, bad and doubtful debts and a reduction in the value of investments which were considered over-valued. The group is healthy and trading well."

A search among the notes revealed R389 000 writedown on investments, R238 000 loss on disposal of investments and R58 000 exchange losses incurred.

Just how healthy is Sinclair?

Three major activities were highlighted: Aquanaut, the electronics division and the computer investment.

The Aquanaut is an automatic pool cleaner that is making great strides worldwide. The group's 50 percent equity stake in Plastomould-Injecta (Pty) Ltd also traded well.

The group's 50 percent equity interest in General Business Corp, holder of the Wang Computer franchise, resulted in no dividends.

Mr Ellerine warns that while the group balance sheet is stronger, gearing is still too high. In 1983 borrowings were R7.62 million, and now they are only R2.99 million, a meaningful reduction.

Accumulated losses of R3.86 million at the end of 1983 have been reduced to R1.61 million at the end of 1984 and for this reason no dividend was declared.

Increased profits are expected but not quantified. The directors' report was featureless, apart from some words to the effect that the group does not have equity account for its investments in associated companies but that this might change in 1985.

Unfortunately, the directors did not profit from activities in the Salient statement:

Mich Meno on the comp beat

R19.94 (loss) (loss) (R4,45) (R1.76)

R1,017 and a 9-38 3-52 26 5-67 5-67

The turnover was wiped out last year and the net loss on the book of R1.3 R2,453 amortization.

The amount of capital requirements was positive at R4, payable in installments of R6 30, 000 and used.

The 1983 net loss was R2,553 compared to the previous year's loss of R56,470.

This is bad: There's was a substatia
group of shareholders, some of whom were content to build
Court frees jail guards

By STAN MZIMBA.

WHILE Transkei celebrated its sixth independence anniversary on October 26, 1982, 11 convicts were locked up the whole day in their cells and denied food after allegedly being beaten up by prison warders the previous day.

This was claimed in the Umtata Magistrate's Court this week by a convict, Osmond Faku, in the case of four prison warders charged on nine counts of assault.

The warders, Lt-Col Nimrod Funani, Sgt Agrippa Ncube, Sgt Gamaliel Nambe and Warder Joseph Makhethe, were acquitted on all counts.

Faku told the court that a fight broke out between two warders in the cells. He raised the alarm and the two men were subsequently hauled out of the cell. One of them, Thobile Tshewula, was bleeding badly.

A group of warders then returned and ordered everyone to strip naked and face the wall, while warders struck the prisoners with rubber batons.

Magistrate J. S. Schutte found that all the witnesses called by the State contradicted themselves.

It was, therefore, extremely difficult for the court to convict the warders on such evidence, the magistrate said.
Petrol grab could sink Transkei

TRANSLK could find itself without fuel if a takeover bid for the country's only two fuel depots succeeds.

This would bring commerce and industry in the territory virtually to a standstill.

The warning has been given by South Africans at petrol depots in Transkei for the Transkei Minister in Cape Town.

It follows an attempt by a Transkei company - of which President Kaizer Matanzima and his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima, were originally intended to be shareholders - to grab the two fuel depots with an annual turnover of about R40 million.

Letter

In a letter couched in peremptory terms, the present owners of the fuel depots, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), have written to the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Sam Mthethwa.

"This is to instruct you that the Transkei fuel depots situated in Umtata and Butterworth have been turned over to the company now being managed by the Transkei Development Corporation, to the dismay of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Sam Mthethwa.

The takeover must take place with immediate effect.

The South African companies, who deliver fuel to the depots, are alarmed and took a united stand.

After word of the takeover bid leaked out, a new company, Trans-Versal Industries, was formed in the Transkei.

The Matanzima brothers denied involvement and only two directors were listed: Mr.intoni Ntshongwana, reportedly a nephew of the Matanzimas, and an American, Mr. Clarence Lindsay.

This week the oil companies bluntly told Minister Matanzima that they would not do business with Trans-Versal. This would mean a total loss of oil supplies to the country.

The implications for the struggling Transkei economy - already viewed with suspicion by would-be investors after recent government actions - could be disastrous.

An oil company representative said: "We view Trans-Versal as being merely a front for certain government officials who want the fuel depots for their own personal gain.

"We are not interested in doing business with it. We have a 10-year contract with the TDC and nobody in Transkei can teach a drop of our fuel. If they do, the industry will take action."

That would mean that no more fuel would be supplied.

In Umtata observers believe that last week's sack of the government of the top management of the TDC, who stood in the way of Trans-Versal's takeover bid, was a direct result of the fuel wrangle.

The dispute between TDC and Trans-Versal is due to go to the Umtata Supreme Court, again next month. The TDC has already obtained a court order stopping the takeover.

Concern

Other recent events in the Transkei have caused concern among officials and industrialists. They include:

- The appointment of a commission of inquiry into the TDC, a move which one commissioner described as "nothing but aploy

- The sacking of the TDC managing director Mr. Tony Tarr and 12 members of his management team.

Elite are in full control

An elite group of high-ranking government officials and Ministers in Transkei control many of the profitable businesses in the territory.

In recent takeover bids for the African Brewery and two fuel depots by a Transkei company, the Trans-Versal Industries, the involvement by government officials, including the President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, is apparent from an official letter which was handed to the Sunday Times.

RELATIVES

A check through company records in Umtata revealed that many companies listed among their directors, and in some cases as sole owners, one or more Ministers or senior officials in the government.

Umtata businessmen claim that many more companies are indirectly controlled by Cabinet Ministers, who appoint relatives in directorships and other positions.

In a recent interview President Matanzima denied he owned more than one company. He would not name them.

However, deeds office records indicate that he owns, at least, two companies and is a director of another.

That of President Matanzima.

Takeover bids hit R27m plan

RECENT events in Transkei involving takeover bids of private companies and the sacking of the top management of the Transkei Development Corporation may jeopardise a R27-million investment by Sappi Novobond, a member company of the giant Sappi group.

Officers and businessmen in Umtata also fear that another multi-million rand project by a huge Taiwanese household appliances company could be wrecked by the takeover controversy.

The sleuth South African Breweries is still watching developments after seeking legal advice to prevent the takeover of its Butterworth brewery by a local company headed by Transkei and an American.

A senior official connected to the TDC said this week that the Sappi part of the board had been "put on ice for six months because of all that is happening here."

The plant was to have been a joint venture by Sappi and the TDC
Transkei option still open

EAST LONDON — The managing director of Sappi (Ltd), Mr E. A. van As, yesterday denied that his firm had shelved a project to establish a R27 million particle board plant in Transkei.

He was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report which claimed that Sappi Novo board had put the proposed project on ice "because of the recent takeover bids of private companies and sacking of top management of the Transkei Development Corporation."

"This is definitely not true," he said.

"The truth of the matter is that our proposed plans are still in the feasibility study stage and have not yet reached any finality."

Mr Van As said the proposed scheme would be a joint venture between Sappi and the TDC.

"But neither the TDC nor Transkei Government has yet given any cast-iron commitment that they are interested," he added.

"We cannot go ahead with the project until we get a definite reply from the TDC and Transkei Government or until we have completed our feasibility studies," he said. — DDR.

Pilot dies

JOHANNESBURG — A veteran pilot and former Springbok glider, Mr Helmut Lasch, was killed at the weekend in an aircraft crash.

Mr Lasch, who was Mr Nikki Oppenheimer's father-in-law, was flying solo in a DC 390 power glider which crashed at an airfield near Parys. Members of his family were unable to contact him after he was due to land at an airfield. — IAL.
EAST LONDON — Ciskei would follow the example of South Africa and sell its sorghum beer interests to the private sector in the near future, Mr Peter Shurrie, manager of Ciskei Brewery, said yesterday.

Mr Shurrie said that at present, the sorghum beer industry was still under the control of the Ciskei People’s Development Bank, adding that in Ciskei, anybody was free to open his or her own brewery. There were no legal restrictions, he said.

He denied that there were outlets that had been sold to certain selected individuals.

He disclosed that all the national states which had attained independence would follow the example of South Africa and privatise their sorghum beer industries. The move was in accordance with the principles of free enterprise, he said.

On Wednesday, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and Training, Dr G. Viljoen, announced that the South African Government would sell its sorghum beer interests in South Africa to the private sector.

The move was welcomed by community council leaders in the Border region. They hailed it as a milestone in the fight against unemployment and capital flight.

The sorghum industry is viewed as a source of revenue for black local authorities, but community leaders dismissed the income as nominal. — DDR

**Matter of fact**

EAST LONDON — It was incorrectly stated in yesterday’s Daily Dispatch that Mr Alfred Metiele’s Border Rugby Union was affiliated to the South African Rugby Association (Sara).

The union is in fact affiliated to the South Africa Rugby Union (Saru). — DDR

**Court orders**

GRAMASTOWN — The following orders were granted before Mr Justice Sizemore in the Supreme Court here yesterday:

Diversity: Irene Johanna de Lange vs Matthias de Lange; Geraldine Campher vs Karel Campher; Edith Johanna Williams vs Alastaire Charles Williams.

Judgments: The Standard Bank of SA Ltd vs Jacobus Johannes van Eijk of the farm Tweedstone District Steynsburg, for R10 000 for money owed; Sation Electrical Wholesalers (Pty) Ltd vs R. Morris trading as R. Morris Electrical and Hardware of 769 Main Street, Port Elizabeth, for R1 002.25 for goods sold; St Andrew’s College vs V.J. Lippitt, for R3 221.30 Sandalford, Belvedere Drive, Morningside, Sandton for R1 87 422.40 for money owed.

Sequestration: Marcella Ursula O’Shea vs Norman John O’Shea, of 8 Butler Street, Cambridge, East London, provisional sequestration granted; Robert Remington Elliott vs John Arthur von Wylas trading as Border Construction, of 43 Francis Street, New West, Queenstown, provisional sequestration granted.

Winding up: J.A. Yabok and T.S.A. Yabok vs Mr J. Yabok (Pty) Ltd, C. K. Wagner, 6 Recreation Road, East London.

(Published without prejudice as supplied by the Registrar.)

**Deaths in factory blast**

NEW DELHI — More than 12 people were killed yesterday in an explosion at a fireworks factory in a town on India’s east coast.

Twelve bodies were recovered from the rubble and more victims were trapped inside. Police said the death toll could rise to 30. — Sapa-AP.

**Blasts rip through banks**

JAKARTA — Explosions ripped through two banks and a shop in Jakarta’s Chinatown yesterday, killing one person and injuring four, a senior government official said. — Sapa-RNS.

**Tried for EL pair**

EAST LONDON — Two brothers who are facing allegations of conspiring to commit murder have been released on bail of R5 000 each.

Mr Peter Fowles, 32, of Torquay Road, Bonnie Doon, and Mr Frank Fowles, 30, of St Andrew’s Road, Selborne, appeared in the magistrate’s court here yesterday before Mr P. R. Manley.

The case was postponed to October 11. — DDR.

**Guerillas raid school**

KAMPALA — Uganda guerillas raided a school in the troubled Lira district on Monday and stole its cattle.

Local newspapers quoted District Commissioner Nathan Karena as saying that the 400 pupils at Ndege school, 32 km north-east of Kampala, were horrified when the guerrillas raided the school, firing in the air. — Sapa-RNS.
JOHANNESBURG — A conflict over the control of the Transkei-Witwatersrand bus route was taken to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by the South African Transport Services.

SATs alleged that Greyhound Bus Lines have been operating a permanent bus service from the Witwatersrand to Transkei by constantly renewing temporary 14-day permits. However, on June 28 the NTC, in considering a separate appeal by Greyhound, decided to approve the temporary permits for four Greyhound buses.

Mr Du Plessis alleged that SATs objections to Greyhound's original application for temporary permits in May were overruled by the LTB. Since then the temporary permits for the four vehicles had been renewed.

On June 27 SATs successfully appealed to the National Transport Commission (NTC) against the granting of temporary permits to Greyhound. SATs to the NTC on August 29 against the issuing of the permits was rejected.

This service was apparently in competition with the existing service provided by SATs.

The senior law advisor of SATs, Mr Willem du Plessis, said in an affidavit that Greyhound did not possess a permit to operate a public bus service but had nevertheless been doing so since May this year by simply renewing the 14-day permits issued by the LTB.
CHIEF Umtata intelligence officer Nceba Nyangiwwe was fined R1 500 in the Umtata Supreme Court for the death of Idutywa businessman Asita Tetyana in detention in March 1992.

Mr Tetyana was held after a double shooting which involved his younger brother's wife Hazel on March 7.

Kei Bridge Station Commander B Hlangane told the court that Mr Tetyana had been beaten up so badly he could hardly walk when he arrived at the station and had to be carried to his cell.

Asked by advocate Mike Hodgson why he didn't take Mr Tetyana to the doctor himself, Mr Hlangane said that in terms of the directive from ex-Transkei Police Commissioner Martin Ngceba, no-one was allowed to "interfere with a detainee in whatever manner."

"The wounds on Mr Tetyana's buttocks were so septic that they were sticking to his underwear," he said.

Mr Tetyana died a few hours after his arrival at Butterworth Hospital on March 15.
The wrong chemistry

MATERIAL to manufacture petrol bombs was confiscated at a school for handicapped children outside Umtata this week.

Education secretary M R Potelwa said department officials found several knives and material to manufacture petrol bombs during a search of the pupils' dormitories.

Earlier in the week, a delegation of handicapped children went to the office of Education Minister H H Buhle and urged him to personally intervene in a crisis between them and Ikhwezi Lokusa School authorities.

City Press learnt that the authorities had recently expelled a pupil after he allegedly stabbed another pupil.

After the alleged attacker was expelled, pupils decided to boycott classes. On the third day they nominated a delegation to go to the Minister's office.

The pupils have, since, returned to classes. Police are investigating.
EAST LONDON — Seconded white Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) officials have been attacked in a broadcast on Radio Transkei.

The statement, said to have been read by the presidential palace secretary, Mr Thembu Mlonyeni, on behalf of President Kaizer Matanzima, said, among other things: “The white officials of the TDC think they are a government unto themselves. They also think they are kings and have a kingdom of their own in the TDC.”

The broadcast said the TDC officials had in the past said that all the hotels on the Wild Coast, with the exception of one, had run at a loss.

“If this is the case why should the TDC keep the hotels and not hand them over to Transkeians?”

The broadcast also rejected a statement by the chairman of the TDC board, Mr A.T. Sigwe, that the corporation had made a profit of R13.5 million this year.

The statement claimed that TDC officials lived in houses for which they did not pay rent, but Transkeians had to pay exorbitant rentals when they lived in the same houses.

The broadcast denied reports in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that President Matanzima and his brother, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had taken businesses for themselves. “President Matanzima has only one business, Myeko Motors, which he built on his own from a vacant plot in the veld. It is not government property. All people are given vacant sites to open up their businesses.”

The broadcast also denied that the Matanzima brothers were shareholders in the Wild Coast hotels.

Mr Sigwe has been asked to comment on the radio statement that the TDC had not made a profit of R13.5 million. He said: “I cannot comment on the TDC’s accounts until they have been presented to Parliament.”

The former managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, who was recently dismissed, said: “I did hear about the broadcast on Radio Transkei, but as it is official policy of the corporation to allow only the managing director to make press statements, I have not made any of these statements since September 25 this year.

“Therefore any comment must come from the newly appointed managing director.”

“Unfortunately it appears that certain comments appearing in newspapers appear to have come from what is referred to as TDC sources. I certainly have not made any of these statements.”

The newly appointed managing director of the TDC, Mr Monty Mtloko, could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

— DDR

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Madikizela banished

UMTATA — An Umtata lawyer, Mr. General Prince Madikizela, has been banished to Bizana from the said district today. Mr. Madikizela has been banished in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act. The order cannot be contested, as it is made by the President under the Act. Mr. Madikizela's banishment is not a result of his being a member of the ANC. He has been banished for his activities as a lawyer in the Umtata district.

His brother, Mr. Msiqo Madikizela, a Umtata lawyer, is not in the district. He is legally separated from his first wife, a general public interest, his second wife, Mme. Camagwini Madikizela, who is the daughter of President Matanzima, was ordered to withdraw from the police station immediately. The case will be dealt with by the police station.

— DDR.
Transkei party bid
for local support

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape region of a Transkei opposition party will be revived this weekend to muster support among migrant workers, squatters and permanent residents in a bid to overcome alleged harassment by homeland authorities.

Mr B V Ntsodo, regional secretary of the Democratic Progressive Party, said yesterday a conference would be held in Crossroads on Sunday, while similar conferences are envisaged for other urban centres where branches had become inactive.

He said invitations to the conference had been extended to the United Democratic Front, some of its affiliates and trade unions, though he had received no replies.

Mr Ntsodo said the initiative of reviving the party's branches in South Africa's major towns had been taken by the Western Cape regional committee.

Promote aims

"One of the reason for doing this was because during the last election in Transkei many had been detained, making it very difficult to get any of our people into the parliament.

"We feel we need to promote the aims of our party among the migrants here, permanent residents and squatters so they as Transkeians can support us."

Mr Ntsodo said the party was opposed to the community council and homelands system but had participated in the Transkei elections "as a means to end apartheid."

Among the issues on Sunday's agenda are calls for "the release of the people's leaders and the return of the exiles", and for the government to proceed with phase two of New Crossroads.

One of the speakers at Sunday's meeting would be Mr Cromwell Md, the party's only elected member of the Transkei parliament.
Transkei raps those ‘lordly white officials’

Mail Correspondent

EAST LONDON — White officials seconded to the Transkei Development Corporation have been attacked in a statement broadcast on Radio Transkei.

The statement said, among other things: “The white officials of the TDC think they are a government unto themselves.

“They also think they are kings and have a kingdom of their own in the TDC.”

The statement was said to have been read by the presidential palace secretary, Mr Themba Mlonenyi, on behalf of President Kaizer Matanzima.

The broadcast said the TDC officials had in the past said that all hotels on the Transkei’s Wild Coast, except one, had run at a loss.

“If this is the case, why should the TDC keep the hotels and not hand them over to Transkeians?”

The broadcast also challenged a statement by the chairman of the TDC board, Mr A T Sigcu.

He had said that the corporation had made a profit of R13 500 000 this year.

The statement claimed that TDC officials lived in houses for which they did not pay rent, while Transkeians had to pay exorbitant rents when they lived in the same houses.

The broadcast denied reports in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that President Matanzima and his brother, the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, had taken businesses for themselves.

“President Matanzima has only one business, Myeko Motors, which he built on his own from a vacant plot on the veld.

“It is not government property.

“All people are given vacant sites to open up their businesses.”

The broadcast also denied that the Matanzima brothers were shareholders in the hotels along Transkei’s Wild Coast.

