

'Wire fence will (

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divide whites
from KwaZul

THE Government will erect
15-s

By G R NAIDOO

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the Deputy Minister ofuq)evel- :

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strict code of secrecy.

exclusive Afrikaner causes.

They graduate into the senior AB if their loyalty is adjudged to be total.

The Ruiterwag's role in student affairs emerged this week when it became known that three Afrikaans student leaders, who featured prominently in the formation of the break-away student organisation, Polstu, were last year given an ultimatum by the Ruiterwag.

They were told they would either have to relinquish their membership of the new student body which broke away from the conservative confines of the Ruiterwag-dominated Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) or face expulsion.

It is understood that the three, Mr Theuns Eloff, Mr Jan Louis du Plooy and Mr Pieter Fourie, all theological students at Potchefstroom University, made it clear by their continued involvement with Polstu that they were prepared to be expelled from the Broederbond's junior organisation.

When Mr Meyer was asked to comment on the expulsion of the three student leaders, he

the Ruiterwag, secret junior arm of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

Made up of men in their twenties or early thirties, the Ruiterwag observes a

It is regarded as a kind of kindergarten to test the commitment of members to

By IVOR WILKINS

this week declined to comment.

He fenced questions about the matter and his chairmanship of the organisation, but did not deny it.

Polstu's executive committee was holding a scheduled meeting this weekend and informed sources believed the Ruiterwag issue would be one of the topics discussed.

Prominent

Mr Eloff, currently undergoing his military training in Pretoria, has been prominent in Afrikaans student politics for several years. He is a former president of the ASB.

He is out of active student politics, but continues to serve on Polstu's national advisory committee. which comprises a group of recent student leaders and others who maintain links with student movements.

Yesterday he declined to -

MR ROELF MEYER
He fenced questions

' breakaway, there

s "â\200\230"â\200\235â\200\230b â\200\230;QM At R
Unmasked: Nat
MP is junior
Broeder boss

MP for Johannesburg West, has been identified as the current chairman of

Ruiterwag

axes three

students

comment â\200\230on his expulsion, saying :â\200\234â\200\230My word is my bond.â\200\235

*Mr Fourie is the national chairman of Polstu and was until recently a member of the Potchefstroom student representative council, (SRC).

This week he was quoted as

saying: I had to make a certain choice and I did. I was not prepared to give up my ideals.

Mr du Plooy is a member of the national executive of the ASB (although Polstu is a has been an attempt to hold links between the two), is chairman of the Potchefstroom SRC and, although he is not actively involved with Polstu any more, continues to wholeheartedly

support the body. The Ruiterwaf ultimatum came shortly after the an-

nouncement of Polstu's formation last year. The student group was born out of a belief

at the ASB, by continuing to accommodate verkrampte and verligte wings and by concen-

e

trating on cultural affairs, could not give a political lead to students. \

All three men were driving forces behind the creation of the organisation, which departs fundamentally from the dogma of orthodox Nationalism.

Citizenship

*, Polstu believes all South Africans, regardless of colour, are entitled to full citizenship, equal social and economic opportunities, equal political rights and free association.

The organisation had a stormy beginning and its leaders faced hostile, sometimes geg-throwing audiences, as

y addressed Afrikaans campuses. trying to recruit support for their ideals.

Their expulsion from the Ruiterwag buries the myth that the organisation is prepared to accommodate political deviation from National Party

policy. !

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THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
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Zimbabwe and
the tribal factor!

E bloody violence

around Bulawayo this week
came as a chilling reminder of a
potentially explosive reality that
tended to be papered over at the
Lancaster House talks which
shaped present-day Zimbabwe.

It is the fragility of the political
unity which Mr Robert Mugabe has
been trying so earnestly to preserve
between the fractious Ndebele and
Shona peoples during his first year
in office.

Tribalism, the vexed question
that has troubled this continent
through the centuries, did not evap-
orate with liberation. It will have to

be accommodated in Zimbabwe if -

our northern neighbour is to fulfil
her promise of achieving true racial

~and ethnic reconciliation.

The very fact that a bar-room

- squabble could â\200\230explode so suddenly
into a mini civil war is a measure

" of the awesome challenges facing
* the Salisbury Government if it is to

escape the destructive pattern that
has ripped the political and econom-

E ic fabric of so many African states.

The remedy seems to lie in two

.courses of action, the one practical,

the other constitutional.

