

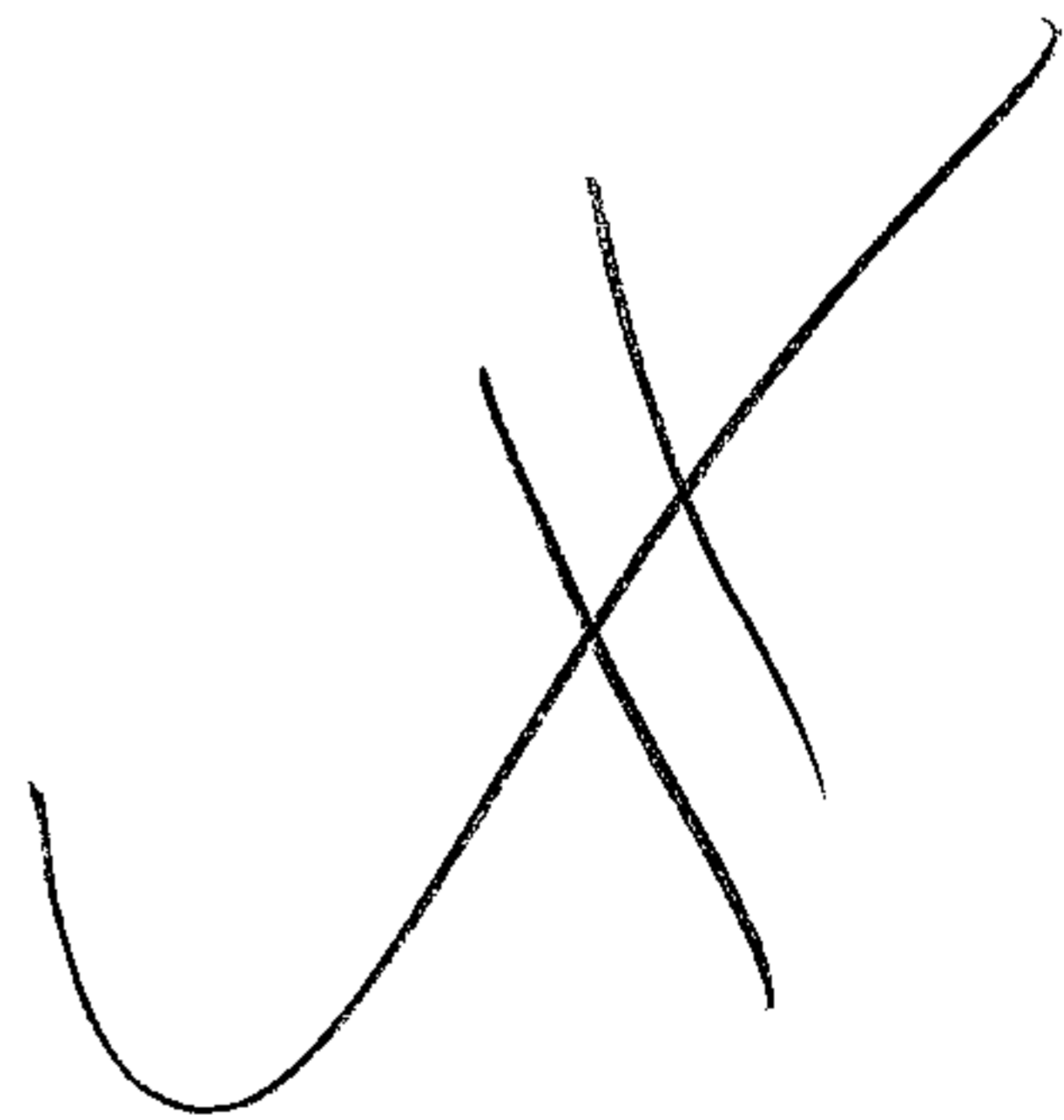
HOMERAMOS BOPHUTASWANA

GENERA L

109

8. 12 78

28 - 12. 78



PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION AND REPEAL OF LAWS IN RESPECT OF THE DISTRICT OF SOSHANGUVE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Whereas the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 87 of 1971, with effect from 1 May 1971, in respect of the area described in the Schedule to that Proclamation; and

Whereas the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly was, in terms of the provisions of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from the said date, empowered to make laws with regard to the matters referred to in Schedule 1 to that Act; and

Whereas the area comprising the District of Soshanguve in the Province of the Transvaal, created by Government Notice 874 of 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the Area), formed part of the area in respect of which the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly was established; and

Whereas the Area has, by Proclamation R. 48 of 1976 and Proclamation R. 70 of 1976, been excised from the area in respect of which the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly was established; and

Whereas all laws which were in force in the Area immediately prior to the said excissions continue in force in the Area by virtue of the provisions of Proclamation R. 105 of 1977; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient that the position in regard to the application of laws in the Area be made to correspond with the position which applies elsewhere in the Republic outside an area in respect of which a legislative assembly has been established; and

Whereas the provisions of section 20 of the Black Laws Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 12 of 1978), correspond with the provisions of Proclamation R. 105 of 1977 and it is deemed expedient that the said Proclamation be repealed;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby—

(a) declare that all laws which would have applied in the Area had the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly not been established, shall, with effect from 1 January 1979, apply in the Area as if the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly had not been established;

(b) repeal, with effect from the said date, all laws made by the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly in so far as they apply in the Area; and

(c) repeal Proclamation R. 105 of 1977.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE DIE TOEPASSING EN HERROEPING VAN WETTE TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE DISTRIK SOSHANGUVE IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Nademaal die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 1 Mei 1971 by Proklamasie R. 87 van 1971 ingestel is vir die gebied beskryf in die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie; en

Nademaal die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering, met ingang van genoemde datum, ingevolge die bepalings van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bevoeg was om wette te maak oor die aangeleenthede in Bylae 1 van daardie Wet bedoel; en

Nademaal die gebied wat die distrik Soshanguve in die provinsie Transvaal uitmaak, wat by Goewermentskennisgewing 874 van 1977 ingestel is (hieronder die Gebied genoem), deel uitgemaak het van die gebied waarvoor die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is; en

Nademaal die Gebied by Proklamasie R. 48 van 1976 en Proklamasie R. 70 van 1976 uit die gebied waarvoor die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is, weggeneem is; en

Nademaal alle wette wat in die Gebied van krag was onmiddellik voor genoemde wegnemings, ingevolge die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 105 van 1977 daarin van krag bly; en

Nademaal dit dienstig geag word dat die posisie met betrekking tot die toepassing van wette in die Gebied in ooreenstemming gebring word met die posisie wat elders in die Republiek buite 'n gebied waarvoor 'n wetgewende vergadering ingestel is, geld; en

Nademaal die bepalings van artikel 20 van die Wysigingswet op Swart Wetgewing, 1978 (Wet 12 van 1978), ooreenstem met die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 105 van 1977, en dit dienstig geag word dat genoemde Proklamasie herroep word;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), hierby—

(a) verklaar dat alle wette wat in die Gebied van toepassing sou gewees het indien die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering nie ingestel was nie, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1979 in die Gebied van toepassing is asof die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering nie ingestel was nie;

(b) alle wette gemaak deur die Bophuthatswana- Wetgewende Vergadering, met ingang van genoemde datum, herroep vir sover hulle in die Gebied van toepassing is; en

(c) Proklamasie R. 105 van 1977 herroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR

Special Tswana stamp issues ^{RAM} ^{4/12/78} (109)

RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH.
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453, 440)

Pretoria Bureau
THE GOVERNMENT of BophutaTswana has authorised four special issues of postage stamps this month.

On December 1, special 10c and 15c stamps marked the first powered-flight by the Wright brothers 75 years ago.

On December 6, a special 4c stamp and another special 15c stamp will commemorate the republic's first anniversary of independence.

A commemorative envelope bearing the independence issue and collector's sheets of all the special issues will be on sale at all post offices throughout BophutaTswana, and at the office of Intersapa.

Collectors in Pretoria will be able to buy the issues at the Intersapa office there up to three months after issue.

April, 1978.

Dear

SALDRU PUBLICATIONS:

The Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit has recently published two further documents in its series of Working Papers.

These are as follows:

- No. 18: by Giles Hobson 'A Survey of Fish Farming in Southern Africa' R2,50
- No. 19: by Lieb J. Loots: 'A Profile of Black Unemployment in South Africa': R2,50

If you wish to purchase either of the above please inform us.

Yours sincerely,

SONIA WEBER
Asst. Secretary.

Homelands 'face food shortage'

109

13/12/78

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's homelands could be facing a critical food shortage because of tribal beliefs and the lack of ability and motivation of people.

In the annual report of the Corporation for Economic Development, released in Pretoria yesterday, disquiet is expressed regarding problems in obtaining land for further development in tribal areas, the system of land tenure and short lease periods on land bought from Whites to consolidate homelands.

A corporation spokesman pointed out that of 48 bursaries offered to Black students in the agricultural field only 12 had been accepted.

And two B.S.C. Agriculture students who had qualified at Fort Hare were now known to be "selling petrol" rather than using their degrees.

The major reason was that Blacks now regarded farming as a low-level "inferior" occupation and were more interested in so-called urban jobs.

The spokesman said the problem was further compounded by the fact that few homelands regarded agriculture as an important part of their development.

As exceptions he singled out Professor Hudson Ntswanwisi, of Gazankulu, and Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana.

Losses

The CED says in the report that one of the major problems facing it is the system whereby "White" land was being leased on a short-term

MEMBERS OF THE LIAISON AND WORKS COMMITTEES established since the 1973 test seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is true remains to be seen.

Committee in Practice

According to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic. At the end of March of that year these had increased to 31. At the end of the year the number of these committees had reached 207 and of these, 98

were located in the O.F.S.S. (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 107 in the O.F.S.S. The number put the number at 239 in May 1975, a 16% increase in 2 years.

Their investment in development and maintenance. According to its managing director, Dr. J. Adendorff, the CED now finances more than 50 percent of its total budget. It has 26 agricultural projects with a capital investment of R25 million which provide employment for more than 9 000 Blacks.

Thirty-one new industries, with a capital investment of more than R32 million, were established during the 1977-78 financial year. Its savings bank now had deposits totalling R32 million, and in the transport field the number of buses operated through the corporation had increased to more than 1 300.

These 34 had established 41 works committees.

17 column 73.
10 column 73.
10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. p.212.

GENERAL NEWS

Chiefs reject twin pillar race policy

RDW
15/12/78
109

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE leaders of seven homelands yesterday issued a statement rejecting the twin pillars of Pretoria's race policy: independent black homelands and the proposed three-parliament constitutional arrangement for non-black minorities.

The statement came after Chief Ministers and Cabinet Ministers of the seven homelands had deliberated on the "crisis facing South Africa" for two days.

"It was pointed out that the Republican Government's dispensation which aimed at independent homelands and the proposed constitutional changes, which exclude the black people, were unacceptable to most blacks," Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, the convenor of the meeting of leaders, said yesterday.

As these policies offered no way out of the political impasse it was decided to take the initiative and put forward suggestions for a new deal for all South Africans, he said.

Referring to an envisaged meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, Prof Ntsanwisi said: "Suggestions which will form the basis of negotiations with the Prime Minister have been made."

These suggestions will be discussed further by the cabinets of the seven homelands which sent representatives to the meeting.

An urgent meeting will then sought with Mr Botha.

Prof Ntsanwisi refused to be drawn on details of the suggestions.

He even responded to a question about whether the broad framework of their thinking was within a unitary or federal framework with "no comment".

The talks were attended by Professor Robert Tusenius, former director of the Graduate School of Business at Stellenbosch University and now director of Action South Africa (Aksa).

Prof Tusenius has travelled extensively in the homelands for talks with the territories' leaders.

Prof Ntsanwisi described Prof Tusenius' relationship to the meeting as "technical adviser". As adviser, Prof Tusenius is almost certain to have pressed for a federal or confederal approach to the race problem.

In a keynote address to the Broederbond-orientated South African Bureau for Racial Affairs in September, Prof Tusenius pressed for a "United States of South Africa" or a "Federated States of South Africa".

He predicted that many blacks who wanted to avoid the "ghastly alternative" to peaceful accommodation would be interested in these concepts.

In 1976, less than a fortnight before the outbreak of unrest in Soweto, Prof Tusenius warned that South Africa would have to take important steps to solve her problems by 1979 or see the chances of peaceful solution become "dim indeed".

One of the leaders at the meeting was Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, whose government recently appointed a commission to examine the feasibility of the Ciskei becoming independent.

Since he was a signatory to the statement it can be inferred that the ideas which the homeland leaders will put to Mr Botha will cater for the maximum degree of self-government in homelands; but with an over-arching connection in the form of a federal or confederal level.

Asked where the meeting stood on the Progressive Federal Party plan for a federation with special guarantees for minority rights, including a minority veto on legislation, Prof Ntsanwisi said: "We did not discuss it."

shown a marked preference committee. According to the existence at the end of committees which were committee'. By the end of of 1974 the number had were located in the

Cape (20,1%), and 58 in liaison committees had been bear remarkable.

Division within the ty of the Orange Free State, nd functioning of liaison and aires addressed to 1 064 and he received a suitable african workers covered by 437 cipated in the investigation

Leaders urge action on eviction threat

SEVEN South African homeland leaders yesterday sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, appealing to him to stop the removal of non-Tswanas in areas in BophuthaTswana.

The leaders met in Johannesburg to draw up an agenda for a proposed meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. They sent the message to Dr Koornhof after an ultimatum by BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope that Ndebeles at Majaneng near Hammanskraal should take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or quit the country by December 18.

The message urged Dr Koornhof to immediately seek postponement of the eviction date and the suspension of harassment and arrest of the people affected. It also requested an urgent interview with Dr Koornhof. — Sapa.

The message urged Dr Koornhof to immediately seek postponement of the eviction date and the suspension of harassment and arrest of the people affected. It also requested an urgent interview with Dr Koornhof. — Sapa.

in: R. Verster, Liaison Fontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.

Horrell and Tony Hodgson, Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R.

A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.

	%
	79,0
	3,0
	3,0
	4,0
	8,0
	3,0
	100,0

Moves in Tswana citizenship row

star 15/12/78

(109)

The uncertainty hanging over the future of hundreds of thousands of non-Tswanas in Bophuthatswana is reaching a climax as pressure builds up on President Lucas Mangope to temper his "take out Tswana citizenship or get out" line.

Yesterday seven homeland leaders meeting in Johannesburg expressed their concern about these non-Tswanas who have come under increasing raids and heavy fines in many areas of Bophuthatswana. They have appealed in a telegram to the Minister of Plural Relations to intervene.

The 103 000-strong Ndebele tribe living around Hammanskraal under Chief Nathaniel Kekana

will meet next Friday to decide whether to leave the area to seek Bophuthatswana citizenship which they unanimously rejected several months ago at a mass meeting.

Earlier this week the South African Government took up the issue of the impending eviction of non-Tswanas living at Mankanyaneng "as a matter of urgency."

URGENT

Mr P Botha, a counselor for the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Government's intervention followed a statement by the Government of Bophuthatswana that no date had been set for the removal of squatters in any township of the new state.

"The matter has now been referred to the Department of Plural Relations as a matter of urgency," he said. He said the Bophuthat-

swana statement referred to an agreement previously made between South Africa and Bophuthatswana that the non-Tswana squatters would remain there until properly resettled. The agreement was still valid, he said.

Altogether an estimated 400 000 non-Tswanas living at Klipgat, Winterveld, Mabopane and Boekenhoutfontein are affected by the eviction threat and allege that they are harassed daily by police.

...ness, for the rener of the ... the Field of Mars, including Ag own Gardens. Nero also constr the destitute multitude. Food w... ing towns, and the price of corn was cut to less than 1/4 sesterce a pound. Yet these measures, for all their popular character, earned no gratitude. For a rumour had spread that, while the city was burning, Nero had gone on his private stage and, comparing modern calamities with ancient, had sung of the destruction of Troy.

By the sixth day enormous demolitions had confronted the raging flames with bare ground and open sky, and the fire was finally stamped out at the foot of the Esquiline Hill. But before panic had subsided, or hope revived, flames broke out again in the mere open regions of the city. Here there were fewer casualties; but the destruction of temples and pleasure arcades was even worse. This new conflagration caused additional ill-feeling because it started on Tigellinus' estate in the Aemilian district. For people believed that Nero was ambitious to found a new city to be called after himself.

Of Rome's fourteen districts only four remained intact. Three were levelled to the ground. The other seven were reduced to a few scorched and mangled ruins. To count the mansions, blocks, and temples destroyed would be difficult. They included shrines of remote antiquity,

... by cry-crs. fire of om-er-xen his for

ed by his country's ruin to build a new palace. Its so much customary and commonplace luxuries like it lawns and lakes and faked rusticity - woods here, fiefs there. With their cunning, impudent architects and engineers, Severus and Celer, did not h Nature herself had ruled out as impossible.

away an emperor's riches. For they provided to nal from Lake Avernus to the Tiber estuary, over id mountain barriers.² The only water to feed the 'ontine marshes. Elsewhere, all was precipitation; er, even if a passage could have been forced, the e been unendurable and unjustified. But Nero was he incredible; so he attempted to excavate the ulti verus. Traces of his frustrated hopes are visible

e unfilled by Nero's palace, construction was not - ng by the Gauls - without plan or demarcation. of regulated dimensions and alignment, streets ouses spacious. Their height was restricted, and pected by colonnades. Nero undertook to erect pance, and also to clear debris from building-sites

before transferring them to their owners. He announced bonuses, in proportion to rank and resources, for the completion of houses and blocks before a given date. Rubbish was to be dumped in the Ostian marshes by corn-ships returning down the Tiber.

A fixed proportion of every building had to be massive, unadorned stone from Gabii or Alba (these stones being fireproof). Furthermore, guards were to ensure a more abundant and extensive public water-supply, hitherto diminished by irregular private enterprise. Householders were obliged to keep fire-fighting apparatus in an accessible place; and semi-detached houses were forbidden - they must have their own walls. These measures were welcomed for their practicality, and they beautified the new city. Some, however, believed that the old town's configuration had been healthier, since its narrow streets and high houses had provided protection against the burning sun, whereas now the shadowless open spaces radiated a fiercer heat.

44.

But neither human resources, nor imperial munificence, nor appeasement of the gods, eliminated sinister suspicions that the fire had been instigated. To suppress this rumour, Nero fabricated scapegoats - and punished with every refinement the notoriously depraved Christians (as they were popularly called). Their originator, Christ, had been executed in Tiberius' reign by the governor of Judaea, Pontius Pilatus.¹ But in spite of this temporary setback the deadly superstition had broken out afresh, not only in Judaea (where the mischief had started) but even in Rome. All degraded and shameful practices collect and flourish in the capital.

First, Nero had self-acknowledged Christians arrested. Then, on their information, large numbers of others were condemned - not so much for incendiarism as for their anti-social tendencies.² Their deaths were made farcical. Dressed in wild animals' skins, they were torn to pieces by dogs, or crucified, or made into torches to be ignited after dark as substitutes for daylight. Nero provided his Gardens for the spectacle, and exhibited displays in the Circus, at which he mingled with the crowd - or stood in a chariot, dressed as a charioteer. Despite their guilt (as Christians) and the ruthless punishment it deserved, the victims were pitied. For it was felt that they were being sacrificed to one man's brutality rather than to the national interest.¹

Anon. Epitome de Caesaribus

5.2: (Nero) quinquennio tolerabilis visus. unde quidam prodidere Traianum solitum dicere procul distare cunctos principes Neronis quinquennio. et. Aurelius Victor de Caesaribus 5,2.

Families fear heavy fines, so squatters trek

Star
18/12/78
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Pretoria Bureau

Fear of heavy fines and possible imprisonment has made scores of non-Tswana families at Makanyaneng (Klipgat) vacate their homes at the weekend.

The non-Tswana sub-tenants and their landlords were warned, after being fined by the magistrate for the area, that the squatters should be out of the area by today or face heavier fines of R60 each or more.

Many heavily loaded trucks were seen leaving the area at the weekend. A Tswana resident in the area who was helping a family with their moving arrangements said: "At the rate people are leaving, not a single non-Tswana family will be here by the end of the week."

There was frantic activity as men ripped off roofing, windows, doors and other building material from their mud houses and women packed household goods.

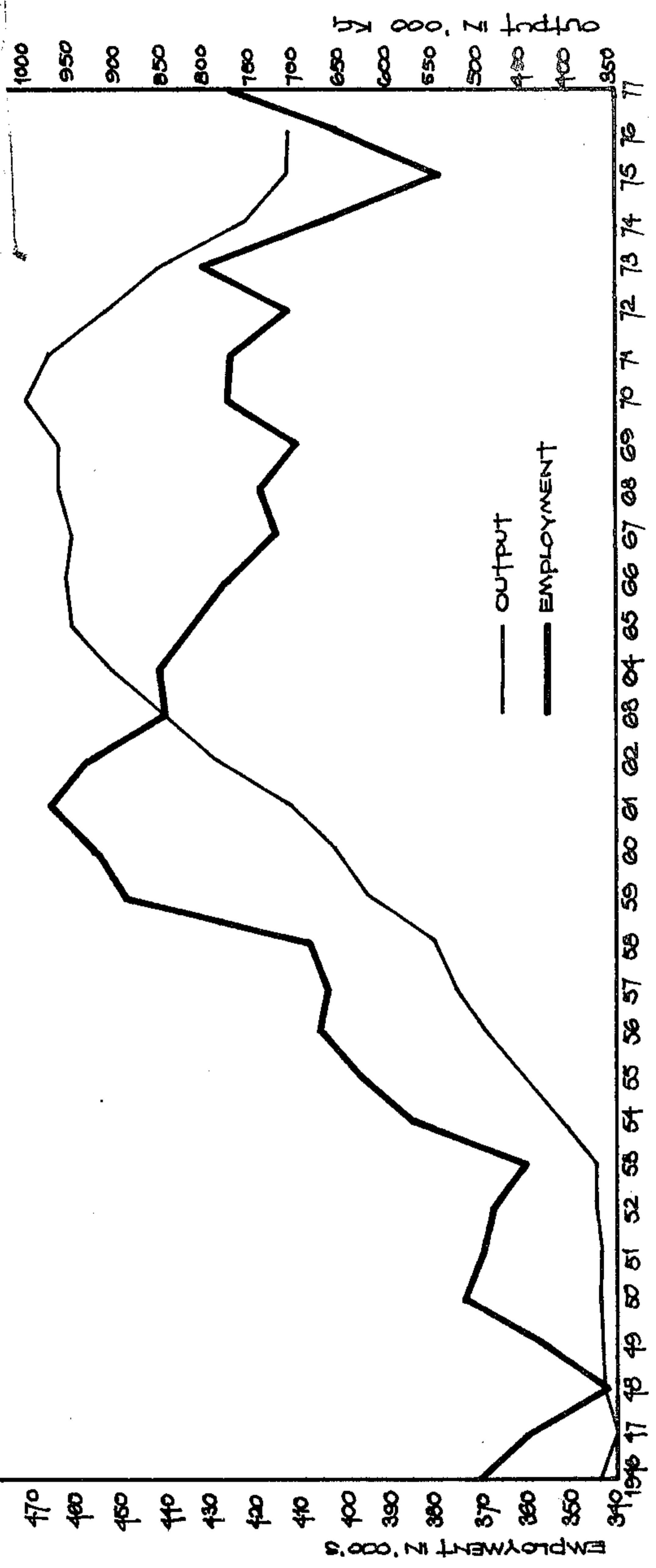
"NOWHERE"

"I have really nowhere to take my family," said Mr William Shabangu, prising a door frame from the walls. "I have heard of a place near Hamanskraal and will take a chance there." He said he was recently fined R120 for being a squatter, yet he had been living at Makanyaneng for 22 years.

A similar story was repeated by each family preparing to leave. Most said they had made no arrangements for alternative places to go.

● President Lucas Mangope had violated a Bophuthatswana/Ndebele/South African five-year "Ndebele safety guarantee" agreement, according to an executive member of the Ndebele Territorial Authority.

Mr Nkaivai Samuel Skosana, the Ndebele Authority councillor and member of the Ndebele Urban Representative Council, slammed President Mangope for the ultimatum giving Ndebeles until today to leave Makanyaneng.



GOLD

We are still South Africans — Mangope

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WE ARE still South Africans, says President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana, the homeland which formally became independent of South Africa a year ago.

"By choosing independence we did not opt out of the South African situation," he says in the foreword to a collection of his speeches published under the title "A Place for All".

"We emphatically opted in, hoping that through our experience and our example we could help to create a new and greater whole — economically and politically — in Southern Africa."

In one of the speeches, delivered

during his state visit to Transkei, Mr Mangope develops this theme.

"We can only cease to be South Africans once the greater Southern African community has found tangible expression in some newly-found political structure, inevitably derived from the federal concept."

"When that vision has been fulfilled, we might — instead of South Africans — call ourselves Southern Africans."

In the foreword President Mangope says:

"Our burning desire (is) to help liberate our people, to liberate all South Africa from the explosive tensions and fears that are the children of disillusionment, frustration and

discrimination.

"What we wish to achieve is to secure for all an equal place in the sun."

"We deliberately chose independence for BophuthaTswana in the faith that the example we have committed ourselves to, namely of non-racialism and tolerance and democratic freedoms enshrined in a Bill of Rights, would help to soften the political rigidities and serve as a catalyst for accelerated, creative change in the whole subcontinent."

President Mangope does not deal with the legal position, but technically all people of Tswana origin lost their South African citizenship under the Status of BophuthaTswana Act

and became citizens of BophuthaTswana when it became independent last year.

An amendment this year by South Africa to the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act gave BophuthaTswana citizens the theoretical option of renouncing their newly-acquired citizenship in favour of South African citizenship.

But exercise of the right was subject to two conditions — agreement by South Africa and acceptance of the Tswana concerned of a non-independent homeland.

As far as is known, no Tswana has succeeded in exercising his theoretical right to regain South African citizenship.

CHAPTER ONE :

MINING EMPLOYMENT, 1946-1976

In this section we shall try to identify such have been in South African mining employment Second World War. We are interested both in various types of mines and in changes in the mining employment.

We shall also ask whether we can explain the are unlikely to be able to do so in a fully because of the preliminary nature of this work have a fully-specified economic model of the shall do little more than try to relate change in output - hoping perhaps to establish some tween them (for each mineral) or some steady (i.e. some steady average rate of change of mining of each mineral). Where we cannot find data we may be able to suggest that 'structure. However, the preliminary nature of this work As soon as one begins to probe into the high using one uncovers a world of great complexity possible to take more account of, and perhaps complexity.

100 000 ¹⁰⁹ Ndebele defy Tswana Govt

The more than 100 000 Ndebele tribesmen living at Majaneng (Bophuthatswana), north of Pretoria, have finally set themselves on a collision course with the Bophuthatswana Government over their refusal to either move or take out Tswana citizenship.

At a weekend meeting at Majaneng more than 1 000 Ndebeles said they had been living in the area for four generations and saw no reason to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship. They occupy five farms in the district.

This is the second mass meeting of Ndebeles to unanimously reject the authority of Bophuthatswana.

The issue of the Ndebeles' wish for a separate identity and the refusal to take out Tswana citizenship came to a head earlier this month, when they were officially warned by the Bophuthatswana Government to fully accept Tswana citizenship and language or leave the territory by next February 1.

At the meeting the tribesmen said it was not clear that the area fell under the Bophuthatswana Government. As far as they were concerned the area was administered from Pretoria.

Mr Nathaniel Kekane, one of the leaders of the tribe, said a delegation of tribesmen was summoned to the office of the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, on December 11.

HOMELAND

Mr Kekane said the Ndebeles wanted to retain their identity and birthright. The Ndebeles in the area were not prepared to go to a place they did not know he said. This was an obvious reference to the new Ndebele homeland which is being developed near Groblersdal.

12 556	8 469
8 960	7 057
7 443	6 077
6 398	5 585
5 874	5 446
5 738	5 625
5 907	4 844
5 078	4 246
4 461	3 798
4 001	3 727
3 926	3 481
3 673	..
2 956	..
2 823	..
2 917	..
3 324	..
3 189	..
3 255	..
2 215	..
3 738	..
4 153	..
3 730	..
3 735	..
5 234	..
5 437	..
4 151	..
4 017	..
3 514	..
3 954	..
3 603	..
3 680	..
2 391	..
TOTAL	African

1977	155	2 668
1976	160	2 757
1975	170	3 154
1974	171	3 018
1973	174	3 081
1972	180	2 035
1971	215	3 523
1970	244	3 909
1969	216	3 514
1968	195	3 540
1967	298	4 936
1966	286	5 151
1965	237	3 914
1964	224	3 793
1963	195	3 319
1962	223	3 731
1961	208	3 395
1960	174	3 506
1959	108	2 283
1958	..	..
1957	..	..
1956	..	..
1955	..	..
1954	..	..
1953	..	..
1952	..	..
1951	..	..
1950	..	..
1949	..	..
1948	..	..
1947	..	..
1946	..	..
Year	White	Black

TABLE 14: EMPLOYMENT ON THE CHROME MINES: 1946-1977

Star 27/12/78
Row over

homeland document

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Own Correspondent

South Africa recognises any official identification document issued by the Bophuthatswana Government to its citizens, a senior police officer said in Pretoria today.

Colonel D N S Erasmus of the SAP headquarters in Pretoria was reacting to a complaint by a Bophuthatswana citizen, Mr Philip Mashishi of Mabo-paje West, that a policeman recently told him in Pretoria that police did not recognise his Bophuthatswana travel document as a reference book for identification purposes.

"South Africa and Bophuthatswana have an agreement about the mutual recognition of each other's official identification documents," said Colonel Erasmus.

The Minister of the Bophuthatswana Embassy in Pretoria, Mr A Maherry, confirmed today that Mr Mashishi had reported the incident to him. "We have taken up the matter with the South African authorities," said the Minister.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA/DIE KLASSIEKE VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA
WESTERN CAPE BRANCH/WES-KAAPLANDSE TAK

urged to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Friday 4th October 1978 at 7.30 p.m. in Beattie Building (Room 100) 100 Main Avenue, University of Cape Town. This business meeting will conclude at 8 p.m. by a lecture by

Mr Neville DUBOW: Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

Subject: The antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slides)

Mr Dubow was originally trained as an architect but moved to the Michaelis School of Fine Art where he won renown for his lectures on the history of art, and became Director of the School in 1971. Under his leadership the School has been active in a number of new activities.

for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering September.

Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.

arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/
 voortvloeiende uit die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.

5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/
 Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the
 Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the
 Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted
 to the local branches for each registered member should be increased
 from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/
 Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
 Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
 (Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keelson
 (not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
 Department of Classics, U.C.T.
 Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

Relax, investors

— BophuthaTswana

RDM
28/2/78
109

MMABATHO. — Foreign investors in BophuthaTswana need not fear that the government would eventually assume control of their business ventures, the acting President, Mr M Setlogelo, said in Mmabatho yesterday.

Addressing a South African group of chartered accountants, he said his government was prepared to waive the 25-year limitation clause.

"I want to dispel any fears industrialists may have that we have any aspirations to acquire direct participation in private undertakings or policy-making

in the running of these companies.

"BophuthaTswana needs foreign investments to make it an industrialised country and to provide employment opportunities."

Mr Setlogelo said the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation was prepared to grant financial assistance to potential investors.

This included cash grants to industrialists who moved from South Africa to the homeland to enable them to recover major removal costs and housing loans of up to R26 000 per unit. — Sapa.

used, or it was company policy to have one, or for a works committee. About 26 (9%) gave a level of education among their African workers a system of negotiation, while a further 12% were on the advice of outside agencies such as the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation. The reason that works committees resemble those in South Africa is not quite correct for the differences between the two are more marked than the similarities. The fear of collective bargaining which the Verster survey indicates. Yet another reason why works committees are consultative rather than adversarial, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity

in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic³³ but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.³⁴ At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207³⁵ and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.³⁶

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.

34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.

35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

Ndebeles challenge Mangope on law

10. Employment in Manganese Ore

10.1 In 1976 there were just mining manganese ore, in mining and quarrying similar to those for chrome (beginning-to-end changes in 1976) and in share of employment growth over ore case; and while there are also differences.

10.2 It is possible to describe employment over time as follows:

10.2.1 In the early period employment grew very fast from 3 026 to 9 953 a combination of increase in demand (peaking in the KwaZulu world steel industry) and in 1975.

10.2.2 It is difficult to describe employment in a rough sort of way it would show a flat trend with a good demand until the sharp downturn of 1954.

10.2.3 However there is a slight upward trend in the 1960s and early 1970s (level in 1960 and 1962) and this view is compatible with the 5-year averages of employment. The 5-year averages for 1959-63 to 1968-72 show a decline whereas the 5-year averages for 1973-77 (8 111 to 8 940).

10.3 Across the 30 years output has increased roughly, a 1/4 million metric tons initial rapid expansion, a shift to a higher level in the first half of the 1960s (Hotazel open-cast

on average engaged in the aggregate labour force these magnitudes are very large also are the 30-year averages (3 026 in 1946 to 9 176 in 1976). However the pattern of employment is different from that in the iron and steel industry with chrome there are

employment over time as

1953) employment grew

mainly as the result of

activity) and upswing in

manganese is sold to the

figure was only surpassed

years after 1953. In a

order them as exhibiting

variation (apart from

1956-60)

showing a slightly falling

and regaining of the 1953

upward trend since 1972.

The 5-year moving

average of the series from

1953 (8 793 to 7 887);

1973-74 are rising from

more than 20-fold (from,

1946 to 1976). There was the

initial rapid expansion, a shift

to a higher level in the first half of the 1960s (Hotazel open-cast

The 100 000 Ndebele tribesmen living at Majaneng, north of Pretoria, have challenged Chief Lucas Mangope and his Government to produce statutory law or documents entitling him to evict them or force them to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship.

Mr Nathaniel Kekane, one of the leaders of the tribe, reaffirmed their decision not to move out of the area and to refuse Tswana citizenship — contrary to reports that the tribe was ready to accept Bophuthatswana's citizenship conditions.

He said that as far as the Ndebeles were concerned they were still administered by the South African Government. "We are neither interested in Lebowa nor Bophuthatswana and we will decide about the citizenship issue only once the issue of an Ndebele homeland has been resolved," he said.

He said that they would stay on at Majaneng because "no documentary proof or statutory law has been produced entitling our eviction."

"Besides, we will not risk losing our identity by moving to another area or by taking out Bophuthatswana citizenship," Mr Kekane said.

The Ndebele tribesmen's decision has set them on a collision course with the Bophuthatswana Government, which has threatened them with eviction by February 1 unless they take out Tswana citizenship.

Mr Kekane and some of the Ndebele leaders were summoned to the office of Chief Lucas Mangope on December 1 and told to change their attitude or risk eviction. At a meeting last week attended by more than 1 000 people, the Ndebeles decided to defy the Bophuthatswana Government.

Tswanas' man in SA

STAR 9/1/79

If it were not for South Africa's apartheid policy, Mr Abinaar Rabaji would today probably still be a leading black educationist. Instead, he has just completed the pioneer role of being Bophuthatswana's first ambassador to South Africa.

For 30 years he was successively a teacher, principal of five schools and then school inspector on two circuits, but the Bophuthatswana Government called him — at the age of over 50 — to an entirely different profession when it began its countdown to independence in 1976.

Then Mr Rabaji and six others were asked to go for training at the Foreign Affairs training centre in Pretoria with a view to a diplomatic career with the new state. Of the seven trainees, Mr Rabaji became the first ambassador.

But the appointment was to the only diplomatic posting available to Bophuthatswana after its controversial independence just over a year ago. The country remains internationally ostracised, and with no apparent likelihood of the situation changing in the near future.

Mr Rabaji singles out the questions of international recognition and of land consolidation as two of the biggest unsolved problems for Bophuthatswana.

"I have had discussions with many ambassadors, and after I gave an explanation, most accepted that Bophuthatswana is independent," he said, while

Mr Abinaar Rabaji, Bophuthatswana Ambassador to South Africa, singles out the questions of international recognition and of land consolidation as two of the biggest unsolved problems for his nation. JOHN PATTEN reports.



Mr Abinaar Rabaji . . . Bophuthatswana's first Ambassador to South Africa.

acknowledging that formal recognition was still withheld.

"It is only a matter of time. Sooner or later, we will be recognised," Mr Rabaji claimed confidently.

Bophuthatswana claims its criteria for expecting international recognition were that it had an efficient and stable government, had its own territory, had a population of 2.1-million and a viable and developing economy.

"From those denying us recognition, I could never get an answer to the question why they recognise South Africa, but not Bophuthatswana when they acknowledge that Bophuthatswana is the product of South Africa," he said.

"It is tantamount to recognising the tree, but not its fruits. When we were in South Africa, they recognised us as well as whites, so we were long

recognised in that other capacity.

"The international community should also recognise us, because — before independence — they said we did not have self-determination and that we were being discriminated against. We became independent so we could make our own laws and have our own identity and self-determination, but the international community still does not recognise us."

Mr Rabaji said he personally regarded Bophuthatswana's independence as a step in the direction of an eventual federation in southern Africa, but Bophuthatswana was not at present taking an official stance on such a goal.

Land consolidation was the other difficult problem. He believed it could best be solved by South Africa's allowing white farmers to remain on their land while providing for the incorporation of that land in Bophuthatswana. The farmers could then have the option of becoming Bophuthatswana citizens or of being bought out. This solution would necessarily entail South Africa's giving further land to Bophuthatswana.

"Our constitution provides for protection of property, and we are a peaceful nation. We are a non-racial society and are against discrimination. We have a great regard for human dignity," Mr Rabaji said.

When it was pointed out to him that non-Tswanas were faced with evacuation from squatter camps at Makanyaneng (Klipgat) Mr Rabaji replied that these were people who refused to become citizens or to accept allegiance to the Bophuthatswana Government.

They had either to take citizenship or leave. Bophuthatswana was a new country, and these matters were being attended to.

Interest in homeland politics fades

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

BLACK participation in homeland politics has declined sharply, according to statistics published by the semi-official Bureau for Economic Research.

The figures cover a 15-year period from 1963 — which saw the first election in a South African homeland — to 1978, which witnessed elections in five homelands. With one exception, the pattern is one of decreasing interest.

In Transkei, the first homeland to accept self-government and then independence, the number of blacks who voted declined from about 606 320 in 1963 to 360 085 in 1976, a drop of about 40%.

The decrease was more marked in BophuthaTswana, the second homeland to opt for independence. The number of voters declined from nearly 425 000 in 1972 to less than 164 150 in 1977, a decrease of more than 60%.

The disillusionment of urban blacks is reflected unmistakably in figures for BophuthaTswana, where in 1972 156 586 urban Tswana voted and in 1977 there were less than 37 050, a drop of more than 75%.

But the decline is not confined to homelands opting for independence. In Lebowa, whose Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi is an opponent of independence, the drop in round figures was from 190 420 in 1973 to 146 890 last year.

KwaZulu, whose Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is the most vocal oppo-

nent of independence, drew only 116 058 voters in its first election in February last year.

Bearing in mind that KwaZulu has a de jure population of more than 5 million, the turnout of voters is small compared with, say, Lebowa, which has a de jure population of less than 2 million.

The one exception to the general pattern is Venda which opted for independence last year. The number of voters rose from 68 300 in 1973 to nearly 123 000 last year.

Venda had another distinguishing feature. It was the only homeland in which the opposition party succeeded in improving its position. Last year the opposition Venda Independence Party captured three-quarters of the elected seats.

The Bureau for Economic Research publication, "Statistical Survey of Black Development", contains a wide range of data relating to the black community.

Of long-term relevance to South Africa as a whole is the inability of the homelands to provide work for the yearly increase in work-seekers. While they rise at an annual rate of 100 100, the homelands are only able to provide work for about 28% of them.

The shortfall is reflected in the annual increase of both migrant workers and commuters who live in the homelands but work in border areas. Both are rising by more than 35 000 a year.

The latest available figures show that there were 730 865 migrant workers in South Africa in 1975.

FOREIGN LOANS

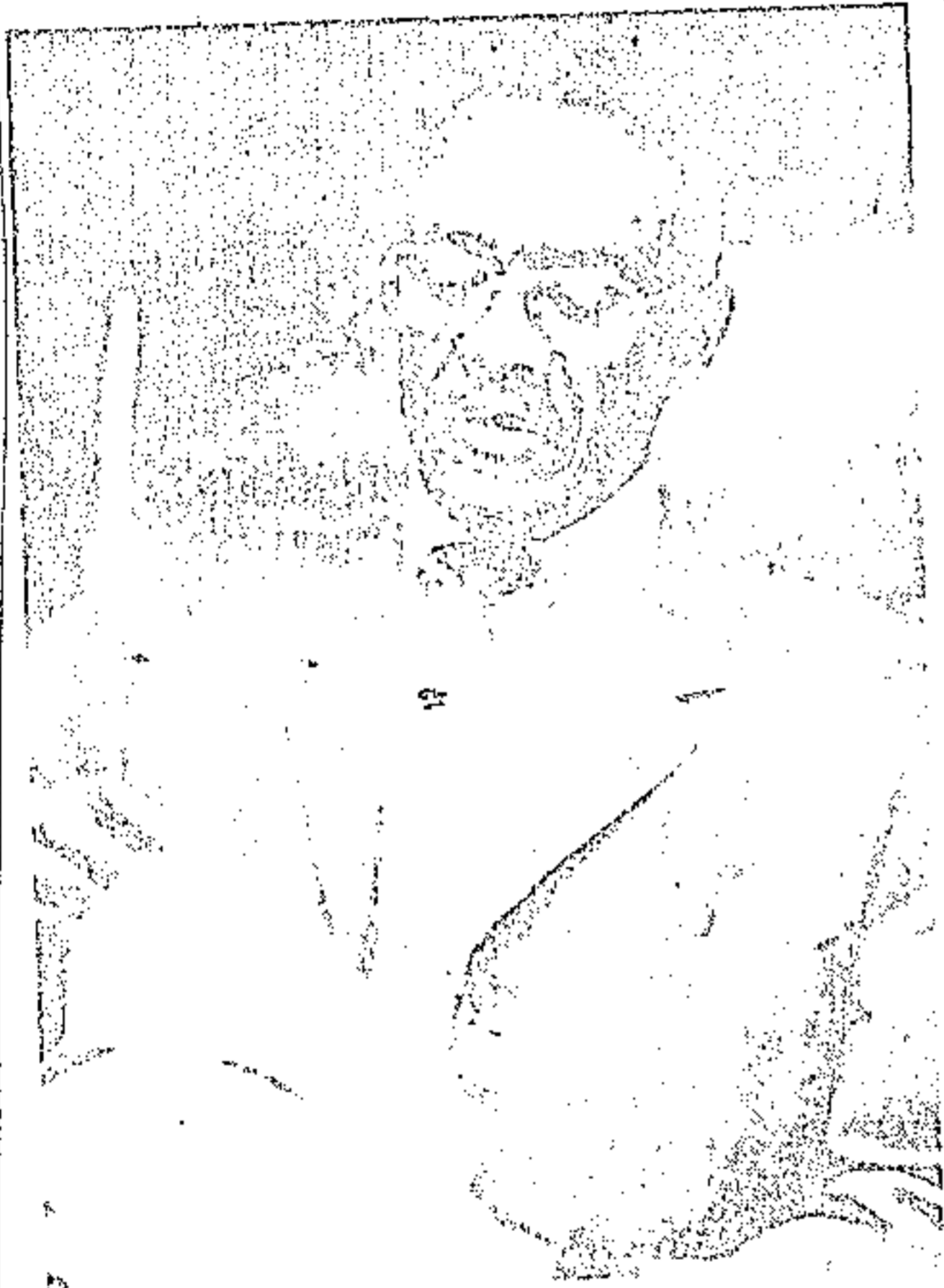
Money for Mangope

109
pm 12/1/78

BophuthaTswana, as disclosed last week in the *FM*, is tying up a foreign loan. The credit is for SwFr 9m (about R5m), with an option for a further SwFr 9m. The loan is for three and a half years at 5.875%.

Standard Merchant Bank is negotiating the loan on behalf of the Tswanas and its parent, Standard Bank, is acting as guarantor. Standard is insisting that BophuthaTswana build up a sinking fund to amortise the loan at maturity. SMB describes the lender as "a consortium of Swiss based banks," and says the funds are intended for "general infrastructural purposes."

Other bankers regard the loan as something of a coup. Last year, Ciskei, with the advantage of an RSA government guarantee, raised a similar amount



President Mangope . . . staging a coup

Financial Mail January 19 1978

abroad at around 6,25%. Moreover, tapping foreign capital markets makes a lot of sense, considering that borrowing abroad is cheaper than on the local capital market. BophuthaTswana was originally scheduled to borrow R15m next month on the local capital market, but bankers say it may have been discouraged by the withdrawal of Transkei's R25m issue in the face of investor resistance.

BophuthaTswana's low profile, compared with some other homelands, seems to have paid dividends. In November 1977, Senbank had no difficulty raising R8m for 15 years at what was then considered the good rate of 11,95%. Admittedly, that issue carried an RSA guarantee. Transkei is scheduled to test the local market for an undetermined amount in October. Capital market watchers will no doubt be keeping a close watch to see if it can emulate BophuthaTswana and pull off a foreign loan.

Non-Tswanas face the boot

RDM 18/1/79 (109)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
BOPHUTHATSWANA has given notice that it intends to ask for South Africa's assistance in the removal of thousands of blacks in terms of the independence agreement signed between the two countries.

The BophuthaTswana Government has formally asked South Africa what steps it plans to take to assist in the "resettlement" of squatters and blacks who are not BophuthaTswana citizens in the Winterveld, about 35 km from Pretoria, and Thaba Nchu, a Tswana enclave in the Free State.

The request was directed to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, which assumed responsibility for relations with BophuthaTswana after BophuthaTswana became independent in December 1977.

The request — confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday — comes after reports of ultimatums from the BophuthaTswana Government to blacks in the Winterveld to leave BophuthaTswana.

The BophuthaTswana Government has acknowledged that it has given an ultimatum to Ndebeles from Majaneng to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship by February 1 or face withdrawal of pensions, school facilities and work opportunities.

According to the semi-official Bureau for Economic Research in Pretoria, there are 63 000 Ndebele in Bo-

phuthaTswana, about 35 000 of whom are South Ndebele for whom a separate homeland has been created.

Apart from the ultimatum to the Ndebele, there have been a series of prosecutions against "squatters." Many have been given suspended sentences, during which time they are expected to leave BophuthaTswana or face imprisonment.

There are nearly 280 000 non-Tswanas in BophuthaTswana, as against 858 800 Tswanas.

In terms of the independence agreement signed between BophuthaTswana and South Africa on December 6, 1977, Pretoria undertook to assist BophuthaTswana in:

- The settlement of people squatting in the Winterveld and Thaba Nchu;
- The expropriation of land owners who refuse to take out Tswana citizenship and co-operate with resettlement projects.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday dismissed reports of the imminent expulsion of 60 000 non-Tswanas from the Winterveld, following a reported ultimatum to them to leave by January 14.

Precipitate expulsion would be contrary to Article 7 of the agreement, which stipulates that blacks refusing BophuthaTswana citizenship should be allowed to remain in BophuthaTswana until "suitable arrangements" can be made by South Africa to accommodate them.

Ndebeles (169) rush for citizenship

5,1 per cent per annum will come into operation. Corporation's Middle West mentions a "likely" which implies a period involves some slow (1,5 per cent per annum) but and presumably investment recover after the

- 5) Coal: (Plewman 5,1 per cent per annum). though he does disagree of demand - less than in the 1980-2000
- 6) Asbestos: Etheredge
- 7) Gold: (Plewman projection

Thousands of Ndebeles from the Majaneng district in Hammanskraal have applied for Bophuthatswana citizenship in a bid to beat the February 1st deadline.

Mr M P Manyapelo, Bophuthatswana's Secretary of Internal Affairs, will take a team of eight men to Ga-Rankuwa and Hammanskraal on Monday to alleviate the congestion at local offices of non-Tswanas seeking citizenship.

He said non-Tswanas who are not Ndebeles should not panic, because the deadline was not set for them. "The deadline is for Ndebeles from Majaneng," said Mr Manyapelo.

He said if the Ndebeles without citizenship did not leave the area after the deadline, they must negotiate further with the Bophuthatswana Government. "We will not forcibly remove them," he added.

or producer of manganese ore when the Anglo American (Eastern Cape) is opened. Etheredge projects 8,5 million tons by 1981 - a 9,1 per cent. This 10,7 per cent rate of growth (10,7 per cent) on Wielligh seems to expect - that world demand will

increase at 3,2 per cent per annum; Von Williegh 3,2 per cent per annum. Project total coal production, to certain of the components we are interested in here)

at the 1970 level: 980 -

1 000kgs). Etheredge expects gold production to rise somewhat from its 1975 and 1976 level - "During the next ten years production should increase gradually, possibly exceeding 800 tons in some of those years". It seems fairly clear that the Plewman projection will not be realized. Etheredge also draws some attention to uranium of which he says - "Its importance has increased so considerably over the last few years that it is now regarded as a co-product rather than a by-product (of gold). For some mines uranium, rather than gold, could be the key to future prosperity".⁴⁴ Production of uranium oxides was 3 111 tons in 1976, might reach 7 700 tons early in the 1980's and peak at just over 8 000 tons by 1986. If this is the case employment in "gold-mining" will be higher than historical data would lead one to expect given the level of gold output.

- 8) Diamonds: (Plewman apparently projects an output of about 11,3 million carats by 1980 - a 45 per cent increase on 1970). The picture Etheredge suggests is a far more static one : "In the case of diamonds there is in the short term no great potential for expanding production of South Africa's mines and none of the well known producers has plans for increasing output at present".⁴⁵ The one new mine (Koingnaas on the west coast of Namaqualand) will add a 1/2 million carats in 1978 to the current 7 million carats.

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Terror Act man gets 15 years

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Mmabatho Marwane, 20, of Soweto, was sentenced in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted yesterday under the South African Terrorism Act.

The trial before Bophuthatswana Chief Justice Victor Hiemstra was the first to be heard under the Terrorism Act since Bophuthatswana became independent in December 1977.

Mr Marwane was captured after a clash between three African National congress insurgents and South African and Bophuthatswana police in Bophuthatswana in August last year.

Mr Justice Hiemstra described the incident as one of the first feelers in an onslaught from outside on the existing order in Bophuthatswana and South Africa. — DDC.

Mangope welcomes 'new deal' on land

By PATRICK LAURENCE

All members are urged to
held on Wednesday 4th Oct
114), University Avenue
will be followed at 8 p

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana last night welcomed the stated willingness of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to review the 1936 Land Act which restricts the black share of land to less than 16% of South Africa.

GENERAL MEETING which will be
m. in Beattie Building (Room
Town. This business meeting

Professor Neville D
Subje

If new boundaries were drawn to consolidate BophuthaTswana through the inclusion of white-owned farms, nothing would convince his government that it was either just or honorable to reject the white farmers, President Mangope said.

e Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.
of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slides)

Professor Dubow origin?
School where he won re
Director of the School
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"We will welcome them with open arms and hearts to remain on their farms if they so desire," President Mangope told the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg last night.

hitect but moved to the Michaelis
on the history of art, and became
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AGENDA for the

1. Personalia
2. Minutes of the AG van 7 September.
3. Chairman's report
4. Matters arising f Sake wat van die
5. Financial statement Finansiële versl
6. Motion: The Wes Classical Associ
7. Election of offi Verkiesing van

"Their experience, diligence and know-how can give dynamic impetus to our own development and economic upliftment."

Algemene Jaarvergadering

Huidige lede:

"We are willing to negotiate suitable guarantees and safeguards which will make them feel accepted and secure in our admist. All we ask of them is to honour our aspirations as laid down in our constitution."

er 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering
sitter.

It was the right of every white farmer who might be included in BophuthaTswana to choose between adopting BophuthaTswana as their new country or selling their farms and quitting BophuthaTswana; President Mangope said.

Chairman's Report/
se Verslag voortspruit.

1 10th September 1978/
dig 10 September.

ests the chairman of the
the biennial conference of the
tion of the subscription remitted
ered member should be increased

Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

tee members for 1978-9/
lede vir 1978-9.

John E. Atkinson
/Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for reelection)

Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom,
S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

j. D.J. Blokbergen, and student represen-
.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd

and C. Yon and Mrs J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

Tswanas might 'take up arms' over territory

8/27/79
Glad
109

Bophuthatswana might have to take up arms if the issue of territorial consolidation was not settled soon, President Lucas Mangope said in Johannesburg last night.

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Addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs, President Mangope described the territorial consolidation issue as "potentially the most disastrous manifestation of the iniquity of discrimination."

Bophuthatswana which became independent in December 1977— is divided into eight land segments, including the isolated segment of Thabamole in the Free State.

President Mangope said he welcomed the suggestion of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Land Act of 1936 would be reviewed.

"It is one question on which we Batswana, a proverbially peace-loving nation, might very well be driven to the desperate point of taking up arms," he said.

President Mangope said the territorial consolidation of Bophuthatswana would lead to the economic community of southern Africa which he had emphasised in the past.

He described the provisions of the Land Act as "irrational" and "immoral" and added that for the past decade he had treated it "with the contempt which that exercise in dishonesty deserved."

President Mangope said Bophuthatswana welcomed white farmers in his country's development, and he criticised the South African Government's practice of expropriating white farmers' land to enlarge Bophuthatswana.

taneously against mines, facing this land. by posing a confusion of in mind - the result now logically one suggest- k within this who reject women's Movement to validate an of women that the problem of Africa. Such opposition cups or would specific ; but just as ds to be inter- al struggle, ment, though ve to integrate nts of struggle olitical prac- possibilities on.

But above all would have that that being be have no conc tics, of cha the history been governe diction, how changing na example, how feudalism, f How does one into one's a rily be arbitrar the outside as something external to an analysis? And how does one change the structural position of women if men fail to heed the call to "change their consciousness"? Social classes may be overthrown, men cannot (despite wishful thinking on behalf of some). In short, how can this "Sisterhood is powerful" be translated into effective political practice?

It is clear, then, that the UCT Women's Movement cannot have a clear definition of objectives, a systematic analysis of the structural position of women, tying it into the economic, political and ideological levels of society. Instead, it remains in the realm of rhetoric, arbitrary and individual, rather than informed by a critical and objective approach to the totality of society and its forms of oppression.

Contrary to this kind of analysis, we assert that the history of men and women can only be understood in terms of the contradictions that exist between social classes. This is not to deny the importance of the women's struggle against exploitation and discrimination. Indeed the mere fact that half of the exploited and oppressed people of this world are women indicates a central role for this struggle. Instead, while recognising the urgency of this struggle, we assert that to ignore the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination, and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation, to ignore the specific way in which the oppression of women is produced and ensured within the South African social formation, and above

all, to ignore the struggles of other people struggling against exploitation is not only incorrect but will lead to inadequate strategies that could well ensure that women's libera-

Flag-burning helped decide Mangope

RD 9/2/79
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By PATRICK LAURENCE

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has broken his silence on the potentially explosive issue of the Winterveld squatters to declare the area a health hazard.

The burning of a BophuthaTswana flag was a factor leading to his ultimatum to the Majaneng Ndebele to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or quit the country.

The squatters in the Winterveld surround the BophuthaTswana townships of Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane, about 35 km north of Pretoria.

They may number as many as 750 000 and constitute the densest concentration of squatters in South Africa.

The 12 000-strong Majaneng Ndebele have long been at loggerheads with the BophuthaTswana Government.

They have been given an ultimatum to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship "by February".

Speaking at Jan Smuts House as the guest of the Institute of International Affairs, President Mangope invited newsmen present to put questions on the position of blacks in BophuthaTswana who are not Batswana.

The Rand Daily Mail asked him to clarify the position of his government on the Winterveld squatters and the Majaneng Ndebele.

He replied: "First of all the Majaneng people. They wrote to the South African Government to say they wanted to secede from BophuthaTswana."

"The closed schools? They themselves closed the schools and burnt the (BophuthaTswana) flag."

"Towards the end of last

year, Chieftainess Ester Kekana, who was then head of the tribe, wrote to say she felt she had made a mistake ... and therefore did not want to leave BophuthaTswana.

"Now I said, 'Does the tribe go along with you? We have to decide whether the schools which you closed should be opened in the New Year or not.'

"So I went down to the tribe and said: 'Those people who want to remain must identify with us. Those who still feel they must leave, must do so.'

"I must have the information by February because I must then arrange whether teachers are to get paid or not."

"I still have to get the information as to how many people want to remain, how many want to send to their children to school and how many people still feel they must leave."

On the Winterveld squatters, President Mangope had earlier spoken of their movement into the area before the formal emergence of BophuthaTswana and South Africa's resulting large share of responsibility for squatters.

"The conditions in the Winterveld are such that they are a hazard to health. We want these people properly housed and resettled. That is the agreement (with South Africa). Are you satisfied?"

The "Mail" asked where they would be settled.

"In BophuthaTswana — for those people who want to remain. Those people who say they don't want to be part of BophuthaTswana are free to leave."

The immediate cause of the conflict between the BophuthaTswana Government and the Majaneng Ndebele was the insistence that Majaneng people learn through Setswana language instead of Sepedi. The Winterveld situation will be the main theme of a meeting between BophuthaTswana and South Africa on February 16.

Antwort:

2) Im Sommer haben die Deutschen Freilichtbäume sind die Oberammergau.

Wie sind die bekanntesten Freilichtbäume?

Antwort: Die bekanntesten Freilichtbäume sind die in Oberammergau, in der Nähe von Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bayern. Sie sind seit 1880 im Sommer im Einsatz. Die Bäume sind aus Eiche und Buche gefertigt und sind in der Regel 10 bis 15 Meter hoch. Sie sind in der Regel in Gruppen von 10 bis 20 Bäumen angeordnet. Die bekanntesten Freilichtbäume sind die in Oberammergau, in der Nähe von Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bayern. Sie sind seit 1880 im Sommer im Einsatz. Die Bäume sind aus Eiche und Buche gefertigt und sind in der Regel 10 bis 15 Meter hoch. Sie sind in der Regel in Gruppen von 10 bis 20 Bäumen angeordnet.

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A NEW TOWN AT LITWILI: THE FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF PINELANDS 1919 - 1948

Garden City Association was formed in 1899 to propagate Howard's ideas and ultimately to build a garden city. (4) To achieve this, a company was registered and in 1903 the first garden city, Letchworth, was established fifty five kilometres from London. (5) Letchworth was an unquestionable success and led to the establishment of garden cities in many parts of the world.

supporter of the principles outlined in Howard's Garden Cities of Tomorrow, and in 1917 he took the opportunity of visiting the garden city of Letchworth and discussing the project with Howard. His determination to establish a

The biggest ethnic mix-up in SA



President Mangope has inherited a big problem from South Africa — hundreds of thousands of squatters.

By Anthony Duigan

President Lucas Mangope made little reference to political issues when he opened the Bophuthatswana Parliament.

But in spite of his "bread and butter" approach, he will have to deal with one big political nettle.

It is the hundreds of thousands of squatters and other non-Tswanas who occupy parts of Bophuthatswana and rely on it for housing and services.

What makes the issue all the more delicate for President Mangope is that the squatters are really the responsibility of the South African Government.

More than 300 000 people squat at Winterveld north of Pretoria.

The problem goes back to the 1950s and 1960s when black families and single workers were moved out of the older townships of Pretoria. To escape the Group Areas Act and still keep their jobs they slowly drifted to Winterveld, an area made up of small freehold

agricultural plots owned by blacks.

When President Mangope met South Africa's Foreign Minister and Minister of Plural Relations in Cape Town the squatter issue was a central issue.

But dramatic action is unlikely. South Africa is first committed to eliminating the massive black housing backlog in its own urban areas.

And on top of this, President Mangope has to deal with more than 100 000 inhabitants who belong to other ethnic groups — the biggest ethnic mix of any black state in South Africa.

A vocal section of this group — the Amandebele of Majaneng, near Hammanskraal — has refused to take out Tswana citizenship in spite of threats from Mmabatho.

They now face expulsion unless they comply. But in the light of the acute black housing shortage there is likely to be an uproar if the Bophuthatswana Government tries to expel them.

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DEPOST

O blessed

thine ear, we pray, and from infancy and hast who have hated and si witness, as are also my thy brother among all me against my will to throne as a robber, na a pilgrim than to seize of this world. Therefor have that it is and has I committed to thee shot ated representative. T and loosing in Heaven

Wherefore, relying u sense of thy Church, i Holy Spirit, through th of the emperor Henry, heard-of audacity, of it many and Italy, and I re they have sworn or may as king. For it is fitting Church should lose the

And, since he has ref

the God whom he has persons, has spurned my warnings which I gave him for his soul's wel- are, as thou knowest, and has separated himself from thy Church and tried to rend it asunder, I bind him in the bonds of anathema in thy stead and I bind him thus as commissioned by thee, that the nations may know and be convinced that thou art Peter and that upon thy rock the son of the living God has built his Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

CONCORDAT (SEPT. 1122).

Privilege of the pope

I, Bishop Calixtus, servant of the servants of God, concede to you, beloved son Henry—by the grace of God August Emperor of the Romans—that the election of those bishops and abbots in the German kingdom who belong to the kingdom shall take place in your presence without simony and without any violence; so that if any discord occurs between the parties concerned, you may—with the counsel or judgment of the metropolitan and the co-provincials—give your assent and assistance to the party which appears to have the better case. The candidate elected may receive the "regalia" from you through the sceptre and he shall perform his lawful duties to you for them. But he who is elected in the other parts of the Empire shall, within six months, receive the "regalia" from you through the sceptre and shall perform his lawful duties for them, saving all things which are known as pertaining to the Church. If you complain to me in any of these matters and ask for help, I will furnish you the aid, if such is the duty of my office. I grant true peace to you and to all those who are or have been of your party during this discord.

Privilege of the emperor

In the name of Holy and Indivisible Trinity. I, Henry, by the grace of God August Emperor of the Romans, for the love of God and of the Holy Roman Church and of the lord Pope Callixtus and for the healing of my soul, do surrender to God, to the Holy Apostles of God, Peter and Paul, and to the Holy Roman Church all investiture through ring and staff; and do agree that in all churches throughout my kingdom and empire there shall be canonical elections and free consecration. I restore to the same Roman Church all the possessions and temporalities ["regalia"] which have been abstracted until the present day either in the lifetime of my father or in my own and which I hold; and I will faithfully aid in the restoration of those which I do not hold. The possessions also of all other churches and princes and of every one else, either cleric or layman, which had been lost in that war, I will restore, so far as I hold them, according to the counsel of the princes or according to justice; and I will faithfully aid in the restoration of those that I do not hold. And I grant a true peace to the lord Pope Callixtus and to the Holy Roman Church and to all who are or have been on its side. In matters where the Holy Roman Church would seek assistance I will faithfully grant it:

18/2/79
Bophuthatswana to give QwaQwa land

THE ASSEMBLY — For possibly the first time in the history of Africa, one black nation had given up land to another to solve a political problem, the deputy Minister of Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

He was referring, during his reply to the second reading on the laws on Plural Relations and Development Amendment Bill, to a decision by Bophuthatswana to cede land to QwaQwa to facilitate the resettlement there of some 66 000 South Sothos.

A clause in the Bill transfers a portion of the trust land quota from the Cape to the Orange Free

State to enable the resettlement of South Sothos living in Bophuthatswana.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Governments of South Africa, Bophuthatswana and QwaQwa had been negotiating the issue since before Bophuthatswana's independence.

They had reached consensus, and this could be a great example for Southern Africa.

Another clause recognised the South Ndebele as a national unit, and created a homeland for them in the Free State where they could progress through self-government to independence. — SAPA.

ARGUS 19/2/79 (109)
A NETTLE FOR MANGOPE

From Argus Africa News Service

HUNDREDS of thousands of squatters and other non-Tswanas who occupy parts of BophuthaTswana are an increasing headache for President Lucas Mangope.

When he opened the BophuthaTswana Parliament last week President Mangope's emphasis was on economic and social development rather than on political issues. But the squatter problem is a political nettle he will have to grasp firmly if it is to be resolved.

What makes the squatter issue all the more delicate is that they are really the responsibility of the South African Government.

As one BophuthaTswana opposition parliamentarian bluntly said of the more than 300,000 people squatting on Winterveld north of Pretoria: 'They are not our burden. They are a nuisance. We must say to the South African Government, see that you settle them.'

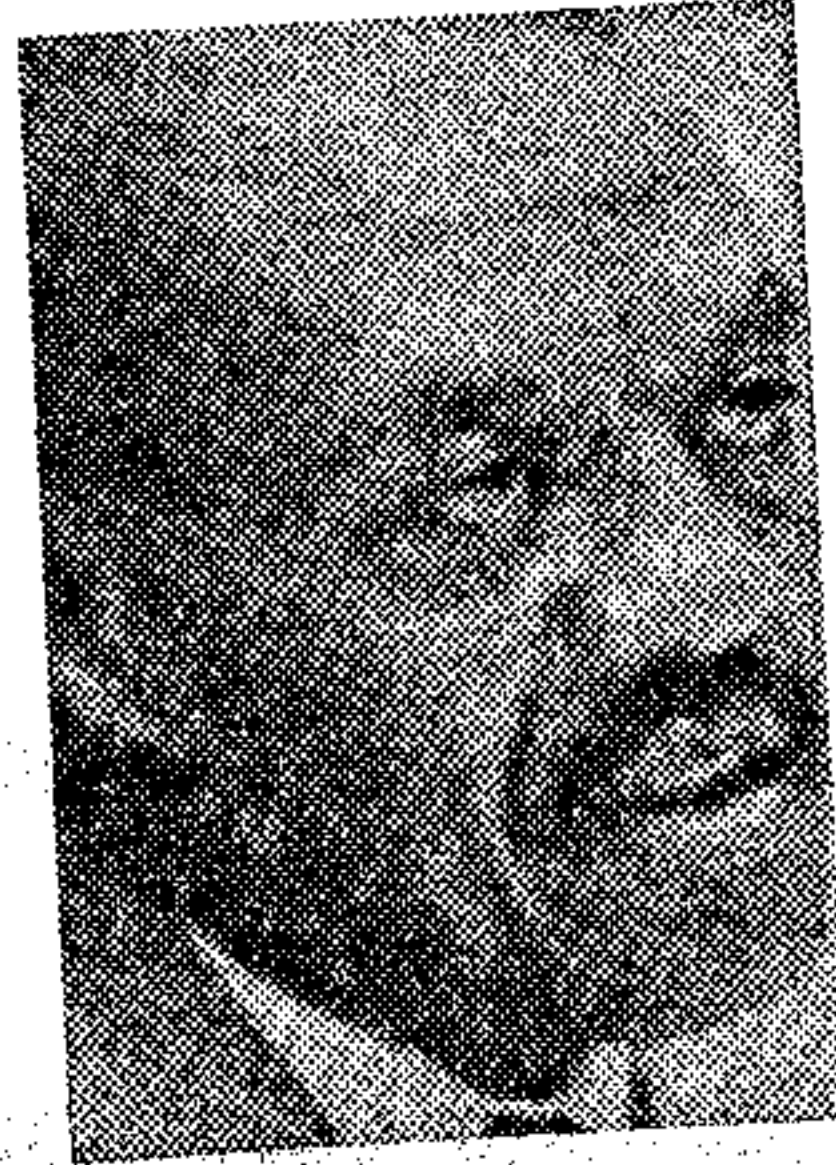
The squatter problem goes back to the 1950s and 1960s when black families and single workers were moved out of the older townships of Pretoria. To escape the reaches of the Group Areas Act and still keep their jobs they slowly drifted to Winterveld which was made up of small freehold agricultural plots owned by blacks.

When President Mangope and his Minister for Internal Affairs and other officials met South Africa's Foreign Minister and the Minister of Plural Relations in Cape Town on Friday the squatter

issue and what is to be done with these people was a key topic.

But dramatic action is unlikely to ensue from the meeting. South Africa is first committed to eliminating the massive black housing backlog in its own urban areas.

Which must put President Mangope in a difficult position. His 14-month-old state



Chief Mangope

which weathered its first year exceedingly well, according to observers of the Mmabatho scene — does not have the capital or expertise to house these squatters.

On top of this President Mangope has to deal with more than 100 000 inhabitants who belong to other ethnic groups — the biggest ethnic mix of any black state in South Africa.

A vocal section of this group, the Amandebele, has refused to take out Tswana citizenship in spite of threats from Mmabatho.

They now face expulsion unless they comply. But in the light of the acute black housing shortage there is likely to be

an uproar if the BophuthaTswana Government tries to expel them — somewhat unfair in the light of the number of blacks that have lost good housing through the South African Government's group areas policies over the years.

But on the credit side President Mangope's Government has an air of enthusiasm about it. In terms of South African politics it is unique. Two of its ministers are white — newly appointed Finance Minister, Sir Cyril Hatty, Minister of Finance in two Rhodesian governments for close on eight years up to 1962, and Dr J Kriel, Minister of Health.

Its whole energy appears to be directed towards development. It is shortly to introduce a new education act which will enshrine an educational system which has received very favourable comment from educationists.

It has a wealth of strategic minerals which put it one up on most of South Africa's other black states.

All its government would like is the time to develop this potential — but it still remains part of the troubled South African scene.

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1. Financial Mail (1957)

2. Monica Wilson and George L. ... (Clarendon Press, Oxford, Vol. 2, 1971), pp. 160-161

Cipolla, F. M. (ed), The Fontana Economic History of Europe

Dillard, D. (1967)

3. Merie Lipton, 'White ... Case Study of Change ...', Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, Vol. XII, No. 1, March 1974, p. 47.

Handwritten notes on the left margin: 'The theoretical assumptions of the model are inappropriate for the process of the transition and reformulation of individuals in groups...'

Handwritten notes on the left margin: '(1) Guy a ... (2) E. Nell, Poetry of History'

Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin: 'I thought it would be preferable to see how the theoretical framework was integrated...'

Bophuthatswana: non-Tswana squatters

Hansard 3 (108) 21/2/79

*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development: **(109)**

- (1) What progress has been made in the removal and resettlement of non-Tswana squatters in the Winterfeld area of Bophuthatswana;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) My Department has actively proceeded to give effect to the obligations under article 7 of the Agreement concerned entered into between the Governments of Bophuthatswana and the Republic of South Africa. It reads:

“The Government of the Republic of South-Africa undertakes to endeavour to accommodate non-Bophuthatswana Citizens who leave Bophuthatswana after the date of independence of Bophuthatswana in settlement projects or otherwise and the Government of Bophuthatswana undertakes to allow non-Bophuthatswana Citizens who are domiciled in Bophuthatswana at the date of independence to remain in Bophuthatswana until such time as suitable arrangements can be made by the Government of the Republic of South Africa to accommodate such Citizens.”

Good progress has been made in providing accommodation for non-Tswana people from the Winterfeld area and in a short period of 14 months approximately 6 000 families have been resettled on farms which have been made available for this particular purpose.

Additional land is also being made available for the resettlement of non-Tswana Citizens from the Winterfeld area while the planning and infrastructure of the farms is receiving attention within the framework of available funds.

- (2) No. The matter has recently been discussed with the Cabinet of Bophuthatswana.

Invitation ^{Star}
23/12/79
for Mangope (9)

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has been invited to visit South Africa officially this year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in reply to a question in the Assembly by Mr Japie Basson (PF, Bezuidenhout) on whether the Government had invited any African heads of state officially this year.

"It can also be mentioned that Heads of State or governments sometimes visit South Africa at their own request to discuss matters of mutual interest with the Government," the Minister added.

South African officials seconded to African states

Hansard 3 (1975) 23/2/79

57. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:

- (1) How many South African officials were seconded by the Government last year for temporary service in professional, technical and administrative capacities to African states;
- (2) whether he will give (a) a list of the states concerned and (b) the size of the personnel seconded to each state.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION;

(1) and (2)(a) and (b)

109
108
312

African State	Number of officials seconded for service
Malawi	7
Swaziland	2
Transkei	359
Bophuthatswana	430
Total	798

Thaba 'Nchu white farmers up in arms

24/2/79
RDM
109

THABA 'NCHU. — White farmers in the Thaba 'Nchu area of BophutaTswana are up in arms at a take-over of their farms for homeland development by the South African Development Trust.

The chairman of a meeting of about 30 angry farmers in Thaba 'Nchu yesterday, Mr P Henning, said farmers were being "thrown to the vultures and treated like the scum of the eaath".

Most of the Government's conditions of sale were "totally unacceptable". One complaint was that farmers were not told what the valuation of their farms was.

Mr Henning said the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, had promised farmers would be paid out for loss and inconvenience over 10 years, with 10% interest. They were now convinced they would have to wait 15 to 20 years — interest unspecified. — Sapa

Babelegi: industrial development

Hansard 5 (29/6/79) 6/3/79
372. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many factories have been established at Babelegi, near Pretoria, to date, (b) how many persons in each race group are employed in these factories, (c) what is the total (i) Government and (ii) private investment in Babelegi and (d) what is the estimated income of the Tswanas from the industrial development at Babelegi.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) to (d) As mentioned in my reply to Written Question No. 129 of 1978, Babelegi is situated in Bophuthatswana for which reason the required particulars cannot be furnished by me.

Bophuthatswana police/boundary

Hansard 5(311)

7/3/79

*10. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

109

Whether representations have been made to him by or on behalf of South African farmers in regard to (a) incidents involving the Bophuthatswana police and (b) the boundary between the state and the Republic; if so, what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) his reply thereto.

†The ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) A few representations have been received, *inter alia*, on behalf of South African farmers regarding problems experienced by motorists on roads which traverse Bophuthatswana territory;
- (ii) in these cases the persons concerned have been informed that the matter would be taken up with the Bophuthatswana authorities in order to try to solve the problem.
- (b) (i) Representations have been received about problems experienced with damage to boundary fences and veld fires which have occurred in the border areas.
- (ii) These matters are continually discussed with the relevant Bophuthatswana authorities. Moreover, a Working Committee consisting of representatives of various Government Departments and bodies such as the South African Agricultural Union under the chairmanship of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure has been formed. Some of these questions already enjoy the attention of the Committee and those concerned can themselves approach the Chairman of the Committee in this connection.

3/2 127 109 7/13/79

SOWETO EXPANSION

Westward ho?

Will the next suburb of Soweto be in BophuthaTswana?

The West Rand Administration Board's housing director, Nico Malan, recently startled a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce meeting by suggesting just that. With land in Soweto getting scarce, development in BophuthaTswana was a very real alternative, he said.

Soweto has an official housing waiting list of nearly 12 500 — others put it at over 20 000 — and a natural increase requiring 2 000 houses a year. But, Malan tells the *FM*, there are, at best, only 10 000 new sites available in the township.

So more space is urgently needed. One solution is high-density housing: plans are already afoot for 400 flats in Diepkloof while cluster housing and flats are planned for 3 000 families in Jabulani. Finance has yet to be approved.

The other obvious solution is to expand Soweto to the south and southwest. "But Soweto can only expand to a limited degree. After that it becomes 'uncontrollable from an administrative point of view,'" claims Malan. "The only other way out, it seems, is to do township development where land is no problem, and that is in the nearest homeland — BophuthaTswana."

Malan stresses that a decision is still to be reached by Wrab as to the viability of such a solution. "But the principle of township development in the homelands has already been established. The Vaal Triangle Board is developing in QwaQwa, and the Central Transvaal Board in Mabopane in BophuthaTswana," he tells the *FM*.

Cheaper

Adds Frans du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand: "I would be in favour of such a solution. Firstly, it is preferable for a family to live in its own milieu in a homeland. Secondly, the rural areas are usually cheaper than Johannesburg."

Both Du Randt and Malan admit that distances are a problem. Du Randt believes weekly commuting would be the answer. "Breadwinners would only have to spend four nights a week away from the family. This would not disrupt family life," he says.

Malan points out that *weekly* commuting "means two housing units — a hostel room and a home — for one family." He believes however, that *daily* commuting could involve no more than two hours' travelling time. Fuel would be a major factor, but Malan does not see this as insurmountable.

BophuthaTswana has not yet been ap-

proached. But David Mokale, Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, tells the *FM* that long-distance commuting "affects productivity, and becomes extremely expensive." He adds that "hostel life is good for no one."

Nor do commerce and industry favour the BophuthaTswana idea. "The Transvaal Chamber of Industries favours family accommodation being provided in the area where people work, except where contract workers are involved," says TCI president Jack Holloway. "Daily commuting would adversely affect a man's productivity, and weekly commuting disrupts family life."

(109)
**Mangope
to address
Ndebeles**

Own Correspondent

THE BophuthaTswana citizenship issue will take another dramatic step when the country's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, addresses the Majaneng Amandebele tribesmen at the Moretele Magistrate's Office today.

This comes shortly after Chief Mangope has held discussions with South African Government authorities on the Majaneng and Winterveldt squatters.

Recently Chief Mangope gave the Ndebeles an ultimatum to either take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or move out of the country.

The chairman of the Ndebele Tribal Authority, Mr Nathaniel Kekana, had time and again made it clear that his people would not take out citizenship.

It had also been recently reported that the Progressive Federal Party would take up the dispute over land held by the Ndebele with the South African Government.

BophuthaTswana's Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr D. C. Mokale, was reported as saying during the second reading of the BophuthaTswana Land Control Act, 1979, that jail would not solve the squatter problem.

Be loyal or go, Mangope tells tribe

RAM 12/3/79

109

By VELELENI MASHUMI
Pretoria Bureau

THE more than 250 000 amaNdebele tribesmen of Majaneng have been given an ultimatum by President Lucas Mangope of BophutaTswana: loyalty to the country's government or face expulsion.

At a meeting attended by more than 3 000 tribesmen at the Royal Kraal in Majaneng, near Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria, on Saturday, Chief Mangope attacked the acting chief, Chief Sello Nathaniel Kekana, for his disloyalty and threatened to replace him with someone sympathetic to the BophutaTswana Government.

The meeting was a sequel to a Press statement by Chief Kekana late last year in which he alleged that he, with members of the delegation which accompanied him to Mafeking, were intimidated by the President to persuade them to change their anti-Mangope stance.

Thousands of flag-waving children formed a guard of honour when the presidential entourage entered the village, accompanied by soldiers and members of BophutaTswana police and led by a police band. The President did spoke

bluntly and made it clear that if necessary he would take stern action against people who were opposed to his authority.

At the end of Chief Mangope's address, Chief Kekana pleaded with the President to be allowed time to call the tribe together and set the citizenship issue straight.

Chief Kekana conceded that he might have been misled in disobeying the presidential call to take out citizenship certificates.

Throughout his speech Chief Mangope was applauded tumultuously by the tribesmen and it was evident that he had the backing of the majority.

Saturday's meeting could have marked the end of the secessionist spirit among the amaNdebeles which dates back to 1976 and was manifested in the burning of the country's flag. Chief Mangope retaliated by closing schools and withholding teachers' subsidies in the area.

Chief Mangope reminded the tribesmen that he was still waiting for the damaged BophutaTswana flag to be replaced and called upon Chief Kekana to choose whether he was intent on quitting the territory or not.

"On this issue I do not wish to rush because it is not my intention to hurt anyone. This should not be misconstrued as fear on my part. It should be clear to you that my silence is not a sign of fear," Pres Mangope said.

"We have, in the past, outlined our policy regarding people who, though not Tswanas by birth, wished to take up BophutaTswana citizenship. These people will be acceptable to us."

The President emphatically denied Press reports alleging that his government had kicked out people because they were not Tswanas.

He challenged anyone who claimed to have been expelled from the country for this reason to come forward.

"All those who left BophutaTswana were people who felt that they had to go. If a person wishes to leave he cannot be stopped from doing so."

The Majaneng people could not expect to be treated differently from others, because they were part and parcel of BophutaTswana.

President Mangope said Chief Kekana had been disloyal to BophutaTswana.

Winterveld residents 'being tricked'

109
3788
14/13/79

The Bophuthatswana Government has been accused of encouraging the false belief among many of the 800 000 non-Tswanas at Winterveld that their eviction could be prevented by their taking out citizenship.

Non-Tswanas had been sleeping outside the Odi magistrate's office in a desperate bid to get citizenship certificates, Mrs Mary Harrop-Allin told the Black Sash conference in Cape Town today.

"The chief magistrate of Odi, Mr P W van Niekerk, says it is unfair for the Bophuthatswana Government to make unqualifying applicants believe they will be saved in this way," Mrs Harrop-Allin said.

"He says that according to the Bophuthatswana Citizenship Act that became effective from December 1, 1978, people who are not Tswanas by birth and who had not lived in the 'homeland' for five years or more before the territory's independence, do not qualify for citizenship."

WHERE TO GO?

She said non-citizens were being arrested, harassed, held in prison (some had been held in prison in Pretoria pending trial in the homeland), fined from R10 to R60 and raided at night. There had been many allegations of bribes being paid to halt harassment.

Some people had lived in Winterveld for as long as 30 years. Residents had been served with eviction orders, but there were no clear arrangements for alternative accommodation or compensation, Mrs Harrop-Allin said.

Ndebeles had been told to go to Kwaggasfontein near Groblersdal, but the office of the Central Transvaal Commissioner had said it was not known whether provisions had been made for water and sanitation. Neither could plots be guaranteed at Kwaggasfontein.

Northern Sothos had been told to go to Lebowa.

The evictions would turn many men into migrant workers with the

accompanying serious social consequences, said Mrs Harrop-Allin.



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STAR 19/3/77

I'll seize your land, warns Mangope

Winterveld landlords face expropriation of their properties without any compensation if they have allowed their plots to become overpopulated with squatters and centres for criminal activity.

This blunt warning to absentee landlords was delivered at a weekend mass rally in Ga-Rankuwa by Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope.

President Mangope said the plots were sold to the owners for agricultural purposes but they were sub-letting them illegally for residential use to make profits regardless of the cost in crime and squalor.

He said many of the landlords had homes in urban townships in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The squatter camps built on these plots were becoming breeding grounds for criminal activities, President Mangope said.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr D C Mokale, said the landlords were "farming with people" instead of crops and the practice would not be tolerated.

He warned that strong action would be taken against plot owners on whose properties crimes were committed.

Mr Mokale also warned that people who lived in Bophuthatswana but continued to resist becoming citizens of the new republic would not be tolerated.

21.3.79

Hansard 7 of 494 (109)
**Bophuthatswana: incorporation of
Mafeking**

279. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether he has received any representa-
tions on the incorporation of Mafeking into
Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) from whom, (b)
what were the details of the representa-
tions, (c) what reasons were advanced
therefor, (d) when were they received and
(e) what was the reply thereto.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) President L. M. Mangope.
- (b) and (c) He requested the incorporation
of Mafeking in principle and in broad
terms based his request on the grounds
that it would stimulate the economy of
Bophuthatswana in the interests of all
inhabitants of the area and will pro-
vide the independence of Bophutha-
tswana with greater momentum.
- (d) On three occasions, viz. 17 March
1978, 3 July 1978 and 16 February
1979.
- (e) Without committing ourselves the
President was informed that his rep-
resentations would receive attention.

Greys were shot dead in the Squadron with the guns. One of these men was killed on the spot, and the other died within about fifteen minutes. They were both hit near the heart. Not a horse was touched. The guns shelled the Boers freely but the pom-pom jammed and could only fire single shots at intervals. The Boers made a splendid target, as they had to cross the open for about 1 500 yards before they reached the hills behind the laager. They fought well and stood up to fire at us, quite exposed and under shrapnel fire. They also drove off some 40 or 50 cattle and 20 ponies. Our

scouts, luckily for them, found some good cover behind stones

almost a ^{as much as possible.} opened on them and they

began to ¹⁰⁹ not do much damage as there

were only

One of o ^{†The MINISTER OF LABOUR (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):} ver to our left, and made

for the ^{The matter continues to receive consideration and it may be added that the Commission for Plural Affairs is also giving attention to the matter.} the Boers never stood after

they not for the same hills but

more to our right. The action was over very soon. The

Squadron across the river caught 22 prisoners and picked up

two dead, and one wounded Boer. The dead and wounded had

been hit by shrapnel. There were 150 Boers in the laager

and it is possible that other wounded Boers may have escaped.

There were many ledges of rocks on the laager side of the

river which gave good cover and must have saved many of the

Handwritten: Hensaid 9 (630) 6/4/79
 Bophuthatswana: negotiations
 *5. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ, asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:
 What progress has been made since 17 March 1978 in the negotiations with the Government of Bophuthatswana on the consolidation of the territory of that country.
 †The MINISTER OF LABOUR (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):
 The matter continues to receive consideration and it may be added that the Commission for Plural Affairs is also giving attention to the matter.

Shoehorn specials bridge apartheid gap— at a price

Tribune Reporter

109

Sun. Tribune
29/4/79

THE Bophuthatswana Government is spending R22 000 000 a year moving 50 000 Tswana commuters to and from their homes every day in an attempt to give the homelands policy a more humane face.

Some commuters spend six hours a day travelling in packed buses on dirt roads to work in white areas and back again to their homes.

Six hundred buses are used in the operation, which aims to bring families together every day instead of once a week as in the past.

Mrs Emily Mngobeni spends six hours a day on the road to keep down her nine-hour-a-day job. "I have no choice," she said.

Mr Patrick Mbewe, whose travelling time is five hours a day, said: "It's just the price of apartheid."

They are only two of the 50 000 commuters who are shoehorned every morning and evening in and out of the Mabopane transfer station as part of the Government-owned Bophuthatswana bus company's bid to keep families together.

Shuttle

Mabopane transfer station is 16 000 square metres. Six hundred Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings buses run from here in a vast shuttle service, linking with Putco, whose buses take workers to Pretoria.

The buses travel 38 000 million kilometres a year at a cost of R22 000 000 in an effort to bridge the gaps caused by the homeland system.

And Mabopane is the bridgehead. It stands on the border of South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

The station begins to hum at 2.30am, reaching a peak at 6am. Fifty thousand people find their way to work from this point and the same 50 000 reach the station in the evening at about 6pm.

Many do not return to their families before 8pm.

Bus company officials stride around kicking at the baskets of fruit and hot mealies being sold by illegal vendors. The tired workers sit around.

Mrs Mngobeni said: "I'm tired when I get home." She sits among thousands twice a day, six days a week, waiting for buses.

Fares

It was 7.30pm when the Sunday Tribune spoke to her. Her bus was already half an hour late. She finished work at 5pm. She reached home no earlier than 8.30pm, only to return to the station 10 hours later to go to work.

"It costs me R1.90 a week in bus fares," she said. "We often have to stand both ways."

Mrs Mngobeni has to work in the city because she cannot find a job in the Zoutpanslaagte. She is not allowed to live in Pretoria.

That is the price she

Homeland spends R22m on busing to keep families together



Mrs Emily Mngobeni:
Six hours on the road



Mr Patrick Mbewe:
Three-stop trip.

Patrick Mbewe's day is another horrific statistic for white commuters.

He uses three tickets every time he goes to work and every time he returns at a cost of R4.15 a week.

"If I lived in Atteridgeville I could get up at 7.15 like a normal person," he said.

Until the bus company vastly increased its fleet two years ago, many workers were forced to find cramped accommodation in the cities during the week to return to their families at weekends only.

From less than 50 buses, it now has 600, each bus carrying 83 passengers. The company is growing rapidly.

The shuttle costs the Bophuthatswana Government and the Departments of Plural Relations and of Transport R22 000 000 a year.

Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings is owned

Sun City goal is R100 m by 1986

PRETORIA — Tourists visiting Bophuthatswana's Sun City resort near Rustenburg would be spending almost R100 million a year there by 1986, the managing director of Southern Suns Hotels, Mr Sol Kerzner, has estimated.

Addressing a "Focus on Bophuthatswana" conference held jointly by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and the National Development and Management Foundation, he said the first stage of development would be completed at the end of this year at a cost of more than R35 million.

It would incorporate a 350-roomed five star hotel, country club, man-made lake and 40 000 ha game park.

"I want to emphasise that Sun City is not being developed exclusively for one target market which could be described as 'the elite', Mr Kerzner said.

"The diverse nature of the attractions will draw people from many different walks of life — people from all over the world, people of different race groups, people in various income brackets. They will all visit and meet at Sun City.

"Besides the economic advantages of creating a broad target market, I am confident this will lead to a better mutual understanding of different lifestyles and that overseas visitors will take back with them true impressions of Bophuthatswana and South Africa, which often vary greatly from what news media abroad convey."

Hotel facilities would include one of the most sophisticated theatres in the world where spectacular live shows, on a par with those presented at The Lido in Paris, would be produced.

The resort's casino would be the largest in Southern Africa, while six restaurants would be able to cater for 2 000 people.

There would also be an eight-lane automatic bowling alley, comprehensive recreation centre, entertainment bar featuring local and international cabaret stars and a "sensational discotheque."

The country club would have an 18-hole championship course which would rate with the best in the world. Gary Player had agreed to be the playing professional.

A tennis ranch would have 10 courts and a centre court where major tournaments would be staged. It would be run by Abe Segal and Bob Hewitt, who would be the resident professionals.

Water sports, fishing, sailing and paddle boating would be featured on the lake.

"I believe there are excellent investment opportunities for developers and operators of hotels, caravan parks, cinemas and others involved in the leisure business who could take advantage of the many attractive and costly facilities already provided.

"Furthermore, they would benefit from the vast marketing effort which will be made to establish Sun City firmly on the domestic and international tourist map," Mr Kerzner added. — SAPA.

Bophuthatswana has every chance of success — CED

Pretoria Bureau

Bophuthatswana is one of the few African countries with more employment opportunities than are required by the national increase of its population, endowing it with excellent economic prospects.

Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development, has told a "Focus on Bophuthatswana" conference in Pretoria that this position was due to the country's own natural resources and its situation near the indus-

trial heart of South Africa.

Noting a trend from a subsistence economy to a market one, and indications of a decrease in the number of Tswana migrant workers living outside Bophuthatswana's borders, he said:

"This is a trend in the right direction, with more and more workers being able to live with their families and commute to work or to find employment within their own country."

Bophuthatswana had not yet reached the stage of self-sustained growth, but past performance suggested that this hope could be realised.

gross national per capita income in 1975 was among the highest in Africa at R301 a year.

Dr Adendorff referred to various sectors of the Bophuthatswana economy:

- Mining — the country had extensive mineral deposits, including two of the world's largest platinum mines, and last year 22 operating mines employed 45 000 workers earning more than R80m. Apart from platinum, minerals produced were copper, nickel, palladium, gold, chrome, lead, titanium, cobalt and iron.

- Tourism — although Bophuthatswana was not a scenic country, holiday complexes were being developed such as the R28m Pilansberg one, offering golf, boating, fishing, hunting and tennis. It was estimated that by the turn of the century between 8 and 10m people from South Africa would be seeking holidays in such resorts.

- Agriculture — The country was not yet able to feed its population from its own resources, but had tremendous unexploited potential in stock farming and arable land suitable for soya beans, wheat, oilseeds, maize and sorghum.

- Transport — Last year the 560 buses carried 72,5m passengers more than 35,8m km. About 56 000 passengers commuted to Pretoria, on a daily basis.

9/14/79 Star 109

Bophuthatswana border tales

By Jaap Boekkool

A wave of rumour mongering against Bophuthatswana is spreading in neighbouring white areas.

Many of the stories now told in the border areas of how beastly Bophuthatswana is towards neighbouring white farmers have been exaggerated in the retelling or are without foundation.

At a recent meeting in Reivilo farmers in the Northern Cape asked that border notices be put up where South African roads pass through parts of the new independent black state.

And speaking for border farmers in Parliament, Senator John du Toit recently asked that the former double security fence, plus patrol road, round Bophuthatswana (which was taken down) be re-erected and that only transit points be allowed.

Lurid tales are being told by farmers and townspeople from Kuruman, Vryburg and Mafeking about the activities of President Mangope's police on roads passing through Bophuthatswana and on border farms.

One is of a white woman driver who was stopped by black police at night, ordered to get out and then subjected to a gun search. The police were supposed to have left after dumping her luggage in the road.

No confirmation of this incident, nor the woman's identity, has come to light.

On other occasions Bophuthatswana police are alleged to have stopped motorists and demanded they produce their driving licences.

Yet Mr R. A. Reed, manager of the Reivilo Dairy Co-operative, said in his case this was not correct.

"I was stopped at a police roadblock on the Mafeking road and merely asked to produce my driving licence at any police station in South Africa. There were no problems and the police acted correctly."

Some townspeople in Kuruman were incensed because Bophuthatswana police came into town and requested a local factory owner to accompany them into the black state. The man refused.

But this is roughly the same procedure adopted by the South African Police who, with permission, can act inside the black state's borders.

Senator Piet Swanepoel (NKP) recently told of widespread stock theft and wire-cutting in border areas, and quoted the case of a farmer who had to talk Bophuthatswana out of arresting him after he had chased a servant away.

"But," says Mr J. C. van der Westhuizen, regional secretary of the Cape Province Agricultural Union, "these are isolated cases, bagatelles."

NEIGHBOUR

"From talks with border farmers I can see no real problems whatsoever, Border signs, I am sure, will come in time, and other trivial matters could be solved by negotiations between their Government and ours."

"One farmer even told me he could never have a better neighbour than the black farmer living next to him on the other side of the border."

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STAR 5/4/79 109

Mangope attacks the Third World

Pretoria Bureau

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, today attacked the Third World states which refused to recognise his country's independence and described it as the "economic captive" of South Africa.

He said that the number of member nations of the United Nations had almost trebled since World War 2 and added: "How many

of the countries who chose to end their political subservience to their colonial rulers were also able to end their economic dependence on them? None have actually become fully independent economically, nor have they become fully self-sufficient.

"Those who turned their backs on the West only did so by ending up in the supporting arms of the

communists — and at what price to peace and stability in Africa and elsewhere!"

Chief Mangope was speaking at the "Focus on Bophuthatswana" conference in Pretoria.

The permanent economic partnership between Bophuthatswana and South Africa was the key concept determining the relationship between the two countries.

"We must accept positively the fact that our common borders and our common regional interests make co-operation not mutually advantageous but, in fact, essential."

He added: "To be linked together like a pair of brothers—that is how we see our relationship with South Africa."

Tswanas' big part in SA labour force

Pretoria Bureau

Mr Gerald Browne, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Economic Development Board, said in Pretoria today that one of Bophuthatswana's most important contributions to the economic development of southern Africa was the supply of labour to South African border industries, industrial areas and agriculture.

Mr Browne, formerly the South African Secretary for Finance, was addressing the "Focus on Bophuthatswana" conference.

He said it was estimated that in 1976 about 155 000 Bophuthatswana residents worked in South Africa and that their incomes made up 46 percent of the country's gross national income.

Police burned wares, raided vendors claim

RDM 28/3/79

109

Pretoria Bureau

POLICE in BophuthaTswana allegedly set fire to the wares of more than 50 unlicensed vendors during an early morning raid at the August Cash Store bus stop in Mabopane this week.

The District Commander for the Odi region, Major S J Molotsi, confirmed a number of arrests had been made, but denied allegations that goods were set alight. He said only "rubbish" was burnt.

Maj Molotsi said those arrested had paid admission of guilt fines and their goods had been returned to them.

But Mrs S Mhlanga, 50, one of the vendors who escaped arrest, said in an interview yesterday: "Meat, vegetables and almost everything was made

into a big heap and set alight."

Mrs Mhlanga, a widowed mother of four, claimed she lost meat worth at least R20 in the blaze.

"My husband died 16 years ago and at my age I cannot be expected to seek work, especially in these days of black unemployment," she said.

"All my children are at school and the meat business has been my only source of income all these past years."

According to an eyewitness, Mrs Mabel Ntsele, money that many vendors keep under newspapers on their tables might have also been destroyed by the fire.

The head of the Black Sash in Pretoria, Mrs Mary Harrop-Allyn, said the burning of property was inhuman.

"I believe it is possible that the police have the right to confiscate unlicensed vendors' goods, but I would be very interested to know under which law or regulation the police may burn property," she added.

Members of the South African Police allegedly raided vendors in Soshanguve.

An executive member of the Soshanguve Representative Council, Mr David Masango, said it would be better for the police to issue summonses and take vendors to court rather than burn or remove their goods.

He said he believed a court could decide on a "merciful way" to solve the problem faced by vendors who make their living in this manner.

First
white
citizen

DD
28/3/79
109

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana's Minister of Health, Dr J. Kriel, has become the first white to receive a Bophuthatswana citizenship certificate.

Addressing the President, Chief Lucas Mangope, and Cabinet and government officials after receiving the certificate, Dr Kriel said: "I did not decide to become one just because I am working for the government. Possibly some of my fellow Afrikaners will decide likewise in the future".

Dr Kriel said the Afrikaner's struggle to retain his identity was not political but cultural. He felt his existence was threatened and would not remain an Afrikaner in an integrated society. —

SAPA

ANC three guilty on arms charge

GABORONE — Three members of the banned African National Congress were sentenced to a total of 10½ years' imprisonment when they were found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday of possessing firearms and explosives.

Mr Johannes Pantau, 52, was sentenced to 4½ years'

imprisonment, Mr John Maruo, 54, four years and former Soweto student, Mr Zacharias Tolo, 26, two years. They all pleaded not guilty.

South African refugee, Mr Shorty Tlhomedi, 25, was last week sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment for the same offence. He pleaded guilty

and was allowed leave to appeal.

The four appeared following a raid by Botswana police on three houses in Gaborone on March 14, when they were found in possession of the arms and ammunition exhibited in court.

The exhibits were three Russian AK machine-guns,

three sub-machine-guns, 36 explosive charges for rocket launchers, 1 641 rounds of AK machine-gun ammunition, 184 AK magazines, 24 spare magazines, two automatic pistols, three pistol magazines, 7 036 rounds of 9 mm ammunition, 23 blocks of TNT explosive and 44 detonators.

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213/79

109

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Building a priority

109

FM 27/4/79

BophuthaTswana is anxious to get on with a housing programme but has not much hope of doing so with South African cash.

Finance Minister Sir Cyril Hatty, once finance minister of former Southern Rhodesia government, tells the FM: "We would like to see a local building society set up. The government would invest in it and guarantee some loans to help get it started, but we would also need external funds." A building programme would provide houses as well as jobs.

SA Building Societies Association director David Alston says: "Technical guidance and expertise, staff training and that sort of thing: Yes. Money: No. Lending to our own urban blacks, which has just begun, has priority over lending to foreign citizens or governments. We are committed to making the 99-year-

There are 300 kg of finishes
There are 100 kg of Alpha s

Actual loss for the month

lease scheme work, and diverting funds to what is a foreign country would not go down well."

He says a formal offer of help on this basis has been made to the Bophutha-Tswana government, which has still to respond. And the SA association has still to study the legal implications of the new Land Control Act.

Meanwhile BophuthaTswana's new laws repeal the Bantu Land Act, the Bantu Trust and Land Act and the Moroka Ward Land Relief Act. It also restricts land ownership to citizens and corporations in which citizens hold the majority interest.

Variable overhead efficiency
Fixed overhead expenditure
Labour efficiency variance (10 100)
Less: Sale of waste
Yield variance
Material mix variance
Alpha price
Sales price variance
Less: Variances

Standard profit

Less: Fixed costs

Standard contribution (9 800 x (5.10 - 3.57))

Less: Volume variance (200 x 1.53)
Budgeted contribution (10 000 x (5.10 - 3.57))

Suggested Solution

(10 100 kg of finished product is equivalent to 5/4 x 10 100 of original product i.e. 50 500 or kg 12 625)

Actual issues at standard		Alpha		Gamma		Total	
R	kg	R	kg	R	kg	R	kg
12 500	25 000	2 500	25 000	12 500	12 500	37 500	15 000
15 000	3 000	3 000	24 000	12 000	12 000	39 000	15 000
2 500F	1 000U	2 525	20 200	10 100	32 825	1 500F	12 625
12 625	20 200	2 525	20 200	10 100	32 825	6 175U	12 625
2 375U	3 800U						
Yield variance							
Actual production							
Mix variances							
Standard mix							
Actual issues at							

Mix and yield variances:

Workings

QUESTION 1 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION

Sorghum beer plant will benefit Tswanas

Pretoria Bureau

100
RDP
3/5/74

THE BEER industry was a highly profitable one and it was important for BophuthaTswana to have its own brewery so that the profit made could be used for the country's economic growth, the homeland's Minister of Law and Order, Mr T A Gaelejwe, said this week.

Speaking at a function during the official opening of the Bonbru Sorghum Brewery at Thlabane, near Rustenburg, Mr Gaelejwe said by brewing its own beer BophuthaTswana could prevent the outflow of a considerable amount of capital.

The Minister said about R300-million was spent outside the homeland by the Tswanas. In 1977 householders in the territory bought goods and services worth R275-million, of which R121-million was spent beyond the homeland's borders.

Another contribution which could be made by the brewing of sorghum beer was the training of Tswana workers. The economy could not grow if there were no educated and trained business entrepreneurs, professional men, scientists and technologists, he added.

"If BophuthaTswana wants to establish more breweries like this one and thousands of other enterprises required to make us economically self-sufficient, we will have to depend heavily on the skills of our own people," Mr Gaelejwe said.

No. 88, 1979

109

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act;

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-sixth day of April, One Thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

Area:

Districts of Bloemfontein and Dewetsdorp.

Description:

The area comprising the following farms:

Israelspoort 24, Sebata 134, Lesaka 81, Parana 45, Kromdraai 120, Enkelboom 142, Lucerne Lands 39, Mooiplaas 772, Mariusrus 809, Gelukzuiping 243, Vaalkraal 30, Bonolo 52, Gunst 765, Ramah 473, Spes Bona 384, Onverwacht 704, Toekoms 771, Zamenloop 56, Greylingsrus 242 and Spitspunt 385.

No. 88, 1979

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hierby by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelings- en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word;

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Ses- en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Nege-hond Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT

Gebied:

Distrikte Bloemfontein en Dewetsdorp.

Omskrywing

Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende plase:

Israelspoort 14, Sebata 134, Lesaka 81, Parana 45, Kromdraai 120, Enkelboom 142, Lucerne Lands 39, Mooiplaas 772, Mariusrus 809, Gelukzuiping 243, Vaalkraal 30, Bonolo 52, Gunst 765, Ramah 473, Spes Bona 384, Onverwacht 704, Toekoms 771, Zamenloop 56, Greylingsrus 242 en Spitspunt 385.

No. 102, 1979

109

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Seventh day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

Area 7, District of Bloemfontein.

Description.—The area comprising the following farms:

Thipa 400, Zonderhout 439, Gangers Cottage 250, Boichoko 6, Justice 478, Ballast Pit 178 and Roodewal 137.

this laboratory came up with a number of possible new products. In every case, management told my friend that this was not the kind of products they were interested in manufacturing. When he repeatedly asked for guidance in order to discover what type of products they were willing to market in the future, he was told that they did not wish to limit his freedom and that he was doing a great job and just go back to work. This man became so frustrated that he actually started manufacturing some of these products in the laboratory and selling them, which hardly fitted into the over-all organization.

This is a very good illustration of a corporation which either completely misunderstood the problem of freedom for

April 1967

No. 102, 1979

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT

Gebied 7, distrik Bloemfontein.

Omskrywing.—Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende plase:

Thipa 400, Zonderhout 439, Gangers Cottage 250, Boichoko 6, Justice 478, Ballast Pit 178 en Roodewal 137.

any new technology which might obsolete the company's present product. No corporate management or corporate planning executive can really feel secure without this information.

By being consulted in the shaping of the company's over-all plans, the R&D department becomes aware of what the company is trying to do and can then formulate its own plans which will make possible an implementation of the company's plans. In formulating these plans, most of the experts within the R&D department should be consulted so that the company's and the department's objectives are clearly understood down the line in the research department.

When these objectives are clearly

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Open for business

BophuthaTswana finance minister Sir Cyril Hatty is off to Europe this month looking for funds — "but not with a begging bowl," he insists.

He wants low interest loans and technical expertise to implement the major development plan due to be published in June. BophuthaTswana also plans to test the SA capital market next January.

Housing is the first of several problems Hatty has had to tackle since taking office earlier this year. His first major building programme will be announced within two weeks.

The country needs to build 5 000 units a year for the next five years to house people currently living in shanties or sharing accommodation. For this, Hatty would like to raise spending to R20m a year.

The provision of housing will be tied to employment. Whoever tenders for government contracts will have to train local labour, as well as using local materials wherever possible.

One of the industries BophuthaTswana wants to develop is brick making. Local clay is ideal, says Hatty. He also wants to widen the base of mining, presently concentrated on platinum group metals. He says the mining industry has established some good training schemes and local blacks currently make up about 25% of the

Financial Mail June 1 1979

H.W. Middelman
W.M.T.L. Moletsane
Fessor A.D. Muller

total labour force.

The meat industry is another earmarked for expansion. Hatty says: "At the moment most of our meat goes to SA on the hoof. What we need to sell is meat."

But all these plans are long term, while the need is immediate. Tourism, particularly gambling, will go some way to meeting this need — "thanks to Sol Kerzner," says Hatty, who is not certain what the size of the gambling tax rake-off will be. Tourism also creates jobs. Of 281 employees at the Mmabatho Sun, 260 are Tswanas — all trained by Southern Sun.

Another of BophuthaTswana's immediate needs is the improvement of health services. Private sector investment in this sphere is by no means excluded, says health minister Dr Jacques Kriel. He is in fact encouraging the establishment of private hospitals, clinics and practices.