Mr Sigcu was asked to comment on the radio statement that the TDC had not made a profit of R13 500 000.

He said: “I cannot comment on the TDC’s accounts until they have been presented to Parliament.”

The former managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, who was recently dismissed, said: “I did hear about the broadcast on Radio Transkei.

“It is the official policy of the corporation to allow only the managing director to make Press statements.

“I have not made any of these statements since September 25 last year.

“Therefore any comment must come from the newly appointed managing director, Mr Monty Ntoko, who could not be contacted yesterday for comment.”
UMTATA — Scores of people are expected to give evidence before the commission of inquiry into the activities of the Transkei Development Corporation here today.

The eight-man commission, headed by Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu of the University of Transkei, will hear evidence from the public in the public library, York Road, from 1.30 pm.

The commission on Monday heard evidence in camera.

Prof Nkuhlu, the vice-principal at Unilra, said it was expected that the hearing of evidence would be completed by the end of November.

"We shall hear further evidence in camera after the public hearing. But, if necessary another public hearing will be arranged," he said.

The commission's appointment and its terms of reference were announced in a government gazette in July.

The appointment of the commission followed several attacks by Transkei Members of Parliament who alleged that the TDC and its senior officials had been "running the business at a profit despite the fact that Transkeians' cash had been voted to boost the corporation to develop the country".

Other members of the commission are: Mr R. W. R. Fowlds, Mr A. N. Gadi, Professor W. E. Kasier, Professor Digby Koyana, Mr D. V. Mgudlwa, Mr A. S. Nkonyenzi and Professor W. H. Thomas.

The commission has been ordered to report to President Kaiser Matanzima on its findings and recommendations before February 28 next year.

It started its work during a period when 13 TDC executives were dismissed, including the managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr.

They were given six months to vacate their positions.

All their posts have been filled by Transkeians and the new managing director is Mr Monty Ntloko. — DDB
TDC accused of causing delays

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation was accused yesterday of delaying development in Transkei and providing cheap labour to attract industrialists.

The accusations emerged when five independent witnesses gave evidence when the public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the TDC started here yesterday.

The eight-man commission is headed by the Vice-Principal of the University of Transkei, Prof Wiseman Nkulu.

The first witness to give evidence yesterday was the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana.

Among accusations he levelled at the TDC were:

- Assuring overseas industrialists huge profits because of cheap labour organised by the TDC;
- Assuring overseas industrialists of "no reaction" from Transkei labourers;
- Assuring them that there were no trade unions and that strikes were illegal in Transkei;
- Assuring them Transkeians were loyal to their chiefs and government and they would never experience any trouble;
- Keeping wages, low and a creating privileged class by giving civil servants 100 per cent loans to open businesses which many could not manage;
- Allowing white TDC officials to enrich themselves in Transkei;
- Allowing whites in Transkei to bank large sums of money in South Africa;
- Doing their grocery shopping in South Africa;
- Paying senior TDC officials an average R2,500 a month besides other privileges;
- Employing their wives and daughters as typists or private secretaries;
- Abandoning the training of black staff in various skills;
- Not basing salary scales on qualifications, which was the basis of Transkei's employment code;
- Building a training school at huge expense to train security officers in order to compete with black security firms which could not provide such training;
- Building expensive houses at an average R20,000 each for whites when they could not build three-bedroomed houses for their own labourers;

Mr Mazwana said it was well-known that the South African Government had provided money for certain development areas in its policy of decentralisation.

The money, he said, was not being used for the purpose it was meant for.

"Providing cheap labour to attract industrialists is a devilish policy of human annihilation directed at black Transkeians."

"It is absurd to find that the Transkei Development Corporation is master-minding this diabolical plan," he said.

Another witness, Chief D. Gwadi, MP, said: "The TDC, in my view, has consistently held the wrong end of the stick in so far as priorities are concerned. It has not made any efforts to enable Transkeians to start new commercial, industrial and service enterprises."

He said high sums of money were spent on recruiting and retaining expatriates. "Each expatriate, above all else, is entitled to a R2,000 annual territorial allowance and, by simple calculation, it is clear that the more we get the more we have to pay out."

He said the TDC had not paid enough attention to building up local entrepreneurs until the establishment of Transido and the main aim should be to retain ownership of small industry by Transkeians.

"Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the corporation has meticulously avoided involvement with small industries."

Mr T. Mabode, a representative of the private sector, said that although the TDC was the "sorcerer of the economy", it had established industries which were not servicing the local market.

Mr B. Z. Nqamane, said: "The TDC should play a role in combining the aspirations of the people of Transkei and also accommodating the decentralisation policies of South Africa."

Furthermore, "families of expatriates occupy many positions which could easily be filled by Transkeians".

Mr W. R. Williamson, a management consultant, reiterated other witnesses' sentiments that the TDC had overlooked the Transkeian entrepreneur. — DDR.
Witnesses accuse TDC

Mail Correspondent
UMTATA. — The Transkei Development Corporation has been accused of delaying development in Transkei and providing cheap labour to attract industrialists.

The accusations emerged when five independent witnesses gave evidence to the public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the TDC, which started in Umtata last week.

Among accusations levelled at the TDC by the first witness, the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, were:

- Assuring overseas industrialists of huge profits because of cheap labour organised by the TDC;
- Assuring them that there were no trade unions and that strikes were illegal in Transkei;
- Assuring them Transkeians were loyal to their chiefs and government and they would never experience any trouble;
- Keeping wages low and creating a privileged class by giving civil servants 100% loans to open businesses which many could not manage;
- Allowing white TDC officials to enrich themselves in Transkei;
- Allowing whites in Transkei to bank large sums of money in South Africa;
- Doing their grocery shopping in South Africa;
- Paying senior TDC officials an average R2 500 a month besides other privileges;
- Employing their wives and daughters as typists or private secretaries;
- Abandoning the training of black staff in various skills;
- Not basing salary scales on qualifications, which was the basis of Transkei's employment code.

Mr Mazwana said as no trade unions or workers' associations were allowed in Transkei, labourers were at the mercy of the TDC.

Mr Mazwana said through wage determination in South Africa, no industry paid labourers less than 7.5c an hour. Building contractors paid R1.60 an hour; security firm workers started at R2.00 a month; the mines started workers at R2.50 a month and the motor industry had the best wages, going up to R3 an hour for labourers.

In Transkei the manufacturing trade, including factories, paid women labourers 3c an hour, men labourers 36c an hour and security labourers R59 a month. "On average, Transkei labourers get R55 a month," he said.

Another witness, Chief D Gwadiso, MP, said the TDC had not made any effort to help Transkeians to start new commercial, industrial and service enterprises. It had "meticulously avoided" involvement with small industries.

This negated the very essence of what the TDC should be.

Mr T Mabude, a representative of the private sector, said that although the TDC was the "soror of the economy" it had established industries which were not servicing the local market.

It was strange that of the many new firms, only about two produced products which catered for people in Transkei.
By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

GRAHAMSTOWN — Because one of the accused was a Transkei citizen he should not be convicted of high treason, defence counsel submitted yesterday in the Supreme Court treason trial here of 11 men.

Mr Pius Langa, for the defence, argued that on the evidence it appeared that Mr Rufus Neo was a person who did not owe allegiance to the State. Nor had the State proved that he owed allegiance.

According to Mr Neo’s biography, handed to court as an exhibit, he was born in South Africa in 1919 and left Benoni for Elliot when he was seven.

He moved to the Transkei where he stayed with a relative and was domiciled in Transkei where he remained until he escaped to Lesotho where he applied to join the ANC.

In 1962 he came to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Langa submitted that when Mr Neo returned to South Africa in November 1962 he was coming back on a definite mission.

He was not coming to be a resident of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Langa quoted from various Natal Law Reports published soon after the turn of the century with the following texts: “A foreigner can be punished as an enemy but not as a traitor,” and: “A test for allegiance was fixed and permanent domicile.”

Mr Langa submitted that the finding on Mr Neo’s citizenship should be resolved to his favour and he should not be convicted of treason.

Mr Langa argued that if the submissions regarding allegiance did not meet with agreement then he made an alternative submission that one had to be shown to have done what one did with a hostile intent.

Mr Langa said one did not know what sort of conspiracy there was between the ANC and the accused and there was no indication when Mr Neo became involved in the acts of terrorism.

The 11 men are Mr Neo, 24, Mr Douglas Tyutyu, 48, Mr Sipho Hina, 44, Mr James Ngqondela, 54, Mr Mzayini Kame, 57, Mr Mzimuku Kame, 22, Mr Sipho Nodlewu, 35, Mr Vakile Tshiwula, 43, Mr Lindile Mbelekana, 27, Mr Wellington Gumenge, 29, and Mr Ncepa Faku, 27.

They face charges including high treason, alternatively participation in acts of terrorism, sabotage, undergoing military training, possession of military explosives, harbouring persons, participating in the activities of unlawful organisations, possession of unlawful literature, possession of machine guns, hand grenades and ammunition and leaving the country without a passport.

There is also a charge of murder, four counts of attempted murder, nine counts of malicious damage to property and a charge of fraud.

(The trial continues today).

Mr Justice Hovie was on the Bench, with two assessors, Mr E A Logie and Mr P P Baran. Mr P J Strauss, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, assisted by Mr W Kingsley, appeared for the State. Mr P N Langs and Mr A Japie, instructed by T Majodina and Co, of Port Elizabeth, appeared for the defence.
Xaba tells of Ciskei, T'kei unity talks

Post Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian and Transkeian Cabinet Ministers held talks aimed at possibly uniting the two homelands last year, the Rev Willie Xaba, former Ciskei Vice-President, said today.

Mr Xaba, who has been granted political asylum in Transkei, said the talks led to his fallout with President Lennox Sebe, his being axed from office and his fleeing from Ciskei on September 24.

"After two meetings in East London at the end of 1982 and early 1983, Chief Sebe accused me of selling Ciskei to Transkei and of being a traitor."

Mr Xaba said the talks, attended by Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, and the Minister of Public Works, Chief D Jongilanga, were aimed at ending the friction between the two Xhosa-speaking homelands and had the ultimate objective of amalgamating the two.

The Transkeian delegation consisted of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Minuthuzeli Lujabe, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chief D Ndamase, and other Ministers.

The now-jailed former Commander of State Security, General Charles Sebe, had attended the first round of talks.

He was not invited to the second round as the Transkeian delegation had protested that he was a civil servant and not a Cabinet Minister, Mr Xaba said.

"When Charles was not invited to the second talks Chief Sebe accused me of being a traitor and selling Ciskei to Transkei. He said the people in Transkei were educated and would take over Ciskei."

President Sebe was not available for comment today.

A Ciskeian police spokesman said Mr Xaba was wanted to face charges of fraud and theft in Ciskei.

Mr Xaba would not comment on the charges today, but said he would not return to Ciskei.
LUJABE: townships unsafe for envoys

UTMTATA — The suggestion that foreign black diplomats in South Africa should live in townships was regarded as "a very primitive idea" by the Transkeian Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mutuzeli Lujabe, said in Umtata yesterday.

He was reacting to a newspaper report that the Herstigte Nasionale Party had queried the alleged purchase of flats in Monument Park, Pretoria, by the Transkeian Government to house ambassadorial staff.

Mr Lujabe said it was the duty of all governments to see to it that accredited foreign missions were placed safely and securely in prestigious areas. He felt black townships would be unsafe for black diplomats.

The report in morning newspapers said an HNP city councillor, Mr Joseph Chiloe, would ask the Pretoria City Council why black diplomats could not live outside the municipal area "where they can live with people of their own race groups."

Mr Lujabe said the HNP was guided by its belief in racial segregation that compelled it to place "paramount importance" on blacks and whites living apart.

Mr Lujabe said the attitude of white residents of Ellarduspark, in Pretoria, who had complained about the land deal, was out of tune with the government's policy of "reform".

Negotiations between the South African and Transkeian governments for the flats were continuing, and Mr Lujabe said he had no idea at this stage what the outcome would be. — SAPA
Ciskei and Transkei ‘discussed amalgamation’

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei and Transkei cabinet ministers discussed possible amalgamation of the two homelands last year, the Rev Willie Xaba, Ciskei’s former vice-president, said today.

Mr Xaba, who has been granted political asylum in Transkei, claimed the discussions had led to his fallout with President Lennox Sebe, his axing from office and his flight from Ciskei on September 24.

MANPOWER MINISTER

Mr Xaba said the talks, attended by Ciskei’s Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Magoma, and Minister of Public Works, Chief D Jongilanga, were aimed at ending the friction between the two Xhosa-speaking homelands and had the ultimate objective of amalgamating them.

The now-jailed former commander of state security, Mr Charles Sebe, brother of Chief Sebe, had attended the first round of talks. He was not invited to the second round because the Transkei delegation had protested that he was a civil servant and not a cabinet minister, Mr Xaba said.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment.

Mr Xaba, a close aide and outspoken political figure since joining the Ciskei Government in 1978, left his office in August last year — officially on sick leave.

In June Chief Sebe announced that the post of vice-president had been abolished.

A warrant of arrest for Mr Xaba, who was once a member of the ANC and SA Communist Party, was issued in Ciskei yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Avery Ngaki, police liaison officer, said Mr Xaba was wanted to face allegations of fraud and theft in Ciskei.

NO COMMENT

Mr Xaba would not comment on the allegations today.

He said he would not return to Ciskei.

Mr Xaba, his wife, Ivy, and his son, Mr Mbulelo Xaba, and daughter in law, have been granted political asylum in Transkei.
Xaba wants new constitution

Xaba has been granted political asylum in Transkei, and Ciskei could immediately amalgamate. In a statement, he last night, Mr. Xaba scoffed at rumours that he was involved in fraud and theft. He fled Transkei and Ciskei last month and has been granted political asylum.

"If the Ciskei Government has issued a warrant of arrest for me for such unfounded charges, they have made a mistake. The Ciskei Government must clean its house first before it can point an accusing finger at any of us." He fled Ciskei because there was no justice and one can be arrested for anything, he said.

Mr. Xaba said he first lost favour with the Ciskei Government when he led a Ciskei delegation of ministers to talk to Transkeian ministers in East London. He accused President Sebe of disloyalty to the regime, was because I left Charles Sebe behind in Ciskei.

"Why I fell foul of the regime, was because I was then declared a traitor by President Lennox-Bea. He accused me of disloyalty to his government," he said.

Transkei ministers were frank. I believe, I had done my duty there was nothing wrong with our talks," Mr. Xaba said.

He said President Sebe accused him of having "sold Ciskei to Transkei."

"This was a silly accusation. He had sanctioned the talks himself," Mr. Xaba said. — DDR
Export of dagga now a major industry in T'kei

Even dogs get into the act of smelling out the weed

Dagga smokers could puff themselves into oblivion with these zills (dagga cigarettes), which were confiscated by members of the narcotics bureau. Dagga sells at about R1 000 a kilogram.

A police dog, specially trained to sniff out dagga, found this zill (cigarette) in a seemingly innocent carton.
Get out — and stay out

By BENITO PHILLIPS

UMTATA attorney Prince Madikizela — the former son-in-law of President Kaizer Matanzima — has been banished from Umtata to Bizana.

The banishment order was signed by Pres Matanzima and served on him by the Transkei police.

Mr Madikizela is now legally separated from his second wife Gamagwini Madikizela (nee Matanzima).

His banishment is in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act, and cannot be contested.

In the order, Pres Matanzima said he was satisfied that Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata "is not in the general public interest".

He was instructed to immediately withdraw from Umtata and to go to the Mbogweni administration area in Bizana.

He is not allowed to return to Umtata without written permission from the Transkei cops.

Earlier this year, Mr Madikizela was found guilty of assaulting his former wife after he claimed he found her kissing another man in a car.

Two months later, he appeared in court for assaulting her and their maid, Ms Tembeka Ngona.
Xaba against amalgamation claims Mle

BISHO — The Deputy Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr R. T. Mle, said that while he was in Ciskei, the Reverend W. M. Xaba was against amalgamation with Transkei.

He said it was surprising that Mr Xaba, a minister of religion, should display such “inconsistency”.

Mr Xaba has since been granted political asylum in Transkei where he has made a call for amalgamation.

Mr Mle said that Mr Xaba had spoken of injustice in Ciskei, but only after he had turned his back on the country. He had been with the Republic of Ciskei for a considerable length of time as a chief whip of the Legislative Assembly, as a minister and as vice-president. His son had been a high-ranking officer with the Ciskei Defence Force.

“He, therefore, had a platform to voice any irregularities, or discrepancies in government operations,” he said.

“It is evident, that this is the old legend of ‘sour grapes’.”

Mr Mle said there was justice in Ciskei and Mr Xaba knew this. The judiciary operated separately from other tiers of government.

“However, no country can allow lawlessness, and if such a state of affairs prevails, the police will exercise their due powers to maintain law and order.” — DDR.
UDF and Cosas banned by Transkei

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

The Transkei Government yesterday banned the United Democratic Front and two of its affiliates, the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso).

In a special gazette issued yesterday, the Transkei banned these organisations under their 1977 Public Security Act. No reasons were given.

Transkei spokesmen could not be reached for comment last night.
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THE VITAL STATISTICS

- Land Area: 42 000 km².
- Population: 2.69 million permanent residents, 400 000 migrants in 1982.
- Language: Xhosa/English.
- Climate: Sub-tropical.
- Urban population: 200 000.
- Population density: 65 people/km²
- Total number of households: 586 000.
- GDP: R884 m in 1982
- GDP growth rate: 5.9% in 1982.
- GNP: R1,97 bn in 1982.
- Per Capita GDP: R246.
- Capital: Umtata, population 6 000 whites and 75 000 Transkeians.
- Pupils and students: 790 000 in 1982.
- Industrial growth points: Umtata, Butterworth, eZibeleni and another planned in Eastern Pondoland.
- Regional industrial zoning: D in the South, E in the North.
- Available water: 4.2 bn m³ a year.

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Eighth Independence Review

The Transkei Review is published annually by the Daily Dispatch on the anniversary of the country's independence.

Reports are by the business editor, Andre Jordaan, supplements editor, Heléne Stephan and the Transkei bureau chief, Janette Bennett.

Layout, design and editing is by Matthew Moonleya.
The year 1984 could not be forecast as rosy because Transkei was reverbating from the effects of the drought of the 1982/83 ploughing season. Grazing land had been completely parched and unprecedented stock losses had occurred.

Nevertheless, Transkeians should look into the future not only with the pragmatism of the bitter experiences caused by the 1982/83 drought but also with a new resolution to face up to the challenges. I do not doubt that the onslaught of poverty and unemployment will assume new dimensions. The only weapon available to fight poverty is the creation of job opportunities and in this respect, the business community should set the tune.