The first requires a dramatic re-

- duction in the numbers of people
- who have access to weapons ' in
Zimbabwe and who still exist under

military or quasi-military condi-

tions. It is true that Mr Mugabe has
awesome problems of
1 construction and that he. has little

ost-war re-

alternative but to park his and Mr
Nkomo's former guerrilla fighters
in camps until they can be integrat-
ed into the econom%

But so long as Zipra and Zanla
veterans are permitted to live in
this way the potential for similar |
flare-ups and worse will re-
main. Mr Mugabe seems bent on
maintaining too large a legion in
uniform (whence does he expect
attack?) and his highest priority,
surely, must be to move much fas-
ter to get people out of camps and
into productive civilian life.
Second, the tribal factor in Zim-
babwean life must receive frank,
constitutional recognition. Nigeria,
Zaire, Angola . . . the list of African
states riven by tribal torment is
long. ,

Mr Mugabe has toiled to accom-
modate the Ndebele in his govern-
ment, but it has always been pre-
dictable that they would resent
what they regard as Shona

. domination.

The only solution would seem to
lie in the Nigerian model, and even

~in some of the more sensible feder-

al propositions mooted in this
country.

Devolution and the extension of
local, Ndebele autonomy would
lighten the hand of Salisbury con-

trol over a resentful western region

- and avoid a repetition of events that |

bring nought for the comfort of
anyone of us in this sub-continent.

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A 12-HOUR WORKING
DAY . . . AND EIGHT

s""\'#\#/ T e,

urse
Victoria

ISa
..lawyerU[

But, shortly after she matric-
ulated, her " mother became
bedridden and the responsibil-

who earning a very low salary
as a nurse,
â\200\234I really believed

nursing
was my life,â\200\235â\200\235 she said:

myself as a lawyer, or working
in an office, even though my
lawyer at the time.â\200\231â\200\235

Qâ\200\234a
Overcame

prejudice

Frosaaoy (s, (o)

now. ..

'By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON
! MOST women would not

children, working 12 hours a
day in an office and study-
ing for a law degree all at
the same time â\200\224 but 39-

ear-old Victoria Mxenge

as done it.

A trained nurse and midwife,
Mrs Mxenge, of Durban, was
admitted as an attorney to the

burg this week.

â\200\234A far cry from the shy 17-
year-old who had to support her
mother and three brothers and
sisters,â\200\235â\200\235 laughed Mrs Mxenge,

whose relaxed manner belies
the core of steel beneath her
cheerful smile. I soon learned
to be tough; I had no choice.

Healdtown school, /Fort Beau-
fort, and then qualified as a

pital, Alice

Mxenge had had her share of
problems,
father had died when she was
nine, leavin
support the family.

~

contemplate raising eight .

Natal Supreme Court in Maritz- "

Mrs Mxenge matriculated at e

general nurse at Lovedale hos- '
It was not easy as Mrs
Her schoolteacher .

her mother to -

Mrs Mxenge says she has
i had to overcome prejudice
' from clients and magistrates
alike. 7
It is harder for a woman to
work as an attorney. -

ity of feeding and educating the = -
family rested on Mrs Mxenge, -

I never for one moment saw

husband was studying to be a !

Most clients still prefer a |

man to handle their case, and
most magistrates still don't
. Seem to think a woman is capa-
ble of handling law.
But these things can be
overcome. :

You make the client under-
stand you and your capabili-
ties. It's also difficult being
black there again, you just
have to persevere. If hasn't
been easy, but if you stick to
something, you'll always win, she said. :

Although Mrs Mxenge has
three children of her own, she
shares her home with her hus-
band, Mr Griffiths Mxenge,
also an attorney, and eight

children.

â\200\234They are various relativesâ\200\231
children â\200\224 I donâ\200\231t mind having

hem. The problem is there
does not seem enough time to
spend with all of them.â\200\235-

Mrs Mxenge first decided to
take up law seriously when her
husband was detained for sev-
eral months in 1976, and she
was left in charge of the office.

â\200\234I had only been hel ing him
out for a few months as a
general clerk, but when he was
arrested I had to try and run
the l())lfâ\200\230ficeâ\200\230 " 5

â\200\234Durin; Â\$ period I again
supportedg my family on my
nurseâ\200\231s salary,

. â\200\234The hardest part of study-
Ing was that I hardly ever saw
my children.â\200\235

rs Mxenge added: â\200\234I got
bored with nursing and when I
offered to help m husband, I
did not realise that I would end
up being his professional assis-
tant. He did not want me in the
office at first, but I donâ\200\231t know
who is happier now, him or
me,â\200\235 she said.