At the moment there are no more than 25 GPs in practice (all working part-time in hospitals and clinics), 64 in hospital service (11 of them SA army doctors), eight dentists and five dental therapists. Kriel estimates the hospital service alone needs 20 more doctors immediately.

Government is currently expanding its network of more than 130 clinics by building eight "day hospitals" and SA is building two more — one in BophuthaTswana and the other on the border.

With the country still not recognised abroad, raising money will not be easy. But says Hatty: "Lenders generally are concerned with doing business, and in the broader sphere with helping developing countries on a humanitarian basis."

And he hints: "See who comes to watch the boxing at Mmabatho."

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beambtes van die Carnegie

13

direkteur Engeland, Zambie besoek. Afrikaanse diploma-Stigting Frikantse belangstigtings, trusts van sy besoek instruktiel Bureau van die

de ja begraaf. Terwyl geen ie, word hulle geraad- entrum se program raak.

bygewoon: gende konferensies

navorsing van die

ring in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Oondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).
Nogende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorleg in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Tswana

Star 4/6/79

lead on

109

smoking

Science Editor

The Bophuthatswana Government has taken the lead in southern Africa in legislating against tobacco through a Smoking Control Act which has just been passed.

The Act was drafted by the Law Faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand at the request of the National Council on Smoking and Health, consultants on smoking to the Government of Bophuthatswana.

The Act allows a period of grace of two years after which the average tar and nicotine content must be stated on cigarette packets. They must also contain the words: "Heavy smoking is dangerous to your health."

After the two years, advertisements for cigarettes and other tobacco products must contain similar information.

Failure to comply with these requirements is subject to a fine of R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

It will also be an offence, subject to a maximum fine of R100 or six months' imprisonment on conviction, to sell tobacco products to children under the age of 16.



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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 29 JUNE 1979
JUNIE 1979

109

[No. 6551]

PROCLAMATIONS

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 129, 1979

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOPHUTHA-TSWANA BORDER EXTENSION ACT, 1978

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 4 of the Bophuthatswana Border Extension Act, 1978 (Act 8 of 1978), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 29 June 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twelfth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

(File R204/7/7)

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would increase until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig. 3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). Values coincide with low population known from African ethnography but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high; they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations, the circle was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been identified as the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Cokome axis or the eastern stream. Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream.

PROKLAMASIES

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 129, 1979

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE UITBREIDING VAN DIE GRENSE VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA, 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 4 van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bophuthatswana, 1978 (Wet 8 van 1978), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 29 Junie 1979 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

(Lêer R204/7/7)

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. R. 130, 1979

**TRANSFER OF LAND AND CERTAIN RIGHTS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
BOPHUTHATSWANA**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby direct that—

(1) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject to any existing written concession, contract of sale, lease, servitude or other encumbrance, right or obligation, all land situate in the areas mentioned in the Schedule, the ownership of which is vested in or has been acquired by the South African Development Trust constituted under section 4 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) (hereinafter referred to as the Trust), shall vest in or is hereby transferred to the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

(2) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject to any existing written concession, contract of sale, lease, servitude, bond or other encumbrance, right or obligation, all land situate in the areas mentioned in the Schedule which is registered in the name of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development or of any other person in trust for a Black, a Black tribe or a Black community is hereby transferred to the President of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and shall be deemed to be registered in his name in trust for such Black, Black tribe or Black community;

(3) subject to any existing mineral lease or prospecting rights, all mineral rights held by the Trust in respect of land situate in the areas mentioned in the Schedule shall vest in or are hereby transferred to the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

(4) a certificate in respect of land referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) and the mineral rights referred to in paragraph (3), under the hand of the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development or any person duly authorised thereto by him, to the effect that the land or mineral rights described in a title deed annexed to such certificate vest in or have been transferred to the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana or the President of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, as the case may be, in terms of this Proclamation, shall be sufficient proof for the Registrar of Deeds to make any endorsement on the said title deed or any entry to that effect in his registers.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Seventh day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 130, 1979

**OORDRAG VAN GROND EN SEKERE REGTE
AAN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK
BOPHUTHATSWANA**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelings-trust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), gelas ek hierby dat—

(1) behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf 3 en onderworpe aan enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, koopkontrak, huurkontrak, serwituut of ander beswaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond geleë in die gebiede vermeld in die Bylae, waarvan die eiendoms-reg berus by of verkry is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust ingestel by artikel 4 van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936) (hieronder die Trust genoem), berus by of hierby oorgedra word aan die Regering van die Republiek Bophuthatswana;

(2) behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf 3 en onderworpe aan enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, koopkontrak, huurkontrak, serwituut, verband of ander beswaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond geleë in die gebiede vermeld in die Bylae, wat op naam van die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling of enige ander persoon in trust vir 'n Swarte, 'n Swart stam of 'n Swart gemeenskap geregistreer staan, hierby oorgedra word aan die President van die Republiek Bophuthatswana en geag word op sy naam in trust vir sodanige Swarte, Swart stam of Swart gemeenskap geregistreer te wees;

(3) behoudens enige bestaande mineraalhuur of prospekterregte, alle mineraleregte wat deur die Trust gehou word ten opsigte van grond geleë in die gebiede vermeld in die Bylae, berus by of hierby oorgedra word aan die Regering van die Republiek Bophuthatswana;

(4) 'n sertifikaat ten opsigte van grond in paragraaf (1) en (2) bedoel en die mineraleregte in paragraaf (3) bedoel, onderteken deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, of enige persoon behoorlik deur hom daartoe gemagtig, ten effekte dat die grond of mineraleregte beskryf in 'n titelbewys aan sodanige sertifikaat geheg, kragtens hierdie Proklamasie berus by of oorgedra is aan die Regering van die Republiek Bophuthatswana of die President van die Republiek Bophuthatswana, na gelang van die geval, voldoende bewys is vir die Registrateur van Aktes om enige endossement op genoemde titelbewys aan te bring of enige inskrywings te dien effekte in sy registers te maak.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

AREA 3*District of Rustenburg*

Beginning at the northernmost beacon of the farm Uitvalgrond 257 JQ; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said farm Uitvalgrond 257 JQ and the farm Morgenzon 261 JQ, to the south-eastern beacon of the latter farm; thence south-eastwards along the south-western boundary of Portion 1 (Diagram SG A1983/77) of the farm Goedgeacht 267 JQ to the south-western beacon thereof; thence westwards and north-eastwards along the southern and north-western boundaries of the said farm Goedgeacht 267 JQ to the southernmost beacon of the farm Morgenzon 261 JQ; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the said farm Morgenzon 261 JQ and the farm Uitvalgrond 257 JQ to the northernmost beacon of the latter farm, the point of beginning.

AREA 4*District of Kuruman*

Beginning at the northern beacon of Portion 4 of the farm Seduall 124, Administrative District of Kuruman; thence generally south-eastwards, south-westwards, north-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the farm Seduall 124 so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 4, Portion 1, Portion 2 (excluding Portion 3), Portion 1 and Portion 4, to the northern beacon of the last-named portion, the point of beginning.

AREA 5*District of Mafeking*

Farm 374 (Diagram SG 9223/77), Administrative District of Mafeking.

GEBIED 3*Distrik Rustenburg*

Begin by die noordelikste baken van die plaas Uitvalgrond 257 JQ; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde plaas uitvalgrond 257 JQ en die plaas Morgenzon 261 JQ, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die suidwestelike grens van Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A1983/77) van die plaas Goedgeacht 267 JQ langs, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan weswaarts en noordooswaarts met die suidelike en noordwestelike grense van genoemde plaas Goedgeacht 267 JQ langs; tot by die suidelikste baken van die plaas Morgenzon 261 JQ; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die grense van genoemde plaas Morgenzon 261 JQ en die plaas Uitvalgrond 257 JQ langs, tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde plaas, die beginpunt.

GEBIED 4*Distrik Kuruman*

Begin by die noordelike baken van Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Seduall 124, administratiewe distrik Kuruman; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts, suidweswaarts, noordweswaarts en noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Seduall 124 langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 4, Gedeelte 1, Gedeelte 2 (met uitsluiting van Gedeelte 3), Gedeelte 1 en Gedeelte 4, tot by die noordelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte, die beginpunt.

GEBIED 5*Distrik Mafeking*

Plaas 374 (Kaart LG 9223/77), administratiewe distrik Mafeking.

SCHEDULE

AREA 1

District of Brits

Beginning at the north-western beacon of Portion 3 (Diagram SG A1114/77) of the farm Turffontein 462 JQ; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 3 of the farm Turffontein 462 JQ, the remaining extent of Portion 1 (Diagram SG A1831/19), in extent 347 morgen 251 square roods, of the farm Kafferskraal 460 JQ and Portion 6 (Diagram SG A29/24) of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named portion; thence generally southwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 6 of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ, Portion 5 (Diagram SG 48/99) of the farm Boschfontein 458 JQ and the farm Modderspruit 461 JQ, to the south-western corner of the last-named farm; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said farm Modderspruit 461 JQ and Portion 3 (Diagram SG A1114/77), of the farm Turffontein 462 JQ, to the north-western beacon of the said Portion 3, the point of beginning.

AREA 2

District of Mathanjana

Beginning at the north-western beacon of the farm Pankoppen 36 JR; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said Pankoppen 36 JR, Zandfontein 31 JR, Klippan 29 JR, Bultfontein 174 JR, Witlaagte 173 JR, Rooifontein 171 JR, De Putten 144 JR, Goed Voor Alles 673 KR, Opperuimd 677 KR, Klippan 680 KR, Paay Zyn Pan 681 KR and Geelbeksvley 684 KR, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named farm; thence generally southwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said Geelbeksvley 684 KR, Middelkop 682 KR and Moepi 687 KR, to the south-western beacon of the last-named farm; thence generally south-westwards and southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: Portion 3 (Diagram SG A3911/11) and Portion 4 (Diagram SG A3912/11) of the farm Roodekoppies 167 JR, to the south-western beacon of the said Portion 4; thence generally westwards along the southern boundaries of the following farms: The said farm Roodekoppies 167 JR, Wynruit 168 JR and Drooegrond 169 JR, to the south-western beacon of the last-named farm; thence generally northwards, south-westwards and southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: Portion 3 (Diagram SG A2976/24) and Portion 11 (Diagram SG A1161/26) of the farm Witlaagte 173 JR, to the south-western beacon of the said Portion 11; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: Bultfontein 174 JR, Zandfontein 31 JR, Tambootiepan 75 JR and Pankoppen 36 JR, to the north-western beacon of the last-named farm, the point of beginning.

BYLAE

GEBIED 1

Distrik Brits

Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 3 (Kaart LG A1114/77) van die plaas Turffontein 462 JQ; dan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Turffontein 462 JQ, die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A1831/19), groot 347 morg 251 vierkante roede, van die plaas Kafferskraal 460 JQ en Gedeelte 6 (Kaart LG A29/24) van die plaas Kareepoort 407 JQ, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts en suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 6 van die plaas Kareepoort 407 JQ, Gedeelte 5 (Kaart LG 48/99) van die plaas Boschfontein 458 JQ en die plaas Modderspruit 461 JQ, tot by die suidwestelike hoek van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde plaas Modderspruit 461 JQ en Gedeelte 3 (Kaart LG A1114/77) van die plaas Turffontein 462 JQ, tot by die noordwestelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 3, die beginpunt.

GEBIED 2

Distrik Mathanjana

Begin by die noordwestelike baken van die plaas Pankoppen 36 JR; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Pankoppen 36 JR, Zandfontein 31 JR, Klippan 29 JR, Bultfontein 174 JR, Witlaagte 173 JR, Rooifontein 171 JR, De Putten 144 JR, Goed Voor Alles 673 KR, Opperuimd 677 KR, Klippan 680 KR, Paay Zyn Pan 681 KR en Geelbeksvley 684 KR, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts en suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Geelbeksvley 684 KR, Middelkop 682 KR en Moepi 687 KR, tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen suidweswaarts en suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Gedeelte 3 (Kaart LG A3911/11) en Gedeelte 4 (Kaart LG A3912/11) van die plaas Roodekoppies 167 JR, tot by die suidwestelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 4; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die suidelike grense van die volgende plase langs: Genoemde plaas Roodekoppies 167 JR, Wynruit 168 JR en Drooegrond 169 JR, tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts, suidweswaarts en suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Gedeelte 3 (Kaart LG A2976/24) en Gedeelte 11 (Kaart LG A1161/26) van die plaas Witlaagte 173 JR, tot by die suidwestelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 11; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Bultfontein 174 JR, Zandfontein 31 JR, Tambootiepan 75 JR en Pankoppen 36 JR, tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas, die beginpunt.

frequency of inter-attlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsall (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people

Dr Vosloo
is new
'Tswana
envoy

RDW
5/7/79
(109)

THE DEPARTMENT of Foreign Affairs yesterday announced in Pretoria the appointment of Dr Willie Vosloo, National Party Member of Parliament for Brentwood, as Ambassador to BophuthaTswana.

He will succeed Mr Gerrie Wessels who is to retire.

According to a Foreign Affairs spokesman, the date for Mr Wessels' retirement has not yet been fixed but informed sources say this will probably be at the end of September.

It is understood that Mr Wessels, a former National Party senator and Commissioner-General for the Tswana National Unit, will settle in Pretoria after his retirement.

As a Member of Parliament, Dr Vosloo served on various commissions and had a special interest in health, foreign affairs and bantu affairs.

He also served on the committees of the parliamentary caucus groups.

From 1968 until 1970 he visited various African states including Malawi and Madagascar. In 1973 he was a member of the delegation to the United Nations.

Until last month's cabinet reshuffle, Dr Vosloo was Deputy Minister of the then Department of Plural Relations and Development. — Sapa.

were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these rates of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model. Different input populations had little effect on the rates for advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, on high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the fluruit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

- Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwale → Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwale → Silver Leaves

RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these rates of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model. Different input populations had little effect on the rates for advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, on high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Memonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

86 Tswanas held over chief feud

The Bophuthatswana police have arrested 86 men and women from the Tampo-stad village near Swart-ruggens in the wake of feuding over the chieftainship in the area.

Violence broke out in the village last week when a large section of the tribe refused to accept Chief Tshiriletso Gasibone, who was officially recognised last year by the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

Mr A T Gaelejwe, Minister of Law and Order, today confirmed that 12 women and 74 men had been arrested last week under the emergency regulations.

Police were investigating the violence to determine whom should be charged.

Commenting on the numbers detained, Mr Gaelejwe said with a turmoil of this nature the authorities had to arrest "all the people involved, because one never knows who is the ringleader."

...ad om my waarderung te betuig aan lede van die ...adrese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Durniny
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

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Trouble still looms over Tampostad

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE situation in Tampostad near Swartruggens is tense and supporters of the ruling chief, Chief Tshireletso Gasibone, expect to be attacked by members of the opposition at any time.

This is despite the surrender of about 50 members of the opposition — mostly women — who went to ask for pardon from Chief Gasibone on Wednesday.

They had told the chief that they were misled by Mr. Thloloe Mosome, who is fighting for the chieftaincy of Tampostad.

When POST visited the village on Wednesday morning, men armed with kleries and sjamboks were seen around the area of Chief Gasibone's home. We later learned that some of these men were the chief's tribal police.

They were stopping every car that went into and out of the village.

Because of the anticipated attack from supporters of Mr. Thloloe Mosome, the chief's tribal police are guarding the village day and night.

On arrival at the chief's kraal POST reporters were asked for identifications. Only after some long deliberations, where we were ushered into the chief's house.

Firstly, we were told how the village came to be known as Tampostad. The village was named after Chief Gasibone's grandfather, Chief Tampo. When he



Some people from the opposition faction who surrendered to Chief Gasibone.

died, Chief Amos Mosome took over the chieftaincy of the tribe. After his death, Chief Andrew Mosome was appointed acting chief of the tribe.

Mr. Thloloe then started to campaign for the chieftaincy by inciting people to rebel against the chief. He alleged that Chief Andrew Mosome stole the tribe's money.

Things became worse last year when the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope appointed Chief Gasibone as chief of Tampostad. Moves to oust him were planned.

According to Mr. Samuel Motshwane, the chief's secretary, they were warned that Mr. Thloloe Mosome's supporters were planning an attack on the chief.

Mr. Mosome said he and his supporters refused to accept Chief Gasibone as their chief while "our chief is still alive".

PM is striving for homelands' support

Star
3/19/79

(109)

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is turning his homelands tour into a determined mission to regain the confidence of homeland leaders.

This is seen to be the main implication of his major policy announcement before thousands of Zulus who welcomed him at Ulundi yesterday.

With kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Cabinet and also the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, sitting behind him on the platform, Mr Botha said:

"Dr Koornhof will not take it amiss if I say he changes the policy every

time he wants to.

"Now that I'm Prime Minister we'll do it together. We'll change the policy whenever necessary and in the interests of South Africa."

He said he had decided to dedicate the rest of his life to bringing about good neighbourliness and to make South Africa safe for the country's children.

The Prime Minister's conciliatory speech was followed by an attacking address by Chief Buthelezi, in which he said it was early to judge Mr Botha's performance as Prime Minister.

Chief Buthelezi said blacks would reject the constellation of states scheme proposed by Mr

Botha so long as they had no say in its formulation.

"No-one who recognises our God-given dignity can be a party to the imposition of any scheme in whose formulation we blacks are not participants," he said.

"Just the idea that we should be placed in a straitjacket by whites through the power they wield over us, does not augur well for our peaceful co-existence.

"The idea of shedding us as South Africans galls every black patriot. It cuts across our patriotism."

Chief Buthelezi appealed for more trust from Mr Botha, saying: "In the circumstances in which we find ourselves, is it too

much to ask that you trust me a little more? Is it too much to ask that you accept me as a fellow-South African who has rejected independence for kwaZulu for your sake as well as mine?"

"Is it too much to hope that while we could not walk the road of separate development together, there is another road we could walk?"

Chief Buthelezi also said that black hopes had been raised by Mr Botha's support of Dr Koornhof on Crossroads and Alexandra Township and his statement that apartheid was dead — although the latter had startled blacks because they had not attended the funeral.

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).



The town that is as bleak, grim as its name

By ROB MEINTJIES

About 35 km north of Pretoria, in independent Bophuthatswana, lies one of the biggest towns in southern Africa.

But no Jacarandas line its rutted streets and you would hunt in vain for a cinema, a steak house or even a shop.

Known as Winterveld, the city sprawls for 80 km in varying degrees of density across the Bophuthatswana "archipelago."

Winterveld was spawned by apartheid and owes its size to the stream of refugees who sought shelter from the white man's laws and a home within reach of work in Pretoria and on the Reef.

Population

Estimates of the population vary from 250 000 to 750 000 (depending on where you draw Winterveld's boundaries) equally at least the population of Bloemfontein and probably also that of Pretoria.

The fear of eviction and harassment haunts its population and the town's fate depends on the outcome of negotiations between the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments.

It is a thirsty town in a drought-stricken landscape.

The inhabitants queue with buckets and cans to buy water at 2c for 20 litres from borehole-owners.

The town has no sewers and seepage from pit latrines into the boreholes contaminates much of the water. The sprawling settlement is a breeding ground for dysentery, gastro-enteritis, bilharzia, kwashiorkor, bronchitis and venereal disease.

No clinic

There is not a clinic in the entire settlement. Black Community Programmes used to run a mobile clinic there but it had to be closed when the organisation was banned by former Minister of Justice Mr Kruger.

An apartheid border separates the neat rows of houses in the black township of Soshanguve, South Africa, from the town. Across the border in Bophuthatswana the quarter-acre stands of Boekenhoutfontein form the fringes of Winterveld with the first tell-tale signs of tin shanties standing shoulder to shoulder with well-kept homes.

But the town proper stands across the main road in Stakeneng, the ghetto which houses the bulk of the massive population, with a density of 185 people to each hectare.

Taxi-drivers refuse to stop after dusk in Stakeneng and daybreak often reveals the bodies of robbery victims who have been foolish enough to venture into its untidy alleys after nightfall.

Squat dwellings made of home-made sun-baked brick form a vast labyrinth, housing hundreds of thousands of human beings.

On the outskirts of the ghetto women and children try to earn a living by hawking piles of sorry-looking oranges, apples and sweets. The hawkers flee at the first sign of authority arriving to demand that they produce non-existent permits.

The further you move from Stakeneng the more sparse the population be-



comes until, eventually, you reach tribal land.

Winterveld is freehold territory. As far back as 1938 black landowners bought five and 10 morgen plots — zoned for agriculture.

Temptation

But few landowners resisted the temptation to switch to lucrative tenant farming when thousands of home-seekers sought refuge in Winterveld as government bulldozers razed their homes in the old Pretoria townships of Lady Selbourne and Eastwood.

Others came to Winterveld after being forced off white farms or moved there from townships on the Reef due to influx

control or lack of accommodation.

Landowners in Winterveld claim that South African Bantu commissioners often asked them to house homeless people arriving from the "white" areas.

For a time it seemed to work. Afrikaner nationalism looked on unofficially as an efficient bus service carried the workers of Winterveld to and from work in Pretoria.

But a new threat loomed in the form of another nationalism.

for the people of Winterveld.

Mainly non-Tswanas, they did not qualify automatically for citizenship as did their Tswana compatriots. Many Wintervelders did not want to apply for citizenship, fearing they would lose their jobs in South Africa.

Evictions

Despite a pledge from Chief Mangope to create a free non-racial society, Bophuthatswana's independence ushered in a period of harassment for the inhabitants.

The Government threatened to evict the "illegal squatters" of Winterveld. Families were evicted and the pattern of harass-

ment, crime, disease and uncertainty took its toll on the ghetto.

Winterveld is dotted with ruins which testify to the thousands who have ripped off their precious zinc roofs and trekked in an attempt to escape the hostile environment.

Tsosi gangs cashed in on the climate of fear by posing as raiding policemen having the power to evict and confiscate property.

Many Wintervelders have moved to Denbilton near Groblersdal, only to find that work is not available there. Some of these confused people are already trickling back to the ghetto.

Other non-Tswanas have applied in their thousands

for Bophuthatswana citizenship. But it promises to be some time before the outcome of their applications is known.

Inherited

The Bophuthatswana authorities regard Winterveld as a problem which they inherited with independence — and South Africa has implied its share of the responsibility by signing an undertaking to accommodate non-Tswanas who leave the homeland after independence.

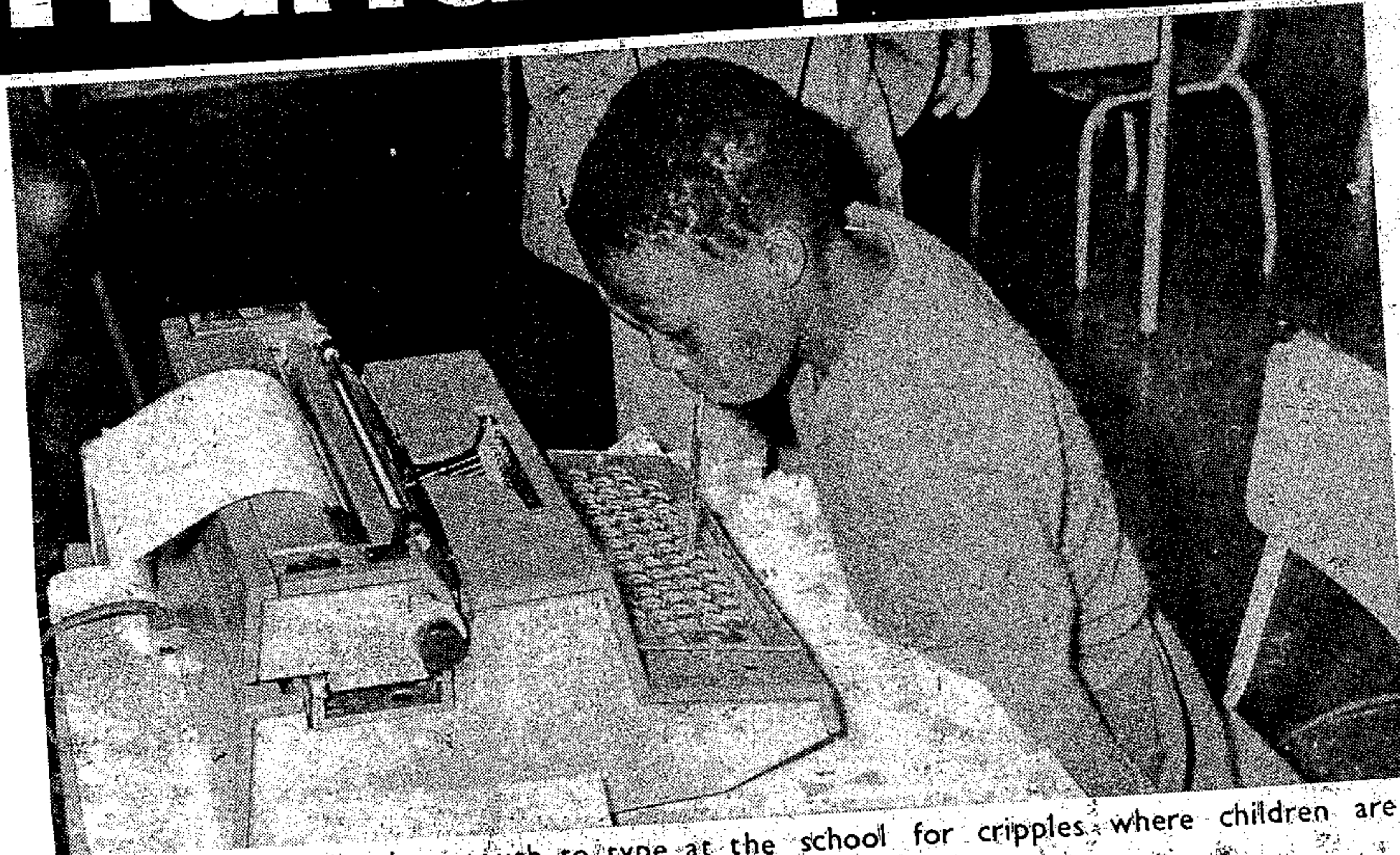
There are signs of intensified behind-the-scenes negotiations between the two Governments, but the blueprint for the Winterveld problem has still to emerge.

It's a place of fear, harassment and disease

Above: Life for this ghetto-born child holds little prospect of schooling, health services or proper feeding. And she will be prey to dysentery, gastro-enteritis, bilharzia, kwashiorkor, bronchitis and venereal disease.

Top right: The sprawling non-Tswana ghetto of Stakeneng is separated from the less densely populated settlement of Boekenhoutfontein by the dusty main road. Both settlements form part of the area known as Greater Winterveld.

Handicap launch pad



Eugenia Radine using her mouth to type at the school for cripples where children are taught to live normal lives.

Report and picture by
THOMAS KHOSA

SOMEWHERE in the heart of Bophutha-Tswana, handicapped black children are given a chance to normal life and attend school daily.

The place is a few kilometres from Lichtenburg, on a farm known as Gelukspan, smack in the BophuthaTswana homeland. The den for these handicapped children is one institution known as Tlamelang School for Cripples.

POST was taken around the school premises by the vice-principal, Mr T N van der Walt. Children of all ethnic groups live happily together in this institution.

The staff consists of a white principal and his vice, 10 black teachers, a clerk, 10 matrons and a nurse.

The school admits seriously handicapped children from six to 16 years old unable to attend normal school.

No fees are paid for tuition and clothes and transport are also free. The school provides tuition up to standard five and follows the Department of Training and Education syllabus. Standard fives write an external examination.

In the afternoons, tuition is given in a variety of handicrafts batik-work, cane work, hand-knotted woollen mats, sisal work, hand weaving, wood and metal work, machine knitting and waffle weaving.

Mr van der Walt said the work is sold to the public.

The school appeals for donations — cash, clothes, waste, hardwood, tools, wool material, gramophone records, toys, knitting, sewing machines.

Public Relations Officer for British Petroleum (BP), Mr Don Manaka said he would recommend some of the pupils for BP bursaries. This was after he accompanied POST to the school and studied progress reports.

He said: "I am highly impressed. The standard is very high and these children deserve financial assistance."

One-piece BoputhaTswana state

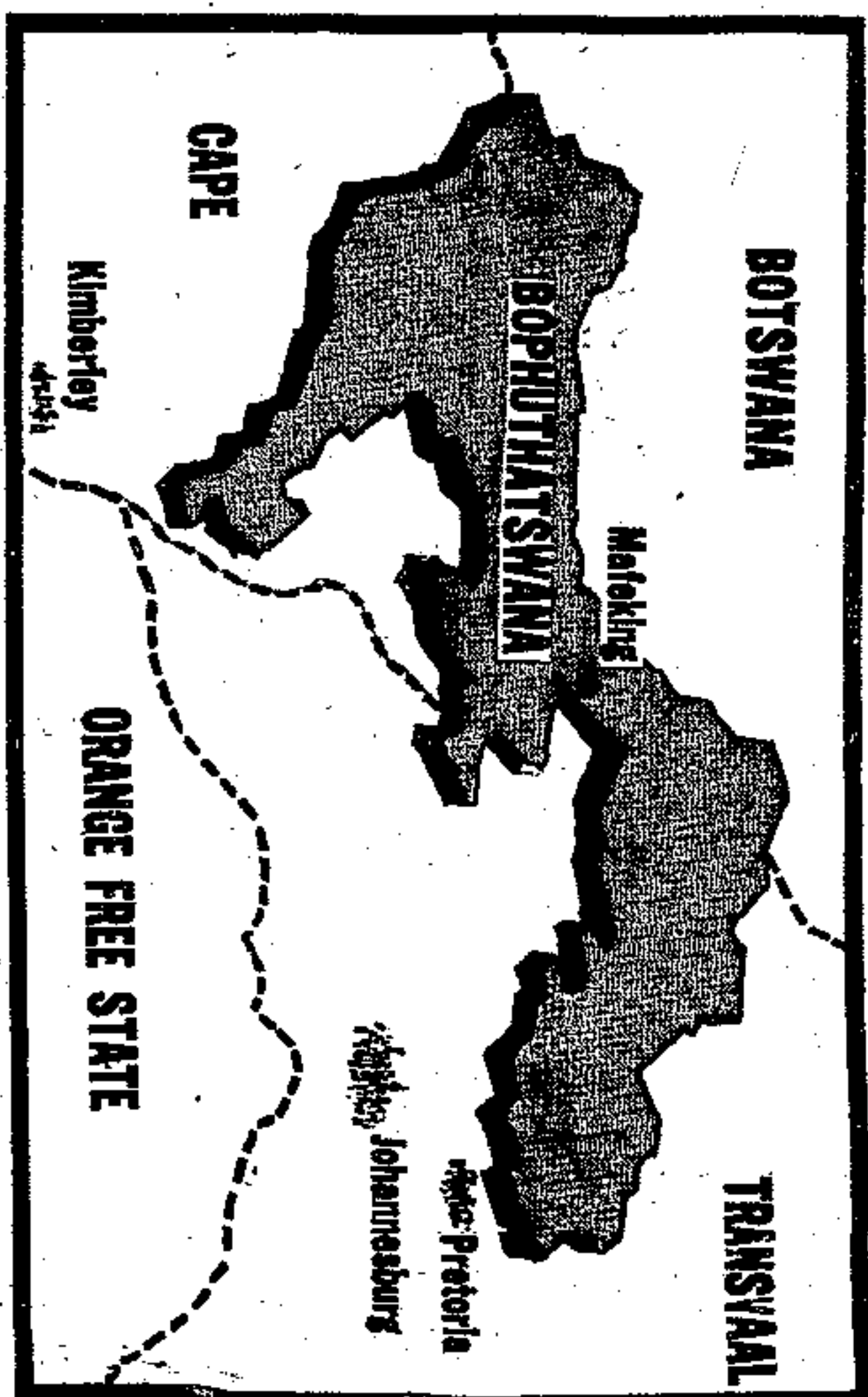
THE first major step towards Mr. P. W. Botha's dream of a constellation of Southern African states will be taken within the next few weeks when the Cabinet decides whether to consolidate BoputhaTswana into one homeland.

This — the first step in a radical consolidation plan to prepare the way for the "constellation" — would entail:

- The drastic redrawing of borders between South Africa and BoputhaTswana.
- The incorporation of thousands of ha of white farmland into the black state.
- A radical departure from the Government's former adherence to the 1936 Land Act as a basis of land apportionment.
- The conversion of BoputhaTswana — in the view of some Nationalists — into a buffer state between South Africa and a long stretch of Botswana border.

Such radical and rapid consolidation is regarded by Government strategists as the key to the constellation plan, the Sunday Times was told this week. Other radical moves are likely to follow.

Nationalist sources also believe that the main purpose of Mr. Botha's visit to KwaZulu this week was to discuss a "deal" with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which would secure his participation in the constellation. Part of the deal could in-



The future BoputhaTswana?

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

involve an agreement on Richards Bay.

Government sources later described the meeting between the two men as "very successful".

The importance of consolidation to Government thinking is underlined by the presence of General Magnus Malan, one of the Prime Minister's key advisers, a member of the National Security Council and the architect of the "total strategy concept", on the consolidation Commission which met in Pretoria this week to discuss the BoputhaTswana plans.

Dramatic

"We're not talking about peanuts," a Government strategist said this week. "We will need the co-operation of all South Africans if consolidation is to work and

if dramatic slices of land are to be given away."

"But if and the whole constellation plan to which it is the key is essential to South Africa's security."

Farther in the future, Nationalist planners see the possible amalgamation of Botswana and BoputhaTswana, the Swazi homeland with Swaziland and a greatly expanded Qua Qua with Lesotho as a "sweetener" in the drive towards a Southern African alliance of states.

The constellation plan, which casts its net much further than the former province, involves a customs union, a set of bilateral and multilateral agreements, including possibly a common marketing policy for the raw materials of the region and a regional council and bureaucracy. Eventually it is hoped that it will evolve, along the

Drastic changes to homeland borders?

lines of the EEC into a confederation of states with its own parliament.

At the moment however, it will simply amount to "economic power-sharing" between interdependent, self-governing states.

An indication of Government thinking on homeland consolidation and the extent to which it has departed from the doctrinaire approach of the M. C. Botha years were recent statements that white farmers should be encouraged to remain in black homelands to provide employment opportunities to homeland blacks.

If the Cabinet accepts a unified BoputhaTswana — and wins the approval of President Lucas Mangope for the plan — a set of incentives will be devised to encourage whites in the incorporated areas to remain. They could include:

- An agreement with the black state to guarantee that if and when white farmers decide to sell and

return to South Africa they will never receive less than the current value of their land.

● The opening of other land in parts of BoputhaTswana to white farmers to create a market value for the farms.

Consolidation of BoputhaTswana into one contiguous state would mean the closing of white "corridors" between the seven separate pieces of which it now consists.

It could however, also mean that ThabaNchu, a historic Tswana settlement in the Eastern Free State, the Ndebele settlement near Pretoria and possibly the Tawing area in the North West Cape would be returned to South Africa.

This in turn would involve the resettlement of more than 100,000 Tswana in the consolidated homeland.

Dumped

Government planners,

bled blacks would not be "dumped" on open ground but would be provided with housing and irrigated land in previous white areas.

Recently, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission which has been instructed to complete its work by March 31 next year, warned that the proper consolidation of the homelands could cost as much as R1-billion.

Mr Van der Walt, who is a personal friend of President Mangope, this week said that the plan for a contiguous BoputhaTswana was only one of "five plans" under consideration by his committee.

And he stressed that Mr P W Botha had said that the 1936 Act remained the cornerstone of Government policy — although it could be exceeded if circumstances warranted it.

Realities

The commission, he said, would have to examine the realities of the situation and determine which was more important for the black state and for South Africa: the homeland's geographic integrity, its economic viability or overseas credibility.

It would be pointless to unify a homeland if by that you destroyed work opportunities and economic viability, he said.

Neither was he interested in turning the black states into "reservoirs of cheap labour for white South Africa."

Mr Van der Walt would not comment on one of the solutions to the employment question which, it is believed is being studied, and which could be applied to Richards Bay: the retention of the area in white South Africa which would then share the area's income on a 50-50 basis with the homeland.

Laying bricks of goodwill

Staw. 21/8/79 (109)

John Patten DIPLOMATICALLY SPEAKING

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

When the Reverend Samuel Seane was a boy, he helped his bricklayer father build houses. Now he is the Ambassador of Bophuthatswana, laying bricks of goodwill to build a nation.

"I come from poverty, and I have always been concerned with the uplift of our people. To make a contribution here has always been my desire. For what I am now and for what I have been as a Methodist Church minister I am deeply indebted to God," Mr Seane said in an interview in Pretoria.

With these humble beginnings and modest approach, Mr Seane is tackling a difficult assignment with enthusiasm. He moved to Pretoria recently after becoming Bophuthatswana Ambassador in the new year, going first to Cape Town.

His life as a diplomat embroils him in the three main problems of his country — the absence of international recognition, the lack of consolidation of his country, and the high rate of unemployment of Tswana nationals.

Asked if he was affected by the degree of exclusion he experienced resulting from non-recognition of Bophuthatswana's independence he replied: "The important thing for us is the fact that Bophuthatswana is a state and its people have recognised themselves.

"South Africa has recognised us and I do believe the time will come when we will be recognised internationally. I cannot say how."

To gain that recognition, Mr Seane said, his



The Rev Samuel Seane
... ambassador to SA.

country had decided to work hard for economic development and to concentrate on the quality of life. This involved priority being given to agriculture, exploitation of mineral resources and development of human potential.

Being a Tswana born at Dealesville in the Free State and with connections to the Thaba'nchu segment of Bophuthatswana, Mr Seane would know the problems of consolidation. But he made it clear his government wanted it and that the issue had been left open for further negotiation.

His biggest headache in his posting in South Africa has been the question of widespread unemployment of Tswana work seekers. He had been able to help in some cases where Tswanas had been endorsed out of urban areas.

It was a major decision for him when he was invited by the Bophuthatswana government to assist with the launching of independence through the formulation of a new system of education and also in making contacts in the diplomatic field.

Dr. W.A. Laruman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

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(c) Die Ins Dis dic Hy die (Qc) en Die Ver ook en is Raa die

Ek is altyd uiters verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademie Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Squatters to be discussed

By JOHNNY MASILELA
Pretoria Bureau

A JOINT committee of the BophuthaTswana and South African governments will soon be dealing with the Winterveldt squatter situation.

The plight of the squatters was brought to light by the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman for Justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, after her visit to Winterveldt, which lies about 30km north of Pretoria.

This week Mrs Suzman called for an urgent solution on the legal status of the area's people to be negotiated by the BophuthaTswana and South African governments.

In an interview yesterday, BophuthaTswana's ambassador in Pretoria, the Rev S Seane, said there was already a committee which would attend to the matter.

"Whatever Mrs Suzman says, the fact is that there is a joint committee dealing with the Winterveldt situation," Mr Seane said.

3/10

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c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mnr A. Flederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggle
- Mnr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba
- Mnr H.W. Middelman
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Nederland, Hy het voorlomite, serien verskeie ontmoet. H en opvoedku aan Nederland gram ontvar Gereformeer Professor J Program, he in Natal er en industri (b) Konfe Gedurende bygewoon: Jaarlik en Ra tuut Suid-Af Socie

Women arrested

ABOUT 27 men and women originally suspected of being guerillas were arrested by Bophutha-Tswana Security Forces in the Tlhaping district at the weekend, a police spokesman said in Mmabatho yesterday.

The head of the police, Brigadier M. L. Sekame, said the people were arrested after they had entered Bophutha-Tswana's western Tlhaping district without travel documents.

He believed they were from Namibia and most of them had Swahili names, but the police were still investigating.

The chief of the Windhoek Security Police reported on Monday that 27 people -- 22 men and five women -- had left Namibia for Botswana the previous week.

Colonel Koos Myburgh said at the time he could not tell whether there was any truth in reports that the group was on its way to Zambia for guerilla training.

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

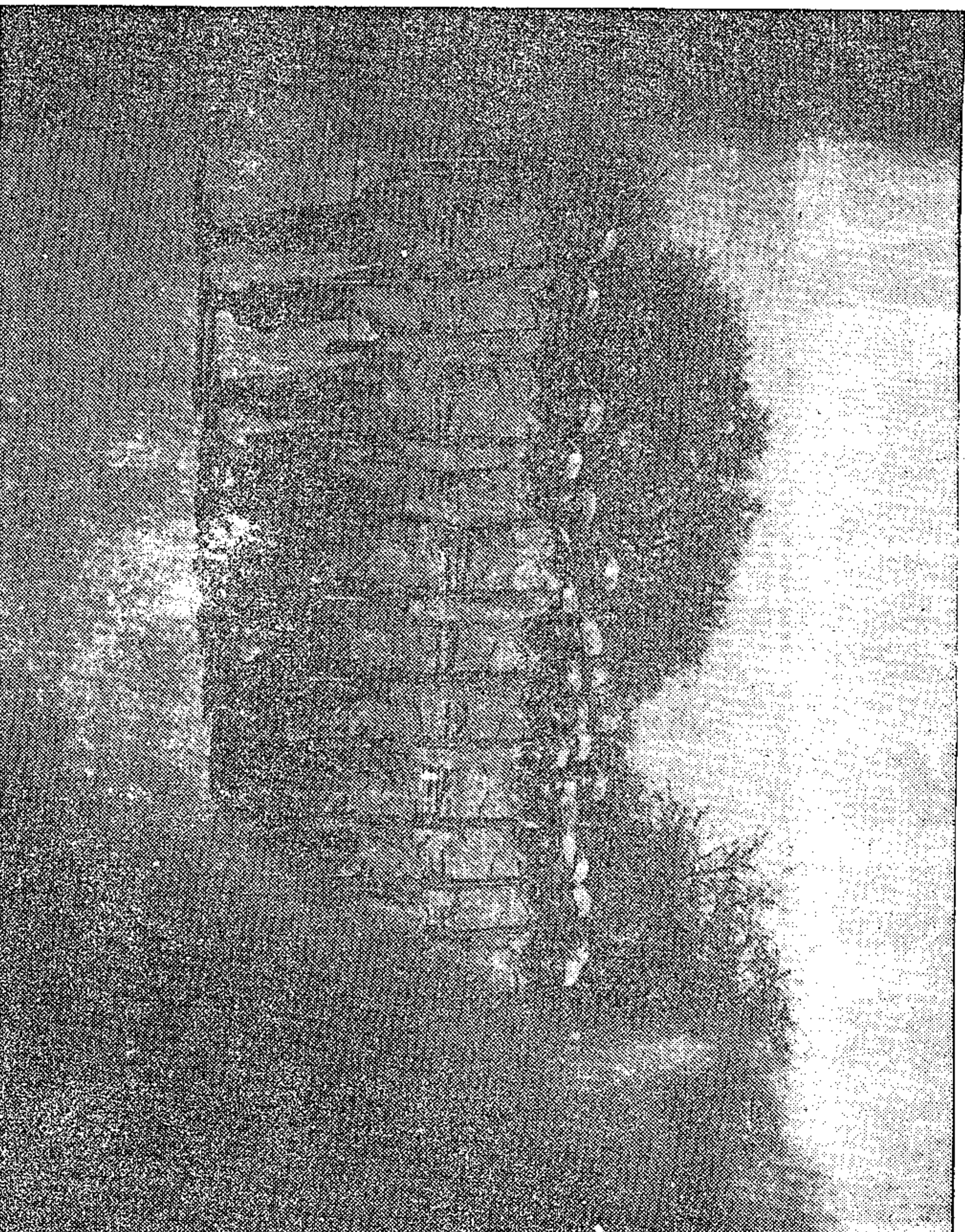
Lean, mean men who guard Bophuthatswana



Officers of the Bophuthatswana National Guard base near Mafeking, hurl smoke grenades during an exercise. The exercise was done with a professionalism seldom seen in a unit only two-and-a-half years old.



Under a blazing Kalahari sun, Lieutenant Patrick Mornakale, a training and operations officer of the Bophuthatswana National Guard, goes through his paces with an R2 rifle.



The Bophuthatswana National Guard on parade at their base near Mafeking . . . lean, mean and bad news for a potential aggressor.

Black unit is tough, disciplined and proud

Bophuthatswana stripped the velvet glove from its mailed fist last week to reveal and small and young — but already highly disciplined and efficient machine.

The Bophuthatswana National Guard (BNG), the nucleus of a future defence force for the newly-independent state, was staged in February 1977 and has developed from a handful of Tswana volunteers into a unit with its own black officers and non-commissioned officers under the guidance of a small white cadre seconded from the South African Defence Force.

The most striking characteristics of the unit are the discipline, the continuing construction work on the base, and the fitness of the whole unit.

The order commanding the unit, Lieutenant Colonel John Rieker, was seconded from the SANDF in April, described the functions of the BNG. "We have two functions: the first is to defend Bophuthatswana against any aggressor. We are not an offensive force — our role is defensive. The second is to aid other departments. We supply labour, technical assistance and specialist assistance, such as signallers. Our organization is geared to these functions.

"We have helped the Prisons Department build a dam, and there are a number of other projects in the pipeline which will require our aid." The unit is made up of volunteers.

The Tswana people are ready for military training and adapt to it well. It is our policy to train Tswanas for the job. Seconded personnel are not here to stay. They are here to train others to take over their posts." At this stage, the

combat section centres on counter-insurgency techniques. "The threat to us is the same as to most other countries in the world — insurgency. So we concentrate on giving our soldiers that kind of training."

After the counter-insurgency phase, leaders are selected and sent on a candidate officer course. Promotion is stringent, and higher than captain the soldier must have matrix. At the moment all section leaders and platoon and company commanders are blacks trained by the unit itself. The highest rank held by a black at the moment is that of major.

The unit has the same problems of any other infant black unit in South Africa.

Report by JOHN ROLL, pictures by ALF CHAPMAN

The Bophuthatswana Minister of Defence, Mr Henrie Rieker, a former SANDF brigadier who was military adviser to President Lucas Mangoshe's Government before his appointment, said recruiting was not a problem. "We get more applica-

tions than we can accept. Government is not considering a national call-up system because there is no need. Mr Rieker, however, is considering a ballot system.

When a volunteer arrives at the base, about 10 km from Mafeking and 6 km from the plush Mbatso Sun Hotel, a whole new world opens up. He is issued with the BNG's distinctive light-green uniform, boots and orange beret with the unit flash of a leopard's head on it.

He then has 14 weeks' basic training.

After that he is directed into one of 32 different 'study' directions, according to his own preference. Some prefer to stay in the combat section, others opt for technical training as motor mechanics, builders, electricians, chefs, storemen or clerks.

"Career planning forms an important part of our work here because we are building an army for the future, and must be totally independent," says Colonel Turner.

The training in the

Some members of the BNG have seen operational service. Last year they took part in a hunt for terrorists at Wiklelwa and caught one.

April 3, 11, 13-22

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 7 SEPTEMBER 1979

[No. 6649]

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 196, 1979

PROKLAMASIE VAN "KONVENSIELAND"

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana op die 15de dag van November 1977 'n ooreenkoms, gepubliseer in *Staatskoerant* 5823 van 6 Desember 1977, aangegaan het, waarin die noodsaaklikheid van die ononderbroke voortsetting van regte in aangeleenthede rakende patente, handelsmerke en modelle na die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana uitgespreek is;

En nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika onderneem het om vanaf 6 Desember 1977 Bophuthatswana vir doeleindes van die Wet op Patente, 1952 (Wet 37 van 1952), sedertdien herroep en vervang met die Wet op Patente, 1978 (Wet 57 van 1978), die Wet op Handelsmerke, 1963 (Wet 62 van 1963), en die Wet op Modelle, 1967 (Wet 57 van 1967), 'n "Konvensieland" te verklaar:

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op Patente, 1978 (Wet 57 van 1978) en artikel 2 van die Wet op Handelsmerke, 1963 (Wet 62 van 1963) en artikel 17 van die Wet op Modelle, 1967 (Wet 57 van 1967), hierby vir doeleindes van genoemde Wette die Republiek van Bophuthatswana 'n "Konvensieland" verklaar.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 196, 1979

PROCLAMATION OF "CONVENTION COUNTRY"

Whereas an agreement published in *Government Gazette* 5823 of 6 December 1977, was entered into on the 15th day of November 1977, between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana, in terms of which the necessity was expressed for the uninterrupted continuation of rights in matters pertaining to patents, trade marks and designs after the date of independence of Bophuthatswana;

And whereas the Republic of South Africa undertook, for purposes of the Patents Act, 1952 (Act 37 of 1952), since repealed and substituted by the Patents Act, 1978 (Act 57 of 1978), the Trade Marks Act, 1963 (Act 62 of 1963), and the Designs Act, 1967 (Act 57 of 1967), to declare Bophuthatswana as a "Convention Country" as from 6 December 1977;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 2 of the Patents Act, 1978 (Act 57 of 1978), section 2 of the Trade Marks Act, 1963 (Act 62 of 1963), and section 17 of the Designs Act, 1967 (Act 57 of 1967), I hereby declare the Republic of Bophuthatswana to be a "Convention Country" for the purposes of the said Acts.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SA wants Mafeking to go to Tswanas — claim

CT. 6/9/79

Own Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Co-operation and Development has recommended that the town of Mafeking be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

But incorporation of Mafeking, which was fiercely disputed between Boer and Britons in the South African War, will take place with the overwhelming consent of the town's business community.

According to a well-placed source in the Mafeking Chamber of Commerce, a vote on whether the town should be incorporated into Bophuthatswana showed that 90 percent of the town's businessmen favoured incorporation.

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, was given a warm reception by the chamber when he spoke at a banquet given in his honour on Friday. He has repeatedly stressed the benefits of incorporation.

Most Mafeking businessmen are heavily dependent on Tswana customers from the neighbouring towns of Montshiwa and Mmabatho, the capital of Bophuthatswana.

Both lie just beyond the Bophuthatswana-South Africa border and Chief Mangope has warned that the thrust of economic development will be

away from Mafeking if it remains outside the Tswana territory. To Mafeking businessmen that prognosis conjures up images of Mafeking becoming a ghost town.

The departmental recommendation points strongly to incorporation. A departmental recommendation that Port St Johns be included in Transkei presaged its actual inclusion, in spite of assurances to whites that it would remain part of South Africa.

When Bophuthatswana became independent, Chief Mangope spoke bitterly about its fragmented state, saying that it provided enemies of official policy with the means to ridicule the whole concept of independent states.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has since appointed the Van der Walt Commission to investigate possibilities of consolidating homelands more meaningfully. The commission is to examine the situation of Bophuthatswana (seven pieces) and Transkei (three pieces).

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Australian row over black beauties

By Geoff Kinney, for The
Star

CANBERRA — A visit to Australia by two black South African beauty contest entrants appears to have compromised Australia's rigid anti-apartheid policy.

But government spokesmen today denied that there was any change in Australia's opposition to apartheid.

The contestants represented the black South African homelands — Transkei and Bophuthatswana — at the Miss Universe contest in Perth in July.

Australia does not recognise the homelands because it regards them as a key part of the South African Government's policy of separate development for blacks and whites.

There is now concern within the government that the South African Government will claim the tacit support of Australia for the homelands policy because it approved of homelands' representatives taking part in the Miss Universe Contest.

Government officials indicated today that they thought it likely that South Africa would use pictures of the two contestants taking part in the contest as evidence of Australian support.

But they said there was little Australia could do to prevent that.

"We simply make it very clear that the participation of the two black South African contestants in no way represents a weakening of our attitude to the apartheid policy," a Government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Australia had not recognised the girls' homelands passports.

The South African authorities had refused to issue them South African passports, so Australian immigration officials in Pretoria had issued them with special letters of authority to allow them to come to Australia.

"They did not come in on Transkei or Bophuthatswana passports," the spokesman said, because we do not recognise the Bantustans which have been created by the South African Government to deprive black citizens of their South African citizenship.

"We gave them letters of authority because the South African Government's policy would have meant that they could not travel at all.

"We don't consider that this in any way amounts to de facto recognition."

in 1977 vervang deur h Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE DORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur Garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Chief Lion on passport rap

109 Post
13/9/79

QU
DE
A.

By Malose Matsemela
CHIEF Solomon David
Lion of the Bataung
tribe, at Maboloka,
near Ga-Rankuwa,
who is charged under
the Immigration laws
of BophuthaTswana
was yesterday refused
bail at the Odi Magis-
trate's Court.

He appeared briefly be-
fore Mr P Hystek and
was not asked to plead.
Allegations against him
are that he entered the
BophuthaTswana home-
land without a valid pass-
port or travel document
and an alternative charge

of attempted arson.

Bail was refused after
Mr P W van Niekerk,
Chief Magistrate at Odi,
told the court that "if
Chief Lion is released on
bail, he might flee the
homeland".

Mr van Niekerk said
Chief Lion might flee to
Lesotho and "Lesotho
does not recognise Bophu-
thaTswana and has no ex-
tradition agreement with
the homeland".

"There is, at the mo-
ment, a possibility of an
unrest at Maboloka about
the uncertainty of chief-
tainship and I fear that
if Chief Lion is released

on bail, and returned to
Maboloka, there might be
problems," Mr van Nie-
kerk said.

He further said that "in
1963, the South African
Government issued a war-
rant for the arrest of
Chief Lion and it has not
been possible to arrest
him".

Chief Lion was detain-
ed on August 22, this
year while inquiring about
his BophuthaTswana citi-
zenship certificate at the
magistrate's court in Odi.

The case was postpon-
ed to Monday. Chief Lion
is represented by Mr
George Maluleke.

0
r

1. _____ tax account in respect
of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the
income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7,
assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing
timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence
of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the
company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable,
in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a
deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable
income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the
income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set
profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year
under
 - a) liability method
 - b) deferral methodAssume the tax rate remains 42%

R10m shopping centres planned

Own Correspondent

Bophuthatswana will spend more than R10m to build modern shopping and business centres near Pretoria and in Mmabatho.

Shopping complexes with facilities comparable to those in nearby South Africa will be built in Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa outside Pretoria.

These two projects will be completed in phases, with the first phase expected to cost more than R3m.

COMPLEX

A third business and shopping centre is already being built in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana's capital near Mafeking. This complex will include about 20 shops, a cinema and about 2 000 sq metres of office space.

The cost of this project, paid for by the Bophuthatswana Government and funds generated by the Bophuthatswana National

Development Corporation is expected to be R3,6m.

In spite of the millions of rand involved in the projects no tenders were called for by the Bophuthatswana Government. Instead, it entered into a negotiated agreement with Stocks and Stocks Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd for the basic construction.

A BNDC official explained this was done "because this company had already completed large projects in Mmabatho where it had submitted the lowest tender.

"It is doubtful whether another tenderer could have quoted better rates than those negotiated for the business centres," he said.

The official said South Africa's Department of Public Works was consulted in all the negotiations with the construction company.

"The company also agreed to train Bophuthatswana citizens in all the artisan trades," the official said.

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POST, Tuesday, September 18, 1979

Chief detained after paying bail

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE case against Chief Solomon David Lion (69) of Maboloka in BophuthaTswana took a dramatic turn yesterday when he was re-arrested shortly after paying R1 000 bail.

Chief Lion appeared before Mr R Lebenya at the Odi Magistrate's Court, GaRankuwa, under the main charge of the BophuthaTswana Immigration Laws and an alternative charge of attempted arson.

Allegations against Chief Lion are that he entered BophuthaTswana without a valid passport or travel document.

Mr Lebenya granted him a R1 000 bail and warned him not to return to Maboloka, where according to evidence led, "there is a possibility of unrest because of the uncertainty of chieftainship."

Evidence led by Mr P W van Niekerk, chief magistrate at Odi,

was that he received instructions from Chief Lucas Mangope that Chief Lion is a prohibited immigrant in the homeland and should be arrested on sight.

"Chief Lion failed to produce any identification documents while requested to do so and his presence in the homeland contravenes the BophuthaTswana Immigration Law," Mr van Niekerk told the court.

The Chief magistrate further

said: "I am in possession of certain secret files concerning Maboloka and its tribe."

The case was postponed to October 15, but shortly after bail was paid, Mr van Niekerk, in his capacity as a Passport Control Officer, issued a warrant of arrest and Chief Lion was subsequently arrested.

Chief Lion was represented by Mr G Maluleke of Maluleke, Moseneke and Seritti.

Star 21/9/796

Tswanas 'on brink of industrial boom'

Own Correspondent

Bophuthatswana is on the brink of major industrial developments which could lead to a new era of political and economic stability in southern Africa.

So says Bophuthatswana's new economic and relations attache, Senator Gerrie Wessels, who is based in the country's embassy in Pretoria.

Senator Wessels says there is great prospecting activity in Bophuthatswana now and a number of new mines will be established soon. There are also several major business and industrial complexes in the pipeline.

He says the time is ripe for white industrialists to invest in the new country.

Senator Wessels, who was South Africa's ambas-

sador to Bophuthatswana until he retired recently, says President Lucas Mangope plans to build a model state where black and white people can live and work together in peace and harmony.

"He is planning for a new Southern Africa, not just for the Tswana, but for all peoples," says Senator Wessels.

"Improving relations between whites and blacks will play a big part in this and Bophuthatswana is the first state to appoint somebody to do this in South Africa."

There is also a great need for investment by whites in the country to make it a sound economic unit.

"Much depends on the final consolidation plans accepted by the South African Government."

'Tswana

poses tough problem

10/10
21/9/79
109

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

BOTH the South African Van der Walt Commission and a commission appointed by President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana have recommended that BophuthaTswana be consolidated into a single block of territory, it was learnt yesterday.

Consolidation of the independent homelands of BophuthaTswana, Transkei and Venda, is the first priority of the Van der Walt Commission, which has reportedly already submitted preliminary proposals to the Cabinet.

The fragmented nature of BophuthaTswana — it consists of seven scattered pieces — makes it perhaps the toughest problem facing the Van der Walt Commission.

Its consolidation would augur well for the rest of the homelands, whether independent or not.

But consolidation of BophuthaTswana is almost certain to involve surrender of the tiny Tswana enclave of Thaba 'Nchu by BophuthaTswana and consequent massive resettlement of thousands of Tswana living there.

Situated in the Free State, Thaba 'Nchu had a population of more than 24 000 Tswana at the time of 1970 census. It is perhaps 40 000 today.

Dramatic plan to create a one-piece Tswana state

THOUGHTS ON THE SWAAP

BY FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SOUTH AFRICA will have to sacrifice 900 000 ha of land to BophuthaTswana — If the Cabinet accepts the R400-million plan of the Consolidation commission presented to the Government on Friday.

A total of 1,5-million ha — or an area nearly the size of the Kruger National Park — is involved in the marmoth land swap which will consolidate the fragmented black state into one geographic unit.

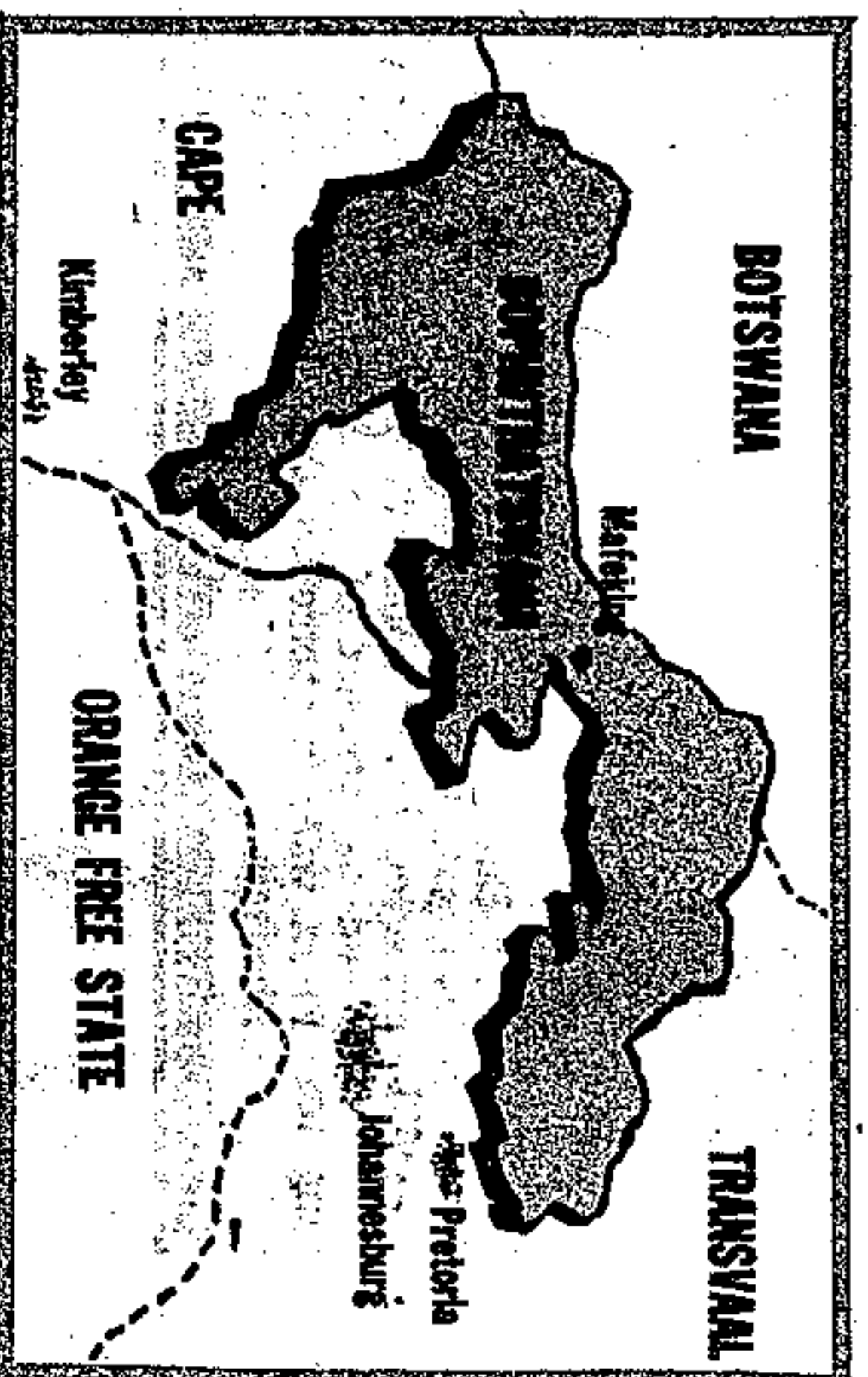
The plan, which is being treated as secret until it is presented to the Cabinet at its next meeting, represents a radical departure from the land allocations enshrined in the 1936 Land Act.

And it could cost the South African Treasury nearly R400-million in land purchases and the resettlement of people.

The chairman of the commission, Mr. Hennie van der Walt, who presented the 50-page report to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, on Friday, refused to disclose the details of the plan.

Informed sources close to the commission, however, have revealed that the plan calls for the sacrifice of 600 000 ha by BophuthaTswana — mainly in Thaba Nchu in the Free State and the Taung area in the Northern Cape.

It will then receive 900 000 ha of South African land which will link the present seven separate areas of the homeland into one.



The future of BophuthaTswana?

Huge land swap
109

From Page 1

Party congress in Pretoria this week, Mr Van der Walt told delegates that even if the proposals are accepted by the Cabinet they were by no means final, but would still have to be negotiated with the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, who has established his own consolidation commission.

Interested bodies in South Africa would also be given the opportunity to make representations on the proposals, he said. President Mangope has already had extensive discussions with the commission, however, and it is believed that his initial objections to the sacrifice of Thaba Nchu — an historic Tswana settlement in the Free State — may have been overcome.

Taung — an area which under the plan will go "white" and be returned to the North Western Cape — could, however, present a more serious obstacle. If President Mangope accepts the plan, some 100 000 Tswana citizens would have to be resettled in the consolidated homeland — although some in Thaba Nchu may elect to remain to await the almost certain inclusion of Thaba Nchu in the South Sotho homeland on

QuaDra

Soitrees close to the commission stress that the resettled blacks will not be "dumped" on open ground, but will be provided with housing on irrigated land in previously white areas.

In a hard-hitting speech to the Transvaal National Party congress this week, Mr Van der Walt said that it was a "scandal" and a blemish on the name of the NP that land allocated in 1936 had not yet been consolidated.

Now the commission would have to exceed the 1936 quota, he said. "We must forget the idea that we can consolidate cheaply in South Africa. This is our last chance and it doesn't help to beat around the bush. We cannot consolidate unless we redraw borders!"

If the NP was serious about the constellations of states, about the economic viability of the black states and separate freedoms then it could no longer think on a small scale, he said.

Complaints

It is hoped that this will obviate a mammoth drain on the South African Treasury and overcome farmers' complaints that land earmarked for consolidation suffers a rapid depreciation in value.

The incentives represent another major departure from former Government policy which encouraged white farmers to quit the homelands. The switch is based on the recognised need for whites to remain in the black states to create employment opportunities for black workers.

Whites who do elect to remain will not have to sacrifice their South African citizenship, an informed source said this week.

Only one South African town — Mafeking — will be incorporated into BophuthaTswana, which — if the plan is adopted — will share a contiguous border with its fellow-Tswana state, Botswana, from the Western Transvaal through to the North Western Cape.

If the plan is accepted by the Cabinet it will be released for public comment in mid-October. At the Transvaal National Party congress this week.

Additions

The new additions to the homeland could cost the South African Government about R240-million, while the movement of Tswana citizens from Thaba Nchu and Taung could cost another R70-million.

An estimated further R60-million must be spent to finalise the remaining 1975 allocations which were made under the 1936 Land Act.

It is, however, hoped that under the new plan white farmers whose land has been allocated to BophuthaTswana will not ask to be paid out for their farms but will accept Government incentives to remain.

These include the promise of a guaranteed price based on the present market value of the farm plus accumulated interest for every year they decide to remain.

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Tswana ^{STAR}
land deal ^{25/19/79}
'not final'

By Rob Meintjes

Bophuthatswana would oppose any consolidation of its land which involved uprooting thousands of Tswanas from their traditional homes, an informed source in the black state said today.

And although consolidation into one block would be welcomed by the Bophuthatswana Government, its demands for more "white" towns would not end with the inclusion of Mafeking, the source said.

He was reacting to a report that South Africa's consolidation commission had proposed the granting of 900 000 ha to Bophuthatswana, which would have to sacrifice land in Thaba Nchu in the Free State and Taung in the Northern Cape.

RESETTLE

Such a proposal would involve the resettlement of thousands of people now living in Thaba Nchu and Taung.

Even 900 000 ha would not compensate for the proposed removals, the source said.

He said Bophuthatswana would welcome the presence of white farmers in the territory.

School closes after boycott

By CHRIS MORE

25/9/29
109
A BophuthaTswana school has been closed indefinitely following a boycott of classes by the students.

The school is Boitseanape Technical School in Montshiwa. According to sources close to the school, the boycott came as a result of the expulsion of one student. The student was allegedly a member of a committee representing students on complaints about the qua-

lity of food at the school.

At a meeting with the principal of the school, the student was described as stubborn and was subsequently dismissed.

The dismissal took place last Thursday. At 4.30 on the same day the chief prefect of the school allegedly held a meeting with the students at which the principal was called to explain why the student was expelled. The principal did not heed the call.

On Friday morning the students boycotted classes. An attempt to send them back to class failed. The principal then called the Deputy Secretary for Education, a Mr

Mokoena. He too failed to get the students back to class. At this stage the help of the police was summoned. The police came and later the students were told to go home. At least four students are believed to have been arrested by the police.

PARENTS

Mr Mokoena said he could not comment on the closure of the school as the matter was being looked into by the school authorities together with the parents of the students. He said, however, that he hoped the school would be reopened in two weeks.

POST could not reach the principal of the school for comment. An attempt to reach the Bophutha-Tswana police was also futile. The line went dead each time POST got through to the police.

A long hot wait in Groot Marico

ON THE day Alfred William Dickenson's brother came of age, his father gave him a team of oxen.

He traded the oxen for a car with white wall tyres and went to Johannesburg to become a taxi driver.

"He ended up as a stationmaster somewhere in Natal," said Alfred Dickenson, a touch of envy lining his words.

With his birthright, Alfred Dickenson bought a wagon and went prospecting down Lichtenburg way. He found some "good stones" and bought a farm in the Marico.

And today, 32 years later, he's waiting for the Government evaluator to come for koeksusters and coffee. He hopes the evaluator will tell him in the course of the conversation, how much the Government will offer him for his farm so that it can become part of the state of BophuthaTswana.

He, like many other aged farmers living in the legendary Marico district of the Transvaal, has been waiting for years to find out if he must move or not. Ever since they heard the word from the Bantu Commissioner at Groot Marico.

It's rough country out there, where the sun bleaches even the kameeldoring trees and the baboons sit in troops around farm dams, discussing the times and drinking the farmer's water.

Alfred Dickenson will dislike the move almost as much as he dislikes an Englishman. His sparse frame shakes with a cough that seems to rip up his insides every time it comes, and when he talks about the English — "all they ever want is to change things" — the cough grows hoarse.

For though his name is as English as they come, he is a Boer from his wry, humorous eyes to the tips of his velskousens.

"I know what they want — and that is for us to become citizens of BophuthaTswana. I refuse flatly.

"I know I'll have to sell in the end. I'm sure I'll get a good price for the farm — if the evaluator is fair."

And you can be sure that when the evaluator comes, Tant Elsie Dickenson will do her husband Alfred proud from the kitchen.

The farm, a few kilometres from the BophuthaTswana borderline, is not looking its best this year.

"It's the drought, meener. But you should see the water on this farm. It comes from a fountain which never dries up."

This is the Marico, and if you glance to the west towards the Botswana border, you will see South African husbandry at its most uncompromising. The old farmers who keep herds of Afrikaner cattle, a few tobacco crops and, unofficially perhaps, the odd peach brandy operation in the Marico are as tough as the withaak bush that rings their lands.

There, the day of the nagmaal at Zeerust, the tikieltraal and vastrap folk dances and the long coffee sessions in a neighbour's vorkamer might be over. But they are sorely lamented.

"In the old days, when a man fell sick, all his neighbours used to gather at his house and take turns in watching over him," said Alfred Dickenson. "Today, no one would care if you died."

Tannie Charlotte Potgieter lives down the dust road, five minutes drive away. Since her husband died 12 years ago, she's been farming on her own.

Tannie Potgieter has been on her farm for 33 years and cannot imagine the Potgieter family not ever farming in the Marico again.

She's Tannie Potgieter to all who know her, except for one five-year-old Indian girl who follows her around the homestead all day. To young Jamina Ismail, the hardened farmer is simply "Ouma".

Jamina's parents run the little trading store Tannie Potgieter has on the farm.

"BophuthaTswana? Yes, the Commissioner at Groot Marico told me the same thing. I'll go, but it will be at the last minute."

The farm is neglected. Expensive machinery lies rusting in the backyard, machinery that used to bring in a good profit when Mr Potgieter was alive. Bales of barbed wire wait

The people of the Groot Marico have been waiting for decades for the Government to tell them their fate: incorporation with BophuthaTswana or remaining part and parcel of South Africa. **CHRIS MARAIS** visited that legendary Bosman country to find out what's going on.

Along the Marico River, Mrs Christina van den Heever is worried about the growing black state over the hangbridge that spans the two vastly different cultures.

"They tell us there are 7 000 black families living across there," she gestures. "They come across at night and cut up our fences. They steal our equipment. Our farm, Pagsdraai, is good ground, but I will not stay on if we become part of BophuthaTswana."

The touch of humour that was present in the others is gone from her voice. She is talking about a thing she has often thought about, and feared.

The community centre for people like Alfred Dickenson, Tannie Potgieter and Mrs Van den Heever is the town of Groot Marico.

It's off the main road from Swart-ruggens to Zeerust, and travelling late at night watching for jakkalse in your headlamps, you might easily miss the signpost to Groot Marico.

A dozing little cluster of brown-streaked whitewash buildings veined with potholed tar roads, that's Groot Marico. Donkey carts parked in a clearing near one of the town entrances, sniffling black infants in rags running down the narrow lanes, an old man lapping up the sun on a shop porch, farmers in CB-ed bak-kies meeting at the local co-op — and a lovely Malay girl outside the Marico Music Salon, which despite its name does a roaring trade in bicycle spare parts.

The local hotel is dressing itself up for a one-star rating from the Hotel Board when the inspector comes again. The most modern building in town is the Groot Marico police station and everywhere you look, you see old black people.

Gone are the Herman Charles Bosman times when the post office was someone's vorkamer, when the story tellers gathered around and told the most outrageous lies you ever heard, and when Groot Marico held a certain special magic of its own.

The times are gone, but the ghosts remain...

For a man's hands to span about the farm.

"With all this uncertainty, I have not made any improvements to the farm. What happens if they don't pay us out for the improvements?"

Tannie Potgieter's life has not been trouble-free since her husband died. She is still smarting from the time some cattle thieves stole her Afrikaners from right under her nose while she was taking a bath in the house.

"I heard the dogs barking one night. I climbed out of the bath and went outside. You know what I saw, right next to the house? A strange cow, her calf and some size 12 footprints."

Tannie Potgieter, using her noggin, knew that the tracks could give the police a clue as to the identity of the thieves. So she covered the size 12 tracks with a bathtub and went in to call the local SAP.

"And when they eventually found my cattle, even the policeman was impressed with my beautiful Afrikaners. He said he had never seen such a beautiful herd, and I'm sure he must have tracked down many cattle in his life."



Alfred Dickenson and his wife Tant Elsie... their Marico faces incorporation into the black state of BophuthaTswana



Mrs Christina van den Heever in her garden across the Marico River from BophuthaTswana... bleak about the future.

Pictures: HOFRE HORNMEISTER.

Mafeking — after the Relief, the death?

THE town of Mafeking faces an identity crisis. This pleasant semi-Kalahari dorp, whose name appears on most world maps of Africa along with Cairo, Nairobi and Cape Town, has faced crises before but this one could well be its last.

If all predictions prove correct, Mafeking will shortly be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, in which event it will probably be merged with the existing black township of Mantsiwa and the capital Mmabatho to become one city of considerable size.

Its name will in all likelihood then be dropped in favour of Mmabatho and its moment of imperial glory will fade into historical reference books.

Certainly Mafeking had its moment; in fact, it has never quite lost its Siege image and, since never been permitted to forget the great deeds of courage and derring-do which of it spurious) which is associated with its name.

It has even been verbalised the Oxford dictionary as "Maffick, v.i. — to exult riotously", derived from the days back in May 1900 when Londoners rioted exultantly following news of the relief.

Mafeking has other claims to fame and boasts a number of unique distinctions which should have earned it three or four entries in the Guinness Book of Records. In 1885, when it was established by Sir Charles Warren, it was the scene of the first-ever manned balloon ascent in Southern Africa.

The Siege itself — 217 days — is reputed to be the longest investment in the history of modern warfare (with the possible exception of Lenin's grãd in Second World War) and it was here that Scouting was, if not actually born, certainly conceived by its founder Baden-Powell.

For many years, until 1965, Mafeking was the seat of the then Bechuanaland Protectorate government, making it the only example of a country having its headquarters outside its own borders.

The story goes that the town should have been part of the Protectorate, but a land surveyor of the Cape Colony back in 1909 or thereabouts mistook the Ramathlabama Spruit for the Molopo River and Mafeking, instead of becoming the capital of Bechuanaland, became the northernmost outpost of the Cape Province.

JOE PODBREY, editor of the Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian, talks about the spectre of incorporation and its possible effect on one of the glories of imperial history:

Another distinction, dear to me personally, is that the town's weekly newspaper, the Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian, is, as far as is known, the only newspaper in the world which is published and printed in one country and acts as the only national newspaper of another country.

Mafeking owes its existence to a number of factors of a military and economic nature, not the least of which is its position as a major railway junction linking the Reef and the Western Cape with Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Indeed it was for this very reason that the Boer forces tried so hard, and with such lack of distinction, to capture it during the South African War.

Being both a large railway centre and the seat of the Bechuanaland government meant a great deal to the economic and social life of the community. When the railway workshops were removed, followed by the departure of the government, it was thought by some that the

end of the town was nigh. But no.

Hard on the heels of the departed colonial administration came the newly-established Bophuthatswana Government Service, which brought a new relief to the beleaguered dorp in the shape of replenished spending power. At the same time a number of small industries were started up and existing ones enlarged, so that the town maintained a respectable rate of growth while its infrastructure developed in proportion.

With Bophuthatswana's independence came an influx of still more people, including all those visitors to the Mmabatho Sun Hotel which is only four kilometres from the town, and which brings indirect benefits in the form of overflow guests and sightseers.

Mafeking has something to offer the interested visitor, such as a really first-class museum and a number of historical monuments including the famous Cannon Kopje,

outside defence perimeter of the besieged British.

On the other hand, Mafeking has had its share of snubs and brickbats, economic and political, from the Central Government. Many times in the past 20 years, the town has been passed over when it has come to State and semi-State projects and enterprises, be they cheese factories, administrative departments or army camps.

When it came to implementing the policy of decentralisation of industry, Mafeking just got to first base and stayed there; it was never declared an official border area but simply a growthpoint which, even in the stunted language of bureaucracy, means almost nothing.

The citizens here have long been under the probably mistaken impression that the Government people have never quite forgiven Mafeking for its role in the Vryheid-soorlog and have, for this reason, treated the town as an undesirable stepchild. The authorities can hardly wait, so

the legend goes, to hand the entire municipal area over to the blacks.

Today Mafeking depends almost completely on black spending power for its business revenue. If the town is not incorporated, President Lucas Mangope and his Government will doubtless develop the private sector of Mmabatho to the extent where it will draw most of its customers away from neighbouring Mafeking. If that happens, it will require more than a minor miracle to save the historic town from isolation, bankruptcy and inevitable spookdorp status.

Mafeking's businessmen are very much aware of this and are plugging for incorporation almost to a man. Moreover, the noises from across the border have been reassuring: President Mangope has promised the minimum of disruption of the town's social, sporting and educational amenities after the takeover.

He stated recently at a Mafeking Chamber of Commerce banquet that incorporation would give the local blacks, browns and whites the chance to show the world what can be done in the field of interracial co-operation. Perhaps another "first" for Mafeking is the picture — unique in

South Africa, surely — of an entire community of white and another of blacks stretching out their hands to each other.

In the meantime, the uncertainty over the future of the town's status is proving a real hardship in a number of ways. Most building societies have suspended building and buying loans pending the final announcement and many people are reluctant to invest or disinvest, depending on their reading of the situation. The recruitment of white or coloured labour from outside, too, is proving difficult in the circumstances.

Nevertheless the overall attitude of Mafeking's residents, even the non-commercial ones, is one of optimism. For every reason in the world, they feel, from the simple yardstick of separate development to hardheaded economic facts, Mafeking must be handed over to Bophuthatswana. It only remains for the South African Cabinet to give the official nod.

Mafeking will be 95 years old next year. If it ceases to exist under its own name, it will at least have made a whopping great contribution to the chequered history of South Africa.

Boycotted school soon to start lectures again

THE BophuthaTswana school which was closed two weeks ago will reopen on Monday, October 15.

The school is Boitsoanape Technical School in Montshiwa. This was said by the principal of the school, Mr D. W. Niewoud in an interview with POST yesterday.

The school was closed following a boycott of classes by students.

The boycott came as a result of the expulsion of one student after a student committee of which he was a member had a meeting with the principal to protest about the quality of food at the school. He was allegedly described as stubborn by the principal and was later dismissed. The students demanded an explanation from the principal and when they did not get it boycotted classes.

The police were called in after the teachers with the assistance of the BophuthaTswana Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr L. Mokoena, had failed to get the students under control. Five students were reported to have been arrested at the school.

Mr Niewoud, however, denied any knowledge of the detention of students. He said the police took charge of the whole situation and that it was entirely in their hands.

There are 174 students who are resident at the school and 12 day scholars.

The boycott did not directly affect the day scholars, but they could not attend school because would disrupt the programme of the teachers when the other students return. Lessons could also not be conducted with only two students in some classes.

The teachers have however been reporting at

school to prepare a programme that will enable them to make up for the time lost during the boycott.

The school has been liaising with the parents of the students with the hope of resolving the matter quickly. Letters were recently sent by the

principal to the parents of these students.

The students are due to sit for their examinations in mid-November. Their syllabus is prepared by the National Department of Education and they write the examination set by the department.

BophuthaTswana sets a game reserve

THE BophuthaTswana Government has removed police stations and other buildings including villagers' homes to clear 60 000 hectares of land for a game reserve.

The land, valued at R9-million is the slope of the Pilansberg Game Reserve near Rustenburg in the Western Transvaal, which was donated by Chief Pilane and his people to the BophuthaTswana Government.

The John Tanner Construction company has donated 5 000 railway rails and an elephant fence worth R750 000 for the quarantine of elephant and other major game species.

In addition to elephants, there will be lions, rhinos, leopards, cheetahs, buffalo, kudu, waterbuck, zebra, wildebeest and hartebeest which are donated by the Addo National Park and the South African Nature Foundation.

GUESTS

Among guests at the elephant release were Chief Mangope and his wife with members of the BophuthaTswana parliament and the president of the South African Nature Foundation, Dr Anton Rupert, Mr A M Brynard, chief director of the National Parks Board and the Southern Sun Hotels' Mr Sol Kerzner.

In his address to guests, President Lucas Mangope said: "I firmly believe that the Pilansberg Game Reserve is a proud heritage, not only to the citizens of BophuthaTswana and South Africa, but to Africa and the outside world as a whole."

The president added: "Wild animals will, for a change, live freely without man's interference as they used to enjoy the amenities of life before man came to this land."



President L M Mangope arrives with members of his parliament to meet guests. In the background is the Pilansberg Game Reserve.

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Plea goes into P W Over Lion

ATTORNEYS acting for Chief Solomon David Lion (69) of Maboloka, BophuthaTswana, have appealed to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in the chief's case.

Chief Lion was charged under the BophuthaTswana immigration laws, shortly after R1 000 bail was paid the chief was detained.

He is alleged to have entered the homeland without a passport or valid travel document.

A spokesman for the attorneys Maluleke, Seriti and Mosenke said letters with a memorandum had been sent by hand to Mr Botha, to the Minister of

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

The letters were yesterday confirmed to have been received by the Prime Minister's office, Dr Koornhof's office and Chief Mangope's secretary. In the memorandum, the

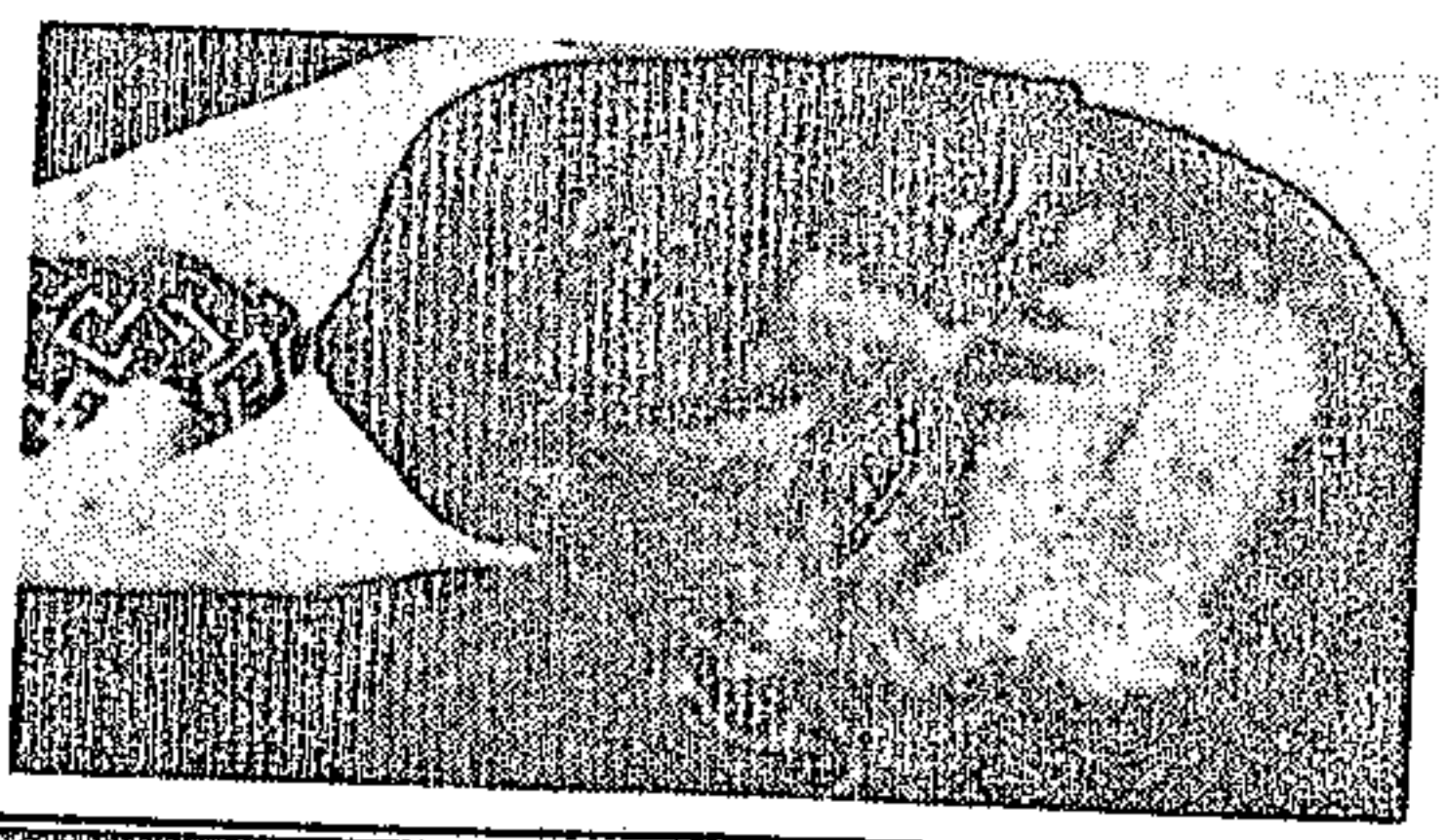
counsel states that Chief Lion, according to the homeland's Citizenship Act, qualified to be a citizen of BophuthaTswana as he was not a citizen of any other territorial authority area and speaks Tswana, the language used by the population in BophuthaTswana.

It further stated that, according to the BophuthaTswana constitutional

law of 1977, Chief Lion was a Batswana and also qualified for the homeland's citizenship by virtue of having lived in the area more than five years before independence.

"The State Prosecutor (BophuthaTswana) contends that Chief Lion is an alien and that as such, he is not entitled to be in BophuthaTswana without the necessary documentation.

"Should Chief Lion and other members of his



President Mangope.

tribe cease to be citizens of BophuthaTswana, it will not only effectually withdraw vested rights which they have, but would also in effect, render them stateless.

"And, if they are not regarded as citizens, it will lead to a grave injustice to people who have resided in the area, now forming part of the Republic of BophuthaTswana, for about 38 years," the memorandum added.

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for students and with other new

NM 6/11/79 (109)

Tswana radio 'answer to twisted news' says Mangope

GARANKUWA — With the installation of a radio transmitter here, his Government's policies and intentions in the area would no longer be "maliciously twisted or eclipsed by misrepresentations from certain South African media," the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said here at the weekend.

they would be able to reach the "heart of Soweto" and other big centres.

Referring to television, the President said his Government regarded it as an undisputed fact that such a service should be introduced "without undue delay". A recommendation to that effect had already been accepted by the Executive Council.

Tender

The Radio Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Advisory Board had recommended that the project be put to tender and not implemented by the Government itself.

This had been accepted by his Government, but there had been delays because of problems of suitable siting and frequencies.

However, Bophuthatswana was "definitely going ahead" with the establishment of its own television service and an announcement would be made early in the New Year. — (Sapa.)

Chief Mangope, who was opening Radio Bophuthatswana's new transmitter service said he was saying this with confidence because he knew that his Government's policies were honourable, just and conciliatory.

"We have nothing to lose but everything to gain from this new link with which, at last, we can give the inhabitants of these parts the answers they are fully entitled to demand."

Chief Mangope said Radio Bophuthatswana was expecting improved advertising because of the greater coverage and advertisers were looking forward to the day when

n Lectures

ample (73%) felt that they had
tion about the subjects from the
ctures, though only 31% were
completely satisfied with the

The majority specified in their
uld have liked course content out-
n each specific subject to be
tures. They would also have liked
ctures about tutorial organisation,
t requirements and research methods.

ample (52%) felt that there had been
ask questions at the Course
though 30% felt they would have
% would have preferred to see staff
ead of the lectures. 89% wished to
the lectures, and were satisfied

s.

ird of the sample did not answer the
ction of the questionnaire. This may
not attend the Sunday workshops, for
e sample indicated in their comments
a preferred these not to have been held
lose that did answer questions in this
e Workshop had been long enough and had
extent to integrate into the University
sing their degree courses.

Methods

sample (69%) felt that their school
are adequate at University, though less
were completely adequate and 18% nearly
ity (51%) would have liked an additional
es, "Revision and Examinations" and on
ch"; in their comments a great many
that a more practical presentation of
e desirable.

oing study methods course in the first
he sample stated they would find it
would find it very valuable indeed.

on Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

140 Tswana bus staff fired after strike fracas

(109)
Post 8/11/79

By Malose Matsemela
ABOUT 140 workers, including 31 awaiting trial, were paid off this week by Batswana Transport in BophuthaTswana.

Their dismissal follows a strike at the company two weeks ago when a number of workers were arrested after the strike.

Mechanics downed tools after a colleague was dismissed for allegedly driving a bus without permission and slightly injuring a co-worker.

The management initially sacked 264 mecha-

nics, but later 121 were re-engaged.

The remaining 143, including the 31 facing trial, were served with termination letters. These were endorsed this Tuesday when they were paid off.

In letters to the men, the manager, Mr B de Beer, confirmed the termination of services on grounds that they wilfully breached their employment contract by refusing to carry out their duties.

Clothing and equipment issued out with staff cards were to be handed in, failing which an amount equivalent to the

cost would be deducted from their money.

Trouble at the company started after Mr Patrick Makhubela brought a bus closer to workers to facilitate working on it.

A co-worker, Mr David Kgadi, was slightly injured and Mr Makhubela was called to the management office and told to leave the company premises.

But his colleagues objected to the dismissal and threatened to stage a walk-out.

The management refused to reinstate Mr Makhubela and instead in-

sisted that he leave the premises.

The mechanics staged a walk-out when police were summoned. All workers left the company's premises and gathered outside the yard.

A spokesman for the workers said that during the strike, police charged them with batons and some of them were arrested.

Attempts to talk to the management drew a blank as POST was sent from pillar to post.

The 31 are due to appear in the Odi Magistrate's Court on November 19.

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IX

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XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

XV

Independence as a 'way to fight back'

It seemed a simple matter to sit back, skulk and have nothing to do with "homeland" politics. It seemed then to many, more than 80% of Batswana qualified to vote but did not do so, as if homeland politics would have nothing to do with those who did not "tar" themselves with the "dirt" of ethnic politics. The outcome has been different and a painful disillusionment to many — for a simple reason. Decisions were made then as now elsewhere and in spite of us.

It is still the fashion to see homelands, their communities, their organs of administration and especially the presence of official opposition in their statutory institutions as abetting the processes of segregation, apartheid or separate development and giving these a stamp of approval, respectability and legitimacy. There can yet be another viewpoint.

Not since 1895 have the Tswana in particular been consulted in any material sense in matters of vital interest including occupancy and ownership of land, currently a burning issue between Bophutha-Tswana and the South African administrations. White minority governments have over the decades from 1850 been telling Batswana as indeed every black community where they shall live, how they shall live, where and when they shall go.

The process continues today even as Prime Minister P W Botha calls upon his tribe to "adapt or die", with mass removals of Africans from traditional homes and lands in the name of apartheid consolidation

In May 1977, nominations were called for elections to the BophuthaTswana Legislative Assembly. The forces of opposition in the land had the choice of either boycotting the elections or, as they ultimately decided, fight the elections. The step was not taken lightly, writes V T Sifora, member of the BophuthaTswana Opposition Seoposengwe Party. In this article he argues that independence should be seen as protest rather than acceptance of the status quo in South Africa.

fight back rather than sit back as disgruntled, embittered spectator of cherished values and viable future sabotaged by so few at untold sacrifice for so many.

President L M Mangope concludes:

"In the ultimate, we (Tswana) still are and will still remain South Africans. We can only cease to be South Africans once the greater Southern African community has found tangible expression in some newly found political structure, inevitably derived from the federal concept...."

A crazy pipedream? Could be, depending on the integrity of participants at any negotiations; depending on the build-up of internal and external pressures and depending on the tempo of meaningful change within South Africa itself to beat the time-log.

A conference of experts in their fields is scheduled for November on Mr Botha's constellation of states for Southern Africa. It must be hoped that black representation will be there this time. President Mangope has naturally, already welcomed the prospect of the big indaba of Africans for Africans.

Naturally, because the prospect is in line with his vision for a "greater Southern African community" much as Dr Nthato Motlana might conceivably welcome a "Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Board" for Soweto, "which will make Soweto a part of South Africa and a part of Johannesburg like nothing else can..." he says. Could both visions be wrong?

President Mangope has full support of the opposition on his greater Southern Africa stand. The opposition dare not and must not sit back in dignified if sullen defiance relieved only by the occasional toss of the molotov!

This way lies the road to confrontation and for Southern Africa, with its racialistic, tribal overtones, the end would be predictable — a holocaust.

The days of confrontation have passed with the great ethnic Congresses of 1912 to 1960's. The politics of today in both national and international contexts must be the politics of negotiation and conciliation. Battles can and often have been won and lost. Nobody has won war however, for to win war, one must win peace.

and for the preservation of ethnic identities and cultures. Ironically all this has been done to promote better understanding and peaceful co-existence among the tribes, black and white, by keeping them apart, for ever strangers one to another.

● Tell the people presently shunted out and around the Thaba Nchu complex that they are abetting apartheid and giving it an aura of respectability and they will lynch you;

● Tell them in the festering sores of Crossroads and Morsgat (bless the name) that the state and status in which they find themselves is the fruit of round-table negotiations and you open yourself to a charge of insensitivity;

● Gugulethu, KwaMashu, Soweto and Mamelodi stick out like sore toes round plush, air-conditioned suburbia of Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria, eternal monuments to apartheid.

To suggest or charge as we are charged that they accept, forgive or in any way legitimise apartheid would be rubbing salt on raw wounds. Or could their plight, which is ours, be interpreted as a concession to separate freedoms, to the concept of "differentiation", and can ours be?

The very thought would at least be cynical and insulting as is so much else like Christian, National, Civilisation.

"Now we are off to the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk in Menlow Park," they say. "There will be no blacks there for sure." And one might ask: will there be love there, any sort of love?

As late as July 1977, Chief L M Mangope of BophuthaTswana was still querrulously questioning the integrity of the Pretoria Government on the question of "independence" for Batswana: "What they seem to be gunning for," he said to the Congress of the Federal Party in Cape Town, "is an independence which will cater for certain white people's evil dreams of continued baaskap, privilege and discrimination."

Strong language indeed and in stark contrast with what he was to say three months later in acceptance of the independence formula, October 1977:

"I think the question of citizenship has, in the circumstances, been resolved in a way acceptable to our people..." and a commentator could remark: "What does he mean by, 'in the circumstances?'" Double talk? We don't think so.

South Africa is going through a crisis of faith and, on the resolution of this crisis must the future of Southern Africa depend and not on the polarisation of its people through the process of ethnic balkanisation of its territory.

BophuthaTswana, whether we agree with its approach or not to the fake dilemma in South Africa, must be seen as protest rather than acceptance of the status quo.

Nobody expresses this protest more emphatically and positively than the president of BophuthaTswana himself: "I have never hesitated in stating emphatically," he tells the Transkeians on his official visit to that territory, "that the historical step which the people of BophuthaTswana took on 6 December 1977 was not the end of the road, but actually the beginning. I have made it quite clear that it must be interpreted as a vision, namely a vision of peaceful and prosperous co-existence in a great Southern African community..."

It is possible to disagree with both sentiment and method and from official opposition standpoint, even timing. The implications and direction are however clear; a cry of a chagrin and despair at being taken for a ride by successive, minority white governments for over two centuries.

New proposals for a constitutional dispensation for blacks are in the offing. Africans are again excluded from the apartheid-inspired formula. The coloured (sic) and Asiatic communities reject it for what it is — another fake.

BophuthaTswana must be seen as a decision to

Bophlaswane

(109)

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 2578 16 November 1979

**REDEFINITION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE
DISTRICT OF SOSHANGUVE AND RELATED
MATTERS**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (c), (h) and (i) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby give notice that with effect from 16 November 1979, I—

- (a) redefine the local limits of the District of Soshanguve as set out in the Schedule hereto;
- (b) withdraw the appointment of Mabopane East as a place within the district for the holding of a court;
- (c) appoint Soshanguve as a place within the district for the holding of a court; and
- (d) amend Government Notice 874 of 25 May 1977, accordingly.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

SCHEDULE**SOSHANGUVE***Area 1*

- 1. The farm Rietgat 105 JR, in extent 4 010,9423 ha *vide* Diagrams SG 350/96, 351/96, 352/96.
- 2. Portion 1 of the farm Boekenhoutfontein 236 JR, in extent 2 231,6952 ha *vide* Diagram SG A1673/77.

Area 2

- 1. The farm Medunsa 237 JR, in extent 355,4308 ha *vide* Diagram SG A2438/77.
- 2. The remaining extent of Portion 162 of the farm Klipfontein 268 JR, in extent 42,4763 ha *vide* Diagram SG A4175/59.

No. 2579 16 November 1979

**REDEFINITION OF THE AREAS IN WHICH
THE COMMISSIONERS' COURTS, SOSHA-
NGUVE AND PRETORIA, HAVE JURISDICTION**

It is hereby notified that the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, duly authorised thereto in terms of section 10 (3) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927)—

- (a) has altered the areas in which the Commissioners' Courts, Soshanguve and Pretoria, have jurisdiction and has defined the said areas in Schedules A and B, respectively; and
- (b) amends Government Notices 899 of 25 May 1977 and 361 of 3 March 1978 accordingly.

SCHEDULE A**SOSHANGUVE**

The District of Soshanguve.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2578 16 November 1979

**HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE
GRENSE VAN DIE DISTRIK SOSHANGUVE EN
VERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (c), (h) en (i) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), gee ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kennis dat ek met ingang van 16 November 1979—

- (a) die plaaslike grense van die distrik Soshanguve, in die provinsie Transvaal, heromskryf soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit;
- (b) die aanwysing van Mabopane-Oos as 'n plek binne die distrik waar hofsittings gehou kan word, intrek;
- (c) Soshanguve bepaal as 'n plek binne die distrik waar hofsittings gehou kan word; en
- (d) Goewermentskennisgewing 874 van 25 Mei 1977 dienooreenkomstig wysig.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

BYLAE**SOSHANGUVE***Gebied 1*

- 1. Die plaas Rietgat 105 JR, groot 4 010,9423 ha volgens Kaarte LG 350/96, 351/96, 352/96.
- 2. Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Boekenhoutfontein 236 JR, groot 2 231,6952 ha volgens Kaart LG A1673/77.

Gebied 2

- 1. Die plaas Medunsa 237 JR, groot 355,4308 ha volgens Kaart LG A2438/77.
- 2. Die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 162 van die plaas Klipfontein 268 JR, groot 42,4763 ha volgens Kaart LG A4175/59.

No. 2579 16 November 1979

**HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIEDE
WAARIN DIE KOMMISSARISHOWE, SOSHA-
NGUVE EN PRETORIA, REGSMAG HET**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Sekretaris van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig kragtens artikel 10 (3) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927)—

- (a) die gebiede waarin die Kommissarishowe, Soshanguve en Pretoria, regsmag het, verander het, en genoemde gebiede soos onderskeidelik in Bylaes A en B hiervan, bepaal; en
- (b) Goewermentskennisgewings 899 van 25 Mei 1977 en 361 van 3 Maart 1978 dienooreenkomstig wysig.

BYLAE A**SOSHANGUVE**

Die distrik Soshanguve.

SCHEDULE B

PRETORIA

The Magisterial Districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom and the farms Franspoort 332 JR and Mooiplaats 367 JR and portions of the Magisterial Districts of Warmbaths and Cullinan bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-eastern beacon of Portion 1 (Diagram SG A996/35) of the farm Haakdoornbult 49 JR; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following farms: The said farm Haakdoornbult 49 JR, Uitval 48 JR and Rhenostervalei 47 JR, to the north-western beacon of Portion 3 (Diagram SG A3044/41) of the last-named farm; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Portion 3 of the farm Rhenostervalei 47 JR to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: Wolfhuiskraal 45 JR, Klipplaatdrift 43 JR, Vaalboschbult 66 JR, Kalkheuvel 73 JR, Vaalbosch 38 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR and Middelkopje 33 JR, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named farm; thence south-eastwards, generally south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The farms Middelkopje 33 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR, Vaalbosch 38 JR and Graspan 37 JR, to the north-western beacon of the farm Kliprand 76 JR; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said farm Kliprand 76 JR, Apiesdoring 78 JR, the said farm Kliprand 76 JR, Buffelsdrift 179 JR, Tambootiepan 175 JR, La Rochelle 177 JR, Rust Der Winter 180 JR, Rooikop 181 JR, Leeuwkraal 184 JR, Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR and Riekerts Laager 165 JR, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named farm; thence south-eastwards and generally south-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The farms Riekerts Laager 165 JR, Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR, Leeuwkraal 184 JR, Rooikop 181 JR, Rust Der Winter 180 JR, Buffelsdrift 179 JR, Kliprand 76 JR, Kameelrivier 77 JR, Uitvlugt 79 JR, Rondefontein 84 JR, Haakdoornfontein 85 JR and De Witskraal 86 JR (Diagram Book 118, folio 21), to the south-western beacon of the last-named farm; thence westwards along the prolongation of the southern boundary of the said farm De Witskraal 86 JR to the point where it intersects the straight line EF on the Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A2011/77 on the farm Boschplaats 91 JR; thence northwards along the said straight line on the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes to the south-western beacon of Portion 9 (Diagram SG A2572/73) of the farm Wynandskraal 64 JR; thence northwards along the western boundary of the said Portion 9 of the farm Wynandskraal 64 JR to the northernmost beacon thereof; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The farms De Witskraal 86 JR, Irrigasië 69 JR, Vaalboschbult 66 JR, Klipplaatdrift 43 JR, Wolfhuiskraal 45 JR, Zaagkuildrift 46 JR and Haakdoornbult 49 JR, to the south-eastern beacon of Portion 1 (Diagram SG A996/35) of the farm Haakdoornbult 49 JR; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said Portion 1 of the farm Haakdoornbult 49 JR to the north-eastern beacon thereof, the place of beginning.

BYLAE B

PRETORIA

Die landdrosdistrikte Pretoria en Wonderboom en die plase Franspoort 332 JR en Mooiplaats 367 JR en gedeeltes van die landdrosdistrikte Warmbad en Cullinan, begrens soos volg: Begin by die noord-oostelike baken van Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A996/35) van die plaas Haakdoornbult 49 JR; dan ooswaarts met die noordelike grense van die volgende plase langs: Die genoemde plaas Haakdoornbult 49 JR, Uitval 48 JR en Rhenostervalei 47 JR, tot by die noord-westelike baken van Gedeelte 3 (Kaart LG A3044/41) van die laasgenoemde plaas; dan suidooswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van die genoemde Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Rhenostervalei 47 JR langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Wolfhuiskraal 45 JR, Klipplaatdrift 43 JR, Vaalboschbult 66 JR, Kalkheuvel 73 JR, Vaalbosch 38 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR en Middelkopje 33 JR, tot by die noordoostelike baken van die laasgenoemde plaas; dan suidooswaarts, algemeen suidweswaarts en suidooswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die plase Middelkopje 33 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR, Vaalbosch 38 JR en Graspan 37 JR, tot by die noordwestelike baken van die plaas Kliprand 76 JR; dan algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die genoemde plaas Kliprand 76 JR, Apiesdoring 78 JR, die genoemde plaas Kliprand 76 JR, Buffelsdrift 179 JR, Tambootiepan 175 JR, La Rochelle 177 JR, Rust Der Winter 180 JR, Rooikop 181 JR, Leeuwkraal 184 JR, Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR en Riekerts Laager 165 JR, tot by die noordoostelike baken van die laasgenoemde plaas; dan suidooswaarts en algemeen suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die plase Riekerts Laager 165 JR, Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR, Leeuwkraal 184 JR, Rooikop 181 JR, Rust Der Winter 180 JR, Buffelsdrift 179 JR, Kliprand 76 JR, Kameelrivier 77 JR, Uitvlugt 79 JR, Rondefontein 84 JR, Haakdoornfontein 85 JR en De Witskraal 86 JR (Kaartboek 118, folio 21), tot by die suidwestelike baken van die laasgenoemde plaas; dan weswaarts met die verlenging van die suidelike grens van die genoemde plaas De Witskraal 86 JR langs tot by die punt waar dit die reguit lyn EF op Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A2011/77 op die plaas Boschplaats 91 JR sny; dan noordwaarts met die genoemde reguit lyn op die genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes langs tot by die suidwestelike baken van Gedeelte 9 (Kaart LG A2572/73) van die plaas Wynandskraal 64 JR; dan noordwaarts met die westelike grens van die genoemde Gedeelte 9 van die plaas Wynandskraal 64 JR langs tot by die noordelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen noordweswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die plase De Witskraal 86 JR, Irrigasië 69 JR, Vaalboschbult 66 JR, Klipplaatdrift 43 JR, Wolfhuiskraal 45 JR, Zaagkuildrift 46 JR en Haakdoornbult 49 JR, tot by die suidoostelike baken van Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A996/35) van die plaas Haakdoornbult 49 JR; dan noordwaarts met die oostelike grens van die genoemde Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Haakdoornbult 49 JR tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan, die beginpunt.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not

Tswanas have adopted Govt's concept

By PATRICK LAURENCE

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S government was the first to initiate and adopt as its policy the concept of a Southern African constellation of states, President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference on free enterprise organised by the 1820 Settlers Foundation, President Mangope described BophuthaTswana independence as but a step towards a new order in Southern Africa.