Transkei’s independence and existence as a sovereign State are now firmly embedded in the records of history. Men of reason will agree, however, that as an independent State, Transkei has a duty to Southern Africa to play her modest part in the structuring of a better society for the region.

Transkei’s independence has created a political basis for new political alignments in the quest for peaceful political options in Southern Africa.

In the years to come Transkei will adopt an attitude of peace and goodwill to the Republic of South Africa and to all her neighbours. The leaders of Southern Africa have a duty to rid the sub-continent of the legacy of violence. There is ample testimony of its futility and self-perpetuation because violence by its very nature, cannot be the best custodian of the hard fundamental freedoms for which countless people may have laid down their lives.

May peace be a common binding factor amongst mankind.

The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

APEX
From only
R180
NEW FAMILY FARES

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DURBAN - UMTATA

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| **THURS** 1000 1200 KV141 |
| **FRI** 1400 1600 KV151 |
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Industry

The future of Transkei depends primarily on its industrial and agricultural development.

The industrial growth is relying heavily on the South African decentralisation policies and its accompanying incentives. Whether Transkei makes a success of these depends on its implementation of the policies.

In the articles we look at the decentralisation policies, the implementation of incentives and subsequent industrial growth, the industrial development points and factors restraining industrial growth.

Agriculture

Agriculture is potentially the largest (in terms of employment) and most important sector of Transkei’s economy and hence must make the greatest contribution to meet the national objectives of increased food production and increased employment.

The Department of Agriculture and Tracor play major roles in agricultural development and have several projects in the pipeline in order to reach their goals.

In the articles on agriculture we are highlighting some successful schemes over the past year and new ideas in the pipeline.

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The corporation's role

A large number of Transkeians, estimated at between 200,000 and 500,000, have found self-employment in the country's developing commercial sector.

Various divisions of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) have played a key role in training and assisting Transkeians to take over businesses formerly owned by non-Transkeians who were bought out with funds from the South African Development Trust.

The TDC role has been that of providing loans to assist Transkeian companies in the takeover and then nominating representatives to serve on the boards of these companies to ensure their operations. The TDC majority on these boards is reduced as the loans are repaid.

In this way, the TDC has injected about R3 million into 35 wholesale operations which have been handed over to Transkeians with loans generally repayable over a 10-year period.

By the Business Editor,
Andre Jordan

The corporation provides an "after-care" service, advising wholesalers on stock purchases and accounting.

Wholesaling is a big business in Transkei with individual turnover exceeding R3 million a month. The total turnover of TDC-assisted wholesalers is estimated at R7.5 million a year, with the turnover of the remaining non-Transkeian wholesale concern probably doubling that figure.

Drought has taken its toll on business but TDC spokesmen say the wholesalers have managed to hold their heads above water and that most of them are "practically viable."

They report a marked overall improvement in the ability of wholesalers to meet their commitments to the central buying organisation established as a cooperative centralised venture to obtain the best prices.

Purchases from suppliers increased by 36 per cent to R61 million in the past year.

On the retail side, the TDC services 444 businesses, including four supermarkets. An amount of R84 million rand has been advanced in the way of stock loans to Transkeian shopkeepers since the retail division of the TDC commenced operations in 1979.

There are an estimated 60 non-Transkeian businesses still to be handed over to Transkeians. Take-overs by the TDC authori...
Co-operation: magic word in development strategy

By Helene Stephan

The problem area of per cent of the gross domestic product (G.D.P.) of Southern Africa, lies in the fact that the policy of decentralization and regional cooperation, which is a direct consequence of the economic development program of Southern Africa. Affected are the industrial development of Transkei positively.

merely 86 per cent of the G.D.P. is being produced in four metropolitan areas, which exist between the borders of the RSA, whereas the combined contribution to the total RSA on the one hand and the states amounts to only four per cent of the independent sovereign states on the G.D.P.

A further characteristic is illustrated by the fact that 96 per cent of the RSA is that background that the policy of a co-ordinated regional development strategy for Southern Africa, taking into account peace and stability in the region, is an urgent need and necessary.

The emphasis falls on the co-operation of planning through economic cooperation and development, which extends across political boundaries.

With this in mind, the various states in Southern Africa held discussions, which indicated that the development of their less developed areas is in the sub-continent, should be promoted on a national basis.

Southwestern Africa was subdivided into eight broad development regions for policy planning purposes. This division was based on factors such as development needs, development potential, functional relationship and physical characteristics.

Many of the ideas on the promotion of industrial development which emanated from these discussions were incorporated in the industrial development proposals released at the Good Hope Conference on November 12, 1981.

A declaration by the various heads of states in Southern Africa was signed to express the belief that the private business sector should play a vital role in the economic development of their countries and in raising the standard of living of all their people. It was also resolved that private investment in all countries will be encouraged by giving peace and stability in the region, which will not be jeopardized, and by economic and political cooperation.

Transkei, falls within two regional development zones, Region D and Region E, which includes three industrial development points, namely Beaufort West, Nieuwoudtville and De Aar, for the most attractive package of economic incentives.

These are the Short-term incentives:

A labour tax of up to 60 per cent of the wage bill for workers may be levied up to a maximum of R150 per month per worker in Transkei.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) pays up to 50 per cent of the capital required for equipment and working capital through a loan repayable up to a maximum of R500 per year.

A factory which is located inside Transkei or from outside Transkei but the area is in the process of being developed up to a pre-determined amount - 40 per cent.

Industrial property cannot be owned in the Transkei, but the TDC will erect buildings for key personnel and all major equipment which the researcher must pay for in cash or obtain from an external source.

A rail link to Eastern Transkei will be developed with 15 per cent of approved training costs payable in cash or in proportion of an external source.

Goods shipped from East London to other RSA cities are eligible for a 50 per cent reduction.

Electricity charges are based on the lowest tariffs in South Africa, namely Eastern Transkei tariff - the same as Eastern Transkei.

TDC, the government arm of the Government Development Corporation, involved in industrial development, has been very active in establishing industries and the past few years.

In 1976 there were just four industrial enterprises in Transkei, but the number in the last 6 years has increased to over 100 industries.

Total investment in industries is R50 million, of which R2 million belongs to the private sector. The total number of jobs created by the industrial development process is 15,000, although indirect job opportunities which arise from these developments are 75,000.

The TDC also plays a major role in the marketing of industrial products, for example, locating in Transkei, it runs packaging factories and houses.

This investment in industrial and residential property amounted to R15 million in the 1983-84 financial year.

R45 million has been invested in residential housing and TDC is committed to spend another R55.8 million on housing for the next three years.

TDC is also involved in the development of infrastructure in the industrial development points and expects to spend R154 million on infrastructure in the four industrial zones over the next three years.

Infrastructure in Umtata, Butterworth and East London is already fully developed and facilities include industrial sites, sewer power substation, and the Eastern Transkei tariff, good water supplies, a rail network linking the main ports, airports and railway stations.

Housing loans for key personnel are obtained through the TDC.

The Eastern Transkei Development Corporation (ETDC) was established in 1983 by the RSA government to develop this area.

... Small-scale industries constitute a logical foundation for the modern sector. Furthermore, they tend to be labour-intensive, innovative, rely heavily on local skills and local resources and seek to meet local needs.

The Honourable Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Transkei, Mr R. Madikizela

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6 - Supplement to the Daily Dispatch, Thursday, October 25, 1984

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A 3-year plan

A three-year plan, released by Mr Pieterv Bosch, the manager of the development division of TDC, stated that industrial development must take place on the following scale lines:

The creation of 2 000 employment opportunities — 20 per cent of the labour force entering the market annually — must be effected each year.

This means an average of 10 industries, each creating 200 job opportunities, must be established.

These industries must be settled in the following priority rating:

Butterworth, three
East London and two
Umtata.

Building costs can be estimated on the assumption that the industrialists will need 2 000 square metre buildings at R350 a square metre, giving a total cost of R700 million or R700 000 an industry.

The investment of every industry can be estimated at R2 million, including buildings, which will give a total investment of R30 million a year for all the industries, excluding houses for key personnel.

This brings the total cost for each job to R4 000, excluding houses.

If one works on an average of 10 key personnel an industry, this will mean the erection of 10 houses at R100 000 each.

A total cost of R1 million can therefore be estimated for the provision of housing for key personnel for each industry.

Agro-business has some sweet signs

The North Pondoland sugar project is perhaps leading the way in the concept of regional economic integration and showing the advantages of agro-business.

By the end of this year, employment would have been created for 300 people at the low cost of R4 000 a job — about one-twelfth the cost of creating a comparable job in manufacturing industries.

The first load of sugar was produced commercially in Transkei late in September 1983, and the first sugar was marketed in September 1984.

Four thousand hectares have been set aside for the development which will comprise a sugar factory on commercial lines as its core and a surrounding area of Transkei shareholders growing cane for their own account.

So far 1 000 hectares have been planted and a further 200 hectares (which will include the first 30 hectares smallholdings) will be planted during the 1985/86 season.

The Lugg Harrison Group, whose Transkei company, Lugg Farms Consultants (Pty) Ltd provides management in terms of a contract with North Pondoland Sugar (Pty),

Lugg Harrison pioneered the original acceptance of the scheme from its infancy. They are the only successful site management consultancy which formed the highly successful Transkei Tea Management, which runs Transkei's large tea industry.

Funding the sugar project are two Transkei Corporations — Magwa Tea Corporation and Transkei each of whom are 50 per cent shareholders in North Pondoland Sugar (Pty) Ltd.

Both Corporations are 100 per cent state owned.

Future loan funds are being sought from the Development Bank.

A total of 17 000 tons of cane will be produced this season for milling and another 3 000 tons for seed. At close to 100 tonnecrests yield to date are most satisfactory and equal to or better than yields obtained on the adjoining Natal South Coast.

Mr Chris Dodson, managing director of the Lugg Harrison Group, anticipates that the South Africans government and the sugar industry will continue to allocate the necessary cane quota to the project in good time in line with understandings given and implied in government to government agreements.

"Labour-intensive agricultural development must receive the highest possible priority from planners since the cost of creating jobs in this area is well below that in industry and since the jobs are created within geographical areas of high unemployment and great poverty."

"Within a few years North Pondoland Sugar (Pty) Ltd and its satellite smallholders will be supplying 20 000 tons of cane a year and the stage could well be set soon for North Pondoland Sugar to acquire a cross-border interest in the milling end of the business."

"I believe such thoughts are entirely consistent with the concept of regional economic integration which is now possible in terms of the regional development themes."

"Mr Dodson said.

"I asked about the problems of a long road haul for cane, Mr Dodson was extremely optimistic.

"One must acknowledge," he said, "that North Pondoland Sugar is the first ever cane estate in this respect being 50 km from the mill. However, the economic advantage of low land cost and the ability to utilise the services of a resident rather than migratory work force will offset this provided we remain efficient on the agronomic and business ends of the development."

Regional co-operation is already flourishing in North Pondoland Sugar Ltd. which has negotiated the Unison Millers Co-operative and (in co-operation with Transkei) has pioneered the use of milk-cart trailer combinations for maximum in-field transport efficiency and ensuring maximum road haul payoffs.

Awareness of the importance of efficiencies in this sector is vital and encouraging results have been obtained to date. Cooperation has been at a high level.

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Published in the Eastern Cape Dispatch, October 25, 1984.
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Transkei, a Golden Opportunity.
Producing food is the priority

Agriculture is the most important sector of Transkei's economy and makes up the greatest contribution in meeting national objectives of increased food production and increased employment.

The aims of agricultural policy in Transkei are:
- Self-sufficiency in food production to reduce the country's dependence on food imports.
- Raising incomes of rural people.
- Improving rural areas and other natural resources for future generations.
- Developing country's water resources for irrigation, power and domestic uses.
- Creating work opportunities for rural areas.

A primary objective in agriculture is to reduce the country's dependence on food imports. The Transkei Department of Agriculture has given as its priority to food production.

- Improvement of crop production using appropriate technologies.
- Improvement of livestock production.
- Establishment of small irrigation schemes which can be managed by local people is given particular emphasis.

Commercial agriculture through the Transkei Agricultural Corporation is receiving increased support from the government. The provision is to establish a major mainline department to improve maize and sorghum yields.

During the 1983-84 cropping season, a total of 60,000 ha was tilled to maize and sorghum. This has been increased to 92,000 ha in 1984-85. The aims of the program are to improve maize and sorghum yields.

Estimated production from these schemes was estimated at 65,000 tons for 1984-85 season. This will mean an increase of 4,000 tons from the previous year's 61,000 tons. This will be an average of 15 bags a hectare. Highest yields of up to 28 bags a hectare are expected in the high rainfall areas of Umzimkhulu, Ngqulwa and Northern Transkei.

To ensure that the scheme is a success, the Transkei Agricultural Corporation has introduced mechanized services to all ploughing operations are rendered for the farmers. There were 1,500 tractors during the 1983-84 ploughing season which were considering renting services to the farmers at subsidized rates.

In line with the five-year plan, the government has earmarked 500 tractors to be sold to farmers, private contractors and other bodies who will work for a reasonable profit. This scheme is to promote the enterprise, private ownership and competition, profit motive and free inter-regional balance of supply and demand to determine prices. Plus minus 300 tractors have been sold during the current ploughing season and each tractor is sold as a package with implementing implements.

Attention has been given to the improvement and upgrading of the national herd. The Department is running three breeding stations which serve as an important source of breeding material from where farmers may locally breed and therefore adopt breeding stock.

The first station, Mjiniwane, in the Engcobo district, breeds the Drentse and the Nguni breeds, the second station at the Thokoza College of Agriculture breeds the Jersey while the third station at Lamba in the Elanda district breeds the Brahman breed.

There are a number of farm sites in the drier Western part of the country which amend large areas of irrigable land.

The NCRA Irrigation Scheme, whose real development started in 1976, uses water from the NCRA Dam situated in the Tshwane river. This scheme will be the largest irrigation scheme for small holders in Southern Africa.

A total of 3,000 ha are in production and under gravel head sprinkler irrigation. The main crops grown are maize, dry peas, wheat, beans, sugarcane, cotton, pigeon pea and vegetables. This scheme includes a large dairy division with 300 cows in milk. Milk is pasteurized, packaged, distributed throughout Western Transkei. Already 15,000 people are dependent on the scheme.

Agro-Industries are also given attention at NCRA. A dairy factory is already in operation, a specialized canner and a heritage park and unit have been commissioned. A meat mill and a small scale flour mill and also a freezing plant for vegetables are in the planning stage.

A revised ten-year plan prepared by the consultative committee includes the following targets at the full development stage (in 2002) and prices:

- No. of tractors: 500
- People's income: 23,000 rands per annum
- Land under crop production: 70,000 ha
- Cost per ha: 80 rands

From 1984-85 cropping season, the Department has decided to extend the development and management of major irrigation schemes to INTERSCIENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (PTY) LTD. These schemes are the Quama Irrigation Scheme (2,000 hectares), Lazi Irrigation Scheme (500 ha), Occupation Post (700 ha).

Exploitation of water resources for increased food production is being done. Suitable land has been identified along the banks of the main large rivers flowing southwards. Pumping各大 rivers have been installed on the major rivers and water is pumped from there onto the irrigated land. 100 hp pumps have been installed and 15 42 hp. Minor irrigation schemes are being developed and the emphasis is now food production for the local people.

These schemes are at various stages of development.

Concessions

The promotion of private sector investments is an integral part of the Transkei's Industrial Development policy of the country. The government encourages the establishment of small-scale enterprises and private enterprises. The following concessions are available:

- Labour subsidies up to 50 per cent of the wage bill.
- Interest-free loans for the purchase of plant and machinery.
- Interest-free loans for the purchase of plant and machinery.
- Free training programs are available, including: 1. Labour training; 2. Technical training; and 3. Farm and industrial skills training.
- Labour subsidies up to 50 per cent of the wage bill.
Dr V. Alves (left) and Dr A. Pachota operate on an animal in the state veterinary services laboratory in Umtata.

Protecting the livestock

Livestock in Transkei constitutes 1.7 million cattle, 2.5 million goats, 95,000 horses and 12,000,000 chickens, one of the major resources in the area.

The potential economic value of livestock in terms of the country's balance of payments is not insignificant.

The major task of the veterinary services is to protect and safeguard the livestock wealth of the country as well as contributing in protecting the health of man through the control of zoonotic diseases.

The state veterinary services operating from five stations in Transkei - Umtata, Butterworth, Imikulu, Tsolo and Port St Johns - aim to ensure regular animal health checks in the rural areas of all 39 districts.

As a result, stock owners have become well aware of the benefits of preventive and curative veterinary medicine.

The state veterinary services, as an auxiliary service to the field services and veterinarians in general, are provided by the central laboratory in Umtata and by smaller regional laboratories in Butterworth, Port St Johns and Umtata.

The Umtata veterinary and para-veterinary services are equipped and staffed with experienced veterinarians and medical technicians providing good quality diagnostic services.

The education and training division of the veterinary services is responsible for the training of stock inspectors (veterinary technical staff) at the Transkei College of Agriculture, because on animal science and animal health and disease control are provided by the division as well as practical training of students in the field.

In service training of the staff is carried out by means of occasional conferences, seminars, refresher courses and laboratory consisting of visits to educational institutions in Transkei and South Africa.

The hygiene control of meat and meat by-products is the responsibility of the meat hygienist division.

In 1984, a design proposal, budget estimate and programme for the construction of the new zootechnical abattoir in Umtata was submitted to the National Planning Committee because the present abattoir was condemned by both the Transkei veterinary services and the chief medical officer of South Africa (importing country) as unsuitable for Transkei without an abattoir for its livestock industry.

With the building of a new abattoir, a proper meat distribution network to butchers in areas where meat is sold to the public in unhygienic conditions could be organised and the surplus exported.

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(Tags for its people)
Water watchers

Weber rural water supply is still on its way to completion at an estimated cost of R2.67 million. The branch has constructed a total number of 18 dams which are used for the benefit of the community. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A well-structured plan from the branch has been put in place to ensure continued maintenance of the dams.

The branch has also begun the process of constructing a windmill scheme which will provide water to the community. The initial cost of the scheme is estimated at R2.5 million. In addition to the windmill scheme, a borehole has been drilled in the area to provide additional water supply.

Maintenance work on wells and boreholes is ongoing to ensure continued supply of water to the community. The branch is also working on the construction of a new water reservoir to meet the increasing demand for water.

The branch is also focusing on the development of a water conservation plan to reduce the demand for water. This includes education programs on water conservation and the installation of water-saving devices in homes and businesses.

In conclusion, the branch is committed to providing clean and reliable water supply to the community through the construction of dams, windmills, and boreholes. The branch is also working on water conservation to ensure sustainable water supply for the future.

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THE SEARCH FOR WATER... A new reality winds her way back from a river.