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CISKEI Chief Minister Len-
nox Sebe this week con-

firmed fears of an immi- .-

nent feud between his
homeland and Transkei.

â\200\234We donâ\200\231t need Transkei. -
Culturally, we are better off
without them,â\200\235 said Chief Sebe.

He was reacting for the first
time to Transkei Prime Minis-
ter George Matanzimaâ\200\231s recent
&e&l to the South African

ernment not to grant the
Ciskei independence. .

He warned that Transkei
would refuse to sit with the
Ciskei at any meeting of the
envisaged constellation of
states of Southern Africa.

At first, Chief Sebe refused
to be drawn into a feud. â\200\230I
wonâ\200\231t step in the mud. In any
case, I'm busy with bigger
things,â\200\235 he said recently.

But this week he angrily hit
out at Chief Matanzima, saying
that he had insulted the Ciske;

people.

â\200\234â\200\230Our people voiced their

: feelings about independence in

a referendum. We believe their
Wwishes are sacred,â\200\235 he said.
â\200\230â\200\234The nation says it wants
inde'pendence. Where does
Chief Matanzima come into it?

{ Who is he?â\200\235

|

Black political observers
fear the feud could cause a
problem if the South. African

y Sebe
hits at â\200\230insultâ\200\231
Transkei

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Governmentâ\200\231s proposed constellation is to be formalised in a grouping of black states. South Africa could be forced to deal separately with each.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei, because independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit.

Independence would be a contravention of the Bantu Self

â\200\230Government Act of 1959, which

envisaged one Xhosa national unit only,

He said the Xhosa national unit consisted of all the Xhosa-speaking people resident in Tge and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by selfl'ish politicians.

Through the â\200\230â\200\230divide and ruleâ\200\231â\200\231 policy of white South Africa, Transkei had found it-Self at one stage having a separate territorial authority.

But, 'said Chief Matanzima, when the State became self-governing it had invited the Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until the Transkei became independent. .

â\200\230He reminded South Afric

that, in 1967, his predecessor, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had written to the Ciskei pointing out that the peoples of Transkei and Ciskei were members of the same ethnic and national group and that two separate Xhosa states were

never envisaged by the architects of separate development.
* The amalgamation of Cis-keian Xhosas with Transkei had been the vision for the future, and only a year previously (in 1966) amalgamation had appeared to be acceptable to Cis-Eeians. Why has there been a complete turnabout?
. Since that letter, the Ciskei had drifted away from Transkei, said Chief Matanzima. The Ciskei, by opting for independence, had defined itself out of the ambit of the provi-

sions of a national unit de- °

defined in Act 46 of 1959,
It therefore could not belong to the Xhosa national unit.

In support of his claim that Transkei remained the sole re-

presentative of Xhosa national unit

unit, Chief Matanzima said Transkei consisted of 28 districts, while Ciskei consisted of only seven, two of which were urban locations.

Also, Transkei had a population of about three million while Ciskei had about one million.

divide

THE Government will erect a two-metre-high, 15-strand, barbed-wire fence running for about 20km to separate KwaZulu from two white towns.

purpose is to create
- buffer strip between KwaZulu;1 and Amanzimtoti; and Kings-

bu;1 on the Natal south coast.
Mr

is follows a suggestion by

for Amanzimtoti, that a gazrmlnt gkfence should be erect.

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The fence is expected to be in four months,

This week Mr Bartlett said

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But Chief Gatsha Butheleyi
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By G R NAIDOO

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â\202~ old main road was
to be used as a barrier.

Buffer strip

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THE Governmentâ\200\231s plan to create a posh Cape Town suburb for â\200\234affluent nonwhitesâ\200\235â\200\231 was totally rejected by members of the Presidentâ\200\231s Council and other black leaders this week.

The proposal to create a central â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230nonwhiteâ\200\231â\200\231 area was, put forward this week after complaints by members of the Presidentâ\200\231s Council that they could not find accommodation in Cape Town.

Some of them are forced to stay in expensive international hotels which swallow up most

SUNDAY TIMES, February 15 1981

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a8y "W"ORMAN WEST

of their R2 000-a-month pay cheques.