"I see in our 'greater independence' nothing more than a mere stepping stone towards the speedy and smooth evolution of a new dispensation in Southern Africa acceptable to all societies in the sub-continent," he said.

The evolving new order would rest on twin pillars:

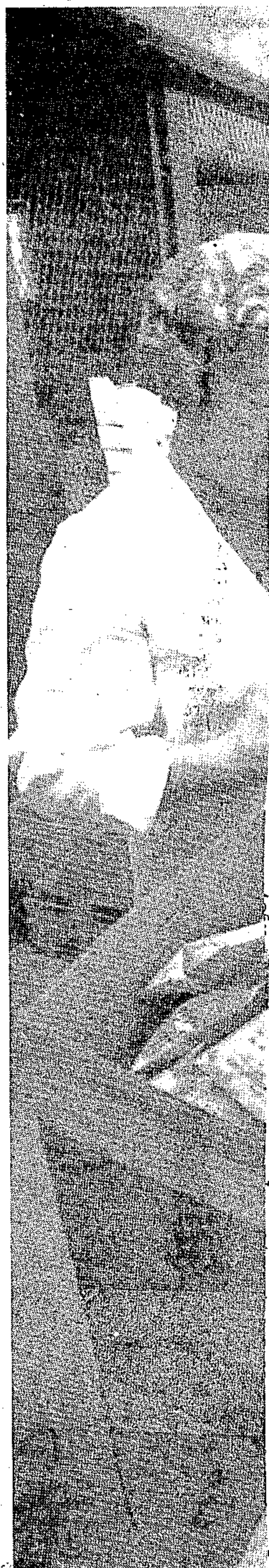
- A closely-knit economic community akin to the European Common Market.
- A federal or confederal link-up between the sub-continent's political entities appropriate to underlying economic realities.

President Mangope accused all but a "small segment of the media" of refusing to accept this and of imputing diametrically opposite motives to BophuthaTswana when it became independent in 1977.

"Since it entailed the withdrawal of South African citizenship from our people, our 'greater independence' was passionately denounced, as legitimising the denial of access by our people to the central wealth of the South African economy.

"What these habitual detractors deliberately omitted to mention was that, for all practical purposes, South African citizenship had never been an effective one for blacks and that (their) denial of access was clearly entrenched in the economic policies and practices of South Africa."

BophuthaTswana independence provided a "new platform and power base" from which a fairer distribution of South Africa's wealth could be achieved.



Mrs Aletta Bester, a pa

tem. President Mangope spurned "colonial free enterprise" which, he said, amounted to free opportunity by whites to exploit blacks.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, struck a similarly sceptical note when describing free enterprise, as practised by colonising whites, as an "unholy adventure".

"Political factors in South Africa make enterprise no more free than the inmates of Grahamstown Prison and white South Africa demands the retention of the system for that very reason.

"Like Kipling they place themselves on a pedestal, this time a pedestal built from hysterical anti-communist ideology, and shout for the retention of the system," he said.

Murder plea is changed

Staff Reporter

A WESTDENE man, who had pleaded guilty to murdering his wife by shooting her, yesterday had his plea changed to not guilty by the magistrate.

Mr Hendrik Albertus Bezuidenhout, 36, of Ararat Street, Westdene, appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court with a bullet hole in the left side of his head and a patch over his left eye. He told the court he had also shot himself.

He told the magistrate Mr M P Prinsloo that he shot his wife, Mrs Gertruida Elizabeth Bezuidenhout, on the night of November 1, after she had accused him of being too lazy to work. He was very drunk at the time.

Mr Prinsloo yesterday said the court refused to accept Mr Bezuidenhout's plea of guilty.

The case was postponed to December 20. Mr Bezuidenhout is in custody.

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now has Finn as his No 2

SAO PAULO. — West Germany-based Keke Rosberg of Finland has been named as second driver in the Fittipaldi Formula 1 motor-racing team.

The motor racing family also announced the Skol brewing company of Brazil would be their sponsor for an undisclosed amount in the 1980 and 1981 Grand Prix seasons.

Emerson Fittipaldi will continue as first driver and will drive a new F-7 car which will be ready for testing in December. This will be used in the first race on the calendar, the Argentinian Grand Prix, on January 13, officials said.

Team director Mr Wilson Fittipaldi, Jr, said it cost between R2 900 000 and R3 300 000 to run a Formula 1 team and the Skol company would meet the bills.

But he refused to specify how much the Fittipaldis' contract with Skol is worth, saying only that it is "good for both parties".

The Fittipaldis bought out the Wolf racing team in October and have retained many of the staff in its renewed bid for Formula 1 success.

The Fittipaldis said their new F-7 car would be a conventional racer powered by a Cosworth V-8, moving away from their own experimental F-6A which fared badly during the 1979 Formula 1 season.

"We have got excellent chances for good results," Mr Wilson said.

The car will be designed in England. Mr Harvey Postlethwaite will be engineering director and Mr David Luff will be in charge of mechanics.

The new two-year sponsorship marks the end of a three-month-long search by the Fittipaldis. They lost the sponsorship of the Copersucar sugar co-operative last September.

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Here are some questions that need answers 104

SIR — I have read and taken note of V T Sefora's letter in SUNDAY POST, October 9.

As someone who has recently arrived in BophuthaTswana not because of choice but because of having been "endorsed out" of the so-called urban or white South Africa, I wish to pose the following questions to Mr Sefora (I presume he is a leading member of the Bophutha-Tswana opposition) and President L M Mangope.

Frank and open answers from both of these will be greatly appreciated and respected.

If I must accept BophuthaTswana as "home", then I must be convinced and not terrified into conformity or bribed by economic carrots dangled in front of me.

I have made observations and these must be verified. Hence my questions to these two gentlemen:

● How democratic is the state of BophuthaTswana?

● Why is it that people avoid making their views openly known — views that are likely to be at variance with the ruling party?

People only speak openly when they praise the president or authority while in low tones, at safe places, they condemn the set-up.

● Are different political outlooks or organisations permitted here? Why is it that all black political movements banned in the RSA are also prohibited in BophuthaTswana?

● Democracy is an ideology. Does the Bophutha-Tswana version tolerate ideologies that are prohibited in SA? Can tribalism, and the true democracy ethnicity, nationalism co-exist in Bophutha-Tswana?

● Although the ruling party professes multiracialisation (or is it non-racialism?), why is it that whites seem to get preferential treatment in BophuthaTswana?

Why don't the white children whose parents claim to identify with BophuthaTswana not attend schools with other children?

Why is it that Tswana parents must pay at the so-called "multi-racial schools for things that parents don't have to pay for in other schools? Does that suggest that those who can't afford the "elite schools" fees receive inferior education.

● Why is it that SABC TV concerns itself with publishing the president's ruling party views only and not the opposition's, and the rank and file views too?

● Can't SA-recruited officials be substituted with personnel from other countries? Does it not give the impression that RSA is in control, with Tswanas as mere fronts?

● How about having a referendum to test the acceptability of Afrikaans as one of official languages in BophuthaTswana.

● Why the disparity in salaries between white public servants and black Tswana public servants holding the same positions? Why are government labourers grossly underpaid and why are they not provided with work clothes?

● If BophuthaTswana is opposed to marxism and communism, why is it that government is unwittingly creating conditions conducive to the germination of these "isms"? For instance, the fervour with which an elite and middle class is being created at the expense of the ordinary masses?

And what about the denial of free speech and right to dissent by the unwitty over-zealousness of security police witch-hunts, and the subtle intimidation of people regarded as opponents of apartheid policies?

Why can't President Mangope and Mr Sifora engage in a debate over the TV to put across their views or political stands?

● What is the standpoint of the ruling party and opposition party regarding Azapo, human rights, anti-apartheid movements and Tswana prisoners on Robben Island?

BLACK SAVAGE
Montshlwa.

'Time for whites to aid blacks achieve justice'

IT was the turn of the black peoples of Southern Africa to step boldly into the technological world, Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the week-end.

Speaking at a prizegiving at the BophuthaTswana Transport Holdings bus depot in Mabopane, Dr Koorhof said that during this transition, for the next generation or two, it would be a time for the whites to rise "to the full level of our service mission to humanity".

"This we can do by helping the black peoples, through giving them a hand-up to achieve prosperity and social justice and to avoid the many pitfalls that our ancestors fell into earlier through having no-one to guide them," he said.

Whatever the ultimate future of the region, the people of Southern Africa would emerge stronger for having linked up in an economic and strategic association of peoples and countries.

But, Dr Koorhof said, nothing could come of the "fine ideals" of the proposed constellation of Southern African states without the physical links provided by transport networks.

Bus services such as those provided by BophuthaTswana Transport Holdings played a vital role in the economy of BophuthaTswana.

Dr Koorhof said the actual programme for the proposed establishment of a constellation of states still had to be drawn

up through consultation among the participating countries, but certain basic items which would obviously have to be included were:

- Transport networks;
- A security pact, in terms of which the participating countries would not threaten each other and would present a united front against any threat from outside;
- The creation of a broader customs union, in which goods might flow freely or relatively freely across national borders, encouraging economic activity;
- The creation of inter-territorial markets; and,
- The encouragement of full employment, capital and expertise, including training facilities. — Sapa.

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Koornhof: It's their turn

MABOPANE (Bophuthatswana) — There could be no question or dispute about the fact that it had become the turn of the black peoples of Southern Africa to step boldly into the technological world, the Minister of Co-operation, and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said here.

Speaking at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holding's awards function at the Batswana Gare bus depot, Dr Koornhof said for the next generation or two this would be the great experience of the black people.

"Just the same for the white people of this region, the next generation or two will be a time in which we can rise to the full level of our service mission to humanity.

"This we can do by helping the black peoples, through giving them a hand-up to achieve prosperity and social justice and avoid the many pitfalls our ancestors fell into earlier through having no one to guide them."

Dr Koornhof said whatever the ultimate future of the region, the people in Southern Africa would come out stronger for having linked up in an economic and strategic association of peoples, nations and countries.

But nothing, he said, could come of the fine ideals of the proposed constellation of Southern African states without the

physical links provided by transport networks.

"By these I mean airports, railway lines, roads, and the vehicles which use them to move people and goods around to where they need to be."

Bus services such as those provided by Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings played such a vital role in the economy of that state that he did not think it could exist on its present scale if it were not for them.

Dr Koornhof said the actual programme for the proposed establishment of a constellation of states still had to be drawn up by the participating countries in consultation with each other, but certain basic matters which would obviously have to be included were:

- Transport networks,
- A security pact in terms of which the participating countries would not threaten each other, and would present a united front to any threat from outside.
- The creation of a wider customs union, in which goods might flow freely or almost freely across national borders, and thereby encourage economic activity.
- The creation of markets in each other's territories, and
- The encouragement of full employment, capital and expertise, including training facilities. — SAPA.

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases. Of particular importance are diseases which are from simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Assurance Society for their

New defence force born

SOUTHERN Africa has a new defence force.

BophuthaTswana's Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, announced yesterday that the BophuthaTswana National Guard would now be known as the BophuthaTswana Defence Force.

Speaking at a military parade in Mmabatho, Brig Riekert said the functions of the defence force would be to protect the country against foreign aggression and to assist other State departments.

He also announced that the commanding officer of the national guard, Colonel Jack Turner, would become Chief of the BophuthaTswana Defence Force.

Of particular importance are diseases which are from simple methods of prevention.

SA company to run Tswana air services

By Kevin Murray,
Air Correspondent

The Bophuthatswana Government has appointed a South African private airline as its national carrier — a move which could result in international air services to Europe from Mmabatho.

under of compensation or damages which may be payable to him in connection with the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment to that office or as derogating from any power to remove a director or to fill a vacancy in that office.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue shares. If any memorandum of articles, the directors shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the approval of a general meeting of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general meeting, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue shares of the company in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular issue.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general meeting, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting, and may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company after the general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have incurred in connection with the allotment, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be brought after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures. If any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a general meeting, the directors shall not have the power to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares, or to authorize the allotment of shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee or to any director of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting, or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate.

(a) the particular allotment or issue has previously been specifically approved by the company in general meeting.

The Government decided on the airline last week after months of negotiation.

Magnum Airlines will start with a service between Grand Central Airport outside Johannesburg and Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

The service will provide 42 departures a day.

Later, say sources close to the Bophuthatswana Government, the airline will provide internal services. It will also provide other air links between South Africa and the newly independent state.

Plans to establish an international airport to serve the capital Mmabatho, near Mafeking, have also been announced.

REFUSED

These plans could herald an international air service with links to London, Paris and Rome, say the sources.

These services would depend on whether Bophuthatswana was recognised by overseas countries.

Mr Martin Summerley, head of Magnum Airlines, refused to comment on the appointment of his airline.

Mr David Mothoagae, the Bophuthatswana Government's head of information, has confirmed plans for improved airport facilities.

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A line of buckets grows as the water truck arrives. Such long queues are a common sight in Onverwacht, even though there are several taps which work. Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

It's a hard life at Onverwacht

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SIX months after its establishment, the re-settlement area of Onverwacht in the eastern Free State is growing rapidly. But an investigation by SUNDAY POST this week discovered that health and social amenities are not keeping pace.

The 31 000 people have to:

- ⊙ Share one clinic, which is open only three days a week
- ⊙ Queue for hours at a time for water, and
- ⊙ Buy their groceries from vehicles which act as shops.

Residents also complain that there are cases of malnutrition among children, but this could not be verified, as the clinic, which is run in a two-roomed corrugated iron shack by a pair of nursing sisters, was closed on the day of SUNDAY POST's visit.

Although taps have been installed at several points in the area, most of them don't work and people are forced to queue for Government water trucks.

And they have to wait patiently while the trucks make repeated trips to top up their tanks.

Onverwacht, which is near ThabaNchu about 70 kilometres from Bloemfontein, began to grow in June this year when Sotho speaking people in BophuthaTswana claimed victimisation by the BophuthaTswana police.

They were resettled in Onverwacht, which ad-

joins the QwaQwa bantustan.

Since then other families from neighbouring areas have flocked to Onverwacht, where they are provided with Government tents until they can build their own corrugated iron shacks.

"We starve in this area and the children are affected, but what can we do?" said Mr Jewel Phakisi, who works in Bloemfontein.

Like other men in the area Mr Phakisi spends the week at his place of employment and only comes home at weekend. Some workers do however make use of buses between Onverwacht and Bloemfontein.

Residents said that before being allowed to settle in Onverwacht they were made to take out homeland citizenship, even though the area is not part of a homeland.

Those who refused to take out citizenship were told that they could not be given sites, they said.

This was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner for the Orange Free State, Mr Dreyer.

Although Onverwacht was not part of a homeland, his department was awaiting the decision which would result from discussions on homeland consolidation.

"And also the area is next to QwaQwa," he said. "Our instructions are that we should go ahead with the development of the place and that's what we are doing."

He said water pipes would be ready soon and that taps would have wat-



Onverwacht's version of the corner shop. People make their purchases through the window of the vehicle, which is filled with other items for sale. Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

er from a distance and not from vehicles "within a few weeks".

Mr Dreyer insisted that there was a supermarket at Onverwacht and said he was not aware of people selling from cars.

But residents of the settlement told SUNDAY POST that motor cars and kombis were commonly used as shops, and they reported overcharging by the "smugglers" as these people selling from vehicles are known.

Miss Mathabo Sprinkana, who was selling from a kombi, with other groceries displayed on the ground in front of the vehicle, said she had ap-

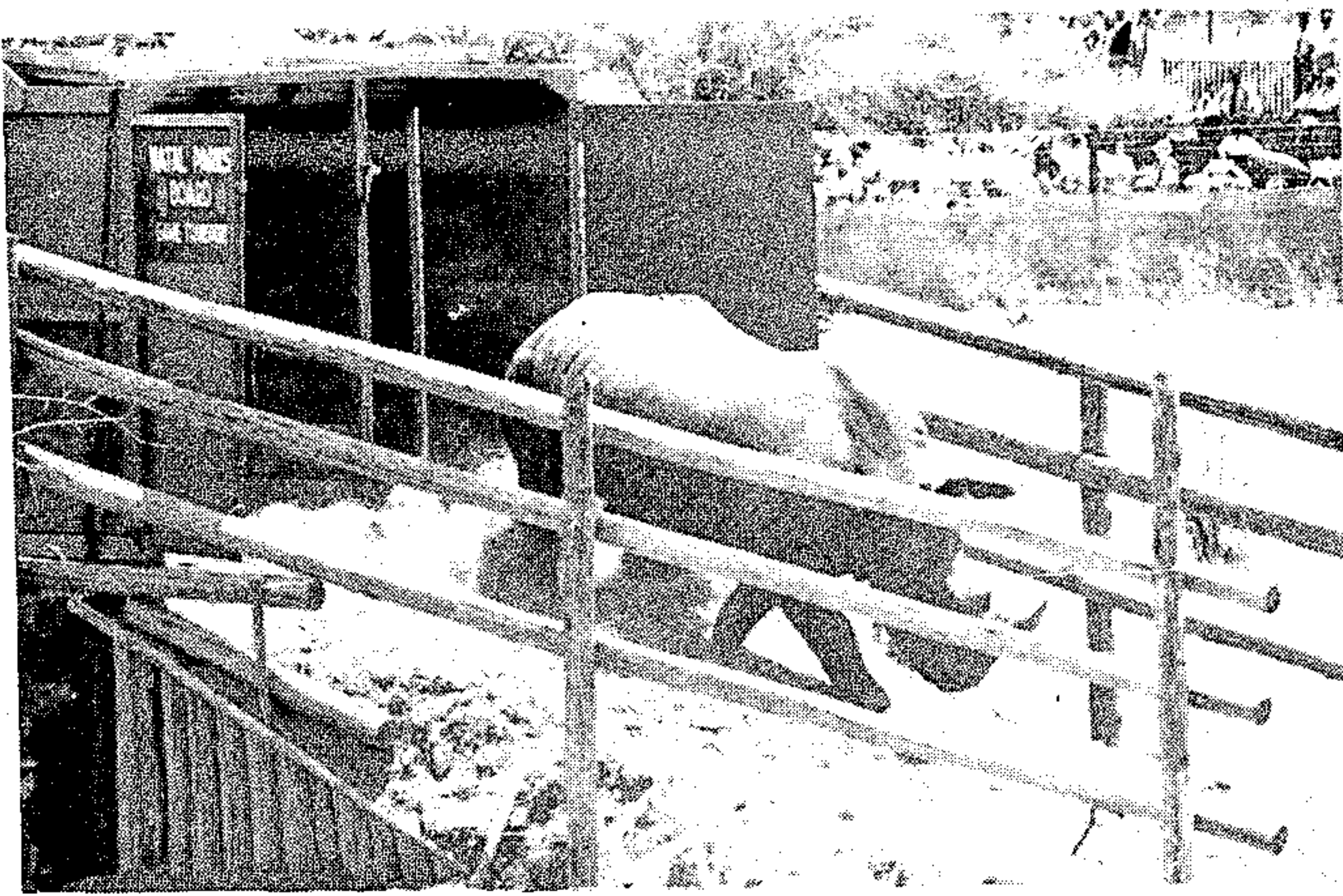
plied for a trading licence.

"I am sure as they are available I hope to build my own shop," she said. She lives in Onverwacht.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Bloemfontein, Dr J W van der Niet, said the Department was attending to health matters at Onverwacht.

"We have converted an old house into a clinic which will have a senior nursing sister. We have not received any complaints about malnutrition, and I am satisfied with the health situation there," Dr Van der Niet said.

Pilansberg Game Park opens



A rhinoceros treads softly onto the grounds of the Pilansberg Game Reserve.



One of the cheetah cubs in the quarantined camp of the new game reserve near Rustenburg.

THE Republic of BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope officially opened the Pilansberg Game Reserve near Rustenburg in the Western Transvaal at the weekend.

Attending the ceremony were members of his parliament; the chairman of Agricor, Mr H D van Zyl; the chairman of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Donald Sinclair; the vice-chairman of the Board of Trustees of the South African Nature Foundation, Mr W Marshall-Smith; members of the public and the Press.

President Mangope told guests in his opening address: "We wake up one morning to find our most cherished dream fulfilled with a game reserve of the highest order which brings home the strongest message that we are of Africa, and Africa is ours."

"The Pilansberg Game Reserve will be regarded by us as a sacred national shrine for it is an irreplaceable part of our heritage. These animals will now live freely, as they used to before man's arrival at the forests. This will remind us that we are members of the great family of man in our guarding and honouring of this shrine of nature, not only for ourselves and Africa, but equally for our brothers and sisters all over the entire world," the President said.

The President continued: "It is a shrine

A message of Africa's heritage

of hallowed ground because to you and future generations it is Africa in its God-given integrity as it was, is and shall be. Any nation which fails to guarantee the integrity of such a shrine has a disturbed relationship towards its forebears and the Creator of life.

"This forces me to ask the question: Do we really still know Africa, appreciate the beauty of mountains, streams, trees, flowers, and multitudes of wild animals from the smallest bird to the mightiest elephant?"

President Mangope added: "As the leader of a nation that is struggling to find its place in the sun, I am satisfied that we aspire as a people to be loyal and proud of Africa by loving, respecting and standing

up to be counted when it comes to defending her integrity. This is the philosophy on which my Government's nature conservation policy is based."

He also thanked the South African Nature Foundation, the Natal Parks Board, Agricor, the Southern Sun Hotels, the World Wildlife Fund and all the various nature conservation bodies in Southern Africa for their magnificent support in this development.

Four white rhinoceros were introduced into the Pilansberg Game Reserve by the chairman of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Donald Sinclair to mark the opening ceremony of the reserve.

The Pilansberg Game Reserve has been accepted as an international project by the influential World Wildlife Fund, which is represented in 27 countries around the globe including 10 countries in Southern Africa, represented by the South African Nature Foundation.

It boasts a R750 000 elephant-proof fence erected on 5 000 railway lines valued at R100 000, donated by the John Tanner Construction Company.

There are already major game species of eland, wildebeest, hartebeest, zebra, buck, rhino, impala, ostrich, springbok, kudu and buffalo. But in addition to the R75 000 already spent for the purchase of game, the SA Nature Foundation's Scientific Advisory Committee is co-ordinating a further R500 000 fund-raising campaign for more game purchasing.

Story and Pics by Peter Setuke



Fate of Winterveldt plot owners in the balance

POST Reporters

THE fate of the Winterveldt plot owners north of Pretoria will be decided at a meeting which will be addressed by President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana tomorrow.

A circular issued by the Odi Magistrate says President Lucas Mangope wishes to confer with plot owners of Winterveld and members of the Winterveldt Community Authority about the future of Winterveldt. The circular says the meeting will

be held at the local communal hall tomorrow.

But a number of the Winterveldt plot owners have asked their attorneys to write a letter to the magistrate asking him to postpone the meeting, because the majority of the landowners did not receive the circular and were therefore not aware of the meeting.

In the letter to the magistrate the attorneys say the President wants to confer with both the landowners and the members of the "Winterveldt Community Authority."

"Although the members of the Winterveldt Community Authority were elected by the landowners

to represent them, it will not be within their mandate to represent the landowners and to negotiate with the Government about such an important matter as the future of Winterveldt, without them receiving such a mandate from the landowners at a general meeting of landowners.

"In this particular instance such a meeting was not held and the members of the Winterveldt Community Authority therefore have no such mandate," the letter said.

The letter further says that because the Winterveldt Community Authority have no mandate to confer with the President about the future of Winterveldt the intended

meeting will have no binding effect on the landowners.

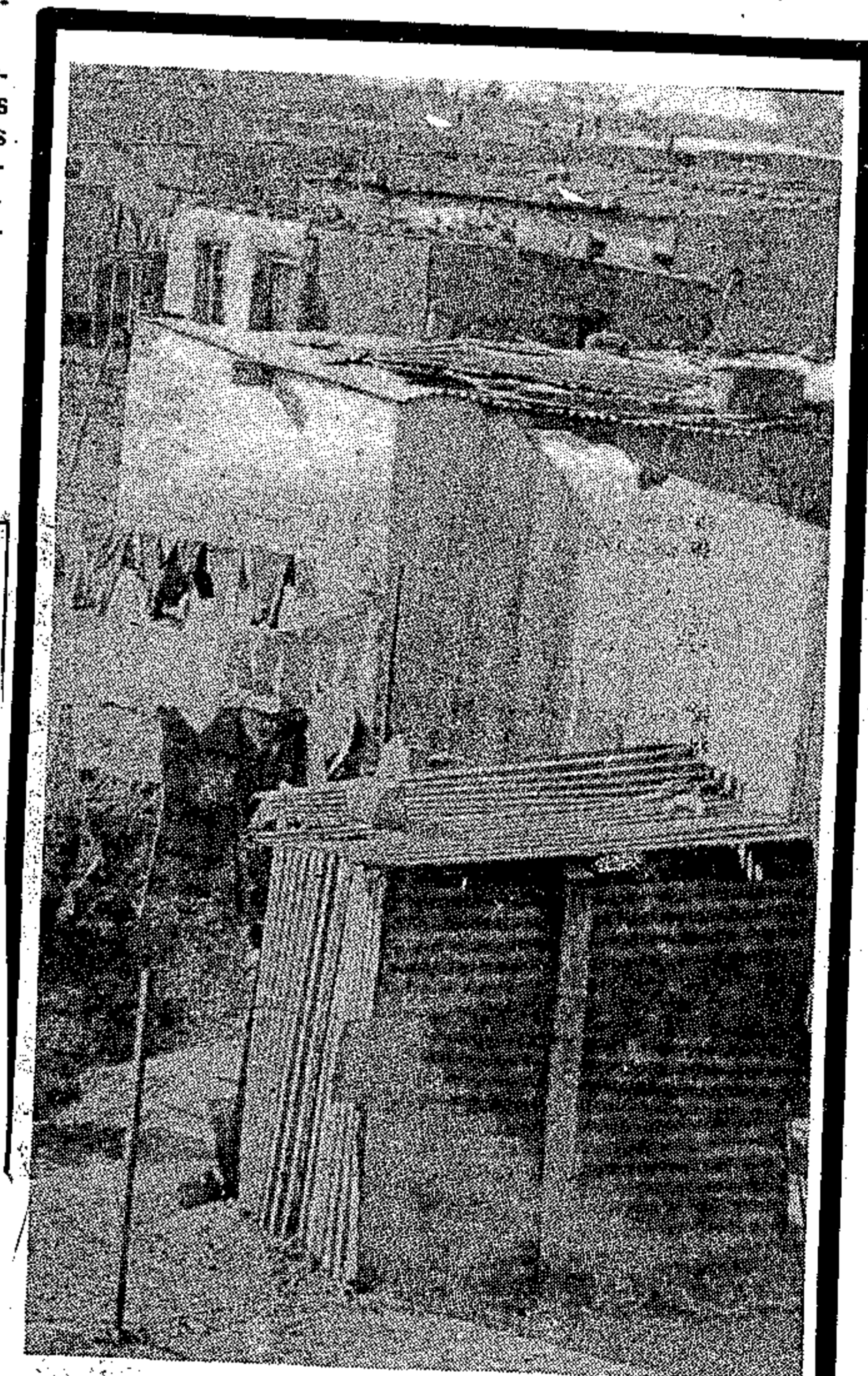
The attorneys pointed out to the magistrate that the few landowners who received the circular received it on or about December 5. There was not sufficient time left to arrange a meeting where the majority of the land-

owners would be represented.

"In the light of the above the President is respectfully requested to reconsider his intended visit, especially in view of the importance of the objects of such a meeting," the letter concluded.



Chief Lucas Mangope



A view of Winterveldt.

Post 11/12/79

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VOID

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

SOMEHOW we suspect old Mabieskraal will never be the same again. For the tiny little peaceful village in Pilansberg has suddenly awakened.

For just over 12 kilometres away lies Sol Kerzner's little dream Paradise, the luxurious Sun City complex which was officially opened at the weekend.

The people of Mabieskraal for years had only the odd motor car or oxcart to divert their attention. Now suddenly they have to contend with dozens of cars streaming to the luxury hotel. What with nearly 43 scheduled planes landing at a strip not far from their village.

Things have certainly begun to happen. While Sun City may have a special attraction for the haves — and the people of Mabieskraal and neighbouring villages certainly fall in the category of the have-nots — they however have a special interest in the Sun City.

For the massive complex has opened up job opportunities for nearly a thousand blacks. With the competition in the hotel industry showing keen competition for qualified staff, Sol Kerzner's organisation has had to offer some competitive salaries to retain the people they have while embarking on an intensive training course for their new recruits.

Which, to the people of Mabieskraal, is why Sun City has such a special significance. As we said in the beginning, Mabieskraal can never be the same again. And Sun City can never remain the same without them. So all in all, it's a partnership in progress.

People are living there

Out of sight, out of mind. That seems to be the fate of the 500 000 or so people in Winterveld, a vast slum in the BophuthaTswana archipelago 35 km from Pretoria, for many years a catchment area for waves of homeless and dispossessed, including people driven out of the "white" areas by resettlement schemes and tougher influx control.

According to "Flip" Smit, professor of geography at Pretoria University, more than 24 000 people were moved into BophuthaTswana from "black spots," mission stations and poorly situated homeland areas between 1968 and 1975. Close on 100 000 were moved off white farms or out of townships in white areas. In particular, people from the old Pretoria townships of Lady Selborne and Eastwood who could not find accommodation in GaRankuwa or Mabopane overflowed into Winterveld.

Still more came from other bantustans in search of jobs in nearby Pretoria — to which transport is easily available. David

Mokale, BophuthaTswana's Minister of Urban Affairs, tells the FM that people continue to stream in day and night.

Some of the Winterveld land is zoned for agriculture, but the black landowners find it more profitable to sublet to tenants. Mokale, however, tells the FM that his government regards many of the tenants as illegal squatters, since they have come in without permission. "The landlords are farming their brothers," he says. Raids on illegal traders have been stepped up, and this week 13 schools for squatter children were reported to have been closed.

One cause of friction between the squatters and the BophuthaTswana government arises from the fact that most of the tenants are not Tswana. Many Winterveld people claim that they have been told to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or leave the area. Smit says that friction is heightened because non-Tswanas are seen as competing with Tswanas for scarce jobs. Soaring unemployment makes things worse.

But Mokale claims that "there is no distinction in our eyes between Tswanas and non-Tswanas."

Nevertheless, as a recent private study points out, raiding has made tenants edgy, and many are leaving of their own accord. Some go to the new Ndebele bantustan, where, unlike Winterveld, there is not even the remotest possibility of work. Thus, continues the study, "the unemployed in the towns are moved to the homelands, and the homeland unemployed are moved to more remote areas in other homelands — areas where they can barely subsist."

Although Mokale claims that most of the Winterveld people are to be accommodated in proper housing, this is clearly beyond the resources of his government. Smit proposes an upliftment programme on site and service lines instead. While some infrastructure would be provided, the people would be permitted to erect shacks as their skills and financial means permitted.

channels, such as often comes from the trade's follow-the-leader behavior. Only after tions and to gain a gradual radiation of distribution to smaller stores in all types of strategy has been to borrow kudos for their products from the leading stores' reputation offering of the products and their story told over the signatures of the stores. The advertising funds have been directed through these selected retail outlets, with the strategy with distribution limited to leading department stores. Their initially small up introductory marketing programs employing aggressive personal selling and a "push" again, companies with small resources of the cosmetic field not infrequently have set tion and sales to products whose potential is too small to attract the big fellows. Still companies. Again, the company of limited resources often elects to limit its production for regional sales rather than attempt the national distribution practiced by larger whereas industry leaders seek patronage for full lines. Small firms often elect to go in field, small firms often seek to build sales on a limited and highly specialized line, numerous instances of this fact might be cited. For example, in the industrial goods firm, his marketing strategy is likely to be widely different in many respects. In-procedures of the big firm. Though he may sell the same kind of product as the big opportunities in product or method of operation. The small firm cannot employ the resources and the influence that he can exert in the market. He must look for special judge the response of consumers, trade, and competition in light of his position and must devise a mix of procedures that fit these resources. If his firm is small, he must

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Magnum magnifies

The BophuthaTswana Government has appointed Magnum Airlines its national carrier with full air traffic rights domestically and internationally.

Already Magnum flies 42 flights to and from the official regional airport, Hystekrand, to Grand Central. Demand for this run, which services Sun City, is such that 11 extra daily flights have had to be introduced. "Future frequencies will depend on sustained demand," says group MD Peter Alexander.

Magnum also flies from Mmabatho to Mafeking, four flights a day. The airline uses 18-seater, three-engined Brittan-Norman Trislanders "designed specifically for short take off and landing and short sector flights." Average load factor on this run is 70%.

Alexander regards Magnum's future developments in and out of BophuthaTswana as having "phenomenal potential." Further developments will depend on demand. This includes a possible international service. An interesting thought is that cheap fare operators like Laker, Caledonian and Martinairs, which proliferate in the UK, US and Europe, are interested in this backdoor to SA. Alexander will not expand on the possibility of running cheap fare flights from BophuthaTswana other than to say: "We've thought about it."

Peter Kleyn, SAA PRO says "We don't comment on speculation."

UK based Laker Airways commercial manager John Jones says opening a BophuthaTswana operation is "a very interesting thought. But rather than resort to devices to get round the problem of obtaining traffic rights into SA, we want to come through the front door. We would

like a straight liberal agreement which would allow another scheduled service alongside British Airways."

Laker Airways has "no immediate plans in the foreseeable future" to develop a UK/BophuthaTswana service. "One of the problems is that BophuthaTswana at present has no runway or facilities to accommodate international flights," says Jones. "It's a long way down the road to provide and maintain these facilities. We would also have to work out how to service the traffic from SA and what to do about feeder services."

Dependence on another airline to provide passenger feeder services into the

country is also a problem, says Jones. "It's unsatisfactory having the traffic controlled by someone else. It's like having someone's hand on my jugular."

Six months ago Laker Airways' Sir Freddy Laker came to SA to give evidence to a commission of enquiry on the problem of obtaining traffic rights into SA from the UK. The outcome, says Jones, is not yet known. Clearly the hope is that Laker will be allowed in, obviating the need to "go through the backdoor" on what is clearly a profitable run. Obviously, SA passengers favour cheap fare flights. But it's unlikely SAA will open the door to Laker.

- 3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates for the seventeen major International Classification of Causes of Death
- 4. Proportions of Causes of Death
- 5. Infant Mortality Rates.
- 6. Expectation of Life. Calculated
- 7. Competing Mortality Risks. The population under the hypothetical particular cause of death were of the relative effect of that

The calculation of rates involves specific population. No official inter-censal years. For whites has been projected forward using 1970 and taking into account the group. Allowance was made for a different procedure. For Africans, a different procedure only part of the country was required magisterial district was used, the gross population estimates by etc

for a developing one.

The standardised mortality rate provides a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics!'

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are F. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the underlying structure of the population. The various groups were pictured in Part I with urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This of healthy working males and lack of elderly population migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics!'



Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope urged plot owners to form committees.

PLOT owners in the Winterveidt slum have been asked to help the governments of South Africa and Bophuthatswana to develop the area.

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope said at a meeting there yesterday that the plot owners should form a committee of "18 to 20 people" to formulate their views on the problems in their area and the citizenship question and how these could be resolved. The committee was to meet him early next year "about February" to discuss the matters.

TACKLE

President Mangope told the more than 500 plot owners at the meeting that they should consider throwing in their lot with his government and that of South Africa to develop Winterveidt.

There was an agreement between the two governments to tackle the problem jointly but that was not enough. The plot owners also had to be involved, he said.

Help Governments Develop Winterveidt—Mangope

The most serious problem facing Winterveidt was overcrowding, the President said. The area also lacked vital services and amenities such as proper sanitation, water supply, clinics, schools and roads.

POST Correspondent

These were potential epidemic conditions which could explode like a time-bomb without warning.

DESTROY

"Things can't continue this way," said President Mangope. "This will destroy us."

To argue about who was responsible for the problems of Winterveidt which started for Bophuthatswana when it took control of the area in 1969 would serve no purpose.

It must be agreed that there were problems in the area and that they must be resolved.

President Mangope stated the plot owners for encouraging the overcrowding in the area and warned them to stop taking in new tenants. This could only lead to

new problems and possible confrontation between the owners and the government. He did not want this as the plot owners would be the losers.

He said that it was known that some plot owners collected between R3 000 and R5 000 a year in rentals from their tenants for which the government did not tax them.

"The government can be very hard on you but we do not want this," said the President.

"We want to improve the living conditions of the people."

POOR

Many of the tenants were very poor and unemployed but the plot owners persistently overcharged them.

President Mangope said the government could send bulldozers into Winterveidt if it did not get the co-operation it expected from the plot owners. The government could also appropriate some of the plots. These would only be last resort measures since the country's constitution was opposed

to that type of action, he said. The President reiterated a statement he has repeated on numerous pre-

vious occasions that he would not kick anybody out of Bophuthatswana for not being Tswana neither would he compel anyone to become a citizen. But those who wished to live in the country had to do what the other citizens did, he said.

	0,16	0,04	0,06	
F	2,68	0,56	0,34	1,91
M		0,05	0,03	
B		0,04	0,04	

	6,60	0,79	0,08	0,20	0,45	1,98	0,45	1,45	159
F	55,55	8,27	0,21	1,14	3,30	5,48	3,33	3,792	
M		7,48	0,21	0,78	1,37	2,78	2,69	3146	
B		29,36	3,56	0,36	2,15	5,45	1,66	3472	
		27,05	3,42	0,45	1,27	2,93	1,61	2593	

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION) (Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

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NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00

Bail plea put off
Post 11/21/79
 BY MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE chief magistrate at Odi court, Mr P W van Niekerk, yesterday postponed a bail application for the five Ga-Rankuwa men facing charges under the BophuthaTswana Security Law. The men, Mr Alpheus Mothipe (23), Mr Karabo Modibe (18), Mr Alpheus Kungwane (20), Mr Gerald Seabelo (20) and Mr Emmanuel Madibe (29) appeared early this month before Mr J C Knights. They were not asked to plead. Their case was deferred until January 3. The application for bail was also postponed until January 3 when the men will be appearing. They were represented by Mr Willie Serifi of Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

23/12/77
5/10/77

Chief Lion released after months

(10)

CHIEF Solomon David Lion (69) of Maboloka in BophuthaTswana was on Thursday released after spending 120 days in custody.

But he is banned from entering Maboloka and restricted to the remote Tlharo-Tlhaping village in Nkurumane, BophuthaTswana.

And he is still facing a main charge under the BophuthaTswana immigration laws and an alternative charge of attempted arson.

He was detained on August 22 this year for "illegally entering the homeland without a valid passport or travel document."

Tswana pupils hate poetry, says prof

RDM
28/12/79

(109)

By JS MOJAPELO

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MANY schoolchildren in BophuthaTswana detest poetry, says a well-known educationist, Professor Bob Leshoai.

Writing in the current edition of the homeland's magazine for teachers, Prof Leshoai suggested that those who taught poetry in the homeland should be more enterprising and introduce traditional African poems that are relevant today.

Prof Leshoai, who is presently attached to the Urban Foundation as an education manager, has been an English lecturer at a number of universities in Africa and has written books on African literature.

He said he discovered that BophuthaTswana pupils hated poetry when visiting schools in the region.

"In almost all instances I was told that the reason for this state of affairs was that the poems prescribed were not easily understood because they dealt with subjects outside the experience and culture of the pupils," Prof Leshoai said.

He cited as an example, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who made drastic changes in the country's education system in the early sixties to create the climate for a cultural revival. These changes produced a "national culture" which was lacking in BophuthaTswana.

He said a great deal of African traditional poetry reflected a nation's cultural life. As a cultural art it asserted and confirmed the nation's values.

Prof Leshoai said when children heard the nation's poems they got to learn and to understand the culture of their people.

"Traditional African poetry is not only used to entertain, but it is used to educate both young and old about the geography, history, astronomy, science, plant life, animal life and cultural life and values of the nation or tribe", Prof Leshoai said.

"The older generations are the 'libraries' and 'references' for the generations that follow after"

Poetry in other parts of Africa was also used in traditional and contemporary life to educate, said Prof Leshoai.

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Teacher hacked, shot

4 die in tribal feud

Post 28/12/74

POST REPORTERS

FOUR PEOPLE were hacked and shot to death on Boxing Day when violence erupted for the second time this year in strife-torn Tamosstad (Kwa-Matlhako), Western Transvaal.

According to eye-witnesses, an angry crowd went round the village assaulting opponents, burning houses and cars.

● Mr Bogasu Lesejane (78), was stabbed, hacked with axes and had his throat slit.

● Mr Bahumi Lesejane, a teacher, was hacked with axes and shot five times.

● Mr Monageng Moeng was shot dead while walking through the village.

● Mr Nong Mosome died in hospital yesterday after he was assaulted with kieries.

A faction in the village will not accept Chief Tshireletso Gasebone as their chief.

Villagers yesterday told POST that the latest violence started when a man was arrested by the chief's police.

Armed crowd

An armed crowd went to the chief's house, stoned two new cars and a van parked outside and released the man and two other prisoners," a man told us.

"One of the prisoners was still handcuffed when he left with the crowd."

The crowd then attacked the butchery of Mr Pholo Masuku, who is believed to be one of Chief Gasebone's supporters.

They threatened to kill a woman with a three-weeks-old baby, at the house of Mr Rantsho Mosome.

The mob destroyed everything in Mr Mokoro Lesejane's house and then moved on to that of Mr Rape-tane Lesejane.

At the house of Mr Modibedi Masike they slit the throat of a dog that was chained in the yard, set a car he had recently bought alight, and destroyed everything in sight.

Mr Rabasang Thwane's house was also attacked.

The mob attacked the home of Mr Bogasu Lesejane (78). They stabbed him, hacked him with axes, and then slit his throat.

His wife, Kgafele's arm was broken in the attack.

The crowd burnt down the home and new car of a teacher, Mr Bahumi Lesejane and they stabbed and shot him to death. His expectant wife and children fled.

Mr Monageng Moeng was walking through the village when he came across the crowd. He was shot.

Mrs Dithole Majwafi . . . savaged by dogs as she tried to flee from tribesmen when violence erupted first in July.



Cops seize film

ss. 73-74

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it is satisfied that a company was at the time of its deregistration carrying on business or was in operation, or otherwise that it is just that the registration of the company be restored, make an order that the said registration be restored accordingly, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if it had not been deregistered.

(b) Any such order may contain such directions and make such provision as to the Court seems just for placing the company and all other persons in the position, as nearly as may be, as if the company had not been deregistered.

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 5 (f) of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

(7) A letter or notice under this section shall be addressed to the company at its registered office, its postal address and to the care of the directors or officers and the auditor of the company or may, if there is no director, officer or auditor of the company whose name and address is known to the Registrar, be sent to each of the persons who signed the memorandum of the company, at the address mentioned in the memorandum.

CHAPTER V

SHARE CAPITAL, REDUCTION OF CAPITAL, SHARES, ALLOTMENT AND ISSUE OF SHARES, MEMBERS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS, DEBENTURES, TRANSFERS, AND RESTRICTIONS ON OFFERING SHARES FOR SALE

Share Capital

74. Share capital may be divided into par value shares or may be constituted by shares of no par value.—The share capital of a company may be divided into shares having a par

BOPHUTHATSWANA police seized a notebook and a spool of a freelance photo-journalist covering the in-fighting that broke out at Tamposstad near Swartruggens in the Western Transvaal. POST reporters were also told to get out of the area "unless you are looking for trouble."

Mr Jan Modutwane, the freelance, was ordered to hand in his camera after he shot pictures of the mob which went on the rampage and killed four people in the area. His spool was seized and the notebook taken away.

When POST arrived at the scene, reporters were told not to take pictures nor write the story.

A Lt Moorane, who is based in Tlhabane township said: "Things are terrible here. We do not

want anything to come out of newspapers because you people always write untruths. You investigate people by doing this."

A group of police also threatened POST that they will take the matter to court if any story or pictures appeared in the paper about the trouble at Tamposstad. They later told POST reporters to get out of the area.

By late yesterday afternoon police armed with rifles were standing guard at the house of Chief Tshireletso Gasebone to protect his family from further attacks. The whole village is in confusion and mobs can be seen moving freely wielding axes, knives and other dangerous weapons. Police could not disclose the number of people arrested.

IES

ss. 73-74

letter receive any carrying on business of the company by of that notice the y, be deregistered.

to in subsection y every director has no assets or n shown by the hat effect in the ill be deemed to director, officer ompany had not

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H'LANDS- Bophutatswana- General
1-1-80 - 31-12-80

When money didn't solve the problems

By ROB TAYLOR

ZEE Rust. — Farmers in the north-western Transvaal border areas are more worried about the consolidation of the homelands than the Government's offer of financial aid.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sarel Hayward, arrived in Zeerust yesterday on the first leg of a three-day visit to the Transvaal border areas to inform farmers about financial assistance the Government is offering in a bid to halt the depopulation of the platteland at strategic points.

Hundreds of farmers from the Marico area packed the Zeerust town hall to listen to the deputy minister's address. But judging by the questions raised Mr Hayward had come with the wrong information.

The farmers wanted to know exactly where they stood in regard to the consolidation of BophuthaTswana a question the deputy minister could not answer.

He told farmers he was there to help them with their financial problems and was unable to answer questions on the issue of consolidation.

The areas where the financial scheme — which comes into operation on April 1 — will be applied, extend about 50km inland from the common boundaries of the Transvaal with Lesotho and with Botswana in Northern and Western Transvaal; and about 30km from the common boundary of the Transvaal and Mo-

zambique in the Eastern Transvaal (south of the Kruger National Park and north of Kangwane).

The Minister told farmers that loans for the purchase of land would be granted to farmers who wished to farm full-time in the areas in question, but he said that farmers would also need initial capital. This raised angry comment from a number of young farmers.

"The whole meeting was a waste of time," said Mr Piet Naude, a farmer from Grootpan, who travelled 160km to listen to the deputy Minister. "We were led to believe that the Government was going to help young farmers like myself to establish farms in the border areas."

"But all they are really doing is giving financial aid to farmers who are already established in the area."

Mr Naude added that not all the farmers along the Botswana border were in financial trouble. "Some of them own 10 to 20 farms," he said.

A prominent farmer in the Marico area, Senator Henry du Toit, asked the Government to pay special attention to the north-western Transvaal areas.

He said parts of it bordered on BophuthaTswana, which in turn bordered on Botswana, making it easy for infiltration.

Mr Hayward, who described yesterday's meeting in Zeerust as "positive" will address farmers in Messina this evening.

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Somerset West.
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Baker
Checkers, Poto' gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spage
Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbo
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbo
Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis Icecream
Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Rec
Ngubani Ufatts & Monis? Ufatts & Monis V-fekt
Imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehllile
abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni y
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Ufatts & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano ne
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Kunye nabasebenzi.
Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba e
Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingath
Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intanganiso
bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale
iziko ezinxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhas
Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS
ukuba angayithengi imveliso yafektiri de bavume u
Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association u
Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.
Abafundi batha abasebenzi mabaphinde bageshwe kunge
zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne
abafundi base University nakwano kolegi abangaphel
Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyi! Iyo nabaseben
"Siphapha sonke yaye iingongo zethu zinye."
abamnyama xa bebemngaphandle kwefektiri. Abasebenzi
lokugala loqwayimbo indoda imele icala lobebenzi ez
bamnyama bame bemikwicala lebebala ababathatha ngo
abamnyama, Nangona batha bagogriswa ngokugxothwa b
Nangona abe bagxothimweyo ingabantu bebala unenzi lw
lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphunjwe abasebenzi.
Ifektiri ibalula into yokuba omashini ekusetyenzwa n
thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektiri leyo ilalle
amaphapha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunoku-
ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothimweyo bebeseayinile
Abasemagunyen! kumbutho weliUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka aishumi) obizwa
ziza kwenza uphuhlul' efemini!
8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektiri leyo uthethe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphelzu kwamandla yaye
thethwano lokuba kunyaswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngevaki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi -
kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa
abath' anu ebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu,
ebal' iVile South Bengwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi
Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphele abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektiri

6. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA *

It is a salutary fact that, despite popular belief, there is little or no relationship between medical care and measures of morbidity and mortality. A growing and convincing literature points to the technical ineffectiveness of modern medicine in improving the health of large populations. Illich (1976:22) and many others (e.g. Heller et al, 1977; Mechanic, 1976) have argued that the specific medical treatment of people is never significantly related to a decline in the compound disease burden or to a rise in life expectancy in a population. While specific medical procedures have helped reduce individual mortality from a limited number of diseases, medical technology as a whole has been highly ineffective in improving or promoting the total health of a society. The bulk of evidence points to medicine and medical care as having a very limited role in altering patterns of morbidity or mortality in any population. Within South Africa, it can be concluded, as it has been by Kriel and Beuster (1977:167), that the health care system is not the only, or the most important, determinant of health levels in the population.

The quality of a nation's health overwhelmingly is a response to the nature of its...

Committee elected to deal with squatters problems

Post 11/1/80 By ALINAH DUBE (270) (107)

A COMMITTEE of 20 has been elected in Winterveldt to discuss squatters' problems with President Lucas Mangope of Bophutha-Tswana.

The committee was elected at a meeting held at the Winterveldt Community Hall last Saturday. Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), was elected chairman and a Soshanguve school principal, Mr Joe Lekala, was elected secretary.

The election of the committee follows a request to plot owners by President Mangope at a meeting last December that such a committee be elected to discuss squatters' problems with him on February 2, 1980.

Functions of the committee will include organising the settlement of certain squatters who are presently living in Winterveldt.

Residents accused the Community Authority of accepting public money for building a hall without keeping proper records of the money.

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Turning specifically to South Africa, it cannot be doubted that the bulk of the burden of disease and ill-health is found among the black population. The notifications for TB run 10-20 times as high among Africans per 1 000 persons as amongst whites; malnutrition has been essentially wiped out amongst the white population but flourishes within the black community; rheumatic heart disease, which has a clear-cut social incidence has been found to have one of the highest rates among Soweto schoolchildren than in any comparable study anywhere in the world over the past 30 years (Maclaren et al, 1975). Such disease and stunting are reflected in infantile death rates: Leary and Lewis report on an African reserve in Sekhukhuni land that 'At least 50% of all children born alive fail to reach their fifth birthday and the majority of those born alive fail to reach their third birthday' (Reid, 1971:13). In the Transkei, Westcott and Stott have reported of a typical area that 30% of the children die of malnutrition before the age of 2 (1977:967), and nation-wide the infant mortality rate among Africans over the period 1970-1975 was 94 per 1 000 live births, among the 'Coloured' population 96 per 1 000, as contrasted to 19 per 1 000 live births in the white population (Sadie, 1977). These and other findings make it clear that disease and illness do not strike at random in South Africa but along very definite channels of class and colour in the society. Our knowledge of the web of causes lying behind such statistics clearly demonstrates that it is not the inadequate penetration of a medical technology that primarily produces these disease statistics, but the inadequate socio-political environment in which the black population is encapsulated. In sum, medical and sociological studies in South Africa, and elsewhere, provide a clear demonstration that food, housing, employment opportunities and other similar non-medical factors play the decisive role in determining the morbidity and mortality rates in the black population. It is thus these factors which are the vital constraints to effective medicine in South Africa.

This is clearly illustrated in the study of tuberculosis and malnutrition in South Africa. While official statistics have recently demonstrated a decline in TB from 64 000 new cases reported in 1975 to 55 300 in 1976, several doctors doubt that such a national decline has taken place and, indeed the Chairman of SAMTA believes that the actual number of cases is now 5-10 times that officially recorded. The Medical Superintendent of the Charles Johnson Hospital in KwaZulu believes TB to be on the rise due to combined effects of resettlement, poverty, malnutrition

Govt talks to those border 'men of steel'

By ROB TAYLOR and CHRIS MARAIS



MR SAREL HAYWARD ... border promises

FROM the grizzled old cattle farmers in the west, to the high-pace young sugar farmers of the east, they all came to meet the Government last week.

The Government, in the form of Agriculture Deputy Minister Mr Sarel Hayward, visited the Transvaal's border lands bearing financial gifts for some — but left with an unlucky packet of urgent complaints.

Briefed by the SA Defence Force on the strategic importance of Transvaal areas sharing borders with Botswana, Rhodesia and Mozambique, the Department of Agriculture has come up with a special financial assistance scheme for local farmers — favouring the established, high-potential producers.

At every community hall Mr Hayward's speech was the same:

"We need men of steel to stay and farm our strategic border areas. It will serve no purpose to establish people who do not have the ability to make a go of things."

The department announced loans would be made to farmers in the areas to extend their farms and build them up into more economic units.

The scheme is designed as an incentive to stem the exodus of hard-hit border farmers to the Transvaal interior.

"That's fine, but what about our immediate problems?" was the general reaction to news of the financial handout.

Because, as the chunky, sunburnt rural men commented, you can kill a terrorist with a bullet but there are some more

paid-off irrigated farms, but if he is using diesel he will never make it," another farmer told the Deputy Minister.

● Like the ethanol issue in the lush, rich ground of the Eastern Transvaal areas bordering on Mozambique.

At the Railways Hall in Komatipoort, a packed gathering of young men quizzed Mr Hayward on a promised Government report on the potential of ethanol as a fuel source.

Most of the farmers there have sunk their assets into the production of sugar, which can be processed into ethanol. And they want the Government to tell them where they stand. Will they be rich soon or will they be caught with yet another surplus, glutting product?

Mr Hayward, who at that stage had heard the problems of most of the Transvaal border areas — and had launched a vigorous attack on Press reports of his intentions and visit — promised the Government was treating the ethanol report as a priority.

Also, many farmers felt it was unfair to give so much preference in loans to the established men in the border areas.

"We were led to believe that the Government was going to help young farmers like myself to establish farms on the border, but all they are doing is giving financial aid to farmers that are already established," a Western Transvaal farmer said.

Mr Hayward had explained that young men who wanted to establish farms in the border lands would have to have a certain amount of their own capital before being considered for Government aid.

Record Self Raising Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Recd Fat's and Mont's Macaroni, Princess macaroni, spagetti Checkers, Poto, Gold, Pick Wrench Town Bakery, observe Somerset West.

Published by Comm. Comm. Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

Ufat's & Mont's uphikela n... ngumphati wefem le uthi, ngabamnyama njengoko inkxas abasebenzi abangabanye ukut imveliso, kodwa imveliso ye

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi Bacale ukuba imveliso zakwa Umbutho oy! Women for Peace kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho oy! South African Co-Operative ezinonxibelelwane kuriziko U.C.T. Hweta, Peninsu abafundi base University nakw Ayanda amanani abantu abazibar

Abafundi bathe abasebenzi, mabaziko U.C.T. Hweta, Peninsu abafundi base University nakw Ayanda amanani abantu abazibar

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi Bacale ukuba imveliso zakwa Umbutho oy! Women for Peace kunye nabasebenzi.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi Bacale ukuba imveliso zakwa Umbutho oy! Women for Peace kunye nabasebenzi.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphele abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fat's & Mont's efektri... ebelevi! The South bebgwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi

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TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	240 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%

Tswana loan
 BOPHUTHATSWANA is to make an "historic" R15-million loan issue on January 31 - the first by a former homeland without the backing of the South African Government. It is seen in the money market as an acid test of Bophutha-Tswana's economic independence. The issue will be backed by the Bophutha-Tswana Government.

273 212
 11.4% 11.0%

148 66
 6.2% 3.4%

772 749
 32.3% 39.0%

2390 1921
 100% 100%

282 59
 15.1% 18.2%

76 11
 4.1% 3.4%

806 89
 43.1% 27.5%

1868 324
 100% 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Tswanas, Namibians come to loan market

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

TWO NEW borrowers are being introduced to the capital market by Standard Merchant Bank. They are the Government of BophuthaTswana and the Government of SWA/Namibia.

While the placing details of BophuthaTswana's R15-million issues have been decided upon, the terms and conditions of the R20-million loan for Namibia are still being settled.

Basically the new independent homeland is coming to the market with two loans, a long-dated 23-year issue with a 10,30% yield giving 10,40% all-in and a short-dated 12-year giving 9,63% — 9,75% all-in.

As rates go, these are not cheap issues; they have been pitched about 80 points above the going Escom rates, not because they indicate any hardening in the market, but because they represent the first issues placed by a new borrower who has yet to prove his bona fides.

The BophuthaTswana loans are being marketed without any guarantees from the South African Government, and Standard Merchant Bank and representatives of the homeland have held meetings in Johannesburg and Cape Town to present their case and to convince institutional lenders that this is a viable state, well governed, well organised, and capable of paying its way.

A brochure which gives a deep-etched profile of BophuthaTswana has been prepared which shows the steady growth of the GDP and outlines plans for the development of the land and its people. What is impressive is that the official policy is not to squander money, but to invest both income and capital receipts into real and viable developmental projects.

The wealth of the new state lies in its mineral resources, particularly those of the platinum group plus their pick-a-back metals, nickel, copper and gold.

At the SMB presentation, it

was mentioned that prospecting leases had been given to South African and overseas mining companies to search for and exploit other metals, ranging from vanadium, manganese and chrome to granite and limestone, with asbestos in the middle. It is believed that there are coal deposits which might be worth looking at.

And it is said that diamondiferous deposits are also being examined.

The Secretary for Mines, Dr J Marengwa, says that BophuthaTswana policy is to try to prevail on mining companies the desirability of processing of minerals so that citizens of the country can get employment in the value-adding process.

Implied in the bank's presentation was that BophuthaTswana is different from other independent states in South Africa. It has the resources and they are being carefully husbanded by responsible people.

This is apparent in the differential between the rate at which Transkei came to the capital market — 100 points above the Escom rate for a comparable 11-year loan.

The view has been put forward that for an initial launch, the sponsors have been a little ambitious in looking for 23-year and 12-year money; that the terms should have been shorter. I disagree. For those who want to go short while the new state proves itself, the 12-year is short enough; the extra five years are not really material. And as for going long — can anyone rally talk to 20 years in Southern Africa?

BophuthaTswana intends being a regular borrower on the South African capital market, raising cash from time to time according to project-capital needs. There is no point in its presenting itself in a tentative, self-effacing manner. Confident boldness is the right approach; it is the follow-up which counts and that will be determined by the way Chief Mangope and his Government perform.

20m
15.1.50

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Lening van R15 m vir Bophuthatswana verras

DIE primêre kapitaalmark het sy werksaamhede vandeeweek op 'n interessante noot begin met die leningsuitgifte van R15 miljoen wat Standard-Aksepbank namens die regering van Bophuthatswana doen. Aantreklike rentekoerse word aangebied, maar daar is goeie motivering voor.

Op effekte met 'n looptyd van 23 jaar word 'n allesinsluitende rentekoers van 10,4 persent aangebied en op twee lenings van 12 jaar elk, waarvan een 'n diskontobied, is die allesinsluitende rentekoers 9,75 persent.

Die uitgifte is interessant in die sin dat dit gedoen word vir 'n voormalige tuisland, terwyl dié gebiede die laaste tyd ongunstige publisiteit gekry het. Daar is heelwat geskrywe oor Transkei se finansies en die land is in Desember verlede jaar verplig om kort lenings aan te gaan omdat beleggers nie in sy langtermyn-lenings belang gestel het nie.

Voorts het Venda die laaste tyd ongunstige publisiteit gekry in die sin dat die Suid-Afrikaanse regering sy planne van R100 miljoen

saam met 'n Libanese sakeman gekelder het.

Om in dié omstandighede sonder 'n waarborg van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering of 'n bankwaarborg 'n uitgifte vir Bophuthatswana te doen, sou meer as die gewone inspanning verg.

Daarby het Bophuthatswana al voorheen 'n uitgifte in die kapitaalmark gedoen, maar is 'n

Kapitaal- en geldmark

relatief onbekende lener. Dit is belangrik vir sy beeld dat dié uitgifte slaag.

Ten derde moet in gedagte gehou word dat daar 'n mate van onwiligheid by beleggers bestaan om in hierdie stadium vir lang termyn te belê terwyl dit moontlik lyk dat langtermyn-rentekoerse vanjaar nog sal styg.

Die antwoord was goeie rentekoerse en 'n stewige bemerkingspoging, wat Standard-Aksepbank ook aangepak het. 'n Ekonomiese profiel van die staat is opgestel, waarin syfers

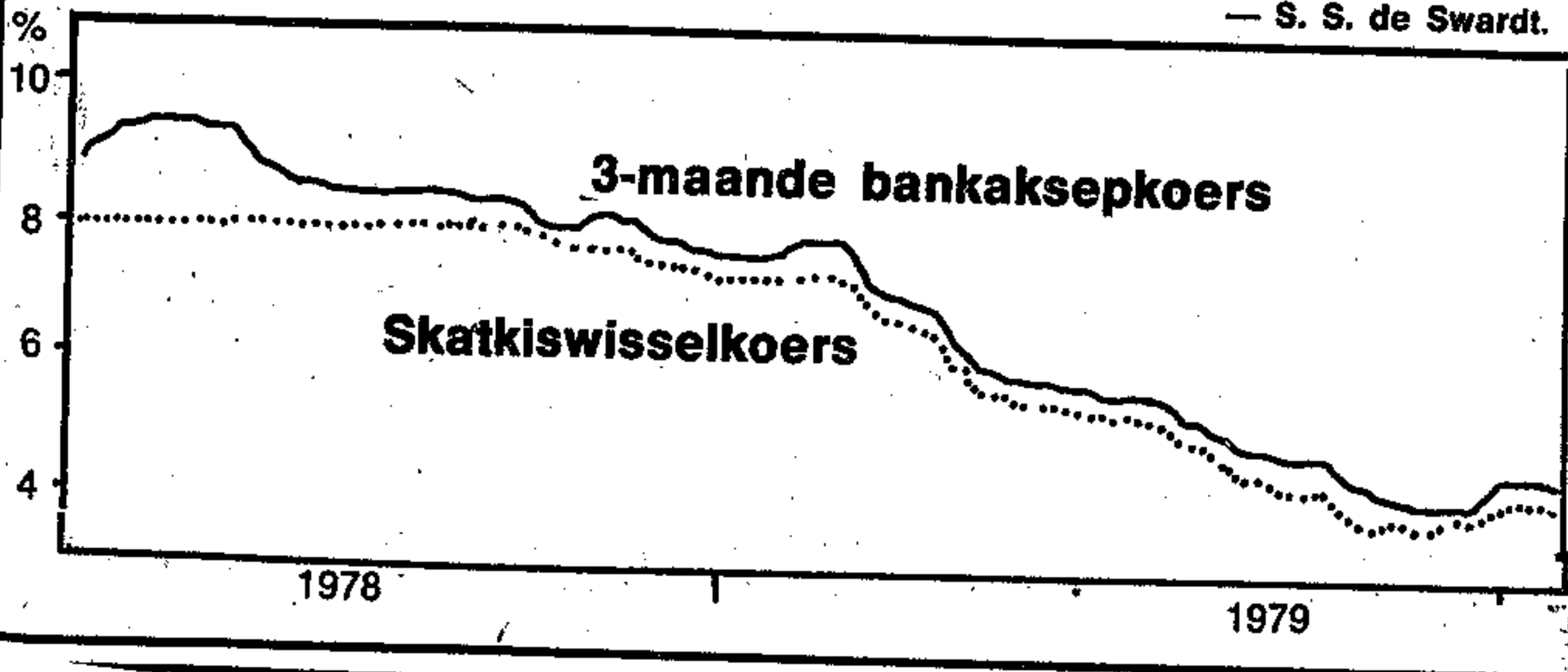
verstrek is soos dat sy rentelas delgings net 0,5 persent van sy buitelandse lenings uitmaak. Seminare is met die hulp van die bankgroep se ekonome gehou waarop van Bophuthatswana se eie mense teenwoordig was. Die goeie indruk wat van hulle gemaak het, sal waarskynlik ook daartoe bydra dat uitgifte slaag.

Wat die sekondêre kapitaalmark betref, het langtermyn-koerse vandeeweek nog afwaarts geneig, maar die neiging was swakker as die vorige week, het 'n handelaar in dié mark gesê.

Orals, ook in die geldmark, was die uitwerking van die hoë goudprys en die verwagtinge oor likiditeit wat dit skep, merkbaar. In die geldmark het die gemiddelde tenderkoers vir skatkiswissels Vrydag tot 4,17 persent gedaal, nadat dit die vorige week 4,20 persent was.

Die diskontohuise het ook besluit om hul koopkoers vir bankaksepte van drie maande van 4,6 tot 4,5 persent te verlaag. Die huise het vroeër in die week reeds hul rentekoers vir aanvraaggeld van 4,25 tot 4,1 persent verminder.

— S. S. de Swardt.



XVI

	M	W
0-1	0,51	
1-4	0,04	
5-24	0,01	
25-44	0,05	
45-64	0,44	
65+	1,84	
ALL	0,22	
NO.	463	

XVII

ACCIDE

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

SQUATTERS

Slum city

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FM 25/1/80

Maybe BophuthaTswana will have some answers for SA on the thorny question of slums and squatters. At least, that is what some blacks are saying after last week's meeting of a committee which is investigating the squatter problem in Winterveldt and adjacent slum areas outside Pretoria.

Committee chairman Sam Motsueyane, who is also Nafcoc president, is not saying much. He tells the FM: "We cannot talk to the Press at the moment," adding that the work of the committee will take up to three months to complete.

The committee, Motsueyane says, is responsible to BophuthaTswana, but "SA is also interested to know how the squatter problem will be dealt with."

A report in the homeland's newspaper, *Batswana Mirror*, saying that SA and BophuthaTswana have set aside a "substantial sum of money" to build houses in Winterveldt later this year, is denied by the Department of Urban Affairs.

The department, on the other hand, is reported to have confirmed that BophuthaTswana and SA have commissioned a survey on the income of the squatters.

Mangope gives pledge on businesses

Star
29/1/80
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Own Correspondent

President Lucas Mangope has again given an assurance that foreign investors should have no fear of their businesses being nationalised in Bophuthatswana.

"I wish it to be recorded that the Government of Bophuthatswana, after two years of independence and the experience this has brought, is more solidly and loyally committed to the principle of free enterprise and private ownership than ever before," said the President.

He was speaking at the opening of a branch of an international bank in Babelegi, Hammanskraal at the weekend.

President Mangope said foreign investors should attach credibility to the assurances that his government would not resort to, or even threaten, their businesses with nationalisation.

The private sector would be encouraged to play a major role in all facets of the country's development.

He called on other banks to open branches in

Bophuthatswana. A situation like that would enable Tswanas working in South Africa to demand that their wages should be paid into banks in their country.

"At present few of our people realise how damaging it is to our progress and prosperity that deposits are overwhelmingly made in South Africa," he said.

"Another reason why we need our own network of banks to provide a fuller coverage," said President Mangope, "is that our people are apparently charged a fee of as much as 10 percent when banking in South Africa."

The President appealed to the bank to launch campaigns to educate and motivate Tswanas to save more.

The bank should also continue its training programmes and start other projects to develop the country's people, he said.

It should also award more bursaries and loans to keen and gifted young people to continue their studies.

Students are barred from Hebron College

By MALOSE MATSOMELA

A NUMBER of students at Hebron Training College near Ga-Rankuwa in BophuthaTswana are alleged to have been refused re-admission last week, "for taking part in political activities"

abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangele kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizi ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekuse lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abaseb

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala u abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokug bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababath lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala lose abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Ab "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo n abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abazikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training Co Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshi Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de b

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlar Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo: Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeberg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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The principal, Mr H G Racca yesterday confirmed that some students were refused re-admission but rejected allegations that the reason was that they "took part in political activities".

He would not disclose the exact number of the students and said they were insubordinate and had violated school regulations last year.

According to some of these students, who asked not to be mentioned, they were first notified through their school reports that they should look for other schools as they would not be re-admitted at Hebron.

On Tuesday last week, they went to the school to demand reasons and they were told to come back with their parents. The students alleged that the principal told them in the presence of their parents, that the school was no more prepared to re-admit them because they "took part in political activities during last year".

& Monis efektri kothwa kwabasebenzi bahlanu, ndo nothethwa iyure ezisi - zu kwamandla yaye

humi) obizwa bebesayinile ezibetele ekunokuno neUnion. ndawo yabantu yiyo

yo ngamagoduka abantu eni aba basebenzi kwabo. Ngosuku beBala kubantu wa, omnye wabo uthe

lileyo kubekho fundi bavelu kwezini nical College. eliso yakwa

onke amalungu awo

ungu awo nazo zonke de baphinde

bunye nabasebenzi. ngasetyenziswa.

Gift by Rupert to Tswana university

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Anton Rupert is to sponsor the first chair of Afrikaans at the new University of Bophuthatswana.

Dr Rupert, head of the Rembrandt group, said the sponsorship, which could total R100 000, was in gratitude for Bophuthatswana's decision to recognize Afrikaans as an official language — the first country apart from South Africa to do so.

He made the announcement at a gathering in Stellenbosch on Wednesday night attended by the head of state of the newly independent former homeland, President Lucas Mangope, other Bophuthatswana ministers and a number of leading Western Cape businessmen.

The first cheque for R10 000 was handed to the university's vice-rector, Professor John Makhene. The university opens on a limited basis this year and is expected to take between three and five years to complete.

Dr Rupert also announced that he had nominated President Mangope for the annual Getty Foundation nature-conservation award. The prize of \$US 50 000 is awarded for the biggest contribution to conservation in the past year.

Saying he did not want to be honoured by name in his lifetime, Dr Rupert asked the Bophuthatswana University to recognize the decision to name the chair of Afrikaans after him. He would be called the Hoogenhout Chair after a family with a long history of founding and teaching of Afrikaans and with a long history of

ebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri o ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba- bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi ades Unions Le union be izama ukwenza uphando e imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe weFektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphushululu efemini.

amalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa Union bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile uba benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele zo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano uba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo uba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

tu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka the bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba kwicala labeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. yimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abe- yama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye injongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye yeentlanganiso zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive-i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de baphinde baqeshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abanfundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebonakalisa uhunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowa ungumphathi wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabo bamNyama. Abaphati bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvaliso zilandelayo: Record - self raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River.

The currently accepted criteria for malnutrition consider 60% of the expected weight for age as a cut off point for severely malnourished children. Those between 60% and 80% (3rd percentile Boston standard) are underweight for age, whereas those below 60%, depending on their clinical condition, are either marasmic or marasmic-kwashiorkor.

Another method of obtaining a measurement of malnutrition is the Shastrip which measures the mid-upper arm circumference.³ Even though is somewhat conservative, it can be easily used by unskilled staff and is a valuable screening procedure as it will identify those that are overtly malnourished.

No uniform measurement of nutritional status is available in Southern Africa. A collation of published results appears in Table 1. Once again, there is a marked variability in the results.

1.4 What Statistics are necessary?

The difficulties of collecting reliable statistics from developing areas are manifest. The impossibility of obtaining complete data should not prevent the collection of limited but useful data. A series of well-planned sample surveys on a national scale to measure infant mortality and nutrition could provide a baseline for planning. The urban system of health care is much more complex than that in the rural areas. Information on all aspects of the health service system is essential, especially when it departs from the price system of the private economy and goes in for direct quantitative planning. Unfortunately, the collection of data can only be described as capricious. Very seldom are terms such as patient or attendance defined, with the result that data are not uniformly collected in various institutions or even within a given one. The adoption of a uniform system of data collection, which is analysable and analysed, is an urgent priority.

2. PLANNING THE HEALTH SYSTEM

2.1 Health Problems in Southern Africa

Some indication has been given of the type and scale of ill health in Southern Africa. This section deals with the analysis of the causes of ill health given by some of the authors. The dynamics of the problem of ill health are clearly relevant to any attempt to plan for its solution. When people converge on a subject from different angles, there is seldom a common understanding of where problems lie. It was a reflection of the

SAB building R19m brewery for Tswanas

South African Breweries and the Bophuthatswana Government have entered into an agreement to build a brewery in Ga-Rankuwa, at an eventual cost of R19m.

Work will begin immediately. It is expected that the brewery, which will include a brewhouse, cellars, bottling hall and distribution fleet, will supply beer from the summer of 1981.

The Bophuthatswana Government will purchase 25 percent of the share capital after two years; and have an option to take up a further 25 percent at any stage within the two-year period after that.

TRAINING

According to Mr R J Goss, group managing director of SAB, it is planned that at least 90 percent of employees will be Tswanas.

"With this objective in mind we are starting immediately to recruit Tswanas into our existing breweries and to train them in every aspect of brewing," he said.

Training programmes will be devised for production, financial and administrative, and laboratory staff.

To begin with, the Bophuthatswana brewery will produce most of SAB's beer brands, including Castle Lager, Lion Lager, Carling Black Label and Castle Milk Stout.

SAB will franchise these brands to the Bophuthatswana brewery and will be responsible for its management.

Mr Goss said the size of the investment was an indication of his company's confidence in Bophuthatswana's economy and in the future of that country.

that of the... exists in any of these respects because the distribution of health care and health requisites and the closely linked issue of the techniques by which they are delivered are both determined by the socio-political system. Health is seen mainly as the outcome of collective choices about the nature of the economic system and of society.

A fourth group, mainly community developers, argued that despite the ineffectiveness of medical reforms, it is possible to raise communities' awareness and their ability to deal with health problems at the micro level, thus altering some of the economic and social factors causing ill health in advance of wider changes.

The details of these arguments will be spelt out in the following sections. For the most part, they are implicit in discussion of the various aspects of health care; but two papers, those of Kirsch (Ch.7) and Savage (Ch.6), give an overview of health problems in Southern Africa.

Both Kirsch and Savage agree that morbidity and mortality are primarily determined in third world countries (and this includes most of Southern Africa) by the level of food, housing, employment, clean water, sanitation and other non-medical factors, and not by the structure of health services. Poverty tends to be a common factor in all of these.⁴ Kirsch shows that, as in most third world countries, health service structures in Southern Africa are not adapted to this state of affairs. He traces three resulting problems:

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context

disease classification system are broad categories Table II provides diseases for Ischaemic Heart Disease, Asian community, Latory Diseases

Similarly, if the in greater detail in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females.

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Pretoria Bureau

ALTHOUGH Bophutha Ts... wana's first parliamentary session was scheduled for mid-April, there was still no hope for international recognition, a spokesman for the independent homeland's official Opposition, Mr Molefe Pilane, said yesterday.

Mr Pilane said there were many obstacles to prevent Bophutha Ts... from becoming internationally recognised, such as the homeland's travelling documents which were not recognised at "neighbouring countries such as Botswana." However, a government Minister at the Bophutha Ts... Embassy in Pretoria, Mr A D Maherry, said a move to establish relations with the United States and Britain was "still in the process".

Tswana
future
uncertain

major

8750

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Circu-

Tswana

claim damages from SA

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Four Bophuthatswana citizens who allege they were wrongfully arrested, assaulted and abducted over the South African border are claiming hundreds of thousands of rand in damages.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today the matter was complicated because the claims were being made against various individual policemen.

A claim is also being made against Johannesburg Consolidated Investment mining house.

It arises from the arrest in August last year of businessman and farmer Mr Juda Modautu, his wife and two of his employees, who were alleged to have stolen equipment belonging to JCI.

RELATIONS

Mr le Grange said the SAP had excellent relations with Bophuthatswana police and respected the independence of the country.

However, the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, has been quoted as saying he had objected several times to SAP action.

Mr Le Grange said that during his eight months as Minister of Police he had received no objections from President Mangope.

KE

Workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville Sout have struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The others were because all five were members of a trade union. They want to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week a day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say they had a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better pay. The union has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were very and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

They are 'Coloured', more than half the men on strike are Coloured. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the factory workers have stood firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. One day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate the African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The men were separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

With the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewan, Durbanville and Bellville Technical College called for workers to support a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to buy Fattis & Monis products unless there is negotiation.

The Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and clubs to support the call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all Fattis & Monis products.

It is claimed that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says that the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by the workers and the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. The factory has been slowed down.

What is Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spaghetti under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal; Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hope Bakery in Elsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

20/2/80

Hansard 3(2127)

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**Incorporation of Mafeking into
Bophuthatswana**

*10. Mr. J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether a reply has been sent to the
representations made by President L. M.
Mangope in regard to the incorporation of
Mafeking into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a)
when and (b) what was the nature of the
reply; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER
UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Foreign
Affairs):

This matter is currently under discussion
by the two Governments.

Hansard 3 August Co 1/49/150
20/2/80

Babelegi: factories

264. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) How many factories have been established at Babelegi, near Pretoria, to date, (b) how many persons in each race group are employed in these factories, (c) what is the total (i) Government and (ii) private invest-

ment in Babelegi and (d) what is the estimated income of the Tswanas from the industrial development at Babelegi?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) - (d)

As mentioned in my reply to Written Question No 372 of 1979, Babelegi is situated in Bophuthatswana for which reason the required particulars cannot be furnished by me.

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~~58~~
Black RDM
states 24/2/80

appoint
SMB (109)
(102)
(113)

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

SOUTH AFRICAN merchant banks are increasingly becoming involved in assisting the independent black states of Southern Africa project their image on the local capital market.

Standard Merchant Bank did a first class job in presenting the BophuthaTswana Government by supporting the floating of a R15-million long-term loan with a brochure which analysed the economic development of the country and its mineral resources and by introducing BophuthaTswana personalities to representatives of institutions in Johannesburg and Durban.

I learned yesterday that SMB is making further progress in this specialised market. As lead bank, Standard Merchant, together with Senbank, have been appointed to service the Transkei Government for a period of five years. And SMB alone has a similar appointment to the Government of Venda.

Neither of these two governments feature on the current public sector loans programme for the current year. Transkei was supposed to come to the market last year but it was deemed unwise to float a loan until the finances were satisfactory.

It is understood that SMB will undertake a close investigation of the economies of the two countries before approaching the market.

Ideo-illogical

(109) PM 7/3/80

South Africans have become so inured to ideological absurdities that it no longer seems to occasion much outcry when common sense gives way to asinine nationalist orthodoxy.

But the debacle over the Sun City shuttle, surely, plumbs new depths of fatuity.

When the *FM* was in a group which suffered the delays and frustrations of checking through customs control on a flight to that pleasure dome last week (the formalities and delays took up two hours; the flight and bus journey to the hotel 45 minutes; and the drive to Jan Smuts Airport 30 minutes: total time 3¼ hours) other passengers kept asking rhetorically, and despairingly, Why?

Well, the explanation lies in the ideology of separate development. BophuthaTswana is now an independent black state, according to that ideology. The fact that the rest of the world doesn't recognise it as such is beside the point. Clearly government would be seen not to be taking its own policy seriously if it failed to treat BophuthaTswana as a sovereign state.

So it makes visitors comply with the same regulations they would face if they

were visiting any other foreign country, be it Swaziland or Britain. And that means filling out departure and arrival forms, presenting passports, passing through customs.

So far, so good. But there seems to be a reluctance to carry the policy to its logical conclusion. The requirements apparently apply (so far) only to scheduled winged aircraft flights out of Jan Smuts Airport. There is no immigration or customs control at the BophuthaTswana end: There are no formalities at either end if you fly in a private aircraft from a non-state airfield. There are no formalities at either end on Magnum Airlines scheduled helicopter flights from Jan Smuts to Babelegi, which is also in BophuthaTswana. There are no formalities if you travel by road.

Of course black states like BophuthaTswana are not really independent: they survive on handouts from the SA government and such business (including casino trade) as SA decides to channel their way.

But the piecemeal enforcement of border controls does not make them independent. In any event, bureaucratic obstructionism is not a necessary concomitant of

border control.

Between members of the European Economic Community, which no-one would deny comprises a group of sovereign, independent states, border control is virtually non-existent. There is no form-filling, and all that is required is to show your passport.

The Europeans long ago realised that no amount of control would stop the really determined malefactors, and that there is no point in needlessly hassling Mr Average Citizen. An encounter with passport control in Europe is likely to take 15 seconds.

But the typical SA immigration officer spends as much as five minutes in ponderous perusal of the traveller's entry/departure form, searching through his passport for unexplained gems of information, and intimidatory growling. Multiply that by a plane-load of only 30 people and you get a lot of wasted man-hours.

If we really want BophuthaTswana and the others to become viable states, we should grease the wheels of travel, not put spokes in them. Come to think of it, that wouldn't be a bad policy for the immigration department generally.

conditions.

Transkei migrant figures

CAPE TOWN — There were more than half a million Transkeians and half a million Bophuthatswana citizens registered to work in South Africa at the end of June 1978.

In addition, there were 2 655 657 South African blacks employed in industrial undertakings.

These figures have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The report said that of the 500 294 Transkeians working in South Africa, 154 615 were in mining, 71 441 in agriculture, 72 755 in manufacturing, 64 397 in government services and 48 750 in the domestic service.

A total of 1 474 Transkeians had regained their South African citizenship by the end of last year, the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

One application for regaining South African citizenship had been refused so far, though "many others were returned for further motivation", Dr Koornhof said. — PC.

Secrets needed

A PROSPECTIVE R100-million plan for a massive horse-racing, gambling and tourism complex in BophuthaTswana was rejected by the country's Government this week.

The phantom racing city in the bush

By DOUG GORDON

The scheme, drawn up by a group of Transvaal businessmen — aiming at an annual betting turnover of R156-million — centred on a R20-million race track with a 40 000-capacity grandstand, with racing, trotting and equestrian events night and day at weekends.

It sited the course at Garankuwa, near Pretoria, with its 600 000 population, to attract local and South African punters.

The businessmen, operating as Tswana Racing Services, estimate the cost of the project, including casinos, hotels and huge entertainment facilities, at R100-million.

Their spokesman, Mr John Steenekamp, said after meeting a BophuthaTswana Government committee that the plan "was shot down in flames".

He admitted that the scheme was extensively glamourised and inflated for presentation to the committee.

"We hoped they'd see the R100-million possibilities as we did," he said.

His group was now negotiating for a simple track and

smaller grandstand, perhaps costing R5-million, he said.

The plan was submitted to the BophuthaTswana Government this week — along with other suggestions for greyhound racing complexes and a national lottery system in that country.

But earlier Mr Wynand van Graan, head of the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation which holds a percentage share of all developments in the country, said:

"These sort of gambling plans are not what we are looking for.

"Before the President even looks at these plans, I can assure you the answer will be no.

"We need development, but certainly not along the lines of Las Vegas."

Mr Steenekamp disagreed that the project was unnecessary in BophuthaTswana:

"If we had been given the go-ahead, the revenue would have been huge," he said.

"We would have given the country 20 per cent equity in the development — the 10 per cent tax on betting and a third of the gate.

"But Southern Sun holds the casino rights, and frankly, our prospective financiers were attracted by the proposed casinos and hotels.

"Now, with a more modest plan, we will try for the R5-million we'll need.

"We cannot move without the Government's go-ahead but we're hopeful it will come."

The scheme — entitled "BophuthaTswana's Golden Opportunity" — presented a list of 30 facilities, including flat and steeplechase racing, a cinder track for trotting races, complete floodlighting,

on- and off-course tote betting, a jockey academy, stables and breeding establishments.

The balance of the list is the same as the Sun City developments, including casinos, hotels, cinemas, theatre and cabaret, fun fairs, show-grounds, airport, heliport and full sporting amenities from a lake to golf, tennis and country club facilities.

Under the banner of Tswana Racing Services (Pty), four South Africans have promoted the venture.

The chairman, Mr D F Belingan, is described as a major poultry industrialist operating in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Iran.

His co-directors are listed as Mr Grant Anderson, who claims to be a former employee of South African racing trainer Mr Fred Rickaby; Pretoria architect Mr Robin Vorster, a local racehorse owner and breeder; and Mr Steenekamp.

The Hebron Hills plan forecasted 150 race meetings a year, taking more than R1-million at each eight-race meeting.

This would mean R156-million each year, paying 10 per cent tax (R15,6-million) to the Government, taking 15 per cent (R23,4-million) to cover the running of Racing City and paying out 75 per cent (R117-million) to the winners among an expected average of 25 000 punters per meeting. But authoritative sources in South African racing this

29 02 80 PAGE 1 14210

SYMBOL 152337J
AAS 1 152366J
F (45) 1 152366J

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

week called the crucial elements of the scheme "non-sense" because:

- No private company — such as Tswana Racing Services (Pty) — is permitted to make a profit from racing which is not fully re-invested in the racing industry.

- No racing body in the world administers simultaneously flat, hurdle and trotting events.

- There are no breeding farms in southern Africa pro-

ducing steeplechase racers.

- A jockey academy takes five years to qualify its apprentice riders.

- The South African Jockey Club — which is not mentioned in the 10-page prospectus — would bar any of its licenced personnel, whether jockeys, trainers, owners, breeders, or administration staff, who competed or officiated on a course or event not approved by it or affiliated to it.

MAIL, Tuesday, March 18, 1980

Mangope

visit ~~to~~ ¹⁰⁹ angers

RDM 18/3/80

Swapo-D

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The visit of the President of Bophutha-Tswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, to South West Africa had "ominous and sinister implications for the future of Namibia", the leader of the Swapo Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday.

President Mangope arrived in Windhoek yesterday with a party of 11 and was greeted at the airport with a guard of honour and a 21-gun salute.

Shortly after his arrival Mr Shipanga released a statement on behalf of Swapo saying his party denounced in the strongest terms "Mangope's intrusion into our country".

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH DIP. LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE

1138601 HADLEY JENNIFER ANNE 104202
111706

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has

UCT

POST

TRANSWAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Mangope's visit a political game

Post 18/3/80
109/18/601

WE WOULD have found the news flash that President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana had accepted an invitation to visit South Africa quite hilarious, if it was not so tragic.

Hilarious, because, as far as the majority of the people of this country are concerned, Chief Mangope has been in South Africa all his life. Tragic, because, it seems that some people are taking this whole homeland independence joke seriously — too seriously, in fact.

For, while Chief Mangope and the South African Government would like the rest of the world to think that Bophutha-Tswana is indeed, independent, everyone affected by this so-called independence knows exactly that it is a farce and nothing else.

Government policy to fragment our country all in the name of apartheid has proved to be a failure. Unfortunately, it is little games like this one that the Government plays to make the whole exercise sound convincing.

We wonder whether Chief Mangope's "visit" will get the same kind of coverage that has been given to the Chinese Premier, who had only left this country when the news of Chief Mangope's "visit" was released.

Unfortunately, those people, those concerned citizens of this country, must be wondering whether we are living in a real life world, because now is the time for all of us to get together to work out a just dispensation for all the peoples of this country.

But can anybody even begin to believe all the talk about change when the Government insists on playing political games? The longer this kind of game is played, however, the more difficult it will become to find a workable solution to our problems.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 2			29 02 80	2
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F	F	(60)	140639U
133499H	PLAALJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	ABS	(66)	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW		(60)	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	139271G
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-	2-	(70)	052892R
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)	121461Y
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA PERLE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	133034C
137998Y	SHAPIRO		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1000)		(57)	137998Y

Mafeking
 STAR 20/3/80
 may go 343
 109
 to Tswana

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government may announce the incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana when the homeland's leader, President Lucas Mangope, comes to Cape Town on a State visit next week.

An announcement would provide the opportunity for the Government to set the tone of guarantees it is prepared to give whites who remain on land which is consolidated into homelands.

Thousands of whites in various parts of South Africa live on land which might be included in homelands after consolidation. The whole question of what protection the Government will give them, if they decide to live in a homeland, is a burning issue to them.

At present the Government is giving attention to the request by the Bophuthatswana Government that Mafeking be included in Bophuthatswana.

There are strong indications that it will agree to the Bophuthatswana Government's request.

102101
 107101
 ENGLISH
 JIVA

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES
153982X	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH
153547Z	WAINE	VINGENT CHARLES
156636R	ZACHERL	SAMINE RUTH
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

STU13-9

15016 B.A./LL.B.

153982X

1565290

153547Z

156636R

157915X

102101

107101

ENGLISH

JIVA

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

STU13-9

15016 B.A./LL.B.

153982X

1565290

153547Z

156636R

157915X

102101

107101

ENGLISH

JIVA

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

STU13-9

15016 B.A./LL.B.

153982X

1565290

153547Z

156636R

157915X

102101

107101

ENGLISH

JIVA

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

Liquor ~~159~~
traders,
unite 104

LIQUOR traders in BophuthaTswana have been urged to organise themselves into an association to protect their interests.

The plea was made by Mr E M Turner, general manager of the South African Breweries for the North-Eastern Transvaal and Free State regions, at a seminar on "the Challenge of Change in the Liquor Trade" at the Ga-Rankuwa Hotel School this week.

The seminar was organised by the BophuthaTswana Chamber of Commerce. Mr Turner addressed the seminar on "the future of the BophuthaTswana liquor trade and new trends". He sketched an optimistic scenario for the trade in the next decade but said this would need a concerted effort by the traders.

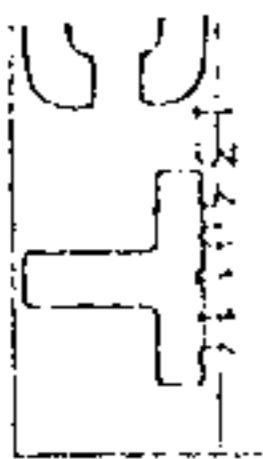
Mr Turner said it was to be regretted that a BophuthaTswana Liquor Traders Association formed two years ago had to be disbanded because of disagreement among the members.

"If the future health of the industry is to be assured, an effective and dynamic liquor trade association that functions as the conscience, watchdog, father confessor, defender, mentor and mouth-piece of the industry is imperative," he said.

He also urged that when the body is formed it should seek affiliation with established organisations of its kind to give itself more "clout" in its dealings with various authorities.

Mr Turner said the industry in BophuthaTswana faced several serious problems. A special problem was the tendency of many Tswanas to buy their liquor in South Africa.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
110621	BAKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3 (52)	1	110621
116933	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	1	116933
137001	ELIE	DEWICK-JIMBE	105201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2 (68)	1	137001
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2 (55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (65)		
137001	ELIE	DEWICK-JIMBE	105104	LATIN I	3 (36)	3	137001
133967	SOLO	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS	3	133967
110635	GAIBORSE	DAVID DAVID	105104	LATIN I	ABS	1	110635
132210	GRASS	ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3 (59)	1	132210
119010	HELD	ALAN	105202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2 (62)	1	119010
139010	HELD	ALAN	105201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS	7	139010
110281	JANSEN	COLLEEN BEVITA	604201	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2 (53)	1	110281
139230	JAY	GRACE ANNE	105201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2 (62)	1	139230
130539	KIRKPATRICK	JENN BRUCE	105201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3 (51)	1	130539
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3 (52)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3 (56)		
137606	KOEN	STEPHEN JOHN	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	1	137606
137243	MAAIS	WELAIRE	105104	LATIN I	ABS	3	137243
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		
117171	MONTAKIS	MARIANNA	201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F (42)	1	117171
135970	MURPHY	LYNNE CATHERINE	105104	LATIN I	ABS	3	135970
			107202	ENGLISH I	ABS		
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		
133096	MURRAY	DOUGLAS ANDREW	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(52)	1	133096
134303	MURRAY	SALLIVAN	105202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)	7	134303
							131536



Liquor Act does not OK arrests

POST Reporter

THE BophuthaTswana Liquor Act made no provision for the arrest and prosecution of shebeen patrons, a seminar was told in Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria.

"I have studied the Act on many occasions looking for the specific aspect but nowhere does it give the police powers to harass, arrest and bundle people drinking in shebeens to jail," said Mr P S T Mosupye, a former chairman of the BophuthaTswana Liquor Board. He was speaking at a liquor seminar in Ga-Rankuwa this week.

Mr Mosupye warned participants that the Government could give directive which could supersede or supplement the Act to make it possible for the police to arrest shebeen patrons.

Many people did not understand the Liquor Act and the workings of the Liquor Board, said Mr Mosupye. This created many problems, particularly for people applying for licences to trade in liquor.

SHEBEENS

The Board acted as an agent for the Minister of Justice who had the final say in approving applications for licences. "The Board merely makes recommendations to the minister," he said.

Mr George Maluleke, a lawyer said while the Liquor Act did not give the police any powers to arrest people drinking in shebeens, it is to be understood that most of the prosecutions came under "illegal trading" or patronising an illegal trade.

Responding to a question from the floor, Mr Mosupye said liquor licences were no longer being issued in Odi, which included Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa, because the area had overshot its quota.

LICENCES

Mr A B C Motsepe, a participant at the seminar, said the issuing of licences was not stopped

POST

2/3/86
109

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		YEAR : N/A	
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	
1523277	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	1
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS			1
DEAN			
AS AT 29 02 80			
PAGE 1			

of its agencies.

"The liquor traders in the area came to a decision at a meeting not to have any more licences issued," he said.

Mr D O Lenamile of Unisa's School of Business Leadership warned traders against underpricing themselves out of business. The same could also apply if traders overpriced beyond limits acceptable to the consumer, he said.

Dr J J Smith of Petchestroom University stressed the need for proper bookkeeping and management. These were necessary for the survival of the liquor traders, he said.

BTT buses fares go up

Post 21/3/80

109

BY MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Bothaba Tswana Transport (BTT) will increase its bus fares as from March 31.

BTT, a subsidiary of the Bophutha Tswana Transport Holdings (Pty) Ltd operate mainly in Babelagi Industrial area.

The management of BTT said they are compelled to increase fares because of the continuous price increases of fuel, lubricants, grease, tyres and escalating expenses.

The Moretele Regional Authority, consisting mainly of Moretele tribal chiefs, met a delegation from BTT to air their reservations on the envisaged fare increases.

According to the schedule for fares, commuters from Babelagi to Majaneng will now pay an extra 20c for a five-day ticket (presently 50c); for a six-day ticket it will be 25c more (presently is 60c) and for a single trip cash fare

it will be 20c while presently it is 18c.

The trip from Majaneng to Hammanskraal station will cost 70c (presently 50c) for a five-day ticket; six-day ticket will be 85c (presently 60c); seven-day ticket will be R1 (presently 70c) and a single trip will be 20c (presently 15c).

Babelagi to Boschplaas will be R1,45 for a five-day ticket (presently R1,25); six-day ticket will be R1,80 (presently R1,55) and a single trip will be 30c (presently 25c).

Babelagi to Swartbooi stad will cost R1,45 for a five-day ticket (presently R1,25) and a single trip will be 35c (presently is 50c); Babelagi to Makapanstad for a five-day ticket will cost R1,45 (presently R1,25), for a six-day ticket R1,80 (presently R1,55), a single trip will be 70c (now 60c).

From Boschplaas to Hammanskraal station will be R1,45 (presently

R1,25), for a five-day ticket and a six-day ticket will be R1,80 (presently R1,55); for a single trip will be 30c (presently 25c).

From Swartbooi stad to Hammanskraal station for a five-day ticket it will cost R1,45 (presently R1,25); for a six-day ticket it costs R1,80 (presently R1,55); a single trip will cost 55c (presently 45c); From Makapanstad to Hammanskraal station for a five-day ticket, R1,45 (presently R1,25) for a six day ticket it will cost R1,80 (presently R1,55); for seven day ticket it will cost R2,40 (presently R2,10); for a single trip it will be 70c (presently 60c).

From Babelagi to Bedwang for five day ticket will cost R1,45 (presently R1,25); for a six-day trip it costs R1,60 (presently R1,35). From Bedwang to Hammanskraal for a six-day ticket it will be R1,80 (presently R1,55), for a single trip it will be R1,55 (presently R1,30). From Babelagi to Kromkuil for a five

day ticket it will be R1,45 (presently R1,25); for a six-day ticket it will be R1,80 (presently R1,55).

day ticket it will be R1,45 (presently R1,25); for a six-day ticket it will be R1,80 (presently R1,55).

Babelagi to Kromkuil; single trip 90c (presently 70c); Babelagi to Swartdam five day ticket R1,45 (presently R1,25). Six day ticket R1,80 (presently R1,55). Single trip 95c (presently 80c); Babelagi to Tweefontein five-day ticket R1,45 (presently R1,25), six-day ticket R1,80 (presently R1,55). Single trip 40c (presently 35c).

Babelagi to Stinkwater a five-day ticket will cost R1,45 (presently R1,25), for a six-day ticket R1,80 while presently it is R1,55. Single 55c (presently 50c).

From Tweefontein to Hammanskraal station for a five-day trip 70c (presently 50c); six-day 85c (presently 60c); single 25c (presently 20c). Stinkwater to Hammanskraal station a five-day ticket costs R1,45 (presently R1,25). Six day ticket R1,80 (presently R1,55); single trip 40c (presently 35c). Babelagi to Bezuidenhoutskraal five-

day R1,45 (presently R1,25). Six day R1,80 (presently R1,55); for a single trip 65c, presently 55c). Bezuidenhoutskraal to Hammanskraal station for five-days is R1,45 (presently R1,25) for a single trip it will be 45c while presently it's 40c.

Babelagi to Mabopane, five-day ticket R1,70 while presently it's R1,50; six-day it will be R2,10 while presently R1,85. Seven day R2,45 (presently R2,15); single trip R1,15 (presently 95c).

Babelagi to Swartboom five-day R2,10 (presently R1,90), for a six-day R2,55 (presently R2,30). Single trip R1,25 (presently R1,15); Babelagi to Pan-kop R1,70 (presently R1,50 for five-day; six-day will be R2,05 (presently R1,80); single 90 (presently 85c); Babelagi to Zandfontein five day R1,70 (presently R1,50); six days, R2,05 (presently R1,80); single trip R1,10 (presently 95c; Babelagi to Bultfontein five days R1,70 (presently R1,50); for six-day R2,05 (presently R1,80).

Paracetamol Reg. No

Aspirin 453,6 mg, Caffeine 64,8 mg, Paracetamol 120

Reporter Matsemela grilled

By ALINAH DUBE Post 25/2/80

A POST staffer, Malose Matsemela, was detained for 24 hours by BophuthaTswana security police while on an assignment in Tembisa, Hammanskraal, on Monday.

Mr Matsemela was attending a protest meeting against bus fare increases at the Khudu Cinema. The meeting was called by the Moretele Regional Authority, consisting mainly of Moretele tribal chiefs.

He said three black security police asked him whether he was a reporter for POST and when he said yes, they told him to accompany them to the police station for questioning.

There he was questioned about contacts he had in Babelegi industrial area. He was accused of taking part in organising the meeting.

One of the police told him POST seemed interested in the problems faced by people working in Babelegi and it encouraged these people to defy the laws of BophuthaTswana.

During the interrogation, the police reminded him about the detention of three other POST staffers who were charged for being in BophuthaTswana without permits.

They are Thami Mkhwanazi (reporter now serving a 7-year sentence), Thomas Khosa (photographer) and Walter Nkosi (driver).

Mr Matsemela said the police took him to a house in Ga-Rankuwa (apparently it is an office) where he was shown pamphlets and asked if he knew anything about them.

That was during the night. He was later taken back to Hammanskraal where he was locked in a cell. He was released yesterday morning.

A BophuthaTswana police officer in Montshiwa said the matter had not been reported to him, but he would find out. He would not give his name to POST.

The arrest of Mr Matsemela is the second on POST reporters investigating conditions at Babelegi.

Last year, POST staffers, Thami Mkhwanazi, Thomas Khosa and Walter Nkosi were detained by BophuthaTswana police while investigating "low pay" paid to workers at the Babelegi Industrial area.

Charges were, however, withdrawn against them after appearing at a BophuthaTswana court. This was after they were detained and kept for two nights in a police cell.

POST

STU13-9
14149 H.A./B.T.
STUD NO
102531

DEAN

38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

City salutes Tswanas' leader

ARGUS
26/3/80

109

THE President of Bophuthatswana, Mr. Lucas Mangope, his wife and entourage of 12, including the Foreign Minister, Mr T M Molathwa, arrived in Cape Town today on a two-day State visit.

The welcoming party at Ysterplaat air force base included the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, and Mrs Viljoen, Mr R F Botha, Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, Chief of the South African Defence Force.

Mr Mangope and his party were given a 21-gun salute and a simultaneous fly-past by four Impala jets.

The guard of honour, from the Cape Corps and No 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment, was then inspected by the State President and Mr Mangope to the tune of national anthems of both countries, played by the Navy Band, Simonstown.

President Mangope made courtesy calls on the State President and

the Prime Minister, who was host at a lunch in his honour today.

A State banquet will be held for him by the State President at the Tuynhuys tonight and President Mangope will reciprocate with a banquet at a city hotel tomorrow night.

Tomorrow the party will go on a scenic tour of the Peninsula and will visit the navy in Simonstown.

President Mangope and his entourage will leave on Friday morning.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	YEAR : 2	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 1	15026
15026	B.A./LL.B.								
111062V	BAKKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V	
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F	
137001P	FIJIS	DERRICK NISSEL	105201	GOVT AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2	(68)	1	137001P	
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	13	(55)			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(65)			
137345N	GAUD	DIANA ALEGIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N	
133987N	GOFF	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	AHS		3	133987N	
110635F	GRISSEL	PAUL PRIMIGH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F	
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G	
			105202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	12	(62)	1	119019J	
			102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	AHS		7	139814X	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS				
		LEEN BENITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(60)			
		IAN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2	(62)	1	139836W	
		N RRUCE	105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	150539Q	
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	13	(52)			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)			
		PHEN JOHN	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137806P	
		ANIE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C	
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS				
		TANNA	201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K	
		JE CATHERINE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U	
			107201	ENGLISH II	ABS				
			605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IARS	ABS				
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS				
		VLAS ANDREW	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(52)	1	133096V	
		LIVA	105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134365W	
		JJA	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A	
		WV GIDEON	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	133011C	

UJET

Tswanas Invest

MMABATHO. — The BophuthaTswana Government is investing R500 000 in the Sasol project, the BophuthaTswana Minister of Finance, Sir Cyril Hatty said yesterday.

Addressing a two-day special session of the National Assembly, he said half this amount had already been invested and the Government would make a second payment "in due course".

Sir Cyril also said a building society had been established to help Tswanas build their own homes. It would begin operating before May 31.

A committee had also been appointed to investigate the establishment of a land bank, he said. — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 (YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
152163V	VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL DIANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
159757Z	VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
155815P	VISSEER	ANNELEIZE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE
160780L	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)
115228Y	WHITING	ROBERT GEORGE GURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3NX
157399L	WILLSHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I
154408K	WOLFE	ANGELA KILWAGDEN	003101 004101 103202 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980) ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3NX
159697J	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
155858L	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202 115101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980) CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I (PRE-1980) 3NX

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Mafeking: Biggest event since the siege

STAR 27/3/80 (109)

By Chilla Duff
MAFEKING — In Mafeking they are saying consolidation is the biggest event since the siege.

The after-effects of this two-year "war" are similar — jubilation among many, regret among others.

The announcement from Cape Town last night that the decision has been taken in principle to incorporate the historic town into the state of Bophuthatswana was particularly well received by the commercial and 300-strong Indian community.

Mr Boet Joubert, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "It is a release simply because a decision has been taken. Mafeking has a role to play in the history of Bophuthatswana. If we weren't incorporated it would have been our loss."

Mr Abdulla Bhayat, leader of the Indian community said: "We are happy by the uncertainty has been lifted. We will now be able to move more freely as far as our businesses and homes are concerned. As far as business is concerned it should be a good thing indeed."

● Page 2: Bophuthatswana to take in Mafeking.

Small traders are breathing a sigh of relief now that the general sales tax no longer applies to them.

The mayor, Mr A J Bloem, welcomed the news unreservedly, and expressed great satisfaction that the uncertainty for the past two years had at last been lifted. All that remained now was for the transition to take place as painlessly as possible.

Among the citizens opinion is still divided. A

few "bitterenders" had already left the town — not many, but enough to make a significant difference. Already there is a shortage of teachers, labourers, artisans and office-workers.

Mr P Siberhaben, headmaster of Mafeking High School, said he had lost four of his staff. "I am worried about the school

from a practical view, Chief Mr Mangope, in spite of his best intentions, cannot let it go on as a white school indefinitely. At the moment we are teaching in two languages, and the difficulties are enormous.

"Foreign students from all over the world, including Botswana, find it difficult. To Page 3, Col 1

Most of Mafeking relieved

From page 1

difficult to settle down. Black scholars are going to suffer."

There is still uncertainty about how long the transition period will take, and of the issues of property and land ownership.

One thing is certain: Mafeking will not change its name — the original Tswana word meaning the place of stone.