Gearing for boom in forestry

Transkei has some 600 000 hectares under cultivation, the majority used for the production of grains, sugar, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. The Transkei region has a long history of agricultural development, with the area being well-suited for various crops. The government has been providing support to farmers, including the provision of irrigation schemes, agricultural extension services, and technical assistance.

In recent years, the area has seen a significant increase in the production of commercial crops such as sugar, tobacco, and citrus fruits. The government has been working with farmers to expand the area under cultivation, improve crop yields, and develop value chains to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

To support this growth, the government has invested in infrastructure such as roads, irrigation systems, and processing facilities. The Transkei region has also been identified as a priority area for agricultural development, and various programs and initiatives have been launched to support the growth of the sector.

In conclusion, the Transkei region has huge potential for agricultural development. The government has been working to support farmers and invest in infrastructure to unlock this potential and create opportunities for growth and development in the region.

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bargain bazaars
Harvest of hope in the soil

A farmer inspects his maize crop on one of Tracor's major projects.

Projects in the Tracor pipeline

The Transkorn Agricultural Corporation has identified several projects in the pipeline:

**Development of the Ongakwee farms**
- Several farms in the Matatiele district known as the Ongakwee farms were transferred to the government.
- Tracor was responsible for providing a land utilization plan and recommended strategies for development programs.

**Umsimthunzi forest development**
- In the Umsimthunzi area, the establishment of 13,000 ha of forest is to be implemented.
- The forest will be utilized in a partnership consisting of Tracor, TDC, and a local forestry company.
- The project is expected to create jobs and provide long-term benefits.

**Unstit sub-tropical fruit and livestock project**
- The project is being approached in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture, including the establishment of 13,000 ha of soft-wood forests.
- The establishment of a fruit farm and livestock project is envisioned.
- The project will utilize existing infrastructure and resources.

**Commercial projects**
- Projects include irrigation, forestry, and livestock production.
- The marketing facilities for the products will be developed.

Mr. Humphrey, the commercial projects manager, says, "By offering a range of products, we ensure stability and growth."
Focus on the Transkei building scene

In spite of a recent downturn in the building industry throughout Southern Africa, the major building concern in Transkei reports continued growth there.

Murray and Roberts (Transkei) says it has doubled its turnover in the past three years and currently has R16 million worth of contracts. The highest since it was established in Transkei nine years ago.

M and R employs more than 1,000 people, most of whom are based on contracts in the Butterworth and Umtata areas.

Major projects include the construction of a hospital and two-storey office block and shopping complex in Rodders Street, the first high-rise block to be built in Umtata since independence in 1976.

Another project is the provision of an administration block, lecture rooms, a gymnasium and other facilities at the Transkei police training college.

The company is involved in R10 million worth of work at Butterworth, the biggest contract being the construction of the Transkei building company's new headquarters. The building is currently under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The company was founded in 1973 and has since expanded its operations to include a range of projects in the Transkei region.

The Transkei building company is owned by Murray and Roberts, one of South Africa's largest construction companies.
Investment hitch

It is important for the realisation of Transkei’s goals, that an average of 5 000 job opportunities must be created every year.

In order to achieve this target, 10 new major industries must be established annually.

There are however several constraints in inhibiting the recruitment of industrialists to Transkei.

- Housing for key personnel in a big problem.
- Factors contributing to the present land tenure system which inhibits the availability of land for residential accommodation and the fact that freehold titles on industrial and residential property are not available. This means that instead of financial financing property development, the TDC have to use their financial resources for property development, thereby creating an outflow of capital which could have been utilized for other priority investment.
- Lack of skilled labour, especially the lack of trained technicians and artisans, poses a big problem in Transkei.
- High turnover of labour.

In some industries as high a figure as 70 per cent turnover in staff has been reached. This fact is costing companies dearly, and placing pressure on training departments, where labourers are often taken off training benches before the ideal training period has been reached.

- Far distance from market.
- The majority of experts go to the PWV area.

By Andre Jordaan

Mr Nkoyeni

By Andre Jordaan

commerce, in association with some of the large South African business houses and the Transkei Development Corporation's Mvo Mount training centre for people entering the retail trade.

Mr Nkoyeni says problems which have beset those entering the business world have been a lack of product knowledge and a failure to appreciate the role of the entrepreneur in weighing chances and taking risks in launching ventures. "There will be development only if people are bold enough," he said.

"Most people went into business more by accident than by design because they could not find jobs. They were without experience, qualifications or capital."

He sees a need for businesses to diversify away from general deal- erships into specialised retail fields. "There is room for lots of growth in this country and an area to be exploited is specialty shops. For instance, I suspect there are not enough restaurants and artisan services such as repair, plumbing and electrical work are lacking in Transkei."

"There has been a tendency for the retailer to be a jack of all trades and master of none and this has inhibited the growth of retailing in Transkei."

Mr Nkoyeni also sees a need for Transkei to embark on programmes of self-sufficiency in consumer goods to halt the outflow of capital involved in the purchase of goods outside Transkei.

"We should start with meaningful agricultural development and the production of consumer goods via agriculture," he said. "Transkei must realise that industry will not be the powerhouse of the economy. The one section that would be is agriculture."

At present the big South African supermarket chains do not have branches in Transkei and Mr Nkoyeni says there is a dilemma in black business thinking on the possible role for big chains to play in the development of black business. He says that as a result of an "historical injustice" black people were excluded from the mainstream of the economy and found themselves on the periphery as small traders. "Something must be done but there is a problem about the ways," he said.

"One school of thought is that, as long as blacks are excluded from central business districts, whites should not be allowed into so-called black areas," Mr Nkoyeni said.

However, some disagree with this view because it is seen as perpetuating the concept of white and black areas and also because it denies the economies of scale possible in big concerns.

Another school of thought, Mr Nkoyeni said, was that it would take black businessmen too long to establish their own equivalent of chain stores and that they should be allowed to operate on the understand- ing that their personnel would be fully Transkean in the shortest possi- ble time.

This would place the onus on the chain stores to do a thorough job of the training process.
Industri: Transkei's Nr

The need to draw Transkeians into the productive process to make use of local resources and create wealth within the country's borders is a priority.

In the past this has been done largely through the establishment of foreign-owned and run factories in Transkei. The result was that while many jobs were created, not enough were left to harness the country's overall productivity and development of the Transkei people themselves.

The advent of the Transkei Government Development Organization (Tindulo) in 1981 marked a new approach to job creation. Tindulo has been instrumental in setting up bases and job creation programmes that are geared towards the development of the Transkei economy.

Institute stimulates development

The Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) is primarily concerned with stimulating and assisting socio-economic development in Transkei, says its director, Mr. Peter Wakelin.

The institute's activities are concentrated in three major areas: rural development, training, and research.

At Nkwenje in the Libode district we are attempting to set up a market for rural development which can be replicated in other villages in Transkei," Mr. Wakelin said.

"This involves the application and testing of theoretical ideas in a practical situation.

Training activities have been directed mainly at small business entrepreneurs who are able to draw on seminar and lecture programmes to improve their skills.

On research activities, Mr. Wakelin said in any developing country there is always a pressing need for sound statistical information upon which to base development programmes.

"The institute's research activities have been focused largely at establishing a data base for Transkei from which the government can draw to evaluate development needs and priorities," Mr. Wakelin said.

"The institute is working, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Minerals in planning and conducting Transkei's 1983 census.

"In 1980 attempts were made to do a full census but this ran into problems due to the quality of the data collected and the uncooperativeness of many villages," Mr. Wakelin said. "To avoid these problems, a sample census is being conducted. Demographic information will be obtained by field staff from a sample of 80,000 households. The number of households in the whole of Transkei will be estimated from aerial photographs using the Unisys computer.

In this manner an extremely accurate picture of the Transkei population can be obtained.

"This type of census, first for Southern Africa, costs considerably less than a full census, and gives Transkei's environment and is relevant to local and practical purposes," Mr. Wakelin said.

"Our budgeted expenses for the census are R1.3 million, compared to R3.5 million for a full census."

The institute is also preparing information for customs agreement negotiations with South Africa and for preparation of national accounts.

"The availability of more detailed research information has meant a considerable increase in Transkei's customs shares," Mr. Wakelin said. "Over the last two years the customs share has risen from R94 million to a massive R350 million."

Research is useful to the private sector as well.

"Our research into expenditure patterns shows which sectors, from a consumer point of view, are growing. An example of this is R190 million that Transkeians spend on furniture. Virtually all these goods are imported and there is a vast potential for a local furniture industry," Mr. Wakelin said.

"We will also be establishing guidelines for a forestry industry as well as drawing up planning proposals for future developments," said Mr. Wakelin.

Tree plantations span some 50,000 hectares in Transkei and are valued at R100 million.

Research is also being conducted into the labour characteristics of Transkei.

"Some 400,000 Transkeians leave the country each year in search of employment, and a further 100,000 are involved in labour migration within the country's borders," said Mr. Niel Muller, a research fellow at the institute.

"Economic and structural trends within South Africa have considerable effect on Transkei work seekers," he said. "A reduction of employment opportunities in South Africa would mean that an increasing number of Transkeians would seek employment within Transkei."

The institute research into labour patterns is part of a broader programme to establish a data base for Transkei. This information can in turn be used by the government in planning an economic development strategy," Mr. Wakelin said.
task

complexes are being built by Transo in various centres in Transkei.
Transo points out that, in terms of an agreement between Transo, South Africa and other independent states, a simplified package of incentives is available to small industries.
These consist of:
- A quarterly cash incentive payment equal to 15% per cent of the total wages paid, subject to a maximum of R300 in the Region A industrial development area and R100 in the Region B area;
- A rent rebate of 20% per cent of the above;
- A 5% interest rate on loans for training and tenancy price preference concessions if specifically applied for.

Exploring for the right strategy

Development comes through mobilizing the people to tackle problems they really care about solving, says Mr. Cecil Cook, managing director of the Transo Appropriate Technology Unit (TATU).
TATU, a para-statutory corporation, is involved in finding new and better ways to assist rural Transkeians to improve their socio-economic conditions.
"TATU is assisting the Government to explore new ways to develop Transkei" and Mr. Cook. "We are exploring technical and organizational means for introducing self-help programmes that are both affordable and manageable by villagers.
"To achieve this, we must not allow ourselves to blindly follow development solutions that have been applied elsewhere in Southern Africa and abroad.
"In particular, it is not wise to attempt to copy often outdated approaches used in already industrialized countries. Instead, we at TATU, are committed to discovering approaches that are uniquely appropriate to Transkei and which reach the mass of Transkeian people.
"Rural community problems are well known: lack of fuel for both domestic and agricultural use is one of the most pressing needs.
TATU is acting as an agent for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in small "self-help" water schemes in rural Transkei.
"It is hoped that funds will soon be made available by the Southern African Development Bank for a rural initiative water program, which will enable TATU to assist villagers to construct their own small water supply irrigation schemes."
A visit to TATU's offices at Mount Pleasant near Umtata offers the visitor an impressive array of low-cost technologies. These are soil-cement brick making machines, wire manufacturing boards, improved pit toilets, feel efficient stoves, techniques for intensive gardening, cement water tanks, improved buildings and many others.
"All the technologies we see here do not represent development," said Mr. Cook. "They are merely tools which help community and individuals achieve real development."
"Real development is about people, not about things. Improvements in socio-economic conditions can only take place where people are prepared to work with their fellow villagers to tackle the problems that face them.
"Our experience has shown that the active involvement leadership, and self-help participation of villagers in development projects is the foundation upon which progress is built."
TATU runs training programmes in rural villages and at its Mount Pleasant centre, which emphasizes teaching community members how to do simple, practical things which immediately improve their lives and incomes.

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The Transkei Mining Corporation (TMC), established under the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism this year with Dr Hervey Hinterberger as managing director, has four main objectives:

To perform a systematic geological survey of Transkei to provide basic information on general geology, hydro-geology and engineering geology to the public.

To perform a systematic geochemical survey whereby 50,000 samples will be taken and each one will be analysed for 20 elements. The results will give an indication of the mineral potential in Transkei, and will be the basis for further detailed exploration.

Exploration of indicated or identified deposits to investigate their economic value and the possibilities of their exploitation; and

To promote the development of a mining industry by encouraging private entrepreneurs to invest in the industry.

Dr Hinterberger says the TMC was committed to the government policies of developing the economy through the exploitation of its mineral resources and the creation of job opportunities.

TMC is also committed to achieving as high a level of environmental protection as each project will allow. By promoting the development of mining industries in Transkei, the future viability of the economic status of Transkei will be safeguarded.

Some of these projects include dimension stones (granite, travertine), used for decorative and construction purposes, coal, clay, asphalt, copper, plus an abundance of construction materials such as shale and dolerite. But the knowledge concerning these deposits and others must be greatly increased.

TMC spent the first few months after its inauguration on January 1 creating a close rapport with various government departments through advising, consulting and obtaining information relevant to developing and protecting the mineral resources throughout Transkei.

TMC is not only responsible for liaising closely with the government departments, but with the private sector organisations as well.

Migrant miners

The White Paper on Transkei development priorities and public sector spending for the period 1985-1988 states that although Transkei’s mining sector is, at present comprised of some limited prospecting and small scale quarrying, several minerals are known to exist there through low-yield quantities that might at this stage, only justify small scale mining activities for household and local industrial use.

At present most of the Transkei miners are migrant workers on the South African mines and their efforts result in R1 million being sent back to Transkei every year.

There has been considerable debate on the social upheavals caused by migration and the Transkei Government is concerned about the fact that the contribution of the Transkei migrant labour force to the gross domestic product of RSA in 1981 may be valued at R3 000 million. Of this some R600 million went into internal revenue in RSA.

The Paper also states that the families of the migrant workers live in Transkei, where the state has to provide the necessary infrastruc-

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By Janette Bennet,
Umataa bureau chief

With upsurging unemployment and about 10,000 people on the market annually, a considerable portion of the population is forced to the streets to make ends meet.

They have been named the "informal sector," the center of economic activity spanning two decades, and the subject of numerous studies in Southern Africa.

The Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS) at the University of Transkei, estimated 40,000 traders, each with an average dependency level of four, operate in Umataa, about 2,000 people are on this for their livelihood.

By far the most common activity (60 per cent) is the selling of fruit, vegetables and cooked food, with the majority of traders being women. As women, they face more obstacles to entering the labour market, they are paid lower salaries, and are the first to be sacrificed in a recession.

Further, unemployment insurance fund benefits are not applicable to women who have worked as domestic servants all their lives and to new workers.

There is in the informal sector, only about 10 per cent are generally less educated and outside the occupational danger group, but have a monopoly on the cobbling and herbistral trade.

An IMDS survey revealed that informal activities contributed at least 2.3 million annually to the GDP.

When it costs about R300 000 to create one industrial job, street trading requires no great capital. The ad hoc National Labour Organization report that informal activities are characterized by great diversity, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises, small-scale operation, labor-intensive, and adapted technology, skills acquired outside the formal school system, and unregulated and competitive markets.

Until recently, the Umataa City Council prohibited street trading although necessary for income kept hundreds of people floating the law.

Recognizing that hawkers was an island of temporary, is that the council and the informal sector, and prohibition was "stepping backwards in implementing a living," the city council approached the IMDS to submit recommendations to the Public Health and Licensing Committee for a review on council policy on the informal sector.

In 1982, whose central objective is improvement of the welfare of the people of Transkei through training, research into development needs, and practical involvement in development activities, organized a workshop for all parties and submitted a report.

They recommended certain streets be blocked off to allow for grass and small retailers be drawn on for labour.

The city council said recently that with limited funds, other aspects of development, like sewage, works, look prior. A spokesman said that "suggestion of IMDS and other sources are under consideration."

In May 1983, the council unanimously adopted a policy, defining hawking as "the sale of goods by moving about constantly in public places," and vending as "the sale of goods by squatting, standing or sitting for periods of five minutes in more than one place in a public area.

The council resolved to issue vendor licences only to those selling operating at the municipal market in Makhado Street and the bazaars in Nqanduzave, both areas outside the CBD.

Under the Licensing Act of 1978, the following licenses are available to the small entrepreneur: dealer, dealer in books and music goods, trade and vegetable dealer, and street photographer. Many hawkers, however, said they were penalized if they had licenses or not, and indicated they would pay even higher licences if they were assured of security, no harassment, and facilities. They complained that they received no provision of facilities in return for the fee they paid.

With many women carrying heavy boxes and babies, the council, acting on recommendations by the IMDS, streamlined the resting period from five to 30 minutes, but this resulted in a total loss of control by municipal police, and after six months, the five minute sanction was re-applied.

Hawking earns hawker penalties than more serious offences. In the words of a local businesswoman, they pay more fines than they actually able to keep in the bank." IMDS established that in 1983, hawkers paid more than R300 in 10 months of admission of guilt fines alone.

"Research has indicated that a total of 146 hawkers appeared in court during 1981 and that 96 have been prosecuted in the last four months, 1983. This last group were fined in excess of R90,000 from the people who trade in a community.

Street trading is seen as posing unfair competition to established businesses, causing obstruction and congestion of markets and public places, littering and creating an "eyesore," and casting a poor impression of visitors and tourists.

Rather like shebeen and a bottle store, hawkers and stores have a symbiotic relation. Businesses have said that the sector is an extension service for an outlet for established businesses. Further, hawkers, whose net wage - on average, 2000-rand a month - is not substantial besides profit margins of established businesses, buy their wares in local stores, and spend their money in the stores on daily requirement like paraffin.

Mr Archie Nkonyeni, a local businessman and an executive member of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, said that despite the uniformity and competition associated with hawkers, he understood that high levels of unemployment forced people to look at hawking as a means of livelihood.

"Let them trade by all means, but it must be controlled - a controlled atmosphere without hindrance. We are sure we can see why they are a part of town." Mr Nkonyeni said he would be happy to see the establishment of a facility in the Market Square, with stalls and running water.

An IMDS researcher, Rick Haines, said the application of "standard western notions of right and wrong" were part of the problem. First World standards were being applied in a Third World context.

Umtata, he said, was supporting a much greater population than census figures suggested, as a dense population living outside the municipal boundaries said goods in Umtata.

Policies towards hawkers are typical of a "blame the victim syndrome." Not through choice, but through circumstance, street traders venture on to the streets.

Some academics and officials have advocated the establishment of a market with stalls and facilities, which by necessity, must be in the CBD. This would eliminate any of the criticisms directed at street traders, particularly the plight of goods off the pavement, and congestion.

And a bustling market would be an attraction rather than a deterrent. Attraction, by which definition, works to improve the welfare of all citizens of a state. IMDS have pointed out that Umtata "Afrikaner" rather than "modern" is a feature of a tourist.