The Minister of Community Development and Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, said this week the proposed new â\200\234â\200\230prestige suburbâ\200\235 would not be multiracial, but would cater

only for â\200\230â\200\230the more affluent nonwhitesâ\200\231â\200\231.

The Minister said that there

â\200\230was no question of an â\200\230â\200\230open

areaâ\200\231â\200\231 for all population groups.

The Government had no intention of departing from its policy of racially separate schools and residential areas. Mr Kotze said that while the Government was not responsi-

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ble for housing members of the
President's Council, it tried to
help; in individual cases.

He confirmed that his department was investigating an area where more well-off coloureds and -Asians, including members of the President's Council, could live.

But it seems that an enclave for the chosen few will not get the Government out of its dilemma.

The matter was raised

in committee in the President's Council where there were complaints from white members of the council about the non-availability of suitable housing for them. ;

The Government owns five ministerial mansions in the coloured suburb of Belhar about 25km from Cape Town which were built in 1974 at a cost of about R250 000 for members of the executive of the now abolished Coloured Per-

corn p

sons
(CRC

Some members of the President's Council have applied to occupy these houses which the State is expected to make available to them at a nominal rental.

CRC executive members who lived in these houses paid R45 a month. The houses are fully furnished and each worth about R90 000 today. They are being

: Representative Council

. maintained by the Public

Works Department.

Whereas the five Belhar houses will be allocated to President's Council members soon Mr Sonny Leon, of Kimberley, is already moving into one this weekend not one of the other coloured or Asian

members want hnything to do
with a â\200\230â\200\230coloured and Asian-
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.all races in South Africa, than

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ious Group Areas Act â\200\224 which
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Mr Les du Preez, of Johan-
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to an extension of the Group
Areas Actâ\200\235. :

Mr Du Preez, former chair-

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| G
â\200\230 ?:,â\200\235 sr:iu Mr Munsook.

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man of the CRC, said: â\200\230â\200\234No
matter where this so-called ex-
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if it is going to be subject to
the Group Areasâ\200\231 Act provi-
sions, it will be unaccepta le to

Other Indian and coloured
leaders, who are not members
of the Presidentâ\200\231s Council, also
rejected the pronosal.

Together

Gopie Munsook, execu-
tivyhgrmem of the South Afri-
can Indian Council, said: ;
â\200\234We used to live together in
peace, white, black, g:oloured
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Botha, declared for whites only

L â\200\230}iâ\200\231fâ\200\234t.he Government is think-
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| which is what this intended
suburb would amount to should
one associate one with it.
â\200\234Apart from that, speakin;ï¬\201
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SUNDAY TIMES, February 15 1981

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' compromising with the provi-

sions of the Group Areas Act
which is what this intended
suburb would amount to should
one associate one with it.

â\200\234Apart from that, speakin
for myself I am not prepa
to be separated from my peo-
he said.

e reen a0

OngÃ©dflflingâ\200\231s

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rz_â\200\231munngj 1S ,198

Oor sure now...
nothing vague about Haig

hereâ\200\231s

NO member of the Reagan
â\200\230administration has leaped
into action more qsuei:lllxly or
a gsressively than etary
of State General Alexander
Haig.

. In public, President Rea-
Fanâ\200\231s diplomat-in-chief has
ost few chances to assert

his dominance over US for-
eign policy. Behind the
scenes, he is filling the top
jobs at the State Depart-
ment with a formidable new
diplomatic team.

e has agreed to accept a
handful of conservative
litical appointees, includi
the oddly unqualified Wil-
liam Clark as Deputy Secre-
ta'-By of State. .

ut the rest of his person-
al cadre runs to tough-mind-
ed professionals and manag-
ers â\200\224 doers rather than
ideologues.

~ Shifting

Gen Haig seems intent on
shifting away from Third
World and North-South con-
cerns in favour of a tight
new focus on the Soviet
Union, Europe and East-
West strains.

The Haig team, as currently planned:

@ {Valter Stoessel, Under Secretary for Political Affairs: fluent in Russian, he served three times in Moscow during the Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras, rising to ambassadorships in the Soviet Union, West Germany and Poland.

He will be the department's chief Kremlinologist. Critics say Stoessel, 61, is loyal to a fault and no

innovator; admirers call

him cool, tough and

persistent.

RO

1963 earthquake in Skopje. Yugoslavs welcomed him back as Skopje's when he returned to Belgrade as ambassador in 1977.

Said one specialist at the State Department: "Eagleburger's performance was one of the outstanding successes of the Carter administration."