And in the hotel casino people did not know or care about the consolidation issue.

"When the chips are down," said one gambler, "all that matters is what is happening at the table."

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	91101	MATHEMATICS I-M102	(37)	152327Y
10000						10000

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 AS AT 29 02 80
 YEAR : N/A
 PAGE 1

GENER

Mangope is an honoured guest

109 27/3/80.
 THE ASSEMBLY. For the first time in the history of the Republic of South Africa, the head of state of an independent homeland was welcomed in the House of Assembly yesterday.

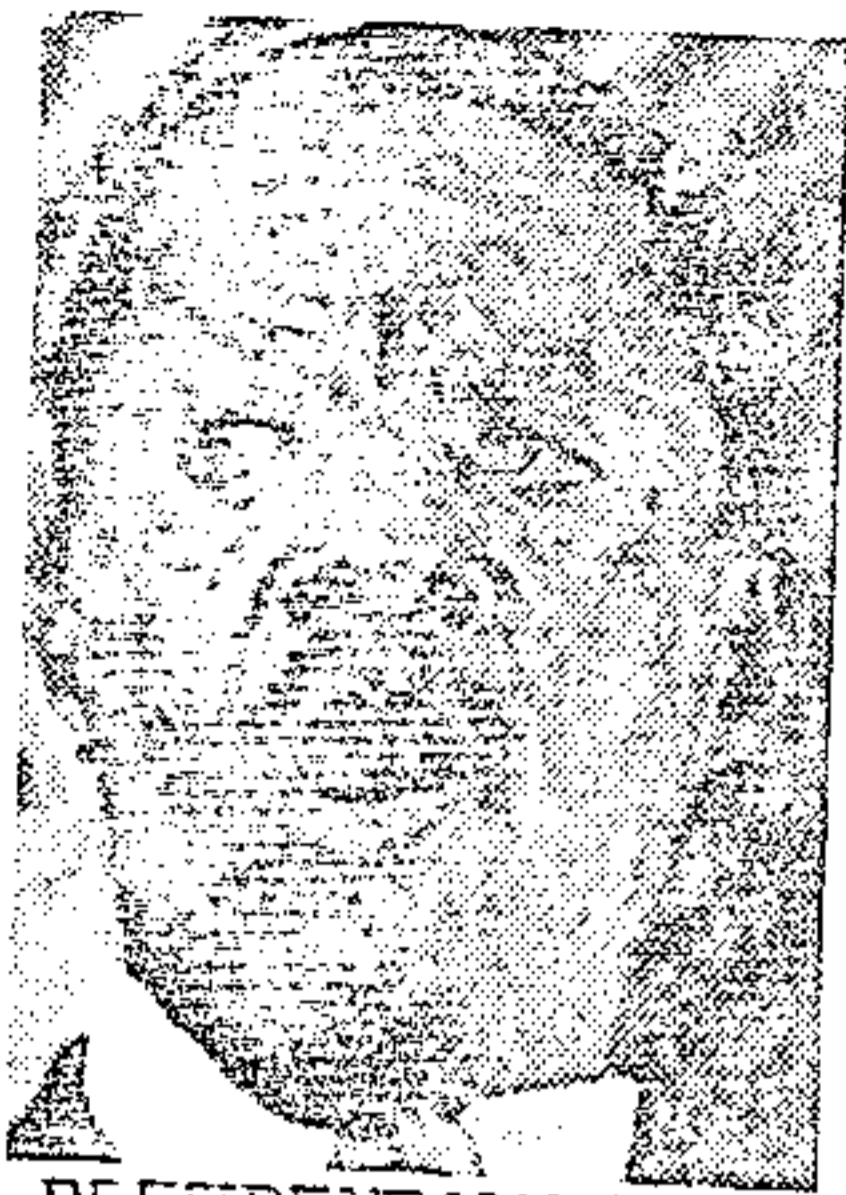
President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana and Mrs Mangope sat in the Prime Minister's bay in the gallery for the first half-hour of the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

The presidential couple were welcomed by the Speaker of the House, Mr J J Loots, before Senator Horwood began his speech.

"On behalf of the members of the Assembly, I would like on this important Parliamentary occasion to welcome their excellencies.

"This is the first time that the head of state of another country is officially welcomed in the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

"In this respect too, their



PRESIDENT MANGOPE ... making history

presence is therefore a significant and historic occasion.

"May this visit contribute to the further promotion of good relations between the parliaments of our two countries," he said. — Sapa.

UJET

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS					29 02 80	2
1331002	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2- (63)		13030
113116C	MANWENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)		4
096146G	WENGPOPE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F (45)		5
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	ABS		4
103278J	WYNGARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F (43)		4
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						29	

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

SA decides to give Mafeking to Tswanas

109

RDN 27/3/80

UCT

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government had decided that Mafeking should become part of BophuthaTswana, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen said last night.

He was speaking at a State banquet in Cape Town in honour of President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana.

"Mafeking has played an important role in the history of our two countries and today remains a key between us," President Viljoen said.

The decision on the town followed lengthy Government discussions on the future of the town and studies by the Commission of Co-operation and Development.

The Mafeking Town Council and interested parties had been approached.

"After careful consideration of the facts, interests and views, the South African Government has decided in principle that Mafeking should

become part of BophuthaTswana."

In implementing the decision, many aspects — such as guarantees and compensation for residents of Mafeking would have to be looked at closely.

"In view of this the South African Government intends establishing a committee of experts comprising representatives of State Departments and organisations concerned," Mr Viljoen said.

"The committee will work in close consultation with the Government of BophuthaTswana and the Mafeking Town Council so that the transfer can be orderly and without disruption."

President Viljoen paid tribute to President Mangope for his positive role in strengthening ties between the different nations of Southern Africa, and "specifically between our two countries".

President Mangope could

look forward to a progressive and stable BophuthaTswana, President Viljoen said.

"This stability is the irreplaceable condition for the future welfare and prosperity, not only of BophuthaTswana, but of the whole of Southern Africa."

"Our two countries stand committed to a new dispensation in Southern Africa, a dispensation in which the key to progress lies in co-operation."

"You have more than once pronounced yourself to be firmly in favour of establishing a constellation of Southern African states," President Viljoen said.

"The advantages of such a course of action are evident. Being linked in so many ways, the states of Southern Africa already form the nucleus of this bold and logical concept."

"If our peoples are to prosper we will have to mobilise the assets of our region and we will have to ensure peace and stability." — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES

1623214 STERN JOCELYN-NEILA

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Handing Mafeking to BophuthaTswana

Political Staff 28/3/80
 THE ASSEMBLY. — It will be years before the full process of handing Mafeking over to BophuthaTswana is actually complete.

President Marais Viljoen announced the Government's go ahead in principle on Wednesday night and said that a committee of experts from various Government departments would have to examine all the issues involved.

Among them are guarantees and compensation for properties which will be affected by the handover as well as the question of franchise rights for

South Africans who remain in the town.

It seems that the Government made its decision only this week.

Thousands of properties will have to be valued before negotiations to buy them can even be started.

The process could take years, as it has in Transkei where some four years after independence, property negotiations are still continuing.

It is not known how South Africans in Mafeking will still exercise their vote in the South African Parliament.

JUST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1000601	HONG	HENRY CARSTON	116317	URAAA-III	AS	5
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						1
DEAN						REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT	29 02 80
13130	PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA				YEAR :	3
						13130

^{Post}
Joy over
28/3/80
Mafeking (109)

THE people of BophuthaTswana are very happy that the question of Mafeking being incorporated into BophuthaTswana has been settled.

The Minister of Education, Mr M Setlogelo, said yesterday morning in an interview after learning of the incorporation.

He said that he expected Mafeking to boost the economy of BophuthaTswana, as the people of Mafeking have experience in running commercial and industrial enterprises.

Mr Setlogelo said the bulk of the people would welcome the incorporation of Mafeking and that he wished that the takeover would be peaceful.

A great portion of the population of Mafeking is in favour of this incorporation.

Mafeking has mixed feelings

MAFEKING — In downtown Mafeking they're saying consolidation is the biggest event since the siege.

The after effects of this two year "war" are jubilation among many, bitter regrets among others.

The announcement from Cape Town this week that the decision had been taken, in principle, to incorporate the historic town into the state of Bophuthatswana, was particularly well received by the 300-strong Indian community.

Mr Boet Joubert, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said, "Alas, it is a release simply because a decision has been taken. Ma-

feking has a role to play in the history of Bophuthatswana. If we weren't incorporated, it would have been our loss."

Mr Abdullah Bhayat, leader of the Indian community, said: "We are happy that the uncertainty has been lifted. We will now be able to move freely as far as our business and our homes are concerned. Businesswise it should be a good thing indeed."

RELIEF

Small traders are breathing a sigh of relief now that GST has been scrapped.

The Mayor, Mr A J Bloem, welcomed the news unreservedly and expressed great satisfac-

tion that the uncertainty of the past two years had at last been lifted.

All that remains now was for the transition to take place as painlessly as possible.

Among the citizens, opinion is still divided. A few bitter individuals had already left the town — not many, but enough to make a significant difference. Already there is a slight shortage of teachers, labourers, artisans and office workers.

Mr P Siberhagen, head master of Mafeking High School said he had already lost four staff members. "I am worried about the school from a practical view."

"Mr Mangope, in spite of his intentions cannot let it go on as a white school indefinitely. At the moment we are already teaching in two languages and the difficulties are enormous."

There is still uncertainty about how the transition period will elapse, and of the issues of property and land ownership.

ORIGINAL

One thing is sure, Mafeking will not change its original Tswana word meaning the place of stone.

And in the hotel Casino, people did not know or care about the consolidation issue.

"When the chips are down," said one Tswana punter, "all that matters is what is happening at the table."



President Lucas Mangope. Some Mafeking residents are delighted with consolidating with BophuthaTswana, others are bitter.

Mafeking's ready to go

109

By IAN REID

MAFEKING. — For more than two years now Mafeking has been lying in bed waiting for the Government in the room upstairs to drop the other shoe.

Now with the news that the town is to be incorporated into BophuthaTswana Mafeking can breathe again. The only questions the residents want answered is "when and how".

That they would be incorporated was a foregone conclusion for the inhabitants. Those who didn't like what they saw coming have already left. Those remaining are looking forward to the change.

"They will probably do a better job running this town than the present municipality," says

Joel Scherman, a resident since 1933. But rumour has it that President Mongope has asked the council to stay on for three to five more years.

"Business can only improve" says Deon Lemmer. "Mafeking depends on the blacks for its business and if BophuthaTswana builds its own capital next door we would die".

Now that the uncertainty is over life can go on again. But not as before — that everyone has agreed upon.

Friends have been made across the colour line. There have been numerous mixed social and sporting events. The Mafeking Golf Club is fully open to all races. The shops

and offices have more coloured, Indian and black assistance, secretaries, clerks and typists than you will see in Johannesburg.

And already the locals are wondering when they will be able to reap the benefits of BophuthaTswana's low tax rate.

They want to know too if it is only Mafeking or the surrounding countryside also that is to be incorporated. Nobody seems to be sure of this at the moment. And will compensation be paid and if so, by whom and how?

Mafeking wants to get up and go now — if only the Government would tell it how and when.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 8

YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III
113116P	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF
096146G	WENGROVE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF C
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III
114463K	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

UJET

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Mafeking's ready to go

29/3/80
LDM

By IAN REID

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UUCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
11386-01	HAWKEY	JENNIFER ANNE	104202 111706	ARCHAEOLOGY II PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIP

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

RE

DEAN

* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed B.A.

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

COMPONENT

Mangope Govt

By KEVIN STOCKS

A SOUTH African company is suing the BophuthaTswana Government for almost R44-million in what is believed to be one of the biggest damage actions brought in Southern Africa.

The company, Rare Earths Investments (Pty), represented by its managing director, Mr J M van den Heever, of Johannesburg, alleges breach of contract.

It claims that President Lucas Mangope, as Minister of Economic Affairs and Mines, wrongfully and unlawfully cancelled a mineral lease giving the company the right to mine and prospect for rare earths in areas of BophuthaTswana.

The BophuthaTswana Government has denied the allegation and has briefed a leading South African advocate, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, to defend the case before the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court.

Counsel for Rare Earths Investments is Mr A S van der Spuy, SC.

The dispute concerns deposits of rare earths such as cerium and lanthanum used by the steel, electronics, oil refining and glass industries.

According to pleadings lodged with the Supreme Court by both sides the South African Bantu Trust in October 1976 granted Rare Earths Investments (Pty) a mineral lease to mine the deposits and to prospect for further deposits within

sued

Sun Times
for 30/3/80

R44m

109

a defined area of the Pilansberg.

This lease was inherited by the BophuthaTswana Government when South Africa granted independence to the homeland.

The lease called on the company to start mining and prospecting operations within a specified time or to give satisfactory reasons why it could not do so.

After failing to interest major mining houses in the deposits the company decided to go ahead alone.

According to its pleadings before the court, written reasons for failure to begin mining were given to the BophuthaTswana Government in May 1978.

In the same month the Government told the company to begin mining within 90 days and then (in November) cancelled the lease.

Rare Earths Investments (Pty) claims the cancellation was wrongful and unlawful and that as a result the company suffered damages amounting to R43 867 731.

The case is expected to be heard later in the year but its continuance may depend on another wrangle now being fought between the company and the Government.

The government has demanded that the company put up security for costs — putting the figure at R100 000.

Rare Earths Investments is contesting the demand for security.

The Tswana

university to ^{Star} open this month

109
~~54~~

By Gabi Said

The University of Bophuthatswana is to admit its first students this month. The R1,2-million complex, still under construction, will be opened to between 130 and 150 students on April 28th.

It will offer degree, diploma and certificate courses and hopes to provide students with a greater mobility within the system and to provide orientation programmes and courses to bridge the gap between school and university.

The degree and diploma courses offered are in the fields of law, education and administration and management.

Also being offered, mainly in the colleges of the university, is advanced technical education with the emphasis on mining, agriculture and health sciences which will embrace nursing.

In 1978 the Republic of Bophuthatswana's National Education Commission recommended that when a university was established it should take into account the culture of the community and that it should find a model relevant to the needs of the country and its people.

The university will also include a technical college. All sections will work on a trimester system — two terms for university study and the other term working in the desired situation.

The first chancellor will be Sir Albert Robinson, a director of Anglo American Corporation and chairman of Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

Chancellor for varsity at Mmabatho

THE chairman of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment and Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Sir Albert Robinson, has been appointed first chancellor of the University of BophuthaTswana, it was announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

The university, which was described by the chairman of the council, Dr K B Hartshorne, as the first of its kind in Southern Africa, will start its first semester on April 28.

The university will be a federal type of body linking all forms of tertiary education in the country. Its headquarters will be in Mmabatho.

Dr Hartshorne said the university would be an "African model" comprising a federation of colleges. It would develop the human potential in the country.

He said unlike other universities in Southern Africa, the University of BophuthaTswana would divide its semesters into theory and practical "on the job" training.

In all four faculties at the university, the first semester would be devoted to theory. The second semester students would be seconded to various companies inside and outside BophuthaTswana where they would do practical work in the course they had chosen.

The vice-chancellor and rector of the university, Dr J R Kriel, said a budget of about R11-million had been set aside for the 1980/81 financial year.

This year's students' enrolment was 150 and so far 30 academic staff had been appointed.

As an experiment, the students would not be living on the campus but some accommodation would be made available in town. Dr Kriel said this had been decided on to make the students part of the community.

The maximum intake of the university after its completion would be 5 000 students.

The university offers courses in Law, B A Education, B Com and B Administration.

Dr Kriel said after two years of study, the university would award diplomas to enable the student to show that he had a "working knowledge" of the particular field he had chosen.

The university would have facilities for part-time students. — Sapa.

Families

living

in fear

2/11/80
1657 14/80
109

MORE than 1 000 families in Huhudi Township near Vryburg were living in fear of being resettled at Pudumong in BophuthaTswana, the chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, Mr John Dikole, said yesterday.

Mr Dikole was reacting to Press reports that the Northern Cape Administration Board had undertaken to build 20 houses a year in Pudumong, 51 km from Vryburg, to resettle Huhudi residents.

"Our community's fears were further aggravated by the removal of 60 families who have already been resettled in Pudumong. We appreciate the fact some people are showing concern over our housing shortage, but the idea of moving people so far from their jobs is questionable.

"All the resettled families were sub-tenants and thus badly needed houses of their own. Besides the higher rent they now have to pay — R2,76 a month more than Huhudi residents — they are further burdened with transport expenses," Mr Dikole said.

Mr Dikole said his council had written to

the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to stop the mass removals.

"We received a reply from the Minister in which he promised to look into the matter, but some of the families had already been moved by then. We hope the Minister will give this his urgent attention before we are all resettled at Pudumong," Mr Dikole said.

100 HOUSES

A spokesman for the BophuthaTswana government said nobody had been moved to Pudumong against his will.

"There were 100 houses for occupation in Pudumong, and when we could not find people to move into the remaining 60 we decided to offer them to homeless residents in Huhudi," the spokesman said.

He said he had no knowledge about future plans to resettle more people from Huhudi in Pudumong, but he could not speak for the board.

Sapa

Sangomas, Apostolic members warned

104
2/4/80

POST Reporter

PRETORIA — Mr A M Mokoma, "mayor" of Mabopane West in BophuthaTswana, has threatened to take serious action against members of the Apostolic Church and sangomas in the township.

The threats follow complaints by residents that they are disturbed by the noise at night made by these people with the beating of drums.

Sangomas are accused of being noisy by beating their drums to dispel evil spirits and, the Apostolic church traditionally beat drums during services.

Mr Mokoma said residents have been complaining about the noise and "it was found that most of these people are not citizens of BophuthaTswana."

He said sangomas were the most troublesome because they operated almost daily and residents could not tolerate the cow-hide noisy drums.

"This is a terrible situation and it can no longer be tolerated because the community is being disturbed during the night," Mr Mokoma said.

But, some of the sangomas who spoke to POST, said they are diviners and cure diseases after they had worked themselves into a trance and have, during the

beating of their drums, been able to establish the causes.

And, the Apostolic Church members claim to banish demons from the bewitched in a similar method as the sangomas.

Ministers of the church and some of the sangomas reacted with anger and said the "mayor" should not be naive and instead, he should build surgeries outside the township.

"We are astounded to learn that residents are complaining about the noise by worshippers who merely practice a tradition which had been conducted for many years in the townships and other places," they said.

Prof Leshoai joins Tswana university

Post 3/4/80
109



Professor Bob Leshoai.

By LEN KALANE

An educationist of international repute, Professor Benjamin Letloa Leshoai, who left the country 17 years ago to settle abroad, has accepted a post at the University of BophuthaTswana.

Bob Leshoai, as he is popularly known, is a Professor in English literature. He also holds BA and MA degrees.

Professor Leshoai left South Africa in July 1963 with a valid passport for Zambia. He also stayed in Tanzania, the United States of America and Botswana during his 16 years of "exile".

A school principal at Lady Selbourne, Pretoria, before he left the country, Professor Leshoai said: "I left because I felt I could not participate in the system."

Lebowale
Monkeng
8 pm

cation is different."

Professor Leshoai said he was deported from Botswana after demonstrations at the university in that country in 1977.

Professor Leshoai, now staying in Sebokeng near

Vereeniging, came back to South Africa via BophuthaTswana in 1978. He said he still had a valid passport but was questioned by security police on his arrival. He works at the Urban Foundation, Johannesburg, but will soon be going to Mmabatho before the university officially opens on April 28. He intends settling in BophuthaTswana and seeing what it holds for the future . . .

University of Dar-es-Salaam and Botswana, said of his BophuthaTswana appointment: "I think I can train better there. They have their own type of education which is not 'Bantu'. It almost puts you back with the type of education you find in Tanzania and Zambia. In such a situation, I can use my talents better." He added: "I think I have not made a wrong decision by going to BophuthaTswana. I believe it will enable me to produce the kind of students I always believed universities should produce. I'm back here to serve my people. In fact, I feel I could not have left the country in the first place and stayed with all the frustration." Married, with five children, Professor Leshoai said he was also willing to accept a post with any university in the country. But you said you hated the education system in this country? "No, no, you have to understand, university edu-

THE HOMELANDS

Mafeking's move

FM 4/4/80 109

Ninety-five years old this year, the historic town of Mafeking — whose transfer to the "black state" of BophuthaTswana was given the go-ahead "in principle" by the State President, Marais Viljoen, last week — will probably turn 100 before it, in fact, becomes part of the homeland.

The siege town's mayor, Andries Bloem, has reportedly asked Pretoria for a five-year transition period during which the *status quo* would be maintained, and "it appears this will be accepted."

In addition to his existing committee on homeland consolidation, MP Hennie van der Walt has been appointed chairman of another special committee, which starts work on April 8. It will oversee the transfer of Mafeking, in con-

junction with the Department of Co-operation and Development. The new committee will liaise with interested parties of both countries; and provide guarantees to Mafeking's citizens (whites: 5 500).

Economically, the planned transfer can only benefit the town's businessmen, who are 90% in favour of incorporation, says Boet Joubert, chairman of the local chamber of commerce. After all, Mafeking's 100 major businesses, with a turnover of around R30m a year, depend almost entirely on black spending.

Furthermore, says Joubert, a large amount of capital is being injected into Mmabatho and Montshiwa, which are close to Mafeking. As part of the MMM triangle, the spin-off for Mafeking, businessmen realise, would prevent it from slumping into a *spookdorp*.

Already, the Mafeking chamber has formed an industrial development corporation in partnership with the government

of BophuthaTswana. A meat processing plant, described as the largest of its kind in the subcontinent, opened in the town last week.

Some concern, however, is expressed over the suspension of building society loans during the past year of uncertainty. With an acute housing shortage in Mafeking, and an eye to business interests, Joubert would welcome a "positive attitude" from the financial institutions.

According to the chairman of the Association of Building Societies, David Alston, the situation will be the same as in SWA/Namibia, where the new country's own building society took over all mortgage portfolios. A BophuthaTswana Building Society has already been registered.

Port St Johns to the Transkei; Mafeking for BophuthaTswana. Will this speed up the transfer of other towns, like Pietersburg to Lebowa, and Richards Bay to KwaZulu — and does it really matter?

Financial Mail April 4 1980

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTI
101795X	PERAHER	SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD	105703	LATIN HONOUR
1207760	MURIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBRE# HONOR
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS				2
DEAN				
BRADFORD, H J				
ECONOMIC H				

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

No. R. 733

11 April 1980

COMPANIES ACT, 1973

DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN STATES

I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Industries and of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, do hereby designate under and by virtue of section 73A of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), the States specified in the Schedule hereto as States between the Governments of which and the Government of the

**DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN
VERBRUIKERSAKE**

No. R. 733

11 April 1980

MAATSKAPPYWET, 1973

AANWYSING VAN SEKERE STATE

Ek, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Nywerheidswese en van Handel en Verbruikersake, wys hierby kragtens artikel 73A van die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet 61 van 1973), die State vermeld in die Bylae hiervan aan as State tussen die Regerings waarvan en die Regering van die Republiek ooreenkomste bestaan

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STAATSKOERANT, 11 APRIL 1980

No. 6941 19

Republic, agreements exist relating to the registration in those States of certain companies incorporated and certain external companies registered in the Republic.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Industries and of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

SCHEDULE

STATES DESIGNATED FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 73A OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1973.

1. Bophuthatswana.
2. Venda.

met betrekking tot die registrasie in daardie State van sekere maatskappye ingelyf en sekere buitelandse maatskappye geregistreer in die Republiek.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Nywerheidswese en van Handel en Verbruikersake.

BYLAE

STATE AANGEWYS VIR DIE DOELEINDES VAN ARTIKEL 73A VAN DIE MAATSKAPPYWET, 1973

1. Bophuthatswana.
2. Venda.

Independence Now?

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

IF people living in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda had been consulted before these territories opted for independence, they would have rejected it.

This emerges from completed investigations by the Quail Commission which studied the feasibility of independence for Ciskei.

The lack of adequate consultation with people of territories which sought, or intended to seek, independence was seen as one of the major flaws in homeland independence.

The South African Government did not ask people whether they wanted independence or not, and it was left to the homeland to decide whether to consult its citizens and in what way.

Lack of consultation was given as one of the main reasons why 93 per cent of Ciskeians rejected independence.

The Quail Commission completed its work in February this year, more than a year after it was appointed. The report of the commission has now been compiled into a book.

Under the chairmanship of Professor George Quail, it also included Mr Tamsanga Lalendle, a senior lecturer at Fort Hare, and Mr Arthur Spelling, former British Ambassador in South Af-

rica. In its findings, the commission felt that a strict method of consultation was necessary before a homeland opted for independence, because some of the people living in the territory

ed between people connected with Ciskei and other blacks who lived in South Africa and who wished to seek their political destiny within South Africa.

South Africa". Ciskei is the first homeland to use a commission as a means of determining the attitude of the people towards independence.

NO TAKERS ON VENDA CITIZENSHIP

SUNDAY POST Reporter THE Venda Government has received no application for citizenship since the granting of the homeland's independence in September last year.

The granting of independence to South Africa's bastards goes with the acceptance of the Status Act which confers automatic citizenship on the people who live in the territory.

Venda's director of information and broadcasting, Mr S Muedi, this week confirmed that no citizenship applications had been received by his government.

Asked about the apparent lack of enthusiasm over Venda citizenship, Mr Muedi said the Act had to be ratified by the Venda parliament before any application could be considered.

The Act has now been ratified by the government. Meanwhile 434 people have taken up Transkei citizenship since it attained independence in October 1976.

The figure was released by the Department of the Interior in Umtata this week. In 1978, two years after independence, Transkei only had five people who had applied for citizenship.

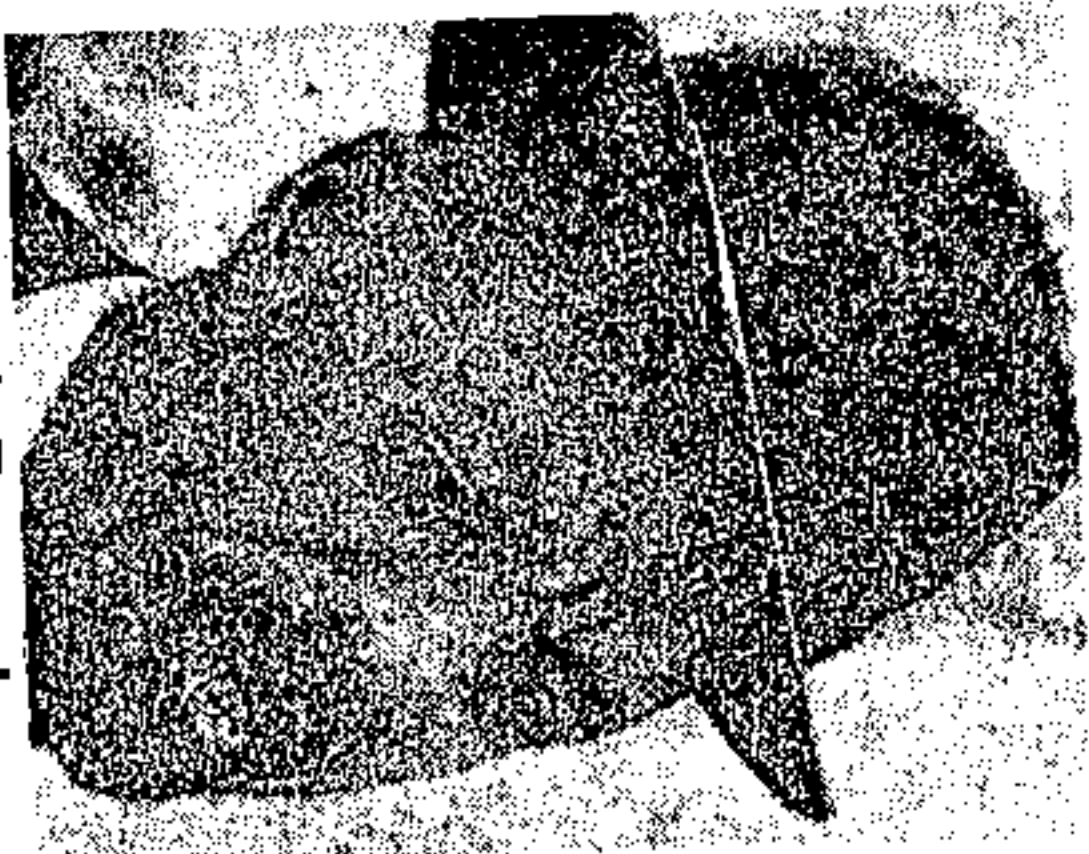
should be deprived of South African citizenship and not be given an opportunity of dual citizenship.

It adds: "While Ciskeians must decide what is in their own best interests, the taking of independence must, to some extent, detract from the drive to achieve poli-

Sebe has stated that there are certain conditions the South African Government would have to meet before he could opt for independence. Among these conditions are land consolidation, citizenship and finance.

In its investigations, the commission found that one of the strongest ar-

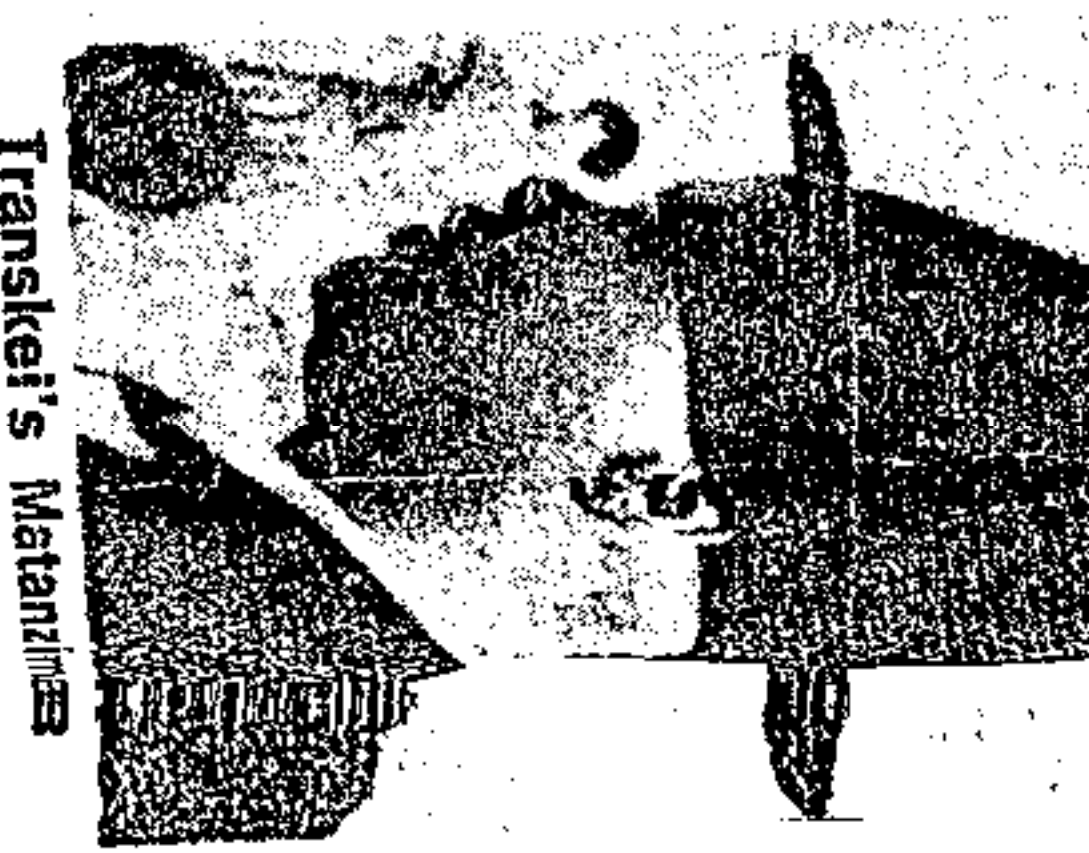
On the question of citizenship, the commission found that a bond exist-



Bophuthatswana's Mangope



Venda's Mphahpu



Transkei's Matanzima

guments against independence for Ciskei was too small, fragmented and poor.

"The utter inadequacy in size and viability of Ciskei, even with the inclusion of those areas already earmarked for incorporation, was stressed by nearly all black witnesses".

Only if South Africa undertook, in writing, to buy and transfer to Ciskei the land referred to in the 1975 land proposals, would the homeland think of independence.

More land, the commission said, was necessary as a prerequisite to independence.

Strong arguments on the long and short term economic welfare were advanced. Discrimination in the economic field, most of the interviewees felt, would not be changed by independence.

Only about a fifth of the people interviewed felt that the independence of Transkei had improved the lives of her people.

Calf born with 5 legs

A CALF with five legs and six hooves was born recently in the Shanxi province of China, the Shanghai Liberation Daily reported.

The additional leg with two hooves was placed just behind the right front leg and swung between the two front legs, the paper said.

The animal, born in February, was being exhibited in the people's park at the town of Lindfen. — AFP.

AFRICA 'DOES NOT HAVE MUCH TIME'

Argus 24/4/80

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AFRICA does not have much time' and cannot be expected to plod slowly along the road that took the West over 100 years to progress from the 'dark Satanic mills' to the bank of mini-computers in a landscaped modern factory, says Sir Cyril Matty, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance.

He told a conference of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in Cape Town: 'Africa won't wait. We have to leap-frog wherever we can.

'The basic problem has been the same all through the conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots".

'There are more "haves" now than there were in the old days. But the number of "have-nots" are legion. They cannot wait 100 years for just a few of them to become "haves"; he said.

MODERN METHODS

Sir Cyril said plans for the development of a young country must be a combination of modern methods for sophisticated work and a proliferation of jobs on simple lines.

The criteria Bophuthatswana set up for development projects were:

- 1. What wealth does it create for the people of Bophuthatswana?
- 2. How many Tswanas does it employ?
- 3. How many Tswana small businessmen does it set up?
- 4. Does it use available local materials or products?
- 5. Does it use up non-renewable assets?
- 6. What local needs does it satisfy?
- 7. What does it produce for the domestic market?
- 8. What does it produce for export?
- 9. What yield does it give on the total investment?
- 10. What tax revenue will it yield?

MONETARY FACTORS

Sir Cyril said the 'sordid monetary factors' were well to the bottom of the list and that all the other criteria required assessment in other terms.

'We must never forget that government is a people matter. Some may delight in the prestige of the large project that brings us into world headlines.

'Others, and they are the more numerous, may prefer to judge government on whether they have a house, a job, healthy children at school and enough to eat.'

'We need to market our potential for economic development,' he said. Mr Roos welcomed the positive attitude taken recently in this matter by local authorities in the area and especially the Cape Town City Council.

The Western Cape had many advantages, he said. It had a well-developed infrastructure and its labour was among the best in the country.

DRAINED AWAY

Unless attention was paid to the development of the area, there was a serious danger that people with skills would be drained away.

Japan had become one of the world's most prosperous countries with no other resources than its labour.

However, it would be necessary for the Western Cape to keep ahead in the sphere of training as other areas were catching up.

Many coloured people were starting their own businesses, which also stimulated development. These businesses could do much to ease the unemployment situation.

SLOWER GROWTH

In recent years the growth of the Western Cape had been slower than that of the rest of the country overall.

Factors militating against the area were the large distances separating it from its major market, the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, and the high cost of transporting goods there.

ON REEF

A recent survey had shown that 53 percent of firms in the Western Cape sold more than 40 percent of their output on the Reef. Some clothing firms sold more than 70 percent of their production there.

However, the clothing industry in the Western Cape was booming and it now employed more than 50 000 people, against fewer than 46 000 in 1976.

Clothing exports had soared from R20-million in the first 11 months of 1978 to R30-million in the same period of last year, the latest trade figures showed, with the Western Cape doing most of the exporting.

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Booming Sun City to get a R50-million boom

WORK began this week on extensions that will virtually double the size of Sun City, the booming resort and gambling complex in Bophutha-Tswana.

More than R10-million is being spent on the construction of cabanas that will provide 750 more beds and on a town centre that will provide additional entertainment.

Ultimately there will be several more more hotels, cinemas, more shops, a convention centre-cum-1 000-seater theatre, a post office and three leased restaurants.

The airstrip will be extended to land 60-seater aircraft, the lake will be filled and a marina will be constructed.

The new 750-bed cabana complex will flank the existing hotel and a village of leasable chalets will extend along the golf course and coun-

try club on the game reserve side. The R30-million, second-phase development programme is aimed at generating more than R150-million in tourist revenue by 1984.

Sun City, which has already cost R30-million, has attracted 500 000 tourists in the five months since its opening last December.

An estimated 1.2-million people will visit the complex this year, bringing in about R40-million in tourist revenue.

Announcing Southern Sun's massive new expansion programme this week, managing director Sol Kerzner said the "phenomenal" southern African and international tourist flow to Sun City — nearly double the pre-opening turnover estimates — had brought the Phase Two development forward by a year.

With cooperation between the South African and Bophutha-Tswana governments, it is hoped that the road from Johannesburg to Sun City can be redirected to avoid Rustenberg, thus shortening the two-hour journey from the Transvaal's major population axis.

The R10-million first stage of phase two — the cabanas and the town centre — will be completed by next Easter, although many of the facilities will be open by Christmas.

"This cabana, town centre and lakeside development has been rushed into operation to cope with the critical demand for rooms and more entertainment facilities," said Mr Kerzner.

"Sun City has been running at an average 90 per cent occupancy since we opened.

"The weekends bring an average 8 000 visitors daily.

"Our present 900-bed occupancy cannot take another booking for convention groups or big tourist packages this year, we are already working on 1981.

"With our international promotions established in Europe and the US, we can't afford to turn away tourists.

"Our convention business with southern African businessmen will soon extend to large international professional groups.

December bookings for the 250 luxury and family cabanas will open next month, as the foundations are laid.

Adjoining the hotel, they will incorporate a large pool, coffee house, buffet restaurant, braais and bars.

This area will alleviate the mass of day visitors who are barred from the residents' pool areas.

"The fallacy has been that the casino attracts the bulk of our trade," said Mr Kerzner.

"In fact, 80 per cent — say, 400 000 of our half-million visitors so far — have never been near the tables.

"The big draw is the theatre show, with 150 000 bookings on 200 performances, and the sports.

"That's why I've gone for the town centre next to the hotel.

"The 1 000-seat auditorium will take the major international super-stars we're bringing in soon.

"And we will lease a Chinese, Indian and a Continental restaurant to independents — providing they are the top of their profession in southern Africa already."

Two more cinemas, boutiques, a disco and a theatre-review bar will be part of the town centre.

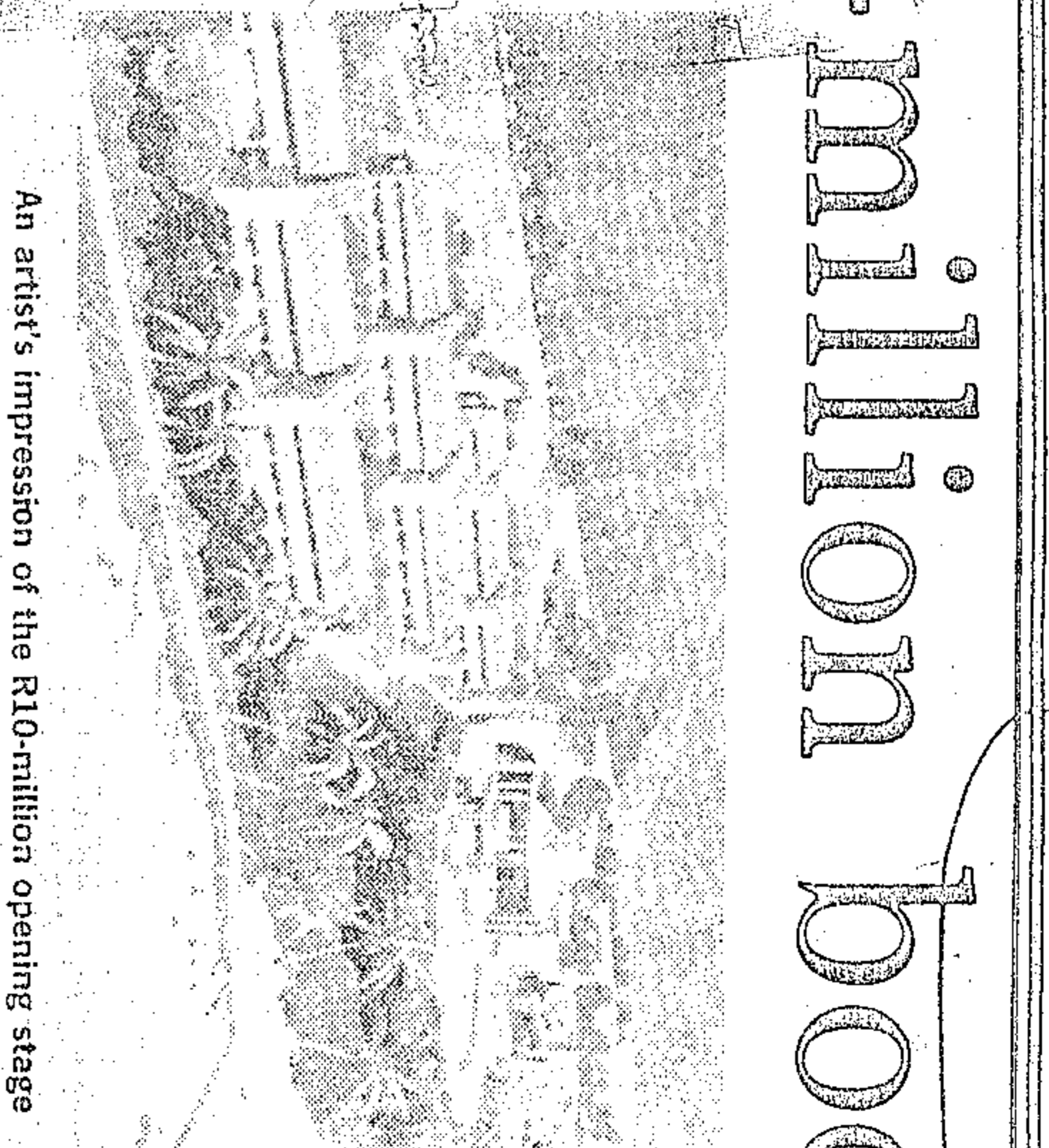
Sixty more staff flats will be built.

The next year's development will escalate the present 1 300 staff to 2 000, the majority of whom are Tswanas.

The planning for the total development, other than the cabanas and town centre, is still in "a broad conceptual stage" and will require government approval once fully detailed.

"The masterplan for the full four-year development will cost around the R50-million mark," added Mr Kerzner.

"The new hotels will be built in different styles, possibly including a game lodge, a caravan park, an exclusively family hotel and all the entertainments that go with them."



An artist's impression of the R10-million opening stage

(13) ~~109~~ 109
WDM 12/5/80

Mangope pledge on white farms

By SIMON WILSON

Reporter

THE BophuthaTswana government has announced a new deal for white farmers in the consolidation of the newly-independent state.

The president, Chief Lucas Mangope, said at the weekend that his government would draw up a new formula for the incorporation of white farmlands into BophuthaTswana, which would be submitted to the South African Government for consideration.

He said that, "in sharpest contra-distinction to South African practice", his government could not condone the notion of forcing every farmer affected by consolidation to sell his land.

"We do not only want the farmer to stay on the farm, we also want him to remain the owner. In fact, it is only as an owner that he can remain on the farm.

"On account of the pressures among my over-crowded people to acquire any available land," Chief Mangope said, leasing farms to former owners would be unrealistic and "a political absurdity".

The new formula involves paying out farmers 30% of the farm's official valuation before incorporation. Another 80% of it would be guaranteed if the farmer sold out within five years.

Farmers could remain South African citizens, while qualifying for all financial and technical aid offered by BophuthaTswana.

Other incentives would be the absence of general sales tax and BophuthaTswana's lower income tax rates.

Chief Mangope said, however, he eventually wanted to see BophuthaTswanan citizens acquiring a much greater stake — and ultimately the majority stake — in the state's economy.

109 M 12/5/80

Mangope: new deal for white farmers

JOHANNESBURG — The Bophuthatswana Government has announced a new deal for white farmers in the consolidation of the newly-independent state.

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said at the weekend his government would submit a new formula for the incorporation of white farms.

Addressing the annual Bophuthatswana businessmen's banquet, Chief Mangope said that, "in sharpest contrast to current South African practice", his government could not condone the notion of forcing every farmer affected by consolidation to sell his land.

The impending consolidation of Bophuthatswana has been an issue of major concern to white farmers whose lands are affected by the proposals. In their uncertainty about their future, many farmers have neglected improvements to their properties, and have held back on replac-

ing worn-out machinery.

They fear not being paid out by the Bophuthatswana Government for any improvements they make to the farms before they sell out.

"It is our policy that we do not only want the farmer to stay on the farm, we also want him to remain the owner of the farm. In fact, it is only as

an owner that he can remain on the farm," Chief Mangope said.

Chief Mangope's new formula is an attempt to dispel the uncertainty of the white farmers, and is based on guaranteeing official valuations of property made before incorporation, and providing escalation clauses to account for changing price levels.

It involves paying out farmers 30 per cent of the value of the farm as officially valued before incorporation. Another 80 per cent of the valuation price would be guaranteed if the farmer sold out within five years.

Under the new plan, farmers would also be free to remain South African citizens and would qualify like all other farmers in the state, for all financial and technical aid offered by the Bophuthatswana land bank and other state agencies.

Other incentives for the white farmer would be the absence of general sales tax and Bophuthatswana's lower income tax rates.

UDM 27/5/80

Mangope's fuel plan

109

Staff Reporter

VRYHOF. — The BophuthaTswana Government is investigating the possibility of a "fuel from food" scheme in a bid for more self-sufficiency in the homeland's energy requirements.

This was disclosed at the weekend by President Lucas Mangope when he opened a new giant silo at Vryhof built by the Agricultural Development Corporation of BophuthaTswana.

He said while self-sufficiency in food production remained the first priority, the government was looking at the possibility of utilising renewable agricultural resources to make the country more self-sufficient in fuel requirements.

"Towards this goal, my government is already in an advanced stage of negotiation with one of the largest groups in South Africa. I am

well aware the argument that in a hungry world, the decision to use food for the production of fuel should not be taken lightly.

"If the envisaged scheme comes into operation, literally thousands of new jobs will be created. Hundreds of farmers will have a stable market; labour will be required on the farms."

President Mangope told Tswanas: "The onus lies with you to work hard to grow more maize for our developing country."

He said he had no doubt the people would develop themselves to uplift their country.

More than 500 people attended the opening ceremony, from Cabinet Ministers to farm workers.

President Mangope said he regarded the new silo as a proud monument of the people.

Mafeking's transfer

Argus 27/5/80

(109)

now a Bill

Political Staff

A BILL which makes legal provision for Mafeking to be included in Bophuthatswana was published in Cape Town today.

The laws on the Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill confers legality on Government plans to cede the historic northern Cape town to Bophuthatswana.

Government sources said that a number of questions about Mafeking's future still remained to be

answered. A committee was presently investigating matters such as guarantees and compensation for whites living in the town.

The town would be transferred once these questions had been cleared up and agreements reached between the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments

The Bill provided for Mafeking to be transferred once all negotiations had been completed.

UCT

Tswana Mafeking

Bill published

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Tswana books don't balance

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By Rob Meintjes

The books of the Bophuthatswana Government have not been balanced for the past five to six years.

This was revealed in the Bophuthatswana Parliament in Mmabatho yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Sir Cyril Hlatshway.

Interviewed after delivering his budget speech, Sir Cyril stressed that the confused state of the government's accounting services had been inherited from the South African authorities when the territory became independent in December, 1977.

The services of two international accounting firms had been engaged to sort out the backlog.

He told the Bophuthatswana Parliament yesterday that at the time of preparing his budget, a year ago, there was "to my dismay" a shortage of accurate information on which to make estimates of revenue and the intended appropriations.

He found that the government books had not been balanced for several years and knowledge of revenue and expenditure was not "finite."

The services of two firms of accountants were engaged and Sir Cyril arranged for extension of computer operations with the aid of a "friendly Swiss industrial group."

DISCREPANCIES

"At first, I had hoped that we could get all the discrepancies of the previous five or six years resolved in time to start with clean balanced books as at April 1 1980, the beginning of our financial year. This however proved impossible.

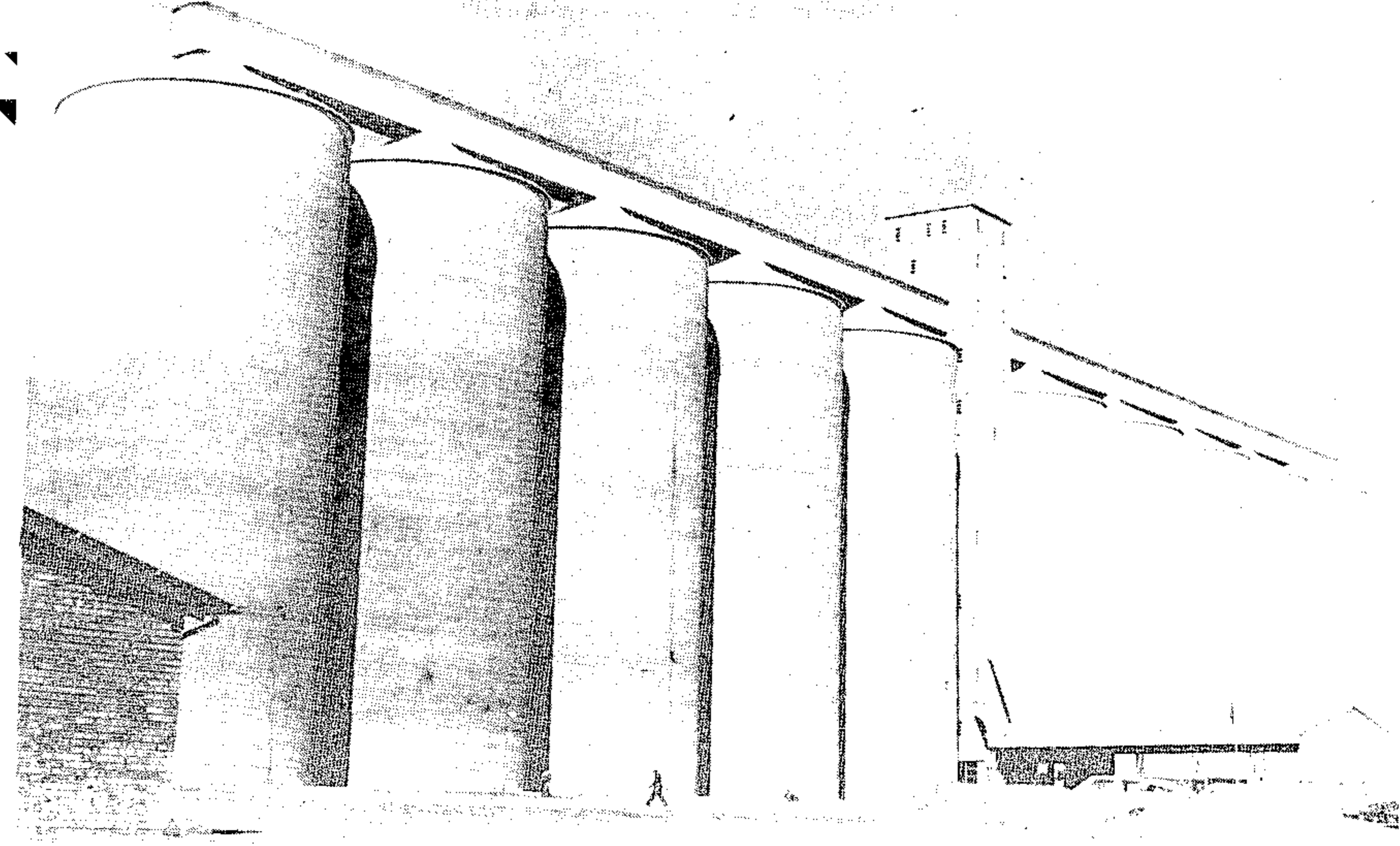
"We therefore directed our attention to those accounts in which the largest discrepancies appeared, or in which it was possible that serious losses might have been sustained by the Government.

"This policy has produced results. Many correcting entries have been made; debits have been raised against various authorities, stale uncleared cheques are being written back; and a number of items will have to be written off as irrecoverable."

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The huge structure of the new Vryhof silo in the Molopo district in BophuthaTswana.

Lucas Mangope opens Vryhof grain silo

'Self sufficiency in food production is our first priority'

POST 28/5/80

109

By PETER SETUKE

THE President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, officially opened

the Vryhof silo in the district of Molopo near Mafeking in BophuthaTswana this week.

Attending the open-

ing were 800 people from the nearby districts of Ditsobotla, Lichtenburg and the Molopo complex. With them were the Director of the Agricultural Corporation of BophuthaTswana Mr Hendrik van Zyl, Cabinet Ministers and their wives.

In his address, the President told the guests: "The most important person in the development of any country's agricultural potential is the farmer. I therefore commend those farmers of Ditsobotla for their dedication to the contribution of this invaluable asset to the population of South Africa.

PRIORITY

"Self-sufficiency in food production is our first priority, which led to the negotiations with one of the largest agricultural groups in Southern Africa on the establishment of a multi-million Rand ethanol plant to be erected soon.

"There may be arguments about ethanol in a hungry country like ours, but this will be made from grain sorghum instead of maize, and food production will continue in order to make our country less dependent on imports.

"When we started the project in 1977, there was some pessimism towards a small country like ours, but today I am proud that the entire world can witness us basking in the pride of having achieved what we believed. We shall feed the population



The President of BophuthaTswana, Chief L M Mangope during his address at the official opening of the new Vryhof silo.

new Vryhof silo before an excited crowd of blacks and whites.

The Minister of Agriculture for the BophuthaTswana Government, Chief Tswana Mkgoko said that the project had cost them R2 250 000 and took eighteen months to erect.

Mr Mkgoko said there were already 15 000 tons of grain stored against an anticipated capacity of 18 000 tons to fill the silo.

The grains in store are white maize, yellow maize, beans and sunflower, which will be followed by the addition of others

in the course of the coming year. As soon as this project is completed, the BophuthaTswana Government will embark on the erection of yet another silo.

He added that the Agricultural College of Taung will be moved to the faculty of agriculture at the new University of BophuthaTswana.

Mr Whittaker, project manager of Agricor, officially handed the silo over to the President.

The Vryhof silo will provide jobs for 1 000 people in future.



Mrs Leah Mangope was the first person to press the starter-button of the new silo.

Bank sets up bursary fund

STAR 3/6/80

~~67~~
109
~~58~~

A Standard Bank bursary fund for commerce students from Bophuthatswana has been announced by the managing director, Dr Conrad Strauss.

Speaking at the opening of the congress of the Bophuthatswana Federated Chamber of Commerce, Dr Strauss said an initial amount of R5 000

would be donated. Three bursaries would be payable at R500 annually over a three-year period with the balance kept as reserve.

The broadening of Bophuthatswana's financial system and the ability to generate capital domestically was a necessity, but was not a sufficient condition for improving growth.

New radio station

JOHANNESBURG. — Southern Africa's new independent commercial radio station, Channel 702, situated at Garankuwa, about 60 km from Johannesburg, is expected to go on the air with billings in excess of R1-million.

Mr Issy Kirsh, managing director of Bophuthatswana Commercial Radio, said yesterday advertising contracts worth R750 000 had already been placed with the station by 12 major advertisers.

The new station will officially begin broadcasting early next month and will beam to the densely populated Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, said Mr Kirsh.

An estimated 2.7 million listeners in this area will pick up the station from two high-powered mediumwave transmitters.

Shareholders in the R1,8 million radio station are Krish Industries, Southern Sun Hotels, the Bophuthatswana Government, the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, South African Associated Newspapers, Perskor and Nasionale Koerante. — Sapa

Mangope in line for US nature award

Staff Reporter

CHIEF Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has accepted nomination by Dr Anton Rupert for a prestigious American award for the person who has done most for conservation in a single year.

Chief Mangope said this week that he accepted the nomination for the Paul Getty Conservation Prize on behalf of those tribal people in his country who had returned 60 000ha to nature as a gift to present and future generations of BophuthaTswana and the world.

This area now comprised the Pilanesberg Game Reserve.

Chief Mangope was attending a gathering of wildlife societies in the game reserve, to celebrate World Environmental Day.

In commemoration of the day and to launch the World Wildlife Fund's International "Save the Rhino" campaign in Southern Africa, six white rhino and 10 cheetah were released in the game reserve.

This is one of the major steps in Operation Genesis, which involves the resettlement of more than 4 000 animals into the Pilanesberg Game Reserve.

The plight of the rhino was documented in a film, "The Dilemma of the Horn", made in celebration of the campaign.

The rhino is one of the last living relics of the prehistoric age, but has been slaughtered to a point where there are only a few species left.

In East Africa 90% of the rhino population has been wiped out and in Zambia they are being killed at the rate of one a day.

Only in Southern Africa have enough rhino been preserved to relocate them from the fork of the Umtata River in Natal, where the tsetse-fly and myths of the fever tree's dangers have kept poachers out.

Rhino are threatened by high demand and a lucrative market, giving good incentive to rhino horn poaching. This has grown into a well financed, highly organised business despite intensive efforts to combat it.

Rhino have been ruthlessly hunted because of the misguided

belief that their horns have aphrodisiac qualities.

In the Far East rhino horn is sold for R500 to 1 000 an ounce as a traditional medicine, supposedly to cure diseases from malaria to insanity.

They are also slaughtered to satisfy the demand for dagger handles in the Middle East, where elaborately carved rhino horn daggers are traditionally worn by men of status.

The cheetah, from the De Wildt Cheetah Research Centre, were donated jointly by the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the SA Nature Foundation.

Cheetah are also an endangered species but the centre has managed to breed them successfully enough in semi-captivity for some to be relocated to suitable areas.

Trial releases of cheetah at Timbavati Game Reserve had proved that the animals could fend for themselves instinctively and had settled down successfully.

Wildlife dream

9/6/80 AR 445

Of a head of state

By PETER COOSEN,

THE vision of a president and the expertise of an architect who preferred canoeing in the wilds to designing houses have led to the formation in less than a year of South Africa's third biggest game reserve, which will be stocked with 7 000 animals by the end of winter.

Stocking the 60 000 ha Pilanesberg Game Reserve in Bophuthatswana will involve the biggest movement of game undertaken anywhere in the world.

The reserve, only two hours' drive from Johannesburg, lies around a natural amphitheatre, the crater of a long-dead volcano.

In the centre of the crater is a lake which has never been dry and will be one of the focal points of the new reserve.

Heritage

The men involved are the President of Bophu-



will be cheaper and easier to lay, said Mr van Riet. But, luxuries, such as electricity, are out.

Money-aid

The South African Nature Foundation has helped to get the reserve recognised by the World Wildlife Fund and has raised R200 000 in cash and more than R200 000 in kind.

The Bophuthatswana Government has already spent R1-million and a further R2,25-million is earmarked.

Help has also come from the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa and Agricor, the Bophuthatswana Agricultural Development Corporation.

White rhino

At a ceremony in the park to mark World Environmental Day six white rhino given to the SA Nature Foundation by the Natal Parks Board were released into the reserve.

The foundation, the Wildlife Society and the Endangered Wildlife Trust are to raise R75 000 to

buy 70 more white rhino for the park.

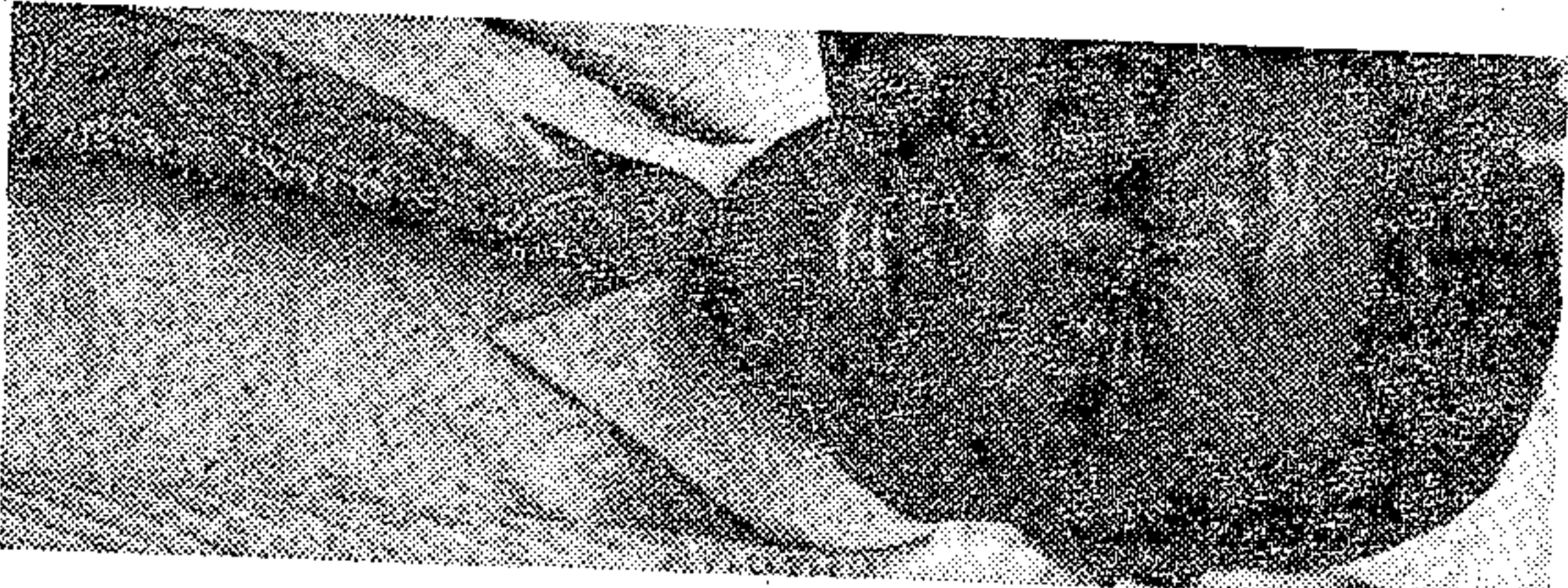
It will eventually have more than 170 white rhino making it the habitat of one of the largest collections of this endangered species.

The week also saw the park's first 10 cheetahs released.

Included in the list of game that will find a home in the reserve this year are 1 000 zebra, from Transvaal and Botswana, 700 hartebeest from Kimberley and South West Africa, 670 blue wildebeest from Natal, 500 impala from the Transvaal and Natal, 55 giraffe from South West Africa, 80 white rhino from Natal and 30 cheetah from South West Africa.

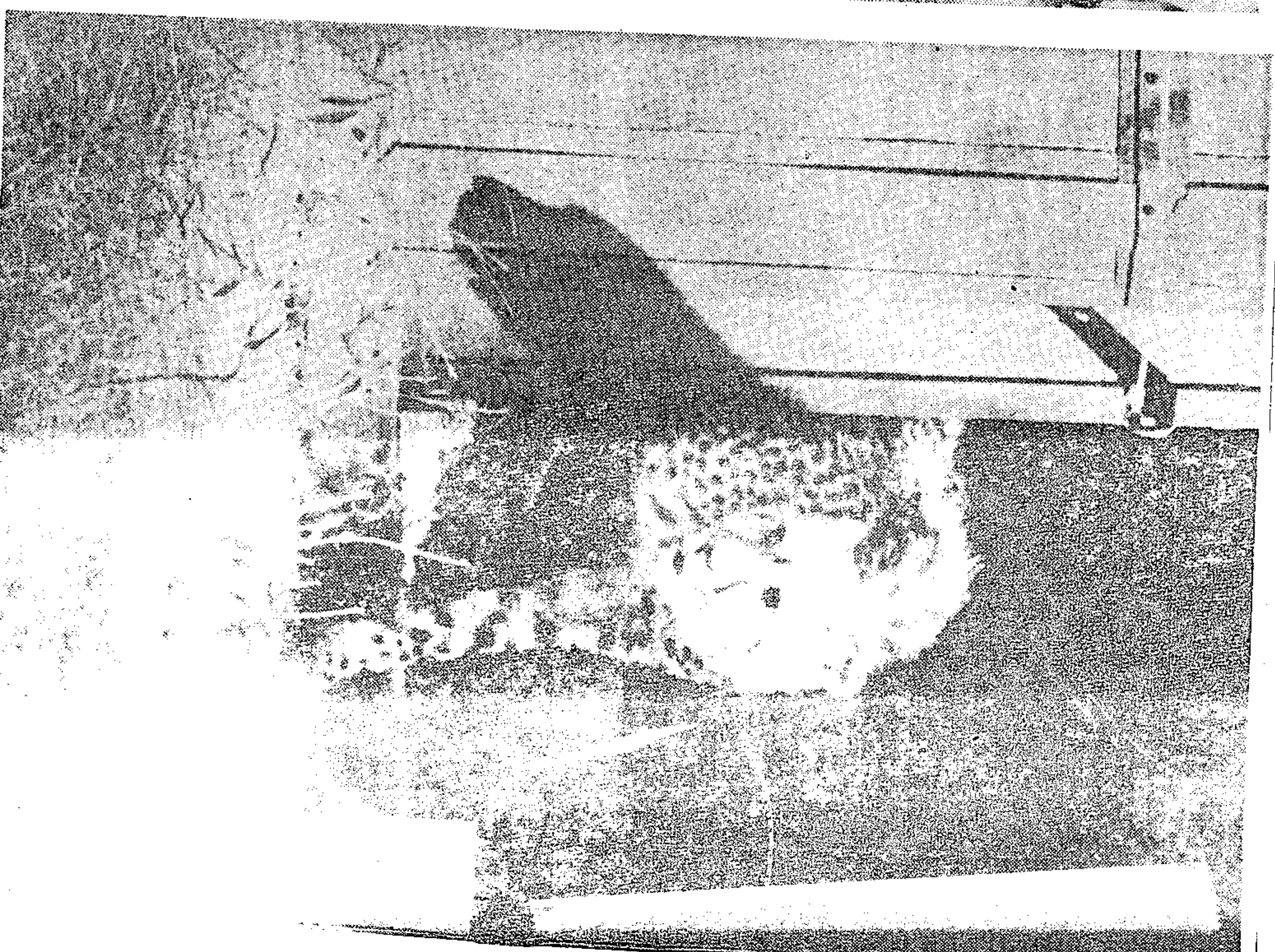
To mark the occasion of the release of the animals and World Environmental Day, a trustee of the SA Nature Foundation, Mr L E A Slater, presented Chief Mangope with a copy of the World Conservation Strategy.

He also announced that the head of the SA Nature Foundation, Mr Anton Rupert, had nominated Chief Mangope for the Paul Getty Conservation Prize, the United States' most important environmental award.



THE President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, the man behind the establishment of Pilanesberg.

RIGHT — A wary cheetah takes its first cautious look at the game reserve that will be its new home.



thatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, and the project co-ordinator, Mr Willem van Riet of the University of Pretoria's department of landscape architecture.

Before Pilianesberg was even part of Bophuthatswana Chief Mangope had his eye on the land to be returned to its natural state as a permanent reminder of his people's ecological heritage.

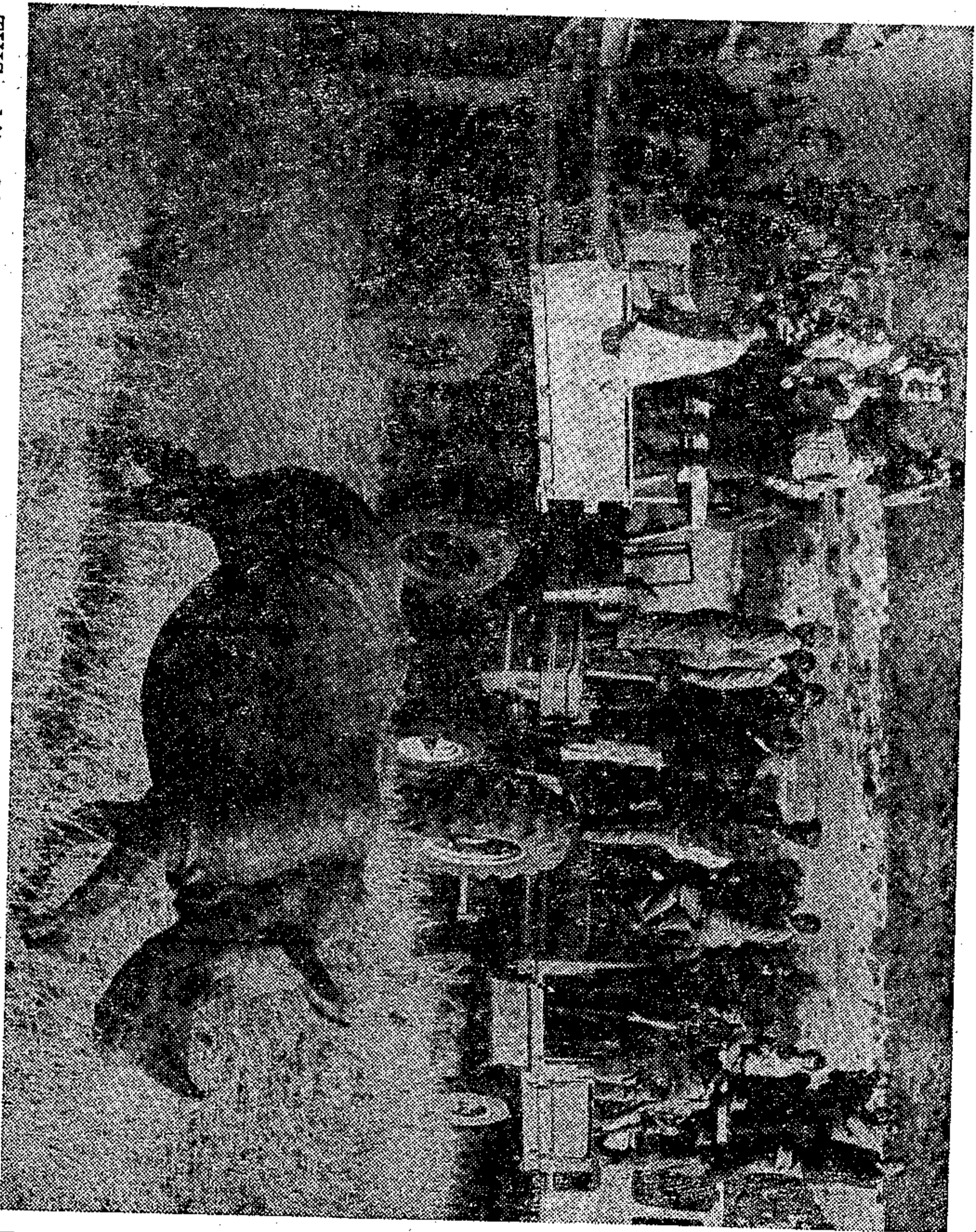
Mr van Riet, fed up with being an architect, swapped disciplines to landscape architecture and began four years of detailed planning.

From scratch

Mr van Riet said one of Pilianesberg's great advantages was that it was planned from scratch. All the snags and pitfalls could be overcome before the first fence pole was put up.

For instance, the park's four rest camps will all be less than a kilometre from the outside boundaries.

"This will cause as little disturbance to the animals as possible and services



THIS white rhino took off in an unexpected direction after being released and had a carload of dignitaries reversing wildly out of its path.

Border mix-up lands hotel in wrong country

STAR 9/6/80
109

By Jaap Boekhool

In one of grand apartheid's queerest muddles, a Kuruman hotel owner is giving up his South African citizenship because his hotel was built in the wrong country.

Mr Joseph Robert Cowburn has applied to become a citizen of Bophuthatswana because the Ranch Motel he built with his father outside Kuruman was thought to be on South African soil — until it turned out to lie just inside one of the territories which form President Lucas Mangope's country.

Blame for the strange muddle apparently lies with Pretoria which failed to tell the Cowburns they were going to be consolidated right out of their country of birth, turning their in-inn into an out-inn.

The family say they had been assured they were

on solid South African soil when the Ranch Motel foundations were laid on the road to Vryburg, just outside the town where David Livingstone met and wooed the Rev Moffat's daughter.

They found the hotel stood on black soil only when the Vryburg Deeds Office told them, quite casually, that their deeds were now in Mmabatho.

"I think it was all Pretoria's fault," said Mr John Cowburn. "President Mangope's government and officials have been very cooperative, lenient and tolerant of this strange situation."

Now that he is running a black homeland hotel Mr Cowburn jur thinks he should rightfully be a citizen of the country as well, and he has officially applied.

But his newly adopted black country won't be able to help him solve another problem caused by that hotel-in-the-wrong-country.

When other bottlestore owners in Kuruman heard that the Ranch Motel was not in South Africa they applied to the Liquor Board to close down its off-sales branch in (white) Kuruman.

The case had lawyers shuffling papers all over the two countries, and went to the Supreme Court in Kimberley.

There, says Mr Cowburn, the off-sales branch was allowed to continue, but the other bottlestores have now appealed against that finding.

10/6/80

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The BMW plant at Rosslyn, near Pretoria, which is to be extended at a cost of R52-million. The extra capacity is scheduled to come on stream in mid-1983.

BMW move a shocker for Tswanas

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

BMW's decision to extend its plant in Rosslyn, Pretoria, rather than establish a new factory on a separate site is a blow for the BophuthaTswana Government, which had been wooing the German auto giant for four months for a factory in the former homeland.

The BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation started courting BMW soon after the car company's chairman, Dr Eberhard von Kuenheim, announced in February that BMW was to expand its South African subsidiary's production.

It soon became clear that BophuthaTswana was on the

short list as a site for the new production facilities, but over the weekend it was announced that BMW was simply going to buy some land next to its existing factory to expand on, and was forgoing the more dramatic alternatives for the time being.

Extensions worth R52-million, are to be set up on a 4 ha site which BMW has bought directly adjacent to the Rosslyn plant. The new facilities are scheduled to become fully operational in mid-1983.

The company's present labour force of about 1 300 is to be increased by nearly 800 to boost the firm's present vehicle output of 800 units a month. The company says existing de-

mand for its cars could absorb 20% greater output.

BophuthaTswana was considered as a possible site for BMW's expansion for several reasons. The tax incentives offered by the development corporation were one advantage; another was the independent homeland's comparative proximity to the Rosslyn plant, and a third was the fact that a large proportion of the Rosslyn workforce comes from Gankuwa, a BophuthaTswana town only about 15 km from Rosslyn.

But BMW's decision to forsake new factories and expand at Rosslyn is essentially a short-term, stop-gap measure designed to meet increasing ex-

port opportunities from South Africa. It will actually create the facilities and the infrastructure which will make further, more remote expansion much easier later in the decade.

"The attractiveness of the financial rand together with the Government's recently-announced export incentives, have provided an additional stimulus," Dr Eberhard von Koerber, managing director of BMW SA said.

"We believe exports will play an increasingly important role in our local operations as soon as the additional production capacity has been created."

BophuthaTswana could well have been a great deal higher on the list when it comes to

selecting a completely new site to meet domestic South African demand in a few years' time.

From BMW SA's 12 000 units a year output, nearly 2 000 cars are exported. Exports began in 1978 with 1 150 units, rising to 1 230 last year and are expected to be just under 2 000 this year.

In South Africa's annual market of just over 200 000 cars — competed for by 10 major manufacturers — BMW had a market share of 3.9% last year with its 8 271 sales.

In the first four months of this year BMW's market share has exceeded 4% and its sales of 4 200 vehicles over the first five months of the year are 20% up on the same period last year.

Mafeking goes in September

CAPE
Times
10/6/80
109

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The transfer of Mafeking to Bophuthatswana had been set for September 1, the chairman of the government's commission into co-operation and development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said yesterday.

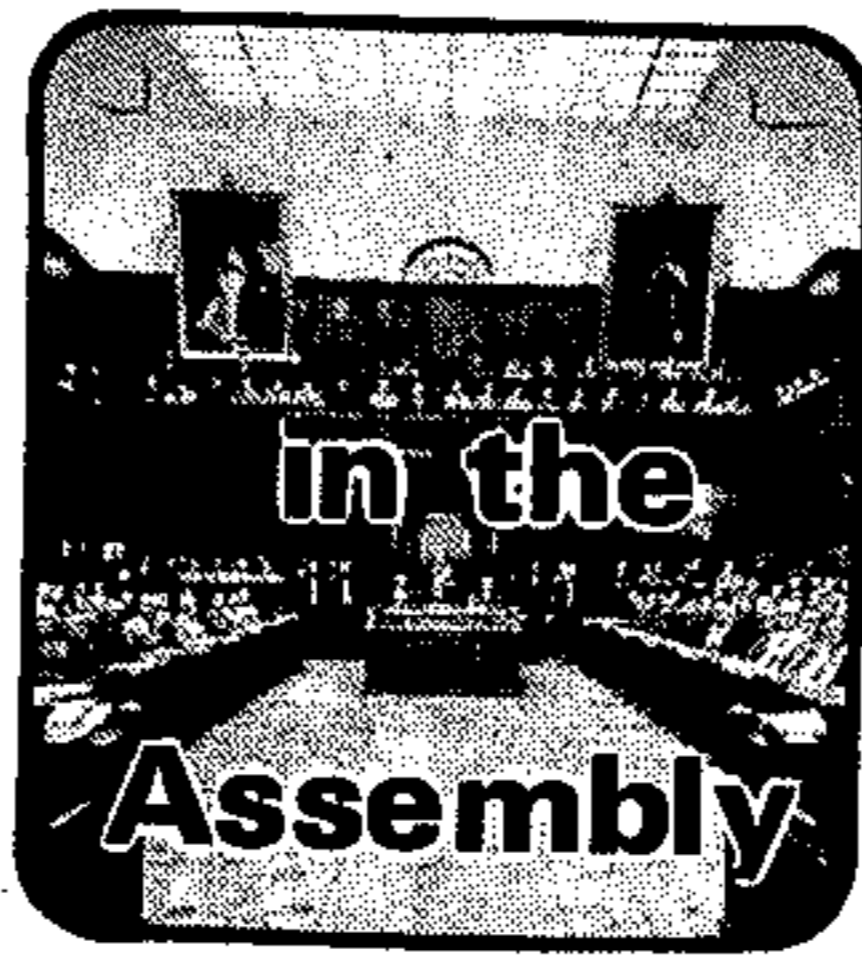
Speaking during the second reading debate of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill, he said the opinions of all organizations, school bodies and businessmen had been gauged to establish their support for the transfer of the town.

Most people agreed, although there were a few exceptions. Agreement had also been reached over the retention of control by the South African Government over government buildings for an interim period.

It had also been agreed by the South African and Bophuthatswana governments' technical committees that the municipal affairs of neighbouring Mmabatho and Letaba would be handled by Mafeking Municipality on an agency basis.

Mr Van der Walt said there was no need for concern by residents of Mafeking that the transfer would be done in a disorderly manner. Initially, only three areas would be affected by the transfer — the town area, the Imperial Reserve and the neighbouring park area.

The number of people affected were 4 158 whites, 3 600 coloured people and 300 Asians. The Bophuthatswana Govern-



ment had agreed that the three white schools in Mafeking would fall under jurisdiction of the Provincial Education Department and would continue to be administered as white schools.

Most government officials had already indicated their willingness to stay in Mafeking, but those who wished to leave would not be forced, Mr Van der Walt said.

• The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said the technical committees of the two governments had managed to deal with problems in a satisfactory manner.

He also said that even in 1980, South Africa was not in a position to consider the abolition of tribal law for blacks, not even in the urban areas.

Replying to the second reading debate on the bill, which will empower the minister to confer judicial powers on certain black officers after consultation with community councils, Mr Wentzel said the procedure of traditional black courts hearing disputes was such that it usually ended in reconciliation of the parties involved.

The traditional courts were functioning well and if tribal law were disregarded at this stage it would be an insult to blacks, even in Soweto.

The lifestyle of many urban blacks was still linked to tribal law.

• Dr W D Kotze (NP Parys) said the transfer of Mafeking to Bophuthatswana should eliminate the "Africa Syndrome" that blacks were necessarily hostile to whites.

The transfer of Mafeking was putting into practice the government's policy of helping Africa to help itself.

The town would prove that blacks could live in peace and harmony with whites who had settled there.

Mafeking would be an ideal choice for the administrative seat of the proposed constellation of Southern African states. — Political Staff and Sapa

Mafeking transfer date set

(109) Political Staff (AM)

THE ASSEMBLY. — The transfer of Mafeking to BophuthaTswana is set for September 1.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission on Co-operation and Development, said during debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill this week the opinions of organisations, schools and businessmen had been canvassed to gauge their support for the transfer.

Few people had opposed the transfer, he said.

11/6/80.
Agreement had been reached over the retention of control by South Africa over Government buildings for an interim period.

The municipal affairs of neighbouring Mmabatho and Letaba will be handled by Mafeking's municipality.

Mr Van der Walt said there was no need for concern by residents of Mafeking that the transfer would be disorderly.

A total of 4 158 whites, 3 610 coloureds and 300 Asians will be affected. The BophuthaTswana Government had agreed that the three white schools in

Mafeking would fall under the jurisdiction of the Provincial education Department and would continue to be administered as white schools.

Most Government officials had already indicated their willingness to stay in Mafeking, but those who wished to leave would not be forced, said Mr Van der Walt.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J Wentzel, said the two Governments had managed to deal with problems in a satisfactory way.

RDM 11/6/80

BURSARY FUND

109

Our own University of BophuthaTswana has started and the first intake of students is already at work. This is a tremendous step forward in our development and one that in the past we could only dream about. Now we can thank the Almighty, for this dream is coming true.

It is also our dream that a large number of our children who attain the required educational status will be able to proceed to university to gain a degree so as to serve BophuthaTswana in the future. Not all of those who qualify for university entrance will be able to pay the modest fees for the desired courses. Several people have come forward to suggest a bursary fund, to be administered by the University Council. This will enable the University to grant bursaries to students who have the essential qualities to gain positions of leadership through a university degree.

It has therefore been decided to set up a bursary fund for this purpose and to appeal to all in and outside Bophuthatswana to give whatever they can afford to help our children, and in the process, to help BophuthaTswana.

Several groups have already committed themselves to contributions as follows:

1. Tribal Authorities have agreed to contribute R200 each.
2. Every Chief and Headman has agreed to contribute R100 each.
3. Farmers and businessmen R100 each.

Contributions can be paid to any local magistrate in BophuthaTswana. He will issue a receipt indicating that the money is in respect of the BophuthaTswana University Bursary Fund. A trust account Number 21322, has been opened for this purpose at The Standard Bank.

Contributions may also be sent to the Secretary for Finance, Private Bag X2060, Montshiwa 8681, who will also issue a receipt. Any cash despatched should be sent per registered mail.

The total contributions received by the Government will be paid to the University Council for administration.

Please give generously to help our BophuthaTswana students to improve their qualifications to serve our beloved country.

SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
J. M. NTSIME

FREE ENTERPRISE

fm 13/6/80
Mangope's plug *(104)*

Capitalism must promote its image in the Third World -- where it faces a challenge from Marxism and socialism -- or lose ground to alternative systems. Bophutha-Tswana President Lucas Mangope told top advertising executives from 35 countries, who met in Durban recently.

Mangope pledged his faith in private enterprise -- "as long as it is regulated by

a strong sense of social responsibility" the road to "true freedom and prosperity for our people."

But he lashed capitalism's "ineptitude" and "lack of self-confidence" for failing to advertise its virtues in Africa, and to counter the blandishments of Marxism.

The few states in Africa which have openly "opted for the system of free enterprise have, in a material sense, prospered visibly better than those which have been guided by the ideologies of the Left, with its promise to "divide wealth among the people," he said.

Among the virtues of free enterprise were its ability "to create work for people in a healthy pragmatic way," its superior efficiency, and its capacity to achieve "sustained progress" more swiftly than any other system.

"I believe that free enterprise, at its best, encourages not only individuals, but whole communities and societies to aspire upwards."

Court safeguard in Tswana security

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BOPHUTHATSWANA security laws have been made subject to judicial control rather than executive action, Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

He is a member of the Law Revision Commission which is reviewing laws in Bophutha-Tswana, and was comparing its Internal Security Act with security legislation in Transkei and South Africa.

Like Transkei's Public Security Act, the BophuthaTswana Internal Security Act is an omnibus law incorporating much security legislation inherited from South Africa.

But, Professor Van der Vyver says, there is a major difference: BophuthaTswana

has tried to reconcile its new law with the Declaration of Rights enshrined in its constitution, whereas Transkei "simply re-enacted South African security laws with little change".

The BophuthaTswana law provides for detention without trial, restrictions, and banning of organisations. Its definitions of "doctrines hostile to the state" and "terrorism" are similar to those in similar South African laws.

But it attempts to reconcile these powers with the Declaration of Rights, which, while recognising that a person may be detained temporarily, states that detainees are "entitled to trial within reasonable time".

The Act provides these safeguards:

○ A report giving reasons for arrest and detention must be

submitted within 14 days to the Attorney-General, who may, "after consultation with the Minister", order the detainee's release or his further detention for up to 90 days.

○ If it is deemed necessary to detain the person for more than 90 days, the A-G must submit an application to a judge. The detainee has the right to make representations within seven days against further detention.

○ The judge, who may request further representations, may either approve the A-G's application, or authorise the detainee's release.

Restriction or banning orders are subject to review by a committee consisting of a judge of the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court and two assistants (who need not be BophuthaTswana

citizens). Its recommendations go to the President, who is not obliged to accept them. But if he declines to, he must report his reasons for refusal to the National Assembly.

South African security laws are at present under review by a commission headed by Mr Justice P J Rabie. Among the issues under consideration are whether there is sufficient provision for judicial review, and whether existing security laws should be consolidated in a single statute.

○ The Academic Staff Association at the National University of Lesotho protested at the weekend against detention of university lecturers under Lesotho's Internal Security Act, which, the association said, was modelled on South Africa's Internal Security Act.

'Lack of information isolating 'Tswana'

(109) S-TAR
17/6/80

LONDON — Bophuthatswana's international isolation was due largely to the lack of information in world capitals about the country, the Bophuthatswana Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said in London yesterday.

Mr Rathebe was speaking in an interview after heading a Bophuthatswana Government de-

legation on a month-long visit to the US and Western Europe.

The delegation, he said, had met Government officials, politicians and businessmen, but he declined to give details.

"But I can say that when we explained our case we found a lot of goodwill and a positive reaction," he said.

"I believe something

could come out of it in the long term if we follow it up."

Mr Rathebe said his delegation had pointed out that Bophuthatswana was "being victimised by the international community when our country is already a victim of the South African apartheid system."

The international community took the line that

to recognise Bophuthatswana would be tantamount to recognising the apartheid system, he added.

"The cold logic of the case is very sound. But its implication vis-a-vis the human situation is not acceptable as far as I am concerned."

Mr Rathebe said the visit by the Bophuthatswana delegation had created

a better understanding of his country's position.

Bophuthatswana's Director of Tourism, Mr Langford Letlhaku, said tour operators and travel agents in the United States and Western Europe had said they would put Bophuthatswana on the world tourist map if the country built an international standard airport. — Sapa-Reuter.

Mafeking takeover: ^{STAR} Mangope ^{23/6/30} spells it out ¹⁰⁷

Details of the incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana on September 1 were announced in Pretoria today by the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

The portion to be incorporated is the municipal area and a piece of land called Lonely Park, situated between the South African embassy and the Mmabatho Sun Hotel.

The schools in Mafeking presently controlled by the Cape Provincial Administration will become private schools and remain the property of the Cape.

Officials and teachers will have free housing and free water and light.

Each house will remain the property of the South African Government until it ceases to be occupied by a seconded official.

Then it will be transferred free to the Bophuthatswana government.

Municipal officials have the choice of continuing as employees of the municipality or to become seconded officials of South Africa.

Chief Mangope urged the population of Mafeking to remain but said there would be no direct or indirect pressure upon them to do so.

An undertaking is given that properties will be bought by South Africa if the owner cannot find a buyer in the free market at a reasonable price.

The present Public Service will be retained with as little change as possible.

The full staff of the Magistrate's Court will be seconded.

The railway line between Mafeking and Ramathlabama will be run by the SAR.

The strip on which the line lies will be transferred to Bophuthatswana.

The Cape Provincial Administration will continue to control the Victoria Hospital on a multiracial basis.

Churches retain full autonomy on their own premises and the government of Bophuthatswana will in no way interfere with them. — Sapa.

800 enrol at Tswana winter school

(109)

RDM

24/6/80

Staff Reporter

EIGHT hundred students enrolled at Hammanskraal yesterday for the first winter school in BophuthaTswana.

The school caters for matric students from Garankua, Mabolane and Hammanskraal. Each pays an enrolment fee of R5. The two-week course ends on July 4.

Subjects offered are English, Afrikaans, Tswana, maths, physical science, business economics, accountancy, geography, history and biology.

The tutorials will be given by 12 University of Pretoria lecturers and 10 teachers from local high schools.

The opening was attended by a representative of the BophuthaTswana Department of Education, Mr J E M Mantsoe.

The school was opened by the chairman of the organisers, the Temba Study Trust Fund, Mr M A Monaledi.

He urged the students to strive for the betterment of the school, saying education was an investment in the community and the Government.

"Study hard until you accomplish what you aim at. You should not relax on your laurels, knowing very well that odds are against you," he said.

"This is the chance to prove to yourselves that you are capable of rising to the occasion. All you need is determination and hard work, then you will know your priorities."

Tswanas to get STAR 25/6/80 109 chemical industry

By Jaap Boekkooi

A giant new chemical industry is to be established in Bophuthatswana. It will start with a R27-million explosives factory which AECI will start to build this year.

The explosives plant will be the biggest single industrial investment in Bophuthatswana to date. When completed next year it will employ more than 700 people, mostly locals, on its 4 700 ha site at Heystekrand, 25 km from Sun City.

AECI managing director Mr Denys Marvin said today that the factory, between Rustenburg and Thabazimbi, would produce 50 000 tons of explosives and 100-million capped fuses a year initially to supply the growing platinum, chrome, tin and iron ore mines in the 2½ year-old homeland.

The plant will obtain raw materials from Modderfontein Dynamite Factory, the largest of its

kind in the world. Modderfontein produces 42 percent of the explosives and 35 percent of the capped fuses for Bophuthatswana mines which include the world's two biggest underground platinum mines.

Mr Marvin said the project would form the nucleus of a future chemical industry in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Marvin added that as the factory was close to a game reserve and a prime tourist spot, care would be taken to preserve the natural ecology of the area.

A leader group would be trained at Modderfontein for the new factory and, after that, all training would be at Heystekrand, Mr Marvin said.

AECI explosives factory for BophuthaTswana

109
183

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

INCREASING demand from the mines for explosives has triggered construction of an AECI commercial explosives factory in BophuthaTswana, scheduled to be in production by the end of 1981.

Announcing the R27-million project in Johannesburg yesterday AECI's managing director, Mr Denys Marvin, said the company needed to increase its capacity as mining activity intensified and the new site was a "logical" move which would raise explosives' production and save on transport costs.

The factory will go up on a 4 700 ha site at Heystekrand, midway between Rustenburg and Thabazimbi, and construction is planned to start by the end of the year. A new company, AECI BophuthaTswana, is to handle the supply of explo-

sives to nearby mines.

The factory is the biggest single industrial investment in BophuthaTswana to date, and compensates the independent former homeland for the loss of this year's R52-million BMW expansion.

BMW decided earlier this month to extend its Rosslyn plant, Pretoria, instead of constructing a factory. BophuthaTswana was on the shortlist of prospective sites for the plant.

The rationale behind AECI's BophuthaTswana safari appears to be a deliberate move away from raw material sources to be closer to markets.

The demand for explosives from the platinum, chrome, tin and iron-ore mines on the BophuthaTswana-South Africa border is rising at such a rate that it has been economically justifiable to shift production

towards the mines by setting up the Heystekrand plant.

AECI's decision is a coup for the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation, and the chemical giant's move is one of few made to the former homeland by South African industrial heavyweights.

Mr Marvin had a simple explanation for this. "We are in the unique position of being just about the only industry with major consumers in the BophuthaTswana area. We have the products for one of the biggest activities in that country."

The move is also a vote of confidence in the infrastructure between the BophuthaTswana-South Africa border area and the Witwatersrand. Heystekrand will still have to ship all its raw materials from Modderfontein, but Mr Marvin said the costs would be covered by sav-

ings in sending the finished products to their markets.

"It's a logical development for us — by moving closer to the consumers we will make considerable savings in transport costs," he said.

The other important advantage AECI expects from the location of the factory is the proximity of an untapped labour force.

"We have found that there are 250 000 people living within 25 km of the site. These are people who would normally have to look to the Republic for work," Mr Marvin said.

The Heystekrand factory has an initial annual production target of 50 000 tons of Anflex powder explosive and 100-million capped fuses. BophuthaTswana mines, including the Impala and Rustenburg platinum mines, use 42% of the Anflex and 35% of the capped fuses produced at Modderfontein.

you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject ECONOMICS II

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. PAPER I

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

SA mine
is suing
Tswanas
for R44m

24/109
RDM

26/6/80

BY TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

A SOUTH African mining company is suing the BoputhaTswana Government for R44-million relating to the alleged unlawful cancellation of a mineral lease on a claim which extends under Sun City.

The company is Rare Earths Investments (Pty) Ltd, the managing director of which is the Johannesburg advocate, Mr J M van den Heever.

A preliminary application relating to the suit is due for hearing in the Supreme Court, Mmabatho, today.

At today's hearing the BoputhaTswana Government will seek security for costs for R100 000 from Rare Earths (Pty) Ltd.

The mineral leases under dispute allegedly includes areas in the Pilanesberg range where veins of "rare earth" — a radioactive ore for the exportation of which permission is required from the BoputhaTswana Government under the Atomic Energy Act — extend under the grounds of Sun City.

The leases date back to before the independence of BoputhaTswana, which entered into an agreement with the South African Government at independence for the protection of the holders of such rights.

EXPLOSIVES

Blasting bonanza

27/6/80
FM 3/2

18/5

109

business

A shift to a higher plane of demand is behind AECI's announcement this week of plans for a R27m commercial explosives factory in BophuthaTswana, expected to be in production by the end of 1981.

Executive director Steve Anderson tells the *FM* that after a growth rate of 4%-5% for most of the Seventies, demand for explosives has been rising at 10% a year for the last two years and AECI is now basing its plans on a projected 6% long-term growth rate.

"Though gold production is expected to level off for a few years, the grade of ore will be dropping, so more rock will have to be broken to extract the same amount of gold," he says. "Additionally, the coal mining industry is expanding rapidly, and developments are taking place in mining of other minerals."

A new company, AECI Bophutha-Tswana, is being formed for the new project, which is the biggest industrial investment in that country to date. The venture is being financed from AECI's own resources. Annual production will be 50 000 t/a of Anfex, an ammonium nitrate-based powder explosive, and 100m capped fuses, together worth R30m.

It will be AECI's third explosives plant. The others, at Modderfontein — which supplies more than 75% of group output — and Somerset West, together produce 400 000 t of explosives a year. The group



Marvin . . . putting the factory close to the market

produces all three major explosives types — nitro-glycerine, ammonium nitrate and water gel. Present national demand for capped fuses is 300m a year.

Raw materials for the new plant will come from Modderfontein, which already sends 42% of its Anfex and 35% of its output of capped fuses to supply the platinum, chrome, tin and iron mines in BophuthaTswana and straddling the border. The mines include the Impala and Rustenburg platinum mines.

Says AECI MD Denys Marvin: "We aim to offer our customers a better service by locating the factory close to a rapidly expanding market." Transport is a significant element in the cost of explosives.

AECI is in the middle of a period of astonishingly rapid growth. A R150m low density polyethylene plant, with a rated capacity of 140 000 t/a, is being built, and additional spinning capacity is being installed at SA Nylon Spinners in the Cape at a cost of R40m.

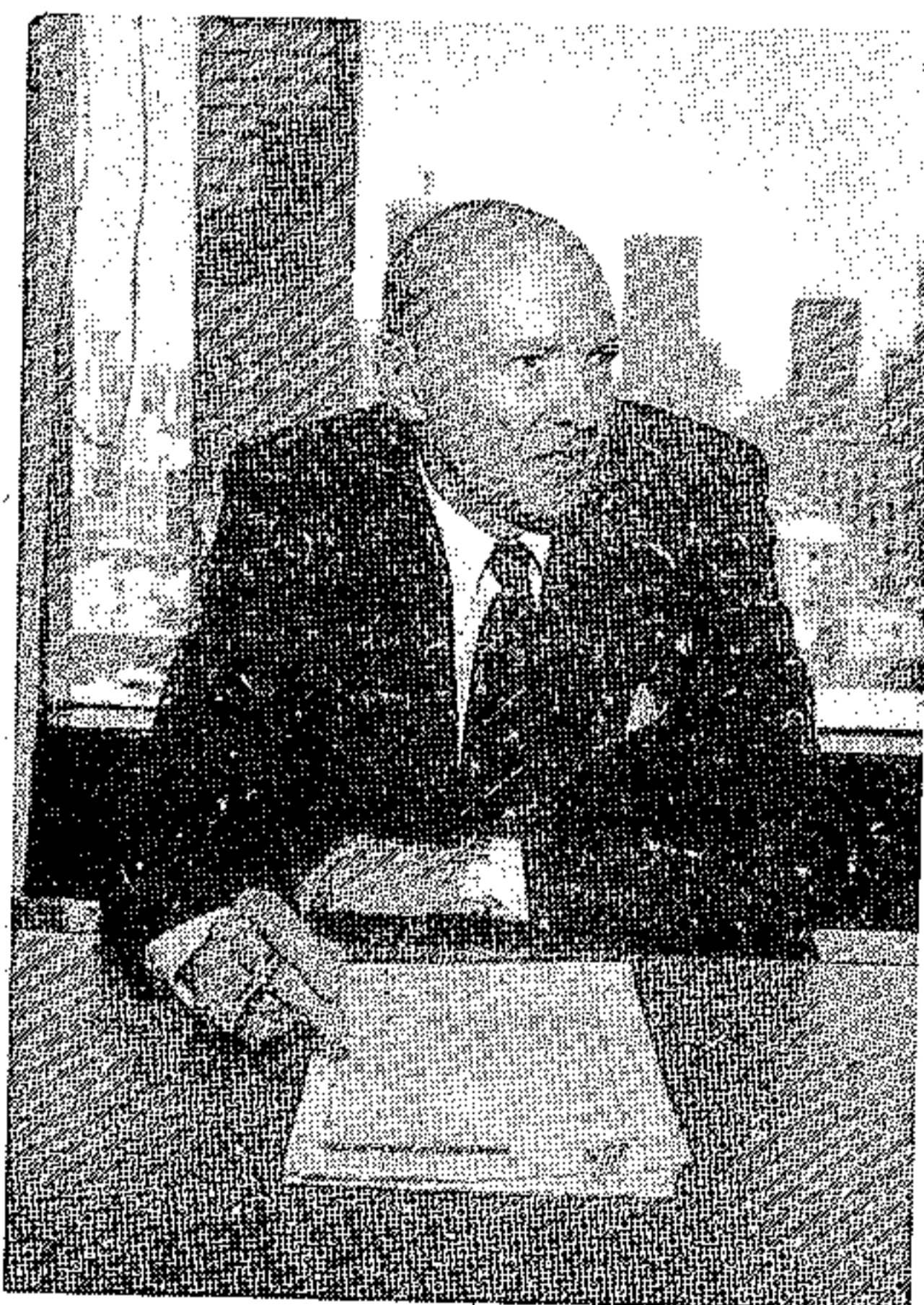
By the end of the year it is hoped that a decision will be made on the proposed R450m methanol plant which AECI plans, mainly for fuel applications — though methanol is also an important chemical building block.

Last year Modderfontein's new 650 t a day nitric acid plant, and 900 t a day ammonium nitrate solution plant were commissioned.

Next week a R4m sodium tripolyphosphate (STPP) plant will be opened by

Polyfos, a 50-50 AECI joint venture with Samancor. All but 5% of its production will be used for manufacture of detergents and other cleaning materials, and annual turnover will be about R20m.

Clearly, it's not only in the field of detergents that AECI is cleaning up.



Anderson . . . breaking more rock for the same amount of gold

Loans jitters over Mafeking

109

Sun TRIB (PRO) 29/6/80

By Colin Vineall, Property Editor

WHEN Mafeking "goes black" on September 1 this year, and is incorporated into the fledgling nation of Bophuthatswana, people wanting to buy property there might find building societies taking a more conservative approach to loans.

This was said in Durban this week by the president of the Association of Building Societies, Jimmy Dodds.

In an interview on the question of building society investment into the black homelands in general and Mafeking in particular, Dodds forecast that the money supply would not be cut off overnight.

Mafeking, he said, had all loans adequately secured proper surveys had been carried out into property and the deeds were registered.

When homelands become independent, however, it was still a matter of conjecture

whether they would change laws they had inherited from South Africa.

The decision to incorporate Mafeking into Bophuthatswana was disclosed at the beginning of this week. The official announcement covered the future of officials' and teachers' housing but no mention was made of the future of freehold property.

The announcement said seconded officials and teachers would have free housing — no rents, taxes or water and light bills — and each house would remain the property of the South African Government until it ceases to be occupied by a seconded official when it would be transferred free to Bophuthatswana.

The white population of Mafeking has been urged to stay, but those who might leave have been given an un-

dertaking that properties will be bought by South Africa if the owner cannot find a buyer in the free market at a reasonable price.

Dodds said that a cause of concern for building societies being asked to lend money for property in the homelands was that the laws of land tenure could be changed by the new governments — they could nationalise land for instance.

Part of the concern came from the fact that people investing with building societies had to be sure that their money was "110 percent safe." Societies did not gamble with the public's money — that was written into the Building Societies Act.

Dodds commented: "People may not get spectacular returns but they don't make losses."

Further concern for the societies came because they had to ask if land was adequately surveyed to give the

necessary security of tenure; whether the system of title registration was efficient and adequate; whether the legal process was adequate so that a society could sue efficiently in the case of default.

Dodds said a Bophuthatswana building society was in the process of being developed with the assistance of South African building societies. Executives of the South African organisations would serve on its board.

One possible arrangement that might be made would be to transfer the bonds and assets to the Bophuthatswana society in the same way that had been done in South West Africa. But these matters had still to be resolved.

He believed a Bophuthatswana building society would like to take over and the homeland government was to put up some working capital to enable it to do so.

Tswanas chase the good time

STAR 2/7/80

109

The casino and bars of Sun City are luring young Tswanas away from tribal values to gambling, drinking and casual sex.

"Forget about marriage, I am Sun City's woman," a young suitor was told by one good-time girl from Saulspoort, the village of Bakgatla Chief Tidimane Ramona Pilane, leader of the opposition in Bophuthatswana.

Families from the house-proud Bakgatla tribe are breaking up because husbands squander their pay packets in the casino, Chief Pilane told The Star.

Young people were beginning to take to strong drink, he said in an interview at his big house overlooking the

Sun City has brought tourists — and their money — to Bophuthatswana, but has contributed to a decline in Tswana morality. **ROB MEINTJES** reports.

solid brick homes built by his tribesmen, many from savings earned in the "white" areas.

He said even children from some of his tribe's 39 schools were being affected. Young girls visited Sun City at the weekends for "mischief." Dressed in long skirts, it was difficult to tell whether they were schoolchildren or not.

Not long ago the life of Bakgatla girls consisted of domestic activities such as fetching water and wood early in the morning, cooking for their parents and preparing for marriage — the most important event in their lives.

"Virginity was all important — but not today," said Chief Pilane.

"Our girls feel that if they can make easy money, why not sell themselves. The morals of our people are really going to the dogs. But I suppose that is happening everywhere.

In the midst of elegant show-going crowds in the copper-hued foyer of Sun City, a young Saulspoort woman said she came to the hotel often for drinks and "appointments." Men paid her for these appointments if they felt like doing so, she said.

"You are my husband," said another Tswana girl at one of Sun City's bars. "Do not give him to anybody else," she told the barman.

Mr Langford L M Letlhaku, director of Tourism for Bophuthatswana, predicts that the excitement of Sun City will wear off and that only a few Tswanas might get addicted to gambling or "other anti-social acts."

But the emphasis in Bophuthatswana was on work and saving, he told The Star.

Tswanas would come to realise which aspects of the hotel operation were detrimental to moral life, he said.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation said any development in a previously rural area, whether in the form of an hotel or industries, would be certain to have some social impact.

Nevertheless the Bophuthatswana government was very concerned about any possible effects that the Sun City development might have. For this reason experts had been appointed to investigate the social implications of Sun City "as a matter of urgency" and necessary measures would be taken.

Tourism in Bophuthatswana produced "perhaps the biggest single economic advance in the

past year," according to Sir Cyril Hatty, Minister of Finance.

"The tourist trade is almost totally an export and is therefore a very valuable earner of foreign currency in 1980. Cyril said in his recent budget speech.

He said tourism could provide R30-million in foreign currency in 1980.

And Southern Sun chief Sol Kerzner has expressed the hope that in five years the Pilanesberg complex will generate about R100-million a year in revenue for Bophuthatswana.

Sun City provides work for 1 100 Tswanas, many of them unemployed before the casino hotel was built, says Mr Peter Bacon, group general manager for Southern Sun.