But fears of overcrowding and unreasonableness are evident. A researcher at IMDS said that "central Umtata is unlikely ever to be overrun by hundreds of hawkers. A simple, busy but orderly market will not support hundreds of hawkers.

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We have witnessed great strides in this country's development and we wish the people of Transkei every success with present and future development programmes.
Nkanga — a pilot rural model

The village of Nkanga in the Lhode district is the site of an ambitious pilot rural development project run by the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS). "The approach at Nkanga is an integrated one which aims to provide all the components of a viable rural development that are necessary for a successful and purposeful life," said Prof Chris Tapscott, director of the IMDS. "This includes the meeting of physical needs such as water, woodfuel, and sanitation, as well as socio-economic needs such as improved agriculture, job creation, and adult education," he said.

"The approach at Nkanga was an attempt to create a viable rural development that is necessary for a successful and purposeful life," said Prof Chris Tapscott, director of the IMDS. "This includes the meeting of physical needs such as water, woodfuel, and sanitation, as well as socio-economic needs such as improved agriculture, job creation, and adult education," he said.

"The IMDS first attracted to Nkanga by the organised efforts of the people to build a community interest school complex," said Prof Tapscott. "Openings were held in the village early in 1983, and the initiative's involvement was welcomed." "An essential part of rural development is to enable the population to organise themselves into collective action and to pursue a collective purpose and to enable the community to undertake their needs and aspirations," he said. "An immediate objective was the formation of an organisation to act as a focal point for collective action." To this end a development committee was selected comprising a man and a woman from each of the five wards of Nkanga.

The old school compound comprising three rooms and a hall was given to the IMDS. The building, in poor condition, was reconstructed using soil cement blocks and bricks, and now serves as a community centre for a base of IMDS staff. The soil cement brick making machine is now in use, and new soil cement bricks are being produced. Soil cement bricks are stronger than traditional sand bricks, and give a better finish. The soil cement brick making machine is one of a number of low-cost technologies that can be used to serve the needs of rural villagers," said Prof Tapscott.

Providing water for domestic and agricultural use has been an ongoing concern since the project's inception. Two springs in the village have been protected and are now a valuable source of clean drinking water.

"This concept has been enthusiastically received by the villagers, and some people have even been inspired to make their original design when building their own rainwater harvesting systems. Many of the villages close to Nkanga have various water problems, and the IMDS allocated funds for initiating water harvesting systems in these areas.

Our experience at Nkanga has shown that there are simple, cheap and effective ways of preserving water resources in rural areas," said Mr Peter Wakhila, deputy director of the IMDS. "We will be using this experience in the desperate situation facing by some of the communities near Nkanga.

Funds for water projects have been made available to the IMDS by the TEDA. Considerable attention has also been paid to agriculture. There is a small experimental garden at the community centre where villagers grow vegetables.

"Improvements in agricultural practices mean improvements in nutrition," said Prof Tapscott. Efforts are also being made to upgrade livestock. A large number of young roosters have been taken on and are being sold to interested community members.

"We must do more to increase the quality of male animals, we have problems with generational improvements in quality, without destroying resistance to disease and drought that have been built up by local breeders," said Prof Tapscott.

There are many innovative and exciting aspects to the IMDS approach. One of these is the solar electricity system that has been installed at the community centre. The system costs in the region of R400 to install, there is no additional cost for electricity generated, and little maintenance is needed.

"The solar system represents a cost-effective alternative to hydroelectric power," said Prof Tapscott. "Such a system could potentially be used as a source of electricity for rural clinics, schools, and other institutions."

The Nkanga community centre was opened recently by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr. Roosevelt Madsen, who commended the institute's people centred development strategy in alleviating rural poverty.

"The pilot project is part of broader research and training program conducted by the Institute in the interests of the people of Transkei," said Prof Tapscott. Therefore, the project has also been on the agenda for many years. The community is a number of academics and IMDS staff have been involved in providing technical assistance to the project and they are now working with organisations of the people of Transkei that are involved in alleviating rural poverty.

The people of Transkei are proud of their association with the Tea and Sugar industries in Transkei. We are proud of our association with the Tea and Sugar industries in Transkei.
Idutywa — town rich in military history

By Jean Colley

I dutywa — town rich in military history

Idutywa has been the cause of many misnomeration. There are also other thoughts as to the origin of the name. There are those who believe it could only have originated from the Xhosa Chief who often enjoyed a couple of drinks with his friends and when arriving home the worse he would confront his wife with some preposterous excuses. Her reply, taught with sarcasm would be, "I doot yet!" There are other versions of the origin of the name which would be more acceptable and the one that is refers to a hunting accident that occurred in the distant past on the banks of a river by that name.

The river, known as Colley, was a tributary of the Tsitsikama river, and the name was given in honor of one Joseph Butterworth, who never returned from the thicket where he was hunting.

If one takes the national road through the thicket of the Tsitsikama, it is perhaps not known that there is a place like Butterworth that has been on that same route since 1656 when the man was named after one Joseph Butterworth, who never returned from there.

It is also true that we all known that on this very route a town called Idutywa, this year celebrated an anniversary that has been established that the town was a military and police post in that area.

The military and police post, however, had earlier been established as it was back in 1856. Lieutenant D. Griffith was stationed there and he is known for his achievement of the town and the people.

Colley, with his party, then established the post on the coast of the Tsitsikama, to prevent African attacks on the coast and this was the origin of the Idutywa district.

Today there are, if you will remember, either the names of Griffith or Colley, to give them credit for any association with Idutywa. But although the name of the world recognized soldier Sir George Pom- mery was given to the town, it is something to an interesting fact, it is in Idutywa that certain that this famous man will hardly be given a thought when travelling through the town.

Colley was in the town in 1858, he was on the coast, and before the year was out he was back where he had started.

Oscar Colley had established the military post, he was appointed as a "Trangsaart Special Magistrate" for a short while and before the year was out he was back where he had started.

Oscar Colley was engaged in this territory as in 1857 he had been sent on an expedition of the river. To make a rough survey of the lands and to report whether any of the mouth of the river along the coast could be made into harbours. This exercise followed the government's interest at the time of the establishment of colae durations along the coast and this was confirmed by the attention given to the harbour which Colley had started at Port Alfred when they set about advertising for engineers to carry out extensions there.

However, whatever Colley's report, he could not have foreseen that the hudson River mouth would in later years be associated with tales of cannibal mysteries, such as the disappearance of the ship that sailed from Tarbat in 1606, and other stories, too, which cannot only be explained away as mere coincidences or as the result of some gigantic waves that suddenly build up to destroy the mouth of that river. The mouth of the river that Idutywa is, of course, shallow narrow, and is deep enough to allow the heads of the oceans to be crossed.

Colley was in his early twenties when he took up the appointment of "Trangsaart Special Magistrate" at Idutywa and the fact that he was a sickly man, had count- less health and healthy men killed in the hope that he would gain their strength and health.

During Colley's stay at that military post, he was the name of the district as he heard it pronounced—"Idutywa"—and it must be admitted that the spelling has evolved to become "Idutywa".

The town is a place where the people of Idutywa are very attached to their land and river it is said that he remarked, upon coming upon that unusual scene, "How the river blossoms. The reed grass from one of his little girls was..." it Colley, and the name remains to this day.

Idutywa has seen many changes over the 100 years of its existence and even to-day presents a different picture to the one that can be remembered from some 20 years ago, so, in this year of its centenary, whatever the picture that may greet the traveller, it is fitting that a thought be given to those early pioneers who started it all so long ago, for with out their courage and tenacity, Idutywa could not have come into existence at all.

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Bank that's small but proud

A photograph taken from the City Hall which shows the bank building in the background.

The Bank of Transkei may be the smallest bank operating in the country but it is proud of its customer growth of 300 per cent in the past three years and of the fact that it is one of the most successful institutions in which Transkei citizens have a direct stake.

Established in 1976, the bank’s major shareholder is Volkskas Bank with 50.1 per cent of the shares. It is also 49.9 per cent held by the Transkei Government and individual citizens of Transkei.

It is proud of its financial growth, which has seen its assets increase from R1.9 million in 1994 to R133.2 million in 1996.

The bank has a comprehensive range of services for its customers, including savings, current accounts, overdrafts and home loans.

The bank is committed to supporting local businesses and the community and has established a number of initiatives to this end.

The bank’s directors say they are committed to ensuring that the bank continues to operate efficiently and effectively, and that it remains a stable and trusted institution for its customers.

The bank is proud of its achievements and is committed to continuing to provide quality financial services to its customers.
Going for cheaper fuel

"The collection of wood fuel for cooking and heating purposes is a hard, time-consuming chore for rural women," said Mr Gary Klein, a consultant to TATU in low-cost fuel efficient stoves.

A training course in fuel efficient stoves, which are cheap and use very little fuel, was held recently by TATU to help tackle this serious problem.

"Wooded areas where firewood can be collected are getting smaller and many women are spending more time collecting this precious commodity," said Mr Klein.

"By developing, testing and promoting the manufacture of improved cooking and heating stoves, we hope to reduce the time spent by rural women in collecting firewood."

It must be emphasised that improved stoves which are affordable to rural people are only part of the answer, says Mr Klein.

"This process should go hand in hand with a concerted reforestation programme which replaces and expands wood fuel resources."

During the training course, Mr Klein demonstrated a number of simple, low-cost ways to save fuel in the rural areas.

"The main problem with existing cooking methods is that much of the heat from the fire is not directed at the cooking pot," said Mr Klein. "It is also difficult to regulate the air flow with the result that the fuel is burnt more quickly and less effectively."

The cheapest and simplest fuel saving option demonstrated was a stone and mud stove (called basi) designed for use with a single pot. This stove protects and regulates the fire and directs a large percentage of heat towards the pot.

"This stove uses 25 per cent less fuel than an open fire," said Mr Klein.

"The materials for constructing this stove are readily available in the village, and it is relatively simple for people to make it. That means that women now have one less trip to fetch wood or dumb out of four, they have more time for other activities."

"Saving in fuel translates directly into savings in time and money for rural women," said Mr Klein.

Some of the women who attended the training course said it took them up to seven hours to collect a single bundle of firewood.

A number of metal stoves were also demonstrated.

"A cheap sheet metal stove uses one third less fuel than an open fire and costs about R18 to make," said Mr Klein.

"The metal stoves require some skills and commitment to manufacture," said Mr Cecil Cook, managing director of TATU. "We are running a Transkei sheet metal workers' course in the manufacture of these stoves.

"Persons interested in learning how to make these metal stoves can arrange for training by the TATU workshop staff at Mr Ploosan Farm, outside Umtata."

We congratulate His Excellency PRES. KAISER MATANZIMA and all Transkeians on the 8th Anniversary of their Independence

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Health for the entire nation.

That’s the policy of the Department of Health through the provision of clinical care, preventive health education, environmental and advisory services.

This is due with the participation of the public, and co-ordination between all government departments as well as non-government organisations at community, district and national levels.

The concept of the department’s comprehensive health care system is hospital-based, but community oriented and includes preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.

This shows that Transkei is among the progressive countries which strive towards the goal set by the World Health Organisation’s resolution of 1978 of “Health for all by the year 2000.”

Teaching the basics of healthy living such as the drinking of safe, clean water, eating nutritious food, disposing of waste products effectively and efficiently and obtaining adequate housing is what people must be taught.

Great emphasis is on health education which is directed to people of all ages and all walks of life and is conveyed by all health workers in their working situation, consistent with WHO under the guidance of a standard.

This means a total of 300 clinics to meet the needs of Transkei’s population of 3 million by the year 1996. About 200 clinics are walking distance will become reality everywhere; the geographic situation and inaccessibility of the terrain in remote areas adds to the problem.

Community clinics medical staff from the hospital they are responsible for the maintenance treatment of mental patients and persons suffering from diverse chronic ailments.

Active participation by the community members in all aspects of health progamming is strongly encouraged to be involved in seeking success.

Mobile nurse teams are the visits to schools by school nurses, who attend to schools of all ages and all levels, as well as to all children with defects of sight, hearing, muscular-skeletal system, etc.

10 962 posts in health department

The department of Health is one of the biggest employers in Transkei and has a total of 10 962 established posts.

There are about 7 000 nurses for nursing personnel of different grades and ranks, 339 for doctors and 815 for pharmacists and for the different para-medical categories and 678 for administrative, technical and support staff, including clerical.

Staff training is seen as vital and the country has 10 training schools for the diploma in general nursing and for the diploma in midwifery, eight for enrolled nurses. They cater for a total of almost 1 300 trainees at any given time.

Staff training such as post-graduate training is available for diploma in psychiatric nursing. The diploma in nursing administration can community health be obtained at the University of Transkei.

Study leave is granted annually to about 100 nursing officers to enable them to undergo postgraduate training in different fields of specialised nursing care. It is planned to make such training available in the country’s institutions.

In-service training courses, seminars and symposia are organised annually.

Bursaries for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and the para-medical professions are offered by the Public Service Commission and bursary holders are obliged to serve the government for the same number of years as the duration of their studies.

Transkei still depends heavily on expatriates and there is a serious shortage of pharmacists, dentists, technologists, radiographers, nutritionists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and, in particular, health inspectors.

Inspectors are the messengers of the environment and its effects on people and have to play a special role in a developing country where the supply of safe water and proper waste disposal systems are still great problems in rural areas and where, at the same time, new dangers arise because of industrialisation and urbanisation.

As the shortage of qualified personnel in this section is particularly acute, the department has embarked on a one year training course for health assistants, who will work under the guidance of health inspectors and will ease the situation.

It is hoped that, over the years, the faculty of medicine and health sciences will also create training facilities in the different para-medical fields.

Although the department has made substantial progress, many vacancies and shortcomings have to be filled with, which are mainly caused by lack of funds and shortage of suitable manpower.

They will only be filled over the coming years to increase and widen the impact of the health services until all communities, even in the remote areas, are reached.

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Case for alternative medicine

By Dr O. O. Gobodo, president of the Transkei Homeopathy Association

Homeopathy was unknown in Transkei until a few years ago, but is making a remarkable contribution towards the relentless battle against disease. It also plays a significant part in renting health services in Transkei.

Operating behind the scenes, out of the limelight, homeopaths reach the back-roads and inaccessible parts of the country where the few medical doctors seldom reach.

If statistics were available, many people would be shocked by the thousands of lives saved by homeopaths. These lives would have been lost through lack of medical care. There are hardly any parts of the country where homeopaths do not reach.

Homeopaths are negotiate with open homeopathic clinics and small hospitals, preferably in Umtata.

Homeopathy, despite its success, is often treated with suspicion and severe opposition. The homeopath is often labelled "herbalist" (a mummery or charlatan) and "quack" — any therapy which is not in harmony with the orthodox viewpoint is labelled "quackery."

Many people ask me what homeopathy is. It is based on the law of similars — like treats like. While orthodox medicine merely alleviates pain, homeopathy treats the totality of man.

Different means are used to treat the cause of disease. As a result of homeopathic therapy, new insights have been gained into the causes of disease and the body's natural healing processes.

Homeopathy has never been considered as a panacea for all ills, nor as a replacement for other forms of therapy. It is not a scientific therapy, free from the toxic or latent side-effects of conventional drugs, and as such, rightfully deserves a place in the field of medicine.

About 5000 doctors in France and England prescribe homeopathic medicine, and many pharmacies stock the remedies. This must surely cause us to take a new look at this field of therapy.

Research has confirmed the efficiency of homeopathy. Remedies, derived from plants, minerals and animal extracts, are based on modern botany, chemistry, molecular physics, the homoeopathic principle has been known for centuries.

Ippocrates wrote, "An illness is caused by similar means and similar means can cure man of illness."

The world owes much to the genius of a German naturalist, Dr Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), who presented us with this therapy.

Homeopathy is a safe, logical and scientific method of healing. The body cures itself, helped by the administration of small, harmless doses of medicine, which have stood the test for hundreds of years, curing millions all over the world.

from page 24

Primary health care services need a full back-up by adequate secondary health care as it is provided in hospitals. Apart from the few existing provincial hospitals, Transkei inherited 27 mission hospitals which had been started one to five decades before independence by a number of different mission churches and which were the only hospitals in the rural districts. Although this was fortunate in one way, the drawback is that all these hospitals had not been sited according to an overall strategic plan but had been erected where a specific church had an interest or was granted land.

Because of this, there are seven districts without a hospital, six others where the hospital is in a peripheral area away from the district town and four districts with two hospitals each.

Most of these hospitals were not erected according to a pre-conceived overall plan but had been developed one by one. Buildings went up at times in a way that haphazard manner and confirm their commitment to the accelerated development of the people of Transkei and of the abundant natural resources of Pondoland.
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High priority is being given in Transkei's Five Year Plan for the extension of the presently inadequate communication system, especially the improvement of the telephone, telex and telex services.

The most important communication links to be developed and improved are between Umtata and urban centres. At the moment the waiting list for telephones in Umtata is over 1,000 applicants and sources say that even if 1,000 new telephones were installed, many people do not even bother to apply as they know there is little chance of their applications being successful.

The cost of the project over the five year period, 1983-85, is estimated to be $35 million. It has also been recommended that apart from government funds being used, private users of telecommunication services must pay for these new services themselves.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Making capital out of the air waves

In the five years since it began, Capital Radio has become one of the biggest radio networks in Southern Africa. Only the SABC have a larger area. For Capital Radio is a great achievement, especially when one considers that all its transmission facilities are based within the boundaries of Transkei.

The station transmits on two medium wave frequencies, three short-wave frequencies and on 3FM. At night, the entire sub-continent is treated to Capital's sound on medium wave, from two 100kW transmitters, one in Umtata and the other in East London.

Presently the FM signal is heard in about 100km of Transkei and parts of the Natal South Coast, although listeners on high ground, and with good antennae, have been able to pick up the FM signal in Durban.

Capital Radio's future plans include extending the medium wave reception area into the areas where coverage is poor. This would provide more people living in the areas bordering Transkei to reap the benefits of Capital's medium wave.

Capital Radio's studios in Johannesburg are being equipped with stereo broadcasting equipment to enable the station to broadcast in stereo if the need arises, and not only for the benefit of those living in the boundary areas, but for the benefit of those living in the Transkei itself.

"Our short-wave transmitters don't bring in any direct financial benefit, but they do show us listeners in the far corners of the globe, that even though we are isolated at the foot of Africa, we have the technology and facilities to compare with the best of them out there," says Capital's director of technical services, John Van Houtstraten.

"Capital Radio has been of benefit to Transkei's Tourist Industry. The constant reference to the air on the Wild Coast does help our tourist traffic to the splendid hotels and resorts along the coast," he said.
By Mondo Reel, secretary of the Transkei Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Transkei celebrates its eighth birthday today, an occasion which coincides with the country’s eighth independence anniversary.