® John Holdridge, Assistant Secretary for Asia: as an NSC staffer and fluent speaker of Mandarin Chinese, he prepared the briefing book for President Nixon's 1972 trip to Peking and helped work out the plan that finessed the Taiwan issue and opened the way to full diplomatic relations with China.

® Nicholas Veliotis, Assistant Secretary for the Middle East: a former deputy chief of mission in Israel and more recently US Ambassador to Jordan.

® Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary for Africa: he may be the surprise on

"Lawrence of

the Haig team, and is thought by many to be the

most innovative of the policymakers.

A former Africa specialist at Georgetown University, he has urged a more pragmatic US attitude toward Africa, based on effective dealings with the regimes in power rather than on American ideological preferences or the urgings of domestic US pressure

groups.

Tougher

He ' believes the United States should devote more foreign aid to Africa and adopt a tougher line against the Soviet Union's Cuban surrogates in Angola and Ethiopia. S

@ Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs: there is no name firmly inscribed on this door as yet.

Gen Haig's choice is likely to be James Green, a vice-president of American Ex-

change, who is still undergoing an FBI security check. In America, once the

parking lot for second-rate American diplomats, is now of crucial importance.

Gen Haig's choices have won generally high marks from the career foreign service officers. They give the group credit for professionalism, intelligence and managerial skills.

Gen Haig did have to make a few modest concessions to the far right. He chose Ernest Lefever, a rightwing academic from Georgetown University to keep what is sure to be a very dry-eyed watch on human rights.

Gen Haig also took on General James L Buckley, a capable conservative, as Under Secretary for Co-ordination of the Security Assistance Programme.

Neutron

There is no question,
however, that Alexander
Haig himself will be the
dominant figure in the new
Department of State. After

ence Secretary Caspar
Weinberger announced that
the United States might
want to produce and deploy

oA

ALEXANDER HAIG
Into action

the neutron warhead, there
were gasps of astonishment
from West Eumï¬\201e.

Gen Haig quickly sent out
a reassuring message say-
ing any change in US policy
would be discussed wxg? the
Allies in advance.

Good cheer

Gen Haig recently spent
part of an evening seated
next to Soviet Ambassador
Anatoly Dobrynin at a
Washington Press Club ban-
quet. It was a night of good
cheer but, in view of the
Reagan administrationâ\200\231s
new hard line.against the
Soviets, it seemed only a
matter of time before Gen
Haig and Dobrynin would
have less pleasant moments
together.

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able skill. He served his
diplomatic apprenticeship

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Sebe -

hits at â\200\230insultâ\200\231
by Transkei

CISKEI Chief Minister Len-
â\200\230nox Sebe this week con-
firmed fears of an immi-
nent feud between his
homeland and Transkei.

| â\200\234We don't need Transkei.

Culturally, we are better off
without them,â\200\235â\200\235 said Chief Sebe.

He was reacting for the first
time to Transkei Prime Minis-
ter George Matanzima's recent

1 to the South African
overnment not to grant the
Ciskei independence.

He warned that Transkei
would refuse to sit with the
Ciskei at any meeting of the
envisaged constellation of
states of Southern Africa. -

At first, Chief Sebe refused
to be drawn into a feud. â\200\234I
wonâ\200\231t step in the mud. In any
case, I'm busy with bigger
things,â\200\235 he said recently.

But this week he angrily hit

out at Chief Matanzima, sa

_that he had &ued the Cioker

' lâ\200\231.S,â\200\234:.)tn' people voiced theu- :

feelings about independence in
a referendum. We beheve thenr
wishes are sacred,â\200\231â\200\231 he said.
â\200\234The nation says it wants
independence. here does
Chief Matanzima come into it?
Who is he?â\200\235â\200\231 ;
Black political observers
the feud could cause a

problem if thÃ©e South African

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Government's proposed constellation is to be formalised in A'f) of black states.

South could be forced to deal separately with each.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei, because independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit.

Independence would be a contravention of the Bantu Self -

Government Act of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa national unit only.

He said the Xhosa national unit consisted of all the Xhosa-

making people resident in Transkei and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by selfish politicians.

Through the * 'divide and rule' policy of white South Africa, Transkei had found itself at one

state territory. But, said Chief Matanzima, when the State became self-governing it had invited the Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until the Transkei

became independent. He reminded South Africa

that, in 1967, his predecessor, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, pointing out that the people of Transkei and Ciskei were members of the same ethnic and national group and that two separate Xhosa states were never envisaged by the architects of separate development.