He said more than half of the Tswana complement was drawn from local villages: Phokeng, Tlhabane, Ledig and Saulspoort.

The minimum wage paid at Sun City was R95 a month. This excluded meals while on duty, uniforms and housing and transport subsidies. Mr Bacon said several Tswanas at Sun City were earning more than R500 a month.

Half of the Tswana staff is accommodated in 130 houses built by Southern Sun at Heystekrand, an area earmarked for intensive industrial development.

Mr Bacon pointed out that the hotel was completely multiracial and catered for a wide range of tastes and budgets, from hamburgers to expensive dinners.

"But one has to accept that the hotel was not built specifically for the local market. We are here basically to contribute meaningfully to tourism," said Mr Bacon, tweaking with a smile at a waiter's waistcoat to indicate a missing button.

The major source of Sun City's business is the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging complex. Sun City is doing well, with an average occupancy of more than 80 percent throughout the week.

In two years the flow of visitors to Bophuthatswana has increased from virtually nil to 450 000 people a year, according to the BNDC. The increased tourist flow was accounted for almost solely by Sun City and its sister hotel the Mma-batho Sun near Mafeking.

The BNDC spokesman emphasised that a recent survey made at Sun City had shown that 80 percent of the visitors did not make use of the casino facilities

Tswanas lack staff to implement record budget

STAR
3/7/80
109

By Rob Meintjes

Bophuthatswana lacks the technical and professional staff to implement its record R100-million development budget this year. And now experts from America and Britain are being recruited to alleviate the critical shortage of manpower.

The R100-million allocation for development represents one third of the Bophuthatswana government's budget.

But Sir Cyril Hatty, Minister of Finance, has questioned whether Bophuthatswana has the necessary professional and technical staff to ensure that the development work is carried out.

In 1979/1980 the Department of Works and Housing was allocated R35-million but only about R25-million was spent.

Sir Cyril pointed out in his recent budget speech that nearly R56-million had been allocated to the same department this financial year.

DETAILED

Bophuthatswana's government departments have failed to identify and motivate projects adequately according to a budget document issued by the Bophuthatswana Development Council.

"Only the Department of Police succeeded in providing a reasonably detailed analysis of their needs and the reasons for these needs over the next three years," the document said.

Tswana Army chief wants more 'bite'

109

2011

5/7/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

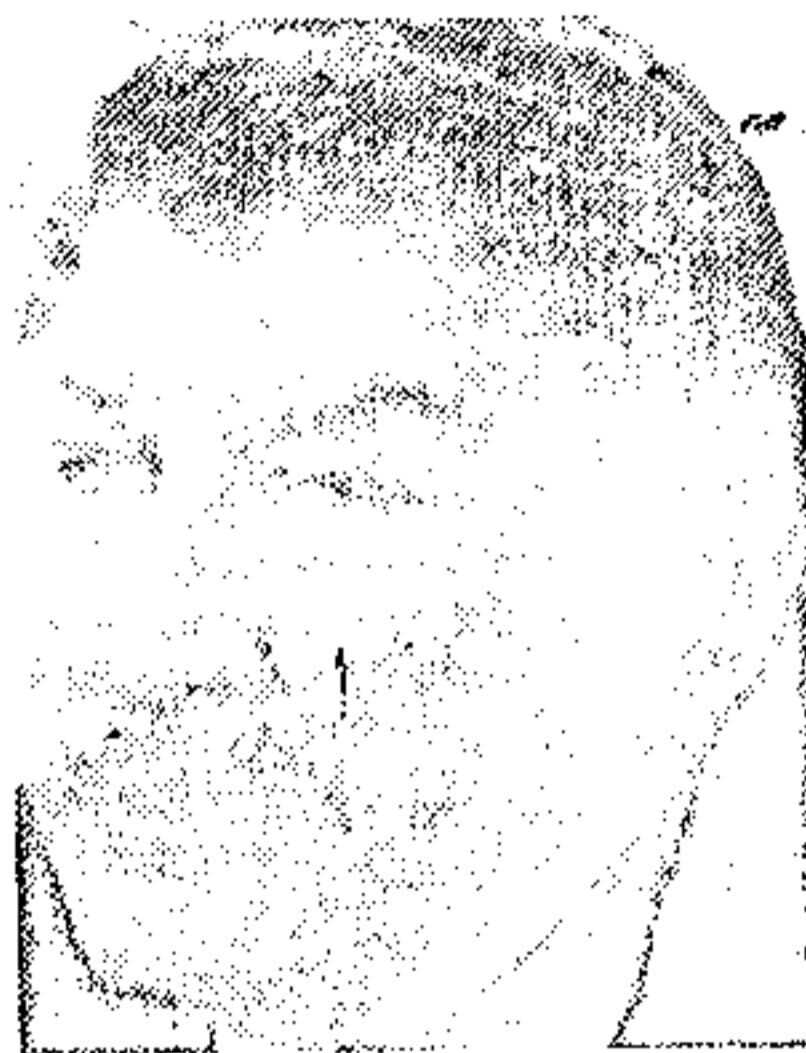
THE introduction of anti-insurgency helicopter and mounted units into the BophuthaTswana Defence Force (BDF) should be considered, Brigadier H P Riekert, BophuthaTswana Minister of Defence, told the Rand Daily Mail.

Brigadier Riekert, who was seconded to BophuthaTswana as a military adviser before his appointment as its Minister of Defence last year, was commenting in an interview on the counter-insurgency role of the country's defence force.

Counter-insurgency is one of the specialist forces open to recruits after they have completed an initial 14 week course in basic soldiering.

Parts of BophuthaTswana adjoin the strategically-situated territory of Botswana, from where African National Congress insurgents have crossed into South Africa and BophuthaTswana in the past.

The Botswana authorities have denied that exiled black nationalist movements from South Africa have bases in Botswana. Insurgents from these movements may, however, have slipped clandestinely through Botswana en route to South Africa from bases further north.



Brig H P RIEKERT
... training Tswana soldiers

A recent BDF communique on counter-insurgency training described the BophuthaTswana-Botswana border as the "operational area".

BophuthaTswana and South Africa have signed a non-aggression agreement under which both parties undertook not to allow their territory to be used as a base for attacks on the other.

Brigadier Riekert said: "The enemies of South Africa are also the enemies of BophuthaTswana. We work in close co-operation with the South African Defence Force."

No insurgents, he added, had infiltrated BophuthaTswana in

recent months, but insurgents had been intercepted in the past and killed or captured. "Two were killed, and between three and five captured."

Apart from training soldiers in counter-insurgency, the BDF has trained policemen in special anti-insurgency skills, including setting up and arming ambushes, "quick kill" techniques, and night shooting.

From its original nucleus of about 99 recruits in February 1977, the BDF has expanded rapidly. The number of volunteer recruits has kept ahead of the number of vacancies.

More than 2,000 young men applied to join the BDF during the most recent intake, and "strict selection procedures" were applied to whittle them down to about "two companies", said Major J L Cronkamp, a seconded South African officer with the BDF.

Brigadier Riekert, who grew up on a farm in the Tswana-speaking Pilanesberg area, was asked to comment on the military potential of the Batswana, whose historical reputation is that of a peace-loving people.

He replied: "I think I know the Tswana. I spoke Tswana before I could speak English. They are very suitable for military training. They are just as trainable as soldiers as anyone else."

Mafeking may delay ceremony

109

RAM 7/7/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

CELEBRATIONS to commemorate the incorporation of the historic town of Mafeking into BophuthaTswana on September 1 may have to be postponed to enable top members of the South African Government to attend.

The "highly placed South Africans" — as Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra of BophuthaTswana described them in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail — will be involved in the Transvaal congress of the National Party from September 1 to 3.

It is understood South African representatives at the envisaged celebration may include the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Justice Hiemstra, who is the Chief Justice of BophuthaTswana, was talking to the "Mail" in his capacity as a member of the BophuthaTswana delegation which negotiated with Pretoria for the incorporation of Mafeking.

Postponement of the celebrations need not delay the incorporation of Mafeking into BophuthaTswana by law, Mr Justice Hiemstra added.

The incorporation of Mafeking will affect six times as many whites as the incorporation of Umtata into Transkei did — 6 000 against 1 000. Mr Justice Hiemstra has previously described the willingness of so many of the whites to accept incorporation into a black territory as a watershed in race relations in Southern Africa.

He attributed their acceptance of incorporation to the "personality" of President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana. Asked to elaborate, he said: "The whites accept his sincerity."

President Mangope has repeatedly committed himself to non-racialism and justified his decision to accept independence partly on the grounds that it offered an opportunity to put non-racialism into practice.

He said on the attainment of independence: "In as much as we succeed in setting a worthy example of non-discrimination, our road to greater indepen-

dence is fully vindicated. In as much as we fail . . . we are putting ourselves by our own free choice into the chains of spiritual slavery."

The BophuthaTswana Constitution includes a clause which enables the President to nominate six people to the National Assembly who are not citizens of BophuthaTswana, but who have special qualifications or experience to assist BophuthaTswana.

Two BophuthaTswana Cabinet Members are whites, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, Minister of Defence, and Sir Cyril Hatty, Minister of Finance. A third white, Dr D J Kriel, used to be Minister of Health until his appointment as rector of the new University of BophuthaTswana.

Special provisions have been agreed to make the transition from white to black rule easier for the whites, many of whom are typical white South Africans.

These provisions include:

- Retention of control of white schools in Mafeking by the Cape Provincial Council. These schools will be known as pri-

vate schools and retain their present character — i.e. remain white — "indefinitely";

- Provision of free housing, including free light and water, for white officials and teachers who remain in Mafeking; and
- Continued maintenance of law and order in Mafeking by the South African Police serving there already. There is a shortfall of nearly two dozen South Africa policemen, but "the South African Minister of Police is giving the matter his attention".

Mafeking's whites have been urged to remain but no pressures will be brought to bear on them to do so. People who wish to move have been given guarantees that their properties will be bought by the South African Government if they cannot find a buyer on the free market.

The overall hope cherished by BophuthaTswana officials is that Mafeking, which was fiercely contested between Boer and Briton in the Anglo-Boer War, will become the nucleus of a new era of racial co-operation between black and white.

9/7/80
3 000 ARMS
in forced
township
removal

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — The removal of about 3 000 people from a black township at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley to a town in Bophuthatswana, started yesterday, amid strong opposition from residents and local businessmen.

A leading member of the Jan Kempdorp farming community said the removal of 280 families from Valspan township to Pampierstad, 26 km away, was being done in terms of Government policy that blacks who work within 26 km of a black state (in the case of Bophuthatswana) must live in that state.

The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr M R Cwaile, said most of the residents did not want to move to Pampierstad. His council had refused to co-operate with the Administration Board in persuading people to move.

'THROWN OUT'

He said Administration Board officials had told residents that those who refused to move would be thrown out and that their houses would be demolished.

Mr Cwaile said: 'People are being forced to go to Pampierstad against their will.'

He said that he himself did not want to move because 'I've lived in Jan Kempdorp for 30 years and I don't like Pampierstad.'

He would have to commute 52 km a day by bus to continue his present employment.

'CLOSED CASE'

The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the town's economy would suffer a heavy blow with the removal of the black community.

A delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior Government officials but the Government's attitude had been that it was a 'closed case.'

RSM 10/7/80

Row brews as Govt moves 3 000 blacks

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He would have to commute 52km a day by bus to keep his present job.

The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the removal of the black com-

munity would be a heavy blow for the town's economy.

"At least 40% of our cash income will walk away."

Mr Botha said those blacks who remained in Jan Kempdorp would be transported by a "completely hopeless bus system".

He said a delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior Government officials, but the Government's attitude had been that it was a "closed case".

He believed that about 3 000 blacks were being moved and had seen seven trucks at Valspan yesterday.

The chief of the Vryburg Administration Board, Mr C Schutte, was not available for comment. — Sapa.

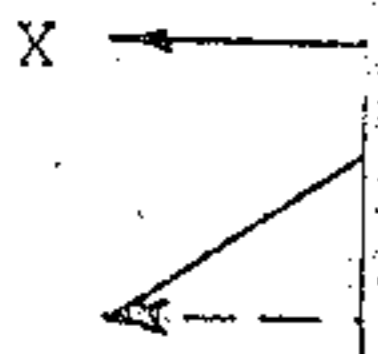
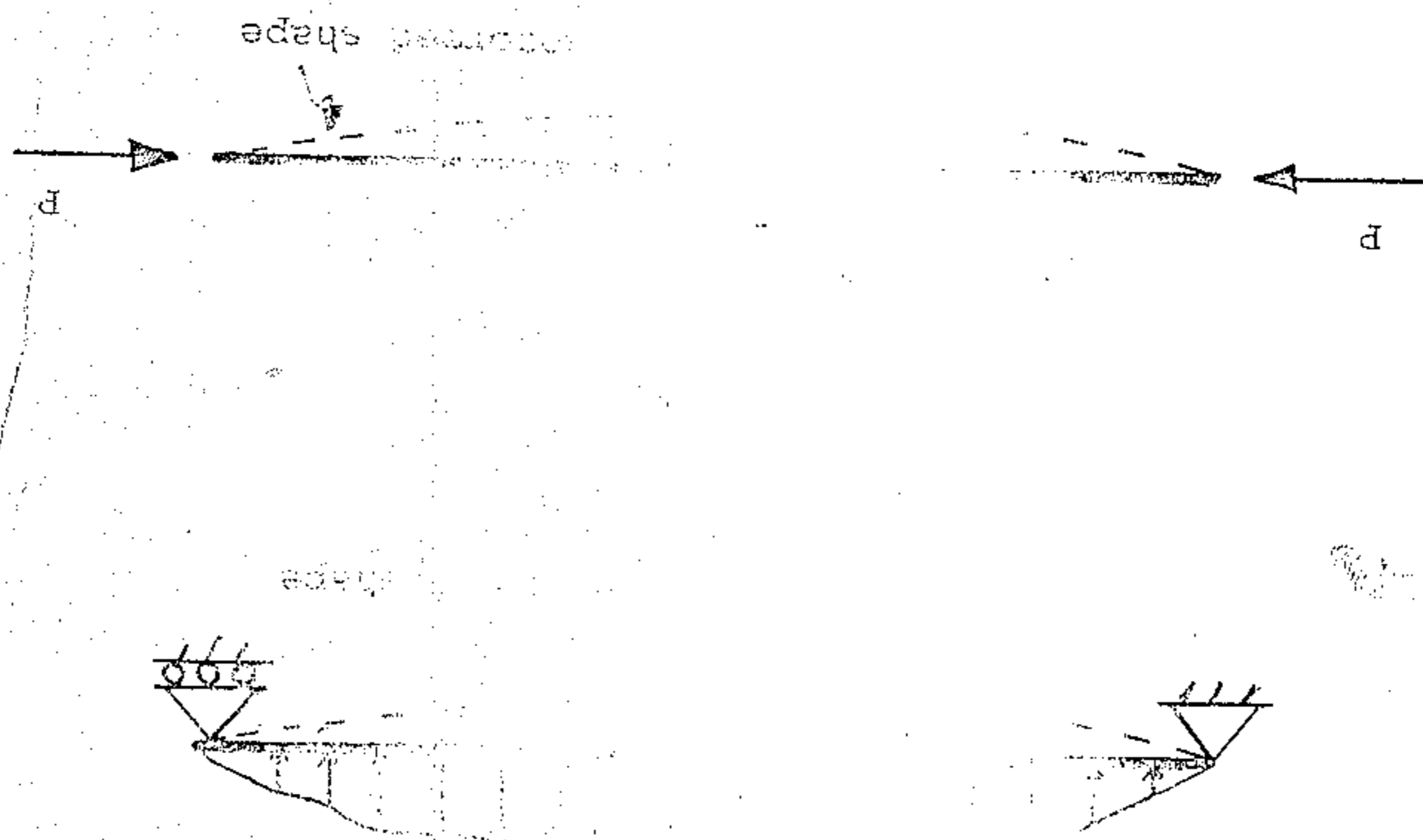
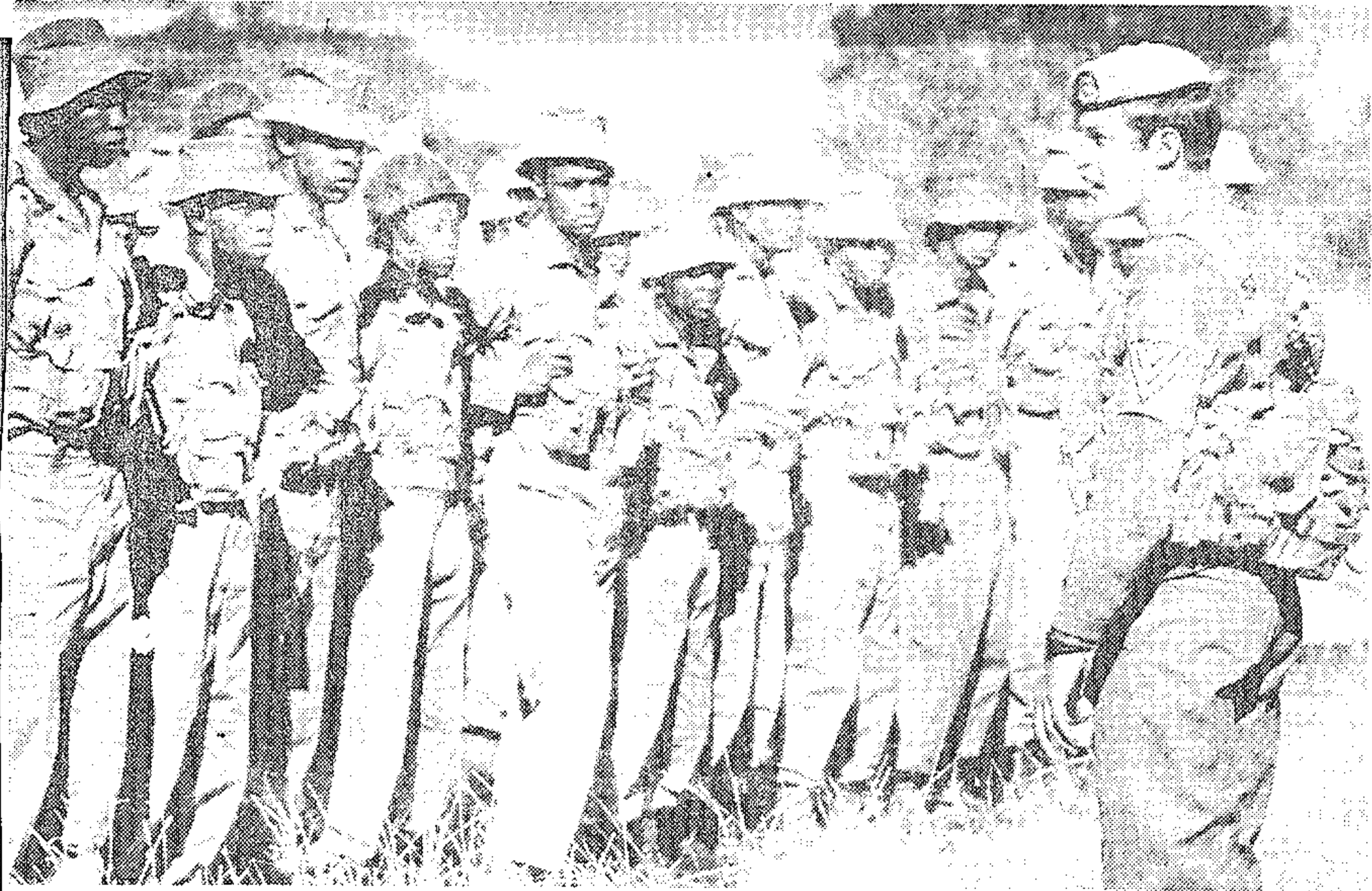


Figure 2.3 : a) transverse loading; b) axial loading.





Instruction in the bush. The white sergeant prepares the BophuthaTswana Defence Force recruits

The sharp edge of Tswana power is in uniform

109
~~254~~
RDM
10/7/80

THE BophuthaTswana Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, minced no words about his pride in the fledgling BophuthaTswana Defence Force.

"We are ready to brag," he said.

With 24 years of military service behind him, Brigadier Riekert, 49, was appointed BophuthaTswana Defence Minister in April last year after serving as military adviser to BophuthaTswana and helping to train its first soldiers.

His years as a soldier left their mark on him. The gruff manner of the fighting man has not yet been replaced by the verbal finesse of the politician. Hence the directness of his language when it comes to his soldiers.

With its base near the BophuthaTswana capital of Mmabatho, the BophuthaTswana Defence Force is situated near South Africa's border with Botswana.

Part of the BophuthaTswana adjoins Botswana but for the rest the border runs along South Africa territory.

A Non-Aggression Pact signed between BophuthaTswana and South Africa, gives the presence of the BophuthaTswana Defence Force greater relevance to South Africa.

Under the agreement, BophuthaTswana and South Africa agreed not to allow their territories to be used by insurgents for attacks on one another.

The pact is reinforced because, to quote Brigadier Riekert, "the enemies of South Africa are the enemies of BophuthaTswana."

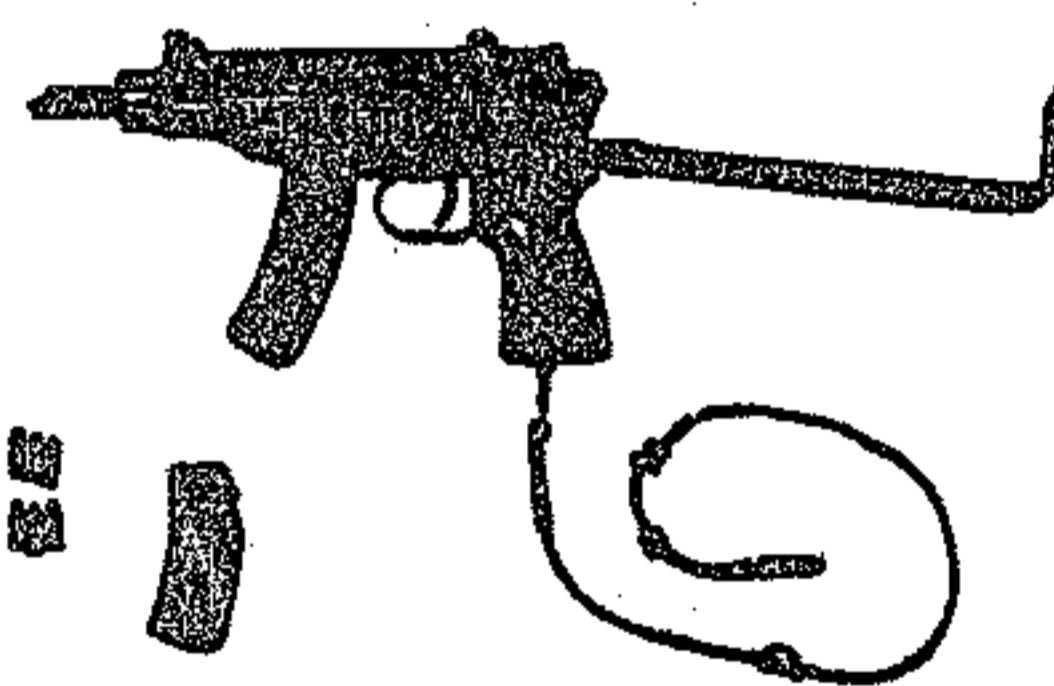
In the eyes of African National Congress, and those of its insurgents, BophuthaTswana does not exist except as a part of South Africa.

While the South African Defence Force recently announced the formation of four black ethnic — or regional — battalions along South Africa's north-eastern borders with Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, similar ethnic battalions have not been formed to help guard the north-western border.

But there is the South African-trained and, for the moment, largely South African-led BophuthaTswana Defence Force.

It has already played a role in intercepting and killing or capturing insurgents.

KNOW YOUR ENEMY AND HIS WEAPONS



**SKORPION
MACHINE
PISTOL**

Characteristics — Cartridge: 7.62 mm (.32 ACP); Method of fire: 10- or 20-round box magazine; Mass, empty: 1.55 kg; Length, open: 513 mm; Length, folded: 269 mm; Muzzle velocity: 317 m/sec; Rate of fire: Auto 100, SS 40; Max. effective range: 45 m; Country of origin: Czechoslovakia.

KNOW YOUR ENEMY AND HIS WEAPONS

**SOVIET AK-47
WITH FOLDING BUTT**



Characteristics — Cartridge: 7.62 x 39 mm M 43; Method of feed: 30-round box magazine; Mass (empty): AK 47 = 4.3 kg; AKM = 3.15 kg; Length (open): 870 mm; Muzzle velocity: 710 m/sec; Rate of fire: Auto = 100; SS = 40; Max. effective range: 300 m; Country of origin: USSR.

Note: 1. This model appears identical to the Chicom Type 56-1. Polish AK-47. 2. The German MP18 is identical, except that it does not have the cleaning rod under the barrel. 3. See the markings on the rifle for country of origin.

Exerpts from the BophuthaTswana army magazine

Black armies are on the rise in South Africa and the "independent national states" as the recent formation of ethnic battalions by the South Africa Defence Force shows. The black soldier seems destined to play an increasingly important role in counter-insurgency and the "maintenance of law and order".

PATRICK LAURENCE, Southern Africa Editor, looks at the BophuthaTswana Defence Force, perhaps the best trained of these armies and the only one stationed along South Africa's north-western border.

Brigadier Riekert said of the ethnic battalions on the north-eastern side: "We have asked for permission for our group leader to visit them."

The visit, he added, would both motivate and encourage his soldiers.

Given the close ties between the BophuthaTswana and South African Defence Forces — Lieutenant General C L Viljoen, Chief of the SA Army,

recently visited the BophuthaTswana Defence Force — there is no reason to suppose that the request will be refused.

Judging by BophuthaTswana's experience, if South Africa and her allies lose the coming struggle against ANC insurgents, it will not be because of their failure to attract black soldiers to their armies. The BophuthaTswana De-

willing to second more officers to help with the training, there is little doubt that expansion would be even more spectacular.

Already it is being shaped to deal with insurgents. A specialist course in counter-insurgency is offered to recruits after they have undergone their basic training.

On the question of counter-insurgency, Brigadier Riekert said consideration should be given to establishment of helicopter and mobile units, both of which are regarded as vital to success in containing insurgents operating in the bush.

Of equal potential importance, he said he was thinking of establishing a second military base in the more densely populated urban complex of Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane and Babelagi or, alternatively, at the new growth point of Heystekrand, near Sun City.

If the police are the "first line of defence" against urban guerrilla warfare and terrorism and the army the "second line of defence," then the existence of an army base in the BophuthaTswana's urban area — and of soldiers trained in counter-insurgency — is of self-evident strategic importance.

The closeness of Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane to Pretoria — both are within a radius of about 20km from the city centre — further emphasises the significance of a second BophuthaTswana military base.

The language of instruction used by seconded white officers is almost exclusively Afrikaans. Standard seven is the minimum educational qualification demanded for recruits. Hence a degree of proficiency in South Africa's official languages is presumed.

But the object is for South African officers to train a Batswana leadership nucleus and for the nucleus in turn to instruct rank and file soldiers in their mother tongue of Setswana.

"The majority of Tswana soldiers are Afrikaans-speaking," Brigadier Riekert observed. "But if one of their own people instructs them in their mother tongue that is ideal."

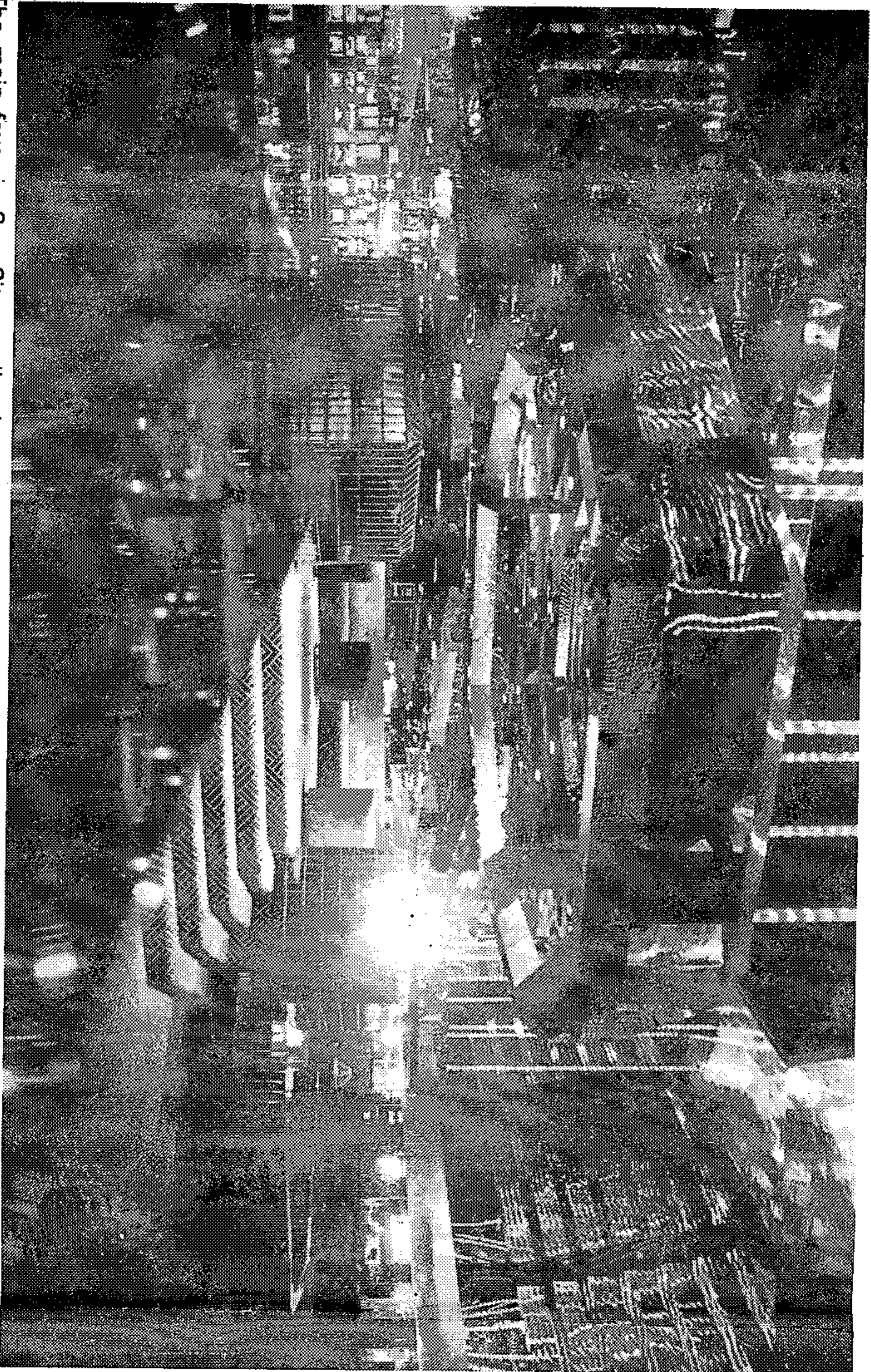
Brigadier Riekert, however, wants to forge the BophuthaTswana Defence Force into an army of trained artisans as well as trained soldiers. Various special skills are



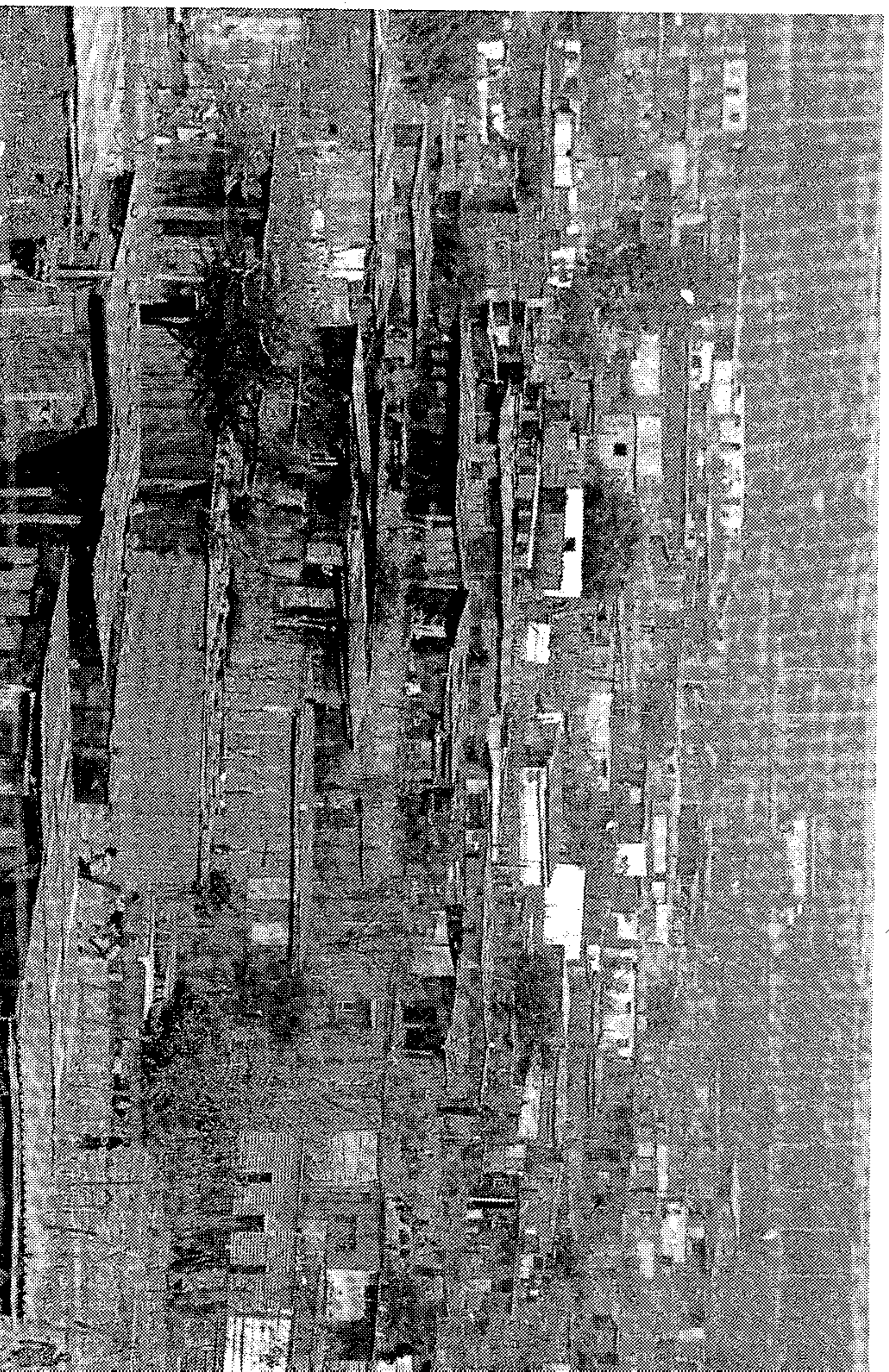
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A seconded South African Defence Force officer instructs a Motswana soldier in the firing of a light machine gun. The soldier has to learn to strip and assemble the gun quickly and efficiently

On the left: Sun City's night time glitter On the right: The clutter of a squatter camp near Ga-Rankuwa A nation's two contrasting lifestyles



The main foyer in Sun City, a glittering sunless world of a 1001 lights, see-through lifts, floating bars and an army of flashing one-armed bandits



A squatter settlement near of Ga-Rankuwa, symbolising the Third World realities of BophuthaTswana which few visitors to Sun City will learn about

SUN CITY, the acme of capitalism at its most ostentatious, is situated in the Pilanesberg mountains in an area which is still, trying to escape its past fate as an undeveloped native reserve.

The contrasts are compelling: the playboy world of the rich against the drab life of the poor villagers who live within a radius of 5 km, the tinsel glamour of Sun City with its silver-painted fern leaves against the raw grandeur of the mountains.

The road to Sun City passes through the section of Bophuthatswana which lies to the west of Rustenburg. On any one day dead animals are likely to be seen at intervals along it.

When the Rand Daily Mail visited Sun City, four dogs and a donkey lay dead on the side of the road. It symbolised the meeting of high-style capitalism and the Third World.

One wondered whether the animals had died because the homicidal driving of rich South Africans in search of quick thrills denied to them in South Africa — or because the local people had left, the animals to roam freely.

Either way, it seemed to symbolise the apparent incongruity of Sun City and to pose the question of whether Sun City is an appropriate investment in what is, in socio-economic terms, part of the Third World.

When the question was put to Professor Jill Natrass, professor of economics at the University of Natal, she cautioned: "Don't impose your own values on people. More development projects have failed for that reason than for any other."

atTswana, Lesotho or Swaziland, bring social evils in their wake.

The question was whether these social evils were outweighed by the economic benefits generated by the investment of money in a developing region — in the form of employment for local people, revenue for the host government through taxes and the inflow of money generally.

One of the social evils is the importation into the area of a flamboyant style of high living, where the social model on which local youngsters will be tempted to re-structure themselves, is that of the slick, get-rich-quick gambler.

Dr Maasdorp referred to the "informal employment" which is stimulated by the influx of rich young (and not so young) men — prostitution.

South Africa's prohibition on inter-racial sex does not pertain in Bophuthatswana.

The influx of white men with money to spend in an area populated by poor people, many of whom are unemployed, might encourage prostitution, the more so because sex across the colour line is taboo in terms of white norms.

Professor Natrass said: "There is a link between gambling and petty crime — and not so petty crime."

On the issue of economic benefits to the local people, Professor Natrass said of the Sun City complex: "You must ask yourself two questions: (1) would the money invested have gone into the area without Sun City and (2) is Sun City being taxed?"

If the answer to the first question was "no" and to the second "yes", then, on economic grounds the investment was justifiable, Professor Natrass

Playboys and poverty

Sun City is a place few people feel neutral about. It is either seen as an exciting place of glamour or as a rhapsody of vulgarity. PATRICK LAURENCE puts the question of whether it is an appropriate investment for Bophuthatswana to Mr "Sun City" Sol Kerzner and to development economists.

added.

Another important criterion with which to assess whether Sun City was beneficial to the area was to ask whether it was labour intensive and whether it had created jobs for local people.

A series of questions along these lines were put telephonically to Mr Sol Kerzner, managing director of Southern Sun and the man who might be described as "Mr Sun City". A summary of his replies follows. Sun City is owned by Southern Sun Hotels, Bophuthats-

wa, of them Batswana and many of whom were recruited from the surrounding area.

Minimum wages at the complex are R95 a month, plus two meals a day while on duty. Housing subsidies are available for blacks who have moved into the area and who do not have houses.

Sun City's economic benefits do not stop at the provision of jobs, as a multiplier effect operated. It trained people to cater for tourism and acted as a stimulus to local industry.

Sun City was ordering most of its meat locally, which is a plus for the Bophuthatswana meat industry. Plans are in the pipeline for hotel laundry to be done at Heystekrand, an industrial growth point about 30km away.

It is important to get a proper perspective on Sun City. It is not merely a casino with a few rooms around it. It offers sporting and entertainment facilities, which are at least as important as the casino.

"Less than 20% of visitors to Sun City enter the casino. Over 80% do not go into the casino. They are not concerned with gambling. We calculate we will earn R40-million foreign exchange for Bophuthatswana."

The inflow of money, Mr Kerzner added, would help to stimulate the growth of industry in the area.

(The inflow of money into Sun City, some of which goes to the Bophuthatswana Government via taxes, is a reversal of the established trend of money flowing out of Bophuthatswana into South Africa. More than four-fifths of the money earned in Bophuthatswana is spent in South Africa.)

The broad thrust of Mr Kerzner's argument was endorsed by Mr Wynand van

Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and former managing director of the Lesotho Development Corporation.

Later, Mr Kerzner requested a face-to-face interview to supplement some of the replies he gave over the telephone.

He reiterated his point about the casino attracting less than a fifth of Sun City's visitors, who, he added, had to pay a cover charge to enter the casino if they were not hotel residents.

The charge was a protective measure, introduced to protect casual visitors against the temptation, he said.

Asked what proportion of Sun City's profits were earned by the casino, he said it was difficult to give a quantity but it amounted to a "significant portion of total profits".

Told that Dr Maasdorp believed that casino profits should be taxed separately and in addition to the corporate tax on hotel profits, Mr Kerzner said Sun City was liable to a special tax of up to 15%, the exact percentage being left to the discretion of the Bophuthatswana Government.

On the possible social evils flowing from a gambling casino, Mr Kerzner said: "Go to Totes down the road and see what is going on. They are there solely for gambling. We have not gone into urban areas for gambling. We have built up a tourist industry in a genuine resort area."

On prostitution, he said the Bophuthatswana Government had insisted that measures be taken to prevent it and that Sun City employed 100 security guards to prevent illicit sex for monetary gain in the complex

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Resettlement is opposed by black council

By **DIAGO SEGOLA AND
CHRIS FREIMOND**

JAN KEMPDORP. — The removal of black families from Jan Kempdorp, in the northern Cape, to BophuthaTswana continued yesterday and by night-fall more than 120 had been resettled.

But a "Mail" investigation has exposed a raging conflict within the community.

Some of the estimated 3 000 residents wanted to move from their mud houses to dwellings at Pampierstad, 26km away. But another group led by the chairman of the Valspan Township Community Council, Mr Raphael Cwaile, strongly opposed this move.

Mr Cwaile claimed that Administration Board officials were intimidating residents into agreeing to the removal and his council would have nothing to do with the operation.

However, some families said they requested re-settlement before being approached by the authorities. There was no evidence of forced removal.

Mr Cwaile, in fact, quoted instances where an administration board official intervened

when its subordinates allegedly tried to forcibly evict a family.

The official is said to have indicated that the family could remain in Valspan if they wished.

Mr Cwaile said residents would have to travel 52km a day by bus at a cost of 90c if they wanted to keep their jobs in Jan Kempdorp. He also claimed that promises were made in the past to build a modern township on a site adjoining Valspan.

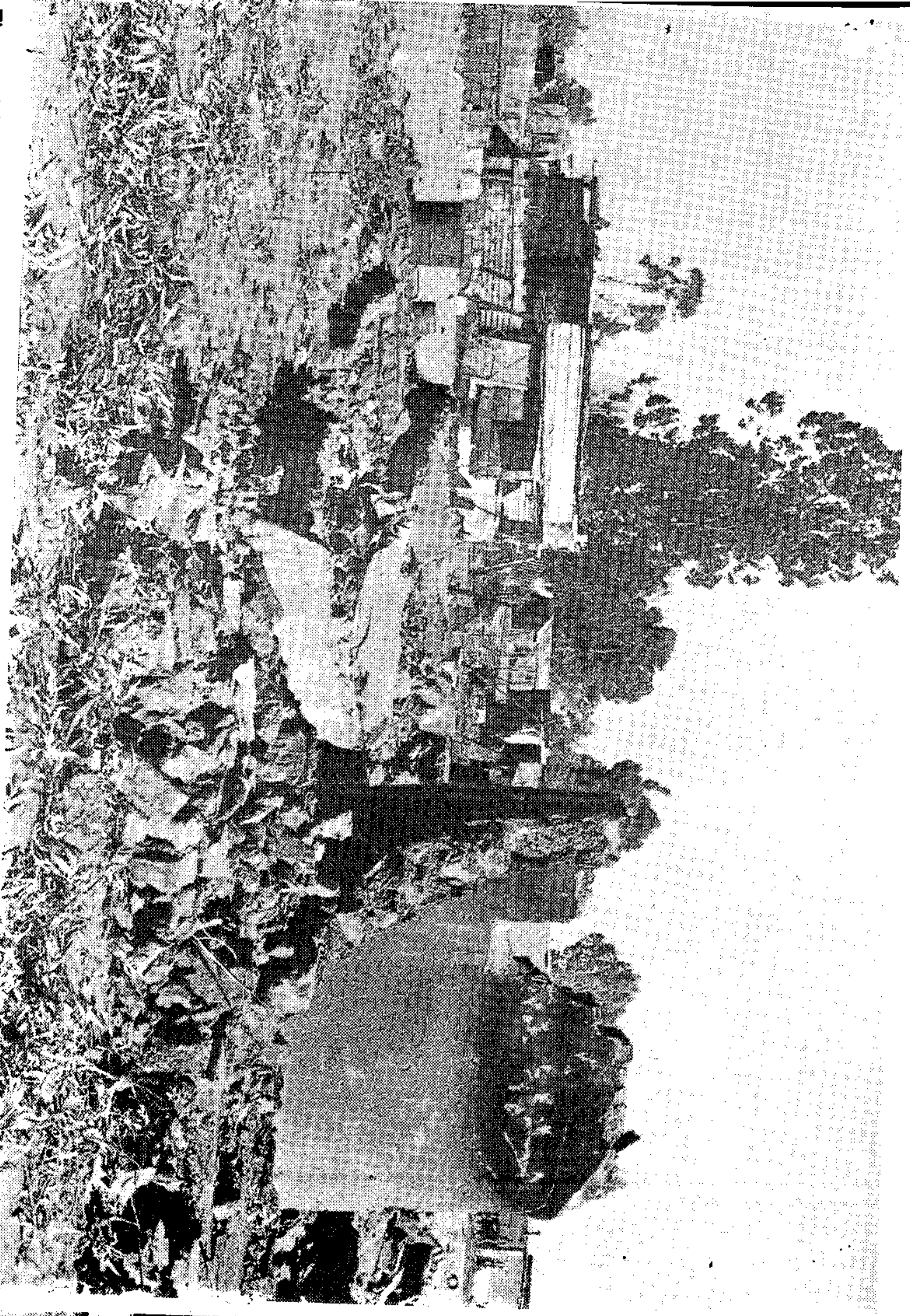
When his council refused to agree to the re-settlement programme or to co-operate with the administration board, the authorities approached residents directly to persuade them to move, he said.

A steady stream of Government trucks loaded with residents' belongings shuffled between the two towns yesterday. The houses in Valspan were demolished as soon as they were vacated.

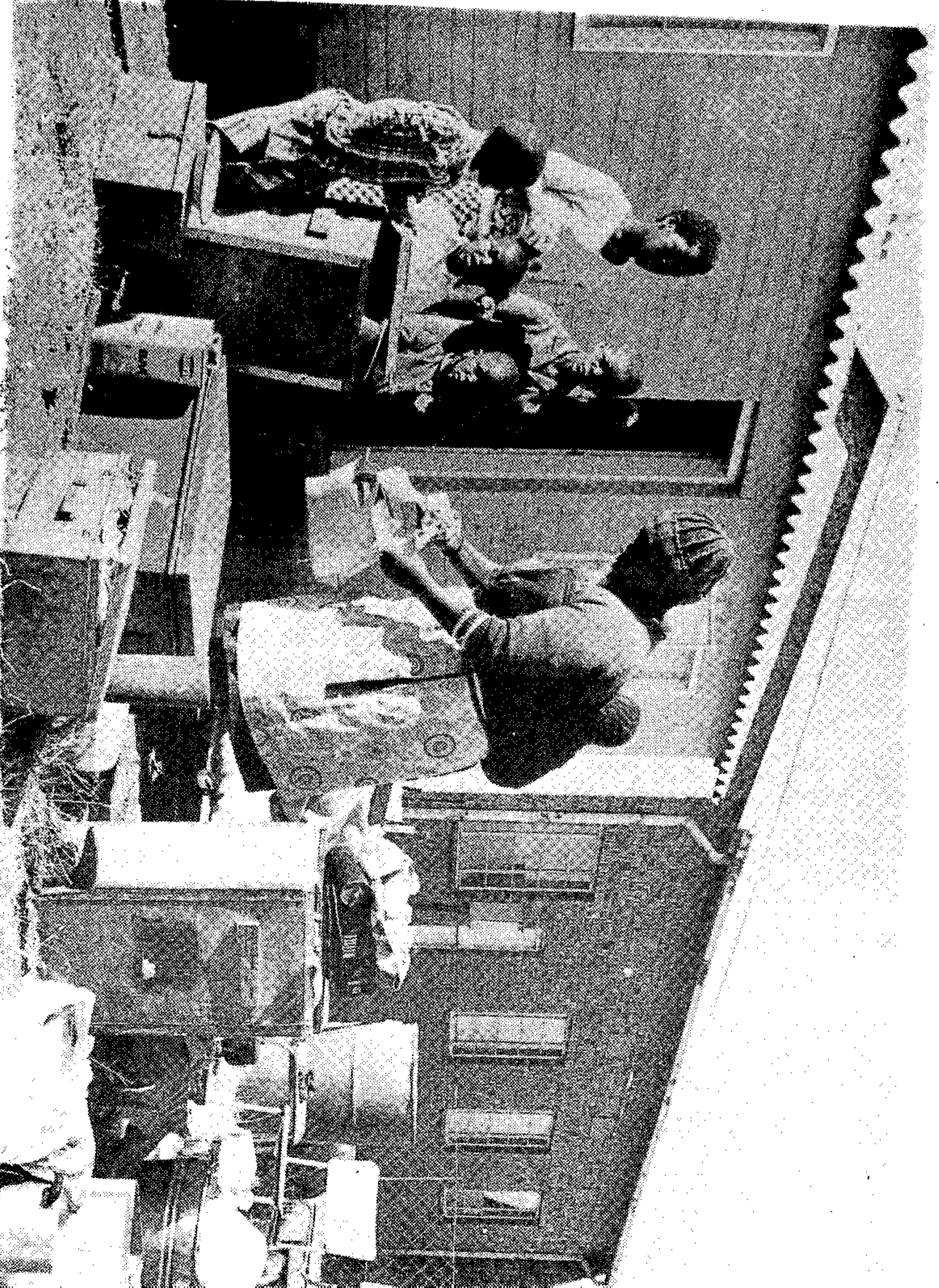
An administration board official at Valspan said yesterday that 200 families would be moved. The estimated 120 remaining families would be resettled when houses became available at Pampierstad, he said.

Living between mud walls and the far removed promises of Pampierstad Some have moved, some sit it out and wait

(109)



The mud houses vacated by residents of Valspan are being demolished immediately to stop other families moving in.



Neat four-roomed houses at Pampierstad in BophuthaTswana await families moved from Valspan at Jan Kempdorp

RDM 16/7/80

These people left divided

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THE long-threatened resettlement of 3 000 black residents of Valspan Township at Jan Kempdorp in the Northern Cape has sharply divided the formerly close-knit community.

The main cause of the split has been a departure by the Government from the traditional policy of forced removals to homeland backwaters.

Many of the Valspan residents clearly wanted to move from the squalor of their mud houses where they shared communal toilets and water taps to the neat four-room dwellings at Pampierstad 26km away in BophuthaTswana.

The well-established town which is being expanded by the BophuthaTswana Government, has shopping centres, clinics and recreational facilities. The new houses are built on 250 square metre fenced plots. They have inside toilets and taps and could be wired for electricity at a later stage.

The inconvenience of having to travel by bus at a cost of 90c a day to Jan Kempdorp if they wanted to keep their jobs was balanced by the greater comfort in which they would live, said one resident who opted to move.

But another group, led by the chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr Raphael Cwaile, was opposed in principle to resettlement.

Mr Cwaile saw no reason why the Government could not build adequate housing at Valspan which he claimed was promised many years ago.

The first phase of resettlement involves 280 of the estimated 400 families. The rest will be moved when houses become available at Pampierstad.

The Government's attitude is clear cut. If blacks live within 26km of a homeland then they must be moved to that homeland and commute to work.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr Japie Jonker, confirmed that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised an end to forced removals.

"If they want to stay where they are then they are welcome to do so. They will not be evicted," he said.

According to officials of the Northern Cape Administration

The Government's policy of removing black families from "white" areas to homelands has reared its ugly head at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley in the Northern Cape. But an investigation by "Mail" reporters, CHRIS FREIMOND and DIAGO SEGOLA, has revealed a situation in which the residents of Valspan township are divided in their opinions of resettlement.

Board organising the removal from Valspan, the head of each household resettled at Pampierstad signs an application to be moved and is allocated a new house.

No-one was being forced to leave. But some families were so eager to be given better houses that they were demanding resettlement even though they were not on the list for the first phase of removals, an official said.

But Mr Cwaile alleged that the authorities were threatening residents with eviction unless they signed.

However, he admitted to an instance where a senior official is said to have intervened when his subordinates allegedly tried to evict a family and said the family could stay if they wanted to.

Although no-one could be found who would admit to being intimidated, it was clear that a number of residents were signing applications for resettlement without fully understanding what they were doing.

Mr Cwaile said the manner in which the authorities had gone about the removal made a farce of the Community Council concept.

"They are supposed to work through us, but when we decided, as an elected council representing the people, that we would not agree to removal or co-operate if it was enforced, the officials went behind our backs to the people and distributed pamphlets urging them to accept resettlement," he said.

The question of removal stretched back to 1956 when land adjacent to Valspan was surveyed for the establishment

of a new township, Mr Cwaile said.

Since then the question of Valspan being moved had cropped up on a number of occasions. The people were promised they would not be sent to Pampierstad, he claimed.

"But slowly it became clear that the authorities were planning to send us there. We sent letter after letter to Kimberley and even to Dr Connie Mulder when he was still Minister of Plural Relations requesting meetings and details, but always the reply has been the same: 'Your case is under consideration. We will reply to your letter as soon as possible'," Mr Cwaile said.

The council's dilemma has been compounded by the obvious willingness of many residents to accept new houses in BophuthaTswana.

"In May this year we called a meeting of the people, thousands of them came. Two white officials were also present.

"I was to have read a letter from the Chief Commissioner at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Kimberley telling us that the matter was closed and that we had to move.

"The people were so angry that chaos erupted before the meeting even began.

"The white officials had to run for their lives. It was a clear indication of how the people felt about removal," Mr Cwaile said.

He claimed that since the meeting clandestine approaches by the board officials to the residents as well as intimidation and threats had led to some people agreeing to move.

But officials at Valspan said the change of heart seemed to have occurred when people realised what they were being moved to.

They believe that when word gets back to those still in the township about the better conditions in Pampierstad, they too will apply for new houses.

Meanwhile Mr Cwaile and his followers will continue to resist officialdom and refuse to move to Pampierstad.

Their stand may put to the test Dr Koornhof's promise that forced removals are a thing of the past.

Bococ claims harassment by BophuthaTswana Govt

THE BophuthaTswana Government was accused of encroaching into freedoms of expression, of peaceful assembly and right to

freedom of association of local black businessmen.

The BophuthaTswana's Chamber of Commerce's legal committee made this accusation at the Cham-

ber's 10th annual conference held at the Ga-Rankuwa Hotel School this week.

The committee, led by a Ga-Rankuwa attorney, Mr Denis Mosupye based their accusations on the Bill of Rights embodied in the homeland's constitution.

This was also part of the Chamber's reaction to President L M Mangope's latest attack on Bococ executive that the Chamber was not recognised as long as it still kept ties with outside organisations.

President Mangope had told Bococ executive members whom he had summoned to Mmabatho, that he had decided against detaining or banning members of the Chamber after several requests to do so by undisclosed people. But he indicated that he was giving them time to mend their ways.

"We have felt intimidated, threatened and generally harassed and at our meeting with the President in June we were bluntly told we shall be discriminated against," Mr Mosupye said in his report.

CONFLICT

He said the homeland government was in conflict with its own free enterprise principles if "now the Government wants to curtail activities of independent businessmen."

Mr Gabriel Mokgoko, general secretary of the Chamber said the Government was guilty of creating stumbling blocks towards the promotion of black entrepreneurial talent in BophuthaTswana.

He said there was a veiled discrimination in granting licences to black traders and that applications stood a better chance if they pledged support for the ruling party, if they were members of the rival Bofcoc or if they came from whites.

Mr Mokgoko said black entrepreneurs no longer considered granting of licences as a right but that they had come to think it was a privilege coming from the kindness of a Cabinet Minister.

"Wide open doors for white trade with concessions is chilling the spines of already fearful entrepreneurs whose mind is confused by the many threats, warning, demands and red-tape from the

Government," Mr Mokgoko said. *post Me Mo 17/1/80*

Economic opportunities, Mr Mokgoko said, which knocked on BophuthaTswana's door seemed to create a paradise for white traders, while blacks waited in long queues for trade opportunities at heavy costs.

Mr T S Malatse, president of Bococ said he could not understand how the party orientated BophuthaTswana Federated Chamber of Commerce (Bofcoc) would promulgate laws from the party side and stand back to criticise the same laws.

Mr Malatse said his chamber communicated with Nafcoc over the latest developments and that Bococ would continue as Chamber despite all else.

Mr Malatse dismissed reports that his chamber was defying the BophuthaTswana Government by holding their conference and said Bococ had a right to exist as a chamber and it would continue to exercise this right.

New gas shop for White City

ANOTHER hardware and gas shop has opened in White City Jabavu — a few metres away from the present Home Owners' Hardware.

The shop, the White Horse Gas and Hardware Centre, was opened officially by its happy owner, Mr Veli Mabuza, last week.

"A lot of business has been opened and gone on in our townships for a long time but we are now introducing something that these shops do not have. Our people have for a long time had to travel to town to get services in gas and buy hardware. We have now brought it to them and they can get it more easily and at convenient prices than going to town," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Mabuza's White Horse Gas and Hardware shop is the second in White City after the Home Owners which has been operating for over three years. The shops are just a few metres away from each other.

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Dr Jacques Kriel ... "Our university must be an open, autonomous university which is developmentally relevant."

THE long straight lines of construction cranes tower over several buildings on the dusty veld of Mmabatho in BophuthaTswana, among them the central college of the University of BophuthaTswana.

It is the second university to emerge in the independent "national states", or independent homelands.

The first was the multi-million rand University of Transkei.

The question which arises as the eye takes in the outline of the central college building at Mmabatho is whether it is a precursor to a whole series of new universities based in the independent and/or partially self-governing "black homelands".

Transkei, BophuthaTswana, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Ciskei all have universities situated within their boundaries.

But what of the remaining five "national states" of Venda, Gazankulu, Qwaqwa, K a n g w a n e and KwaNdebele?

The logical prospect is that the multiplication of ethnic armies, police forces and flags will find its equivalent at university level and that each of the "black nations" will have its own university.

The University of BophuthaTswana is fortunate to have Dr Jacques Kriel as its rector and spokesman.

A man of passion and commitment, he is tries to live out his values in an existential sense.

Dr Kriel, who first came to BophuthaTswana as its Director of Health and who was subsequently appointed BophuthaTswana Minister of Health by President Lucas Mangope, has relinquished his South African citizenship in favour of BophuthaTswana's.

Referring to one of his black colleagues as "Oom John" and, at times, describing traditional tribal culture as "our culture," Dr Kriel believes there is an urgent need for change in South Africa.

But where he differs from many who share this view is that he is convinced that

Mmabatho's novel seat of learning

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So far two of the three independent homelands have established their own universities. To hostile observers these universities are "tribal colleges" cast in the mould of the original segregated black universities set up by South Africa's Extension of Universities Act.

But both the University of Transkei and, more recently, the University of BophuthaTswana have declared their commitment to becoming open, non-racial and non-ethnic universities. The University of BophuthaTswana, however, wants to be more than another open university.

PATRICK LAURENCE, Southern Africa Editor, talks to Dr Jacques Kriel, the Afrikaner rector of the University of BophuthaTswana who has surrendered his South African citizenship for that of BophuthaTswana.

concedes some people doubt whether BophuthaTswana should have its own, separate university.

He comes to the point quickly: "If it is to be merely another traditional university, then the answer is 'No'. But if we can create an educational structure which is relevant to our needs, the answer is 'Yes'."

As he speaks about the University of BophuthaTswana, he stresses it should be "developmentally relevant" to the community it serves, defining the phrase more concretely as he goes on.

"When a student comes to us, we don't want him to say: 'I want a degree.' We want to say to him: 'What do you want to become and we'll help you'."

The university, he continues, should be professionally-orientated; its role should

want our graduates to go directly into the labour market. The moment the graduate walks out of our doors he must be thoroughly employable."

In broad outline the plan is for the university to have a central college at Mmabatho linked to professional colleges in other parts of BophuthaTswana.

The professional colleges include colleges of education, technology, mining, health sciences and agriculture.

Some of these colleges may function initially at a pre-tertiary level, which means the university will become involved in pre-university education.

But this is seen as an opportunity to make the university "developmentally relevant", not as an obstacle or task unworthy of a

cluster of subjects intrinsic to the profession.

The schools concerned are a school of education, a school of law and a school of administration and development.

The division of the university into a central college, with its three schools, and professional colleges, which will be distributed geographically, is related to the federal structure of the university.

In part, its federal structure is integral to its underlying philosophy.

The objective is not to have a another super-size, ultra-modern campus but a more modest and dispersed university.

Originally budgeted at R300 000, the central college, the "show piece" of the university will cost R1.5 million against the

Another key word which keeps occurring as Dr Kriel talks is "flexibility".

In one context it means not insisting on formal educational qualifications for students wishing to study at the university.

Recognising that many Batswana will benefit greatly from the university but who do not have the usual formal entry qualifications, the university is prepared to admit these people and help them improve their skills.

Another practical manifestation of "flexibility" is the way in which courses are designed to accommodate both "drop-outs" and students who perform better than anticipated.

A student who registers, say, for a four-year education course but who finds he wants to pull out after two years will have the opportunity to do so — and to receive a diploma, provided he passes the required tests.

But conversely a student who starts a two-year diploma course can move on to a four-year degree course after completing two years, if he wishes and if his performance is satisfactory.

Perhaps a unique feature of the university is the introduction of compulsory courses, primarily to help black students to function in an increasingly technological world.

Referring to traditional tribal cultures, Dr Kriel says they are, or were, non-quantitative and non-competitive.

He adds of people nurtured in these cultures: "But they have to function in a quantitative and competitive technological culture. We have to assist them. We hope to add the technological element without destroying the original culture."

The compulsory subjects introduced for this purpose are "quantitative methods" and communication skills, which translate in more mundane language as basic mathematics and communication in English as a second language.

The university handbook sets as the university's philosophical

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KwaNdebele?
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Referring to one of his black colleagues as "Oom John" and, at times, describing traditional tribal culture as "our culture," Dr Kriel believes there is an urgent need for change in South Africa.

But where he differs from many who share this view is that he is convinced that BophuthaTswana is not a diversion from, or an obstacle to, the alternative society but a route toward it.

Without prompting, he

concedes some people doubt whether BophuthaTswana should have its own, separate university.

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"When a student comes to us, we don't want him to say: 'I want a degree.' We want to say to him: 'What do you want to become and we'll help you'."

The university, he continues, should be professionally-orientated: its role should be to train people to fulfil some specific function rather than merely churning out graduates with decrees.

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want our graduates to go directly into the labour market. The moment the graduate walks out of our doors he must be thoroughly employable."

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Originally budgeted at R300 000, the central college, the "show piece" of the university will cost R1,5-million — against the R30-million spent on the first phase of the University of Transkei (phase two of which will cost at least another R40-million).

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The university handbook sets as the university's philosophical aim the task of not merely being in Africa but of being of Africa and of drawing inspiration from Africa her ideals and aspirations.

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SA's biggest problem is 'black education'

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If the 'swart gevaar' seemed to be the biggest nightmare for politicians of the '20s and '30s, the biggest problem politicians will have to grapple now is the looming black education crisis.

Everything about it is of a magnitude either staggering, monstrous or abject in its seeming possibility.

For a country the size and with the limited resources of South Africa to be told it has to build another 186 000 classrooms as it is in Syncom's new report Towards a New Educational System, seems more than enough. Syncom is the Sandton-based future research organisation.

But at the same time, the report adds, we will have to put 220 000 teachers through college, or almost 11 000 a year, to fulfil the Government's promise of compulsory education for all.

Monstrous bill

And after all that, 36 000 new schools, and remedial education for some 3.75-million illiterate black workers, the State will have to admit that it cannot pay the monstrous bill.

So says Syncom, and it adds that everybody else will have to foot the cost, including the pupil, parents, the private sector and direct employers.

For the total cheque required for the massive compulsory education for all job will be some R4 000-million in today's money, enough to pay for a Sasol 4 and part of a Sasol 5.

Teachers

Of the 220 000 teachers needed by the year 2000, South Africa only has 67 000 so far (89 000 if Transkei and Bophuthatswana are included). The reason is the population explosion. On present projections Syncom estimates that while the population doubles the number of school-going children will be 15-million by the end of the century. Now there are 7.8-million.

23/7/80

WOT

By Dirk van Zyl

As the saga of the Valspan removals continued last week, with black community leaders unequivocally opposed to the operation, and feeling among residents ranging from equally strong opposition to resigned acceptance, a minority — consisting mainly of the homeless — welcomed the move.

The removal of the 3 000 inhabitants from Valspan township at Jan Kempdorp, to Pamierstad, 26 km away, in Bophuthatswana, began on July 8 after a "top level" Government decision.

It signalled the end of a long battle by Valspan community leaders to stay their peoples' removal.

Jan Kempdorp's town council, businessmen and leaders of the farming community, were also united in their disapproval. The Town Clerk, Mr Wally Tolmay, said: "The local community — black and white — were never consulted." And the Bophuthatswana Government dissociated itself from the move.

Pleaded

The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, 68-year-old Mr Raphael Cwaile, recently reiterated his view that the removals were not voluntary — as claimed by the Administration Board.

His council had told officials at a meeting that "we agree people have come forward in large numbers to go because of threats and intimidation by officials conducting the removal."

Last Tuesday, two residents had come to him and pleaded for advice. "You will see the day will come I will come back for you" they said had been one threat to them by an official, when they told him they did not want to move to Pamierstad.

Mr Cwaile said he challenged officials to put to the test, their claim that the people were moving voluntarily, by distributing a pamphlet to every Valspan home to the effect that all removals to Pamierstad were done at the resident's own request, without any force being applied.

Officials had replied that permission for such a pamphlet would have to be obtained "from Kimberley."

Confused

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Operation and Development in the Northern Cape, Mr H P van der Merwe repeated at the weekend the official standpoint that "people are only being moved voluntarily at this stage." He had also not yet received a report of the meeting. The chief of the Vryburg Administration Board, Mr C Schutte, who was one of the officials present at the meeting, could not be contacted.

Referring to a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper last week that residents were divided on

the removals issue, Mr Cwaile said: "I can assure you this is not the case. The people are just confused."

This was borne out by interviews I conducted with a number of Valspan residents on Thursday afternoon during the previous week.

Mr Joseph Khene (34), a butchery worker who has lived in the township since birth, said: "When I told them I did not want to go to Pamierstad because it is too far, they left me, but they did not actually say I could stay in Valspan. One doesn't understand what's going on."

A 24-year-old cafe assistant, Miss Elsie Moetsane, who was also born in Valspan, asked me at the end of an interview the week before last: "Will we be able to come back?" She and her family have since been moved to Pamierstad.

"It's not nice for us there," she said, although they did have a better house. She had to get up at 4.30 am to catch a bus for work and only got home at 9 pm.

Other complaints were that their new cement house was cold and the shops far away.

Bus fare

An unhappy Mr David Moratiwa (38) arrived at his new home last Thursday with his wife and five children and their belongings. "It is against my conscience — I was not prepared to come to Pamierstad. I was born in Valspan."

They had to move because the owner of the house in which they had lived in Valspan had moved. Mr Moratiwa said he did not think he would

manage to pay the 90c daily bus fare to get to and from his work in Jan Kempdorp.

He was also perturbed about the effect of the move on his children's schooling: "The Bophuthatswana syllabus is different. I can see my children failing."

An aspect which came to the fore during last week's probe was the "hurried" nature of the removals. Said Mr Cwaile:

"They came on July 3 and told us we must start moving on July 8. If we were willing to go what was the hurry about?"

Not told

The chairman of the Pamierstad Community Council, Mr Stephen Matshane, said there hadn't been "consultation of any kind" with him about the Valspan removals. "I just see the lorries arriving and meet the people in



Valspan community leader, 68-year-old Mr Raphael Cwaile. "I'd like to see them fulfil their promise before I die."

Paris

the streets. I suppose sometime we must call a meeting and welcome them."

He was not against the removals, "because, after all, they are our people," but he would like to have been informed about facilities for the people affected. Parents had asked him about schooling facilities for their children and he had not been able to tell them whether adequate facilities were available.

Comparison

The proprietor of the bus company providing transport for Pamperstad residents to their places of work in surrounding towns, Mr. J. T. Makodi, said he had also not been informed and his company had as a result been inconvenienced.

"Had they told us we could have planned," he said.

In the past five buses had been used on the Jan Kempdorp route and this would be increased to eight or nine.

The houses to which people are being moved are modern and functional. They have sewerage and running water and are to be provided with electricity in the future, according to officials, and

Some take pride in new homes

they compare well materially with the primitive mud huts in Valspan. Pamperstad is a sprawling town with 18 000 inhabitants before the Valspan additions who have been resettled there from various centres. An overriding impression is one of soulless symmetric rows of virtually identical concrete houses, dusty roads, old women and children — and poverty.

In one house I heard a heart-rending tale. A 60-year-old grandmother, Mrs Angelina Sebuba, who had moved with her family

from Valspan last week, was sitting in a chair immobilised by knee trouble as a result of her pension. Around her were her sons three young children, aged seven, five and four, whom she was looking after while their father was at work. They had had no food since the previous day because the father had not come home from his work in Jan Kempdorp. A crippling listlessness stemming from a feeling of helplessness and despair pervaded the family's home.

Another side was represented by a young couple who were proud of having a home for the first time and who had decided to make the best of it.

Proud

Mr Ronnie Selar (26) and his wife Naomi (24) moved to Pamperstad two weeks ago. Mr Selar, who works in Randfontein and had not had their own home in Valspan, where he grew up. On Thursday he couple — with obvious pride — were painting the door of their home. He was, however, aware of dissatisfaction among

the people about transport and the shops being sited too far from many homes. At Valspan, residents felt "home remains home." Said one man: "When it rains I can make a fire in my mud hut — which I built with my own two hands — to dry my clothes. I won't be able to do that in Pamperstad." Another said he did not like the toilet being inside the house as would be the case at Pamperstad.

A last word came from Pamperstad community leader Mr Matsiane on conditions there. "There is no work at all for the people in Pamperstad. They all have to go out and work in other centres and some children must go to school in Jan Kempdorp by bus."

A few thin bedraggled Afrikaner cattle, bewilderedly stared at us as we drove out of a lifeless Pamperstad.



Miss Eisle Moezane, 24, and Mr Joseph Khene, 34, have lived in Valspan all their lives. "Pamperstad won't be good. What can we do there? Here we can walk to work and pay less rent."



Town Clerk, Mr Wally Tolmay. "The local community — white and black — was never consulted about the removal of Valspan."

Mangope urged 'Rule of Law' at SA summit

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LUCAS Mangope, president of BophuthaTswana, insisted on the Rule of Law clause in the "declaration to promote private investment" issued after this week's Pretoria meeting between South Africa, Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda, the Sunday Express has been reliably informed.

Sources close to the president added that he expressed reservations about subscribing to the declaration without the clause.

The clause said those at the meeting agreed to "adherence to the Rule of Law and the prevention of arbitrary government".

President Mangope could not be reached for confirmation, but after the meeting he was reported as saying that "apart from causing embarrassment, racial discrimination could spell doom for what those at the meeting were trying to achieve".

Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima was also reported as criticising discrimination in South Africa. Once it was eliminated, he said, South Africa could count on Transkei's "unswerving political support".

A South African Government source said he could not recall where the Rule of Law clause originated. "It was inserted in the working documents during the meeting," he said.

The meeting between the Prime Minister and the leaders of the three independent homelands has been widely heralded by Government spokesmen as the inauguration of the constellation of Southern African states.

Academic lawyers, political scientists and financiers have said in interviews with the Sunday Express, however, that discriminatory laws, citizenship, and the reluctance of private enterprise to invest in the homelands could scupper the constellation's chances of success.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand slammed the Governments of South Africa, Transkei and Venda for subscribing to the Rule of Law clause while certain security laws remained on their Statute Books.

He exempted BophuthaTswana from his criticisms because that country had tried to reconcile its new Internal Security Act with the Declaration of Rights in its Constitution.

However Transkei and Venda had merely imitated South Africa in taking over its security laws, and there was the clearest indication that these were used to suppress political opposition.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, told the Sunday Express that in his view it was "consi-



• President Mangope ... made his point

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

dent Mangope to have insisted on the inclusion of the Rule of Law clause.

"One of the benefits of the proposed co-operation could be the input of ideas and concepts such as this," he said.

On the citizenship issue, Professor Wiechers said there was little hope that the constellation would succeed unless a common citizenship for all member

states evolved.

"Citizens of the independent homelands were deprived of their South African citizenship without having been given the choice of South African or 'homeland' citizenship," he said.

"Since they were all entitled to South African citizenship before their new countries became independent, it is not too late to allow them to make that choice."

Professor Gerrit Olivier of the political science department of Pretoria University said in a Press interview: "Concepts with high-sounding names are no help at all."

"We all know that concepts such as 'plural democracy' got us nowhere. A common citizenship, which would compensate for the lack of international acceptance and to make up for the deprivation of South African citizenship, should be created," he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, said the "declaration to promote private investment" issued jointly after the meeting did not go nearly far enough to attract private enter-

prise to the former homelands. Asked to define provisions which would attract private enterprise, Mr Schwarz suggested:

- Tax advantages.
- Financial facilities at attractive long-term rates.
- Assurances of adequate labour and of Government training.
- Adequate transport to enable industrialists to get their products to market.
- Guarantees against nationalisation from the proposed regional bank and not by the Government concerned "which could change the law".
- Tariff agreements.
- Provision of the necessary infrastructure in the form of adequate communications, water, power supply and housing.

The Prime Minister was obviously moving towards a federation of Southern African states but preferred to use the word "constellation" because federation was an Opposition concept, Mr Schwarz said.

REUTERS, AND WITH DE MARE

(1975)

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BYLAE B

PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP
DISTRİK VRYBURG

Omskrywing.—Gedeelte 1 (Wodley) van die plaas Newnham 437.

No. 127, 1980

WEGLATING VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE
DISTRİK MAFEKING, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP
DIE GOEIE HOOP, UIT AFGESONDERDE SWART
GEBIED EN VERVANGING DAARVAN DEUR
SEKERE ANDER GROND

Nademaal die Parlement by besluit van beide Huise goedkeuring geheg het aan die wysiging van die Bylae van die Swart Grond Wet, 1913 (Wet 27 van 1913), deur die weglating daaruit, ooreenkomstig artikel 3 (b) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), van die grond beskryf in bygaande Bylae A, met dien verstande dat grond van minstens 'n gelyke vee-teelt- of landbouwaarde, synde grond wat in artikel 10 (2) (b), (c) of (d) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), genoem word, by die Afgesonderde Gebied in die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop ingesluit word;

En nademaal ek daarvan oortuig is dat die grond beskryf in bygaande Bylae B van minstens 'n gelyke vee-teelt- of landbouwaarde is as die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae A;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 (b) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), hierby, Deel I van die Bylae van die Swart Grond Wet, 1913 (Wet 27 van 1913), wysig deur die weglating daaruit van die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae A en die insluiting daarin van die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae B.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE A

PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP
DISTRİK MAFEKING

Omskrywing.—Die gebied soos hieronder beskryf:

Begin by die mees noordelike baken van Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 375, geleë in die Administratiewe Distrik Mafeking; daarvandaan in 'n suidelike rigting tot by die suidoostelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 1; daarvandaan langs 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 376; daarvandaan langs die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 376 sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word tot by die mees westelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 376; daarvandaan langs 'n reguit lyn tot by die mees suidelike baken van Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 375; daarvandaan langs die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 375 sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word tot by die beginpunt.

SCHEDULE B

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
DISTRICT OF VRYBURG

Description.—Portion 1 (Wodley) of the farm Newnham 437.

No. 127, 1980

EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DIS-
TRICT OF MAFEKING, PROVINCE OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, FROM SCHEDULED
BLACK AREA AND THE SUBSTITUTION
THEREFORE OF CERTAIN OTHER LAND

Whereas Parliament has, by resolution of both Houses, approved the amendment of the Schedule to the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913), by the excision therefrom, in terms of section 3 (b) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), of the land described in the accompanying Schedule A, provided that land of at least an equivalent pastoral or agricultural value, being land referred to in section 10 (2) (b), (c) or (d) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), shall be included in the Scheduled Area in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope;

And whereas I am satisfied that the land described in the accompanying Schedule B is of a pastoral or agricultural value at least equivalent to the land described in the said Schedule A;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 3 (b) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend Part I of the Schedule to the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913), by the excision therefrom of the land described in the said Schedule A and the inclusion therein of the land described in the said Schedule B.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
DISTRICT OF MAFEKING

Description.—The area as described hereunder:

Starting at the most northerly beacon of Portion 1 of Farm 375 situate in the Administrative District of Mafeking; thence in a southerly direction to the south-eastern beacon of the said Portion 1; thence along a straight line to the northeastern beacon of Portion 1 of Farm 376; thence along the boundaries of the said Portion 1 of the Farm 376 so as to include it in this area, to the most westerly beacon of the said Portion 1 of Farm 376; thence along a straight line to the most southerly beacon of Portion 1 of Farm 375; thence along the boundaries of the said Portion 1 of Farm 375 so as to include it in this area, to the point of beginning.

Info

Mangope enters the fray

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ADN 6/8/88

By J S MOJAPELO

THE president of Bophutha-Tswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, yesterday publicly entered the fray between the two-warring chambers of commerce in the homeland.

The chambers are the BophuthaTswana Federated Chamber of Commerce (Bofcoc) and the BophuthaTswana Chamber of Commerce (Bococ).

Chief Mangope said his government recognised Bofcoc. But Bococ was the host chamber of the 16th annual congress of Nafcoc being held at Sun City this week, which Chief Mangope officially opened.

He congratulated Bophutha-Tswana businessmen "on their eminently constructive initiative when they formed Bofcoc."

"It is wide off the mark to interpret this step as implying any sinister motives, for instance, of wishing to break any ties of communication with groups in the South African economy," he said.

He added that it was abundantly clear that Bococ's insistence to pursue exclusive affiliation to an organisation outside BophuthaTswana was the grossest possible conflict with internationally accepted practices and principles.

Chief Mangope dismissed with contempt critical Press statements by Bococ of the BophuthaTswana Government.

Reciprocal

Missed the point.

'90% of Tswanas would choose independence'

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By JS MOJAPPELO

WDM 6/8/82

MORE than 90% of BophuthaTswana people would still opt for independence if a referendum was held today to decide whether they want independence or not.

This was said by the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, at the 16th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at Sun City.

Chief Mangope said BophuthaTswana had no single moment of regret for having taken independence in 1978.

No referendum was held before BophuthaTswana opted as a second black homeland to become independent.

Chief Mangope said BophuthaTswana and its people would pursue, undaunted and confident, their road into the future and towards peace and prosperity for all.

He said he would stand up and face any challenge with greater willingness to defend his homeland's independence.

"Who can deny that at every level of our national existence our status of independence generated a dynamic new dimension?"

BophuthaTswana did thorough homework before deciding on independence, the president said.

"In fact, I am today in the position to give our critics this additional assurance: on the balance of two-and-a-half years' independence, we have not had a single moment of regret," Chief Mangope said.

He said he was bold and confident enough to say that if he called for a referendum today to give the BophuthaTswana citizens a choice to scrap their independence, he was sure that 90% of the citizens would opt for independence.



Chief Lucas Mangope ... expressed his faith in BophuthaTswana's independence.

'Kaffir' complaint ¹⁰⁹ by Mangope's son ^{8/8/80}

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK Crime Reporter

THE son of President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana, Mr. Edward Sebogode Mangope, yesterday lodged a complaint of crimen injuria with Hillbrow detectives after allegedly being called a "kaffir" by a white motorist.

Mr. Mangope made the complaint through his attorneys.

Police were told that Mr. Mangope was in his car on King George Street on July 25 when another motorist told him: "Move off, kaffir".

The motorist then allegedly moved forward himself and bumped Mr. Mangope's car causing R180 damage. Mr. Mangope has also lodged a complaint of malicious damage to property with Hillbrow detectives.

Police said last night they were investigating. No-one has been arrested.

By IVOR WILKINS

BLACK homeland leaders were in an angry mood after a stormy meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this week.

The leader of the black delegation, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, warned in an interview yesterday that the time was coming when all blacks would have to say the talking had to stop.

As it was, the meeting was marked by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, refusing to attend.

Professor Ntsanwisi also revealed that a second homeland leader had almost boycotted the talks because he thought nothing would be achieved.

He said Mr Kenneth Mopeli, the QwaQwa leader, had felt that attending the talks with the Prime Minister would "serve no useful purpose".

Professor Ntsanwisi added: "I had to persuade him to come against his will."

Mr Mopeli was travelling to QwaQwa yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Professor Ntsanwisi also told me that the black delegates were unanimously committed to the principle of serving only on a constitutional body in which all South Africans were represented.

This was also the commitment of Chief Buthelezi, the Inkatha movement and the Black Alliance.

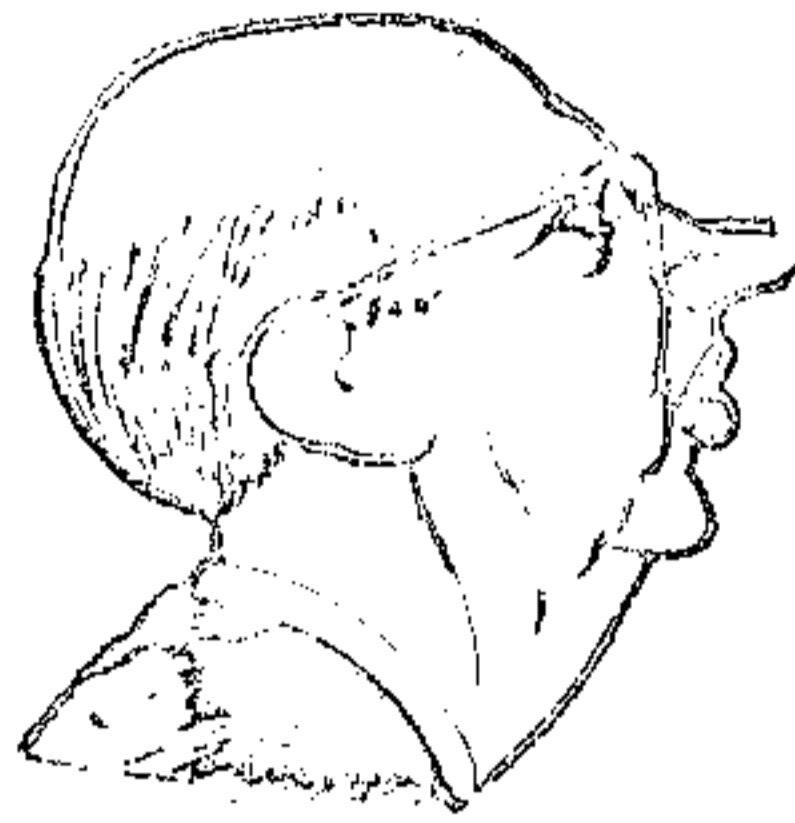
"Black South Africa has spoken," Professor Ntsanwisi said.

After Friday's stormy meeting at Pretoria's Union Buildings — at which, black delegates complained, the Prime Minister constantly interrupted them — Professor Ntsanwisi said:

"The time might come when we will all have to say we have had enough of talking."

He said the Government had not listened to the representations of the black delegation at Friday's talks.

Homeland chiefs in a huff after angry PW talks



P.W. BOTHA... Clearly ruffled



CHIEF BUTHELEZI... Refused to attend



Dr PIET KOORNHOF... Trying to sell the idea

'Prime Minister is very difficult to negotiate with'

"However," he said, "we have decided to continue with negotiations, in the hope that the Government will prevail on its right wing and show it the lack of wisdom in refusing to enter, together with all population groups, in a mechanism which will bring a new dispensation for all in South Africa."

According to sources attending the meeting, it was a tense affair and tempers came close to breaking point.

One of the black delegates said it was frustrating because, each time the blacks tried to state their case, Mr Botha interrupted and attacked their statements.

"He is a very difficult man

to negotiate with," the delegate said.

At least Mr John Vorster (the former Prime Minister) allowed one to state one's case.

When Mr Botha left the Union Buildings, he was clearly ruffled.

When a television camera-men tried to film him in conversation with Mr Neville Krige, his Press secretary, Mr Botha angrily waved him away.

One of the white delegates said the meeting had got off to a bad start with Chief Buthelezi's letter explaining his refusal to attend the talks and accusing Mr Botha of masking white baasskap with "thin affability"

and of being deficient in etiquette and understanding.

The meeting ended with the announcement that the Government had scrapped its plans for a separate black council, which the black delegates had rejected.

But the Government did not accede to the black demands to be represented on the proposed President's Council alongside whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese.

There was no breakthrough," commented Professor Ntsanwisi.

Mr Botha chose the part that cost him and his Government nothing.

"He gave away what nobody wanted, but refused to renounce it until what we had asked for."

From his view, and decided on Friday evening, Mr Botha is reported to have said that scrapping of the black council in no way meant blacks would serve on the President's Council.

"The representation of the President's Council has already been established by legislation, and the Government consequently will proceed as already announced," he said.

"The legislation does not provide that blacks will serve on the President's Council."

"Blacks are not going to serve on the President's Council. It is an insurmountable obstacle."

But Professor Ntsanwisi said that it was not too late to change the legislation.

"We will continue with our representations to him."

"We feel very strongly that we belong to South Africa and should be given our rightful place in decision-making," said Professor Ntsanwisi.

the Progressive Federal Party have said that, unless blacks are included, they will not serve on the President's Council.

"If they keep their word, it is going to consist only of the ruling party."

"If Mr Botha has the courage to convince his right wing, he could change the legislation."

"There is a special sitting of Parliament in October, and he still has the congresses before him."

"If he really wants to be the Prime Minister of South Africa and not only of the ruling party, he has time to put his case across."

"It is not as if legislation has not been changed before."

The tough stand of the homeland leaders — which, apart from Professor Ntsanwisi, included Dr Cedric Phatudi (Gazankulu), Mr Kenneth Mopeli (QwaQwa), Mr Enos Mabuza (Natal), Mr Simon Skosana (KwaNdebele) and a representative for Chief Lennox Sebe (Ciskei) — represents a setback for the Government.

And particularly for Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, who had been energetically trying to sell the idea to the blacks.

Friday night's deadlock came despite a morning meeting with Dr Koornhof and a number of Cabinet Ministers.

The meeting with Mr Botha included a strong Cabinet team.

Dr Koornhof, Dr Bantu Buthe, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Mr P W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Mcebisi Myers, Minister of Community Development, and Dr S W van der Merwe, Minister of Transport.

A joint statement issued after the meeting said talks would continue "with a view to finding structures or methods of co-operation and effective collaboration."

The next day meeting would take place under the chairmanship of Dr Koornhof.

White nationalists continue to hope that the door to a revised constitutional framework has not been shut.

One way of rescuing the effort and keeping pace for the Prime Minister would be if the President's Council itself recommended that blacks be included, according to one version yesterday.

Another possibility that gives the idea of a confederal structure being established.

Which would, in fact, be more important than the President's Council, in that it would be a permanent institution rather than an advisory and consultative body.

Judge objects to professor's attack

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, has objected to a Natal University law professor using Bophuthatswana as a launching pad to attack South Africa's legal system.

Professor Barend van Niekerk was speaking on "Sentencing in a multi-racial and multi-ethnic society" at the Southern Africa Law Reform Conference at Sun City yesterday.

Professor Van Niekerk said race and ethnic origin were factors influencing sentencing in South African courts.

During discussion time, Mr Justice Hiemstra said he disapproved of Professor Van Niekerk's using Bophuthatswana to launch an attack on South Africa.

The Chief Justice added that there were sufficient platforms from which to attack South Africa.

Cheered

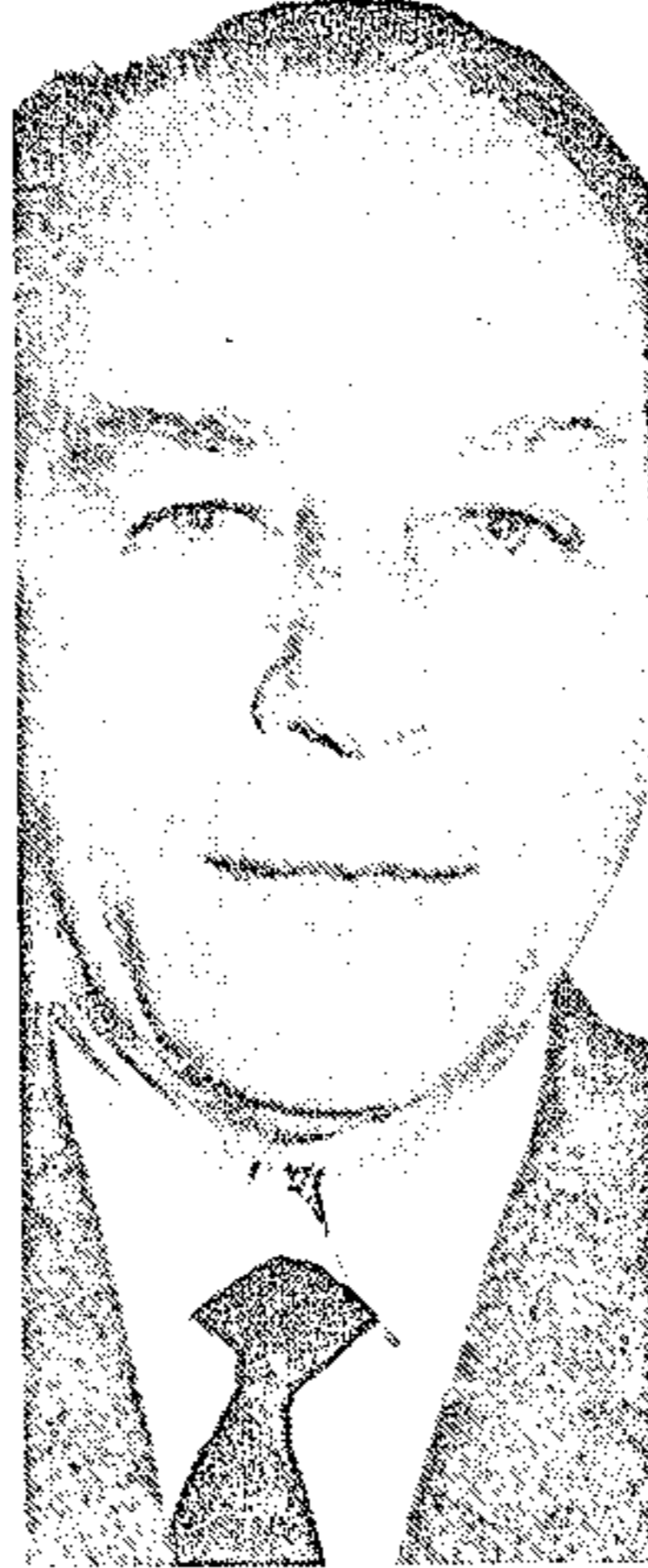
A constitutional expert from the University of South Africa, Professor M Wiechers, was cheered by delegates when he said Bophuthatswana was moving towards non-racialism and he did not find anything wrong with the conference discussing certain "sensitive issues".

He said there were thousands of blacks in South Africa who went to jail for "black crimes" and this reinforced the belief

that blacks were criminally-minded.

Professor Van Niekerk said he was not attacking South Africa but what was wrong in South Africa.

He said he believed in free-



Mr Justice V G Hiemstra

dom of speech. He paid a price for that and would continue paying it.

Earlier Professor Van Niekerk reiterated his conviction that race and ethnic origin were factors influencing sen-

tences in the South African court. He has already been charged twice for contempt of court in connection with the same statement.

He said the South African legal system must move in order to escape the label of a "racial system of injustice", and must become a legitimized national system of justice.

Evidence

Professor Van Niekerk said there was evidence to substantiate the suspicions of a direct, unjust obstruction of racial factors into the sentencing policy of South Africa.

He said the statistics showed that since 1910 there had been only three executions of whites for raping children of tender age whereas the figure for blacks was nearing 200 for rape of white women.

He mentioned cases of "farm murders" or "farm assaults", where beating to death or near death of black labourers ended in culpable homicide convictions and fines.

He said there was also evidence of unjustified direct obstruction of racial factors in circumstances of unjustified leniency on racial grounds.

Professor Van Niekerk said looking at the pattern of death sentences generally for rape and murder, one would find that since 1910 these patterns did not display a consistent pattern of discrimination against blacks.

MP's trade site under fire from homeland

Pretoria Bureau

A prominent Bophuthatswana businessman said today that business rights granted to a Nationalist MP would mean unfair competition for black businessmen.

Mr S J J Lesolang, a veteran Ga-Rankuwa businessman, said that recently a shopping complex for blacks had been built inside Ga-Rankuwa near the business site to be operated by Mr J C B Schoeman, MP for Witwatersberg, on his farm adjacent to Ga-Rankuwa.

Mr Schoeman has been granted business rights despite Government policy that no white-owned business should be established within five kilometres of the Bophuthatswana border to prevent unfair competition with homeland businessmen.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said that the department was looking into the matter.

He said that in cases where no black-owned businesses were nearby, the 5 km guideline could be waived in the interests of the local population, who might have no other shopping facilities.

Each case was referred to the Bophuthatswana Government for comment and treated on its merits.

Mr Lesolang, however, said that a shopping centre for blacks had in fact been established in Ga-Rankuwa near Mr Schoeman's site, and that black businessmen would be subjected to unfair competition. Capital would be syphoned out of the homeland.

Mr Lesolang criticised the Bophuthatswana Government for not approving enough business rights for black shopkeepers in Ga-Rankuwa.

He added that Mr Schoeman's sons had carried out a cattle-selling business to people in Ga-Rankuwa and this had also constituted unfair competition.

STAR 14/8/80
109
SP

RDM 14/8/50

'Kaffir' slur case

(109) Staff Reporter

A MAN who allegedly called Mr Edward Mangope, son of BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope, a kaffir, appeared in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Courts this week on a charge of crimen injuria.

Mr William Edward Attwood, 40, no address given, pleaded not guilty to the charge

during his brief appearance on Tuesday.

He was also charged with malicious damage to property after allegedly bumping Mr Mangope's car in the incident in King George Street on July 25. To this charge he has also pleaded not guilty.

No evidence was led. The case was remanded to September 24.

Border for Witwatersberg

109

RDM 14/8/80

for MP

THE National Party MP for Witwatersberg, Mr J C B Schoeman, has been granted business rights at a prime position on the border of BophuthaTswana — in contravention of Government guidelines.

The decision has sparked bitter reaction from BophuthaTswana black businessmen, and whites in the De Wild area, some of whom have been refused similar trading rights in the past.

One of the Government guidelines is that there should be a 5km no-trading zone along the South African border with BophuthaTswana.

The guidelines are intended to protect black businessmen from unfair competition from white traders inside South Africa.

The BophuthaTswana Government and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) are strongly opposed to white traders in the border areas draining money which should be spent inside the homelands.

The business rights granted to Mr Schoeman by the Transvaal Peri-Urban Board are for a cafe, eating house and a grocery-cum-clothing store. They will be opposite the entrance to Ga-Rankuwa, where major new roads will converge.

There are unusual circumstances surrounding the application: ● When Mr Schoeman advertised for objections, the address of a Peri-Urban Board official, Mr T D Peters, was listed as the return address.

● Mr Schoeman told the Rand Daily Mail that his sons, Mr Neels Schoeman and J C B Schoeman Jnr, had been selling livestock and poultry from the site for four years. The board issued such a trading licence only last year.

● Mr Schoeman's application was granted by the board in less than three months. Others in the De Wild area say they have been waiting more than a year for decisions on their applications.

● Residents also claim that Mr Schoeman's sons have been selling secondhand clothing from the site, though no such licence

EXCLUSIVE
Special Investigation by GERALD REILLY, WILLIAM SAUNDERS-MEYER, ROBERT FYSH and HENRY HARRINGTON of the Pretoria Bureau

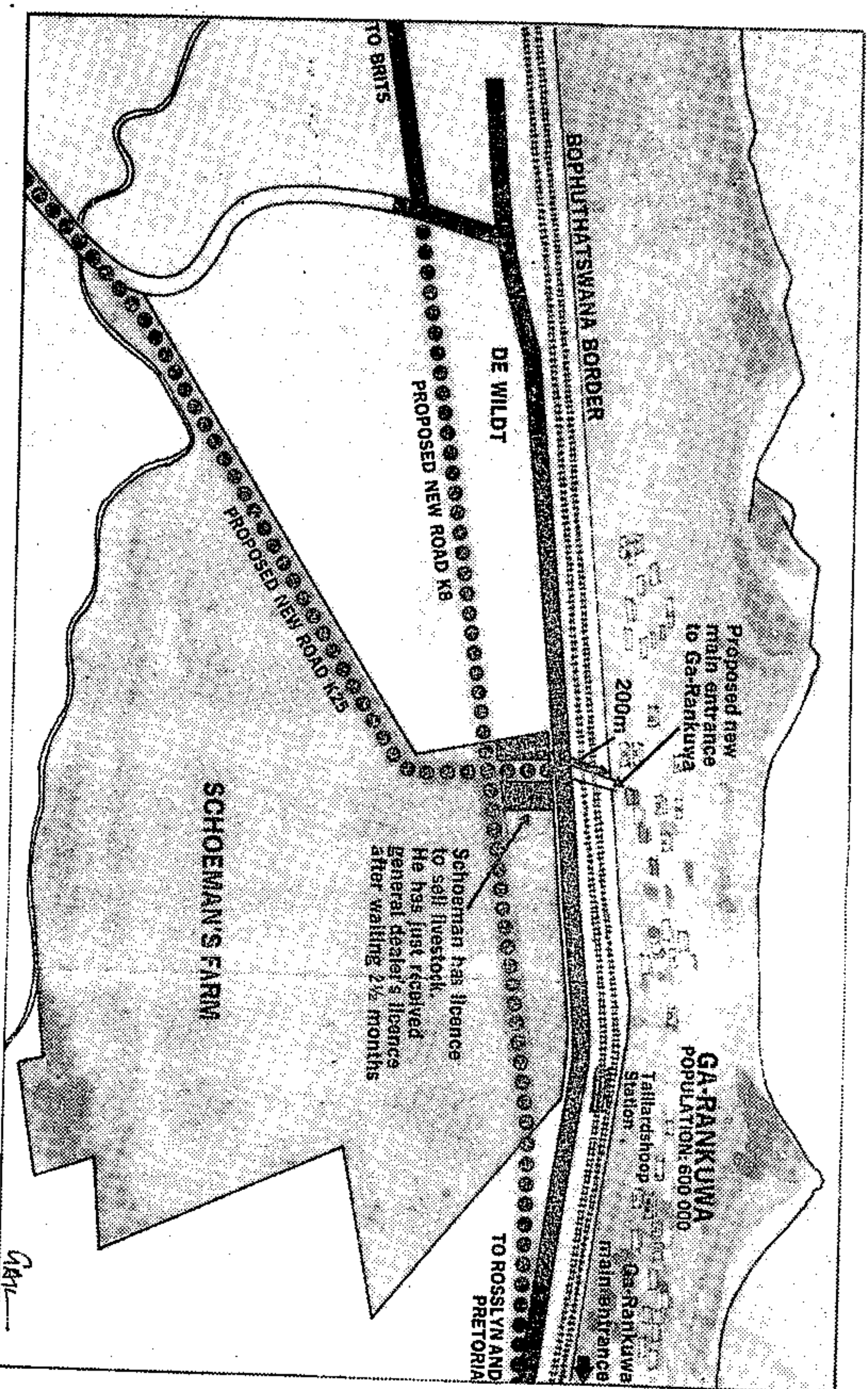
has ever been granted by the board:

● Provincial Road Department plans showed that within five years three major roads will converge on the site. Mr Schoeman denies knowledge of this.

Mr Schoeman, 64, said yesterday that everything he had done had been within the law.

"The idea of trading from that site came from me. My sons have been selling livestock and poultry there for four years. My sons had even assisted blacks in the area, and these men have since established their own businesses in the homeland."

"I do not agree that the application is a contravention of Government policy. I know people in the Government, high in the ranks, who do business on such borders. I would rather not mention names."



In the past, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Environmental Planning have blocked trading applications by whites in the border areas, in accordance with guidelines drawn up by the Office of the Prime Minister. The Office of the Prime Minister submits all applications it receives for white trading licences, in border areas outside the jurisdiction of the Peri-Urban Board, to the homeland government concerned.

The Peri-Urban Board said yesterday that it did not do this.

The chairman of Nafcoc, Mr Sam Motswenyani, said yesterday that in 1968 the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, promised that the Government would take action to disallow situations where white traders just inside the white areas could compete with black homeland traders.

No positive action, however, was ever taken, Mr Motswenyani said.

Last night, reacting to claims that he and his sons had been trading on the border without licences, Mr Schoeman said that it was a lie. "We have been trading there legitimately for four years. This is an expansion of an existing business."

He also rejected claims that the proposed trading complex was contrary to the interests of BophuthaTswana.

"That is also a blatant lie. President Mangope is a personal friend of mine. I am inviting him to open my complex in December."

Mr Schoeman also denied that he or his sons had been selling clothes.

Row over Nat MP's border trading

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A National Party member of Parliament, Mr J C B Schoeman, has been granted business rights at a prime position on the border of Bophuthatswana, in contravention of official government guidelines.

The guidelines are designed to protect black businessmen from unfair competition from white traders just inside South Africa. One of the guidelines is a five-km no-trading zone along the border.

The decision of the Peri-Urban Board of the Transvaal to grant Mr Schoeman's application has sparked off bitter reaction from black businessmen in Bophuthatswana and white residents in the De Wild area, some of whom have been refused similar trading rights in the past.

The Bophuthatswana Government and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) oppose white traders in the border areas draining money which should be

spent inside the homelands.

The business rights granted to Mr Schoeman are for a cafe, an eating-house and a grocery-cum-clothing store. They will be opposite the entrance to Ga-Rankuwa, where major new roads will converge.

Mr Schoeman said that his two sons, Mr Neels Schoeman and Mr J C B Schoeman Jun, had been selling livestock and poultry from the site for four years. The Peri-Urban Board issued such a trading licence last year.

His application was granted in less than three months, while other people in the De Wild area claim that they have been waiting more than a year for a decision on their applications.

Mr Schoeman, 64, MP for Witwatersberg, said yesterday that everything he had done was within the law. "The idea of trading from that site came from me, and my sons have been selling livestock and poultry there for four years.

"I do not agree that the application is a

contravention of government policy. I know people in the government, high in the ranks, who do business on such borders. I would rather not mention names."

Rejecting allegations that he and his sons — who live on his farm — had been trading without licences, he said: "We have been trading there legitimately for four years. Our recent application was merely an expansion of an existing business."

Asked why he had requested Mr T D Peters, chief planner for the Peri-Urban Board, to handle his licence application, Mr Schoeman said it had been a matter of convenience. "I was in the Cape for the parliamentary session and asked him to do it because he was the man with the knowledge of the regulations at his finger-tips."

In the past, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Environmental Planning have blocked trading applications by whites in the border areas, in

accordance with guidelines drawn up by the Office of the Prime Minister.

This office submits all applications it receives for white trading licences in border areas outside the jurisdiction of the Peri-Urban Board to the government of the homeland affected. The Peri-Urban Board said yesterday that they did not do this.

Mrs Anne van Rensburg, a widow, who says that she has been struggling for more than a year to obtain a trading licence, said: "I am nearly bankrupt. Selling eggs and vegetables is my only income. The Peri-Urban Board say they have been writing to the Department of Co-operation and Development for comment on my application but they have, until, now not received a reply."

Another neighbour, Mr M Herman, said Mr Schoeman sold 4 000 to 5 000 chickens from his site at R2,50 each every weekend.

Officials opposed border complex

PRET 1099

RDM 15/8/80

Pretoria Bureau

THE PERI-Urban board rejected a recommendation by its own officials to refuse a National Party MP, Mr J C B Schoeman, permission to trade on the BophuthaTswana border.

This emerged yesterday during further investigations by the "Mail" into the granting of business rights to Mr Schoeman at a prime position opposite an entrance to Ga-Rankuwa in BophuthaTswana.

The Peri-Urban Board's decision has caused an angry outcry from the BophuthaTswana Government, black businessmen and whites in the De Wildt area, some of whom have been refused similar trading rights. Sources could not disclose details of the recommendations by Peri-Urban Board officials which were submitted for its meeting last July 28 when Mr Schoeman's application was considered.

The six members of the Peri-Urban board are: Mr R D J Gouws, the acting chairman, Mr W Breedt, Mr T Gunning, Mr P J Boshoff, Mr J J Baart and Mr C Reynecke.

It was also revealed yesterday that Mr Schoeman tried to mislead the "Mail" when he said that he had no knowledge of three major roads which will

converge on the site.

In his application to the Peri-Urban Board, Mr Schoeman said that because the site was the nearest property to Ga-Rankuwa and would adjoin three major roads — "it would be one of the most strategic of trading sites".

According to the Provincial Road Department proposals, within five years three major roads will converge on the site.

In another development yesterday, the Leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, called for the resignation of Mr Schoeman, the National Party MP for Witwatersberg.

Dr Slabbert said that privileges not available to other members of the public, should not be available to a Member of Parliament.