The occasion gives TRC an ideal opportunity to reflect on the achievements and to reflect on the reputation of being hailed the voice of the Transkeian nation.

Radio Transkei also enjoys the reputation of being a broadcast station with a difference throughout the southern hemisphere and the best variety entertainers.

This is an opinion shared by the majority of our 188,000 regular listeners. Surely, a listening population of such magnitude cannot be wrong.

One must go to the able leadership of those who are at the helm — the TRC chairman, Mr Mufumane, and the director of broadcast services, Mr Tho Meinga.

Around these two is a band of dedicated organizers and dedicated working staff of 36 people, 28 of them employees, as well as part-time contractors.

Through a variety of programs, Radio Transkei is rapidly gaining popularity, not only at home, but also through our internationally-minded listeners — notably in Maseru and Bloemfontein, and abroad, and as far afield as Europe.

Radio Transkei boasts of an on-minute service of international, regional, and local news bulletins. In lofty public forums such as the Transkei Legislative Assembly, the radio station has been applauded for careful selection and presentation of highly-rated activity programmes, and magazine programs of educational, social, cultural, agricultural, and religious value.

Eight years ago the station started with a one-hour broadcast service. In March this year an important milestone was reached when Radio Transkei, then offering a broadcast service of 10 hours a day, started providing a 24-hour service. Since then the station’s radio listenership has more than trebled from 114,000 to the staggering 388,000 mark of listeners per minute.

Despite all these achievements, the TRC staff operate under difficult and trying conditions. Inadequate facilities and crowded conditions in premises rented from the government.

These handicaps will, however, be eliminated soon — thanks to an ambitious R5 million building project which has long been a pipeline.

Consultants and architects hired by TRC are almost ready to give the go-ahead for an ultra-modern broadcast house in Umtata.

The proposed triple-storey structure is expected to take shape before the end of the year.

Once the building has been completed, TRC will be able to offer an improved radio and TV service to listeners in Umtata and the surrounding areas.

In the United States, he spent two weeks attending the National American Broadcasting Convention, and visiting independent broadcast stations in places like Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Dallas.

In London, he was able to view facilities at the famous BBC radio and TV house at the Millenium Centre.

As an institution committed to the task of providing diverse services to the community of the Transkei, TRC broke new ground towards the end of last year when Radio Transkei introduced a Christmas Cheer Fund to help alleviate the plight of needy and indigent people in Transkei.

Although the fundraising campaign was launched at a time when the TRC was burdened with heavy financial and manpower constraints, Radio Transkei was able to raise K50 000 in cash, over a short period of only three months. The money was collected from various parts of Transkei.

TRC has now committed itself to the noble task of running the Christmas Cheer Fund annually. The challenge facing TRC is that of bet- tering the collection target from year to year.

If funds permit, the fund-raising campaign will be extended to include collection points beyond the borders of Transkei.

Our enthusiasm to improve this welfare service has been sharpened by the Department of Welfare and Pensions — a government department which distributes our Christmas Cheer Fund collections through registered welfare organizations catering for needy and indigent people in Transkei.

In parliament this year, glowing tributes were paid to TRC and Radio Transkei as pioneers of Transkei’s first Christmas Cheer Fund. In his policy speech, the Minister of Welfare and Pensions, Chief D.D.P. Nda, noted that Radio Transkei has embarked on a project that would go a long way towards reducing general poverty and other social problems prevalent in Transkei.

We are proud to record that although politicians are never liberal in handing out bouquets for applaudable deeds, compliments from the Transkei Legislative Assembly have been showered especially upon Radio Transkei over the past few years.

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DIE JOCKEY JOSEPH GUMAMA GELO AND LINDA MUSHA, THE OWNERS OF THE STATION, STAND IN FRONT OF A POSTER PROMOTING THE STATION'S DIFFERENCE.
The youngest airline in the world

Since the inception of the Transkei Airways Corporation Act in 1976, TAC has been operating with a degree of success that has been unmatched by any other airline in the region. TAC has since been described by the prestigious magazine "Airline Business" as having "achieved an operational efficiency which is the envy of Africa's major operators.

TAC, excluding charter flights, has broken its own monthly passenger records five times in the last year. A sample of the increasing number of passengers is clear from these figures: 1981-82, 1,054; 1982-83, 1,064; 1983-84, 1,117.

Management estimates that the number of passengers will be 1,250 during 1984-85.

The Department of Transport has allocated 1,000 transport activities in Transkei. There are 20 companies operating in Transkei, the internal services are to be expanded to and from towns in rural Transkei. These services are to as far as Transkei's Borders and about 300 buses are used on these routes.

Some services are operated from South Africa to Transkei. About 200 buses have been added to the fleet and will be used during the last 12 months.

Future expansion is expected during this period. The use of buses is much more advantageous than rail services. Buses are quicker and safer. Many people have been victims of the road accidents and have been murdered on their way home from the mines, while using rail services.

A passenger commits with his luggage being sent by a separate road train which will take time before it reaches the person's destination.

The present bus services cater to the travelling public, but it does not yet satisfy their demands. It is the case with all areas under operation. Some do not satisfy their commuters need completely.

People are getting more and more interested in using buses than trains.

AERIAL CROP PROTECTION

A FARMERS GUARANTEE TO GOOD CROP YIELDS!

Agri-Air, an aerial spraying company based in East London has been carrying out aerial spraying in the Transkei and the Border Region Area for the past three years. Mr. Francoise Marais, the proprietor of Agri-Air, the only aerial spraying company based in the border, says that they operate two Fixed wing aircraft and a helicopter to carry out the spraying of herbicides, insecticides, fungicide, trace elements and fertilisers.

Spraying of the abovementioned chemicals are carried out on dry land maize projects for the Transkei Agricultural Corporation (TRACOR), the NCRA Irrigation Scheme, Magwa Tea Corporation and various other government projects.

Large areas of maize, wheat, pineapples, and tea and vegetable crops are regularly sprayed against pests and weeds. These chemicals are applied at low levels to ensure maximum results. Fertilisers are applied in granular form through a special spreader attached to the aeroplane and applications ranging from 20 kg to 450 kg per hectare can be applied.

Mr. Marais says that they also specialise in the spreading of granular herbicides on grazing for the extermination of thorn and wattle trees.

Aerial spraying has become a regular feature of crop cultivation throughout the Eastern Cape. Farmers utilizing aerial spraying benefit largely from time, water, and labour saving as well as weed and tear on equipment. Herbicides, for arguments sake, can be sprayed on wet soils after rains in conditions where tractors would normally bog down. Ground conditions such as mud do not prohibit aerial spraying. In some areas many of the soils have a high salinity factor and soil compaction is a major problem if tractors are used.

Mr. Marais believes that most farmers will switch over to aerial spraying because of the big areas that could be covered in a day. A tractor could take up to 8 days to spray 100 hectares, whereas an aircraft could easily do the same area in one hour. Crops infested with pests such as beetles and fungus can therefore be treated successfully in a short period of time to prevent extensive or total crop losses. By air one also avoids mechanical damage to crops especially if the crops are fairly tall.

Aerial spraying is marginally less expensive than other methods and far more efficient. The main requirement for a farmer wishing to use aerial spraying is to provide water to mix the chemicals with and a suitable air-strap.

Agri-Air employs highly skilled pilots and ground crew who are all registered as pest control operators in accordance with government regulations.

For further information please contact Mr Marais at East London 55794 during office hours, or 27558 after hours, or write to Agri-Air, P.O. Box 1476, East London.
Giving a helping hand to the handicapped

Equipping handicapped Transkeians to survive in the economic and social spheres of society is the goal of dedicated men and women at the Esata aftercare centre for the deaf and blind.

Esata, situated just outside Umtata, is part of Lifezone (the word means compassion), which is involved in the care, rehabilitation and development of more than 1,500 handicapped, impeded and unemployed people in Ciskei and Transkei.

Partially financed by the Transkeian Government and partly with private donations, the centre supports 115 pupils, although the management team — to meet demand — would like to increase the number of 200 in the future.

About 50 pupils enter the aftercare centre annually after completing their studies at the school for deaf and blind, which caters for 100 deaf and 100 blind children.

The blind pupils are taught weaving and batik, while the deaf are trained as seamstresses and artisans.

Mrs Zona van Niekerk, manager of the centre, said that to generate funds, many of the products made at the centre, known for their quality, were sold. Two-thirds of the clothing made was sold to businesses in Transkei and South Africa, and hand-spun natural yarn was sold to weavers.

The most recent project is the Mzexe Farmers, which began in May. The project has proved very successful, servicing a number of companies.

Community projects have been initiated at Linca, Epeneni and Madwaleni, which were described by Mrs van Niekerk as "very successful show-case pieces."

By Janette Bennett

The aim of these projects is the development of the local population so that they may become self-sufficient and be provided with food and work. Education in gardening, cooking, family planning and handwork form part of the programme.

At the aftercare centre, the acquisition of skills is not the only aim. Social education, to equip the handicapped with knowledge on seeking employment, opening bank accounts, and so on, is stressed. One of the centre's functions is job placement.

As important is recreation. Affiliated to the Transkeian Association for the Handicapped, sportsmen from Esata participate in Southern African events. The Esata choir performs regularly throughout Transkei, and a theatre for the deaf has been established.

Vital priorities for the future include the provision of more hostels, increased assistance with job placements, and the improvement of recreational facilities.

"Esata" is a word taken from the Bible. It means "to open up the eyes and ears."

Mr van Niekerk, citing a portion of Haitian constitution, said the aim was "to show the love of the Lord in a very concrete way — not only to preach, but also to do."

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on it's 8th year of independence
Tescor’s a growing power

Before its formation, electricity was bought in small quantities from Eskom by the municipalities of Umzinto and Butterworth. This practice was continued until July 1, 1980, when the corporation bought an existing 60 kV transmission line and sub-station in Tascorl and assumed responsibility for supplies.

During this period, the Umzinto hydro-electric project was handed over to Tescor and used to reduce the imported power from Eskom.

Little expansion of Tescor took place until late 1981 when a contract was awarded to Hubert Davies Construction for a new 66 kV main transmission line with 22 kV distribution lines to food the Magwa and Majola Town Extensions, and the town of Port St Johns and Lusikisiki.

The corporation assumed responsibility for the supply to all areas.

In September 1982, the corporation awarded contracts in the total of R32 million for the construction of a 42 megawatt sub-station on the Umzinto River. Together with First and Second Falls, the scheme is expected to provide power requirements of Tascorl.

The Magwa Extension, which is currently under construction, is capable of being expanded to approximately twice its current capacity.

The first section was handed over for commercial operation on May 1, 1983, when the project is expected to be completed by January, 1984.

In January 1983, Tescor took over the operation of the business Hydro Scheme from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

During 1982, the corporation was negotiating to buy the power from the new Butterworth sub-station at 122 kV, the construction of a 46 kV line between the Butterworth sub-station and the Ncoca Hydro Scheme and to carry out essential powerline upgrade extensions in western and southern Tascorl.

It is expected that these contracts will be awarded by July 1983 for completion before July 1985.

The increase in system growth and generation capacity shows the large continuing energy requirements which are taking place within Tascorl.

This is a result of the increasing network together with the increased industrial load.

The 1983-4 drought, however, severely reduced the capability and the shortfall was made up by increased imports from Transnet. An estimate of the additional cost is R700,000.

Financially, Tascor has experienced a R3 per cent to 60 per cent increase in revenue since 1981.

The predicted annual turnover to March 1985 of R12.2 million is compared against R9.4 million in 1981, and the corporation is proud of the fact that the funds have been called in to subsidise its trading operations.

As a result of all these positive growth factors, Tescor has been able to make a substantial contribution to the employment opportunities which are available to the people of Tascorl throughout Tascorl.

Current manpower needs are approximately 200 per cent greater than in 1981 which was the year required by Tescor in 1981.
McCarthy-

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3 groups expected Transkei ban

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Transkei's ban on the United Democratic Front (UDF) and two student organisations has been greeted without surprise by the three bodies.

"There were earlier indications that we would be banned," the UDF, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students commented.

Their joint statement declared: "If the provisions of the ban were not so extreme, the move would actually be quite funny.

"Cosas, for instance, is being banned for a second time. The previous ban became meaningless as a result of continuing students' grievances.

"And none of our organisations is officially constituted in the Transkei."

The ban was published in the latest Gazette and signed by the President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima."
TRANSKEI'S land call \( \text{\textcopyright 1932} \)

UMTATA - The return to Transkei of all land belonging to it would be the only basis of agreement with South Africa for peace and friendship, President Kaiser Matanzima said today.

Speaking at Independence celebrations in Umtata, he said Transkei wanted nothing more than what belonged to it in 1919 - including Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Kokstad and Harding.

"When Transkei became self-governing in 1933, little did we anticipate the economic future of our country. The economic upsurge then was phenomenal.

"Now 25,000 jobs have been filled in industries; the black civil service is 71,000." - Sapa.
Matanzima: give us back our land

The reasons for the backward and undemocratic societies and comparism these with the development which has taken place in Transkei over the same period. Paramour Chief Matanzima implored all young men to ignore agitators. Do not sell your heritage to communism and do not be misled by agitators employed by communists. Stick to your studies at school so that you can be ready for the future.

No communities in world history have ever destroyed those things which have been erected for their development except the blacks of South Africa.

The destruction of schools, post offices and social institutions intended for blacks is the worst activity that any society could ever tolerate. No government will tolerate such hooliganism. The maintenance of law and order is the duty of all governments.

The past had its painful events but as Christians we should look forward to a bright future. White South Africa has set the pace for the attainment of peaceful co-existence in Southern Africa.

Although blacks are despised about their future share in the stake which is presently the monopoly of whites, we are impressed with the activities of the State president, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha in trying to find and offer solutions to the deadlocks.

"The philosophy of self-help and self-preservation should now be the watchword of Transkei," the President said.

SAPA.

TDC under fire, P2.
By Sue Leeman,

The Government’s handling of the issue of residential rights for black diplomats in white suburbs in Pretoria has drawn fire from all sections of the political spectrum. Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said it was the first step towards racially mixed living areas.

He accused the Government of “doing an egg dance” round the issue for at least a year while it tried to make up its mind.

**TOWNHIP ‘VILLAGE’**

Waterkloof Heights, the residential area designated for diplomats, was an excellent solution to the problem of where they should be housed, he said.

The deputy chairman of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Gert Booqge, said the Government’s plan to develop Waterkloof Heights as a diplomatic area had given the lie to statements that they were free to live where they wished.

He said foreign envoys should be prepared to comply with South Africa’s laws — including those providing for separate residential areas.

In the past, his party had advocated housing black envoys in a “diplomatic village” in the townships.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the issue was another case of the chickens coming home to roost.

“For many years the Government has adopted a totally racist view regarding residential rights. This has conditioned many white South Africans to believe that anyone of another race is not welcome in their residential areas.”

All people in South Africa should be allowed to choose where they wanted to live, according to their means, he said. The Government should not be bullied by the Conservative Party or HNP on this.

Transkei Embassy spokesman Mr T. P. Sodaba said the purchase of flats for its staff was proceeding, but nothing had been finalised yet.

“We need more accommodation than there is available at Waterkloof Heights,” he said.
'MATANZIMA IS PLEASING PRETORIA'

TRANSKEI HAS done it again — banned organisations which don’t exist in the homeland.

The United Democratic Front, Congress of SA Students and Azanian Students' Organisation were banned in Transkei by a proclamation in the latest issue of the Transkei government gazette.

The proclamation, signed by State President Chief Kaiser Matanzima, declares the three organisations unlawful in Transkei.

UDF's Border region chairman Steve Tshwete strongly condemned the banning, saying the action by the "Matanzima clique" came as no surprise at all because Mr Matanzima was committed to pleasing his Pretoria sponsors.

He said Mr Matanzima knew that the UDF and its affiliates Cosas and Azaso never had any physical presence in Transkei — but because SA's Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange had adopted a hostile attitude towards the UDF, it was only proper for Mr Matanzima to side with him.

Mr Matanzima’s actions would ensure that he continues to receive the crumbs he needs, Mr Tshwete said.

"But the UDF was not perturbed and would continue to make contacts with individual democrats in Transkei without seeking the permission of the Matanzima brothers, he said.

The University of Transkei Students' Representative Council also said in a statement that they found it "very difficult to understand" the bannings since none of the organisations existed in Transkei.

A play by Transkeian writer Brian Mofokeng has been banned under the 1977 Publications Act. Asinamali was found undesirable by Transkei's censor board, according to a notice in the government gazette.

Meanwhile, Ciskei security cops have detained two officials of the East London Youth Congress, vice-president Lulama Xofa and co-ordinator Simpson Nube, according to ELYC officials.

Both members’ homes were searched, they said.

Mr Nube is due to appear in court with 37 other ELYC members on October 30 in the Mdantsane Magistrate’s Court.

They were each released on R200 bail.
Umtata ‘must be consulted’ on Mandela

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

NO DECISION will be made on the future of the imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, without first consulting President Kaizer Mntanqoza of the Transkei, according to the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis Le Grange.

“If we make any move in respect of Nelson Mandela we will definitely consider the President of the Transkei beforehand,” Mr Le Grange says in the latest issue of Leadership SA.

Outlining official reaction to demands for Mandela’s release, Mr Le Grange says:

“He is regarded by many blacks in South Africa, blacks who favour the viewpoints of the old ANC and other organizations, as their leader. I think he is a man of influence.”

For that reason, Mr Mandela is seen in a different light from some of the “elderly men” who are in jail with him, Mr Le Grange adds.

Of the “elderly men” — Mr Le Grange cites Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Go- van Mbeki — he says: “I can give you my assurance that we are presently considering the position of some of them because of their old age.”

Regarding Mr Mandela, Mr Le Grange observes: “He is, of course, a Transkei citizen: he is a Xhosa from Transkei.

“He is also a member of one of the well-known Transkei families, so in his case there is also the government of the Transkei to consider in any developments or any decision we would like to take.”

Of the ANC, Mr Le Grange says: “As long as the ANC operates as a militant organisation we will hit them as hard as we can.

“As far as we are concerned it is war, plain and simple.”

Mr Le Grange repeats a fear already expressed by his colleagues, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence Mr Magnus Malan: that Botswana has become a new area of ANC operations.

There is, he says “a buildup of an ANC presence in Botswana” which is a source of concern to Pretoria.

“We have told the Botswana government about this.

“We have told them that we are worried about the situation. We are discussing it with them and negotiating in this regard.”

Mr Le Grange goes on to express the hope that Pretoria will be able to negotiate the same “open-door arrangements” with Botswana that it enjoys with Swaziland.

He does not define what he means by an “open-door arrangement”.

On the current unrest in the townships, Mr Le Grange stresses that the long-term answer depends largely on finding a political solution.