The amalgamation of Ciskeian Xhosas with Transkei had been the vision for the future,

and only a year previously (in 1966) amalgamation had appeared to be acceptable to.Cis-kexans Why has there been a complete turnabout?

: Smce that letter, the Ciskei had drifted away from Transkei. said Chief ima.

The Ciskei, by opting for in-

had defined itself

of the ambit of the provi-

sions of â\200\234â\200\230a national unitâ\200\231 de-Qmed in Act 46 of 1959.

It therefore could not belong to the Xhosa national unit. '

In support of his claim that Transkei remained the sole re-

tative of Xhosa nationalâ\200\231 unit, Chief Matanzima said Transkei consisted of 28 districts, while Ciskei consisted of â\200\230only seven, two.of which were urban locations.

Also, Transkei had a population of about three million while Ciskei had about one million.

Former T

A FORMER security policeman and campus spy who is standing for Parliament â\200\224 in a constituency which

includes Robben Island â\200\224 has spoken put against banning people.

" â\200\234I've always been against bannings,â\200\235 says Mr Michael Morris, who spied on student activists in the Sixties.

The controversial former agent and self-styled â\200\230â\200\230terrorism expertâ\200\235 is to stand in the Cape'â\200\231s Green Point constituency as an indepeadent candidate
Â»n an â\200\234â\200\230apoliticalâ\200\231â\200\231 platform of â\200\234â\200\234fight-
ng for law and orderâ\200\235.

The constituency â\200\224 which has 14502 voters and includes Walvis Bay â\200\224 is expected to be. won by the National Party.

Ridiculous

Mr Morris says he has always firmly believed that bannings were â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230ridiculous and wrongâ\200\235 and did not justify _ the bad opinion of South Africa they

created in other countries.
! â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234The evidence against a person who

is banned can never be proved and Â°
that person isnâ\200\231t given a chance to Â°

contest the banning in court â\200\224 the pasis of law has to be a fair trial.
| â\200\234â\200\234The harm done to the country by bannings is far greater than the harm
Wwhich could be done by the individuals who have been banned.â\200\235 ;

Mr Morris said he would speak out on the touchy issue of black leader - Nelson Mandela, jailed on Robben Island, when â\200\234I am in the House of Assemblyâ\200\235â\200\231.

He said both camps of people â\200\224 for. and against freeing Mandela â\200\224 held

comes out

against bannings â\204¢

By SUSAN DALLAS

views which were inaccurate, and not properly thought out.

People must give thought to which action will do most to provoke revolutionary discontent.

He said detaining people for fear of

what they might do was a slap in the

face to the police force and to thousands of moderate blacks.

He asked: Are the police unable to

control order without incarcerating

men for as long as 20 years?

In the election, Mr Morris will fight for the seat against candidates of both the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party. - :

He plans to champion the case of

police, and a more effective po-

lice force which he says, would go a

long way to improve race relations.

People want to be fair but they -

also want to be safe.

I want to see change in this country. At the moment changes happen too slowly.

Black people would be happier about sharing facilities and amenities with other race groups if the criminal ele-

ment were removed from their

areas.

Mr Morris said that if vagrancy, drunkenness and loitering could be stamped out, people would feel happier about integration.

Mr Morris, who acted as a police

spy at the University of Cape Town, sparked bitter controversy in the academic community in 1979 when he was re-admitted to UCT to study for his MA in political science. !

He has no regrets over his role as a campus spy. .

The university is a better place without saboteurs. I am talking about hardened terrorists.

I ask the rhetorical question of any father: Would you want your child to be influenced by people like these? .

Extensively

I have moved extensively against terrorism both leftwing and rightwing. Y

Presently working for a Cape Town security firm which specialises in

R S T e e T
campus Spy

Mr Michael Morris ... fighting |
for law and order -

anti-terrorism precautions, Mr Morris said he is well qualified, academically and by experience, to deal with matters of security, and to present them in the House of Assembly.

He plans to be an impartial champion of law and order. :

I will improve effective measures by not being tied to any party whips.

We need a more effective police force. The death rate in South Africa doesn't come near the weekend

- death rate on the Cape Flats.

I intend to do something about the crime rate by doing something about the police force.

Low crime is only a small part of a big problem. The true philosophy of law and order should be impartiality.