BophuthaTsawa's Secretary for Commerce, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said yesterday the issue is to be brought to the attention of President Lucas Mangope.

"We are trying to develop a viable economy in this country, and if there are moves which tend to drain funds out of BophuthaTswana, then this is obviously a stumbling block in the way," Mr Rathebe added.

The protest was lodged with Mr Rathebe by a BophuthaTswana-registered company, Odi Poultry and Farming Distributors, which operates just across the border from Mr Schoeman's property, inside Bophuthatswana.

A senior shareholder of the company, Mr J J N Fourie, said yesterday that the principle of allowing white traders to set up business on homelands borders which took the bread out of the mouths of black businesses on the other side of the border, was wrong.

Yesterday Mr Fourie approached the office of South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to make a further protest. He was told to get in touch with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. He has now applied for an interview with Dr Koornhof.

The office of the Prime Minister was not directly or indirectly involved in the consideration or approval of the application, according to a statement issued by the office of the Prime Minister.

• See Editorial Comment Page 10

B'tswana will not present a military image

S.I.A.R. 16/8/80
109

SUN CITY — Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, Mr A T Gaelejwe, last night gave the assurance that his country did not intend to present a military image.

Speaking at a banquet at the conclusion of the Southern African Law Reform conference held here, he said that the fighting forces of Bophuthatswana did not intend to challenge those of any other country.

He added: "Power, strength lies elsewhere, namely in working to be a living symbol for 'peace through law and freedom through law.'

"By far the strongest foundation of our new society in Bophuthatswana is the fact that we have based our constitution on a Bill of Rights, and in that regard we have moved sharply away from our parent country, South Africa.

"There are no political prisoners, notwithstanding the fact that our country

has been independent for almost three years.

"We are committed to guarantee all freedoms so far as they are not exploited to destroy our national integrity, our system of free enterprise and our existence as a State."

Dr W S Marcus Jones, a university dean from Sierra Leone, said conference delegates had not paid lip-service to truth and justice.

There had been full and free discussions at the conference and care was given to exposing false ideas.

After considering conflict areas between various indigenous African law and received European law in southern Africa, and conscious of the need for reform, the conference called for a fullscale restatement of indigenous African law in the region on a coordinated basis.

It invited universities to introduce compulsory courses in indigenous African law for all law students and further invited universities in the region to introduce their law students to comparative law, and in turn disciplinary and law-drafting techniques.

LV KLOU AAN SY WINKEL

**
RAPPORT, 17 AUGUSTUS 1980

Omstredede saak by grens weer bekryk

17/8/80

Deur PIETER SCHOOMBEE

109/1/80

MNR. HANS SCHOEMAN, LV, gaan rustig voort om sy winkel aan die grens van Bophuthatswana op te rig. Hy en die man wat die planne vir moet die winkel oop wees.

Dis egter nog nie die einde van die storie nie. Mòre bespreek die Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitelandelike Gebiede, wat sy lisensie goedgekeur het, die saak weer.

Dr. Piet Koornhof het ook 'n verslag oor mnr. Schoeman se winkeltjie by sy departement aangevra.

Verlede week was daar wye kritiek toe dit bekend word dat mnr. Schoeman sy winkel aan die swart staat se grens gaan bou. Dis by 'n ingang na Ga-Rankuwa op sy plaas geleë.

Kritiek het onder meer gekom van regeringsmense in Bophuthatswana en van 'n swart sakeleier. Omdat daar beperkinge is op swartmense se sake-bedrywighede in blanke gebiede, word sulke grenswinkels beskou as onregverdige mededinging met swart winkels oorkant die grens.



MNR. HANS SCHOEMAN. Die hele gedoente is 'n politieke set, meen hy.

ter van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, het die naweek aan RAPPORT gesê hy het 'n verslag oor die saak by sy departement aangevra.

"Ek verwag die verslag enige tyd," het hy gesê, "en sodra ek dit het, sal ek 'n

verklaring maak."

Mnr. Schoeman sê hy oorweeg dit ook baie sterk om 'n kliniek vir swartmense by sy gebou in te sluit. Hy het sulke versoeke ontvang, sê hy, en twee dokters is bereid om daar te help.

Oor die eise dat die Eerste Minister in die belang van 'n "skoon administrasie," ondersoekmoet laat instel, het mnr. Schoeman skerp kritiek gehad.

"Dit grens aan 'laster,'" sê hy.

Die leier van die Opposisie, dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, se stelling dat hy moet bedank, maak hom ook sommer lus om weer verkiesing te voer.

"As ek, miskien om gesondheidsredes daaraan gedink het om uit te tree, is dit nou nie meer so nie."

En daarmee het hy klaar gepraat. Dit was sy laaste koerant-onderhoud oor hierdie saak, sê hy.

10217

Mnr. Schoeman beskou dit nie so nie. Hy sê dis 'n diens wat gelewer word aan die plaaslike mense, wat ver van 'n mark af is. Sy twee seuns verkoop al vier jaar lank sy plaasprodukte daar, „teen baie redelike pryse.”

Groente en vrugte word verkoop, en ook lewende hawe soos skape en hoenders.

„Toe die vraag te groot word vir my eie produksie, het ek vir my seun gesê ons moet 'n lisensie kry. Ons het aansoek gedoen en dit gekry, binne die reëls, voorskrifte en regulasies,” vertel hy.

'n Lisensie vir 'n eethuis en kafee is toegestaan, en om klerasie, kruideniersware en plaasprodukte te verkoop.

Hy het ook nie die lisensie binne twee-en-'n-half maande gekry soos nou gesê word nie. „Dit was die tweede aansoek. Ek het altesaam by die agttien maande gewag vir die lisensie. Dis die eerste keer nie toegestaan nie.”

Gevolglik was die lisensie-aansoek 42 dae opgeplak op die perseel en twee keer in die pers geadverteer, volgens die regulasies. Daar was geen besware nie.

Mnr. Schoeman vind dit vreemd dat daar nou sulke groot besware is nadat niemand gekla het toe hulle moes nie. Hy dink dis net 'n politieke set, gemik teen hom as Nasionale LV.

„As hulle kon sê daar was besware, het hulle 'n saak gehad. Nou het hulle nie.

Hy is die LV vir Witwatersberg, aan die Noordwesrand.

Mnr. B. G. E. Roux, sekretaris van die buitestedelike raad, sê die lisensie is op meriete goedgestaan. As 'n behoefte bestaan soos hier, kan jy die saak nie weier nie.”

Oor die twee aansoeke vir ander ondernemings in die onmiddellike omgewing wat geweier is, sê hy dis om geldige redes gedoen. Daar is, byvoorbeeld, gemeen dat die een onderneming eerder in 'n nywerheidsgebied hoort.

Mnr. Schoeman se aansoek is nie deur die kanale na die betrokke staatsdepartemente en Bophuthatswana se regering gestuur nie, omdat die gebruik van sy grond as „onbepaald” gesoneer is, sê hy.

In sulke gevalle neem die buitestedelike raad alleen 'n besluit. Maar die raad sal die saak môre weer bespreek.

„Die persberigte sal aan die raad voorgelê word,” sê mnr. Roux.

„Dan sal die raad besluit of hy sy goedkeuring van die lisensie wil verander, dit wil ondersoek of dit so wil laat.”

Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minis-

Initiates arrested

POST
20/8/50
109

A QWAQWA politician claimed at the weekend that BophuthaTswana Police had raided a circumcision school where three men were arrested and taken to the Selosesha Police Station and exposed naked to women.

Mr Joseph Moli-keng Tlali a Qwa-Qwa MP, said this when he warned that trouble was brewing between people at a settlement, Onverwacht, and the BophuthaTswana police.

According to him the police were conducting raids on the settlement but it did not fall under their jurisdiction.

Mr Tlali said on Saturday morning three initiates at a circumcision school inside Onverwacht were arrested by the BophuthaTswana police for allegedly trespassing, although the school was within the Onverwacht area.

"The school was pulled down and the three young men were hauled off to the Selosesha police station cells in Thaba Nchu, where they were exposed naked to women — a thing which is prohibited at the circumcision school. Only corrugated iron sheets were left at the school. A pot, a wheelbarrow, a half bag of mielimeal, an axe, two buckets and one water drum were all taken away in the raid," said Mr Tlali.

He also claimed the three young men were called "witches" and spent three days in the cells before paying admission of guilt fines of R10 each, just so they could go free.

A bitter Mr Tlali said the incident is not the only one because Onverwacht residents had experienced several similar troubles since they were resettled there.

Last Thursday, 19 women from Onverwacht were arrested within their area while they were gathering dry dung and on the same day, 31 head of cattle and two horses were rounded up by the BophuthaTswana police inside Onverwacht and their owners were also arrested when they tried to retrieve them or pay any fines.

Captain Matloko, of the Selosesha Police Station, claimed that the people of Onverwacht did not want to live peacefully with their neighbours in BophuthaTswana and had "spread havoc in the area."

They had pulled down border fences and penetrated BophuthaTswana farms with their stock. Farmers were persistently complaining about stock theft and trespassing on their farms, he claimed.

"I have several times tried to show them that the land they are sometimes on is in fact in BophuthaTswana, but they often say it belongs to them. They persist in their wrong doings and have caused BophuthaTswana endless headaches by their attitude.

"One should come to Onverwacht to see what is happening and what the situation is. The three young men and those women were arrested because they were trespassing on BophuthaTswana farmers' land. Having neighbours like those of Onverwacht is a persistent torture," said Captain Matloko.

P657 (2/11/80)
26/8/80 (109)

Attorney barred

MR GEORGE Maluleka, a Pretoria-based attorney, will now have to apply for a permit to operate in BophuthaTswana.

This follows an order from the BophuthaTswana's Ministry of Internal Affairs withdrawing permission to enter BophuthaTswana without a visa or aliens temporary permit.

Mr Maluleka, a member of the Maluleka, Seriti and Moseneke company of lawyers in Ga-Rankuwa, said the order reached him by post on Saturday. This means he will no longer be able to run the Ga-Rankuwa office effectively.

The order served on Mr Maluleka states that permission has been withdrawn from him to enter and sojourn in the Republic of BophuthaTswana without an aliens temporary permit. The withdrawal means that before he can enter BophuthaTswana, he must have a permit or a visa.

Mr Maluleka, who stays in Soshanguve near Pretoria, said this withdrawal does not affect his rights to stay in the Pretoria township. Soshanguve is

Employers slammed for low wages

109
POST
27/8/80

MR NCHAUPE Tlhabane, vice-president of the Bophuthatswana Federated Chamber of Commerce, yesterday attacked the Babelegi industrialists for paying their employees starvation wages.

employee at Babelegi, Mr Tlhabane whose chamber is recognised by the homeland's government, said he had to quit his post where he was serving a party newspaper, "because of dissatisfaction about my salary."

Mr Tlhabane, also chairman of the Moretele branch of the chamber in the area which supply the majority of labour at Babelegi, said: "We are aware that our people are exploited by these firms and we hope the government will act to stop this practice."

"The industrialists cannot claim they are not doing well through the services of employees. Most of the firms took part on gold medal winning stalls at the Rand Easter Show and the Pretoria Show in the past two years," Mr Tlhabane said.

He said this went a long way to prove that the poorly paid workers at Babelegi were contributing tremendously towards the prosperity of the firms while not properly compensated for their efforts.

Mr Tlhabane was reacting to a report published in POST yesterday that women were paid as little as R7,50 a week while men earned R12,50 minimum wage a week at some firms.

"I resigned my post as circulation manager of Batswana Mirror, a paper printed by Craft Press last month when I realised I was given a raw deal," Mr Tlhabane said.

Mr Tlhabane said though his salary at the time of his appointment was R400, he had received a gross of R375 when the new managing director took over the paper and since then he (Mr Tlhabane) was refused an increment due to him in accordance with the agreement at the end of the first year.

Some firms, Mr Tlhabane said, had allowed employees to appoint workers committees which were "toothless" and only served as bodies to channel instructions from employers down the workers.

Both the Minister of Interior in Bophuthatswana, Mr G Makodi and his secretary, Mr Gert Nkai could not be reached for comment yesterday. Spokesman for their offices said they were both out.

Deere machinery for Tswana

Industrial Reporter

JOHN Deere is to supply agricultural machinery worth more than R700 000 to BophuthaTswana's giant Moolfontein maize project.

The Ditsobotla secondary co-operative will use the machinery to step up production on the project, which already involves 360ha of maize plantation,

with a further 8 100ha to be added.

The equipment consists of 30 tractors, 50 two-row planters, 67 two-row cultivators and three seven-furrow ploughs.

As part of the deal, Deere ran a three-day training programme for 265 Tswana farmers on the use of tractors and mechanical planters.

104
R700 000

Attorney defies ban

By NORMAN NGALE

MR GEORGE Maluleke, a Pretoria lawyer who was banned from entering Bophutha-Tswana without a written permit or a visa, yesterday entered the homeland without such documents.

Mr Maluleke of Maluleke, Serit and Mosenke, a Pretoria firm of attorneys, visited his Ga-Rankuwa offices and spoke to Mr P W van Niekerk, Chief Magistrate of Odi region, about his ban-

ning.

The banning served on him last weekend in a form of a letter from the BophuthaTswana Ministry of Internal Affairs, has for a week, prevented him from consulting with his client at Ga-Rankuwa.

In the company of his partner, Mr Dikgang Mosenke, Mr Maluleke said Mr van Niekerk told them he was not officially informed of the banning, but confirmed that the letter did restrict him (Mr Maluleke) from entering the homeland.

530 which follows.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

equivalent (the displaced) loan.

from the tax deductibility of the interest on an suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal

ment and initial allowances.

more depreciation in this context includes the invest- by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further-

leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with

that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to

to get the cash flow.

because the lessee requires to have a taxable income

This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2

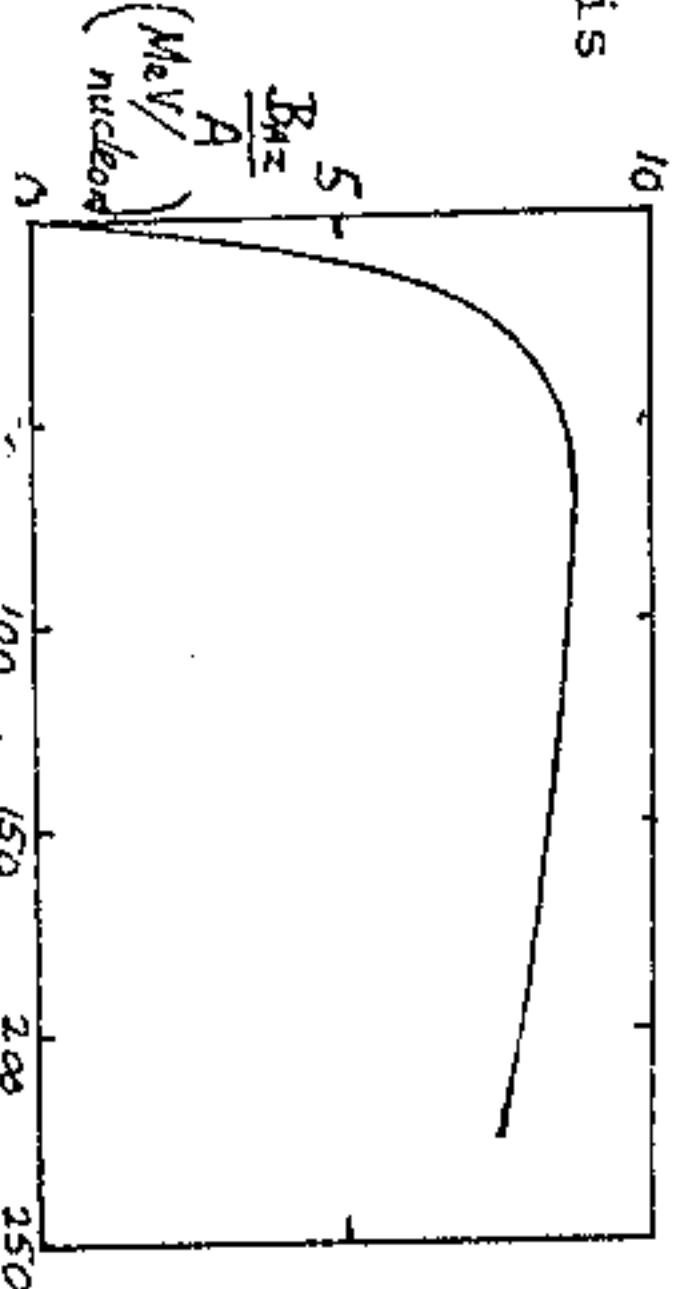
a comparable loan should be used for this term.

to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{nz} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{nz}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \approx 120$) can be attributed to the repulsion of



Lawyer fights banning

ATTORNEYS acting for a Pretoria lawyer have applied for a court order against the Bophutha-Tswana Government's ban on the lawyer entering the homeland. Papers were served yesterday.

Mr George Maluleke, a partner in the firm of Maluleke, Serithi and Mose-neke, is seeking an order against his banning by BophuthaTswana's Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr G Makodi.

The case will be heard on Friday by Mr Justice V Hiemstra, Bophutha-Tswana's Chief Justice. Mr Maluleke will be represented by Mr George Bizos SC, assisted by Mr J H M Poswa.

The Minister's notice, dated August 18 and received by Mr Maluleke on August 25, stated that he had forfeited the exemptions from provisions of Section 28 (1) of BophuthaTswana's Aliens and Travellers Control Act of 1979.

are initially ... are usually ... in shell ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

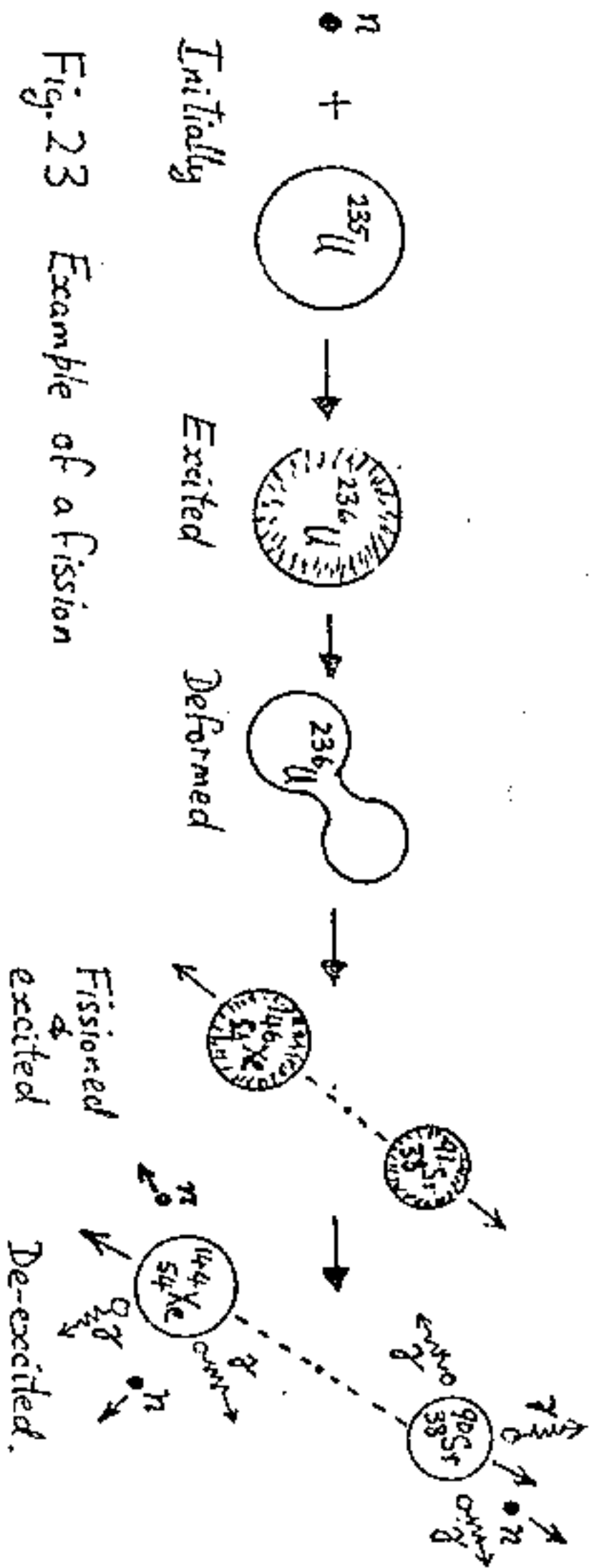


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5.

Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1

Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along this path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, ($-dE/dx$) is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and Fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence ($-dE/dx$)

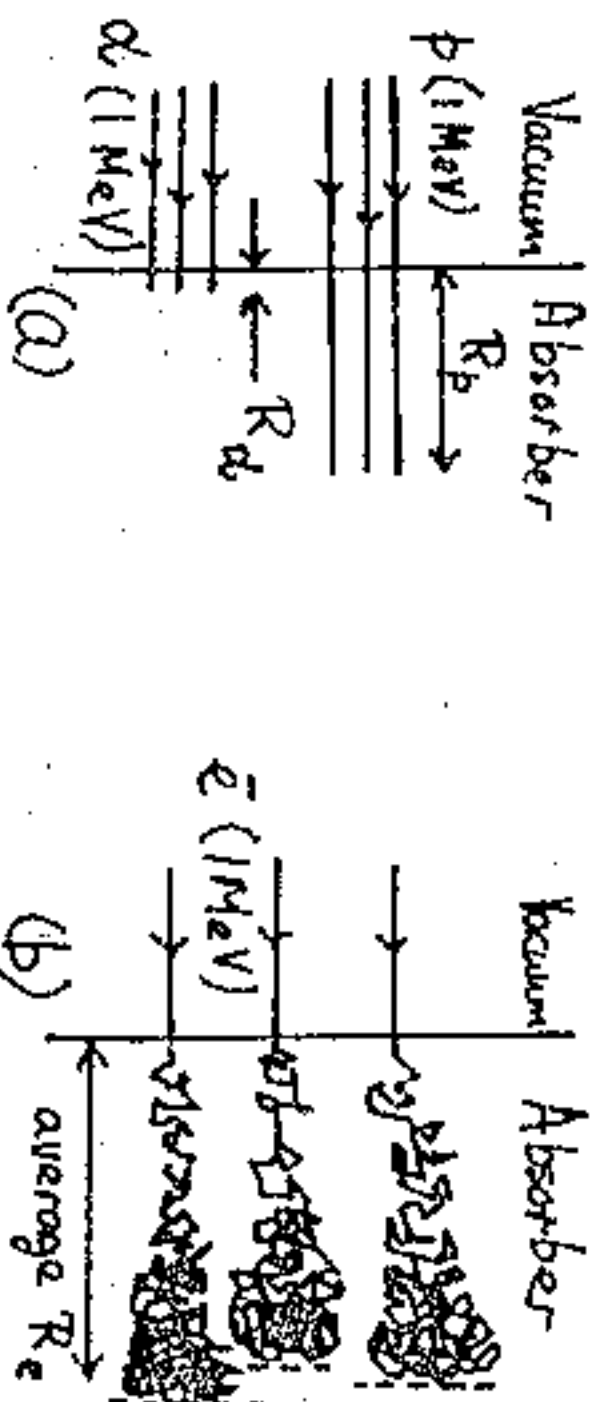


Fig. 24

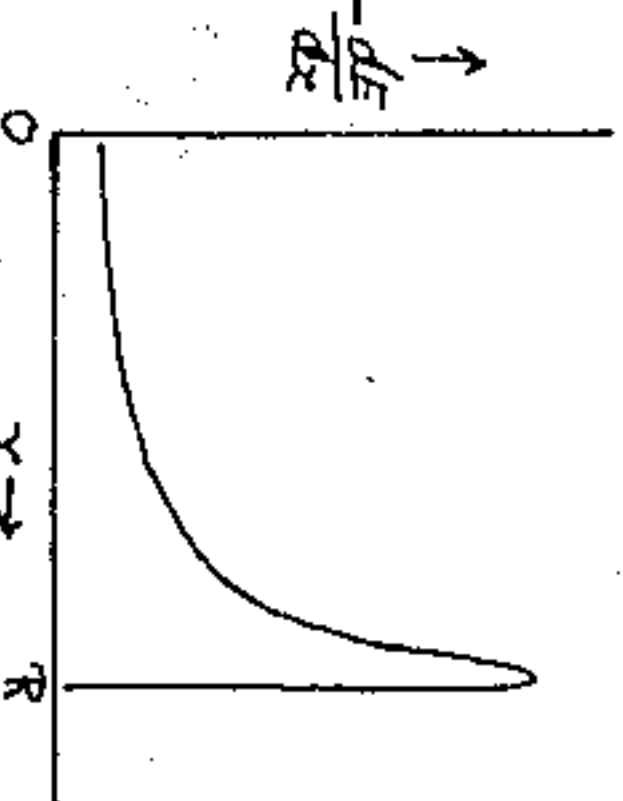


Fig. 25

Rom 10/9/80

Court action over Tswana Govt move

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By JS MOJAPELO

A PRETORIA attorney who runs the Ga-Rankuwa office of a law partnership has been declared an alien in BophuthaTswana after allegedly making "derogatory utterances" against the homeland's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, during a business conference.

According to a letter accompanying the notification by the Minister of Internal Affairs, this means he has to apply for a visa to enter the homeland and obtain an alien's temporary permit.

The attorney, Mr George Sammy Shane Maluleke, 40, is to contest the Ministerial order in the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court at Montshiwa on Friday.

Mr Maluleke was declared an alien in BophuthaTswana under Section 49 (1) (c) of the homeland's Aliens and Travellers Control Act of 1979.

The order was issued by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J G Makodi.

In his letter, Mr Makodi says: "The withdrawal of these exemptions means that before you can enter BophuthaTswana

you must be in possession of a visa as well as an alien's temporary permit."

The letter advises Mr Maluleke that he must apply for a visa to enter BophuthaTswana.

"Should you arrive at a BophuthaTswana port of entry without a visa, you will not be permitted to enter," the letter says.

Mr Maluleke is warned that should he be found in BophuthaTswana without a permit he will be liable to prosecution.

In papers served on the Minister's lawyers, Mr Maluleke said he was an attorney of both the South African and BophuthaTswana Supreme Courts. He was at present in a partnership with offices in Pretoria and Ga-Rankuwa, BophuthaTswana.

He has been a practising attorney since February 1974.

According to the papers, when he started practising in Ga-Rankuwa as an attorney during February 1977, BophuthaTswana was part of South Africa.

He submits that his South Africa-issued reference book and travel document are recognised by BophuthaTswana for the purpose of entry and depart-

ture from the homeland. He adds that Soshanguve, where he lives, falls in the Pretoria district.

Mr Maluleke argues in the papers that because he does not remain within BophuthaTswana for a period exceeding 14 days at any one time, he is exempted from the requirements of securing permission to enter and stay there.

He contends that Mr Makodi's order is invalid and of no force or effect.

He claims he was given no opportunity to wind up his affairs in Ga-Rankuwa.

He submits that Mr Makodi was not legally entitled to act summarily against him without giving him an opportunity to make alternative arrangements for his law practice in BophuthaTswana.

The order would adversely affect his legal practice in South Africa, he contends.

BophuthaTswana consisted of several unconsolidated portions of land and it was impossible to travel from Botswana, Rustenburg, Brits, Vryburg, Lichtenburg and several other towns in the Transvaal and parts of the Free State without going

through some parts of BophuthaTswana.

"Thus the order by the Minister will limit my movements outside BophuthaTswana," Mr Maluleke says in the papers.

Should the Minister's order be upheld by the Supreme Court he asks for a year to wind up his affairs in Ga-Rankuwa.

Mr Maluleke says that during his address at a reception of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at Sun City early in August, he referred to a speech to the conference delivered earlier by the Chief Minister.

The president of Nafcoc, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, later received a telegram from the BophuthaTswana Government asking what action was taken against Mr Maluleke for his utterances, which it charged were derogatory to Chief Mangope.

Mr Maluleke submitted that whatever utterances he made fell within the ambit of the right to freedom of expression and speech guaranteed by the BophuthaTswana constitution and Bill of Rights.

Mafeking pretties up for ~~her~~ 'wedding' day

MMABATHO. — A freshly-painted Mafeking, looking younger than her more than 100 years, will be handed over on Friday to her young bridegroom — BophuthaTswana.

The wedding ceremony will take place outside the Mafeking Town Hall, where the bride will be given away by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The bestmen will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Plk Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The groom's party will consist of the BophuthaTswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, and Mrs Mangope, members of his Cabinet and their wives and senior government officials.

The Mayor of Mafeking, Mr Andries Bloem, and Mrs Bloem, councillors and their wives and other civic dignitaries will attend. All civic buildings and many shops and business houses have been spruced-up for the historic occasion.

All streets leading to what will undoubtedly go down in local history as the wedding of the century, will be lined by members of the BophuthaTswana National Force, prison guards and the Mafeking Cadet Corps.

After the formal ceremony, there will be a ox braai feast at the sportsgrounds where, for the first time in Mafeking's history, white and black guests will mingle freely.

What do the local whites think of the coming marriage? Businessmen and others with long-standing investments in the town are generally in favour of the union.

Since the establishment of Mmabatho, almost on Mafeking's doorstep, business has boomed as never before.

But many of the older generation who have memories of Mafeking's early history and have lived there all their lives, have doubts. Some of them are fourth generation

Mafekingians whose forebears lived through the famous siege at the turn of the century.

There are others, too, who are remaining silent for the present, but occasionally mutter: "Nobody has considered us. We don't like it."

They are mainly public servants, the backbone of the civic and Government services which will remain in white hands for some time after the handover — by mutual agreement.

And what do the Tswanas think of the incorporation of Mafeking? Most are elated and even ecstatic, but for the majority there will be little material change in the near future.

For them only time and education will grant perception of the significance of the event.

In fact, the change of the name Mafeking to Matikeng from September 1 has not raised a murmur of approval or disapproval from white or black in the area. Nobody knows or cares, it would appear.

Originally a kraal of the Barolong tribe,

Matikeno (meaning "among the stones", or "place of the stones") is sadly lacking in stones, let alone koppies.

It gained world fame through its successful defence under General Sir Robert (later Lord) Baden-Powell in the South African War when the Boers besieged the town from October 16, 1899, to May 17, 1900.

The delirious scenes accompanying the end of the siege gave a new word to the English language: maficking.

The Oxford English Dictionary says the word was used to describe the "extravagant behaviour of the London crowds on news of the relief of the town". But it is a word no longer in use.

Responsible Tswanas and future white-BophuthaTswana citizens hope that there will be a peaceful transition of Matikeng to BophuthaTswana and no repeat of the "maficking" of yesterday. — Sapa.

Mafeking booms, and is now happy to take vows

16/9/80
SIR
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Political Reporter

The Bophuthatswana Government has allayed white fears so successfully that Mafeking will be handed over to it on Friday at a fraction of the cost originally anticipated.

According to informed sources, the South African Government had once feared that it might have to spend about R15-million in compensating whites who wanted to leave the town.

However, sources claimed today that less than R3-million would have to be paid out because the vast majority of whites in the town had decided to remain where they were.

Sources attributed this to the Bophuthatswana Government's ability to allay the fears of whites in

the town and to various guarantees offered to them.

Sapa reports that a freshly painted Mafeking, looking younger than her more than 100 years, will be handed over to her young Bophuthatswana bridegroom on Friday.

The wedding ceremony will take place outside the Mafeking Town Hall, where the bride will be given away by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The bestman will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

SOME DOUBT

The groom's party will consist of the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope and Mrs Mangope, members of his Cabinet and their wives, and senior officials.

After the formal ceremony, a wedding feast in the form of an ox braai will be held in a local sportsgrounds where, for the first time in Mafeking's history, white and black guests will mingle freely.

Businessmen and others with long-standing investments or interests in the town are generally in favour of the union.

Business has boomed as never before.

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8363/04

Mafiking born amid cheers — and tears

STAR 19/9/80

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Political Correspondent
MAFIKING — This town, made famous by a siege and its relief, today watched with an excited sort of bewilderment as it was handed from one government to another.

Mafiking or formerly Mafeking — was filled with dignitaries, military bands, armies and sleek black cars, all here for the handing — over ceremony.

The large crowd outside the historic City Hall looked up in awe as a fly-past of five Mirage jets roared overhead when the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, stepped up on to the temporary stage.

A white choir sang sweetly before Mr Botha spoke, and a black choir thundered out a praise song immediately before the President of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, made his speech.

Throughout the hour-long ceremony there was ululating from the thousands of black women sitting and standing around.

Bands from the South African Army and the Bophuthatswana Defence Force played both national anthems after Mr Botha handed a new coat-of-arms for the town to Mr Mangope.

The local newspaper, the Mail, headlined today's paper: "Exit Mafeking" with a sub-headline, "Cheers, Tears as Town Changes Hands," and said in its editorial the town had never really prospered until the arrival of the Tswana headquarters.

Mr Botha said the transfer proved to a often cynical world outside that major problems could be overcome through negotiation.



PRESIDENT LUCAS
MANGOPE

Mafeking — on the threshold

By Franz Schaefer

MAFEKING — When the lights go on all over Mafeking tonight it will be like the lifting of another siege.

But only for some people. For others living in this historic little town in the Northern Cape, being part of a potential economic giant like the Republic of Bophuthatswana doesn't really change anything — well, not

much anyway.

To them Mafeking will always be Mafeking. A flat, unimposing collection of buildings on the Molo-po River which once made world headlines when it was the scene of the longest siege in modern history — 217 days during the South African War in 1899/1900.

But now Mafeking is part of Bophuthatswana. And, like it or not, it is poised on the threshold

of what promises to be an unprecedented era of progress and economic prosperity.

A visit to the town just before incorporation proved to be both unsettling and enlightening. Because finding out what people really think when faced with the inevitable march of time can be tricky, to say the least.

Essentially, however, it boiled down to jubilation and euphoria living side

by side with cautious optimism, uncertainty and bitterness.

For the business community incorporation is certainly the biggest event since the siege. Right down the line it's the same old story: conservative traditionalists, wheeler dealers, one-shot opportunists and greenhorns just starting out see themselves smiling all the way to the bank in the years to come.

And no wonder. Hundreds of millions of rands are about to be pumped into the new republic and getting a share of the action is on the cards for anyone with the necessary know-how, expertise — and courage, they say.

Gone is the spectre of a long and agonising struggle against economic strangulation — a certainty if Mafeking had remained on the outside looking in, watching its former neighbour thriving and going from strength to strength.

Chamber of Commerce Chairman, Mr Boet Joubert said: "The business community is very happy to be part of Bophuthatswana's economy. Mafeking has a role to play in this country's history and if it hadn't been incorporated we would have lost out. But now there is a chance for everyone to share in the future prosperity."

"President Lucas Mangope has gone out of his way to encourage businessmen to stay on. He has done more than bend over backwards. So much so that some people's apprehension is beyond me."

Five-times Mayor of Mafeking, Mr Andries Bloem, agrees. "Look, you can't expect everyone to share the optimism," he said.

"But incorporation will be a good thing. Certainly the decision to become part of Bophuthatswana wiped out a lot of the insecurity people felt here during the past two years."

"Those who wanted to, have already left. Those who are staying represent

a mixture of wait-and-see, hard-line refusal to accept reality, and optimism.

"Since the decision was finalised there has been a marked upswing in the town's economic life. The property market is booming and people are already paying some unheard of prices for premises in the town's commercial centre.

"It's a great improvement on the hard-slog economic life of the not too-distant past."

If smiles were a bankable medium of exchange, Mafeking's Indian traders and industrialists would already be in the proverbial million dollar bracket.

And to describe their reaction to incorporation as enthusiastic would be the grandfather of all understatements.

This is the way one of the town's leading traders wrapped it up: "We just can't wait. Business is already better than ever before and you can imagine what it will be like when it becomes free and open to all."

Some of South Africa's big-league money men are now regularly visiting the area. Some are even becoming fixtures, say local businessmen.

Even many of the town's "old die-hards" have a positive outlook. With inducements to stay such as the retention of control of white schools in the town by the Cape Provincial Council, attractive fringe benefits for white officials and teachers and a continuing South African Police presence, as well as a booming economy, most of them find it difficult to adopt a gloomy point of view.

Said Mrs Anne Renew, curator of Mafeking's Museum, who keeps in close touch with the "old-guard" residents: "Naturally some people refuse to accept what's happening. But I think most of us who have lived here for some time are to a greater or lesser extent prepared to accept the fact that it's off with the old and on with the new."

One thing, however, seems sure. After the lights go out in Mafeking tonight nothing will ever be quite the same again.



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 183]

PRETORIA, 19 SEPTEMBER 1980

[No. 7225

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 180, 1980

OORDRAG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK MAFEKING IN DIE PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP AAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat al die grond geleë in die distrik Mafeking in die Provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop omskryf in paragraaf (d) (iv) van Bylae 2 van die vermelde Wet, soos gewysig, vanaf 20 September 1980, ophou om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees en deel word van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Twaalfde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 181, 1980

WEGLATING VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK MAFEKING IN DIE PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP AAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA

Nademaal die Parlement by besluit van beide Huise goedkeuring geheg het aan die wysiging van die Bylae van die Swart Grond Wet, 1913 (Wet 27 van 1913), deur die weglating van Gedeelte 1 van Plaas 372, distrik Mafeking, soos in die bygaande Bylae A omskryf vanuit die grond vermeld in die Bylae van die Swart Grond Wet, 1913 (Wet 27 van 1913), ooreenkomstig

305—A

PROCLAMATIONS

19/9/80
 by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 180, 1980

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF MAFEKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), I hereby determine that all of the land situated in the District of Mafeking in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope defined in paragraph (d) (iv) of Schedule 2 of the said Act, as amended, shall, as from 20 September 1980, cease to be a part of the Republic of South Africa and become a part of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Bloemfontein this Twelfth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 181, 1980

EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF MAFEKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FROM SCHEDULED AREA AND THE SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR OF CERTAIN OTHER LAND

Whereas Parliament has by resolution of both Houses approved the amendment of the Schedule to the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913), by the excision of Portion 1 of Farm 372, District of Mafeking, as described in the accompanying Schedule A, from the land referred to in the Schedule to the Black Land

7225—1

Official pens write new Mafeking story

MMABATHO. — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, and the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, yesterday signed agreements paving the way for the handover of Mafeking to the independent homeland.

The official handover will be performed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a ceremony outside the town's museum today.

But officially, Mafeking will not become part of BophuthaTswana until after midnight tonight.

The agreements signed yesterday exclude from the incorporation the town's Victoria Hospital, all white, coloured and Indian schools, the Mafeking Museum (formerly the

town hall) and the library services.

The municipality of Mafeking will continue to function under the Cape Provincial Council, but civil defence will fall under BophuthaTswana control.

National monuments and the war graves of British soldiers killed during the historic siege of Mafeking will continue to be maintained by the National Monuments Council of South Africa.

In future, the BophuthaTswana Cabinet will have to approve the acquisition of land by non-citizens.

The South African Government has also undertaken to buy land from the owners of businesses in the town should they decide to leave. — Sapa.



Deep in discussion at the symbolic handing over of Mafikeng to Bophuthatswana yesterday were the President of Bophuthatswana, Lucas Mangope (left), South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Bidding apartheid goodbye

Racial integration in Mafikeng is expected to be a gradual process.

While apartheid signs have been removed from most public buildings, residential and schools integration will not be forced upon people.

This appears to be the gist of and understanding reached between the Bophutha-

swana authorities and the South African Government before yesterday's transfer of the historic Northern Cape town to the independent homeland.

Black and white mixed freely at the handing-over ceremony which took place amid ululating from the crowd of several thousand, while black and

white choirs sang and white primary school-children waved flags of the two countries.

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the transfer proved to an often cynical world that extensive problems could be overcome through negotiation in spite of deep-seated prejudices.

And the President of

Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, thanked the people of Mafikeng for the confidence they had shown. "Let us pledge ourselves worthy of that new dimension of respect and trust. Let us accept the people of Mafikeng in such a spirit, that they and their children shall not live to regret this day."

STAR 20/9/80

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(109)
**Mangope
claim
settled** ^{ADM} 20/4/80

MMABATHO: — A claim of R43-million against the BophuthaTswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, has been settled out of court for an undisclosed amount.

The claim, by Rare Earth Investments of Johannesburg, was against Chief Mangope in his capacity as Minister of Finance and alleged that he had disregarded a contract which entitled Rare Earth to prospect for minerals at the site where Sun City was later built.

The BophuthaTswana Government had insisted that Rare Earth lodge R100 000 with the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court as security.

The hearing was to have taken place yesterday in Mmabatho. — Sapa.

Botha hands over historic town

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MAFIKENG. — The historic town of Mafikeng was yesterday symbolically handed over to BophuthaTswana by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in a colourful ceremony outside the town hall.

The actual lawful incorporation of Mafeking into BophuthaTswana took place at midnight when the town reverted from "Mafeking" to its original SeTswana name "Mafikeng" — meaning "Place of Stones".

In his address Mr Botha described the voluntary surrender of Mafikeng, by South Africa, as a "unique event in the South African history" and a decision without precedent in world history.

To cheers from a crowd of about 5 000 people, Mr Botha handed over the town's coat of arms to BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope to symbolise its change in status.

President Mangope referred to the occasion as "a day of fulfilment" and welcomed the people of town into BophuthaTswana.

The incorporation of Mafikeng into BophuthaTswana affects many more whites than the transfer of Umtata to Transkei. Mafikeng has 6 000 whites, most of whom are Afrikaans-speaking, against 1 000 for Umtata.

But, as in the case of Umtata, Pretoria took the precaution of negotiating an agreement to make the incorporation as painless as possible for the whites, who share the prejudices and fears of their white kinsmen generally.

The accord includes an arrangement under which Mafikeng's segregated schools for whites will remain under the control of the Cape Provincial Council and be "administered in accordance with the laws of South Africa" (which provide for segregated education).

There is no time limit for the special schooling arrangement which "will continue indefinitely".

The Victoria Hospital will similarly be run by the Cape Provincial Council for at least five years.

The original statement released by President Mangope said: "The present civil service (in Mafikeng) will be continued with as little change as possible." It said arrangements would be made for the magistrate's court staff and the town's policemen to continue in service as seconded officials after incorporation.

To encourage South African civil servants to stay on seconded officials and teachers were offered free housing, free water and light, and a "foreign service" allowance.

An undertaking was given by Pretoria to buy the properties of whites who decided to leave but who could not find buyers for on the open market.

AT THE STROKE OF MIDNIGHT . . .

How Mafeking turned black

21/9/80
sun trib

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(AND BECAME MAFIKENG)



Line up for a celebratory feast . . . not a white in sight

AS MIDNIGHT struck on Friday uhuru came to the historic town of Mafeking — and whites quietly braced themselves for a future in a black-controlled state.

Earlier in the day the formal incorporation of the town into Bophuthatswana — the Tswana homeland which opted for independence less than three years ago — took place at a ceremony in the town attended by about 10 000 people.

Most were blacks — about 3 500 of the town's 6 000 whites attended, giving some indication of the measure of their uncertainty about the future.

However, most of the whites appeared to be willing to take their chances without the unjustifiable, albeit reassuring, luxury of racially-discriminatory legislation.

According to Joe Podbrey, editor of the local newspaper, the Mafeking Mail, about 100 families have quit in the two years because of rumour and speculation on the town's future.

"At first people were quite keen on incorporation, but in the past six months there has been a change and now people are divided."

Chief reason for this, according to Podbrey, is a worry about "law and order."

Propaganda

"There have been some recent incidents," he said, but wouldn't elaborate.

For this reason, he believes that the 100 families who have already left will be joined by others.

Obviously, the South African Government would prefer this not to happen — for two reasons:

As it wrestles with the issue of consolidating

By RODNEY JACKSON SMITH

persuade other "white" towns that being excised from South Africa need not necessarily be a painful process.

Secondly, the fewer people who leave, the less compensation it will have to fork out for those who choose to go. At the moment the amount is R3-million — well below an anticipated bill of R15-million.

On a different level, two immediate changes were wrought by Friday's midnight chime: a subtle change in the town's name, from Mafeking to Mafikeng, and the scrapping of the four percent GST.

It is the sales tax issue which provided the town's potentially-strong white business community with the most compelling of all reasons for accepting incorporation.

With large business concerns about to be opened in Mmabatho, only a stone's throw from Mafikeng and which formed part of Bophuthatswana's original land allocation, white businessmen faced the prospect of being put out of business by being powerless to counter the attractiveness of GST-free shopping.

Hotelier Fred Olivier makes no bones about what incorporation will mean to him.

He, like most other white businessmen in the town, is heavily dependent on black trade.

"Without the spending power of the blacks, this town would just not be what it is," he said.

Newspaper editor Podbrey confirmed that white businessmen wanted to be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

Fred Olivier said this

"Being incorporated is not really something one can be happy about, but I think most people are agreed that it was necessary," he said.

On that score the South African Government could not be accused of leaving the town's white business community in the lurch.

Another concession to whites is that they are entitled to retain South African citizenship — a courtesy not granted to Tswanas not living in Bophuthatswana.

Tswanas are entitled to refuse Bophuthatswana citizenship, but in the eyes of the South African Government all Tswanas are deemed to be citizens of that state.

FFP politician Helen Suzman said: "This is a clear case of discrimination. It is interesting to note that the whites of Mafeking are not subjected to the same deprivation of their citizenship as Tswanas living elsewhere."

Triumph

For the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, the inclusion of the town into his fledgling country is a personal triumph as he has campaigned for more meaningful consolidation.

For some of his subjects, the incorporation ceremony meant an eager dash to have a taste of formerly forbidden fruits in the town. Minutes after the ceremony several blacks made a beeline for the pubs — only to be told that apartheid was being dismantled only at midnight.

Most hoteliers accepted the inevitable and relented later in the day.

For other citizens of Bophuthatswana, Friday's pomp and ceremony had little significance.

"I don't even know what really happened here today or what it means," a

A different kind of radio station

WHAT'S THE secret behind the popularity of Radio BophuthaTswana? "We give the people what they love to listen to. To achieve that, we introduced our own format and created our own character," says the man behind the breezy station, programme director David Mothibi.

He adds: "That's why we say this is the station with a mind of its own."

David Mothibi is a disciplined, upright man. And he knows what he's talking about.

People are crushing each other to hear your music. Who decides on what to play?

"The librarian and compilers. They compile strictly to our format. We also evaluate the records. If it's no good, we don't allow it air time. Like we usually don't play mbaqanga unless it's extremely good."

Why do you broadcast in three languages? "It's simply because we have listeners in all three languages, Tswana, English and Afrikaans. But most listeners speak Tswana and English.

"Because of the growing white listenership, we may have to appoint one or two white announcers. So far we have seven black announcers and are looking for more. But matric is the minimum qualification.

"We are a unique station in that even controllers in the studio are black."

One of the controllers is Bisto Molohe, who has been in the radio business for many years.

How's the response to your broadcasts? "We get responses from almost all parts of Southern Africa. We get thousands of letters from listeners in all areas.



David Mothibi . . . strict format. Pic by Mac Megerosi.

We have a mind of our own, says Radio

BophuthaTswana's

the public.

How did David Mothibi get involved with radio? "It has always been my ambition to work in radio from the days when I was a small boy."

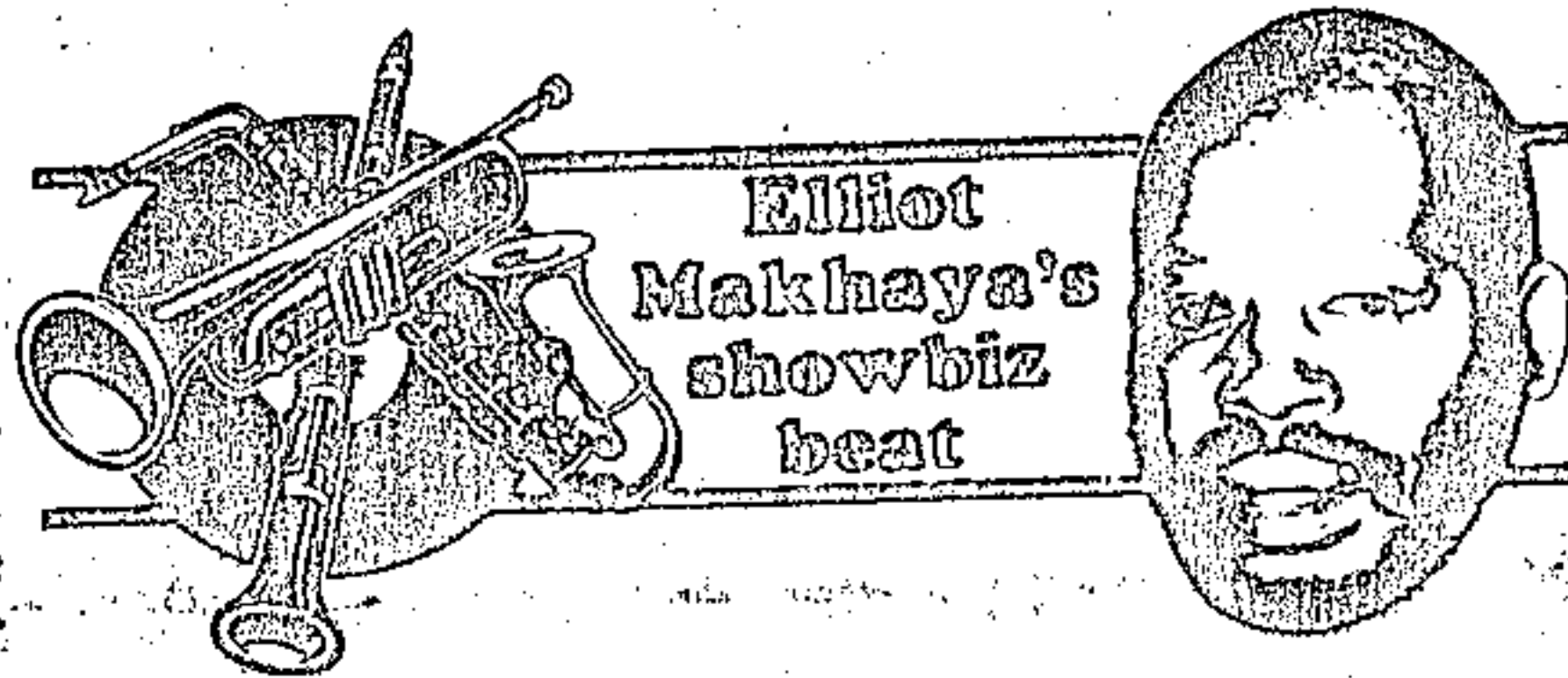
David started with the Tswana service of the SABC in 1968 as an announcer. He left in 1977 to help launch Radio BophuthaTswana. And two years ago he went to the United States to visit various stations and to attend the NBC convention.

David was a student at Bethal Training College before he joined radio. He was a boxer in his day and turning professional later on, he had only one fight.

"I decided to quit seeing that there were more creative ways in which one could make a living. The fight against Jankie Lebeko, honestly, forced me to retire from the game. But I continued to be associated with boxing as a member of various clubs in Pretoria."

Over lunch at the Mmabatho Sun, David Mothibi tells me: "You know, we had problems with some record companies when we started. Some felt that it was a waste of money giving us records.

They used to say it's a bundu station. But after seeing how big we're grown, they are now fighting to have their records played over the air."



"We ask people to submit their criticisms, as long as they are constructive. We will welcome any improvements. Some areas may not satisfy our listeners and these should be pointed out. We believe that we can't be one hundred percent perfect. We are on the air because of

fy our listeners and these should be pointed out. We believe that we can't be one hundred percent perfect. We are on the air because of

A mixed marriage in a Vrystaatatmosph



Sarendina and Frank Monnane ... hoping their love will survive the traditional disapproval of marriage across the colour line.

Picture: NOEL WATSON

A WHITE woman in BophuthaTswana has taken a coloured husband. But the diehard Orange Free State community she comes from finds this hard to stomach, and so Barendina Monnane has become the talk of Thaba Nchu. CHRIS MARAIS and NOEL WATSON went to see the newlyweds.

By CHRIS MARAIS

THROUGH a tight lens, their stone hut could be that of an Irish shepherd in Galway.

Stand back a bit and you take in a massive sprawl of shacks, tin roofs, mud walls and black children dancing in the new rains. This is a sector of Thaba Nchu, where a white woman and a coloured man live in matrimony.

Thaba Nchu, a stare away from the mountain kingdom of Lesotho, is in BophuthaTswana — and formerly part of the Orange Free State.

It's only 50-odd kilometres from the town of Excelsior, where about a decade ago a number of white townsmen faced charges under the Immorality Act. The charges were later withdrawn, but not before the town's identity had been firmly imprinted on the national consciousness by the publicity involved.

The black suburbs of tumbledown houses surround the inner core where the last of the diehard whites live, very much in old Vrystaat style.

Even the bottle store has "whites only" signs, but the man behind the counter admits no one pays any attention to them these days.

Recently, some of the white townfolk of Thaba Nchu and the local Free State Press have had a field day defending their apartheid roots by attacking Barendina Monnane, who used to live in town with her first husband and was the local credit controller.

On the 15th of this month she married, after a courtship of 18 months, Frank Monnane, whose birth certificate states emphatically that he is a "Cape Coloured".

Previously, she had divorced her husband, Mr Andre van der Mescht. Her two children are now living with him in Patensie in the Cape.

Various local and national Afrikaans newspapers emphasised the fact that Barendina is much older than Frank. They alluded to a third marriage and two other children, and they quoted some locals who had scathing things to say about Barendina.

Photographer Noel Watson and I arrived in Thaba Nchu and were taken to the Monnane household by a friendly petrol attendant.

In the rain, puddle-streaked dirt roads curved in and out of Mokoena suburb like a mess of flung-down snakes. Finally, thanks to good shock absorbers, we arrived at the stone and mud house.

Barendina opened the door, asked us to mind the rainstopper outside and invited us in.

The evening meal was cooking on a little stove in the front room. We met Frank, a friendly young man who looks a bit like Richard John Smith, the coloured singing hero.

A great affection was apparent between the couple and Barendina spoke openly when she was finally convinced we were not there to crucify her.

She spoke about her childhood in Clocolan, in a big family with a conservative father who, if he had been alive, would certainly have opposed the marriage.

"But my mother was different. She did not judge people by colour. She looked for the good in everyone."

Barendina speaks of her ideal type of person, Lady Ruth Khama, wife of the late president of Botswana.

"And perhaps the Lord sent me here to do something, in some small way, for race relationships.

"I cannot tell other people to do as I have done. By the same token, I must be allowed to make my own decisions about my life."

Frank and Barendina met two years ago when she was visiting a friend in Mokoena. Later, their romance became the talk of the town and she moved in with him after her divorce.

When they were finally married this month, it was a simple,

small ceremony at the local magistrate's office.

Barendina, because most of her friends and neighbours are Tswana, planned a little party after the wedding, in traditional style.

"Then I put it off until this Saturday," she said. "I was going to put on my wedding dress again and entertain our friends in true Tswana style. But because of all this biting publicity I have received recently, we decided to put it off until next month."

She speaks about an unhappy former marriage, and would like to have her two young children with her.

"The only problem, as I see it, would be their schooling," she said.

And in town, although she is not shunned by her white friends

and acquaintances, their conversation never touches on her life style.

"I don't live in a hovel. Look around you," she said. And indeed, the place was clean though sparse, home-warm though a trifle cold.

The local Tswanas have all accepted her. They call her Mathabo, Woman of Joy, and the local black magistrate has taken her under his protective wing.

"The white people around here don't really know the blacks, and because of that they judge them too easily," said Barendina. "Frank is a coloured man, but even if he had been a pure Tswana, I would have married him."

In the evenings, there is no giddy social whirl for the newly married couple. They have a small television set which they hitch on to the car battery for power.

"And that's what we do at night — watch TV," she laughed. Barendina is manager of a local bottle store. She has a little office near the long counter, and inside you can hear a black radio station playing on the pocket radio.

"There are 39 black suburbs in this area. I know two-thirds of the people. I can speak a smattering of Tswana, enough to get by but I understand the language well.

"I want to ask one question of the people who criticise me: When God made Adam and Eve, did he specify whether they were white, black or mixed?"

Tswana body to hold public meeting

2007
2/27/12
207

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Pretoria Bureau
THE Winterveldt Committee of 18 will hold a public meeting today without their former chairman, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, who has resigned.
Mr Motsuenyane, who is also president of the National Federated Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that one of the reasons for his resignation was that the inter-governmental committee of South Africa and BophuthaTswana, which is also working on a solution to the squatter problem of Winterveldt, had taken over the "bulk" responsibility of the Committee of 18.
He resigned about four months ago.
The formation of the Committee of 18 was the brainchild of BophuthaTswana's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, who asked Winterveldt landowners to form a body which would help find a solution to the squatter problem.

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According to a committee member, Mr A Mavuso, today's meeting was called to give the people of Winterveldt an opportunity to voice their problems.
However, observers believe the meeting could result in the nomination of an acting chairman, if not a permanent one.
The man tipped to succeed Mr Motsuenyane is Mr J B Lekala, an outspoken school principal in Soshanguve and a Winterveldt plot owner.
An official of South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said meanwhile that good progress had been made by the BophuthaTswana-South Africa inter-governmental committee.
The official, who refused to be named, said the facts of the situation had been investigated by means of surveys in the socio-economic and other fields.
"A strategy is being drawn up whereby the position of all interested parties will be protected and improved in consultation with them," the official said.
He declined to comment on Mr Motsuenyane's reasons for his resignation.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA IN REGARD TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana recognise the goodwill and co-operation between the two Governments and their peoples; and whereas the two Governments have signed the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana in regard to Industrial Development, the Generation and Supply of Electricity and Standardisation

Bophuthatswana

DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEIDSWESE

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA INSAKE NYWERHEIDSWERKING

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana die goedgesindheid en samewerking tussen die twee Regerings en hulle mense erken; en

Nademaal die twee Regerings die Ooreenkoms tussen die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana insake nywerheidsontwikkeling, die ontwikkeling en voorsiening van elektrisiteit en standaardisasie (hierin en hierna

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(herein and hereafter referred to as "The Agreement") on 15 November 1977 and the Agreement entered into force on 6 December 1977; and

Whereas the two Governments are desirous of placing it beyond any doubt that the provisions of the Agreement shall also be applicable to Mafeking and the area together with which it will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana;

Now, therefore, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Where reference is made in the Agreement to Bophuthatswana it shall be assumed to also refer to Mafeking and the area together with which it will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

ARTICLE 2

Where the words "before the independence of Bophuthatswana" or similar words appear in the Agreement, it shall be construed to also mean "before the transfer of Mafeking and the area together with which it will be transferred to Bophuthatswana".

ARTICLE 3

Where the words "after the date of independence of Bophuthatswana" or similar words appear in the Agreement it shall be construed to also mean "after the date of transfer of Mafeking and the area with which it will be transferred to Bophuthatswana".

ARTICLE 4

(1) This Agreement enters into force on the date on which Mafeking is incorporated into Bophuthatswana and may only be terminated by either Party if the Agreement is terminated.

(2) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by the Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement.

Done at Mmabatho, in duplicate, on the 18th day of September 1980.

R. F. BOTHA.

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

L. M. MANGOPE.

For the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

(17 October 1980)

verwys as "Die Ooreenkoms") op 15 November 1977 onderteken het en waar die Ooreenkoms op 6 Desember 1977 in werking getree het; en

Nademaal die twee Regerings begerig is om bo alle twyfel te bevestig dat die bepalings in die Ooreenkoms van toepassing sal wees ook op Mafeking en die gebied wat daarmee saam by Bophuthatswana ingelyf sal word.

So is dit dat die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana soos volg ooreenkoms:

ARTIKEL 1

Waar daar in die Ooreenkoms verwys word na Bophuthatswana sal dit aanvaar word dat daar ook verwys word na Mafeking en die gebied wat daarmee saam by Bophuthatswana ingelyf sal word.

ARTIKEL 2

Waar die woorde "voor die onafhanklikheidswording van Bophuthatswana" of dergelike woorde in die Ooreenkoms voorkom, sal dit verstaan word om ook te beteken "voor die oordrag van Mafeking en die gebied wat daarmee saam na Bophuthatswana oorgedra sal word".

ARTIKEL 3

Waar die woorde "na die datum van onafhanklikheidswording van Bophuthatswana" of dergelike woorde in die Ooreenkoms voorkom sal dit verstaan word om ook te beteken "na die datum van oordrag van Mafeking en die gebied wat daarmee saam na Bophuthatswana oorgedra sal word".

ARTIKEL 4

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op die datum waarop Mafeking by Bophuthatswana ingelyf word en mag deur enigeen van die Partye beëindig word as die Ooreenkoms beëindig word.

(2) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waarvoor onderling deur die Partye ooreengekom sal deur middel van Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle geskied.

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hulle onderskeie Regerings hierdie Ooreenkoms geteken en geseël.

Gedoen te Mmabatho in tweevoud op die 18de dag van September 1980.

R. F. BOTHA.

Vir die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

L. M. MANGOPE.

Vir die Regering van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.

(17 Oktober 1980)

Bid to stop MP's border plan rejected

RNM 22/12/80

109

Pretoria Bureau

THE Townships Board yesterday rejected an appeal against the granting of business rights to a National Party MP, Mr J C B Schoeman, on a prime site on the BophuthaTswana border.

The appeal, lodged by Mr J J Fourie, a Pretoria businessman who has commercial interests in Bophuthatswana, was turned down by the board on a technicality, according to its chairman, Mr I J van Niekerk.

Mr Fourie did not have written authority from concerned businessmen in the area to appear before the board on their behalf.

But last night Mr Fourie said he was not giving up his efforts to have Mr Schoeman's plans blocked.

"I have an appointment with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, at the end of this month, when I will be spelling out the facts of this matter.

"I believe the decision by the Peri-Urban Board to grant Mr Schoeman business rights within 5km of a homeland border is contrary to Government policy and I have strong evidence to support this," Mr Fourie said.

He said he had been assured by an official of the Department of Co-operation and

Development that the matter was being discussed at a "very high level".

Before his meeting with the Deputy Minister, Mr Fourie intends to remove the technicality which lost him his appeal at yesterday's meeting of the Townships Board.

He will obtain written authority from white businessmen in the De Wildt area, as well as black businessmen in Bophuthatswana, to act on their behalf.

Mr Fourie said they had instructed him to do so when he appeared before the board yesterday — but not in writing.

He was told by the chairman of the board that he would have to lodge an appeal in the Supreme Court if he intended taking the matter further.

The Peri-Urban Board granted Mr Schoeman a general dealer's licence. He intends opening stores to sell new and secondhand clothing and groceries, a cafe and an eating house.

The Peri-Urban Board's original decision in July to grant business rights to Mr Schoeman at a prime position opposite a major entrance to GaRankuwa in BophuthaTswana prompted an angry outcry from the BophuthaTswana

Government, and black and white businessmen in the De Wildt area.

In his application to the Peri-Urban Board, Mr Schoeman said that because the site was the nearest property to GaRankuwa and would adjoin three major roads, "it would be one of the most strategic of trading sites".

The Peri-Urban Board's decision goes against Government guidelines regarding homeland development.

According to an official document which has been handed to the Rand Daily Mail, the granting of business rights in "white" areas within 5km of homeland borders is to be discouraged, in terms of a Government decision.

The document says white and other "non-black" businessmen have better expertise than their black neighbours, with whom they would compete unfairly if they were allowed to trade on a homeland border.

Such unfair competition would retard development in the homelands, the document says.

The document has been circulated to departments concerned with development and planning, such as the Peri-Urban Board.

Weaver gives recognition to BophuthaTswana

POST
23/10/80
109

WBA heavyweight champion, Mike Weaver, and his entourage had to apply for BophuthaTswana visas — and thereby recognise the independence of the homeland contrary to United States foreign policy.

Weaver and members of his entourage who arrived in BophuthaTswana on September 25, obtained the homeland's visas two days after their arrival at Sun City.

This was confirmed by spokesmen for Bob Arum, the match-maker and the Southern Suns hotel group who sponsor the fight on Saturday night.

The camp completed the necessary forms from the Southern Suns, sponsors of the Weaver-Coetzee fight to obtain the visas

In obtaining these visas, the camp complied with the BophuthaTswana Aliens and Travelling Act which stipulates that visitors to BophuthaTswana who wished to stay in the homeland longer than 14 days had to obtain such visas or permits.

Those who obtained the visas are, Weaver, Don Manuel (manager), Kahin Mohammad, John Tocco, Harrison Lindsey, Ray Barnes and Kenneth Brown.

The members of the camp also hold South African visas which enable them to enter the country enroute to BophuthaTswana where the

By NORMAN NGALE and Sapa

Saturday dust-up takes place.

This means that the WBA champion's camp recognised BophuthaTswana's sovereignty and in the process went against the US stand of non-recognition of independent homelands.

On Friday last week, Mr Richard Moose, assistant Secretary of State in the US's administration told a Pennsylvania State University symposium, "We continue to refuse to recognise the so-called independent homelands".

Mr Moose said this was part of a series of actions the US has taken in the past four years in line with their policy towards South Africa's apartheid.

Co-incidentally on the same day Mr Moose delivered his speech at Mmabatho, the Supreme Court of the homeland dismissed a Pretoria attorney's appeal against his restrictions from entering the homeland where he has offices.

The dismissal of Mr George Maluleke's appeal means he had to obtain a similar visa to enter the homeland in future failing which he faces possible prosecution.

Mr Moose told his audience that the US was prepared to "oppose and oppose strongly" South Africa's preservation of apartheid.

Mr Harold Conrad, liaison officer for the Weaver camp did not know anything about BophuthaTswana visas and that what the camp had were

their passports and the South African visas.

Mr Jay Edson, spokesman for Bob Arum (the title fight promoter) confirmed that two days after their arrival at Sun City they completed forms and obtained visas.

"We are one hundred percent legal, the camp met President L M Mangope and everybody is happy," Mr Edson said.

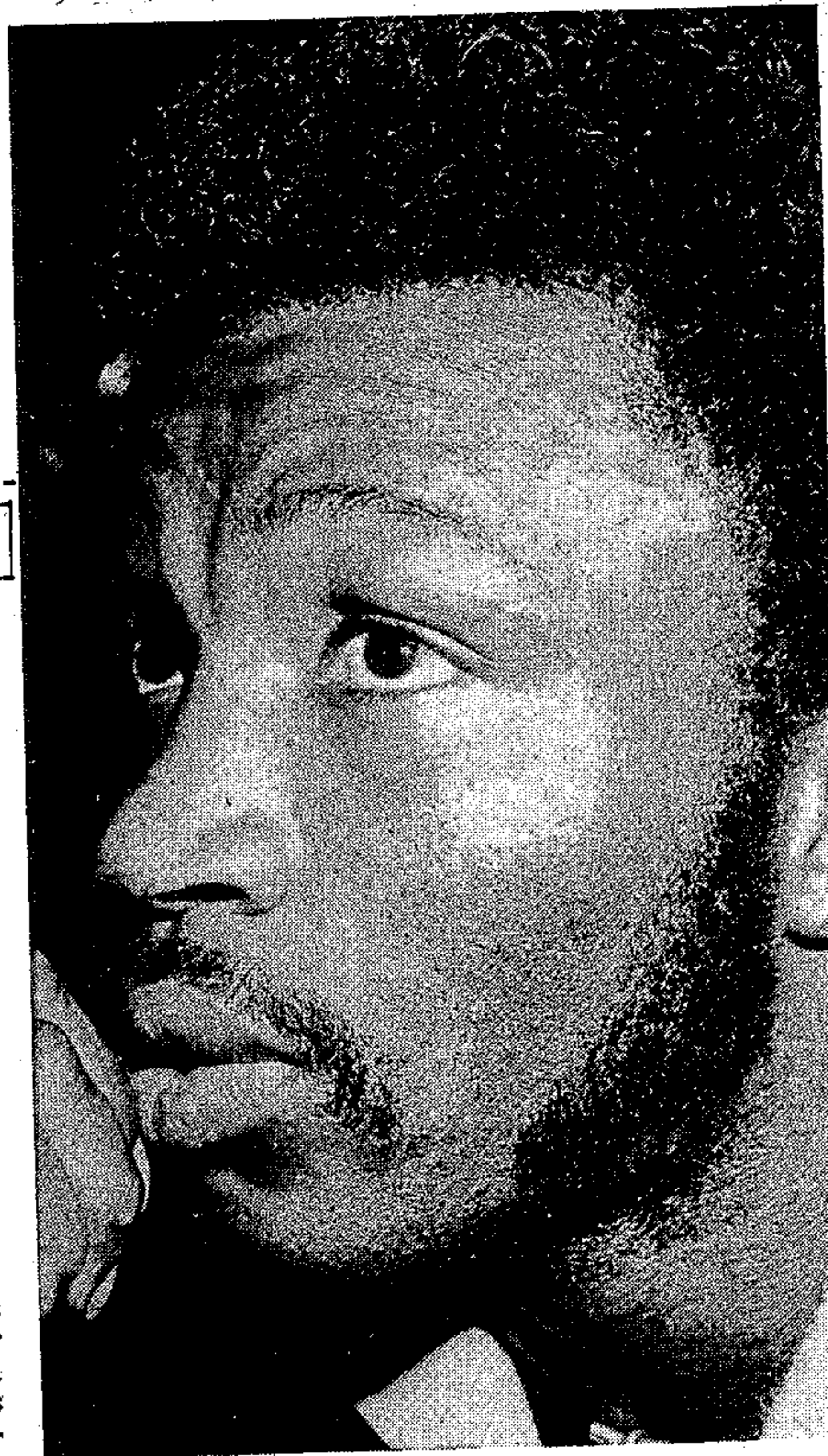
Boxing offices of the Southern Suns promotions confirmed yesterday that they handled applications for BophuthaTswana visas for the seven members of the Weaver crew.

The homeland's Aliens and Travellers Act only exempts South Africans who travel through or stay in BophuthaTswana for less than 14 days. This is the exemption Mr Maluleke forfeited.

According to a legal expert on BophuthaTswana laws, all foreign visitors to BophuthaTswana other than residents of South Africa have to obtain such visas or permits even for lesser days' stay in the homeland.

Attempts to contact Mr Gert Nkai, Secretary for BophuthaTswana Department of Internal Affairs yesterday for his comment failed as Montshiwa telephone lines were continuously engaged.

The Rev D Maherry, Minister attached to the homelands in Pretoria said he would not know about these Weaver arrangements and referred POST to the organisers of the fight.



Mike Weaver . . . thumbs down to US policy on BophuthaTswana and has taken out a BophuthaTswana work permit.

No Press Cards for two from The Voice

THE Commissioner of Police has turned down two applications for Press Identity Cards, and no reasons were given for this.

Mothobi Mutloatse, news editor of The Voice, and reporter Khangale Makhado, were this week refused Press Cards.

A letter, signed by Brigadier A A Grobbelaar, read:

"I regret that the Commissioner of the South African Police is not prepared to approve of Press Identity Cards to Mothobi Mutloatse and Khangale Makhado."

Meanwhile, three other staffers at The Voice have been issued with the cards. These include the editor, Revelation Ntola, Amber Ncityana and Arthur Molisiwa.

Mr Ntola had previously been refused a visa.

(109)

US helpless against Weaver visa story

By NORMAN NGALE

THE UNITED STATES cannot do anything about boxing champ Mike Weaver taking out BophuthaTswana visas though this is contrary to their policy.

This was revealed yesterday by an official responsible for visas and other consulate services at the US Embassy in Pretoria.

As reported in **POST** yesterday, Mike Weaver, his manager, Mr Don Manuel and eight members of their camp who included sparring partners had had to secure second visas to enable them to work in BophuthaTswana.

Weaver and his crew secured BophuthaTswana visas two days after their arrival at Sun City late last month despite the fact that they already carried RSA visas which enabled them to enter the country.

By taking up the visas the camp complied with the homeland's Aliens and Traveller's Act hence giving it recognition contrary to the US policy.

Southern Suns Promotions confirmed that it had arranged the visas for the camp. Weaver stakes his

title against Gerrie Coetzee South Africa's white hope tomorrow afternoon.

The embassy official said **POST** factually correct in its yesterday's story on the US policy as regards non-recognition of South African "independent" homeland.

He said practically, the embassy would find it difficult in a case of an emergency to assist any American presently at the Sun City, diplomatically if any of them ran into trouble.

The official said this would be so because his government did not recognise BophuthaTswana's independence and as a result had no dealings with the homeland.

United State's Government's general practice, he said was to encourage its citizens free travel to any part of the world and that it would be impossible from its point of view to stop Weaver's fight in BophuthaTswana.



Mike Weaver . . . challenging US policy.

Talks follow stir over MIP border site

By JOUBERT MALHEREE
Pretoria Bureau

THE granting of business rights to a Nationalist MP at a prime position on the Bophutha-Tswana border is being discussed by the government of the black state and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

And the granting of the rights to Mr J C B Schoeman, MP for Witwatersberg, in apparent direct contradiction of a Government undertaking 12 years ago, also caused an outcry from official opposition spokesmen in Bophutha-Tswana.

Mr Schoeman's business operation was first revealed by the Rand Daily Mail earlier this year.

Mr V T Sifara, deputy secretary of the Seopo-Sengwe Party in Bophutha-Tswana, said he expected the Bophutha-Tswana government to insist that South Africa honoured the agreement.

He fully endorsed the views of Mr Sam Motsuenyane, who yesterday described this week's rejection of the appeal against the granting of business rights

to Mr Schoeman as a "travesty".

Mr Sifara said: "The granting of the licence is an infringement of our rights and as a Member of Parliament I would expect to see action taken by the Government of Bophutha-Tswana."

However, Mr A Maherry, Minister at the Bophutha-Tswana embassy in Pretoria, said he had received no instructions on the matter from his government.

Mr A Sepeng, secretary for the Department of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure of Bophutha-Tswana, said it would be better if Mr Schoeman had established his business inside the borders of Bophutha-Tswana.

"There is no apartheid in our country," he said.

Although he did not wish to comment on the matter, Mr Sepeng also said that the granting of the licence was contradictory to a stated Government undertaking.

Mr T M Setiloane, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Bophutha-Tswana, said the outcome of the matter "depended on the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and we clearly stated our case to them."

Temba school closed down

POST 27/10/80

PHAPHAMA Commercial school in Temba township, Hammanskraal, in the Moretele district of BophuthaTswana, was shut down over the weekend and its pupils will not write final exams.

The decision was taken this weekend by Mr A. R. Mathebe, principal and sole director of the school. The school is privately owned.

Mr Mathebe said he took the decision after a boycott by several students at his school.

Classes at the school have been boycotted for more than three weeks and about ninety pupils have already left for their respective homes.

A spokesman for the students, some of whom are married, said trouble at the school started early in July after teachers had refused to teach

until they received their salary cheques.

She said that for more than a month students received no tuition, and that Mr Mathebe was seldom at the school.

Mr Mathebe said fresh arrangements have been made for his pupils to sit for their exams next year, and those who wished to go home were given covering letters which explained the position to their parents.

During POST's visit to the school the commercial classes were deserted. Many pupils were queuing in front of the principal's office to obtain the covering letters, while others were either at the student's dormitories or in the township.

Mr Mathebe said the students would only suffer as the exams were postponed, but that things would resume normally at the beginning of the next term.

Black lawyers slate Chief Lucas Mangope

By NORMAN NGALE

HOMELAND government's attitude towards black attorneys was attacked at the Black Lawyers' Association's (BLA) general meeting in Pretoria, yesterday.

The meeting was attended by lawyers from many parts of the Transvaal. The Press was not admitted but a

statement was released later.

This strongly condemned Bophuthatswana government for restricting a member, Mr George Maluleke from entering Bophuthatswana without a visa or written permit.

It was significant that such action was taken by a government which had en-

trenched in its constitution a bill of rights to ensure freedom of speech said the statement.

Mr Maluleke's exemptions under the Bophuthatswana Aliens and Travellers Act were withdrawn by Mr G Makodi, Minister of Internal Affairs in August.

This exemption is designed to enable South African citizens who wish to be within the homeland for less than

14 days, to do so without a visa or permit.

The cancellation followed Mr Maluleke's criticism of President Mangope during the recent Nafcoc 16th annual conference held at Sun City.

NAFCOC

Mr Maluleke, in his capacity as vice-president of the Bophuthatswana branch of Nafcoc criticised Chief Mangope's speech in the presence of two Bophu-

thatswana Cabinet Ministers.

His restrictions not only bar him from entering the homeland as an individual but also from practising in the homeland.

The homeland's Supreme Court at Mmabatho, recently dismissed an appeal against the restriction.

"The action represents the general attitude of some homeland leaders towards black attor-

neys," said the statement. Such leaders tended to confuse constructive with negative criticism.

In Lebowa, attorneys representing clients in the Lebowa bus boycott case were condemned by a Lebowa Government Minister as instigators.

The AGM was adjourned to November 11, to coincide with establishment of the Bophuthatswana Law Society at Matikeng.

Bophuthatswana celebrates year of soldiering

By Mike Derry

More than 600 soldiers of Bophuthatswana's fledgling Defence Force are taking part in the year-old army's first full-scale field exercise near the Botswana border this week.

The exercise is a double celebration for the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's first birthday and the completion of a year's training by the first intake of volunteer troops.

BDF chief, Colonel H S Turner, said the object of "Operation Kleigat" is to give the troops practice in all aspects taught them during their year of training — under realistic conditions.

Colonel Turner said the army is also using the opportunity to show the BDF to the local population. The troops of One Infantry Battalion

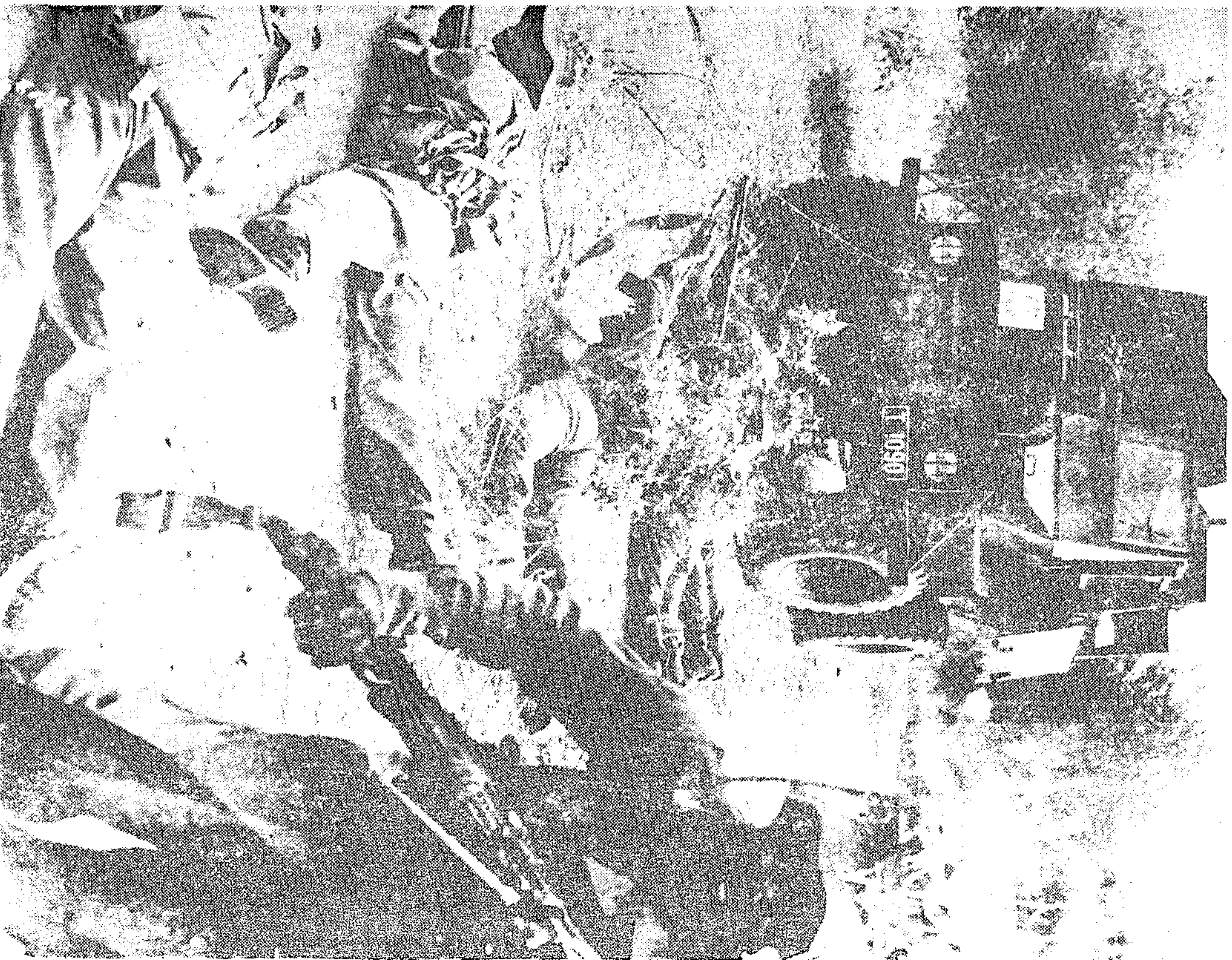
and the Maintenance Unit, who are involved in the week-long exercise, were carrying out border control operations, he said.

Defence Force mechanics have repaired inoperative windmills and tractors and the medical team is holding daily clinics in the area to treat the sick.

During a tour of the area by the Minister of Defence, Brigadier H P F Riekert, in which the troops demonstrated anti-ambush drills and patrolling skills they have learnt, Colonel Turner said he was heartened by the progress the BDF had made in a year.

The troops had taken well to army life, and formed a well-disciplined, motivated body of career soldiers, he said.

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109



Troops of C Company, One Infantry Battalion of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force demonstrate their anti-ambush drill during "Operation Kleigat" this week. Picture by Graham Gardner

SWART JA VIR

Mangope prys

Botha-plan

Rapport 23/11/80

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Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE voorgestelde nuwe bedeling vir Suid-Afrika, waarin streekontwikkeling 'n groot rol gaan speel, vind al hoe meer inslag by swart leiers.

Pres. Lucas Mangope van Bophuthatswana het hom dié week sterk uitgespreek ten gunste van die nuwe ekonomiese inisiatiewe wat in Suider-Afrika beoog word.

En in dié proses had die president van Bophuthatswana merkwaardige lof vir die Eerste Minister van Suid-Afrika, mnr. P.W. Botha.

Pres. Mangope sê dis 'n bron van groot inspirasie vir hom dat hy oplaas 'n ander staatsman gekry het wat soos hy voel om 'n welvarende en vreedsame ekonomiese gemeenskap vir almal in Suider-Afrika tot stand te bring.

Pres. Mangope sê daar is by hom geen twyfel nie dat die basiese formule waaroor hy en mnr. Botha saamstem, verreweg die soberste en mees praktiese oplossing is om voorspoed en geleentheid vir almal te skep.

In 'n toespraak op Rustenburg voor 'n veerlassi-

ge gehoor van sowat 300 mense, veral sakelui, het pres. Mangope die belangrikheid van die ontwikkeling van die ekonomiese van Bophuthatswana en ander swart state beklemtoon.

Dis al manier waarop die gedagte van 'n konselliasie van state by potenssiële lede inslag kan vind.

Pres. Mangope het gesê die ekonomiese planne gaan net 'n sentimentele droom bly solank 'n superryk Suid-Afrika omring bly deur „patetiese eilandjies van chroniese armoede.”

Die huidige geslag word in die gesig gestaar deur komplekse probleme, die gelyke waarvan die vasteland van Afrika nog nie gesien het nie.

Onder die probleme is die dreigende voedselte-

kort, werkloosheid en die gevaar van massa-geweld as rasse- en etniese konflikte buite beheer raak.

Pres. Mangope sê ondanks alles glo hy ons is nog steeds by magte om die uiteindelijke ramp af te weer, „mits die Here ons 'n bietjie tyd en baie geloof gee”.

„Nog nooit het ek die minste daaraan getwyfel nie dat daar steeds vir ons 'n kans is om anderkant die stormagtige waters van smart, ontnugtering, ongeduld en bitterheid uit te kom en om 'n nuwe tydvak binne te gaan van groter eensgesindheid, gesamentlike vooruitgang en daadwerklike vrede.

„Dit hang vanselfsprekend af van die eerlikheid en geloof waarmee ons ag slaan op die skrif teen die muur.”



PRES. LUCAS MANGOPE
— vol lof vir mnr. P. W.
Botha.

Pres. Mangope het 'n beroep gedoen op welwillendheid, en meer wedersydse begrip en gesê nêrens is die lewe en die lot van sy mense en die inwoners van die Republiek meer ineengestremel as in Rustenburg nie.

Net die breedte van 'n straatjie skei die mense. „Miskien nog buitengewoner is die feit dat van die mense aan weerskante van die straatjie, of hulle wit of swart is, dieselfde moedertaal praat, naamlik Afrikaans.

„U sal terdeë besef dit is hoegenaamd nie blote toeval dat Bophuthatswana die eerste swart staat geword het wat Afrikaans tot een van sy amptelike tale verhef het nie.

„Deur die jare het die dinge tussen ons mense en u mense op besondere

vreedsame wyse in hierdie deel van die wêreld verloop.”

Hy kan self getuig van die goeie verhouding en wedersydse eerbied tussen wyle pres. Paul Kruger en inwoners van Bophuthatswana terwyl pres. Kruger op die plaas Boekenhoutfontein, naby Rustenburg, geboer het.

„In die lig van die mooi gesindheid van destyds is dit vir my soveel meer kwetsend en onverklaarbaar dat daardie einste plaas 'n twisappel tussen my en u regering geword het.” (Bophuthatswana maak daarop aanspraak dat pres. Kruger die plaas aan 'n oupa van pres. Mangope, kapt. Darius Mogalee, as 'n beloning gegee het.)

Pres. Mangope het verwys na die ekonomiese ontwikkeling in Bophuthatswana en gesê dis 'n prentjie van ongeëwenaarde ineenstrengeling heen en weer oor die grens en van net so 'n ongeëwenaarde opeenhoping van ekonomiese potensiaal.

Dit bied die uitdaging om hier in die Rustenburg-streek iets reg te kry wat elders op die vasteland nog nooit reggekry is nie: „Dat ons, wit en swart, mekaar as vennote aanvaar in die gesamentlike beplanning van 'n strategie vir gesamentlike streekontwikkeling waarvan ons gesamentlik die vrugte sal kan pluk.

„Dié droom kan net werklik word op 'n grondslag van wedersydse welwillendheid en vertroue.”

SA must not be boss ^{Sape Tute} Mangope ^{9/12/80}

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO. — If South Africa wanted to play the role of boss in the planned constellation of Southern African states, then he would agree with the other African leaders that it would be something to fear and detest, the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said here at the weekend.

Speaking during the celebration of Bophuthatswana's third independence anniversary, he said that for any form of constellation to succeed, the onus was on South Africa to prove that it would not be a cloak under which the Republic would cover up its attempt at

domination.

Chief Mangope said that his government was sometimes met by a spirit in South Africa which made it wonder if there was not a group of influential South Africans who felt that Bophuthatswana was developing too fast.

His country had decided to establish a National Energy Corporation, but the result had been suspicion and opposition in South African circles.

Bophuthatswana also wanted to introduce its own television service, but had already wasted two years of fruitless discussions because South Africa had thwarted all progress.

Mangope's oil conundrum

What do you do when an "independent homeland" leader hires himself a mysterious foreign adviser and starts making demands of all and sundry? Pretoria is wondering.

BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope has found himself a shadowy American called Martin Tilden — and the two are busy causing intense irritation in SA, as well as worrying the major oil companies.

With Tilden's aid, Mangope has demanded almost R4m from South African Railways in "unpaid rebates" for oil sent through SAR's petrol pipeline. He has also demanded future rebates on petrol sold in BophuthaTswana and that would also run to millions of rands.

Worse yet: BophuthaTswana has set up its own energy programme, based on the newly registered BophuthaTswana National Energy Corporation (BNEC), and has demanded that the major oil companies pay for the BNEC to set up its own petrol stockpile facilities. The demand, together with other requirements, carries an implicit threat that companies which do not co-operate could be barred from continuing to operate in BophuthaTswana.

Mangope's ambitions do not stop at making demands on the SAR and the oil majors. Documents in the FM's possession show he also hopes to have the oil pipeline extended into BophuthaTswana and eventually to the Botswana border. In fact, he hopes to eventually take over supplying fuel to Botswana and to use fuel supply as a means of obtaining *de facto*, or even *de jure*, recognition from that country.

In addition, sources within the BophuthaTswana government tell the FM that demands will shortly be made on Sol Kerzner's Southern Sun group for a greater share in the take from Sun City and the



Mangope . . . proving he is independent?

Mmabatho Sun, and on JCI and other resource groups for a bigger government share in the proceeds from mining.

Martin Tilden, the man who seems to be behind BophuthaTswana's aggressive stance, carries the title "Presidential Advisor" and functions from "The Office of the President." He has access to "the Presidential plane" for local travel and seems to fly frequently to distant parts of the world. (This week he is in Zurich.)

When traced by the FM, he refused to give any information on his background other than to say he is a Texan (from Dallas), is independently wealthy, politically conservative, is not being paid for his services, and does not expect to make any money out of BophuthaTswana.

Oil company and government sources (who are understandably interested in Tilden's background) say they know little about him, but have heard talk that he once had interests in Zambia and specu-

late that he might be interested in obtaining mineral rights in BophuthaTswana.

Most of the letters to the oil companies and the SAR dealing with BophuthaTswana's demands were signed by Tilden in his capacity as "Presidential Advisor." However, a meeting with oil company executives was chaired by Mangope, who also signed letters to the oil companies accusing them of either being used by the South African government or engaging in a conspiracy aimed at frustrating his demands.

The basis of the demands being made on the oil companies and the SAR spring from an ambitious energy programme. In terms of this, the BNEC would be 50% owned by the government and 50% by two (still to be chosen) oil companies. However, the companies would provide all the finance.

The corporation would build facilities and stockpile a supply of petrol, a supply of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and aviation fuel at all the country's airports.

It would also consider extending SAR's petrol pipeline into BophuthaTswana with possible continuation to the Botswana border "as the possibility exists that the country may in future supply Botswana with its petrol and petroleum-based products."

According to FM sources, another long-term aim is for BophuthaTswana to eventually buy its own crude oil on the world market.

As an incentive to the oil companies to co-operate (and make the large expenditures necessary on tank farms, pipelines and stockpiled fuel), the energy programme holds out the possibility of a monopoly (or near monopoly) of the BophuthaTswana market.

Programme documents state there are too many companies operating in the market and that "all new filling stations be opened under the sign of one or two privately owned oil companies." It also accuses the companies of failing to give BophuthaTswana rebates granted to other customers. (The companies deny this charge.)

BophuthaTswana's claim against the SAR for millions of rands is based on the profits made on the railways pipeline from the coast. In a letter to SAR general manager Kobus Loubser, Tilden claims the profits were being used to subsidise loss-making divisions of the SAR. This meant, he said, that BophuthaTswana was subsidising the SAR to the extent of the profit made on fuel sold in that country.

On behalf of the BophuthaTswana gov-

6. The formation of a quasi-Government National Energy Corporation ("NEC"), which would be owned by the Government together with a selected Oil Company or Companies. The Oil Companies are to suggest the percentage holdings in the NEC.
7. The NEC is to be financed by the Oil Companies and the former would build all the facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs and amortize all capital costs over a period of years to be proposed by the Oil Companies.

2 / ...

A section of BophuthaTswana's energy programme

Mangope Govt repudiates payment claim

RDM
17/12/80
109

Staff Reporter

THE Government of BophuthaTswana has denied that it took delivery of goods worth R156 371 without paying a Johannesburg company, International Paper Industries.

A statement to the Rand Daily Mail from the office of the BophuthaTswana Minister of the Interior said: "These allegations are untrue and my Government has already repudiated liability for payment of the said amount".

The statement referred to allegations reported in the "Mail" on December 8 and made by Mr Jeffrey Martin, general manager of International Paper Industries. Mr Martin has applied to the Rand Supreme Court to attach property owned by the BophuthaTswana Government.

This includes two Johannesburg houses, furniture, fittings and office equipment in the BophuthaTswana Embassy in Pretoria and four diplomatic cars.

Mr Martin was granted an order earlier this month to attach a house in Lower Houghton used as a residence for the Transkei Consul. Mr Martin claims the Transkei Government owes his company R33 749.

The BophuthaTswana Government statement to the "Mail" repudiating the alleged debt said that Efax (Pty) Limited, a company which trades as International Paper Industries, had written a letter of demand to them, dated November 4, 1980, in which payment of R156 371 was claimed.

The letter was written to serve as notice of the company's intention to institute proceedings for the amount against the Government in the Supreme Court of BophuthaTswana.

In his statement this week the BophuthaTswana Minister of the Interior said: "I have instructed the State Attorney of BophuthaTswana to reply to this letter and to reiterate my Government's aforesaid repudiation.

"Any proceedings instituted for recovery of the aforesaid amount will be defended as my Government never ordered any goods from the company in accordance with this country's prescribed regulations and is therefore not indebted to Efax (Pty) Limited as alleged, or at all."

Neither Mr Martin nor his lawyer, Mr Benjamin Liebman could be reached for comment yesterday.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benia-

BRAAMFONTEIN
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but it would be better typed. Then you must try to have it printed. The best way is through your school. If your language or history teacher is not interested, approach your History or Cultural Society or your Students Representative Council. If there is none of these bodies, try to start one. You could also start a writing club. The more people you have doing what you are doing, the more you will be able to get something done.

STAR 19/12/80

New factories

MMABATHO (109) About R7-million will be invested in the establishment of four new industries at Heystekrand, near Rustenburg, in the new year, according to the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation.

Van der Merwe P.J. 1976 Black Unemployment Problems in South Africa
 Pretoria: Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis,
 Research Report No 6.

1977 Unemployment Statistics.
 Pretoria: Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis.

Westcott, G. 1977 Obstacles to agricultural development in the Transkei
 in (eds) F Wilson, A Kooy and D Hendrie, Farm Labour
 in South Africa.
 Cape Town: David Phillip

Cattle income

KDM
19/12/80

MMABATHO. — Cattle marketed by BophuthaTswana's Agricultural Development Corporation at controlled markets in South Africa and auctions in BophuthaTswana grossed an estimated R8 500 000 in 1980, says the marketing manager of Agricor, Mr S W Pienaar.

About 32 800 head of cattle were sold—25 000 in Bophutha-

Tswana for R6 500 000 and 7 800 in South Africa for about R2-million.

"There was a marginal increase in the quantity of cattle sold this year and the Tswana farmer got higher money value due to the increase in the price of meat in the second half of the year," Mr Pienaar said. — Sapa.

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Employers must satisfy themselves that a potential employee has the right to be in the area and that he has been authorised by a labour officer to seek work, registration must be obtained in prescribed areas, the conditions are more stringent.

In prescribed areas, this requirement does not apply to women. Men wanting employment must register at their nearest African bureau within 14 days with the bureau. African employers must register the employment (or termination thereof) of

all vacancies
- register with a district labour bureau and notify it of
In non-prescribed areas, employers have to :

territorial or district bureaux.
bureaux for work while requisitions for labour enter via
and local labour bureaux. Workseekers apply at the local
In the homelands there is a system of territorial, district
ordination.
the regional labour bureaux are concerned with regional co-ordination.

The central labour bureau is concerned with policy while
in urban areas).
- a local labour bureau for every prescribed area (townships

Tilden himself, however, has become a slightly less mysterious figure. There are business circles in Johannesburg and Cape Town where he is quite well known.

According to the FM's sources, he has operated in the mining field, mainly in diamonds, for some years and been a frequent visitor to this country.

On several occasions, the FM was told, Tilden promoted Kimberlite deposits, although none seems to have resulted in a mine.

At one stage he also had an interest in an off-shore diamond concession — off Namaqualand. Ironically, a senior executive in an oil company was one of the people he was said to have tried to interest in this prospect (the FM was not able to contact the executive for confirmation).

Tilden also apparently has good contacts in the Zurich banking world and controls at least two companies registered in Lichtenstein.

In SA he has a close business associate in Cape Town, who runs an office which Tilden uses when he is in that city.

Tilden has been known to raise loans (presumably internationally) on a raising fee basis and has hinted to the FM that he might raise funds for BophuthaTswana.

HOMELANDS — 2

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Dr Who? FM 19/12/80

Oil company executives wondering about Martin Tilden, the mysterious American who advises President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana (*Current affairs* December 12) also have another puzzle. Who is Dr W Bodenstein?

All they know is that, like Tilden, Dr Bodenstein advises Mangope and is also involved in the scheme to make the oil companies pay for strategic fuel reserves and to claim millions from the South African Railways.

Governments settle out of court

By JAYNE LA MONT

THE governments of Transkei and BophuthaTswana have reached an out of court settlement with lawyers representing a Johannesburg businessman who claimed they owed his company thousands of rand for goods delivered but not paid for.

Mr Benjamin Liebman, of Michael Krawitz, Donneburg and Company, who are representing Efax Pty Ltd, confirmed this yesterday.

The governments were being sued by Mr Jeffrey Martin,

general manager of International Paper Industries, a subsidiary of Efax Ltd.

Mr Liebman said the government of Transkei had undertaken to pay the amount owed to the company — R33 749.

The BophuthaTswana government, which he said had ordered goods worth R165 371, had agreed to return all the goods in its possession.

Mr Liebman explained that not all the merchandise had been delivered because the government had apparently told his client they did not have enough storage space.

"We will wait for the Transkei Government's cheque to be cleared before we allow them to take possession of the property for which we were granted an attachment by the Rand Supreme Court," Mr Liebman said.

Earlier this month International Paper Industries was granted an order to attach a property in Lower Houghton, Johannesburg, which was owned by the Transkei and used as a residence for their consul.

Mr Liebman said his client had accepted the terms of the

agreement without prejudicing his right to the costs incurred by the drawn-out legal battle with the governments.

Last week the government of BophuthaTswana sent the Rand Daily Mail a statement from the office of the Minister of the Interior in which it denied taking delivery of the goods and repudiated liability for payment of the R165 371. It also said any proceedings instituted would be defended.

The BophuthaTswana government could not be contacted for comment yesterday.—Sapa-AP.

wouldn't allow 'boarders', who were the uncles and cousins and were high so more people had to work to afford them. Also the Councils These new houses were small and could not be added on to. Rents

them out to housing estates built by the Councils. this by pulling down houses rented or owned by workers and pushing family groups - free for the employers to use, that is. They did to 'get.' These Acts 'set free' the 'locked up' labour of the extended Another thing Group Areas did was to make labour in the cities easier

shows. coming to town. But it did not, as the first chapter in this book new areas, and it was hoped that this would stop country people people and 'Asians'. Housing was to be strictly controlled in these Group Areas made 'little homelands' near the cities for 'coloured' were prevented from coming to live in Cape Town by Pass Laws. But areas for Africans but not for 'coloureds' and 'Asians'. Africans 'coloured' people from farms and villages. There were 'homeland' for several reasons. One was to stop the move to the cities by so the Government passed the Group Areas Acts. The Acts were planned

the extended family. had no need to seek work in factories. Labour was 'locked up' within from one wage-earner was spread to many people. These people each other and worked for the family community, and so the income family, one worker supported many people. Family members helped the employers needed labour to work for them. But in the extended

HOMELANDS — BOPHUTHATSWANA

GENERAL

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Credibility under threat

Relations between investors, both present and potential, and the BophuthaTswana government have taken an ominous turn. Unlike the other homelands, with the exception of Lebowa, BophuthaTswana is fortunate in having ample mineral resources in addition to the cheap labour all the tribal territories produce in abundance.

Yet it is feared both in Pretoria and Johannesburg that the economic prospects of the homelands and the independent states could be severely damaged by some of President Lucas Mangope's recent actions — apparently taken under the influence of Martin Tilden, an American of obscure origins and unknown ambitions (*Current Affairs* December 12 and December 19).

Not to put too fine a point on it, BophuthaTswana is in danger of losing its credibility with the only people in SA and abroad who can provide development capital. In particular, they are beginning to wonder if Mangope's government will honour agreements once they have been signed. They wonder if it is appreciated that the law of contract is the cornerstone of economic growth and stability.

Tilden, who refuses to reveal anything about his past, has nonetheless spoken with remarkable candour about some investors in BophuthaTswana.

In a discussion with the *FM* he used a crude obscenity to describe what he said Southern Sun MD Sol Kerzner was doing to BophuthaTswana. He made it plain the hotel group was one of his major targets.

It is known that the group has come under pressure to renegotiate the agree-

ment under which the Sun City complex was built and operated.

Southern Sun's parent, SA Breweries, is building a brewery in BophuthaTswana and is understandably nervous that it will also face a demand to renegotiate.

Beer Division general manager designate, Peter Lloyd, told the *FM* that so far Breweries had not come under pressure, and refused to comment on the possibility that it might. However, a source close to the company said executives were extremely worried that "it might be their turn next."

Advance knowledge of the type of demands Mangope is making through Tilden could have affected the decision to site a brewery in BophuthaTswana.

So far the territory's government has put pressure on Southern Sun, the oil companies (with a demand they finance strategic fuel stocks in the territory), SA Railways (with a demand for millions of rands in alleged excess profits on fuel pipelines), and is believed to be moving in on JCI and other mining houses.

Tilden, who holds the title of "Presidential Adviser" is believed to be the motivating force behind these moves.

Although he says he is from Dallas, and is known to have a house in the city, he is not known to the local business community there.

He is, however, known in SA, where he has been extremely active in trying to get diamond mining propositions underway.

Among those with whom he has negotiated are African Selection Trust (which investigated one of his propositions before letting it drop) and Shell chairman Ken

Geeling whom he approached with a proposal that he would take over an off-shore diamond concession Geeling and a partner owned off the Namaqualand coast.

According to the *FM*'s information, Tilden also controls two Lichtenstein registered companies, Plains Oil and Gas Co, and United Finance and Merchants AG and is connected with a BophuthaTswana registered company called Financial and Management Services (Pty) Ltd.

He is also known to have originally approached Mangope with "business propositions," which he says he dropped, and then gave his services without pay, when Mangope offered him a job as presidential adviser.

Although the extent of Tilden's activities in BophuthaTswana is not known they could have repercussions beyond the borders of that country.

Should investors be frightened off by BophuthaTswana's approach, they are likely to reassess prospects in other homelands as well as in neighbouring independent states.

Whatever that does for Tilden, it could be extremely bad for millions of other people.

Money, money

S. Tribune 18/1/81

everywhere

109

Tribune Reporter

THE millionaire tribe which isn't — that's the Baphokeng tribe of Bophuthatswana.

Last year, the Baphoken earned more than R15 million in royalties from the mining of platinum in rich tribal lands north of Rustenburg. A spokesman for the mining company, Impala Platinum Mines of the Union Corporation group, said this year the royalties are likely to be even higher.

In the past three years almost R28-million has flowed into the tribal coffers. Yet the tribesmen mostly live in squalor and hunger.

Although some of the Baphoken officials live in modern new houses, the main signs of the tribe's multi-million status are showpiece public buildings, like the post office and a civic centre.

Dissatisfied tribesmen who did not want to be named for fear of victimisation, claim the civic centre is a white elephant which adds nothing to the lives of ordinary tribesmen.

It was built at a cost of about R8 million and is used for the meetings of the tribal council and head men, about once a month.

An information officer at the civic centre said the building was completed in 1975. When asked why the library in the centre had not a single book in it, she said that arrangements still had to be made to collect them.

The head of the Baphokeng is Chief Edward Molotlegi, who sees himself as the man who will put the Baphokeng on the map.

His critics claim he is all-powerful and that the tribal council, which supposedly controls the money is just a rubber-stamp body.

A man who would only identify himself as Samuel, said: "What we need is a hospital, clinics, and housing schemes for the many poor. The tribe owns 44 farms yet many of us are hungry and children are malnourished."