He does not offer an opinion on what political formulae might help to defuse black unrest.

In an article in the same SA Leadership, Professor Anthony Mathews of the University of Natal warns of the danger of applying security measures too widely and too harshly.

“Many of the non-subversive victims of sweeping security programmes have been driven into real subversion, thereby giving these programmes a self-fulfilling justification,” he writes.

“The greater number of the thousands of young Sowetans who fled from the security crackdown in 1976 probably had no intention of becoming foreign-trained guerrillas who would return to bomb and shoot their own countrymen.”

In response to Mr Le Grange’s statement that Mr Sisulu and Mr Mbeki might be released, Dr Farouk Meer of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) called yesterday for the release of all political prisoners as the only way to avoid violence.

According to information collated from newspapers by the researchers at the Institute of Race Relations, 131 people have died because of violence in the townships since the death in February of a black schoolgirl.
R1.5m Umtata workshop opened

ÚMTATA — The independence of Transkei had resolved problems confronting black education, except financial aspects which had escalated with a growth in demand for buildings and teachers, the state President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

At the official opening of the Gold Fields Mechanical Workshop at the Umtata Technical College, President Matanzima said the total cost of building and equipping the workshop had been set at R1.5 million.

The Umtata Technical College had “made it possible for Transkei students to choose careers of independent and mechanical sciences which were controlled in South Africa by the Industrial Conciliation Act.”

“As a result of the passing of this law which restricted mechanical employment to whites only, technical education had no meaning for the black people.

“It should be remembered that for many years education was seen only in terms of white collar jobs, in other words the educational system was stereotyped to produce only teachers and clerks.

The chairman and chief executive of Gold Fields SA, Mr Robin Plumbridge, said nearly 30 per cent of the total labour force on the Gold Fields mines were Transkeians, and money brought back to Transkei made the mines an important source of revenue.

The workshop will make it possible to train students up to N5 level, Mr Plumbridge said.

“The association between Transkei and the mining industry stretches as far back as the history of gold mining on the Witwatersrand.

“In an industry that enjoys world-wide recognition for its technical achievements, the record of the contributions of the peoples of Transkei is indeed a proud one.

“The fine record of your mineworkers covers several generations and has set firm traditions for any young man to live up to. — DDR.”
We're not hooligans!

Please stop it!
EAST LONDON — Transkei was not negotiating with South Africa for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"The matter was discussed some time ago, but there are no talks at the moment," he said.

The question of Mandela's release was raised in a recent interview with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, who said the government was considering the continued detention of the ANC "old guard".

In the interview in the magazine, Leadership SA, the minister said Mandela was still "a man of influence" and that he was a Transkeian citizen.

Mr. Le Grange said Mandela was a member of "a well-known" Transkeian family and Transkei would be consulted if the government made a decision about his continued imprisonment.

Asked if Mandela was a Transkeian citizen, Chief Matanzima said: "He was born here in Transkei, but citizenship is a restrictive term."

Chief Matanzima said Mandela was his uncle according to tribal custom.

 Asked if Mandela would be restricted should he be released and sent to Transkei, the prime minister said he would not answer "hypothetical questions". — DDR
It focuses on child mortality, infant feeding and use of health services and was carried out for the council by Les M Irwig of the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand, and R F Ingle of the Transkei Department of Health. Their figures show an almost one-in-five probability of children dying before reaching the age of five years.

Their report says: “The greatest risk is in the first year when the infant mortality rate is 150/1,000. About 75% of infant deaths occur in the post-natal period. We suggest that many of these deaths are caused by diarrhoea and could be prevented by community-based oral rehydration programmes.”

It seems that about 75% of Transkei children are breast-fed beyond the age of one year with 66% of them also being given other milk before they are four months old.

Transkei is served by 22 government hospitals, including a specialist referral hospital in Umtata, the capital. Each hospital controls a number of clinics. This translates as only three hospital beds for 1,000 people in the population, one doctor for every 22,000, one trained nurse for 500 and each clinic serves an average of 12,000 people.

Says the report: “Over 80% of women attended an ante-natal clinic at least once, although only about 33% of the babies were delivered by the health services. Health service had been attended by 85% of children over three months old.”

Of the 3m population in the Transkei, 40% are said to be under the age of 15 years. In the age group 15-64 years, the rural female/male ratio is about 2:1, “largely because the men are migrant workers.”

And 95% of the permanently resident population live in the rural Transkei. They are dependent on subsistence agriculture and remittances from migrant workers.

TRANSKEI

Babies are dying

Thousands of babies are dying unnecessarily in Transkei. That is the official conclusion of a survey conducted by the Institute for Biostatistics of the SA Medical Council. The survey, of 5,000 women in rural Transkei, reveals grim child mortality

Infant deaths... too many in the Transkei

Financial Mail November 9 1984
Transkeian police have been granted more powers — they may now conduct searches without warrants.

The cops were given their new clout by the recently gazetted Police Amendment Act of 1984.

It allows the police to conduct searches without warrants within a distance of 1.5km from any border between Transkei and any neighbouring territory. They may stop any car or vehicle and search any person, aircraft, container or premises.

It is stipulated, however, that women may only be searched by female cops.

Anyone who refuses to stop his vehicle on instructions from the police could be sentenced to a R500 fine or six months in jail, or both.

By BENITO PHILLIPS

Road transport inspectors have also been given more powers regarding traffic offences. Justice Minister T T Letlaka announced in the latest Government Gazette.

While on duty, traffic inspectors must be in possession of a certificate proving their identity and displaying a photograph. This must be produced on demand.
Management change in TDC explained

UMTATA — During three decades, the training of Transkeians to take over the running of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) had been the main objective associated with development, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Madikizela, said in a statement here yesterday.

The government had decided to replace 13 ex-patriates who occupied senior posts in the management of the TDC with Transkeians as from October 1, 1984, in accordance with that policy.

"Naturally, in terms of development, the government would like to see more of its own nationals holding managerial positions in most of the undertakings in the country."

"I would like to assure all industrialists that so far as the policy of the government is con-
SA, Transkei discuss urban black issue

UMTATA — Further discussions between the South African and Transkei Governments on black constitutional development will be held next year.

This emerged at the first meeting between the South African special cabinet committee on the issue, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and members of the Transkei Government here yesterday.

The four-hour meeting was the 14th meeting of the special committee, and its first visit to Transkei.

In a joint press statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and Mr Heunis, the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, were described as “positive and fruitful”.

The opportunity was used to speak and deliberate openly and frankly about a wide variety of issues related to interstate relations in the social, economic and political fields such as constitutional developments, citizenship, consular relations, bilateral agreements and movement.

The discussions also covered the possibility of citizens in Transkei who work and live outside the borders of the state.

It was also agreed that a number of issues will be investigated further and that follow-up meetings should take place in the new year,” the statement said.

In a brief interview after the discussions, Mr Heunis said they were “exploratory” and “successful”.

He said talks would be held with the Transkei Government next year, the date depending on “when we have arranged our schedule”.

Mr Heunis explained that no firm decision had been reached on the constitutional future of urban blacks, but commitments would be circulated among members of the committee.

In view of the new political dispensation in South Africa, Mr Heunis said the admission of professionally qualified personnel from the national states into South Africa had been discussed at the meeting, and a report would be submitted to the multilateral committee on November 25.

The matter of the establishment of Transkeian embassies in predominantly white metropolitan areas, which was strongly opposed by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had been arranged between the various departments of foreign affairs.

Other South African ministers present included Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Crang, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Cooperation, Development and Education, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel. — DDR.

Bell tolls for space salvage

LONDON — The Lutine bell tolled at Lloyd’s of London yesterday to mark the first successful space salvage — two wayward satellites that cost insurers $180 million ($320 million).

The bell is traditionally rung once for bad news and twice for good news.

Sober-suited underwriters cheered and clapped when it was sounded twice after the satellite, Dis-
Transkei trio still detained

UMTATA - Three brothers who were detained last month under the Public Security Act have not yet been charged or released.

Mr Nkonentsha Ngombane, Mr Bandla Ngombane and Mr Mziwamadoda Ngombane were detained on October 13 in the Neembu administrative area near Tsolo.

Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, an attorney acting for the three, said he had written to the Commissioner of Police, Gen J. Mantutu, for confirmation of the detentions and an indication of when or if the men would be charged or released.

Gen Mantutu replied that the men were being held in terms of Section 47 (1) of the 1977 Public Security Act and that it was not clear when they would be released or charged.

Mr Ntsebeza said that his firm had instructions to act for the detained men if and when they were charged. — DDR.
Transkei starts coal exploration

UMTATA — A coal exploration project has begun in northern Transkei in a previously unexplored extension of the Molteno basin.

The managing director of the Transkei Mining Corporation (Traminco), Dr H. Hitzenberger, said yesterday the project was still in the early stages.

"All we are doing at this stage is follow the line, simply to see if coal is there, and to check whether the quality of the coal warrants mining."

Dr Hitzenberger explained that the Molteno basin, which stretches from Aliwal North through Molteno and up to Malear, was mined 100 years ago, although never on a large scale, but the extension of the line to Mafatele had never been explored.

Trench-digging, to determine the thickness of the seam and the quality of the coal was in progress.

The next phase would be underground drilling and geophysical exploration.

Deposits on the line might yield between 200 and 300 metric tons of coal. If 500 tons of coal are mined per day, it would create about 300 working places.

An interesting impact would be the creation of secondary industry. A rule of thumb, Dr Hitzenberger said, was that for every job created in mining, about five would be created in secondary industry.

Investors were "no problem." In fact, "money is the least of our worries," he said. Investors would be provided with feasibility studies.

Dr Hitzenberger said the objective was not to export coal because of the high costs involved with transportation to the nearest harbour at Durban.

"We are looking for deposits just big enough to cover the local market," which included northern Transkei, Lesotho (if a licence were obtained) and surrounding areas of South Africa.

If coal was used for energy, instead of oil, "we may have the cheapest energy in the world," provided a market for the coal was available.

Traminco was conducting a study to prove that coal was an ideal additional source of energy. The aim was not to replace existing energy sources, but to supplement them.

Dr Hitzenberger explained that for every 10 megawatts of energy produced from coal, between 500 and 1 000 job opportunities were created, while the same amount of energy from a hydro-electric station, which cost about three times more, only created five or 10 extra job opportunities.

Discussions with the Transkei Government were continuing in the hope the government would help create a market by generating electricity from coal. — DDR.
Banished Umtata attorney appeals

UMTATA — An application to have an order by the Transkei State President, banishing an Umtata attorney, Mr. Prince Madikizela, to Bizana declared null and void, was filed in the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday.

The application which cites Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima as first respondent and the Transkei Government as second respondent, has been set down for hearing on November 29. Mr Madikizela, who is President Matanzima’s son-in-law, was detained by the Transkei security police last month before being escorted from Umtata to Bizana the following day.

An order banning him to Bizana under Section 41 of the Public Security Act, signed by President Matanzima, said it was deemed in the general public interest that Mr Madikizela withdraw from the district of Umtata and go to Mbonwendi administrative area in Bizana, which is Mr Madikizela’s original home area.

Mr Madikizela argued in his affidavit that President Matanzima either acted beyond his powers or abused his powers by banning him to Bizana.

— SAPA
Attorney fights the ban

UMTATA — An Umtata attorney, who is the son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday claimed his banishment order constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage.

Mr Prince Madikizela has applied in the Transkei Supreme Court to have the order declared null and void.

President Matanzima has been cited as the first respondent and the Transkei Government as the second. The return date is November 29.

Mr Madikizela was served with a banishment order on October 10 which restricts him to the Mqongweni administrative area of Bizana in Transkei. He must obtain permission from the Commissioner of Police to leave the area.

In the order, President Matanzima quoted Section 41 of the Public Security Act and said Mr Madikizela's presence in Umtata was not in the general public interest.

In an affidavit yesterday, Mr Madikizela said his banishment constituted a "private retaliation" against him because of the breakdown of his marriage to the president's daughter, Camagwini.

"There is no doubt that had the first respondent's daughter and myself still been married and living as man and wife, I would never have been banished."

He "vehemently denied" he had been guilty of any actions "which would have entitled the President to exercise his formidable powers of removal against me."

Mr Madikizela said he married the President's daughter in 1969. The marriage had "never obtained the blessing of the President", he said.

Mr Madikizela argued the order had not been signed by a minister of state as was required in the Transkei Constitution Act.

He said President Matanzima had abused his powers, and used them for a purpose not intended by Parliament.
Qaba slams TDC over mismanagement

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation's senior management had taken out insurance policies against possible dismissal by the government in June this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr S. M. Qaba, said in Parliament yesterday.

The insurance premiums were to be R61 000 a year, with cover of R275 000 payable to a trust account in South Africa for 10 beneficiaries ranging from R50 000 to R5 000 each.

Mr Qaba said he deliberately refrained from commenting publicly on the dismissal of the top management of TDC "as I did not want my remarks to be construed as anticipating the report of the Auditor-General.

"The top management of TDC made no attempt whatsoever to train Transkeians for senior management positions, which are presently filled by unqualified whites under the guise of experience acquired within the corporation over the years.

"It was not uncommon to find whites appointed as management secretaries working half-days only at very high salaries," the minister said.

Despite losses sustained over the years and attributed to implementation of government policy, the manage-ment embarked on a spending spree. "New cars were acquired as recently as July this year for senior management."

Top management had also made an interest-free loan of R50 000 to the Umtata Country club and a second loan of R70 000 was granted to the club at a nominal rate of interest of one per cent.

"This is the height of irresponsibility as far as I am concerned. Resources which could be used to develop Transkei are channelled to a sporting organisation. If this is not mismanagement, I don't know what to call it," Mr Qaba said.

Management was "guilty of blatant discrimination" by manoeuvring different salary scales for whites. "This was achieved by placing Transkeians at the initial notch of the scales while whites were placed at the top of the scale, regardless of qualifications." — DDR.
AG: Unitra lacks control checks and efficiency

UNITRA — Many of the University of Transkei’s systems and controls had been allowed to evolve without proper attention to internal control checks and efficient operation.

This was according to the Auditor-General’s report on the propriety and miscellaneous accounts and on the accounts of the lower authorities for the financial year 1982/83, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Certain assets, represented by banking accounts, were not accounted for in the balance sheet of the university.

These included R17 088.04 for the principal’s motor vehicle account, R16 680.12 for the joint investment fund, and R690.14 for “joint retention — H. E. Fouere.”

The report said that at the time of the audit “it was found that the fixed assets register had not been kept up-to-date, nor had the balance of this register agree with the balance per the general ledger at the year-end.”

“The problem appears to have arisen as a result of assets not being recorded in the register and because the register has been irreconciled to the general ledger account.”

“This matter has repeatedly been reported on with no obvious remedial action being taken. As a result, it was not possible to satisfactorily audit the major component of the university’s balance sheet.”

Referring to internal control, the report said: “Many of the staff are not properly trained for their positions and do not have any written guidelines such as an operations manual to assist them in the performance of their duties.”

“Numerous instances were observed where internal control procedures were either inadequate or had not been complied with.”

A special investigation of transactions in connection with stores and purchases between September 1, 1982, and July 31, 1983, which was conducted at the request of the university by a local firm of chartered accountants “also revealed several highly irregular or fraudulent transactions.”

“The matter concerning internal controls is at present the subject of correspondence between the university and my department.”

The report stated that satisfactory explanations regarding variances from the budget and prior-year figures could not be obtained.

“This would support the contention that budgets are not utilised to control expenditure and would appear also to indicate that little control is exercised over expenditure.”

Supporting documents for a number of payments made by Unitra during the year could not be furnished “and in view of the fact that these payments were part of only a selective audit sample any conclusion of the university’s expenditure is subject thereto.”

The matter concerning missing documents had been referred to the university council. — DDR.

Unauthorised expenditure

UNITRA — Unauthorised expenditure in the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) amounted to R18 550.84 in 1982/83 and R0 810 000 in 1983/84.

This emerged from the report of the Auditor-General, Mr. J. Maquela, on the TDC, which was tabled at the seventh session of the second National Assembly yesterday.

The accounts were transferred from share capital to revenue without authority and remain as unauthorised expenditure.

TDC’s share capital which is derived from surplus revenue annually by the National Assembly, amounted to R179 691 000 in 1983 and R207 459 000 in 1984.

Accumulated transfers as at March 31, 1982, amounted to R19 788.69.

“The management of the corporation alleges to have obtained approval of the above transfers from the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.”

“It is my considered opinion that the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism has not been informed about the surplus transfer to the TDC and no authority has been given for the transfers.”

The report stated that there was an increase in the accumulated deficit which would have been much more substantial.

“With the Transkeiization of the top management of the TDC, where a hand-over process is currently underway, the inclusion of the 1983/84 audit report will facilitate the accountability of the new management to the sectional committee, a situation which would have rendered the transfers impossible had they been scheduled for the next ordinary session.”

“TDC is not a major service extension agency of the government and the criteria for assessing its success is the achievement of the set goals such as marginal increase of job opportunities created, marginal increase of industrial output to Gross National Product and the efficiency and capacity of distributive outlets in the country,” the report said.

“However, great concern is directed at those projects which seem to be projects that are not either showing a profit or running on sound trading accounts.”

“Neither of these projects is mentioned in the audit report of R34 071.22, of which no trace could be found.”

“Management maintained that this asset has been in the books for several years and that the internal auditors of the corporation investigated the matter without success,” the report said. — DDR.

Unauthorised expenditure in the Department of Works and Energy

UNITRA — The government’s unauthorised expenditure amounted to R18 550.84 in 1982/83 and R0 810 000 in 1983/84.

This was revealed in a report by the Auditor-General on the propriety and miscellaneous accounts and on the accounts of the lower authorities for the financial year.

Grants totalling R202 670 380 were paid from South Africa’s state revenue fund to the Transkei Government.

The grant did not include expenditure incurred during the year by South Africa on services rendered in Transkei, and the unauthorised expenditure.

Education incurred the highest unauthorised expenditure, R13 577.66, which comprised subsistence and transport claims for trips abroad, the appointment of an auditor, and the purchase of books and printing paper.

Salaries, wages and allowances were exceeded by R4 569 418.08 due to more teachers being appointed than anticipated. Other expenses, including telecommunications, printing and grants, were exceeded due to rising costs and underestimation.

Unauthorised expenditure in the Department of Health was R1 974 927.12, largely due to the adjustment of salaries, underestimation of increases and the provision of comprehensive health services as a result of a cholera outbreak.

Police incurred unauthorised expenditure of R207 890.72 due to increases in salaries and wages, an increase in crime and the escalation of postal tariffs.

Unauthorised expenditure by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information amounted to R29 249.31, for reasons which were not clear.

The Department of Works and Energy’s unauthorised expenditure was R18 000, due to the erection of parking shelters, public amenities and services rendered without observing regulations or obtaining necessary approvals.

Commerce, Industry and Tourism’s unauthorised expenditure was R562 286, for the making of a film and the payment of hotel accommodation charges.

Unauthorised expenditure in the Department of Finance was R79 689.26, attributed to the interest expenses as a result of the official banking account being overdrawn due to liquidity problems.

Agriculture and Forestry’s expenditure of R2 560 on a publication which was printed without observing Tender Board regulations was recorded as unauthorised expenditure.

The Prime Minister’s Department recorded unauthorised expenditure of R276.93, for the excess expenditure on the departmental entertainment allowance.

Irregularities and losses of R36 97 were incurred by the Prison’s Department, and R2 625.39 by the Department of Transport.

Statements regarding unauthorised expenditure were not available from the Departments of Defence, Justice, Interior, Local Government and Land Tenure. — DDR.
Transkei in need of R91m

UMTATA — A bill to appropriate an additional R91 572 000 for the requirements of the state during the current financial year was approved by a special Parliamentary session yesterday.

Included in the mini-budget were:

- R13 001 700 in increased project-aid funding;
- R11 321 600 in increased state debt commitments and for the servicing of loans;
- R7 270 000 for the escalation on the eZibeleni, Ikwezi and North Crest housing schemes;
- R10 000 000 for the provision of social benefits;
- R13 000 000 for the effect of the new salary dispensation;
- R1 737 700 for sundry expenditure relating to the various votes. — DDR.

Tribute to Gandhi

MOSCOW — A Moscow street, a new Soviet ship, a school and a library will all bear the name, Indira Gandhi, as the Soviet Union’s tribute to the assassinated Indian Prime Minister. The decision has been taken in honour of Mrs Gandhi’s services in strengthening friendship and co-operation between India and the Soviet Union. — SAPA-RNS.
Money spent in SA not lost to Transkei expert

UMTATA — Money spent by Transkeians in South Africa was not lost to Transkei, as rebates paid in terms of the customs union agreements went straight to the government, economists said yesterday.

Mr Richard Haines, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Management and Development Studies (IMDS), pointed out that Transkei, as a member of the South African Customs Union (SACU), received R117 million in the 1982/83 financial year.

Mr Haines was commenting on the "buy-at-home" campaign, chaired by Mr Dzier Mqoba, urging Transkeians to shop in Transkei to halt excessive cash flow from Transkei.

"It is obvious that Mr Mqoba misunderstands the workings of the Transkei economy and the fact that it is, in essence, an integral part of the South African economy."

"This is the point of view endorsed by the Transkei Government by virtue of its acceptance of the regional development plan and its participation in the Development Bank."

The plan reaffirmed the view that South Africa was a single economy by dividing the territory into eight broadly defined development regions which cut across homeland borders. Transkei is part of regions D and E.

Mr Iraj Abedian, a senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town's School of Economics, said yesterday that the fundamental flaw in the "buy-at-home" campaign was that it was based on the false view that the Transkei economy contained and could generate enough business.

The beneficiaries of the campaign, he said, were the licence holders and the losers were the consumers.

Mr Abedian said the campaign would be feasible if the goods bought were produced and manufactured in Transkei but Transkeian businessmen bought from South Africa and sold goods in Transkei at a higher price.

Mr Haines explained that prices in Transkei's urban areas were 10 to 15 per cent higher than prices in South African towns. In the rural areas, where the bulk of the people were, prices were even higher. — DDR.
Axed TDC men covered their losses and poured cash into the country club

Hey, big spenders!

A special report by The Sunday Star

TOP executives of the Transkei Development Corporation took out insurance against being fired this year — months before they were actually fired.

This was revealed during a special debate of the General Assembly in Umtata this week on unauthorised TDC expenditure.

Massive over-spending by various government departments was exposed during the special session, and the top management of the TDC was lashed on counts ranging from mismanagement to using scarce resources for fruitless overseas trips.

The scale of unauthorised spending is likely to have repercussions in South Africa, whose hard-pressed taxpayers contribute millions to the budgets of homelands and independent states.

The problem-plagued TDC, the economic arm of the government and subject of a commission of inquiry, was singled out as one of the chief culprits by the Transkei Auditor-General, whose report disclosed unauthorised expenditure of almost R15 million over the past two years.

The TDC was rocked in September when its chairman and top executives were given a six-months' notice to leave their offices by the Transkei Government. It was revealed that in June senior TDC management, in conjunction with chairman Mr. Sonny Tarr, decided to take out insurance policies against possible dismissal.

The premiums were to be R61 000 a year with cover of R575 000 payable to a trust account for 10 beneficiaries with benefits ranging from R5 000 to R50 000 each.

Details of TDC overspending contained in the Auditor-General's report show among other things:

- The TDC granted loans totalling R640 000 to four directors while R22 833 was still outstanding in the amortisation of the loans;
- The TDC granted a R50 000 interest-free loan to the Umzimnyama Country Club with the club also securing a second loan of R70 000 from the corporation at a nominal one per cent rate of interest;
- Unauthorised spending by the TDC amounted to R8 million in 1983 and R7.6 million in 1984, according to the report.

During the special one-day session of the assembly, numerous Transkei Government departments, including that of the Prime Minister George Matanzima, were blamed for overstepping the mark on the June of R11.8 million in the 1983 financial year — a year in which Transkei received grants from South Africa totalling R202.6 million.

The Department of Education was the worst offender. It overspent R13.5 million without Treasury approval.

The Department of Health overspent R1.9 million to adjust salaries and to counter a cholera outbreak.

Transkei's police force spent R877 000 too much to counter an increase in the crime rate, and for salary increases and the department of foreign affairs and information spent R69 000 without authorisation "for reasons which were not clear.

Launching his attack on the TDC at the special sitting of the assembly, Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr. Sydney Qaba, accused the top management of the corporation of selfishly looking after the interests of whites at the expense of Transkeians.

"Top management at the TDC made no attempt whatsoever to train Transkeians for senior positions, positions which presently are filled by unqualified whites under the guise of experience acquired within the corporation," he said.

The Transkei Government's disillusionment with the TDC was first surfaced in September when the bombshell announcement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Ramsey Madikizela, that the corporation's managing director, Sonny Tarr, and 12 other senior management staff had been given six months' notice with effect from October 1.

Apart from Mr Tarr the axed officials were executive manager (investments) Mr Dandy Edwards, commercial manager Mr RJ Cochrane, secretary and legal advisor Mr JC Vogleza, property division manager Mr H A Van Zyl, projects control manager, Mr Sean McGlynn, senior operations manager, Mr N. Van Rensberg, senior manager services Mr J Robb, senior manager finance Mr D Coote, administration control manager Mr P A Tibbitts, legal advisor Mr V H Cliff, PRO Mr B Rath and manager loans division Mr M A Johnson.

Comment from Mr Tarr and other senior members of the TDC was unavailable.
Boost for Umtata

EAST LONDON — Umtata's central business district will receive a boost next year with the completion of a R5 million office and shopping complex.

It is the first high rise building to be built in Umtata since independence in 1976.

Work on the site started in June and the project is scheduled for completion in November 1985. Shops in the arcade are due to be handed over in June.

The building will consist of a ground floor shopping arcade, two mezzanine parking floors, and an L-shaped five-storey office block.

A public relations spokesman for the chief contractor said the "initial response has shown that the building could have been oversubscribed".

"The developers, Transkei Development Corporation, believe they will fully let the building. It will provide a welcome boost for the CBD." — DDR

Work in progress ... the new office and shopping complex on the corner of Madeira Street and Elliott Road in Umtata.
Waiting for work in the job drought

PHUTADIJHABA, the capital of the tiny southern Free State “homeland” of QwaQwa, is a rural township spreading in an almost unbroken journey of shacks for kilometres over the foothills of the Drakensberg.

Driving into the country one realises that rural is a relative term: there is very little agriculture on the hills and rusted motor cars are almost as common a sight as cattle and the soil is badly eroded, with large dogos scarring the landscape.

Drive through the ramshackle streets of the town—set against the backdrop of a smaller relative of Table Mountain—and one soon enough reaches the centre of activity: the labour bureau.

Daily, thousands of men gather outside its barbed-wire security fence. They stand in queues or in groups or play makeshift draughts on the ground.

It is also one of those places you would expect to see a white face: the other is sipping a sundowner at the QwaQwa Hotel.

A white person getting out of a car at the bureau is like a magnet to hundreds of men: some wave their reference books in your face, others peer curiously from the back.

I explained that I was not offering jobs. I was just a journalist in search of the “human face” of the country’s three million unemployed. How absurd it must have sounded.

Yet they were prepared to co-operate and be interviewed.

Petrus Sibeko, a surly 21-year-old in a tattered checked shirt, said he had been waiting outside the bureau for two years.

His parents are dead, and he is assisted by his older brother, Edwin, a migrant worker in Welkom who digs roads for a living and sends him R40 a month.

Most of the men outside the bureau are young and—like Petrus—most of them belong to a growing group of people in the homelands who have never had work.

On the other hand, 53-year-old Jonas Mokwenza resembles the words of a poem one remembers: “A tattered coat upon a stick.”

Two-and-a-half years without work, he was re-trained from a construction company right at the beginning of the recession. “Income?” he laughed. “I have no income.

“My eldest son is already looking after himself. I can possibly get R30 a month from him. Otherwise we are assisted by friends and the neighbours.”

Jonas’ life as a migrant worker began when his community was forcibly evicted from Grootvlei in the Transvaal in 1967 and moved to QwaQwa, in those days still the Witsieshoek location.

Since then — returning yearly from contract work—he has watched Phutadijhaba mushroom from virgin farmland as fresh waves of removals have taken place from the farms and dorps of the Free State.

Since Jonas and his family arrived in QwaQwa, nearly 250,000 people have flooded into the already overcrowded territory, increasing its population by 10 per cent in two months.

They are still coming.

Klaas Diamini moved in September, fleeing the long hours, arduous work and R40 a month he earned on a farm in the Kroonstad district of the Free State.

He soon realised that Phutadijhaba was not the Garden of Eden he expected.

Klaas, his wife and four children—who are thin and underweight for their age—can live on his savings for two more months.

The Diamini family fall into a bracket known in fashionable academic circles as the surplus people: without jobs or land or access to the cities, they are excluded from the country’s economy.

In QwaQwa the surplus people are at the bottom rung of the class ladder. In the middle are those, mainly migrant workers, with jobs and at the top of the ladder are the bureaucrats, many of whom have converged — and visibly grown fat off the system which spawned them.

There are no cinemas, no dance halls, no computer game arcades in Phutadijhaba, so the bottleneck social life of the people emerges at night in the shebeens.

It was in the shebeen at unit 5491 that I was accosted by a smart-suited member of QwaQwa’s bureaucratic corps.

The air was thick with smoke. Diana Ross was on the hi-fi, distorted and noisily competing with what seemed like a thousand drunken conversations and the good time gals were out-jiving everyone else.

“Hi,” he said as he put out his hand to greet me. “I’m Desmond Tutu.”

The grimacing face became puckered as he grinned himself up to make an important statement. “Don’t let anyone tell you that the black man has been oppressed. “Anyone can make it to the top if he works and is clever enough. Look at me and look” — he waved his hand in a dismissive gesture at one particularly obvious casualty of the night’s imbibing — “look at these people. They don’t want to work. They just want to drink and have a good time.”

He assumed that, as a white person, I would understand what he meant.

The next day I sat in the meat-and-crumpet room of the house of Geelbooi Motselewa, half-way up a hill in a rural village on the outskirts of Phutadijhaba.

Three weeks previously, Geelbooi had been a team leader at Sasol II in Secunda and — being a natural leader figure — now acted as a spokesman for the other 14 former Sasol workers in the room.

The men, who had all been fired for taking part in the two-day stayaway, still carried membership cards of the Chemical Workers’ Industrial Union in their top pockets. They had lost no time in forming a group to continue their fight from the isolation of their village.

They had taken their action together and now they all faced hardships togeth-
WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE IN THE COUNTRY AND OUT OF WORK...

JOBLESS... men wait patiently outside Phutadijhaba's labour bureau, hoping today will mean work.

emerges at night in the speakeasies.

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The air was thick with smoke. Diana Ross was on the hi-fi, distorted and noisily competing with what seemed like a thousand drunken conversations and the good time gals were outliving everyone else.

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"I'm Desmond Tutu." The grinning face became puckered as he became himself up to make an important statement.

"Don't let anyone tell you that the black man has been oppressed.

Anyone can make it to the top if he works and is clever enough. Look at me and look" — he waved his hand in a dismissive gesture at one particularly obvious casualty of the night's imbibing. "Look at these people. They don't want to work. They just want to drink and have a good time."

He assumed that, as a white person, I would understand what he meant.

The next day I sat in the neat but cramped front room of the house of Geelhoet Motselwa, half-way up a hill in a rural village on the outskirts of Phutadijhaba.

Three weeks previously, Geelhoet had been a branch leader at Sasol II in Secunda and — being a natural leader figure — now acted as a spokesman for the other 14 former Sasol workers in the room.

The men, who had all been fired for taking part in the two-day stayaway, still carried membership cards of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union in their top pockets. They had lost no time in forming a group to continue their fight from the isolation of their village.

They had taken their action together and now they all faced hardships together: if Isaac's next payment did not go through, his furniture would be repossessed, Philomeno's late brother's family had depended on him and would now have no support; from being a relatively high earner, Zed and his family would have to live on the R15 a week his wife earns in a china and glassware factory outside Phutadijhaba.

One man, Benjamin, sat on the ground when Sasol's name was mentioned. He would rather starve than work for such a company with such a despicable attitude towards its workers.

"The union stood up to management and fought for workers' rights," he said, "which is why they got rid of us. The stayaway was just an excuse to break the union."

Asked why they had taken part in the stayaway, one of the men said he had children at school: "As a parent I felt I had to support the call of Cosas."

What would they do if they could not get their jobs back at Sasol?

One man could fix cars and would try his hand as a mechanic; others wanted work in QwaQwa, where they would not have to leave their families again... even though wages in the growing decentralised industrial complex outside Phutadijhaba were very low.

Others said they would try their luck at the labour bureau.

Most of the men were determined — with the help of the union — to get their jobs back again. "Quite simply, they did not wish to turn into surplus people."

Yet at that very moment, a few kilometres away at the labour bureau, a white kombi-load of Sasol officials was arriving from Secunda to sign on hundreds of new recruits.

A few days earlier the same kombi had carried off a pile of reference books for screening and checking on work records.

Now an official with a loud-hailer called out the names of the successful applicants, one by one.

Steve Ramagata, fired from Sasol two weeks earlier, had re-applied but was not successful. The clerk at the office told him that was because he was an "intimidator."

He was told the Sasol stamp in his reference book would ensure that he would never again get work.

If Steve now chooses to leave, to search for work illegally in Bloemfontein or Johannesburg, he faces arrest and imprisonment. If he stays he faces starvation for himself, his wife and his three children, aged nine, seven and three.

As I left Phutadijhaba in the late afternoon, dark clouds had gathered and a storm seemed likely.

Driving past the labour bureau nearly all the men had given up for the day. It was not the rain to end the drought they were waiting for.
Some Transkei beds still for whites only

APARTEID still lives in the Transkei. Umtata and Butterworth each have a hospital and a school which caters for whites only.

They are remnants of an agreement, when the Transkei became independent, that facilities be provided for seconded white South African officials and other white expatriates.

By STAN MZIMBA

Last honour

THE tombstone of former KwaMashu mayor S S L Molo will be unveiled at 10am tomorrow at Wiggins' Road Cemetery in Durban.

This week Transkei Health Minister Charles Bikitha announced that South Africa was willing to hand over the two hospitals, to Transkei by April next year – provided beds are made available for South Africans in the territory.

But the question of apartheid at the two schools – Hoërskool Transkei in Umtata and Butterworth High School – lingers on. They still remain under the Cape Administration.
Two Sebe relatives detained in Ciskei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Two relatives of President Lennox Sebe have been detained by Ciskei Security Police.

Mrs Nonkundla Sebe and her daughter Nombini are being held under Section 26 of the National Security Act, said police liaison officer Colonel Avery Ngaki.

Four Sebe family members, including former Commander-General of State Security Mr Charles Sebe, are serving jail sentences for terrorism.

Mr Namba Sebe, younger brother of Chief Sebe and former the Minister of Transport, has been granted political asylum in Transkei.
TRANSKEI president Kaizer Matanzima signed an order banishing his former son-in-law, attorney Prince Madikizela, to Bizana without first making sure that the law had been applied.

This was advocate Ishmael Mohammed's argument in the Um-tata Supreme Court where he is appearing on Mr Madikizela's behalf, who is challenging the validity of his banishment order.

In his affidavits, he claims his banishment is the president's private vendetta against him because of his broken marriage with his daughter.

Mr Mohammed told Justice Davies that the order was "founded on assumption" and therefore it could not stand.

Among other things, Mr Mohammed said Mr Madikizela was banished to "nowhere", and stated in his affidavits that he left Bizana seven years ago and doesn't have a home there any longer.

President Matanzima's response was that he did not know whether Mr Madikizela had a home there or not.

"That was an essential part for the motivation for issuing the order," argued Mr Mohammed.
UMTATA — The destiny of Southern Africa would be decided in Southern Africa according to the circumstances of the region and not at the corridors of the United Nations.

Addressing the nation in his Christmas message, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said the signing of the historical Nkomati Accord early this year was another gesture of survival and enhanced the prospect of peaceful co-existence in the sub-continent.

"We are drawing to the close of 1984, a year during which the whole of Southern Africa has been put to the strongest test for survival both on the economic as well as on the political front.

"On the economic front we have witnessed a depression of the same dimensions as that of the 1930s and one from which the region is showing little signs of recovery," he said.

Chief George said the infant economies of the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) states were understandably taking a severe beating from the recession.

"Unemployment is running high and so does the influx of job seekers from the neighbouring states to the Republic of South Africa.

"It is hoped that the Development Bank of Southern Africa will be a mechanism for honest and realistic economic policies that can help and avert negative social influences and developments that are inimical to peace and stability."

"An eminent scholar once said, 'Liberty means responsibility, that is why most people dread it'.

"This dictum is of equal force to the people of Transkei today.

"Transkeians should realise that independence means deliverance from slumber, from disease and, above all, from ignorance."

"Good rains have fallen in many parts of Transkei and we are thankful to the Almighty God for this," he said.

"Many forces of reconciliation which manifested themselves in 1984 gain momentum in 1985.

"The true message of Christmas is 'Glory be to God in the highest, peace on earth and goodwill to mankind'.

"I wish all the people of Transkei a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year," the Prime Minister said.

— DHR