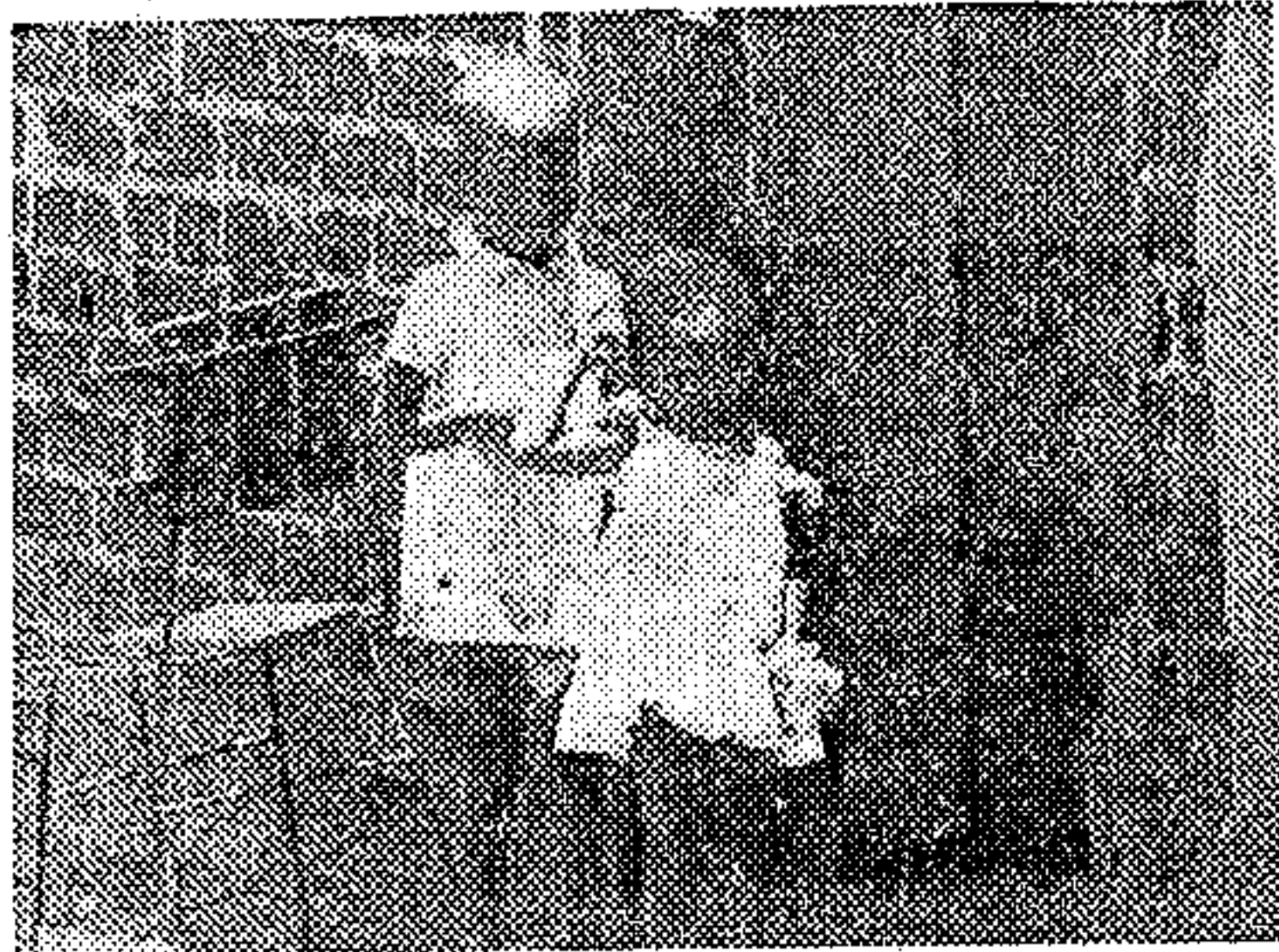
"What we get is an expensive post office and a tar road from the chief's front door to the civic centre."

Samuel claims that although schools and a creche have been built, this was from a levy of R10 imposed on each Baphokeng household.

"I don't know what happens to the millions from the mines. Perhaps they don't want to spend it on the tribe so we will have to go and work in the mines," Samuel ventured.

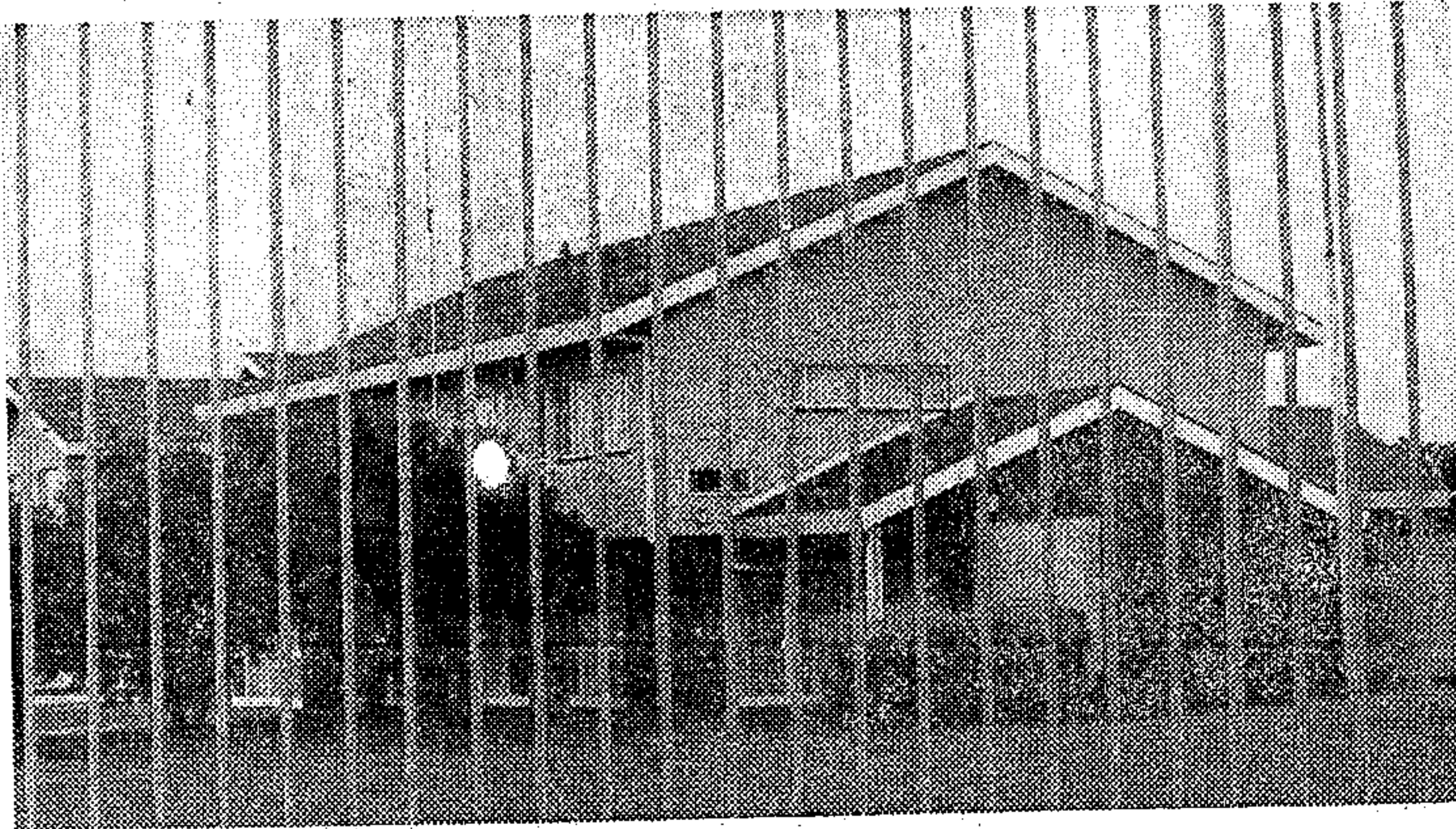
Many of the less sophisticated tribesmen accept the status quo: "Chief Edward is the symbol of the tribe. It is good that he is wealthy and lives in a big house, so others can see that the tribe is very rich, a fruit and vegetable hawker said.

One of the younger men, who is unemployed, was scathing of this viewpoint: "Many of the Baphokeng are still so simple that they will respect and be proud of a fellow tribesman with a fat bank balance, while themselves starving to death."



Suffer the children . . .

... BUT NOT A DROP FOR THE POOR PEOPLE OF BAPHOKENG



The chief's luxury home on the outskirts of Phekeng. The only tar road in the capital leads from his front door to the civic centre on the koppie

"The Bophuthatswana Government should step in and decide on how the money from the mines is to be spent."

Chief Edward seems to be something of an enigma. His wealth is inherited and he lives an isolated and sheltered existence in a luxury double-storey home, set in a huge parkland on the outskirts of the tribal capital of Phonkeng.

Ponkeng itself is no more than a jumble of houses and huts on either side of the city highway. Its main feature is the civic centre on the koppie above the village and the tar road which leads down past the new post office to the door of Chief Edward's house on the other side of the highway.

The chief has taken elaborate security precautions. A four-metre fence surrounds the garden, with floodlights, dogs, and an automatic gate. No one can enter without first contacting the main building through the intercom system.

A chief's wife, Simane, is not the least of obstacles in getting to the chief. In two visits and during numerous phone calls over three weeks, not once did the Sunday Tribune get to speak to the chief.

Each time his wife said he was "indisposed" and could not speak to anyone.

His life of isolation extends to his political life — although he is a member of the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly by virtue of appointment. In three years he is reputed to have only attended the swearing-in ceremony at the beginning of each session.

A parliamentary colleague described him as a well-educated and well-travelled man.

ARCHITECTURE
(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.
S F Richardson

RDM 19/1/81

Mangope accused of unfair restrictions

By JOHN MOJAPELO

THE chairman of Afribank, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, lashed out at the weekend at the Government of BophuthaTswana for creating unfair restrictions against black companies competing with white institutions in the homeland.

Mr Motsuenyane, who is also president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, accused the government of Chief Lucas Mangope of deliberately creating impediments to hinder the development of Afribank in BophuthaTswana.

He was speaking at the fifth anniversary celebrations of Afribank at Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria, on Saturday.

Mr Motsuenyane's address is expected to bring repercussions from the Mangope government.

Mr Motsuenyane said the BophuthaTswana Government had severely restricted the bank's development since the passing of the BophuthaTswana Land Control Act in 1979.

The homeland government had refused to register Afri-

bank's bonds which were in excess of R500 000 earmarked for lending in the homeland.

"This, obviously implies a definite retardation of economic development and progress in BophuthaTswana," Mr Motsuenyane said.

"If the Government of BophuthaTswana is serious in preventing investments from leaving the country, why discourage Afribank from investing the savings of the people of BophuthaTswana in BophuthaTswana?"

Mr Motsuenyane said it was astonishing that while Afribank was denied the right to register bonds in BophuthaTswana, white financial institutions have their bonds registered and are even given preferential treatment.

During the past year Afribank made several representations to the BophuthaTswana Government seeking an amendment of "existing unfair and patently unjust" restrictions against the bank.

"I am sad to report that all those representations have to-

day yielded no positive response," Mr Motsuenyane said.

He added that in the shareholding of the bank all political parties and interest groups were well represented.

Mr Motsuenyane said the Ga-Rankuwa branch of the Bank of BophuthaTswana was operating at a loss.

He said that in South Africa white progress took place at the expense of the blacks, who lived under political systems which sanctioned their suppression and their denial of opportunities.

"This realisation must compel our black governments to desist from giving white entrepreneurs or companies preference over black companies in black areas or states."

He expressed the hope that Afribank will one day become to blacks what Volkskas is to Afrikaners.

"Black people must realise that our salvation depends not only on political freedom. We must also work hard to achieve economic power in Southern Africa," Mr Motsuenyane said.

D.H. Price Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

Drilling rig IS gift to Tswana

RDP 4/2/81
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By MARJA TUTT

THE BophuthaTswana government has been given a R250 000 mobile drilling rig by an international company.

Mr Gordon Bayliss, general manager of the company, Halco Rock Drilling SA (Pty) Ltd, handed over the rig to members of the government.

He said BophuthaTswana was a "young and energetic country" and that the rig would be used for exploration work and ongoing hydrological exploration.

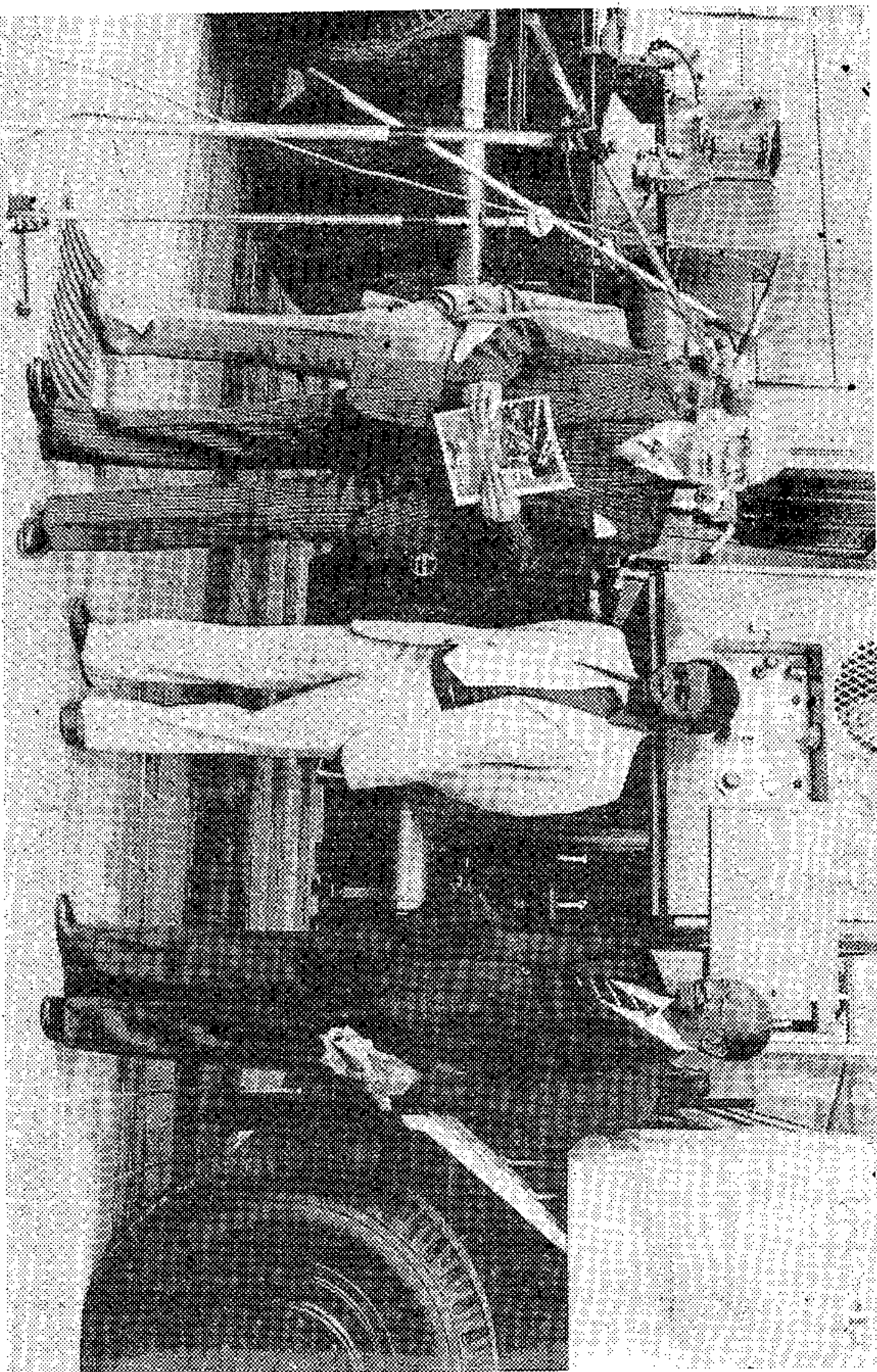
Dr B S I Marengwa, BophuthaTswana Director of Mining and Geological Survey, said there were 22 mines in the country, mining minerals such as asbestos, chrome, platinum, manganese, clacte, vanadium and graphite and that the total value of mineral sales for 1980 would exceed R425-million.

Dr Marengwa said BophuthaTswana had developed rapidly since independence and that investment opportunities were inviting.

"We have made tremendous progress, because five years ago the mining department did not even have a teaspoon as equipment.

"Besides mineral wealth, the interest shown can be ascribed to the stability of our country and to its policies regarding mineral exploration and exploitation," he said.

Mr M Setogelo, BophuthaTswana Minister of Education, said: "We would like to see mining developed to the full, because our people will benefit from it".



Members of the Bophuthatswana government — Dr B S I Marengwa, Director of Mining and Geological Survey, Mr T R Madumo, acting secretary of Economic Affairs, and Mr M Setogelo, Minister of Education — look on as Mr Gordon Bayliss, general manager of Halco Rock Drilling SA (Pty) Ltd, hands over a R250 000 mobile drilling rig his company has given BophuthaTswana.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON

RDM 5/2/81

Mafikeng mortgage takeover

MMABATHO. — The Bophutha-Tswana Building Society is poised to take over all mortgage bonds and loans in Mafikeng, says the chairman of BBS, Mr Brian Caldecott.

The position of the South African building societies since the incorporation of Mafikeng into BophuthaTswana has been uncertain.

Mr A F V Viljoen, president of the Association of South African Building Societies, confirmed from Johannesburg that a board had been appointed "to look into the position of business in Mafikeng at the time of the incorporation".

Agents of building societies in Mafikeng have been given instructions by their head offices not to handle any new loan applications. — Sapa.

Homeland strikes a crock of gold

By Bob Davis

Bophuthatswana has become the first homeland to strike gold — and it happened while drilling for water.

The strike has been made about 20 km east of Rustenburg.

Early reports indicate that gold in a 20 cm reef on land owned by the Bophuthatswana Government may be rich enough to be mined.

Further exploration begins in the Bethanie area today, with a R250 000 drilling machine bought

for this purpose by the Bophuthatswana Government.

The strike was made in a borehole sunk to provide water for Bethanie village and for agriculture in the area.

Bophuthatswana's Director of Mining and Geological Survey, Dr B S J Marongwa, said ore samples had been sent to the South African Government Assay Office because in addition to exploring for water, his department was engaged in searching for mineral deposits.

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S107
2/11/77
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(C9)

TILDEN OUT

FM 20/2/81

Martin Tilden, the mysterious American adviser to President Mangope of BophuthaTswana, has been fired.

BophuthaTswanan sources confirmed that Tilden was given 90 minutes to "get out" and may also have been deported from the homeland.

Tilden's activities and pressures on SA companies were first revealed by the FM last year.

Sources said BophuthaTswanan security police had discovered Tilden had doubtful Zambian connections, had given false home and company addresses and had exceeded his authority from Mangope.

South African/foreign Black workers

253. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1980 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act;
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana;
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
Agriculture	709 083	179 275
Mining and quarrying	471 699	467 400
Manufacturing	726 969	160 043
Construction	376 624	103 472
Wholesale and retail trade	386 359	95 968
Government services ..	506 094	126 286
Domestic services	712 560	212 725
Other	376 350	105 181
	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	80 010	82 384
Mining and quarrying	172 575	75 073
Manufacturing	64 756	86 149
Construction	53 089	42 950
Wholesale and retail trade	27 540	64 154
Government services ..	55 673	63 247
Domestic services	64 613	133 513
Other	31 448	65 933

26/2/81
109

(3)(a) and (b)	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho
Agriculture	104	1 088	1 967
Mining and quarrying	110	16 478	119 429
Manufacturing	4	1 358	4 012
Construction	15	722	5 129
Wholesale and retail trade	10	583	1 311
Government services	11	1 102	3 886
Domestic services	26	1 005	2 381
Other	11	864	2 631
	Malawai	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Agriculture	4 408	5 925	2 112
Mining and quarrying	20 356	46 700	7 379
Manufacturing	1 533	835	424
Construction	443	339	350
Wholesale and retail trade	733	373	946
Government services	762	694	310
Domestic services	2 752	945	6 591
Other	1 332	613	1 741
	Swaziland	Zambia	Other
Agriculture	608	248	421
Mining and quarrying	7 581	160	1 559
Manufacturing	743	68	161
Construction	124	31	279
Wholesale and retail trade	187	68	61
Government services	201	50	350
Domestic services	595	153	140
Other	338	140	131

Onverwacht area: post office

271. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department intends having a post office erected at the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes: the establishment of a post office in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu has already been approved in principle. Planning of all services in the area is being undertaken by the Corporation for Economic Development and departmental requirements regarding a suitable site and post office building have been furnished to the Corporation. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation early in 1982. In the meantime arrangements are being made, provided a suitable person is available for appointment as postal agent.

26/2/81

BLOEMFONTEIN — Homeland leaders often embarrassed South African judges appointed to these regions because they made the appointments without the knowledge of the chief justice concerned.

This was said by Mr Justice V. G. Hiemstra to the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts yesterday.

Mr Justice Hiemstra, who is Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, testified after a memorandum, drawn up by the appeal judges, was tabled before the commission.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice G. G. Hoexter, said the contents of the memorandum could not be made public until all the appeal judges had testified before the commission.

Homeland appointment of judges queried

DD 5/3/81
(109)

Mr Justice Hiemstra told the commission of an incident where the president of a black state approached another judge about an appointment.

The judge concerned wanted to discuss the matter with him but he, as the chief justice of the country, did not know about it at that stage.

While the chief justice of the different black states could physically return to South Africa at any time, there was no provision for them to return to the bench.

He felt provision should

be made to enable judges to return to their former positions without forfeiting any advantages.

The introduction of intermediate appeal courts should be avoided at all costs because a situation could be created where a junior judge had to pass an appellate decision on the judgment of the most senior judge in the division.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said the existing Appeal Court should rather be extended and eventually divided into sections that specialised in certain types of cases.

He felt magistrates were of a high quality and he did not think there was any necessity to change the present system.

It was often said that magistrates' courts had to handle cases with political elements, but in reality these constituted only about one per cent of these types of cases.

People often referred to the Biko case to support this, but the dissatisfaction over the Biko case was the fault of the minister concerned, as a judge should have led the case and not a magistrate.
— SAPA.

Part IV : The power of the worker to change his situation:

It seems then, that none of these factors have an important influence on wages. More sophisticated tests might establish some sort of pattern, but on the basis of the above it seems that neither age, nor length of service, nor a large family, ensure for the worker a higher wage; that he is not likely to be compensated for living far from a town; that the acquisition of driving skills, masonry or fencing will probably not be highly rewarded and that he will not necessarily earn a higher wage by moving to another district or to a farm where the labour force is large.

Conclusion:

This suggests at least that the variables move in the same direction (cash wage and total payment are higher where more workers are employed and cash wage and total payment also rise with distance from town) but in none of the four cases is the link strong.



CHIEF MANGOPE

109 18/3/89

Private property pledge

MAFIKENG — As long as he was leader of Bophuthatswana, there would be no nationalisation of properties, President Lucas Mangope has assured the people of Mafikeng.

Addressing residents for the first time since the town was incorporated into Bophuthatswana last September, Chief Mangope said his government believed in free enterprise and competition.

He welcomed whites who had remained after the incorporation. Whites should remain in independent black African countries, but he believed only those who wanted to stay should do so.

Referring to residents' requests that white South African policemen be seconded to Mafikeng, Chief Mangope said this had been accepted "if it is the yardstick for discipline, law and order necessary in a developing country."

He also assured residents that their schools and churches would remain their own and he had no intention whatsoever of taking them over.

The standards of hotels and restaurants in the town had to be maintained. If the standards went down it would be the responsibility of the proprietors, because they held the right of admission. — SAPA.

Range:

Mean:

unknown

total

0 - 5,00
5,01 - 10,00
10,01 - 15,00
15,01 - 20,00
20,01 - 25,00
25,01 - 30,00
> 30,00

45,97
66,13
79,03
84,68
89,52
91,94
100,00

Value of payment, R p

Distribution of workers

Christmas payment in kind,

Value have been used) .
lected in the table below

rockery.

, occasionally toys and

edents, lengths of

nd children, cool-drinks

Christmas. Articles usually

r a 'bonus in kind' to

- R21,60 a year - in cash.

Y not prefer to collect

The worker who has 30 goats and can sell, say, six of

them for R90 a year

the equivalent value

(vi) 'Presents'

Grandiose symbolism

Is Bophuthatswana committing the basic Third World sin of putting symbol ahead of achievement and status before food for the people? The development plans for the capital, Mmabatho, indicate it is.

Mmabatho is a prestige project, conceived and built on a grand scale, with emphasis on national projects, such as government buildings, rather than local needs.

Many argue that expenditure on this type of "image-building" project is inappropriate to the immediate needs of a developing nation, where expenditure could be better invested in the development of social infrastructure and in resources such as education, training, health services and community development.

Others see the building of prestigious national projects as both justifiable and important. Says Martin Hutton-Squire of Malloes, Louw Hoffe and partners, the firm responsible for the development: "When a nation is trying to exert independence, they want visible symbols. Psychologically, this is very important. The buildings are designed to express that nationhood."

While expenditure on the civic projects has served to create jobs, it has also played a role in creating a bureaucratic elite. Says one government source: "The escalating bureaucracy is going to be a millstone around government's neck."

There are far too many partly qualified clerks in senior positions who are slowing the rate of progress. The fact that there are not enough qualified people to fill posts does not stop them being created."

To date all housing provided in the capital has been for this elite. The population of the capital area is 84 000 and is expected to grow to nearly a quarter of a million by the year 2000. The bulk of the population lives in the Montshiwa area which has the largest and poorest population, combined with the least infrastructure and fewest community facilities. As yet, no low-income housing has been built and no improvements to the area undertaken.

Costly houses

The 400 new houses that have been built in the capital all cost from R13 500 to R17 000. Yet in 1980 it was estimated that some 60% of all households in the area had an income of less than R2 100 pa and 60% of the demand for housing was for that costing less than R6 000 inclusive of stand and services. The bulk of the housing demand over the next five years is estimated to be in the low-income bracket.

Late last year, the incorporation of Mafikeng added a new dimension to the plans for the new capital. At independence, government had hoped to create an "agglomerated" capital city out of Montshiwa, Mafikeng and Mmabatho. As Mafikeng, with its existing commercial infrastructure, was not incorporated, government decided to press ahead with the development of Mmabatho as a commercial centre.

Now, as a result of incorporation, the new capital has two centres. Mafikeng, with its existing infrastructure, will remain the commercial centre and nearby Mmabatho the administrative and government centre. According to the planning proposals, "a united capital city is the key objective."

Some are worried that competition between the two areas will kill Mafikeng. However, the planners believe that if balanced expenditure and development is maintained between the areas and the linkage between them improved, this will not occur.

A senior civil servant told the FM: "I don't see the two areas as competitive but rather as complementary." Parallels have been drawn between the business centre of Pretoria and the Union Buildings on Meintjies Kop.

Presently, only the eastern half of the projected shopping centre at Mmabatho has been completed. It comprises a large supermarket, a four-storey office block and some other retail space including a small crafts market. During the course of this year, a magistrates court building, a general post office and a 60 m high concrete telecommunications tower will be built. The new BophuthaTswana Universi-

ty, planned to eventually cater for 8 000, is also part of the development programme and is being constructed to the north of the government centre.

However, a fundamental prerequisite for the successful implementation of any planning proposals would have to be the development of local government structure. The planners have recommended the establishment of a two-tier system to ensure that appropriate planning controls can be imposed on the whole urban area and planning measures taken to ensure that growth occurs in a co-ordinated fashion.

The 1980/81 budget has allocated R40m for the development of Mmabatho. If the new city were not being developed within the context of the "homelands" policy, it could have been advantageous as a regional growth centre servicing the northern Cape, western Transvaal, SE Botswana and western Bophuthatswana. As a new capital for a developing "nation", it is not surprising its growth is being greeted with scepticism.

Homeland law society slammed

12/3/81 SOWETAN

THE BLACK Lawyers Association (BLA) yesterday criticised the formation of the BophuthaTswana Law Society as an instrument in the "perpetration of oppression," intended to "further ideals of separate development."

The formation of the society was decided on at a meeting between the BophuthaTswana judiciary and the Transvaal Law Society, at Mafikeng on November 22. The interim controlling body which is drafting the society's constitution and a bill for the local parliament, consists predominantly of South African whites.

Mr Dikgang Moseneke, national secretary of BLA, which represents black law practitioners throughout the country, said his association refused to be seen as collaborators in the homeland's policy.

It did not come as a surprise, he said, that the society's interim committee was predominantly white, because "it is the extension of the oppressive South African status quo."

"We reject and deplore in principle the balkanisation of our motherland

By NORMAN NGALE

and we deplore any institutions which are intended to further ideals of separate development," Mr Moseneke said.

Mr Moseneke cited the case of Mr George Maluleke who was expelled from his practice in Ga-Rankuwa, following an attack on President L M Mangope during a Nafccc conference, of which he was member.

"However, we are aware that some of our members practise in BophuthaTswana and other homelands and consequently they will be left with no option, but to subscribe to that law society," Mr Moseneke said.

"Our first duty as black legal practitioners is to render service to the black community wherever it may be situated,"

he added.

The Pretoria attorney said that since BophuthaTswana was part of South Africa, he did not see why it had to create its law society.

Although he occasionally took briefs from the homeland, he would avoid dealing with the society whenever possible, the lawyer said.

The only black on the

society's interim controlling body is Mr D D Mopupe of Ga-Rankuwa. The others are Mr M H van der Berg (Pretoria), Mr L P Le Roux (Rustenburg), Mr J A Bennett (Hartswater) and Mr O J Ackerman (Mafikeng).

Mr G E Knoll and Mr S W van der Merwe, two top Transvaal Law Society chiefs, are acting as advisors to the committee.



Mr Dikgang Moseneke of BLA.

Big row over chief's death

By NORMAN NGALE

BOPHUTHATSWANA Police yesterday disclosed that the assassination of a Hebron acting chief, Mr David Lekupe Hendrick More (59) this week, was politically motivated.

Meanwhile the family of the chief has blamed his death on President Lucas Mangope.

Mr Solomon M More, elder brother of the deceased, said yesterday that the interference of the Bophuthatswana Government in matters of

the Hebron Tribal Authority caused his brother's death.

He said the government should have left the issue in the tribe's hands. The deceased chief died, according to his brother, as a result of bullet wounds after being shot at his home on Sunday night.

A senior police officer in the Bophuthatswana Police, said he would not comment because the murder seemed politically motivated.

He referred SOWETAN

inquiries to Brig J B Stevens, Commissioner of Bophuthatswana police. The office of Brig Stevens said on Wednesday, he was busy and that he would only be available to comment on the assassination yesterday. But yesterday he was again not available.

The officer refused to disclose whether there was any arrest in connection with the murder. But according to the family of the deceased, a man is believed to have been arrested.

Bursary awards fall through

So we 70w
109
13/3/51

THREE of the six students expecting bursary awards received a total R243 yesterday from the local branch of the BophuthaTswana Chamber of Commerce (Bococ) at the Ga-Rankuwa hotel school.

Mr N M Tsuene, chairman of the bursary fund committee for Bococ said that after the last minute screening of applicants the three had to fall off because of their poor symbols.

The three students who received their cheques are: Matlhodi Moerane (14), a Form Three pupil at Tsogo High School, Ga-Rankuwa, and Amos Moshate More (19) and Nthateng Catherine Mogase, matric pupils at Micha-Kgase High School.

Nthageng and Moshate said they both aspired to become medical practitioners while Matlhodi wished to become a lawyer.

Mr Tsuene said the bursaries were part of R500 earmarked by the Odi branch of Bococ for their academic year. Mr Tsuene said the chamber had problems in getting qualifying students to come forward for the awards.

Tswanas angry over rent hikes

109
122

RESIDENTS IN BophuthaTswana townships are up in arms over increased rents they have paid since January this year. Rents have doubled in most cases.

And, according to the residents, the authorities in "independent BophuthaTswana" did not even care to inform them of the increases. They only knew of them when they went to pay their January rents.

The hardest hit by the increases are residents of Themba township, Hammanskraal, who comprise the major workforce at most of the low paying firms at the Babelegi industrial complex.

Most employees at the firms earn between R7 and R20 per week as their gross wages.

The increases range from R3,88 to R6,05 for two-roomed houses, an increase of R3,61 for three roomed houses, R5,69 and R5,09 for four roomed houses with and without toilets in the house respectively.

Mrs N Skwila, a widow and pensioner who lives in a three roomed house

By **NORMAN NGALE** in Pretoria

now pays a monthly rental of R9,05. Her old rental was R5,44. She said her pension earnings were R30 per month.

Two of her daughters, Mrs Skwila said, are working for a local firm at Babelegi.

BURDEN

"They earn about R7 per week to help keep the home fires burning. It is sad to suffer such a burden at this age," she said.

A mother of nine children, Mrs A Letwaba, told SOWETAN this week that she has a heart problem due to the stress and frustrations she encounters with the present living conditions. She said she used to pay R5,96 for her four roomed house. Now she has to pay R11,05.

She said that her husband, Mr J Letwaba, was

working at a shoe store in the city and earning R80 per month."

"With four children at school, life is really unbearable. We live on pap and tomatoes daily," she said.

Further rental increases ranging from R1 to R10 are expected in the next three years, according to the latest rent list in the area.

A Ga-Rankuwa resident who did not want his name published told SOWETAN yesterday that "the increases have just brought misery to the people. It is unreasonable of the authorities to implement these rises at a time when we cannot even cope with the spiralling costs of food and transport," he said.

He added that he lived in a five-roomed house which used to cost him R5,61. "I now pay R10,85," he said.

Meanwhile, many houses at Ga-Rankuwa are on the verge of collapsing be-

cause of huge cracks in the walls. Most of these houses are between zones one to seven and Zone sixteen. Most of the residents have stuffed paper into the crevices to keep out the wind and rains. The walls of these houses have cracked and rooms are steadily tearing apart.

COMPLAINT

Another Ga-Rankuwa resident, who lives in a four-roomed house, complained that the increases came as a shock to him because they were not even notified by the authorities about this issue.

"I used to pay R5,69 and now I am expected to pay R11,15. The increases have only brought sufferings to us," he said.

Several efforts to contact the secretary for Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr S Sepeng, proved futile. His office yesterday said he was off sick and that no one in his absence could give any information.

FM 13/3/81
 BOPHUTHATSWANA 109
 Seeking investment

Bophuthatswana is making determined efforts to attract foreign investors and has just concluded a R2m investment deal with an Israeli textile company. Wynand van Graan, MD of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC), last month made a highly successful "wooing" trip to Israel and then to Taiwan seeking further investments.

In Israel, agreements are also being negotiated with a large hotel development and construction company, a construction company, and a diamond cutting and jewellery manufacturing firm. Says Van Graan: "We're particularly interested in Taiwan and Israel because both countries have been successful in coping with difficult circumstances."

Industrial investment in Bophuthatswana is now approaching R200m with existing investment from America, France, Italy, and Britain, as well as SA. Investors are lured by a system of industrial incentives, the proximity of raw materials, plus nearby SA markets.

The juiciest incentives consist of tax rebates for companies registered in Bophuthatswana and a 35% maximum personal tax. There is no capital gains tax, property tax or tax on undistributed profits. Other incentives include low-cost premises, subsidised loans, wage rebates, machinery and plant rebates, railage rebates, housing loans for expatriate personnel, cash grants for removal costs and tender preferences.

Some argue that these incentives could have a negative effect, serving to attract industries which are not able to compete successfully in SA's urban areas. And

1/. Are any extra unpaid staff available, e.g. medical students, army doctors, village voluntary workers? If so, state:

Type of staff

Role

Period present (1976)

there is no stress on labour-intensity — which the "homeland" would seem to require if its citizens are to find work outside the migrant sector.

Counters Van Graan: "Applications are closely vetted. We definitely do not need failures trying to be successes. Labour-intensive industries are on the way out, so we're making a special effort to develop small industries, and we are offering assistance to small businesses."

Already there is a tie-up with Maskit, the Israeli handieruffs industry started by Ruth Dayan, which will be important both for the creation of jobs and for the tourist industry. With 14 000 new entrants a year to the labour market, it is essential that cottage industries be developed — particularly as the cost of creating one job in the formal sector is between R10 000-R12 000. According to current estimates, one new industrial area, the size of Babalepi (110 factories), will have to be created every year to meet job-creation needs. Adds Van Graan: "In addition, there are 1.3m Bophuthatswanans in SA, many of whom would probably return if there were jobs because, at best, they can only consider themselves temporary residents in SA."

Attracting industrial investors is not Van Graan's only ambition. Negotiations are taking place for an exchange of agricultural expertise with an Israeli company, owned by ex-Minister of Finance Yigal Hurwitz, in order to develop a self-sustaining food industry for the homeland. Says Van Graan: "At the moment we are importing food to the value of R6m for the tourist industry alone. We must be able to feed our own people, but we also want to be in a position to export."

Tourism brings an estimated R40m a year into the country's coffers and has useful spin-off effects. 2 000 jobs have been created in the Sun City complex alone.

It is not surprising that the BNDC is attempting to lure hotel developers to the country, and three new hotels are being planned for the Mmabatho area. Bophuthatswana has discovered there is profit in catering to South Africans frustrated by their own country's puritanical mores.

SECTION A (contd.)

15. For any hospital which has recently been taken over by the Department of Health, please state if available the valuation of the hospital for purposes of compensation and the year it was taken over. Separate hospitals and

SECTION A (contd.)

Salaries: 10 please list:
 No. of staff Type duties salary/wages
 a) hospital:

ST 102
Mangope
24/3/81
visit a vital
clue to US
standpoint 104

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope is planning a visit to the United States in May.

But some delicate negotiations must still be completed. These might significantly affect United States policy towards South Africa's independent homelands.

Because the United States does not recognise "independent" Bophuthatswana, it will not accept a Bophuthatswana passport as a valid travel document.

So Mr Mangope must either travel on a South African passport or he must obtain a waiver of the United States' requirement that visitors have valid passports.

Once the passport issue has been resolved, the Administration will have to determine whether any of its officials will officially meet their first homeland President.

If Mr Mangope travels on a South African passport and does not officially see any high officers of the new Administration, it will indicate that it is business much as before.

However, if he obtains a passport waiver or can arrange high-level Administration contacts, it will indicate serious prospects of a changed attitude to the homelands.

City man trains anti-terror squad

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Karate expert Hugh St John Thomson, 42, of Cape Town, who is in Durban to conduct a course in the Okinawan goju-ryu style, recently trained a special squad of Bophuthatswana policemen as anti-terror bodyguards.

The sixth dan was approached by the homeland government to prepare 17 selected men as bodyguards for the president, consuls and ambassadors.

"The course was unique in Southern Africa," Mr St John Thomson said. "Terrorism in Africa is increasing, and the more a black leader progresses the greater target he becomes to those striving to create disorder."

Besides unarmed combat and use of firearms, the policemen were taught how to counter urban attack and terror kidnapping.

"We pushed them for 13 hours a day," Mr St John Thomson said. "They responded well. One man who'd been wasted as a clerk, emerged as the star pupil."

In July, Mr St John Thomson plans to take a team of 32 overseas. They will compete in Israel, then later in a four-way contest against Israel, Britain and Switzerland in Zurich.

Mangope hopes to visit America

WASHINGTON — BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope is planning a visit to the United States in May.

However, some delicate negotiation must still be completed — negotiations which might affect significantly United States policy towards South Africa's homelands.

If the arrangements can be completed, President Mangope's name will be added to the list of leading southern African personalities who have hurried to Washington in an effort to influence the Reagan administration's Africa policies.

Because the United States does not recognise "independent" BophuthaTswana, its immigration officers will not accept a

BophuthaTswana passport as a valid travel document.

So Mr Mangope must either travel on a South African passport — thus underlining the State department's contention that BophuthaTswana remains an integral part of South Africa — or he must obtain a waiver of the United States' requirement that visitors have valid passports.

Once the passport issue has been resolved, the administration will have to determine whether any of its officials will officially meet their first homeland president.

The way in which both these issues are dealt with will provide a sure pointer to the Reagan administration's attitude to South Africa's independent black homelands — Own Correspondent.

rehabilitation' schemes for injured men, the mines and the Bureau pay little or no attention to men whose certificates are withdrawn or leave the mines when partially incapacitated. They receive no advice on alternative careers, and there are no rehabilitation schemes for them; nor are alternative or less strenuous surface jobs found for them on the mines. (265)

While the problem of silicosis in gold mining has to a very large extent been solved — the Chamber of Mines spends R70 000 000 per annum alone on ventilation (266) — chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD) is now of growing concern to the authorities and doctors. When COLD was originally

Abbreviations used in footnotes and text

- BRA Barlow Rand Archives*
- CHA Corner House Archives*
- COM (Transvaal) Chamber of Mines
- J.E. Hermann Eckstein
- ILOSC 1930 International Labour Organisation Silicosis Conference
- J.X.M. John X. Merriman
- MIC 1897 Mining Industry Commission
- MPIA Miners' Phthisis Act
- MPIA 2D National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases
- par/para paragraph/paragraphs
- q./qq. question/questions
- RMBOD Report of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases ...
- SATJ I April ... 31 March
- TMA South African Typographical Journal
- TWA Transvaal Miners' Association
- WLF White Labour File
- WNIA Witwatersrand Native Labour Association
- *RMPG 1903 Report of the Miners' Phthisis Commission
- *Much information was collected from the Corner House Archives before it was taken over by Barlow Rand. As much of the former material is not yet available for research, I have distinguished between the two by using Corner House Archives for the former and Barlow Rand for the latter.
- (1) International Labour Organisation, (ed.), International Silicosis Conference: Johannesburg 13-27 August 1930, Reports (Geneva, 1930) Henceforth this is abbreviated to ILOSC 1930.
 - (2) Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 1; Brecher, R., and E., The Rays: A History of Radiology in the United States and Canada (Baltimore, 1969), p. 5.
 - (3) Glasser, O., William Conrad Röntgen and the Early History of the Röntgen Rays (London, 1933), p. 204.
 - (4) Information supplied by Mr J. Klafs.
 - (5) RMPG 1903, p. 56, qq. 396-399, evidence of Dr Ralston.
 - (6) Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 1.
 - (7) Watt, A.H., 'Personal Experiences of Miners' Phthisis on the Rand from 1903 to 1916,' in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 11, p. 5.
 - (8) U.G. 19, 1912, p. 11, par. 17.
 - (9) Hurwitz, op. cit., p. 2.
 - (10) Fraser, D. and Irvine, L.G. 'Statistical Account of the Incidence and Progression of Silicosis amongst the Gold Miners on the Witwatersrand, in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 17, p. 15.
 - (11) Grey, M.W., A Long Trek: Memoirs of Mary W. Tyler Gray ([Johannesburg?], [1948?]), p. 37.
 - (12) Payne, A.E., Pirow, H., and Roberts, F.G.A., 'Historical Review of Mining Conditions on the Witwatersrand which have taken place since the Early Days of the Fields,' in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 1, p. 4; Irvine, L.G., Makgogodato A., and Pirow, H., 'A Review of the History of Silicosis on the Witwatersrand Goldfields,' in ILOSC 1930, op. cit., No. 6, p. 6. Historians who have made this statement include Grey, P.C., 'The Development of the Gold Mining

Public transport and postal services barely continued to operate, while Municipal employees from all departments were used to maintain the sanitary and refuse-collection services²⁸. On 4 October it was decided that all but the most urgent cases before the Cape Supreme Court would be postponed for a week.²⁹ By now, of course, the 'Engagements Postponed' column in the Cape Times was a regular feature.

In short, Cape Town was fighting for its life, fighting to keep at bay the threat of a total collapse of the community in the face of an epidemic of unprecedented virulence and magnitude. To this everything had to take a second place.

Slowly, from about the middle of the third week of October onwards, the situation began to ease, the 'flu to loosen its grip on the Peninsula. Whether this was because of the vigorous campaign launched against it or the extensive use of disinfectants to cleanse the streets and slums or just the natural course of the epidemic is unknown, but as the number of deaths and new cases reported fell and the demand for relief lessened, so did confidence return. "I consider that the epidemic is under control", announced Dr. Jasper Anderson on 15 October.³⁰

The City Council was less sure. Fearful lest the 'flu revive as people congregated in the relieved atmosphere, on 18 October the Mayor closed down all places of public entertainment and followed this up with a request for churches to suspend their services.³¹

Few churches actually acceded to his request, feeling that the comfort of religion was a must at such a time, but most did curtail their services.³²

These closures aside, the Peninsula quickly began to return to life, picking up the threads which had been so sharply cut. Schools and firms re-opened, employees returned to work, the streets became busier and trade picked

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it had left its mark all too deeply on Cape Town.

Statistics are far from exact. The table^A (based on the figures gathered by the Influenza Epidemic Commission) sets out the incidence

Mangope cautions on consolidation excuse

MMABATHO — President Lucas Mangope cautioned Pretoria last night against "abusing" the concept of economic co-operation across political borders as an excuse for not consolidating the homelands geographically.

His warning was made at a banquet in honour of the South African President, Mr Marais Viljoen, on a state visit to Bophuthatswana.

President Mangope praised the idea of economic co-operation across political boundaries, as mooted between South Africa and the Ciskei in the East London area, as positive and desirable.

"But we are still in need of South African reassurances that this excellent concept will not be promoted merely with the intention of replacing consolidation — that it will not be abused as an excuse for non-consolidation."

Bophuthatswana, surrounded by South Africa except for a 20km border with Botswana and divided into seven separate blocks of territory, has long pressed for consolidation.

Last night President Mangope again termed the lack of consolidation the most vulnerable and crippling aspect of the homeland.

He hoped the incorporation of Mafikeng last year meant consolidation negotiations had entered "a more positive, realistic and promising phase."

After endorsing the concept of a constellation of states, President Mangope added another cautionary note: "Any impression, justified or not, that South Africa seeks to dominate its evolution will immediately kill this deserving and dynamic concept."

President Viljoen was awarded the order Leopard, Bophuthatswana's highest award. — DDC.

below

Cash pours into Bophuthatswana

By Frank Jeans

5/10/81
109
26/3/81

The industrial build-up in Bophuthatswana, particularly in the Babelegi and Ga-Rankuwa areas, has attracted investments of more than R200-million.

AECI and SA Breweries are moving into Ga-Rankuwa with stakes of R31-million and R25-million respectively and are the pathfinders to what is certain to be a hub of new investment in the country.

Not only are these business stakes second only to the Sun City investment, but there could well be a major motor plant from the Cape heading Bophuthatswana's way.

BNDC TEAM

Directing the industrialisation programme is Wynand van Graan and his team of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation. This power link between officialdom and progress, is an unshackled organisation that is getting things done.

Bophuthatswana is not only luring the investors with normal tax holidays and properties at concessionary rents, subsidised loans and plant and rail-lage rebates, but the BNDC strives for freedom in other spheres such as construction times which can often be held up by the bureaucratic system.

"We want our own people, our own building inspectors, our own engineers and so on to

get things going," says Mr van Graan.

The untrammelled approach is achieving results. Since the establishment of Babelegi Industrial Township in 1972, it has grown to a thriving business belt covering about 120 ha, and with 112 serviced sites — all occupied by many big names in business or reserved for occupation.

More than 60 new industries moved into Babelegi last year and the growth is spreading to Ga-Rankuwa, which will take the heavier industrial concerns and Heystekrand, near Sun City.

Groups such as the labour-intensive St John Knitwear, which employs hundreds of Tswana women, are apparently finding decentralisation has paid.

PAYROLL

No fewer than 34 applications were approved by the BNDC for existing factory expansion during 1980.

Of greater significance is the boost in job opportunities which the industrial build-up in the area has created. Employment in Babelegi rose from 11 500 a year ago to more than 15 000 today. When new projects come on-stream, the total payroll will be hoisted to more than R22-million a year.

Five years from now, says Mr van Graan, 80 000

people will have direct employment in industry. This is an estimated 13 percent of the economically active population.

"That will be a record for Africa," says the BNDC managing director, "in Nigeria, for instance, the figure is 0,6 percent, Kenya 1,7 percent and Tanzania 1,1 percent."

By Michael Phalatse
and Sapa

MMABATHO — The bonds of friendship and co-operation between South Africa and Bophuthatswana had grown steadily, peacefully and strongly and could not easily be destroyed, the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said last night.

Speaking at a state banquet during the first official visit by a State President from South Africa to neighbouring Bophuthatswana, Mr Viljoen said it would be remarkable if problems did not arise between two countries, even those with the friendliest relations.

However, realistic solutions could be found with goodwill and understanding.

The South African Government would continue to seek — in sincerity and consultation with all concerned — solutions to the problems which inevitably arose between the two countries, Mr Viljoen said.

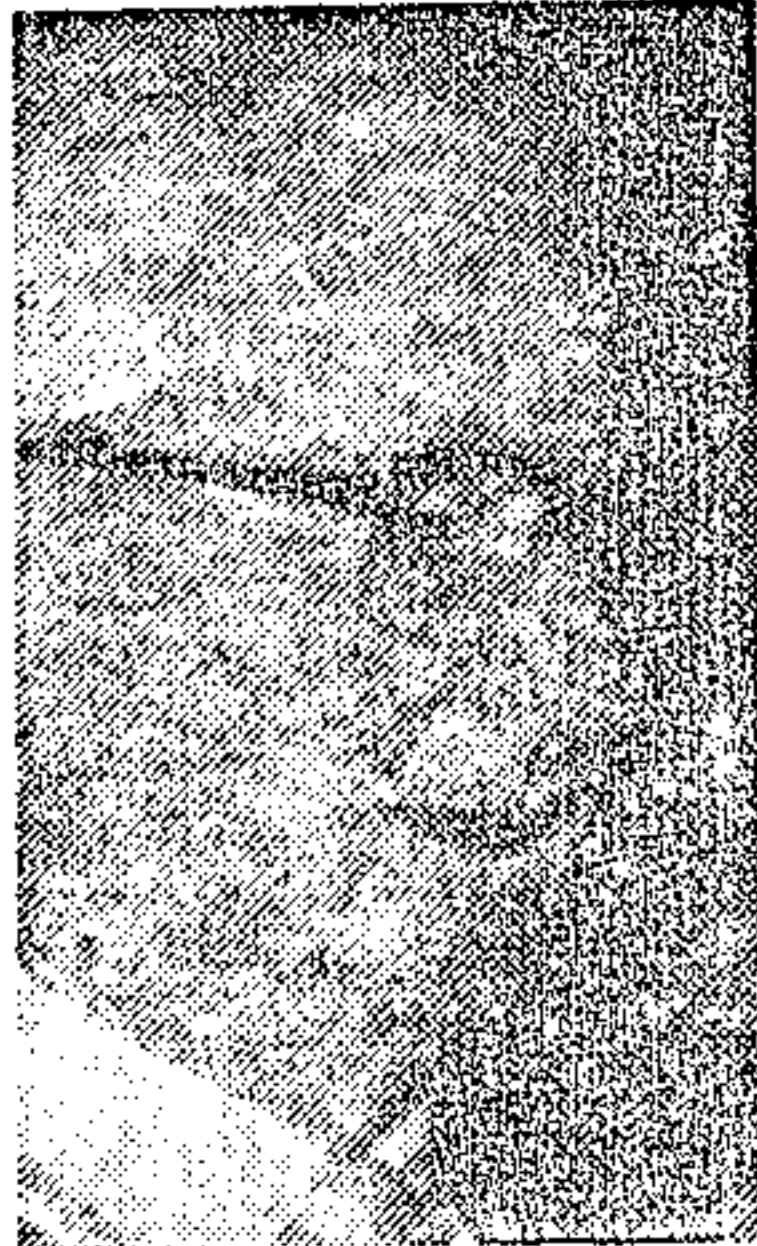
"It is an indisputable reality that our two countries will have to work closely together to achieve the goals to which we all aspire," he added.

Bophuthatswana President, Chief L M Mangope, said he supported in principle the concept of regional economic co-operation across political boundaries if it was not abused "as an excuse for non-consolidation."

He said he subscribed to the concept of a Southern African constellation of states but the idea could only mature and be translated into practical realities "if all of us are fully involved and initiated in the planning of all details."

Chief Mangope said any impression that

SA's bonds with Bophuthatswana strong — Viljoen



MR MARAIS VILJOEN

South Africa sought to dominate this evolution would "kill immediately this deserving and dynamic concept."

Earlier Mr Viljoen, who is accompanied by his wife and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis and his wife, were greeted with a 21-gun salute when they landed at Mafikeng Airport.

After inspecting a guard of honour formed by the Boputhatswana Defence Force, Mr Viljoen and his entourage were taken to the Mmabatho Kgotla (open arena), where the official welcome ceremony was held before a crowd of about 800.

In welcoming the South African President, Chief Mangope said that the visit was a challenge to enhance the quality of communication between the two countries.



CHIEF LUCAS MANGOPE

"Since Providence has put us in the same boat of destiny — the storm-tossed southern Africa, there is an abundance of pressing and convincing motives for making the principle of peaceful evolution a success.

"There is the extremely significant fact that our long term policies converge in that we both believe in overcoming racism and discrimination by means of creating new structures, which will bring about a peaceful and prosperous association between anti-marxist states pledged to uphold democratic liberties, free enterprise, the rule of law and fundamental Christian principles," said Chief Mangope.

He said, however, that there were a number of vital issues which had to be taken up.

Chieftainship investigation

By MONK NKOMO

THE BophuthaTswana Government, has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the Amandebele Molethane leadership at Majaneng, Hammanskraal.

The commission includes Mr J L C Meiring, Mr L S Selebogo and Mr H A Viviers, who chaired the meeting at the Majaneng tribal offices this week.

The chairman told the delegates that the commission has been appointed by the State President of BophuthaTswana, Mr L M Mangope. Their main objective was to solve the problem of chieftainship in the Majaneng area.

According to the chairman, only families from three knaals are eligible for chieftainship.

If no solution was reached, the commission was prepared to listen to the evidence from the three respective families and the royal kraal would be requested to appoint the new leader.

The meeting, which barred women from standing, was postponed to a date still to be decided, after no decision was reached on the issue.

More than 12 000 Ndebeles in the area who found themselves within independent BophuthaTswana have constituted a thorn in president Mangope's regime.

The tribe, under the leadership of Chief Nathaniel Kekana, had at one stage threatened to secede from BophuthaTswana.

Meanwhile, President Mangope gave them a stern warning to toe the BophuthaTswana Government's line or face possible eviction.



BophuthaTswana's Chief
Lucas Mangope.

109
Soweto 27/3/81

States must be viable - Mangope

FOR the concept of a southern African con-

stellation of states to succeed, every proposed member must first achieve credibility, says President L M Mangope of BophuthaTswana.

"Otherwise the concept of a constellation will be rendered devoid of credibility, and thereby predictably fall flat," said Chief Mangope at a State banquet for State President Marais Viljoen.

Tswanas to get own TAB agency

By DOUG GORDON

BOPHUTHATSWANA will boost the R600-million annual South African horse-race betting boom when the first TAB agency opens in Mafikeng in early May.

The tote outlet will be linked to the Free State off-course agency network and work directly to the Transvaal race-courses and to the Vaal track.

The jackpot, multiple and straight bets will be placed and pay out as part of the normal twice-weekly Transvaal-Free State tote system.

A senior spokesman for the BophuthaTswana Racing Organisation said this week that the project had been brought up with the BophuthaTswana Government in 1979, and Ministerial permission has been granted for a totalisator system to be established.

The next agency to be established in BophuthaTswana will be at Itsoeng, immediately across the border from the large population concentration at Rustenburg.

While the spokesman would not elaborate on the full extent of his organisation's plans with the Government, a major development of the tote system in BophuthaTswana — especially in centres near Transvaal country towns on the border — would add millions of rands to the Johannesburg-based tote.

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By MARTIN WELZ

THE State President — on his first State visit to BophuthaTswana this week — found himself acutely embarrassed by South African officials' bungling of the transfer of expropriated white farms to BophuthaTswana.

In confidential talks in Mafikeng, the South African delegation accompanying the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, was asked by President Lucas Mangope to explain why tens of thousands of hectares expropriated more than three years ago, had still not been transferred to BophuthaTswana.

He said the South African Department of Co-operation and Development had left several of the farms to deteriorate and be plundered. Others had been crammed with resettled Tswanas by the department.

Embarrassed officials accompanying the State President were obliged to explain that Mr Viljoen's official status did not allow him to comment, but that the South African Ambassador would investigate the matter.

Later at the official banquet given by President Mangope in honour of the State President, the BophuthaTswana President strained the limits of protocol by making an oblique reference to the issue and taking a sharp dig at Nationalist MPs in his speech proposing the toast to Mr and Mrs Viljoen.

The 250 South African guests and local dignitaries stood poised with their glasses of champagne as President Mangope said future good relations between BophuthaTswana and South Africa depended on visible progress being made in territorial consolidation.

Promises

"We will also have to make sure — far more meticulously than in the past — to keep promises that have been made. This is not a day for recriminations, yet I would be disloyal to my people if I denied how much these omissions can hurt," he said.

In an open dig at recent speeches made by Nationalist MP's such as the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Mr C...

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Phatudi: reasons for transfer of funds

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Northern Transvaal
Bureau

SESHEGO — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says the only reason his government is to transfer its bank account from Volkskas to Standard Bank is that the latter is able to provide more extensive services.

Dr Phatudi was commenting on a report that his cabinet objected to certain so-called discriminatory practices by Volkskas and that a statue at the bank's Pietersburg branch was offensive.

The statue depicts a white gold-mining pioneer and a black labourer at work with pick and

shovel.

The report, which appeared in a local newspaper, also implied that the Lebowa Cabinet transferred its account because Volkskas was an "Afrikaner institution."

"We approached Volkskas about providing more branches and agencies in Lebowa, and they inform-

ed us they were not able to do so. As a result, we are transferring to a bank which is able to provide extended services," Dr Phatudi said.

An amount of almost R200-million is expected to be involved this year. Lebowa's budget was R160-million last year.

'No bribe, so no job'

By MONK NKOMO
A 26-YEAR-OLD Mabopane man has claimed that a personnel clerk at Batswanagare Training Corporation in Mabopane demanded R10 before he could get a job.

Mr Jack Mokone (26) of 1254 Mabopane, told SOWETAN he had applied for a job at the Company two weeks ago as a ticket seller.

After filling in the necessary forms at the of-

ices of a clerk, he was referred to the selection centre at Erasmus, for an aptitude test.

After the test, the white examiner at the centre told him to report at Batswanagare Depot, where he would be employed, said Mr Mokone.

"A clerk told me to report to his office last Friday to be employed — but on condition that I gave him R10 first," said Mr Mokone.

According to Mr Mokone, the clerk concern-

ed demanded R10 on Friday morning. "I explained to him that I had no money because I had been out of work for the last two months. He told me there won't be a job for me unless I paid him R10," he said.

Mr Mokone said he went to the company's offices on Monday and was taken to the office of a Mr Terblanche by the clerk. "I was told to wait outside whilst they talked behind closed doors. After about two minutes, I was called inside, and Mr Terblanche told me that they only employed matriculants as ticket sellers and that there was no job for me," said Mr Mokone.

MONEY

"How can a black man sell a job to another black, especially in our independent state," he asked.

Batswanagare is a subsidiary of BophuthaTswana Transport Holdings.

Mr R Willers, group personnel manager of the company, said he was investigating the claim. He conceded, however, that it could be possible that the money was demanded from Mr Mokone.

Although the clerk concerned was not responsible for the employment of staff, it is not the policy of the company to sell jobs. I have instructed the personnel manager to investigate if recently employed staff had experienced the same treatment from the clerk concerned," said Mr Willers.

According to Mr Willers, the report he gathered was that Mr Mokone was on the border line of being employed. The minimum qualifications for the job he applied for, he said, was standard 8. Mr Mokone had passed Standard seven.

If his claim is proved to be true, disciplinary measures would be taken against the clerk, said Mr Willers.

Wrong pass, so pension stopped

By LEN KALANE

A 75-YEAR-OLD Kagiso woman on the West Rand has not been getting her pension for the past year because she is holding a BophuthaTswana passport.

Mrs Maria Mogorosi said the Krugersdorp Commissioner stopped her pension soon after she had lost her South African passbook in January last year. The passbook was replaced with the BophuthaTswana passport when she went to apply for a new pass.

And officials at the Commissioner offices in Krugersdorp refused to pay out her pension saying that they did not recognise the BophuthaTswana passport. Pensioners have to produce their reference books before they could get the money.

Mrs Mogorosi says she was told: "Go and get your pension from BophuthaTswana."

But a spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said South Africa continues giving pensions to citizens of BophuthaTswana, Transkei and Venda who reside in the country. He said this was as arranged by agreements between their respective governments and signed at the time of independence.

He said he could not comment on the position of Mrs Mogorosi as her particulars were not available in the Pretoria office.

The spokesman said people with Section (1) (A) or (B) qualifications were not affected by this



Mrs Maria Mogorosi . . . "I haven't been receiving my pension because I was classified a BophuthaTswanian."

because they reside in South Africa.

Mrs Mogorosi told her story: "I lost my South African reference book sometime in January last year. That's the last time I got my pension. I went to apply for another one but I was told I should get a BophuthaTswana document."

Mrs Mogorosi said a clerk told her: "Take this BophuthaTswana document. It has some advantages . . . it is a passbook and a passport at the same time."

Mrs Mogorosi told SOWETAN: "I believed this young man. After all, he is educated."

"In March last year I went to the pay-out office as usual with this BophuthaTswana passport. I was told the pension money was not for people from BophuthaTswana

but South Africans. I was told to produce a South African pass."

Mrs Mogorosi said: "My only son is in jail. My boarder pays the R12,71 rent for me every month. Otherwise I am all by myself and live from hand to mouth since my pension was stopped."

Mrs Mogorosi said through the help of social workers and other concerned people in the township, she went to the Commissioner early this month to query her position. She was told the matter is receiving attention and she might get her pension again.

She added: "I am waiting. I hope they come with something positive. It has all been a hassle. I was born here. I don't know why they gave me that BophuthaTswana passport."

TOWARDS AN AFRICAN THEATRE

WHILE some people take for granted the popular phrase "black theatre", or culture for that matter, others find it easier to talk about African theatre or culture.

I shall gallop through some 35 to 40 years of the local entertainment scene in an effort to place in perspective my search for an African Theatre.

Somewhere in the dim recesses of my mind, I recall a concert in a small mine hall (West Rand Consolidated Mines, Krugersdorp). The audience is crammed like sardines; little kids are kneeling around the low stage — excited and beaming with the joy derived from the stage. The troupe of young and not so young entertainers is alive and magical. Their song and dance are a sheer delight to everyone. The men are in dark costumes relieved by lily-white shirts; the girls in white blouses and colourful skirts kick out those vaselined legs without inhibition.

Behind them trails the piano — the base on which hangs the act. In the course of the programme there appears a hilarious twosome or threesome doing a "sketch" — a skit on any topical situation in the location. Our laughing is spontaneous, it is loud. For the day we have forgotten our life's condition. Who cares? Uncle Griffith Motsieloa's song and dance troupe is in town.

My identification with the theatrical owes its origins with the magical proficiency of Motsieloa's concert act. Later participation at the end-of-year school concert would be related to the legend of Motsieloa. These school concerts were a calendar of their own. A healthy competitive spirit prevailed as a result of the concerts organised around the missionary schools: Methodist, Anglican, Catholic and AME.

Always, professionalism was the target. I recall the pains with which our school prepared us once upon a time. A professional tap dancer was hired from the Golden City to teach us the magic of tap-dancing. We were awestruck by the man's whole personality which he projected with American slang and accent. He told us he'd been to America as a sailor. That knocked us out, endearing the man to all of us. (Someone punctured that balloon by revealing many years later that the tap-dancer had never gone beyond Durban!)

School concerts had a powerful programme made up of recitations, jazzy songs, "sketches" with a bespectacled minister and tap-dancing.

In many instances, our professional harmony groups were graduates of school concerts. A tradition built around the schools gave rise to these singing groups. The Manhattan Brothers, The Woody Woodpeckers are some examples of the result of the tradition of school concerts.

When the spirit of the missionary school was brought to an end by the Bantu Education Act, so many other things came to an abrupt end. The school concert seems to have been one. It doesn't appear far-fetched to claim that the Bantu Education Act had a terrible influence on the development of our cultural landmarks.

The Nativity Play and the story of David and Goliath come to mind as first instances of acting for the African child. One would be around the age of eight to 10. Later there would be parts in ethnic productions based on African novels by such writers as Nyembezi or Jolobe. At high school level, usually at boarding schools, there would be productions such as *The Bishop's Candelsticks* and *A Pot Of Broth*. I am hesitant to claim that this was the line followed by a large number of African children. It represents my limited experience in this field. And I know it was shared by many others.

From the above statement it should be clear that the very word "theatre" was not part of our vocabulary. The plays or dramas with which we were involved were enacted in church before the congregation or in school class-rooms or halls.

King Kong, our theatre

Stormy Weather was very popular. The township people had an identity manifest in a culture they were loud to proclaim. It seemed like an act of God to identify with all things by black Americans. The very fact that these brothers came from Africa and were baptised as slaves was equated to the massive oppression experienced by local Africans. The mystique of our own cultural heritage derived from the black Americans.

Couple this with the powerful exploitation of the advertising media and the indelible link becomes apparent. For instance, we had musicians imitate such people as Charles Parker — not only did they play like him but they tried to live like him, his drinking habits and all that jazz. Indeed, there was once a time when the local black man was condemned as apish. Without wanting to be apologetic, one wants to state that the local black suffered from imposed isolation. And given his situation, whereby the white man suppressed and belittled what was African, there was no way in which the local black could develop his potential.

Unlike in other parts of Africa, the local black had to be content with large numbers of settlers. No wonder the black American became our pace-setter, our innovator. There's an encouraging stirring around these parts. Many youngsters want to strike out along their own un-

which may be called a natural unfolding of local talent. There never has been a production which cut across local art as *King Kong*. Except for the Manhattan Brothers and the Woody Woodpeckers, this show sucked into its body individual artists from groups thereby dismembering them. One can't avoid likening it to what the colonialists did to Africa as they grabbed what suited them.

Secondly, *King Kong* gave us a false sense of artistry. The black artist was made to believe that success meant a trip to England or some such place. In other words a good production could not be for local consumption only. Thirdly, whereas the township artist had looked to his own locale for marketing his talents and therefore his sights were adjusted accordingly, *King Kong* in the Great Hall meant big cash boxes and big pay-outs.

The milieu within which a natural and reliable growth could be made was neglected. One has merely to look at the financial successes of Gibson Kente, Sam Mhangwane and Boikie Mohlamme to see what is meant here. They rely entirely on the township circuit for their creativity and survival, and in their own way are making a valuable contribution to the development of our cultural scene.

Lastly, the present haggard condition of our entertainment can be traced back to *King Kong*. The exodus of so many artists as happened

Playwright SIPHO SEPAMLA has attempted the daunting task of documenting the history of black theatre. His study is as much a social and political history of the country as it is a provocative and revealing look at the fascinating world of black theatre

beaten paths. Because of lack of technical know-how, they have to pay a high price. Unluckily, many seem unaware of this, others simply want to take the easier way out, with disastrous results. But, given the nature of man, some of us are hopeful.

No doubt if we had been left to grope and grapple with our situation, the history of our cultural survival might have been different. As happened there were always in our midst smart alics who saw the "potential" in the black artist. Foremost among these were the recording studios. Too many artists have complained of being influenced by so-called producers to the extent that they had to change course with their gifts in order to accommodate the wishes of the producer. These allegations cannot be easily dismissed as fictions of the mind. In very subtle ways the artist was made aware of the class of people to whom he belonged. And in an exploitative society, the will to resist couldn't last long.

Alfred Herbert hit the imagination of the people with his African Jazz and Variety series of concerts —

Artists could do no better than indulge in escapist productions such as *A Xmas Story*, based on the Congo unrest and Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

It was through these productions that I met Ken Gampu, Hazel Futa and other straight-play actors. *Sponono* was rushed to New York amidst the outcry of local critics who rightly charged that the production was inadequately equipped to represent us out there. Unfortunately, at the time, black people did not have the muscle they command these days and the production went through as a deal.

From what has been said so far it becomes clear that the initiative in our cultural life, particularly in so far as entertainment was concerned, was in the hands of white people. They wrote plays about us for us. They presented these where it suited them. No wonder our minds remained colonised much longer than other parts of Africa.

If today some of us seem to want to be free of white domination, it has to be understood that we tried humanism under the banner of multiracialism and we found it wanting. We were made to "organise" halls, put up posters and distribute handbills and arrange accommodation for artists in out-of-town places instead of involvement as script writers or play directors. Does anyone wonder at our disillusionment with the SA liberal operator? We think of those wasted years!

A combination of factors brought a change of course in the arts in the mid-60s. With *King Kong*, *Sponono* and Alfred Herbert's acts dispersing black artists overseas, the jazz and popular music scenes suffered a great deal. Couple this with the laws against having mixed audiences and the Liquor Act, the black artists who remained operated in a vacuum within limited areas. Development was halted painfully. This gave impetus to Mbaqanga.

For the first time in many years the man in the street found himself flocking to concert halls where the thiqueens of that-queens took the scene by storm. Male singers had to groan or croak to be effective. Never before were entertainment centres filled as they were during the reign of Mbaqanga. For a change the money-spinners were black promoters, largely talent scouts attached to recording studios.

The theatre-goer suffered from a blow from which he doesn't seem to have recovered. So many people still look for *King Kong* in our productions and the comforts of the Great Hall that there's very little encouragement for the budding writer. After many years of being popular, playwrights Kente and Mhangwane have yet to conquer "sophisticated" theatre-goers. Not only have we to train the artist but it appears the audience as well. And one wants to agree with the statement attributed to one poet who said "great poetry can only thrive where there is a great audience".

The appearance of Gibson Kente's *Sikalo* in 1964/65 did a lot to inject fresh blood into the theatre scene. Unfortunately Kente has tended to use a success formula. While it brought in the lolly, it did little to advance the art form chosen. Imitators he has had by the dozens. So did Welcome Msomi of *Umabatha* fame. The latter's ethnic pattern and content was followed by many urbanised imitators with disastrous results. Sometimes one wonders if we don't suffer from the effect of watching a factory machine produce so many of a kind. We seem to have been blinded and of course blunted by the system so much that our sense of adventure and spontaneity has come to a standstill.

Basil Somhlahlhlo and Cornelius Mabaso went to London in the mid-60s on scholarships from the British Council. They came back imbued with a sense of history. Basil tackled the so-called suicide story of Nongqawuse, giving it what he thought to be an authentic interpretation. Connie enacted Chaka, the story of the great Zulu king. While both pieces were heavily

these two sets were different. By the time Sizwe Banzi hit the boards the concept of black consciousness had become common-place. Hence the question in *Sizwe: AM I NOT A MAN?*

After *Sizwe* came *The Train*, by Zakes Mofokeng, pursuing the issue of identity. Another milestone was *Give Us This Day* by the Rev M Maqina, and *Confused Mhlaba*. Both plays came from the Eastern Cape. Locally we had *A Matter Of Convenience*. Two or three of these plays ran into trouble with the system. Indeed the authors were deined in countrywide swoops.

New voices on the scene are those of Mkwedini Mtsaka — his latest endeavour, *The Last Man*, is currently being prepared for presentation in London; Matsemela Manaka — his first attempt, *Egoli*, received mixed reviews in Berlin late last year, and Mqishe Maponya who may see his play, *Hungry Earth*, abroad one of these days.

Local writers have no problems gathering material for any art form. However, they do have handicaps when it comes to the articulation of that art form. They need to know the skills to handle the amassed material. To argue that they will overcome the handicaps in time is to say they must be content with second-rate status. And here there is a dilemma: the general polarisation of races in the country means mistrust of the opinion or suggestions of those people who stand opposite to one's racial group.

Such is our disillusionment with the skills of white people. Added to this is the endless harassment of young writers by security police. One can't be too loud about the activities of these men. The are common knowledge. To survive as a writer means to withstand repression. And that's no easy thing. Yet where there's life, there must be hope.

Finally, in the dimness of one's mind is a nagging feeling. One has begun to think the call to go back to one's roots means more than just a digging into one's past. Sure enough we must find our Africaness somewhere along the line. But we need also to understand that the past will be shaped for today by demands of tomorrow.

In other words, nothing is at a standstill, not even the custom of greeting in the morning or at noon. Not only do we need to examine our minds but even our tools. Yesterday we spoke of African — today we say black; looks like tomorrow we will say African with the emphasis on one of the syllables not stressed perhaps yesterday. We need to examine the language we use to think and communicate. That seems to be one of our big drawbacks. Others have overcome this. It cannot be long before we find our own language in theatre. And perhaps we may speak of only theatre — nothing more nor less.

What I am trying to say is this: that the time has come when we must find ourselves once more. We are rooted in Africa and thus are African. Let us now allow these shifts in our situation which are suggested by those we accommodate for one reason or another. These variations of vocabulary must not be made the substance of our statements. We have something to say: let us gird our loins to say it because that resolve will determine the language and lucidity of the message. Amen!

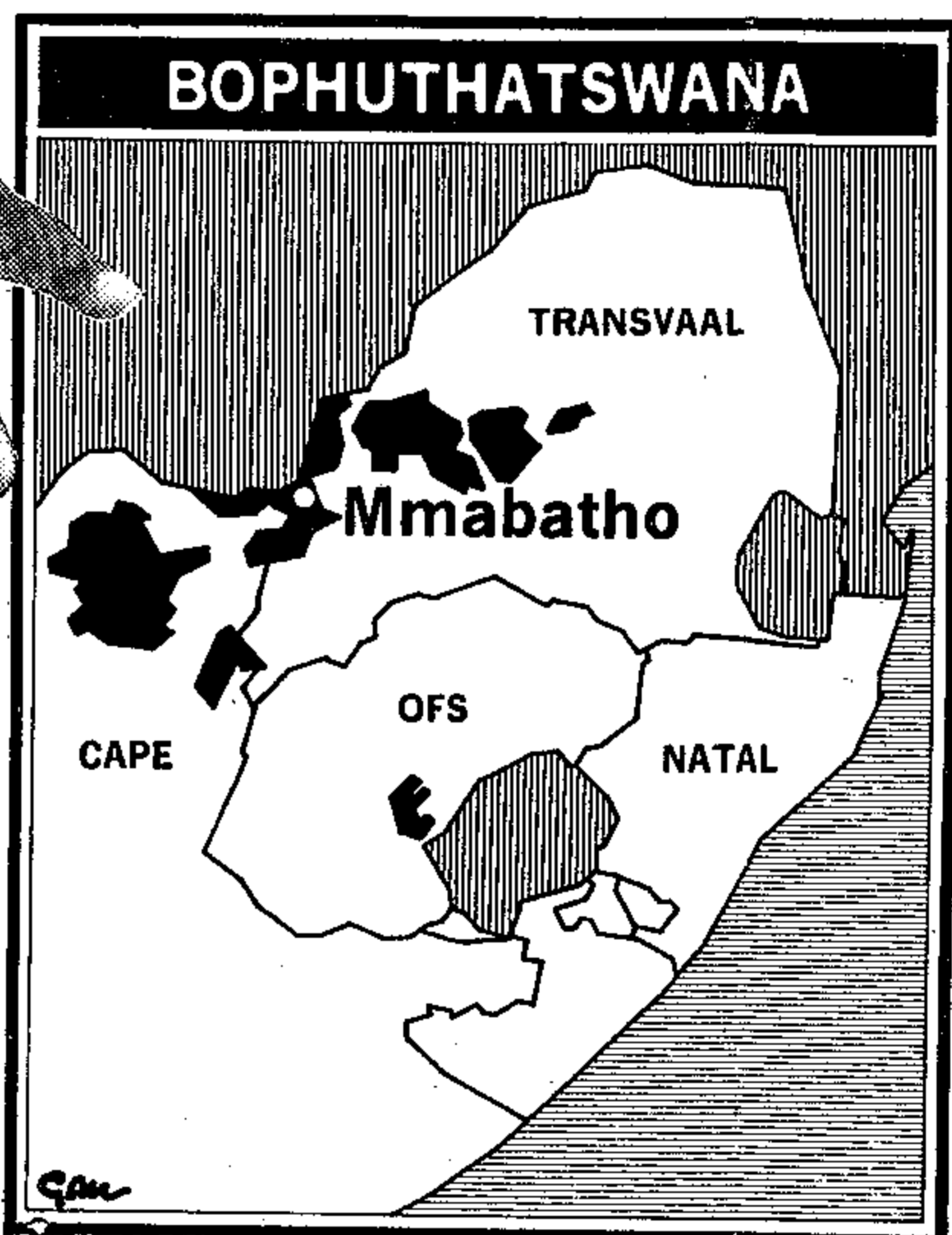


Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON.

Mangope puts his finger on the weak spot

RMV
2/4/81
109

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor



Those who create the impression that the Government intends to add thousands upon thousands of hectares of land to the homelands are entirely uninformed and are indulging in petty gossip. — Federal Council of the National Party.

WITH the finely honed political acumen of a seasoned campaigner, President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has put his finger on the weak spot in Pretoria's new policy on consolidation of the homelands, or "national states" as they are now known in official jargon.

His deft diagnosis was delivered in a few crisp sentences at a banquet in Mmabatho in honour of the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, during his recent visit to BophuthaTswana.

Referring to the new official emphasis on regional economic co-operation across political boundaries, President Mangope described it as "positive and desirable" but warned against regarding it as a substitute for full geographic consolidation of the homelands.

"I have already supported it in principle in respect of the Rustenburg-Heystekrand, Brits-Rosslyn-Ga-Rankuwa and Bloemfontein-Thaba 'Nchu regions," he said of the idea of economic co-operation across borders.

"But we are still in need of reassurances from South

Africa that this excellent concept will not be promoted merely with the intention of replacing consolidation, that it will not be abused as an excuse for non-consolidation."

Recent shifts in Pretoria's thinking, however, project regional economic co-operation as an alternative to territorial consolidation, particularly since last July when senior officials of the semi-official Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development virtually declared pursuit of full consolidation a futile activity.

Mr Hennie Van der Walt, chairman of Central Consolidation Committee, left no doubt about the new direction in official thinking on consolidation in his speech in Parliament during the No-Confidence Debate in January.

"I think the time is past in South Africa to speak about consolidation in terms of merely drawing lines and borders," he said.

"It is no longer possible. Geographic consolidation in South Africa is definitely not possible. If we wanted to carry out consolidation on a geographic basis, then we could possibly have succeeded 40

years ago but today it is no longer possible." (Italics added.)

Mr Van der Walt added that geographic consolidation would require the addition of another 3-million ha of land to the homelands at an estimated cost of R6 000-million over 10 years.

But, he continued, even the addition of the 3-million ha would not increase the economic potential of the homelands by 0,5% — and "therefore the addition of land as such is not the answer".

Mr Van Walt concluded: "... land alone is not the answer. Economic development is the answer and economic development that is not necessarily based on the policy of separate development — because one fact is as plain as a pikestaff and that is that there cannot be nine or 10 economies in Southern Africa."

Analysis of official comments invites a view of the proposed Constellation of States as a substitute for consolidated homelands rather than a corollary to unification of each of the fragmented homelands into a single unit.

Thus Mr Van Walt told the Financial Mail last year: "In

the framework of the constellation of states concept, the whole question of land might not be all that important."

While the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament in January: "It must be emphasized that there is a close relationship between the consolidation process and the policy of establishing a confederation or constellation of states."

Mr Botha's statement came in a speech in which he emphasised that any additions of land to the homelands over and above the quota of 7,25-million ha promised under the 1936 Land Act would be dependent on guarantees from the homelands concerned that it would be utilised more productively.

He implicitly ruled out complete consolidation of the homelands by speaking only of adjustments to the boundaries.

He said: "We want to discharge our obligations in terms of the 1936 legislation and, where it is in the interests of South Africa and the black states concerned, we shall go further in certain respects and make adjustments..."

As far back as January,

1974, however, President Mangope rejected the idea of building independent black states on the 1936 Land Act — which would leave blacks with less than 14% of South Africa — as both a political non sequitur and a fraudulent proposal.

"This law was introduced to increase the then native reserves, or, if one prefers to put it that way, to solve the then native problem," he told a conference organised by the Institute of Race Relations.

"In no way did the law claim or intend to provide additional areas for future independent sovereign states... this law has no relevance whatsoever in respect of homeland consolidation. Any continued references to (it) in the context of homeland consolidation has the taste of a dishonest subterfuge and will do untold harm."

In his speech at the banquet for President Viljoen, President Mangope took issue with Pretoria's new emphasis of making the transfer of additional land to the homelands dependent on guarantees that the land will be used productively.

Referring to land promised to BophuthaTswana three years ago but still not ceded, President Mangope said: "What exacerbates this pain are the irresponsible statements that we do not use land properly, whereas in these (lands) the misuse and neglect is clearly perpetrated under your country's jurisdiction."

But, as President Viljoen implicitly admitted the next day, the charge of misuse of land cannot be levelled justifiably against BophuthaTswana.

President Viljoen said at a ceremony at the Tswana village of Gopane: "I understand that the Republic of Bophuthatswana will be self-sufficient in mealies for the first time this year and not only provide for its own needs of 120 000 tons of mealies but even have a some over for export."

He added: "I also learnt with interest that BophuthaTswana's maize production has literally increased a thousandfold in the past decade."

If South Africa's governors see economic co-operation within the proposed Constellation of States as an option to the challenge of geographic consolidation, President Mangope takes a reverse view.

BophuthaTswana is divided into seven blocks of territory, a condition which President Mangope has described as "fatal" both to BophuthaTswana's economic credibility and in the long-run to the credibility of the proposed constellation.

"In view of the extraordinary economic lead presently enjoyed by South Africa, it is essential, in my opinion, that every proposed member of such a constellation must — in the first place — achieve economic credibility.

"Otherwise the concept of a constellation will be rendered devoid of all credibility and thereby predictably fall flat."

For BophuthaTswana, President Mangope insisted, economic credibility demanded rectification of its "spectacular and notorious lack of territorial consolidation."

Thus, from the perspective of BophuthaTswana, far from rescuing Pretoria from the challenge of consolidation, the mooted Constellation of States depends for its very existence on overcoming that challenge.

BNDC (109) FM 3/4/81
Making work

The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) is hoping to create up to 80 000 new jobs over five years in the projected industrial areas of Babelegi, Ga-Rankuwa and Heystekrand. Babelegi presently has 112 industrial



**African Bank's Motsuenyane
... complaints about
Bophuthatswana government**

sites, either in operation or under construction, with 62 new facilities already approved and plans to expand 34 existing sites. Employment in the area rose from 11 500 last year to about 15 000 now. When planned additions are completed, the new work force will number about 17 000, earning about R22m a year. This will indirectly support an estimated 100 000 people.

In Ga-Rankuwa, a 12,5m infrastructure development programme has been launched to build 236 industrial plots. These, it is hoped, will employ up to 30 000 people.

Like other sites, the Ga-Rankuwa plots will be offered relatively cheaply. Some are tentatively priced as low as 8% of building costs a year. No doubt this factor contributed to SA Breweries' decision to build a R25m factory there over the next two years.

Heystekrand is slated to employ about 10 000 workers, many in the R30m AECI explosives factory that will service mines in nearby Rustenberg.

Smaller areas and spin-off jobs are expected to provide additional employment for about 20 000.

But while these projected figures are impressive, the economic conditions of half."

This funding will come from general government revenue of about R320m expected next year. Of this, R70m is expected from taxes on the homeland's three platinum mines, R170m from duties on imported machinery and R80m in other tax receipts.

Overall, Bophuthatswana, with substantial mineral deposits and extensive tourist facilities, is in a better economic position than the other homelands. But in comparison to SA, the homeland remains very much a Third World area.

many Bophuthatswana residents remain critical.

Reliable statistics on employment and population are virtually non-existent in Bophuthatswana, but the BNDC's MD Wynand van Graan estimates that 14 000 people enter the job market annually. Of the homeland's approximate 3m citizens, 1m are said to work in SA. This leaves about 2m, with employment figures pegged at 20% in some of the more remote regions of the fragmented homeland.

Nevertheless, the industrial areas are suffering from a skills shortage as talented artisans leave to work in the Witwatersrand area for higher pay. Van Graan says that "we have a daily struggle to retain the academically and technically trained."

To meet the challenge of unemployment, the BNDC, which owns about R40m worth of factory buildings in the homeland and to date has developed an estimated R200m worth of industrial activity, employs 10,5% of the labour force.

The BNDC has asked the Bophuthatswana government for a budget of R180m for the 1981/82 financial year, although Van Graan expects "that will be sliced in

SUNSET
10/4/81

Join party to be a beauty

NORMAN NGALE
IN ONE of the strangest anomalies for a beauty contest, the organisers of the Miss BophuthaTswana Beauty Competition only allow contestants who are members of the ruling Democratic Party.

In effect this means only members of the party led by Chief Lucas Mangope, President of BophuthaTswana, can enter the competition, and have a chance of competing in the Miss World or Miss Universe contest — if entries from South Africa and the homelands are accepted.

The contest was organised as a means to compel the youth to join the ruling Democratic Party, according to Mr V T Sefora, chief whip of the Opposition Seoposengwe Party.

A clause in the rules governing the contest states, "contestants must be members of the party."

The contest, Mr Sefora said, was a fraud, partisan, divisive and its winner was not representative of the BophuthaTswana's womanhood.

APARTHEID

Mr Sefora said he viewed the contest as apartheid "applied by ourselves" and the practice did not differ with that of South Africa, where beauty queens had to be white to represent the country abroad.

The first Miss BophuthaTswana, Miss Alinah Moeketsi, managed to contest the Miss Olympics in Perth, Australia in 1979, but her successor, Miss Jacobeth Motale, failed.

Miss Motale and representatives of Transkei, RSA and SWA/Namibia were refused visas to contest the Miss Universe in South Korea last year.

During regional eliminations of the BophuthaTswana contest last year, Miss Itumeleng Kenoshi of Odi, near Ka-Rankuwa, was disqualified because she did not support the ruling party.

A re-run of the contest under local police guard was held and Miss Christina Musi, a Hebron student, was crowned Miss Odi.

The rules governing the contest stipulate that the regions had to contribute R130 towards the organising body and prize prizes for their

All children



Working together in class are pupils at Mmabatho's progressive all race school

WHITES are taking their children out of all-white schools in BophuthaTswana. They are sending them instead to black-dominated schools. And they are prepared to pay to do it.

When the new Mmabatho High School opened on Tuesday, six former white pupils at Mafikeng High School joined the 194 blacks at the new school

At Mmabatho Primary School, where fees are R120 a year, the racial mix is even greater with 33 whites, 24 Indians, and nine coloured children sharing books, sweets and games with 294 blacks.

Most white children moving into the new schools are foreigners but this year two from Afrikaner families joined the ranks.

Mrs Carol Kriel, whose son Christo is a pupil, said she believed there would be a reluctance among Afrikaner families to send their children to the school.

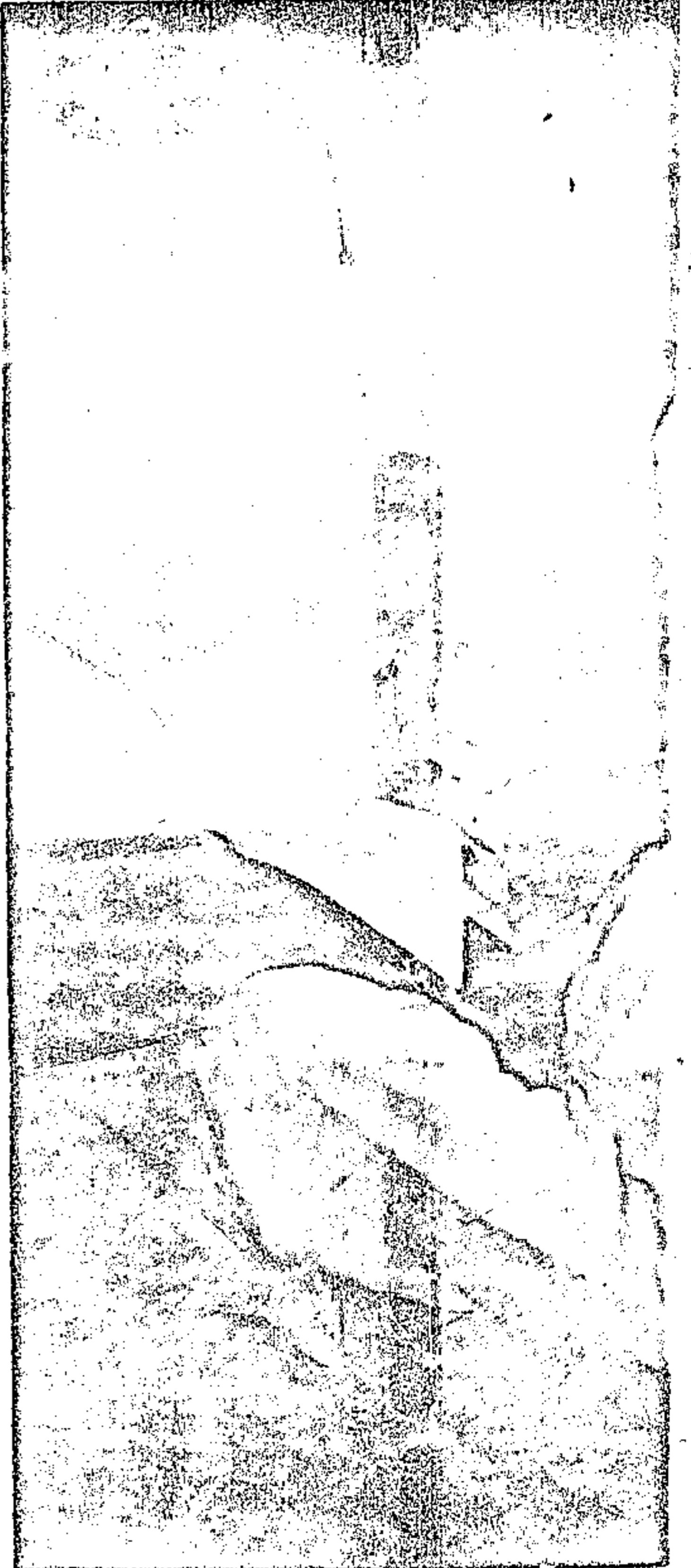
"The Afrikaner feels the same about his church as he does about schooling ... he doesn't change either easily," she said.

It's harmony

all the way

as whites

switch to multi-racial



Playing together on

Language

Mrs Kriel, whose husband Jacques is the principal of BophuthaTswana University, is a teacher at the multi-racial primary school.

"I don't think it is the multi-racialism here that worries Afrikaner parents so much, after all the country is multi-racial, but it is their concern over language.

"They are worried their children won't do well being taught in English.

"We do not share this concern and Christo is doing very well," Mrs Kriel said.

Also at the school is the daughter of Professor Francois de Villiers, head of the law faculty at the university.

Language appears not to be a concern in the school.

There is an Israeli boy who gaily speaks Russian; several pupils who talk together in French and German; and a number of whites who are becoming fluent in Tswana.

There are two Israeli children who cannot speak English

at all and who are given special classes.

In the playgrounds and classrooms there is a total lack of racial distinction.

When I asked Christo Kriel to sit next to the daughter of BophuthaTswana's President Lucas Mangope, he refused — but not because Remapilwe Mangope is black.

"I don't want to sit next to her ... she's a girl," said 11-year-old Christo. But then he did, and cheerfully.

At break Remapilwe led some of the pupils in an impromptu tribal dance.

She is not singled out for any special treatment. Headmistress Mrs Connie Minchin recommended that Remapilwe be held back from class promotion for a year.

"Certainly, if that is your decision," Pres Mangope told her.

It was Pres Mangope's dream to have a multi-racial

school in the homeland and Mrs Minchin who, at 61, took on the job of opening a new school just when she was about to retire from teaching.

"I never saw myself as a headmistress ... anyway I'm not really, I'm the chief organiser," she said.

Her first action was to persuade the President the school should not, as he intended, be open only to the children of senior Government officials and diplomats.

"Nonsense! I told him, 'We'll have anyone who wants to come,'" Mrs Minchin said.

Her working relationship with Pres Mangope is very close. "We work together on this project — he's very keen on it.

"At first there were going to be 30 children to a class but I told him that it would be better to have 25, and that's the number that was decided on.

When the high school was to

be opened I said to the President, let's get a young man and so Martin Mulcahy, who was one of my teachers, has been made headmaster," Mrs Minchin said.

It was Mr Mulcahy who led an influx of University of Cape Town teachers and trained teachers to the Mmabatho school's

He told me "I think we began to see that the teaching courses at universities were not related to the requirements of the country.

"They were too academic without taking enough note of the developments on the ground.

"I think here at Mmabatho there is an air of excitement, of enthusiasm, and a feeling of getting to grips with the situation as we actually find it," Mr Mulcahy said.

The high school grew out of Mrs Minchin's primary school when the necessity for a standard six class

It was a warehouse while the disused building was erected. Now there are 10 ordinary

ment people to says with a sly

"It was quite after they learn here they are by schools all over

In the class dren are encour

and four specialised classrooms and it will eventually have 600 pupils.

Mrs Minchin's aspirations for her school know few bounds. Her's is a nothing-is-impossible attitude.

"I do all the scrounging around here. Teachers tell me they need all sorts of equipment and I have to get it.

"I've just got a whole lot of free sand to build a hill behind the school to protect the swimming pool we'll soon build.

"One of the little Israeli boys is laying the hill out for me — he's marvellous," said Mrs Minchin as she briskly took us from classroom to classroom greeting the children as "Mr Kriel" or "Miss Mangope".

Mmabatho Primary School is one of the few primary schools with a language laboratory — "I got that organised some time ago," Mrs Minchin said.

"Next year we are getting a teacher to co-ordinate languages, I'm looking forward to that," Mrs Minchin said.

She also organised two all-weather tennis courts.

"I got the Prisons Depart-

- 2. To assess the influence of:
 - The Availability of Services
 - Service utilization
 - Population pressures
 - Sanitation
 - Socio-economic Status
 - Family Factors

Can be correlated with

Nutritional Status, Illness, disease and Mortality rates

All this can be done accurately by trained nurses. It is however already to handle in the beginning stage in monitored. To start, one should then the comprehensive set of measurements with the highest payoff. Thereafter picture if the information gathered shown to be used to the benefit of

I would like to suggest that the best starting point is the:

- 1. INFANT MORTALITY RATE
- 2. NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- 3. TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION RISK

If it can be shown that these three measures can be gathered accurately in an economic way then it should be of great service to assist with the health care in the presently poorly monitored areas

1. Morbiditeitsregistratie Peilstations (1976):
Medisch Contact, 31, 1519

2. Introductory Report, The General Household Survey,
Her Majesty's Stationary Office 1973, LONDON

3. United States Health Interview Survey (USHIS) in
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4. Glatthaar, E.; Arabin, G.; Kleeberg, H.H.; (1978):
S. Afr. Med. J., 52, 615

Plan to ^{low} speed up ^{SPAM tickets} labour flow

SESHEGO — The South African Government and Lebowa officials have discussed creating assembly centre to speed the flow of labour from Lebowa.

This was announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. ... he official ... arth ... bo ... ably

Some of the functions of the labour assembly would

● To arrange for the quick distribution of labour from Lebowa.

● To ensure that work-seekers are employed with the minimum of frustration and fruitless expenditure engendered by futile and expensive work-seeking procedures.

● To establish a well-situated employment office where all documentation and endorsements can be completed and finalised without the employer and employee being required to visit any other office for documentation or authorisation.

● To create better employer-employee relations right from the start.

● To open channels for fruitful communications and liaison between officers and the administration boards and their Lebowa colleagues. — Sapa.

Schoeman trading site 'for all races'

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE site which Mr Hans Schoeman — controversial National Party parliamentary candidate for North Rand — planned to develop on the BophuthaTswana-South Africa border would serve not only blacks living in the sprawling township of Ga-Rankuwa across the border, the secretary of the Transvaal Peri Urban Board said yesterday.

The secretary, Mr B G E Roux, said: "The complex — a clothing shop, grocery shop, cafe and eating house — would also serve whites living in the De Wildt area on the South African side."

However, in Mr Schoeman's application to the board on July 28, he made no mention of capitalising on white trade. He left no doubt that he wanted to corner the lucrative black trade from across the border.

"The site is the closest to Ga-Rankuwa and, consequently, it is also the only one," Mr Schoeman said in his application, on behalf of De Wildt Karee Beleggings (Pty) Ltd.

Mr Roux's statement to the Press yesterday added fuel to the controversy growing round the board's decision to grant Mr Schoeman the right to trade

on a prime site.

The board's decision last July — when Mr Schoeman was MP for Witwatersberg — was in direct conflict with Government policy on homeland development, and black and white businessmen on both sides of the border protested.

A Transvaal Peri Urban Board spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Schoeman had not yet submitted his building plans, which he must do before developing the site.

He said that the value of the property would be enhanced if sold with business rights.

In another development yesterday, Mr Rob Conway, the Progressive Federal Party candidate opposing Mr Schoeman in North Rand, called on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development to intervene.

"Why does Hans Schoeman appear to enjoy privileges which are not available to ordinary people?" Mr Conway said.

He asked if this was why Mr Schoeman had been hiding behind posters and was too scared to face him in a debate to discuss the issues."

Dr Koornhof's office yesterday re-directed inquiries about the controversy to his Deputy Minister, Mr J J G Wentzel,

who was not available.

Mr Wentzel's secretary said the Rand Daily Mail should submit questions in writing, which has been done.

Mr Conway's challenge to Mr Schoeman came after a statement on Monday by the PFP leader, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, in which he also called on the Prime Minister to investigate the granting of business rights to Mr Schoeman.

The "Mail" tried unsuccessfully yesterday to contact Mr Schoeman.

Though the Peri Urban Board has rejected several applications similar to Mr Schoeman's because they were in conflict with Government policy, no official move has yet been made to reverse the granting of business rights to Mr Schoeman.

Several businessmen from both sides of the Bophutha-Tswana border lodged an appeal against the Peri Urban Board's decision in favour of Mr Schoeman last year, but this was rejected on a technicality by the Townships Board, which heard the appeal.

Though they will not say so officially, several Peri Urban Board officials are dissatisfied with the board's decision and would like to see the matter

re-opened.

Yesterday Mr Roux said there was no fixed Government policy at the time Mr Schoeman's application was heard. There were only guidelines.

"The board was only informed about one week ago that the guidelines had to be strictly applied as hard rules," Mr Roux said.

The Cabinet, possibly as a result of the outcry which resulted from the board's decision on Mr Schoeman's application, took the unusual step on October 21 of reiterating Government policy on the development of white-owned businesses within five kilometres of any homeland border.

It was this Cabinet policy statement which Mr Roux said yesterday had reached the board only about a week ago.

But Mr Roux also said that the board had been applying greater discretion in considering applications which could be affected by the Government's homeland development policy since last October.

Certain of the applications had been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Industries for comment beforehand, he said.

(Report by Don Marshall, Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria.)

11.
five and ten thousand substances must be tested. And very soon after being marketed the drug may be rendered obsolete. The high rate of obsolescence prompted the Hinchcliffe Committee to conclude that "there must be very few industries in which a market can be lost as quickly."

The first result of these factors is that marketed drugs must sell in excess of their direct costs to recoup expenditure on non-marketed drugs. But this is not the issue presently at stake, for if profits are made, it is clear that all the costs of research are being met.

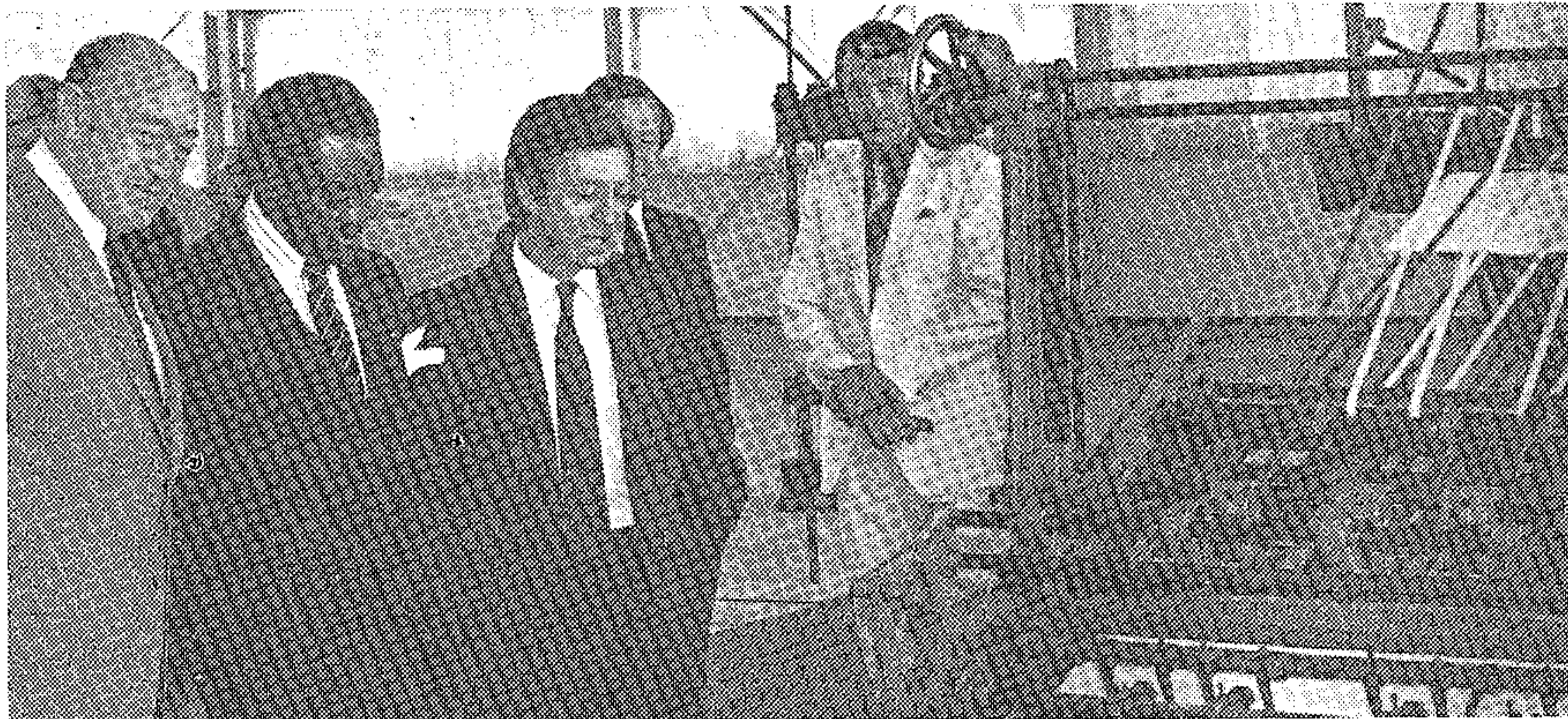
The second result is that it is claimed that a higher level of profit should be earned by the firms in the industry to compensate them for greater risks. Now this yields a testable hypothesis: if risks for the firm are great, then substantial swings in profitability should be observed over the course of a few years. If such variability is not evident, then one could conclude that, even if the risk involved in the marketing of a particular drug is high, the firm is able to reduce its exposure to risk by pooling the risks of several drugs.

Evidence on an international and South African basis does not support the view that risk is great. Over the past seven years only 21 firms have appeared on the list of the top 20 drug firms in the world. (5) On the South African market, the same 16 firms shared the top 16 places between 1970 and 1975. Although some of the rankings changed, only two firms changed by four or more places and the mean change in market share was only 0,65 percentage points. (6)

More evidence directly related to profitability of ethical drug firms is available from the Steenkamp Commission. Between 1973 and 1975, the mean change in return on operating capital for the 15 firms investigated by the commission was 3,6 percentage points. Diagram 3.2 illustrates the degree of dispersal about the mean: (see overleaf)

In Britain the share of the leading firm in a particular sub-market ranges from 20 - 100%, with a mean of 43%. (7)

But in South Africa the sub-markets are not as concentrated, there being from 12 to 84 competitors in each therapeutic



President Mangope starts the machines rolling at the Gala Mafikeng factory. Seen in the foreground are Wilfred Robin, chairman of AIIC, President Mangope and Jules Whiteman, managing director of the Gala group.

Plans for Thaba Nchu development

S. Times 19/4/81

109

By Elizabeth Rouse

THE BophuthaTswana Government has ambitious plans for development in the "island" Thaba Nchu area of its fragmented state, says Mr S L L Rathebe, Secretary for Economic Affairs.

The area has tended to be forgotten because of the glittering success of the two tourist attractions (Sun City and Mafikeng's Mmabatho Sun) and the fact that handsome state in-

come is assured by the royalties and tax income from the Impala platinum mines in the BophuthaTswana "mainland".

Plans are in hand to build another type of establishment in the Thaba Nchu area - a three-star hotel to cater for the businessman. There is a need

for such a hotel in this part of the Free State and occupancy rate should be high, says Mr Rathebe.

The area is good wheat-producing country and, again, plans are in hand to step up production.

The big surprise for Southern Sun is that BophuthaTswana is looking to hotel groups outside South Africa to build and run the hotel.

Mr Rathebe tells me that he has discovered keen interest among hotel groups to branch out to BophuthaTswana on a recent visit to Germany, Switzerland and Britain.

BophuthaTswana is particularly keen on the development of small industries on the Taiwan model, and this week's opening of Mafikeng's first important factory, a stationery-making plant, falls into this category.

The Amalgamated Industrial Investment Corporation group's J Maddison & Company has invested R750 000 in Gala Stationery (BophuthaTswana), which was described as a small beginning with a big potential by group chairman Wilfred Robin at the official opening this week.

Maddison's managing director, Jules Whiteman, said at the opening that sights have been set on developing the factory as a base for exports to neighbouring African countries.

Market potential is excellent, as President Lucas Mangope's policy is to go for compulsory education as soon as possible. Gala Stationery already has factories in Lebowa and KwaZulu.

the distance between is of classical anthropology different as to call "Pygmoid"). I am Africa south of the be applied owing to very preliminary stage of development. clump, showing

Such a situation is surely not peculiar to Africa. The total ability of European populations is less. A superficial examination of published data on Asian anthropology does not the impression that many isolated clusters would emerge. sterling would undoubtedly be favored in America by the ly different origins of its current inhabitants, but the races defined on a continental basis would lose much of their finality when introduced into the world picture.

Following the above procedure would there emerge something resembling the classical subdivision of mankind into three main groups: Whites, Blacks, and Yellows (or whatever more sophisticated terms are used)? I doubt it. We know of so many populations that do not fit into the picture! Adding more "ds" to this three-fold primary subdivision would not improve it. The subdivision into nine geographic races (i.e. "the economic unit immediately below the species") proposed by

urn (1961) is no more satisfactory: it only shifts the problems to a lower level. Just as Indians could not be classed with Black or White races of the ternary system, numerous populations are unclassifiable in a nine-fold subdivision because

» 36 «
ity, the lower will be the number required for a consistent

JEAN HIERNAUX

95

» 37 «
CONCEPT OF RACE AND TAXONOMY OF MANKIND
spite their considerable variability. Represented on a two-clump without any

treated rather than the incidence of the diseases in the community as a whole (20).

THE PROBLEMS - AN OVERVIEW.

In summary the problems that have been discussed in this paper stem from three sources.

1. The shortcomings of the market mechanism.
2. The existence of competing and conflicting objectives in the community's overall goals and the difficulties involved in establishing such goals with any degree of accuracy.
3. Difficulties involved with the collector, evaluation and communication of data relevant to the objectives and to the performance of the projections designed to achieve them.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Overcoming the Problems in the Market.

We will consider these problem sources 'in seriatim'. A solution to the shortcomings of the market mechanism is always sort through the medium of increased state intervention. Arguments over the nature and the

the course of action that it follows, may be very different from the dominant interest groups in the wider community. It has even been argued that bureaucracies develop their own dynamic and that consequently decisions taken in the public sector are more likely to reflect the preferences of the bureaucrats, than those of society as a whole or even those of the electorate (16).

In the health field medical personnel have been singled out as being frequently guilty of pushing through their own preferences by failing to provide the lay members of the bureaucratic decision group with sufficient information. As a result of this process, modern, highly technical hospitals that satisfy the ego's and the research requirements of a particular section of the medical fraternity may be built when perhaps from the community's viewpoint a better strategy would be the provision of large scale coverage by mobile medical clinics. Research into the consistency that medical decisions has yielded nothing but the undeniable fact that there is no consistency (17). It has even been argued that an expansion of hospital beds is itself sufficient to increase the number of patient days spent in hospital (18). Large quantities of resources are often allocated by health planners for the treatment of relatively common diseases as a result of pressure from a group of interested



MR V T SIFORA
... "order illegal"

By HARRY MASHABELA
PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana Government at the weekend dramatically reversed an order to close down a high school — and so avoided what could have been a bitter confrontation with the 46 000-strong Bakatla tribe about 50 km north of Rustenburg.
Many villagers had gathered at a kgotla — a tribal meeting chaired by their leader, Chief Tsidimane Pilane — to consider the government's plan to close the school.
During the debate, a Mr More arrived with a letter from Mr J M Ntsime, Bophuthatswana Secretary for Education, saying that the school would not be closed.
Mr Ntsime has earlier written a letter to the tribe saying that the government would have nothing more to do with the Morueng High School after the end of the month.
All government subsidies to the school — for teachers' salaries, hostel staff, furniture, equipment and books — would be withdrawn.
Mr Ntsime's letter said the reason for the action was "be-

cause the tribe has incessantly complained that the department (of education) has neglected the school since it was given to the government years ago".
Before Mr More's unexpected arrival, Chief Pilane had told the meeting: "I find it difficult to believe that such a complaint could have made the government decide to close down the school. The letter from the department of education came as a complete surprise to me."
Chief Pilane said he and the



CHIEF PILANE
... "surprise move"

government had been involved since 1974 in negotiations for the building of the R700 000 school for the tribe by Johannesburg Consolidated Industries (JCI).
JCI wanted to donate funds to put up the school because more than 4 000 tribesmen worked on its mines, he said.
Mr V T Sifora, the MP for the Mankwe district where the tribe lives, had told the meeting that the government move to close the school was illegal in terms of the Republic of Bophuthatswana National Education Act of 1979.

RDM 20/4/81 (5) (109)
Order to close school reversed

Mangope issues a warning to 'big brother'

410m 16/4/81

(for)

... /
breakdown of
by sisters
category

By Anthony Duigan

The concept of a constellation of southern African states could be permanently harmed if South Africa persisted in trying to control it, Chief Lucas Mangope, President of Bophuthatswana, warned last night.

"We were also the first ones to warn consistently that we must avoid any semblance of South African domination, bulldozing or monopolism," the President added.

Speaking at a Rapporty's meeting in Parli, President Mangope said it had to be remembered that Bophuthatswana was the first country to formulate and embrace the policy of promoting a wider constellation or community of states in this part of the world.

"A single wrong emphasis on any facet of the proposed constellation is likely to render it permanently unacceptable to states to the north of our borders.

South Africa seems to regard it as natural — without having been asked by any other potential partners — that she should take the driver's seat in this delicate stage of preliminary initiatives, has already proved counterproductive."

Dr Quett Masire, last year. Other points made by President Mangope, who gave part of his address in Afrikaans:

● Maize production in Bophuthatswana has increased more than 1000 percent since independence and the State was now exporting its maize and beef surpluses. It expected to have a fruit and vegetable surplus in a few years.

● The Batswana were thankful to have taken independence and there was no inclination to regret or undo it.

● The State's most serious problem was its lack of skilled manpower.

● It was the "blindness of a petty mind" to deny that the dynamic, non-racial alternative society created in Bophuthatswana today was not the will of the majority.

● Bophuthatswana will seek relations with other countries which have opted for free enterprise and a non-Marxist democracy.

2719	Postnatal examinations
34	Family planning
3597	Heaf tests
864	IB attendances
2223	Monthly treatment given
688	VD: WR's given
186	Child health
4067	Antenatal
1060	Minor ailments
6284	Attendances
335	Home visits other than delivery
59	Contact tracing
68	Follow-up visits or under 5 deaths, birth notifications, child health clinic and TB and VD defaulters

48'11'9	Department of Health
00'00'3	For minor ailments, TB and VD
22'38'7	For patients of TB clinic for milk
350'88	For patients of mobile clinic for TB and VD defaulters
	Total amount paid to sisters other than for birth notifications, child health clinic
	Travelling

Tswanas won't allow 'twisted free enterprise'

RDM, 16/4/81
109

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

BOPHUTHATSWANA would not tolerate the exploitation of its mineral wealth and other natural resources by foreign companies, President Lucas Mangope warned last night.

Speaking at a Rapportryers meeting in Paarl, President Mangope said: "For generations we were forced to watch the foreign exploitation of our heritage with the sense of futility born out of our complete powerlessness. But now we shall not rest until — within the limits imposed by feasibility — our resources are processed or beneficiated within our borders."

He stressed that this did not mean nationalisation of industries, but warned that his government would not allow any "twisted version of free enterprise" which excluded the people from the wealth of their country.

"We will not allow those practices to continue whereby we are supposed to go grateful-

ly down on our knees to pick up the crumbs that fall from the tables of those who thrive on the heritage of our people," he said.

There was no reason why, for instance, BophuthaTswana should not build up reserves of bullion from the gold produced in the country.

The "monopolistic stranglehold" many South African businessmen had on black societies was shortsighted. It was bound to destroy the chances of achieving the envisaged constellation of states.

The procedures and style of the constellation had to be acceptable to all potential partners, and in this respect President Mangope warned that the South African Government had to avoid "at all costs" any semblance of bulldozing or monopolism.

The fact that South Africa seemed to regard it as natural that she took the "driver's seat" in the preliminary initiatives of the constellation had already proved unproductive.

prescribe treatment with confidence. Diabetes is another condition lending itself to such involvement. The pharmacist notes refill dates of prescriptions and can monitor compliance by calling delinquent patients who have not repeated their prescriptions by due date or alternatively counsel those who inadvisedly increase their own dosage.

pharmacy an information and guidance centre where advice and direction can be given on the many problems that face the young parent and her infant. Feeding problems, nappy rashes and many other difficulties can often be resolved through correct counseling without resorting to expensive medication.

FAMILY PLANNING:

It follows that while counseling on infant feeding and other problems, family planning can be and often is discussed. Once again the ubiquitousness of community pharmacy can be utilized to provide not only a distribution centre for contraceptives, but a full counseling service.

HOSPITAL SERVICES:

Up to this point, the discussion has centred around the general practice, community or as is currently termed, retail pharmacist. The potential of the pharmacist in hospital services has not yet been realised. The lack of involvement of the pharmacist as a medication consultant at the bedside, the delay in the development of consultative pharmacological services in each hospital dispensary and the relatively few hospitals in our country which have pharmaceutical services all mediate against treatment optimization.

A move towards greater participation by the pharmacist in the hospital setting has led to ward pharmacy with the benefits of tighter control over the distribution of medicines. This can be further enhanced by the introduction of unit-dose systems, with the added benefit of a built in drug interaction check.

In those centres where the size of the hospital mitigates against an in-house pharmaceutical service, arrangements should be made for the service to be supplied by a local general practice pharmacist. A perturbing feature of the South African scene is the lack of involvement of hospital pharmacists in the establishment and manning of poison centres.

TRAINING:

For the pharmacist to take his rightful place in the health team, a change of emphasis in his training is needed. The lack of clinical input into the curriculum and the isolation of pharmacy schools from medical, dental and nursing faculties is contrary to the health team concept. However, the pharmacy curriculum has provided a firm foundation on which the community pharmacist has built a unique service to the public. His day to day contact with the public and his continual exposure to current therapy through dispensing prescriptions has made the pharmacist a vital person in the deliverance of health care. It remains to capitalize on this by including him in the health team. Those areas such as hypertension monitoring, family planning, emergency medicine, etc. do require additional training. This can be presented as post-graduate modules through the divisions of continuing medical

*sanction
2/1/77*

Appeal saves high schools

for

By NORMAN NGALE

A PETITION signed by 474 students of Mouleng High School in Saulspoort near Rustenburg addressed to President L. M. Mangope has saved the school from closure by the Bophutha-Tswana Government.

The government had ordered that the school be closed on April 30 after the Mankwe tribal authorities had complained of the deteriorating physical conditions of the school.

Mr V. T. Sefora, MP for Mankwe Region, said on March 30 the Bakgatla tribe had received a letter from the government stating that because of complaints from the tribe, teachers and subsidies for the school would be withdrawn.

A liaison officer attached

to the homeland's department, a Mr More, was rushed to the tribal meeting on Thursday with a letter acceding to pleas in the petition, according to Mr Sefora.

"There was no legal or factual basis to allow the government to think of the withdrawal of teachers and subsidies at the school," Mr Sefora said.

Mr Sefora said any group or tribe was entitled to complain if they thought there was reason to do so for it was their democratic right.

He said since the tribe had lodged complaints the government had never investigated it and added, "the only way to establish the validity of any complaint is to investigate it."

Argus 18/5/81

'Student threat 109 on Mangope's life'

Argus Correspondent

TURFLOOP. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana was kept away from a graduation ceremony at the University of the North at the weekend because of reported threats on his life by the students.

President Mangope, who arrived by chartered plane on Saturday, was due to attend the 20th graduation ceremony with members of his Cabinet.

His eldest son, Kwena Durius, received a secondary teacher's diploma and a BSc degree in anthropology and Tswana.

When the VIP list was read at the ceremony it included Dr Cedric Pha-



Chief Lucas Mangope

tudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and Professor Hudson Nsantwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, but President Mangope's name

was not mentioned. His wife was present.

An investigation showed that the President and his cabinet were at a Pietersburg hotel.

A source disclosed that President Mangope's life had been threatened but members of the Students Representative Council did not seem to know about it.

President Mangope later arrived at the home of a member of the teaching staff accompanied by two white security men and four others from the university.

He did not stay to attend the graduation party of his son and flew back to Mmabatho.

25/4/81 (109) **Tswanas to get their second defence base**

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BOPHUTHATSWANA is to expand its fighting power through the construction of a second base for its defence force and the introduction of an air force component, Colonel J L van der Merwe, Chief of Staff for Logistics, said yesterday.

The site of the new base will be at Heystekrand, in the Pilanesberg Mountains near Rustenburg.

In spite of hostility toward Bophuthatswana by the black consciousness movements and old school black nationalists, Bophuthatswana's authorities have had no difficulty in attracting recruits to their army.

Although official figures are not available on the size of the present army, it is an open secret that the number of applicants for positions in the army exceed its capacity to train them.

The Bophuthatswana army will increase the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's training capability. Construction is expected to start within two to three months and be completed by the end of 1982.

The Bophuthatswana army is led by white officers seconded from the South African Defence Force, but the aim is to gradually replace seconded officers with blacks as recruits move up the ranks.

The Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Brigadier Henrie Riekert, was not available for comment yesterday, but he told the Rand Daily Mail last year that plans to introduce a helicopter unit were under consideration to increase the counter-insurgency power of the Bophuthatswana army.

The scheduled expansion of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force could make it the most powerful of the ethnically-based black armies in South Africa and the independent homelands.

The Transkei Defence Force may have lost its cutting edge when South African officers, aid and training were withdrawn during the two-year period of severed Transkei-South African relations.

It is interesting to observe that by 1911 in the United States of America there had been no official investigation into the incidence of occupational diseases, this despite the fact that serious conditions prevailed in some of the mines in Missouri, Utah and Nevada. South African doctors had therefore to draw on the experiences of miners and engineers who had worked in metal mines in Missouri, Utah and Nevada. (176)

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25. the problems of silicosis to the medical world at large. The first international conference on silicosis, organised by the International Labour Office at Geneva, was held in Johannesburg in August 1930. Here representatives of many nations converged to exchange their views with South African experts who had accomplished so much in the field of silicosis. At this conference South African medical and mining experts brought a wealth of experience to bear on the problem. Of the twenty-six papers read at the conference, nineteen were presented by South Africans who had examined many of the aspects of the problem encountered in the Transvaal. (179)

*Sarabim
2/14/67*

Appeal saves high school

By NORMAN NGALE
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Death threat to Mangope at Turfloop alleged

STAR
18/5/81 (109)

By Derick Thema

TURFLOOP — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana did not attend a graduation ceremony at the University of the North this weekend because of an alleged threat against his life by students.

President Mangope, who arrived by air on Saturday morning, was due to have attended the ceremony with members of his Cabinet.

His eldest son, Kwena Darius, received a Secondary Teachers' Diploma and a BA in Anthropology and Tswana.

When the VIP list which included Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, was

read out, President Mangope's name was not mentioned although his wife was present.

The President and his Cabinet were, in fact, holed up in a Pietersburg hotel.

Sources said President Mangope's life had been threatened.

Members of the Students' Representative Council were unaware of the threat.

President Mangope later arrived at the home of a member of the teaching staff with two white security men and four other security officers from the university.

He did not attend his son's graduation party and flew back to Mmabatho.

Mr Mangope jun said he had heard a few minutes before the ceremony that his father would not be attending because of the alleged threats.

WHITES

Professor P C Mokgong was installed as Rector and vice-Chancellor of the university.

He succeeds the late Professor W M Kgware.

For the first time in the history of the university four whites were among the 343 students capped.

They are Mr Johan Lamprecht, Mr Gert Hendrik Janse van Vuuren, Mr Johan van Wyngaarden Lindhout and Miss Cynthia Mariette Landman.

Among the graduates was Mr Alfred "KK" Lentsoane, the Moroka Swallows Limited soccer star, who was awarded a BA in Geography, Philosophy and Southern Sotho.

LUCAS MANGOPE

'See for yourself'

109

FM

22/S/81

The *FM* spoke to Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope in Mmabatho.

FM: What is your reaction to Pretoria's greater emphasis on regional economic co-operation rather than on proper territorial consolidation?

Mangope: To be quite honest, I am rather disappointed that this was made with so much emphasis before the details were discussed with us. I don't think, for instance, that regional economic co-operation should be a substitute for land consolidation. I would be amenable to discussing whatever they suggest about areas such as Rustenburg, Heystekrand, Rosslyn, Brits and ThabaNchu because these are areas which depend entirely on my people for their labour force.

Is the constellation of southern African states concept outlined by Prime Minister P W Botha acceptable to you?

I don't know that any details have been given. If it is a means of dominating us then it would be totally unacceptable to us. I think the details have yet to be worked out — details with which we could go along.

Do you regard a confederation as a viable option?

Not in a political sense. I would only like economic co-operation with SA. This is what I see as the most suitable policy.

What is your reaction to claims that certain black people, who are not Tswanas, are being threatened with deportation from Bophuthatswana?

I have repeatedly asked in vain that people who make these claims give me the name of just one non-Tswana who has been threatened or actually expelled from Bophuthatswana. The strange thing is that people, non-Tswanas, streamed into Bophuthatswana after independence. That would not have been the case if they were not welcome.

What is your reaction to criticism that Bophuthatswana is committing the prime Third World sin of embarking on prestigious projects rather than on food production? Development plans for your capital, Mmabatho, are a case in point.

It must be remembered that, unlike

other homelands, we had no capital and we have had to build one ourselves. But if you go to any district in Bophuthatswana you will be amazed at the amount of development that is taking place. We have schools, clinics and tarred roads which were something totally unknown before independence. Then we have a surplus of maize. Last year we had a surplus of about 88 000 tons. This year we are likely to have a surplus of 120 000 t. It is not true that we concentrate on Mmabatho.

Since independence have you been able to decrease your dependence on SA?

Yes. We depend to the extent of 6½% of our budget on SA and we think that



is a remarkable achievement. At independence the figure was more than 80%.

Why did you dismiss your personal adviser, Martin Tilden?

We employed Martin Tilden in good faith. He is a highly intelligent man. But he is difficult to control. I think he has been an executive for too long and he always wants to be an executive. This we would not tolerate. For instance, there were letters he sent to people without my authority.

Do these letters include those dealing with the renegotiation of certain con-

tracts with your government, for example the Sun City contract?

I am glad you raised this question because it is not true that we wanted to tamper with the contracts we have with Southern Sun. What we did raise with Southern Sun, which happily has been amicably settled, was the question of casino taxation. This is not part of the contracts we have with Southern Sun — we say it is a matter of legislation — and it was really out of courtesy that we discussed it with Southern Sun. It must always be kept in mind that we are partners with Southern Sun and therefore we feel free to raise any matter which affects our common undertaking.

How do you react to complaints that your government has a lukewarm attitude towards the African Bank of SA?

We in Bophuthatswana were the first people to allow them premises. We have had discussions with them on several occasions and they want to be exempted from our Land Control Act. We say that each case will be treated on its merits. They are unhappy because we have exempted the Standard Bank and they feel they are being discriminated against. But we have a special relationship with the Standard Bank. At independence, when all other banks rejected our requests, they were the only people who said: "We will plunge with you into the unknown future." We have said to the Standard Bank that if the preferential treatment we give them embarrasses them, they can forego it.

At independence you pledged that your government would adhere to a bill of rights. What progress has been made in this direction?

Tremendous progress. We have even converted seconded officials, many of whom thought the heavens would fall if they mixed with other races. Discriminatory statutes have been scrapped by a law revisions commission headed by our Chief Justice.

Do you have any indications of impending recognition for Bophuthatswana by countries abroad?

No, there are none. But we are encouraged by the calibre of the people who visit us. We get some very important and influential people visiting us.

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Tswanas
ROM 22/5/81
back open
contacts (109)

RUSTENBURG. — The door to Bophuthatswana's international involvement would open wider by fostering contacts with member countries of the Permanent International Meat Office, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr T M Molathwa, said yesterday.

Addressing members of the organisation at a lunch at Sun City near Rustenburg, he said that as one of the member countries and as traditional cattle farmers, Bophuthatswana could benefit through its affiliation by attending congresses held by the meat office.

Bophuthatswana believed in a favourable political and social climate, which needed political stability, absence of discrimination and a firm commitment to uphold the principle of free enterprise.

"We in Bophuthatswana believe we can truly help our white neighbour in Southern Africa to grasp and accept the true meaning of human dignity and fulfilment in their own lives and destinies in the Africa of tomorrow."

Mr Molathwa said Bophuthatswana was "not merely a meek and acquiescent appendix" of South Africa, but a fully independent nation following its own policies.

It would be futile to cut off the "umbilical cord" which connected the country to the South African economy. — Sapa.

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Professor J Degenaar
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the Centre for Intergroup
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Aug 28/5/81

Tswanas plan to be meat leaders

Consumer Reporter
BOPHUTHATSWANA had the potential to become one of the foremost livestock and meat-producing countries in Africa, President Lucas Mangope told the fourth international meat congress in Cape Town today.

Opening the afternoon session of the congress, President Mangope said that exciting developments were being planned for his country's livestock and meat-processing industries. Some had started to take place.

'What we from Bophuthatswana expect from a congress such as this is the information and expertise which we need for our future planning,' he said.

DIET

More than half the world population did not have access to or could not afford a well-balanced diet.

As many as 500 million people are, in fact, suffering from one form of malnutrition or other or suffer from physical lack of food to the point of starvation.

This state of affairs, as well as the ever-widening disparity in incomes and economic development between the industrialised countries and the countries of the Third World has, over the past few decades, led to increasing world tensions,' he continued.

OBLIGATION

President Mangope said he thought the developed countries had a moral and legitimate obligation to help the developing countries in their quest for true economic independence, self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food production.

The developed countries had exploited the natural resources of the developing countries almost exclusively to their own benefit.

President Mangope said that 11 years after the Lusaka meeting of the non-aligned states and in spite of massive injections of aid, the developing countries were still facing such frustrations as economic stagnation, depression and the ever-

widening economic disparity between them and the developed countries.

The challenge to OPIC (International Permanent Meat Office), the organisers of the congress, was to avoid setting itself up as an international bureaucratic organisation or allowing itself to be used to promote the interests of its most powerful members.

It was for OPIC to focus the attention of its more affluent members on the practical solution of the problem of meat production facing the countries of the Third World.

● Meat: Call to cut costs
—Page 11.

'Green revolution' multiplies Bophuthatswana maize yields

By ROBIN HALLETT, who was recently lecturing at the University of Bophuthatswana

109

Boye Lewis 29/5/81

I HAVE always relished that aphorism of old Dean Swift, the great 18th-century satirist, that the greatest benefactor of mankind is the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one blade grew before. Recently in Bophuthatswana I had the opportunity of meeting some such benefactors. But it was maize, not grass, that they were growing, and the yield had increased not twice but sevenfold. Basically what had happened was that the 'green revolution' had been brought at long last to an African farming area.

The "green revolution" is nothing new in the world of agriculture. Its origins date back 30 years and more to a time when American agronomists began producing new, higher-yielding, faster-growing strains of maize and other grain crops. The new strains require elaborate attention, involving the application of the proper chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Introduced into India in the 1960s the new strains brought about profound changes in the agriculture of the sub-continent. White farmers in South Africa were quick to make use of the new methods.

Too poor

But a revolution of this nature requires a combination of capital — money to pay for expensive seeds, fertilizers and pesticides — and technological knowledge. Most black South African farmers were far too poor and ill-instructed to be able to apply the new methods. Now in Bophuthatswana a way has been found to bring the "green revolution" to a section of the black peasantry.

The innovating force behind Bophuthatswana's "green revolution" is Agricor, the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana. Agricor is a para-statal organization, funded entirely by the government of Bophuthatswana on a non-profit-making basis and staffed largely in its higher reaches by white South Africans. Its aim is simply defined: "To develop the agricultural potential of Bophuthatswana". It is not intended to replace the old-established Department of

Agriculture, but to supplement the department's activities and to inject a new mood of dynamism.

Projects, training, agency services, loans and marketing are the five headings which Agricor uses to define its functions. Projects have to be identified — an irrigation scheme here, a maize improvement scheme there, the construction of silos in a third place; then plans have to be drawn up, consultants brought in, managers recruited to help in the initial stages. Every project involves the training of local personnel to take over positions of increasing responsibility. Agency services includes administrative and financial services for already-established co-operatives. Loans are made available to co-operatives and to individual farmers, and the corporation's marketing services put at the disposal of the producers of livestock, fruit and vegetables.

Described in such formal, abstract terms, development policies cannot avoid sounding dull. Development becomes exciting only when you can see it on the ground and talk to some of the people directly involved. Through the kindness of Agricor's charming and immensely well-informed public relations officer, Mrs Dawn Mokhobo, I was given the opportunity of visiting some of the corporation's projects in Ditsobotla District south of Mafikeng.

Yields achieved

Ditsobotla adjoins one of the great maize-growing areas of South Africa. In recent years white farmers have achieved a yield of 3½-4 tonnes a hectare; black farmers using traditional methods of cultivation have produced no more than half a tonne a hectare. The problem put at its simplest was to get black farmers to achieve the same yield as their white neighbours. (National boundaries, it should be noted, are conspicuous by their absence. Driving along a road, I would be told: "That side's South Africa, this side's Bophuthatswana." Clearly you need to have a very acute knowledge of local geography to know just which country you are in.)

The organizational method used to improve African production is through a form of co-operative first worked out in Israel and known there as the Moshave system. I was given some indication of what such a co-operative could achieve when I visited Sheila, which Agricor regards as its "model project". The Sheila scheme embraces 3 700 ha of arable land. There are 197 farmers on the scheme. Collectively they form a primary co-operative; they all come together in a general meeting once a year to elect a management committee, whose task it is to liaise with the management agent. The farmers are subdivided into 31 "contracting units". Each unit is made up of six or seven farmers and one contractor; individual farmers possess 15 ha plots, the contractor 30 ha. The contractor acquires, through a hire-purchase agreement with the management, a tractor and other implements necessary for cultivating his own land and that of the other farmers in his unit. He is paid for the use of his tractor by the other farmers. This income, together with the proceeds of his additional 15 ha, make it possible for him to keep up with the payments on his hire-purchase agreement.

Good management is clearly essential for the success of such a project. The managerial staff, a small group of white agronomists

and technicians, has been seconded from a neighbouring white farmers' co-operative, the North Western Co-operative of Lichtenberg. The task of the managerial staff is to provide professional advice and technical assistance, train local farmers in the new methods and set up the project's administrative and financial infrastructure. Agricor now provides the credit needed for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, fuel, tractors and other equipment.

To be driven round the edge of the project was to see with one's own eyes the change that has taken place. On one side, beyond the fence, lay the fields of farmers not involved in the project, most of them smothered in weeds, the maize skimpy or stunted. On the other side of the track, within the project, the crop looked uniformly strong and healthy, though some plots were obviously better tended than others.

The Sheila project's statistics tell an impressive story. In 1977 the scheme produced six million kg of maize, average yield was 1.68 tonnes a hectare and the net income for the farmers after all costs had been paid R20 a hectare. Three years later the average yield had risen to 3½ tonnes a hectare, total production stood at 13 million kg and the average net income had increased to R175 a hectare.

Larger scheme

Agricor is involved in an even larger scheme in the same district known as the Mooifontein Project. Here there were only 79 farmers involved in 1977; by 1979 the number had grown to close on 700 and the project embraced 22 farms. (These farms had once been under white ownership, but had gradually been purchased in accordance with the terms of the 1936 Land Act.) Each farm serves as a primary co-operative. All the farms are joined together to form what is termed a secondary co-operative with a managerial staff of 90, 17 of whom are whites, mainly Afrikaners who have moved down from Zimbabwe.

One of the essential services provided by the management of the secondary co-operative is a large workshop to help with the maintenance and repair of the 188 tractors used by local farmers. Again the statistics are impressive: production has increased from five million kg of maize in 1977 to 32 million kg in 1980. With such dramatic increases in production Bophuthatswana can now claim to be self-sufficient in maize, a record which contrasts sharply with that of many other African countries where agricultural production has in fact declined in recent years.

Differentiation

Such achievements look almost too good to be true. I found myself wondering where the catch might be. Certainly in India the "green revolution" has not been nearly as beneficial as its advocates originally hoped. It is true that production has increased enormously. But only the rich can afford the seeds and fertilizers needed. The price of land has shot up, farms have increased in size and with the mechanization of agriculture opportunities for employment have declined. As with the enclosure movement in England 200 years ago, India's "green revolution" has produced not less but greater inequality, with the number of landless people increasing, with local merchants hoarding grain and with the poor as destitute and malnourished as ever.

Clearly Agricor's new schemes are going to lead to greater economic differentiation in the Bophuthatswana countryside and to the emergence of what critics will not doubt term a "kulak" class. Some farmers on Agricor's projects are beginning to get incomes they could never have dreamed of a few years ago. I was told of one farmer who has risen from a subsistence level to a cash income of R18 000 a year. Clearly, too, some of this newfound wealth is being spent on what some would regard as the expensive toys of the consumer society — cars, hi-fi, TV and so on. (Lack of proper maintenance facilities can make such acquisitions particularly wasteful.) But farming remains a tough and risky business. Life in the countryside can seem appallingly dull to those who have tasted the variety and excitement of the cities. At Mooifontein I was told that nearly all the farmers were men over 40. It is not easy anywhere in the world to make farming an attractive prospect for the young.

Training schemes

Agricor has found one way of tackling this particular problem by instituting imaginative training schemes for agricultural assistants. Eventually they should be able to take over many of the posts now being filled by whites on the managerial staffs of the co-operatives. One must hope that in course of time some of these young men will find it worth their while to become farmers themselves.

Eighty percent of Bophuthatswana's two million people live in rural areas and are at least partly dependent on the land for their livelihood. Obviously the schemes run by Agricor affect only a tiny minority. But it is a minority that is steadily increasing. Farmers living on the edge of the corporation's projects are beginning to ask the local managerial staff for assistance and advice. New ideas, improved techniques, are beginning to spread outwards.

Enthusiastic

At Mooifontein I talked to the chairman of the secondary co-operative. He was understandably enthusiastic about the progress that was being made. "But all this," he added, with a note of anger in his voice, "should have been started years ago." Of course it should. But at long last in this corner of Bophuthatswana a start has been made, a proper form of co-operation between black and white been devised.

Thinking and writing about the problems of development in the Third World, I have constantly found myself wishing that I could come across more success stories. Well, here is a success story from Bophuthatswana. To those who live in the cities of South Africa it may not mean very much. Compared with the fascination of political debate, a report on development at the grassroots (in the most literal sense) may not seem very exciting. But what Africa needs today more than anything else is food. This is what the Agricor-assisted farmers of Bophuthatswana are now helping to provide. I find their achievement immensely encouraging.

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Food is seen as conflict point

CAPE TOWN. — A rethink of the world economic order — and specifically the problem of developing countries — has been advocated by Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophutha-Tswana.

Speaking at the fourth world meat congress in Cape Town, Chief Mangope asked whether the United Nations and similar organisations had not become so specialised and entangled that they had become international bureaucracies with a strong self-interest.

Chief Mangope said: "My country has the potential to become one of the foremost livestock and meat producing countries in Africa.

"What we from Bophutha-Tswana expect from a congress such as this is information which we need for planning for the future."

Chief Mangope said there was a widening gap in economic development between most of the developed world and the developing world.

These, he said, had over the past few decades led to increased world tensions.

"A conflict between two worlds — the one rich, the other poor — is developing and the battlefield is the world itself.

"Many of the contradictory situations in modern world politics are directly related to this conflict."

He said the argument was often used that the Western world had an obligation for the repayment of a colonial debt, or that development aid should be used to compensate for injustices in the existing world order.

What is probably more true about this argument is that development and rapid changes, if applied indiscriminately and without rational planning, could lead to increased instability in developing countries and create new tensions between developing and developed countries."

Chief Mangope said that today, 11 years after the Lusaka meeting of non-aligned states, developing countries to a large extent had to face the same frustrations such as an unimproved economic situation.

He pleaded for a total Third World development plan which took into account each country's potential. — Sapa.

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THE independence of Bophuthatswana is not an end in itself, but part of the greater independence of South Africa that the people of that homeland are waiting for.

This is the opinion of Mrs Dawn Mokhobo, wife of Bophuthatswana's Minister of Health.

Mrs Mokhobo was one of the five delegates of the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana (Agricor) — of which she is public relations officer — at the World Meat Congress held

Homeland 'benefits'

at the Good Hope Centre this week.

She told The Argus before leaving for Mmbatho yesterday that the man in the street was already benefitting from Bophuthatswana's independence because he was not being restricted by the colour of his skin.

Agricor, a corporation sponsored by the Bophut-

hatswana Government, was helping the ordinary farmer to make a living from his trade. Its membership exceeded 1 000 farmers who were making progress in maize production.

Bophuthatswana was producing a surplus of maize, the staple food of the Tswana, and this surplus was being exported.

Mrs Mokhobo said more and more women were getting involved in community work.

Because of the shortage of doctors, nurses were being trained to become nurse practitioners.

SELF-HELP

'Women are fast catching on to Bophuthatswana's slogan "Renale-rona," which means that we have to do things for ourselves,' said Mrs Mokhobo.

She is 32, has two children aged four and nine, holds a BA degree in social work and is studying law at the University of South Africa (Unisa).

Argus
29/5/81 (109)

Test-drive car shooting case is still under investigation

109 38
Sizwe
8/10/81

THE BophuthaTswana police are investigating the fatal shooting of a Winterveld man and injury to a ten year old boy during a shooting incident on Saturday.

Captain M A Molohe, District Commandant for Odi and Moretele regions said this week that according to police information, the dead man, Johannes Ndala was shot at while trying to run away from police.

Mr Ndala (26) was struck with a bullet, according to an eye witness, in the chest, while he stepped out of his car and the boy, Vincent Masonganye was struck on the shoulder, while on his way from a nearby shop.

Vincent, son of the plot owner, where Mr Ndala lives, is said to be recovering at the Ga-Rankuwa hospital.

Capt. Molohe said the deceased was travelling in a car without a third party or a licence disc and its registration number TAH 1208 reflected only in the rear. He said the police who suspected the car could have been stolen,

gave chase while Mr Ndala sped away.

Capt. Molohe said the car which the deceased drove, rammed into a house. Mr Ndala alighted and tried to run when the traffic policemen opened fire on him.

Mr Jacob Ndala, elder brother of the deceased, who was with his dead brother on the test drive, said he held his breast in shock as the traffic cop shot Johannes at point blank range.

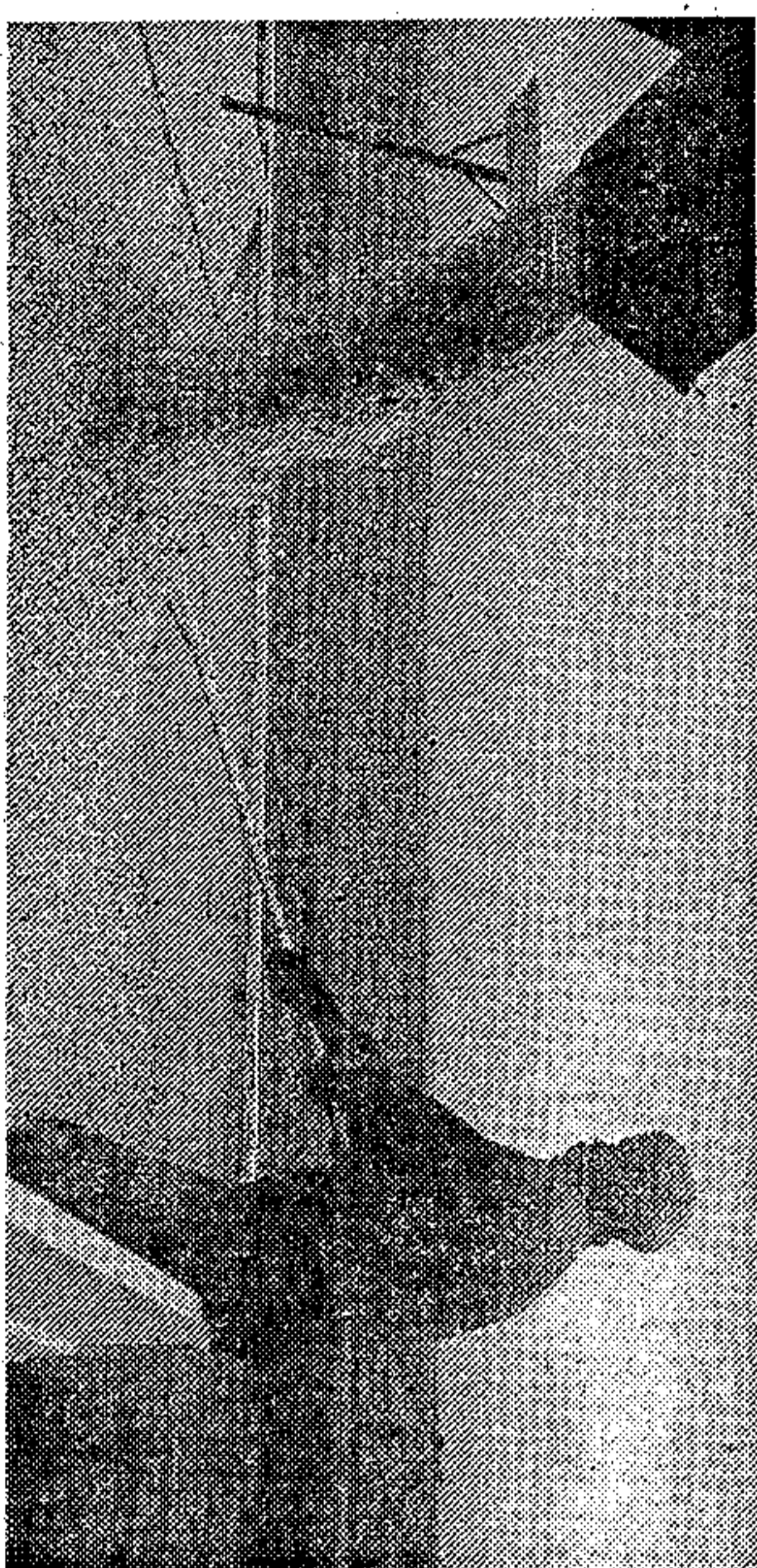
Mr Ndala said the dead man was accompanied by him, his wife and the deceased's girlfriend, when the incident occurred. He said Johannes turned in a different direction when he realised the police were after him.

But, according to Mr Ndala, his brother stopped when he realised the police were closing in and climbed out of the car to talk to police. Then they opened fire.

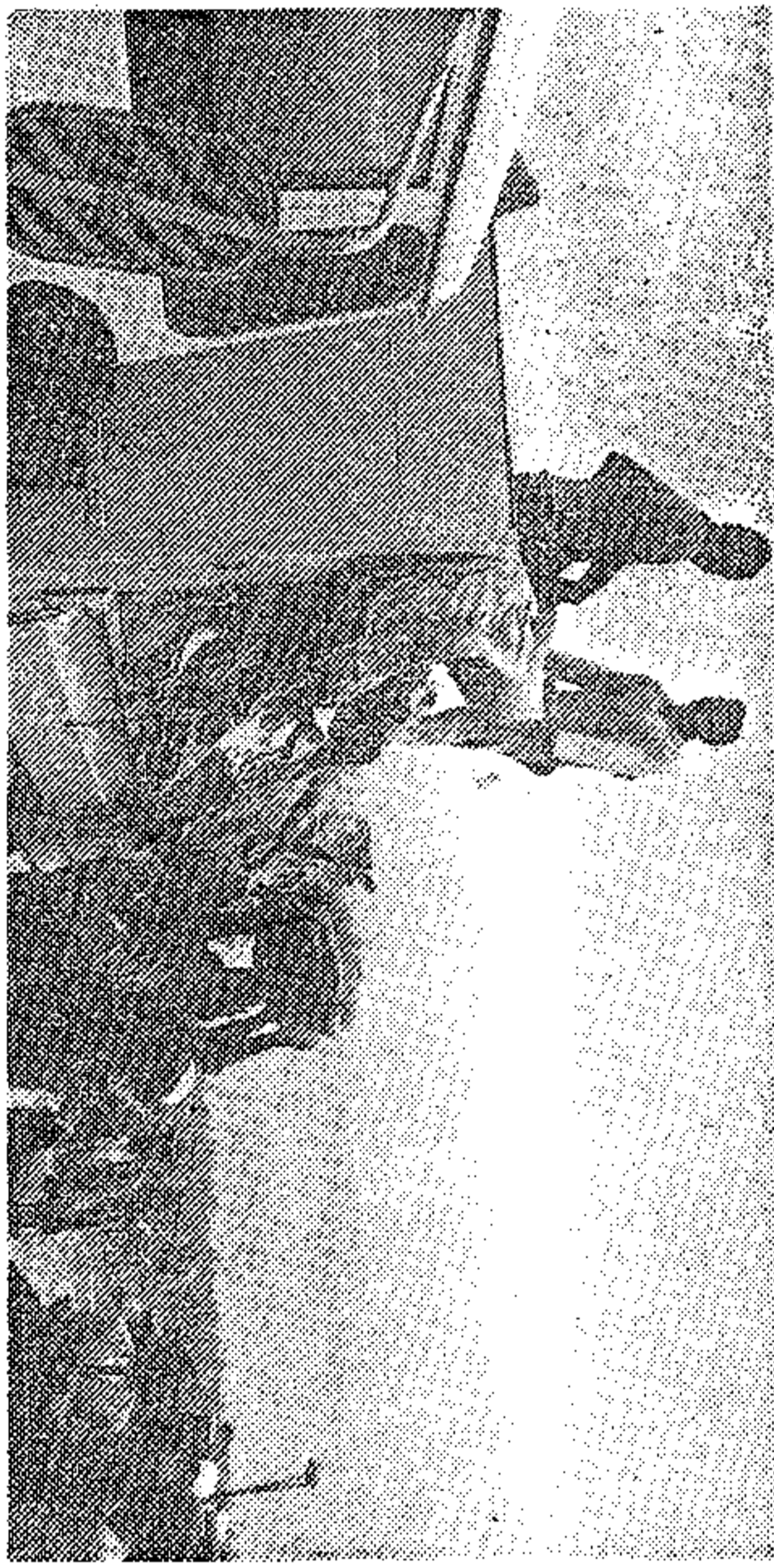
His brother, he said, had just bought his car on Friday and was taking them on a joy ride when he met his death.

12 000
tons
of
maize
for
export

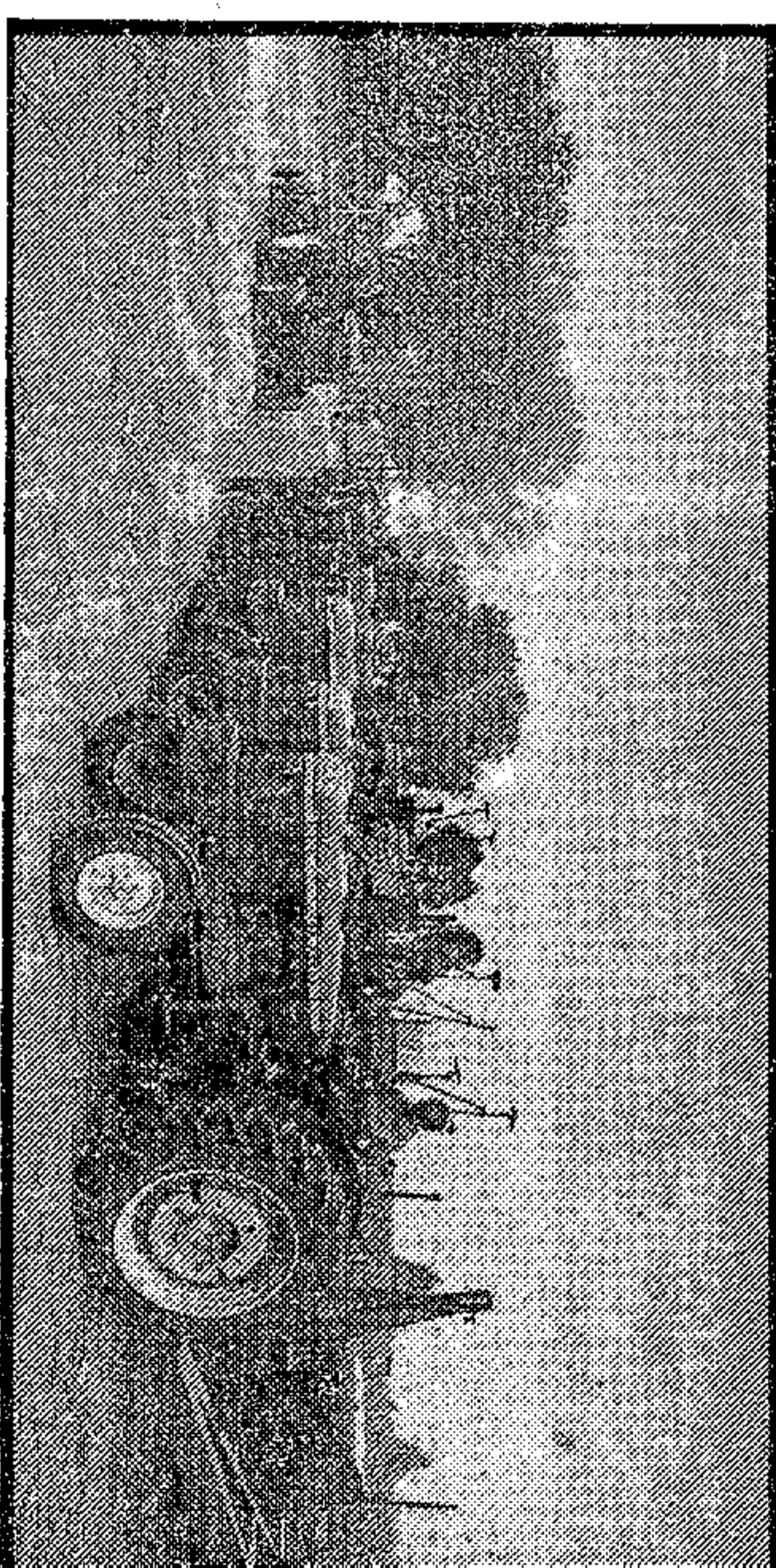
The Moshav system takes root in Bophuthatswana



Bophuthatswana's record maize crop, an estimated 120 000 tons, is being harvested by the truck load.



Joint venture, Moshav, in Bophuthatswana where these small farmers are loading trucks to send their maize to market.



The Moshav system ensures that farming implements are available to even the smallest farmer.

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Good year for co-op farmers

Story and photographs by Bob DAVIS

Despite some typically African problems, the Moshav system (sister to the Kibbutz) is starting to take root in Bophuthatswana.

Israeli visitors have called at the Ditsobotl Co-operative farming units in Bophuthatswana's maize growing areas to see this transplant from Israel and the Mangope Government has appointed an Israeli, Mr Jacob Klein, as planner.

The Moshav system was imported and adapted to African conditions as a short-cut to take farming in Bophuthatswana from the subsistence level to a viable enterprise with export possibilities.

It is now in its fifth year — and 1981 has proved to be the watershed year with a maize crop of some 120 000 tons (a record for Bophuthatswana) now being gathered. The crop exceeds internal needs by 10 percent making 12 000 tons available for export.

Mr S L Rathebe, Bophuthatswana's Secretary for Economic Affairs, frankly admitted the tribal farming system was a major obstacle to agricultural prosperity for his country.

In addition, Bophuthatswana farmers lacked experience in scientific agricultural methods and frequently farms were too small to be economically viable. Mr Rathebe said the Moshav system in Israel was examined against the problems in his country and it was decided to adopt it.

Star 11/10/81

Implementation was left to Agricor, Bophutatswana's agricultural arm which appointed Mr Klein to its staff.

Agricor chairman, Mr H D Van Zyl, said initial examination showed only about 10 percent of Bophutatswana's total agricultural potential was being utilised, few Tswana farmers had sufficient capital to finance viable undertakings, entrepreneurship was at a low level and labour was plentiful.

He said Agricor divided the farming land into two major units known as Shiela-Verdwaal and Mooifontein and these in turn were divided into smaller sections and sub-sections.

General manager Mr Chris du Toit at the Mooifontein project told The Star that in practice farmers received land allocations of 10 to 15 ha.

Ten or more farmers would then club together to form a primary co-operative which in turn joined other primary co-operatives to form a secondary co-operative.

He said primary co-operatives were mainly involved in production while the secondary co-operatives took care of financing, bookkeeping and marketing.

Because of the numbers of farmers involved, it had become possible to buy mechanical farming units such as tractors, ploughs, harvesters and trucks.

Mr du Toit said the implements were owned and operated by farmers with larger land units who acted as contractors, supplying smaller farmers with mechanical services. Contractors were appointed by primary or secondary co-operatives.

Mr du Toit said primary and secondary co-operatives were governed by elected management committees. He said Agricor's function was to oversee projects after analysing viability.

The initial capital and management were also supplied by Agricor. Farmers were given loans to buy seed, fertilisers and farming implements.

The Star found, however, that apart from the obstacles mentioned by Agricor, other problems had cropped up.

Some of the white Agricor workers expressed dissatisfaction with working under blacks. One man asked this reporter to help him find a job "with any white farmer that needs a good foreman."

Other white workers accused some of the black farmers of being irresponsible and slothful.

The Star was shown fences which were said to have been neglected and, on a tour of the Mooifontein projects, it was found that on a number of small farms animals such as cattle, sheep and pigs were feeding on mealies in the fields.

"If we point out to them that the animals are eating their profits they just shrug their shoulders," one white worker said.

He pointed out that President Mangope was aware of the problem and had gone on record as saying that land would be confiscated from lazy farmers and given to those who had proved themselves capable of producing consistently good crops.

The darker side of Sun City

A SECRET report has revealed the dangers to poor communities living around glittering homeland pleasure palaces.

The report was compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council at the urgent request for an investigation by Bophuthata-Tswana's Secretary for Economic Affairs. The findings have never been released, but the Sunday Times has obtained the confidential report prepared by the HSRC.

It shows that Sun City has contributed to:

- Increase in crime.
- Increase in threat to traditional family life.
- Increase in truancy.
- Increase in abuse of alcohol.
- Loss of earnings through gambling.
- Increase in venereal disease.

The investigation was done by the South African Institute for Sociological, Demographic and Criminological Research.

The director is Dr J M Lotter. By agreement between Bophuthata-Tswana and South Africa, the team undertook to probe the effects of the Sun City hotel complex on the immediate social environment.

The result was what the HSRC described as an "exploratory study" of the effects on the neighbouring communities of gambling, abuse of liquor, drug-taking, prostitution, crime, early school-leaving and other social problems.

Had the findings been released, these would have been a valuable warning and guideline for homelands which are becoming increasingly attracted by the advantages of housing a holiday complex with casinos, a facility forbidden in South Africa.

Fantasy

The benefits eagerly sought by struggling homelands are the obvious ones of work for the unemployed and money for the treasury. The dangers to all of them will be, to a lesser or greater degree, identical to those faced by neighbouring communities.

"Our morals are going to the dogs," said Chief Pihlane of Bophuthata-Tswana.

The report, which was completed last year, stresses that the investigation was merely exploratory because the report was required within weeks. Thorough research would be difficult, time-consuming and costly.

A project team of more than 30 worked on the study. More than 20 fieldworkers interviewed hundreds of people in the neighbouring communities of Ledig, Phokeng, and Thabane.

Secret report says it's not all glitter and fun for those living outside the tollgate

The effects of the Sun City Hotel complex on the immediate social environment: an exploratory study

The HSRC secret report into the effects of Sun City

Dr Lotter says that most, if not all, of the social problems investigated, had existed to some degree before Sun City was conceived. The use of alcohol, for example, was practically universal among blacks, and it appeared that Sun City, with its predominantly white drinking pattern, had not had a very significant impact on the total half of them wanted some-thing done about it.

What was disturbing was the influence of the complex's drinking patterns on blacks, who were now increasingly abusing alcohol. "It may be concluded that Sun City to some degree contributes to the occurrence of socially undesirable drinking.

Most of the people interviewed admitted they gambled at Sun City at least once a month. Almost all of them played the slot machines. Most believed that people who visited Sun City lost money which could be used to buy food for their children.

The survey showed that more than 75 percent of the people interviewed considered gambling to be a problem and more than half of them wanted something done about it. In an interview with the chief, the researchers were con-



GAMBLING GLAMOUR... but there's another side

Sol: We're trying to solve problems

MIR Sol Kerzner, managing director of the Southern Sun group which runs Sun City, said he had seen the report but did not wish to discuss it in detail.

"I feel it is not really my place to comment, because the report was commissioned by the Bophuthata-Tswana Government," he said.

"From our point of view, we are using the report as positively as we can, and we are working together with the Government towards solving the problems that have arisen."

Asked if Southern Sun had expected these problems, or whether the report had come as a shock, Mr Kerzner said he did not want to comment further.

Most of the prostitutes were black, and that there were different grades of operators. There were the low-class prostitutes, the "dikeberese" from surrounding villages, who did business with the construction workers, mainly in the bushes; the shebeen and brothel prostitutes; the housewives who were seeking pocket money and the Sun City prostitutes.

The last group consisted of some girls who worked there at weekends. "The principal of Ledig said his 'prostitute' was mainly boys were still from school to visit."

"Those who work there at weekends at Sun City, during lessons. Although some of these children, City at weekends."

The team found the management action against prostitution, but difficult to identify. They "did not carry out their occupation." All suspected cases must be referred to senior security office could occur where a checks in, and uses her conduct her business. violation of the law subject the hotel to a of running a disorder. But accusing a woman such activities could legal action against and unsavoury public One of the most serious consequences of prostitution, points out, report by several into the spreading of disease.

One informant also knew of at least four occasions when abo- been carried out in showers. Crime has increased area since Sun City. A police officer co- the researchers that the hotel had a definite contribution to occurrence of crime

Friction Crime had increased the neighbouring areas. Most people believe Bophuthata-Tswana police division admitted friction between the of effective co-operation. The first six months, a police handled 257 that number 132 were them.

UJ far more work dent is the belief in ple has a had affecting children, M. Girls left school to work there.

The principal of Ledig said his "prostitute" was mainly boys were still from school to visit."

"Those who work there at weekends at Sun City, during lessons. Although some of these children, City at weekends."

social unrest. And Sun City, as far as Bophuthata-Tswana is concerned, is the last word in modernisation. It attracts the sophisticated as well as the unsophisticated. It is so very *Las Vegas*, it offers fantasy for real.

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Tswana morals have gone to the dogs, says Chief

THE disadvantages of living beside Sun City outweighed the advantages, according to Chief Pihlane of Sautspoor.

"Our morals are going to the dogs," he said. Summing up the effects on the inhabitants in the first six months of the existence of the complex, he told the HSRC he welcomed the fact that the hotel had been built, because it had offered job opportunities.

"But the impact on the morals of our people, that cancels out the job opportunities. In fact, the disadvantages are more than the advantages.

"You earn a salary that is quite good at Sun City, but that salary does not come home. Most of the people spend it right there at Sun City. They go to those machines, they gamble and they do all sorts of things."

The chief said he had suggested an age restriction at Sun City. But the reply was that most girls wore long dresses after school, making it too difficult to enforce such a restriction. Places like Sun City were quite foreign to his people and

"Will it be a white nation, or will it be a black nation, will it be a coloured nation, will it be an Indian nation, just what will it be?"



CHIEF PIHLANE

Homes broken up then honour their customs, their traditions? Or will the situation then be that there will be a completely new nation with a mixture of different customs and cultures, with one not knowing what culture, what custom is your own?"

"When you notice what is happening today, you begin to wonder what this place is going to be like in 10 to 20 years."

"Homes have been broken up, the discipline and the morals of the people have been influenced."

they were not used to the effects, he said. "Homes have been broken up, the discipline and the morals of the people have been influenced."

ENGINEERING FACULTY

Man and boy shot by traffic officer while on a test drive

By Norman Ngale

A WINTERVELD man and a ten-year-old boy were allegedly shot at by a BophutaTswana traffic officer on Saturday. The man died as a result, according to relatives and eye witness yesterday.

The dead man is Mr Johannes Ndala (26) of the Masunganye plot Winterveld and the injured boy, Vincent Masonganye a Std 5 pupil at the local combined school is a son of the plot owner.

Mr Jacob Ndala, elder brother of the deceased, told SOWETAN that his brother met his death only twenty-four hours after he had bought his car and that Vincent who at the time of the incident was coming from a nearby store when he was hit by the second bullet fired by the officer.

Several attempts to contact Lt. MA Molope, commandant of the Odi and Moretele district of BophutaTswana yesterday were fruitless. His office said he would not be available for the day.

Mr Ndala said the officer then fired two shots from his service revolver and Mr Johannes Ndala collapsed. The other shots, he said, hit Vincent on the shoulder as he was going past from a nearby shop.

He and his wife sat dumbfounded and scared in the car when the shots rang out. His brother, he said died on the way to Ga-Rankuwa hospital and his car was driven to the Mabopane police station.

The deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs Minah Ndala, three sisters and a brother, Lettfe (24), Margaret (20), Sarah (18) and David (16) who were under his care.

Dr J Gilliland, superintendent of Ga-Rankuwa hospital yesterday confirmed that Vincent who was hit on the shoulder was confined at the hospital and that his condition was satisfactory.

The incident happened,

according to Mr Ndala at 5 pm along the Mabopane/Winterveld highway.

Mr Ndala said he, his wife, the deceased and his girlfriend went on a test drive in the new car when confronted by two traffic officers.

My brother, who was driving, noticed the traffic car turning towards our direction. He turned to a side road and the cops gave chase and after a short distance my brother pulled his car aside and stopped," Mr Ndala said.

XV

CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			

Special Report

Church told to make up its mind over 'the system'

Strachan 23/6/81

By MONK NKOMO

10/11 2% 1/11

THE church must choose whether it is on the people's side in their struggle for humanity and sanity, or on the side of the unjust racist system which seeks to dehumanise the black people through inferior education, which renders them subservient to the white settlers.

This was said by a member of the Self-Awareness Youth Club (SAYC) at their inauguration meeting held at Ga-Rankuwa, BophuthTswana on Sunday.

According to their constitution, the newly established club aims at teaching black society, particularly the youths, "the virtues of abstinence from irrelevant activities that impede and embarrass our liberation effort". It is one of the club's hopes to see the restructuring of the Christian religion, which is supposed to be a "religion of the total man".

The member told the poorly-attended meeting that the role of the church was to preach the gospel of liberation, love, equality and justice to all people. "It should identify itself with those who suffer from economic and political systems", he said.

Mr Gomolemo Mokaie, general secretary of the SAYC stated: "Our parents remained silent and passive when they lost their rights to the South African citizenship by being offered citizenship of some politically and economically non-viable, arid bantustans."

"We shall not become a collaborationist force to the system that denies people basic human rights and deprives them of independent thought," said Mr Sello Rammopi, president of the SAYC. "We shall adopt all progressive ideas of humanity from all persons or movement that love equality, justice, freedom and peace for man", he said.

Pamphlets were also distributed at the meeting urging the communities to boycott all products from Wilson-Rowntree, after they were alleged to have fired more than 400 workers who went on strike early this year.

The oppressor, Mr Mokaie said, would continue to rise over the oppressed as long as he could control their minds, and limit their thoughts. "We feel that the time has come for us to emancipate ourselves from mental slavery so that we can be in a position to bring the oppressor's illegal reign over us to an end," he said.

"The time has come for blacks to form themselves into a single, solid and united front" seeking to eradicate the inequalities and conflicts of "our society in order to give South Africa a better human face", he added.

Sun City shares sale expected, says Kerzner

Star 23/6/81

109

(Handwritten initials)

By Richard Paris
 If the Bophuthatswana Government decided to sell part, or all, of its 50 percent share in Sun City, it would not affect Southern Sun Hotels, Mr Sol Kerzner said yesterday.

After reports yesterday that the Bophuthatswana Government was thinking of selling its half share in the resort complex on the

Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Kerzner said there had been discussions but no decision had been reached.
 "In terms of our agreement, Sun City was launched with the knowledge that a portion of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) equity would be sold and the capital used for development purposes,

such as housing. It is not a matter of great concern to us when they do it, or how," Mr Kerzner said.

Three proposals are currently being considered by President Lucas Mangope.

One is to sell the entire interest which, together with the much smaller Mmabatho Sun Casino Hotel made a R8,9-million profit in the

financial year ended in March, on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Another is to retain a portion of shares for Bophuthatswana citizens wishing to buy them.

The third idea is to extend this offer to black South Africans.

The country holds half of Sun City's original R32-million share capital and has a further half share in its expansions, including the new entertainment centre to be opened in August.

A spokesman for President Mangope said the sale of shares to citizens would be considered only if it were determined that the shares would continue to grow in value and benefit individual buyers.

Mr Kerzner denied that the proposals were related to a recent debate aired in the media in which Sun City was attacked as a "corrupting influence," responsible for widespread prostitution, alcoholism, crime, truancy and family disintegration in the area.

(i)

SUMMARY

South African mortality data have been compared with data for Coloured and Black communities when available during the period 1929 to 1970. Infant Mortality Rates, Age and Cause Specific Mortalities and Expectations of Life are discussed.

MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, PART I

1929 - 1970

Bruce Dick *
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109
Mangope
24/6/81
refused visa
to enter US

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has been refused a visa to enter the United States in an incident which makes clear the Reagan Administration does not want to recognise the "independence" of South Africa's homeland states.

State Department sources confirmed that a visa application by the Bophuthatswana leader last month was turned down. He was told his travel document did not meet the requirements of US law.

A spate of rumours following President Reagan's election victory suggested that a "tilt" towards the South African Government might include recognition of the homelands.

Resultant visa applications from Bophuthatswana citizens reached a peak a few weeks ago, according to US immigration officials.

But sources say the refusal to admit the territory's head of state should end all speculation about US attitudes.

"There would probably have been no problem if he had wanted to come on a South African passport," an official said.

Mangope's hope backfires

WASHINGTON — President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has been refused a visa to enter the United States in an incident which makes clear that the Reagan administration does not want to recognise the "independence" of South Africa's homeland states.

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But sources here say the refusal to admit the territory's Head of State should end all speculation about the Reagan government's attitude.

President Mangope has just completed an overseas trip which included visits to Italy and Austria. He applied to enter the US as well, in the company of senior aides.

"There would probably have been no problem if he had wanted to come on a South African passport, an official said.

Some BophuthaTswana citizens are admitted to the United States in spite of holding BophuthaTswana passports when a "passport waiver" is granted and a visa is issued on a

separate piece of paper. "We do this at our discretion where people are otherwise eligible for admission but have been forcibly deprived of their South African citizenship.

"This procedure was not applied in the case of Mr Mangope," the official said.

FOOTNOTE: President Mangope's son, Mr Sebo, is a student at North-Western University in Illinois. He entered the United States on a South African passport, according to US officials.



Lucas Mangope

Mangope to push mines on job bars

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has served notice that he intends to press South African mining companies into abolishing the colour bar in all their mining operations in BophuthaTswana.

Renewed pressure against job reservation at this juncture could be awkward for Pretoria, because it might rekindle the controversy over labour policy which brought Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Fanie Botha to loggerheads last week.

At present the South African Mines and Works Act, which makes possession of blasting certificates the preserve of whites and coloureds, still applies to BophuthaTswana, which became a nominally independent state in December 1977.

Moves to scrap the Act in BophuthaTswana are certain to run into fierce opposition from the whites-only Mineworkers' Union and its hardline general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus.

BophuthaTswana's main site of mining is near the South African town of Rustenburg, whose whites provide skilled workers for BophuthaTswana mines and where there has been an upsurge of white conservatism since the coming to power of Mr P W Botha in 1978.

In a recent interview, President Mangope made plain his opposition to job reservation and his determination to have it expunged from BophuthaTswana's statute book.

"We would like to honour both the provisions and the

spirit of our constitution, which does not allow any measure of discrimination, and we have pointed this out to the mining houses operating in BophuthaTswana.

"I have on my table right now a letter from (the mining magnate) Mr Gordon Waddell, in which he reports to me on the progress they have made in their negotiations with Mr Paulus.

"I was requested by the mining houses not to rush the issue but to allow them to negotiate the issue with the Mineworkers' Union. The request also came from Mr F W de Klerk, South Africa's Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs.

"We met Mr De Klerk at the beginning of this month and gave him to understand that we are now becoming impatient and that we would do something about it. He said he would be coming back to us early in August."

The section of the Wichahn Report dealing with the mining industry is due to be tabled in Parliament next month. It is widely expected to deal with the contentious issue of whether blasting certificates should be issued to blacks.

Neither Mr Waddell — chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, which controls Rustenburg Platinum's operations in BophuthaTswana — who is overseas, nor Mr Paulus could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Dr Wessel van Wyk, deputy Director-General of the Department of Minerals and Energy Affairs, said: "We are at present leaving it to the mining industry and the mining union to sort out. We hope they can sort it out."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Tertius Myburgh, Ken Owen, Lin Mengo; newsbills by Peter Bunkell; headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Star 26/6/81
**Mangope
ill, misses
banquet** (109)

East Rand Bureau

Chief Lucas Mangope, the President of Bophuthatswana, failed last night to attend a "good relations" banquet in Germiston because of illness.

The dinner was aimed at forging closer links between Bophuthatswana and Germiston.

Senator Gerrie Wessels, Bophuthatswana's economic relations attache said President Mangope was in bed with flu.

It is understood that he was due to fly to London today, but had to delay his trip.

Guests at the banquet included the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and Germiston's mayor, Mr Corrie Oberholzer.

It seems likely that other dairy projects have failed as the problems of lack of markets and low production force members to leave. (9) That people consider the projects as essentially non-viable is borne out by the fact that while many people in Amathole and Inkomo have decided to sell milk as a result of the dairies' example, they have not joined.

Freddy Mhlauli said that Amathole Dairy has lasted so long because the members work well together and trust each other "unlike at N.M.'s place". It does seem that the tensions generated by the conflict between N.M. and the other members may lead to the dairy's rapid demise, on the other hand while the Amathole dairy has been running for over 25 years only two people earn more than R5,00 a month from it and very few people are involved.

This brings us to the issue of whether an efficient patron figure, by bringing more innovations, is worth the elements of exploitation that generally go with his/her involvement. One must note that members at Inkomo are earning more from the dairy than those at Amathole. This is mainly due to the fact that members at Inkomo are better off than those at Amathole, however it does seem partly due to the better methods used at Inkomo. For example during the period of centralised marketing most people's incomes were higher. One must also consider the case of Alfred Bukula, it seems that he did not have any extra resources and yet he was able to improve his stock to earn the second highest income after N.M. However, as we have seen the innovations were not enough to make the dairy run efficiently and turn it into a viable co-operative.

Finally, while they help some people make more use of their cattle, dairies cannot be seen as a way of improving the standard of living of the very poorest people in an area, because only those with cattle can join. Furthermore, the poorest members tend to be forced out of the dairy because they have too few cattle to get a decent income from the dairy, thus the man of the family is forced into migrancy and there is no one left at home to do the labour involved in the dairy. They are mainly beneficial to people who have many cattle, or who have other local money-earning activities and who can fit the dairy jobs in with their other work as a supplementary source of income. (10)

In view of peoples commitment to the project (discussed later) I would see the dairies main value in providing an educative experience for those involved. One might argue that in an environment of such poverty and lack of alternatives, inequitable production is better than nothing and that it is very useful in expanding peoples consciousness.

4. COMMUNAL GARDENS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It seems that the agricultural extension department has been encouraging communal gardens for over twenty years, in the Ciskei at least. In Umhlaba there was mention of gardens which had been started and failed even before the rehabilitation schemes were begun. There has been particular emphasis on them in recent years although this varies from area to area. I visited

Mangope is set to recognise trade unions

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor
PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana has declared his willingness to consider granting recognition to trade unions and so to chart a new course in industrial relations for independent "national states".

He told the Rand Daily in an interview: "We are not against trade unions, and neither are our industrialists."

His attitude is in marked contrast to that of President Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, who has expressed himself forcefully against recognition of trade unions, and of Chief Lennox Sebe, of the independent-to-be Ciskei, whose police have detained nearly 60 trade unionists.

Venda, which became independent in September 1979, shortly before black unions in South Africa were granted formal bargaining rights under the Wiehahn "new deal", does not recognise trade unions either. BophuthaTswana uses the

works committee system, as provided for under the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act which it inherited from South Africa.

Like Transkei and Venda, BophuthaTswana became independent before black unions in South Africa were recognised in terms of the recommendations made by the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry.

Some observers see the failure of these territories to provide legislation for trade unions as a "betrayal" to black workers.

President Mangope said: "At the time of the Wiehahn Commission I said to Mr Fanie Botha (South Africa's Minister of Manpower Utilisation) that we felt we should have been invited to give our views and to participate in the work of the commission because our countries are so intertwined.

"But the South African Government apparently didn't see it that way at all.

no fences round their home gardens so that chickens and small stock eat whatever they try to plant.

Most of the gardens are called "Zenzele Gardens" (and in Kwazulu Vuku zenzele) even where there is no Zenzele women's committee. In areas where there are strong Zenzele groups (e.g. Umhlaba) it is part of the "policy" of Zenzele to ask the extension officer to help them establish gardens. In establishing a garden then, the extension officer may work through groups like Zenzele or the Y.W.C.A. or he may hold general meetings and work through all organisations to get to the population at large. In other cases a group of residents may approach the extension officer.

Religious Denomination

Height

Weight

Health Insurance Scheme

Vaccination marks

Presence of hospital/clinic card or number

11. Housing and Sanitation

11.1 Number of living rooms in homestead

11.2 Ownership or not

11.3 Type of water supply

11.4 Type of sewage

11.5 Refuse disposal

11.6 Presence of - telephone

- transport

- garden - ornamental

- vegetable

11.7 Any improvements to building?

Having collected this data we will have:

1. Measured the available services and funds

2. Obtained Population information giving

- Birth rates

- Mortality rates both total and Infant

- Fertility rates - birth spacing

- Family structure

- Population structure

- Masculinity rate at home

- People per room

3. Rates for Illness

- Disability

- Vaccinations -

TB - sputum positive

- infection risk

Sero positive disease

Glucosuria

Any special project

4. State of Nutrition

5. Level of Water Supp

6. Socio-Economic Stat

7. Family Factors

Rates of - divorce

- illegitimacy

- masculinism

Indicators of self

- home ownership

- garden

- improvements

- home/selfcare ratio

What can be done with this data?

1. In any place with disturbing rates of any problem attention can be given to it directly

Unique training scheme

13/12/87

SHORTAGES of building artisans has prompted the BophuthaTswana Government to tackle a unique training programme intended to put a new type of building "operative" into the field in large numbers.

The aim of the concept is to satisfy the immediate need for skilled workers while at the same time providing scope for the trainees for becoming artisans in time.

The training programme will produce a nucleus of skilled men for use throughout BophuthaTswana. Plans are to turn the scheme into a national training effort, and to this end President Lucas Mangope has appealed for support from com-

merce and industry to establish a national training centre in Mmabatho.

The system will not replace the traditional apprenticeship system but will supplement it, producing skilled workmen who assist the qualified artisans, relieving them of routine tasks.

The system is not unlike in concept to the system of engineering training now being implemented by the engineering profession in South Africa to supplement the ranks of professional engineers.

Categories of workers being produced under the system are like the system itself, unique, and include indentured apprentices, trainee artisans, opera-

tives, mechanical operators and assistants.

Broadly, three categories of training are provided according to educational qualifications.

Courses at the outset include bricklaying, steel shuttering, concreting and scaffolding. Later the curriculum will be extended to include glazing and painting. Specialisation is to receive emphasis.

The scheme was initiated by the Stocks group of companies. Stocks originally established a training school to meet its own needs. The idea took root and has been extended to encompass a training school for the territory.

Mangope puzzle



President Lucas Mangope

NEW YORK — The United States representative of the BophuthaTswana Government, Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, denied knowledge yesterday that President Lucas Mangope had had a visa to visit the United States turned down.

State Department sources have said that an application received from President Mangope had been turned down on May 21 because of trouble with his "travel documents".

No country in the world, except South Africa, recognises Bophutha-Tswana as an independent black state.

Rabbi Greenwald said yesterday that President Mangope was advised by his office here, Bophutha-Tswana International, that it would be expedient to delay his visit to the United States until the Reagan administration "has had time to formulate its policy on the area".

He said he believed that President Mangope had indeed postponed his visit — and therefore his visa application — until a more appropriate time.

Rabbi Greenwald was surprised to learn that the State Department claimed to have received, and turned down the visa application.

SINCE Bophuthatswana became independent in December 1977, President Lucas Mangope has sought to persuade observers that the new polity should be taken seriously rather than dismissed as a "puppet state" or as an ideological child of apartheid.

A fair portion of his efforts have concentrated on trying to secure the geographical consolidation of Bophuthatswana, whose seven constituent parts are still scattered across and separated by South African territory.

The importance of consolidation was succinctly noted by President Mangope in his acceptance of independence address when he described Bophuthatswana's fragmented nature as a "Made in South Africa" label which projected it as a political product of Pretoria.

The South African Government agreed to transfer about 3 600 km² of land to Bophuthatswana during the independence negotiations. It would have been a first step toward consolidation, but Pretoria has still not fulfilled its undertaking.

President Mangope said in a recent interview: "That land has not been handed over to us yet . . . We get no explanation as to why there is such an inordinate delay. I have now requested a meeting with the South African Prime Minister and Dr Piet Koorhof to try to get an explanation."

He recalled "unproductive" discussions on the same issue with the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Henrie Van der Walt.

"Mr Van der Walt also promised that the land would be handed over. That was perhaps two years ago. He later came back to us to say he was busy with the King Williams's Town issue. We haven't heard from him yet."

Another reason for scepticism about Bophuthatswana's independence is its retention of the class-biasing certificates to white miners in Bophuthatswana's mines.

"We would like to honour both the provisions and the spirit of our constitution, which does not allow any measure of discrimination," President Mangope said in reply to a question on the issue.

"We have pointed this out to the mining houses in Bophuthatswana. I have on my table right now a letter from (the mining magnate) Mr Gordon Wadell, in which he reports to me the progress they have made in their negotiations with Mr Arrie Paulus (of the Miner Workers' Union)."

"I was requested by the mining houses not to rush the issue but to allow them time to negotiate with the Miner Workers' Union. That request also came from Mr F. W. de Klerk (South Africa's Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs). We met Mr De Klerk at the beginning of June and gave him to understand that we were becoming impatient. He has said he would come back to us early in August."

With greater success than either Transkei and Venda, Bophuthatswana has attracted industry and commerce to its growth points in a bid to provide work for its people and to prevent money earned in Bophuthatswana from being spent in South Africa to the benefit of South African businessmen.

As most of the investors and companies involved are South African, the question arises of whether their apparent economic dominance is not evidence of "neo-colonialism" — defined as the surrender of formal political power but to the entrenchment of economic power by the "colonists".

One of President Mangope's Cabinet Ministers inadvertently gave credence to the neo-colonial thesis when he referred to Mr Sol Kerzner, of Southern Sun Hotels, as "Mr Bophuthatswana". Mr Kerzner's company holds a major share of Sun City, Bophuthatswana's most conspicuous investment success.

While the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) holds half shares in many investment projects, political sceptics would be quick to point out that the corporation's chairman is Dr Johannes Adendorff, of South Africa's Economic Development Corporation, and its managing director another white, Mr Wynand Van Graan.

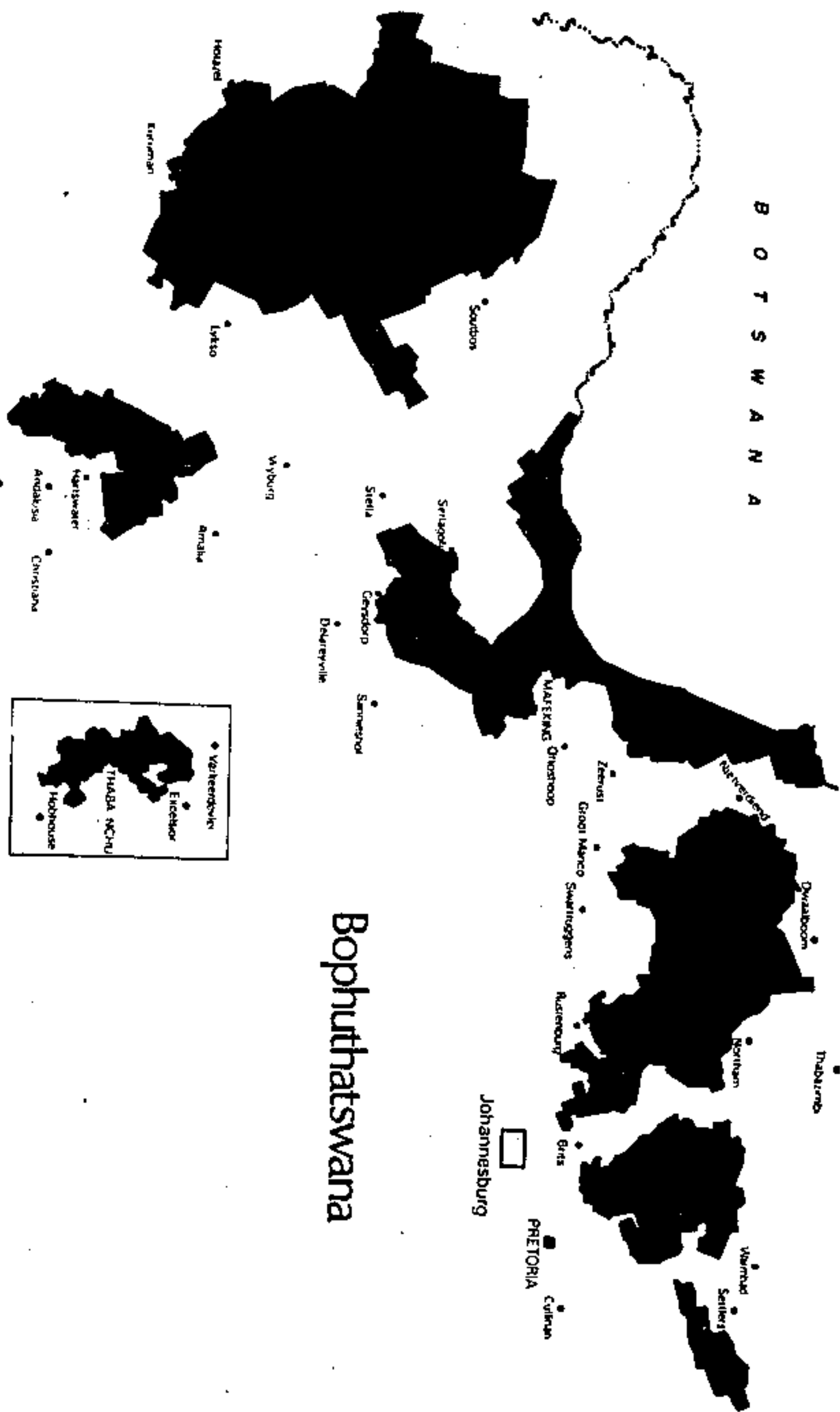
President Mangope, however, was unperturbed by the concentration of "foreign capital" in Bophuthatswana: "We are at this point of time not worried at all — because in our opinion it is in accord with our understanding of the system of free enterprise."

In fairness to President Mangope it should also be recorded that his policy is one of promoting the best man for the position and that he would defend the best prominence of whites in BNDC in those terms.

Theorists of neo-colonialism would draw attention to the lack of trade unions in Bophuthatswana as a factor which gives "foreign capitalists" and their local capitalist partners a decisive advantage over black workers.



With a budget of more than R400-million, valuable supplies of platinum and a small but well-trained and expanding army, Bophuthatswana can no longer be ignored as a factor in the political equation. PATRICK LAURENCE raised some key issues with President Lucas Mangope in a recent interview.



Bophuthatswana

The president of the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Mines and Industry, Mr C. Marruchi, who was tepid on the prospect of trade unions, said: "Wages are determined by supply and demand."

But President Mangope was more positive on trade unionism: "We are not against trade unions . . . We have had no direct request from the labour force in our industries for the formation of trade unions. But I don't think we would have any objection to that."

In industrial relations terms, Bophuthatswana is pre-Wiehahn: its labour laws are the old Industrial Conciliation Act and the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act. It uses Pretoria's discarded works committee system.

President Mangope was asked to comment on the view that Bophuthatswana had betrayed its black

workers by not providing for black trade unions on the Wiehahn model.

He replied: "At the time of the Wiehahn Commission I told Mr Fanie Botha (South Africa's Minister of Manpower) we should have been invited to give our views and participate in the work of the commission because (our countries) are so intertwined. But the South African Government apparently didn't see it that way at all. We are studying the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission with a view to applying those provisions which we feel could be applicable to us."

Another issue which caused bitterness among people of Batswana descent and tradition living permanently in South Africa was the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, which stripped them of South African

citizenship and made them involuntary citizens of Bophuthatswana.

On the citizenship controversy, President Mangope said: "It is a perennial problem . . . In our agreement with South Africa there is a clause that reads that any Bophuthatswana citizen is free to renounce his Bophuthatswana citizenship on agreed-upon conditions. We feel that the time has come to agree on such conditions."

He added: "I feel that one such condition should be that anybody born in, say, Soweto, who does not want to be a citizen of Bophuthatswana should be free to retain his South African citizenship. Anybody who has lived in South Africa for long enough and who feels he does not want to be connected with Bophuthatswana should be free to renounce his citizenship."

As Bophuthatswana receives funds from taxes collected on its behalf by South Africa from its citizens in South Africa, implementation of the agreement might deprive Bophuthatswana of an important source of revenue.

President Mangope said of this prospect: "Irrespective of the size of the amount, I think people should have the right to exercise their choice."

Asked about his attitude toward the African National Congress, President Mangope said: "You know, I don't think there is any level-headed person who does not subscribe to the basic principles of the ANC. I find it difficult just now to say I disagree with them . . ."

But he added: "There might have been changes (in the ANC) over the years. I have heard a lot of things said of them. I do not know whether they are true or not. But in the past they definitely stood for what I would stand for."

Prompted to continue, he said: "I have seen reports of allegations by people who claim to know . . . South Africans who say they are communists, that they now subscribe to communist ideologies. I don't know if that is true at all."

But, it was put to President Mangope, the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and Police have cooperated with the South African Army and Police in the capture of ANC insurgents.

"Well, I have said from the very onset — and I keep saying it — I will not allow Bophuthatswana to be a springboard for attacks on South Africa. These people who were caught in the past were people who were here to attack South Africa from Bophuthatswana."

"You will be aware that we have arrested people in Thaba 'Nchu who wanted to attack Lesotho. By the same token we don't want to be a springboard for attacks on Botswana or on South Africa."

"The Lesotho insurgents are awaiting trial. We had representations from the Basutoland Congress Party to free them. But we feel they have offended by their intention to use us as a launching pad for their attacks."

Bophuthatswana is proud of its "good track record" on civil liberties. It has an enforceable declaration of human rights in its constitution. Its Internal Security Act provides for detention without trial and restriction of people, but exercise of these powers is subject to judicial control.

Questioned on whether there were any detained or banned people in Bophuthatswana at present, President Mangope replied confidently: "No."

On Bophuthatswana's future role in Southern Africa, he said: "We are largely going to be a catalyst, especially in the South African situation. We are going to give an impetus to changes in South Africa, to meaningful changes."

Noting that white South Africans visited Bophuthatswana in "large numbers", he said: "They mix with our people and even the seconded officials here are not keen to go back. We see our role here as one which will very strongly influence the situation in South Africa for the better."

He mentioned two influencing factors specifically: Bophuthatswana's move to establish non-racial schools and its abolition of the Immorality Act.

On the question of recognition, President Mangope called for Bophuthatswana to be judged on its own merits rather than condemned out of hand as the progeny of "racist" South Africa.

"When it comes to the question of recognition, any country — Great Britain, for example — should define its criteria for recognition and apply such criteria to us," he said.

"If they are also interested in considering recognition for Transkei, they should do the same."

"But then they should decide on merit on recognition for us, on merit for Transkei and on merit decide for Venda. I believe we are definitely not the same. Not even twins are the same, you know."

MANGOPE SPEAKS OUT ON KEY ISSUES

109

RDH
3/3/81

Tswanas ^{20M} get R15m loan ^{4/7/81} (109)

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

STANDARD Merchant Bank has successfully placed a 23-year R15-million loan for the Government of BophuthaTswana. The issue was placed at par with a 13,60% coupon. It will yield 13,65% to redemption.

The loan was not guaranteed by the South African Government but it does qualify as a prescribed asset.

Looking at prevailing rates in the capital market, one would describe the rate as being very keen but at the same time it does signify that rates are at present on a plateau which is acceptable to the institutions.

M. M. ... N. ...

obtaining
quantities.

ies Book

For best composition.

Michaelis Prize

R D Morrison

For a most promising and worthy
first or second year student.

David Marais Memorial Prize

A McL Kennedy

M D H Wells

For a most promising Fine
Art student (shared)

Simon Gerson Prize

H R Proud

For the most promising and
needy student in Fine Art.

Sonny Cohen Prize

R W Kohne

Awarded to the final year student
wishing to proceed to postgraduate
study who is judged to have
produced the best overall results
in the final year of Building.

Management Prize

The Murray & Stewart Building

M Yeats

Awarded to the final year student
obtaining the best combined marks
in Building Construction III & IV.

Prize

Chas. McCarthy & Sons Building

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

FINE ART

(Continued)

BUILDING

RDM 4/7/81 (224) (109)

Principal detained in 'Tswana

Southern Africa Bureau

A SOUTH African school principal living in ThabaNchu, BophuthaTswana, has been detained by police.

He is Mr Samuel Pule, who was arrested in early June. He was held at ThabaNchu Police Station and then transferred to Rooigrond Prison in Mafikeng.

His wife and friends have been unable to see him or obtain information on the reasons

for his detention.

Mrs Pule, who is pregnant, was also detained and held for nearly 12 hours at ThabaNchu before being released.

Mr Pule was the principal of a school at Onverwacht, a resettlement area in South Africa near ThabaNchu.

A BophuthaTswana Government spokesman said yesterday Mr Pule's detention was in terms of the internal security regulations and that he would

probably be charged soon.

A more detailed statement on the detention was likely to be issued on Monday, he said.

The BophuthaTswana Internal Security Act states that people may be detained for up to 90 days.

BophuthaTswana's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said last month there were no people banned or detained in his country.

M P Morkel

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REGIONAL
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K Strong

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S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
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III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

P R Swift

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Mangope

NW 7/7/81

speaks

109

of change

through

'freedom'

Mercury Reporter

THE creation of a non-racial society and the reinstatement of human dignity had resulted in an upsurge in the aspirations, confidence, self-reliance and discipline of his people, said President Lukas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

Opening the Natal Teachers' Society conference in Pietermaritzburg yesterday, President Mangope said the impact of this new social order had exceeded in dimensions and significance all other changes that had occurred in Bophuthatswana since independence.

Serious

'Independence had ushered in a new era in the educational system of our country and we are taking greater and more co-ordinated progress in providing for the needs and aspirations of the people,' he said.

President Mangope said that in education — as in all fields of developmental endeavour — by far the most serious problem remained the short-fall in the reservoir of trained manpower, especially at the more senior level of qualifications and experience.

'While the consequences of this situation are serious enough in all technical fields, they are far more disquieting in the educational sphere.

'For here we are dealing with young human beings, full of valid aspirations, whose potential is not being mobilised,' he said.

Population still rising rapidly

ROM 28/7/81

109

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE population of BophuthaTswana has more than trebled in the last decade, according to preliminary results of the 1980 BophuthaTswana census.

First calculations put BophuthaTswana's population at nearly 1 300 000, a more than three-fold increase on the 1970 census total of 634 000. The figures exclude Batswana in white-designated South Africa who are deemed to be citizens of BophuthaTswana by South Africa legislation.

The rapid population growth is a continuation of the pattern establishing during the decade 1960 to 1970, when, it was noted, BophuthaTswana with an annual growth rate of 8,7% recorded the highest growth rate of all the homelands.

The explanation lay in the inflow of blacks into BophuthaTswana, both in the form of people brought in under Pretoria's "resettlement" schemes and in voluntary influx.

One of the main areas which attracted voluntary "immigrants" is the Winterveld squatter area near the Tswsana towns of Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane, which in turn lie less than 30km from Pretoria.

The Winterveld attracted people because it is the closest they could get to South Africa's PWV urban core without running foul of the South Africa's strict pass laws.

Production on BophuthaTswana mines has also risen markedly in the past three years: from R384-million in 1978 to R572-million in 1980.

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

Planners Award
student who has shown
promise at the end
of first year.

second best student in the
of Building Construction.

best student in the
of Building Construction.
Association Prizes

award
R Low Ken

D G Sessions

For the best student in each of
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Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

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For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Is Mangope being bled

It's political robbery, says a Tswana official

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope's adviser leant forward, lowered his voice and said gravely: "I think the mines are very clever in hiding from blacks what they are not getting. It is only right that they should get a fair share of the profits."

He was advocating a tougher attitude by Bophuthatswana toward the nearly 30 mining companies operating in its territory, but especially toward those concentrating on the extraction of platinum.

"Minerals are non-renewable resources and it is vital for the Tswana to get their just due of the profits before they are exhausted," the adviser added.

He went on to characterize Bophuthatswana's exclusion from the processing of platinum as "political robbery", contending that the refinement of platinum outside Bophuthatswana meant that the lion's share of taxes on the mines flowed into Pretoria's coffers.

Anxiety

His rationale was that refinement adds to the value of the ore and that — since it took place in South Africa rather than Bophuthatswana — South Africa is able to tax processed ore, whereas Bophuthatswana had to be satisfied with taxation on raw ore.

Defining his role as one of trying to get "blacks a fair deal" and insisting he could do so more effectively if he was not identified publicly, the adviser commented: "In political terms it is robbery. But there has never been any anxiety on the companies' part to do anything about it."

Until fairly recently most black mine workers were recruited from outside Bophuthatswana, a pattern which the adviser attributed to reluctance by the mining companies to recruit local blacks rather than to any dislike of mining work by Bophuthatswana's people.

He said: "The mines take migrants far away from home by preference because then they have captive labour. They are no longer allowed to force them to sign contracts but migrant workers from far away can still be forced to stay on for six months."

Insistence by the Bophuthatswana authorities, however, forced the mines to recruit local blacks and Bophuthatswana men today account for 40% of black workers on the mines, he added.

One of the hopes for sequels to recruitment of local blacks is a switch by the mines from the migrant labourers housed in compounds to a settled labour force accommodated in family quarters.

According to the adviser, however, the mines have stalled on provision of family housing: "We totally reject the awful compounds, but the mines always have excuses."

Contending that the cost of mining platinum can be financed from the "by products" copper and nickel, he added: "I don't think Bophuthatswana is getting what is due to it."

Dr B S Marengwa, Bophuthatswana's director of geological surveys and one of its chief spokesmen on mining in the territory, was less critical of the mining companies.

Asked whether Bophuthatswana was satisfied it was getting a fair share of the mining profits, he replied: "By and large, yes. If we weren't there would be cause for us to take action. But we shall continue to judge each situation on its merits."

Unlike its counterpart in neighbouring Botswana, the Bophuthatswana government is not a part owner of any of the mining companies in its territory. It obtains revenue from the mines through rental on lease agreements, taxes on profits and royalties.

"Most existing leases were entered into before independence and it is not government policy to participate in mining operations," Dr Marengwa, one of Southern Africa's few qualified black geologists, explained.

"The lease agreement is often indefinite. The companies would not sign the lease if they think they may be kicked out tomorrow. But the government can terminate a lease if it can prove default by the company."

Dr Marengwa's interpretation of the absence until fairly recently of Bophuthatswana men on the mines differed from that of President Mangope's adviser.

"In the past Batswana used to be able to obtain their wealth from agriculture and they looked on mine work as menial. But now subsistence farming does not provide much wealth and it is beginning to get through to them that mining is the industry."

Propaganda

But an official propaganda campaign played an important role in raising the proportion of Bophuthatswana mine workers to from virtually nil to 40% of the total black labour force on the mines.

Dr Marengwa acknowledged: "We tried to persuade the mines to recruit local people. We also worked through the chiefs and the labour bureau to persuade the people to work on the mines."

On black mine worker wages, he said: "They easily earn between R200 and R300 a month... heard and lodging is worth another R100 a month."

Responding to an inquiry on whether Bophuthatswana was satisfied with the wages paid to black mine workers, Dr Marengwa said: "We have to choose between paying higher wages and employing fewer people or paying less and employing more people. Wages are standard for the region."

Turning to the issue of migrant labour, he said: "Ideally we would prefer to have our mine workers housed where they work. The mining companies are very often in favour of that, too."

He put the number of black mine workers on Bophuthatswana's mines at 40,000, of whom only "a small percentage" were settled. "But," he added, "it is only 3½ years since we took independence."

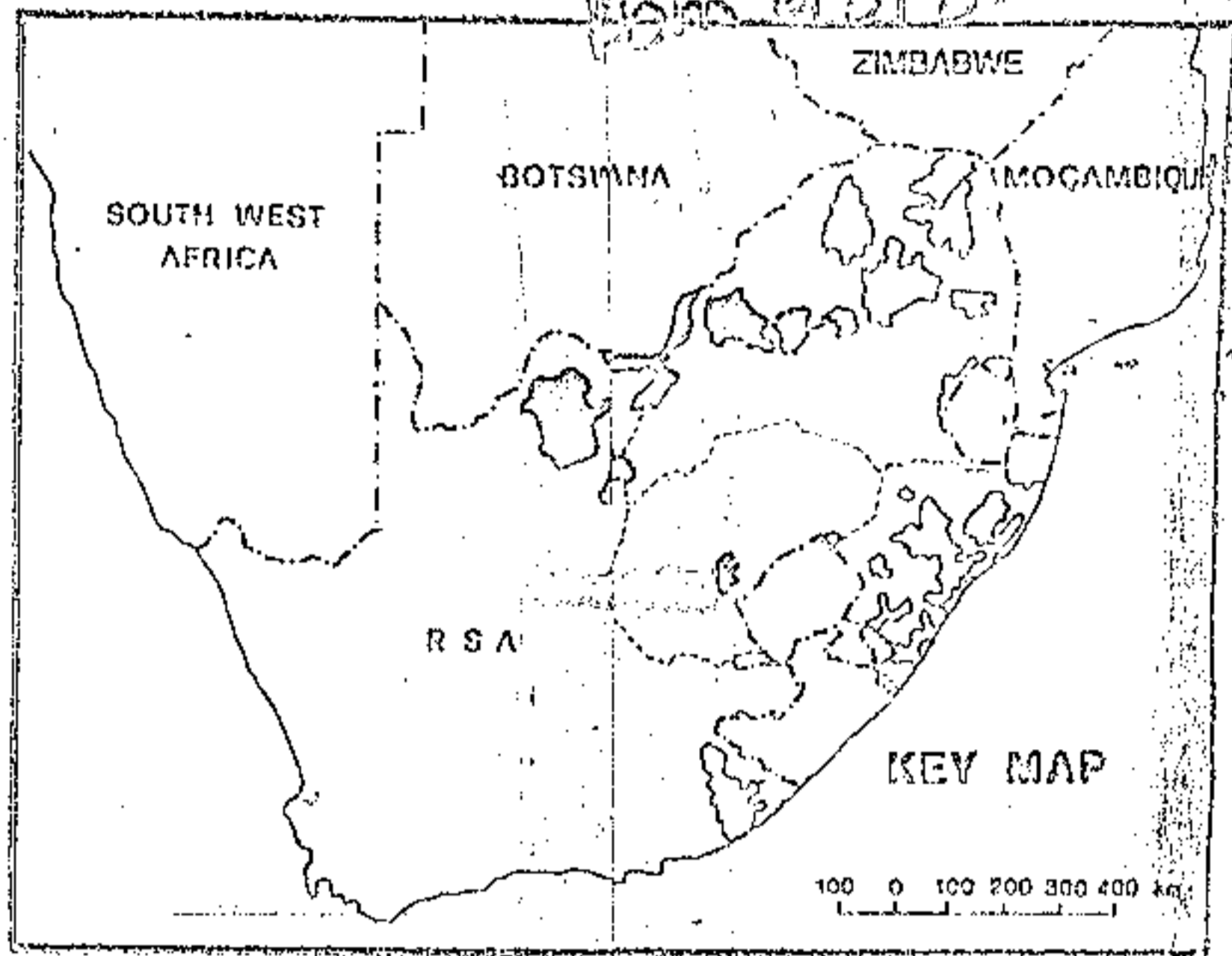
Bophuthatswana's black mine workers are still subject to the restrictions of an industrial colour bar inherited from South Africa, which excludes them from working as qualified blasters and artisans.

Commenting on the colour bar Dr Marengwa said: "We have been discussing it (with the mining companies) for a couple of years... with fruitful results. The mining companies realise that what we do has to be in line with our constitution (which forbids race discrimination)."

Urging caution rather than haste, he added: "We will discuss it with all parties until we reach consensus. We don't want to rush, no matter how fashionable that will be. You will only get into trouble if you embark on trendy actions embarked on elsewhere."

Dr Marengwa, who has previously worked for the Botswana Government and Anglo American, stressed that mining in Bophuthatswana took place within a legal framework which insisted on maintenance of stipulated health and safety standards and which guarded against wasteful mining methods.

The mineral-rich Morensky Reef penetrates into Bophuthatswana, giving it a rightful claim to the profits of companies mining the reef. Directly and indirectly the mining industry accounts for 70% of Bophuthatswana's national revenue, but has it been accorded a fair share of the profits? PATRICK LAURENCE, who spoke to top men in Bophuthatswana and Rustenburg Platinum Mines, one of the two main companies mining the reef, reports.



Mine workers head home — but where are the profits of their labour going?

by the mines?

They get a very fair share, say the mines

WITH hardly a change in facial expression, Mr K W Maxwell, managing director of Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM), heard the accusation that the mines were denying an equitable share of their profits to Bophuthatswana.

"I think the advisers to President Mangope are doing the right thing in trying to explore every avenue they can to see whether they are getting a fair share of the revenue," he said.

"But I don't believe they are going to be able to do better than the present system at the moment, as they already get a very fair share of the revenue."

Mr Maxwell explained that the formulae for tax and lease payments by the mines are the same as those that pertained to RPM before Bophuthatswana became independent in December, 1977, except that payments are now split between South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"The lease payment is based on the number of ounces mined out of the respective areas. In the case of tax the split is a

function of a location of the assets between the two countries."

On the charge that the revenue generated from the by-products of platinum is sufficient to cover the cost of mining platinum itself, he said: "In the good times that is probably true. In the bad times it's not. At the moment it is not true to say that we are getting the same by-product revenue as we would do in normal times."

Mr Maxwell rejected the view that by refining ore in plants outside Bophuthatswana's borders, the mines ensured that Bophuthatswana got a smaller share of tax than South Africa.

"Assets on the refining side of our business do not get taken into account in the assets split between Bophuthatswana and South Africa, which is one of the points in Bophuthatswana's favour."

Referring to the location of processing plants outside Bophuthatswana, he said: "They were set down years and years before we even knew where the boundaries of Bophuthatswana were. . . . To pick up the present refining capacity and to situate it in Bophuthatswana would be such an enormously expensive exercise that we just couldn't do it."

According to figures supplied by the general manager of the Rustenburg section of RPM, Mr WA Nairn, the number of Bophuthatswana nationals employed on the mine has risen from less than 2% seven years ago to just under 40% today.

Bophuthatswana nationals form the largest single unit of the black labour force on the mine, followed by Transkeians (32%) and Lesotho nationals (nearly 10%).

Compounds

Asked what steps had been taken to switch from migrant workers accommodated in compounds to stabilised workers living in family quarters, Mr Nairn said: "We encourage them to build their own houses in the vicinity. We provide them with a housing allowance if they provide their own houses, as we do with white workers."

Pressed to give some estimate of the proportion of black workers who opted for the housing allowance scheme, Mr Nairn replied: "I can't give you that figure off-hand but it's a small proportion at this stage".

The question of a stabilised labour force was also taken up with Mr Maxwell, who was asked whether RPM did not have a scheme to provide black workers with family houses in the same way as migrants are offered hostel or compound accommodation.

"When we first met the Bophuthatswana government before independence, they talked about the idea of creating villages close to the mining areas from which we could draw labour," Mr Maxwell said.

"We have taken that forward in the sense of putting a proposal forward to them related to certain monies which are generated through the provident fund accumulations."

The idea is to negotiate an

agreement with the newly-formed Bophuthatswana Building Society, through which provident fund money can be utilised to finance housing for black mine workers.

Mr Maxwell added: "We are now taking steps to create some more married quarters. Not the most elaborate perhaps, but at least a step forward. . . . We have got various schemes which will come out of the pipeline during the next few years."

He went on to counsel caution, however.

"Of course, you've got to balance the desirability of enhancing facilities against the cost of doing so, the maintenance of your competitive position, the state of the market and so on."

"The free market price of platinum has been at 400 dollars or thereabouts for the last month or two. Our producer's price is 475 dollars, so customers are not rushing to buy our metal at the moment."

Impact

"That may well stay the situation for several months, which will have a severe impact on our profit and loss account."

But, it was put to Mr Maxwell, the latest Anglo American report gives Rustenburg Platinum's profit for the latest financial year as R125,6-million compared with R78,7-million for the year before.

"The difficulty that one always faces is that on its own the size of the profit seems big," Mr Maxwell replied.

"But what you don't see is the amount of capital you have to invest in order to keep generating that profit — and people only invest capital if they can see an adequate return on it."

Referring to the continual fluctuation in demand for platinum, Mr Maxwell added: "Believe me, a R125-million disappears very quickly when there is a sudden dip in the market and you don't sell the metal. You are stockpiling it but the company has to keep paying wages and other working costs — and revenue and hence profits fall away."

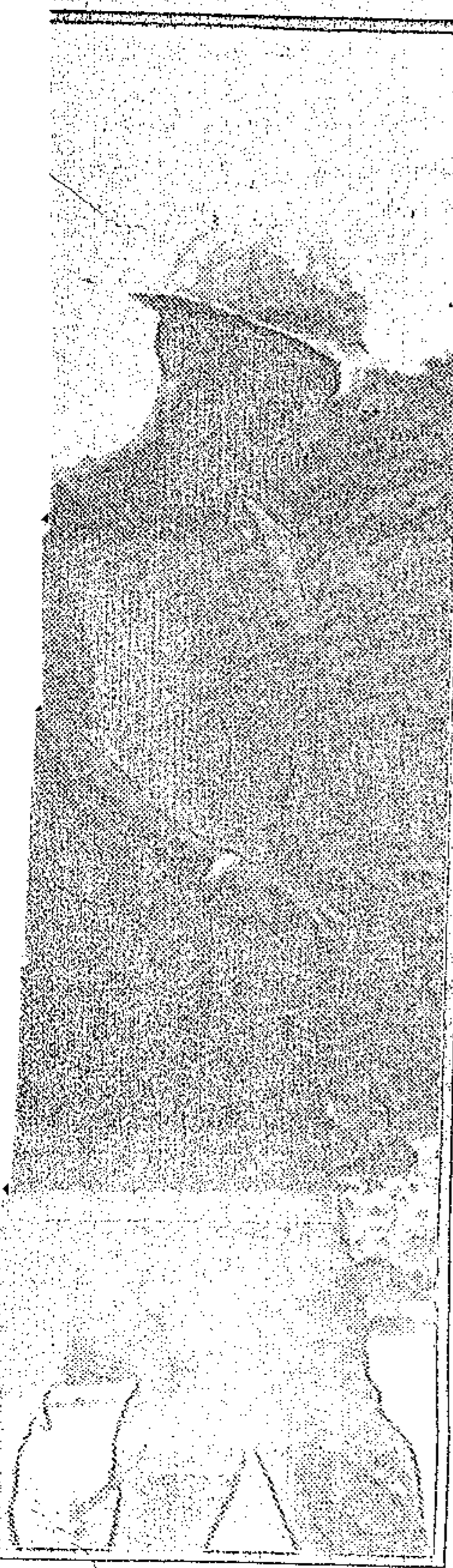
On the continued operation on the mine of an industrial colour bar which reserves most skilled and artisan work for white miners, Mr Maxwell said: "The situation is in a sense sub judice because we are involved in negotiations with a variety of parties at the moment."

The relevant parties include the white-controlled Federation of Mining Unions, which includes both the right wing Mine Workers' Union and the artisan unions, and the South African and Bophuthatswana governments.

"Negotiations have been protracted. . . but they are back in train. They are being pursued."

"The basic line of the Federation of Mining Unions is: don't discriminate in reverse, don't try to train and develop blacks without giving a similar opportunity to whites."

"We certainly go along with that. The thrust of our approach is to train whites and blacks to move up the scale."



Political 'semi-suicide'

FM 7th Aug 1981

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

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

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

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

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

Transkei's utter dependence on SA was also shown up in Thomas's observation that "should the RSA economy cool off considerably during 1982-83 and few new employment opportunities become available for 'outsiders,' Transkei's internal socio-political stability could be endangered seriously as a result of increasing open unemployment."

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

Illustrating the homeland's artificial existence, Graaff showed how most of its finances come from outside, and what

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

The problems of rural development were, however, universal and had to be faced. According to Graaff, there was now a better understanding of why rural areas have traditionally failed. Black rural areas are the most discriminated against in terms of capital injections not only because they are rural, but because they are black and, in effect, merely pools of reserve labour for the central economy.

POLITICAL REPORTER JEAN LE MAY PROBES GOVERNMENT DECREES THAT HAVE

109
 5/8/81
 9/15/81
 © The

THE people of Huhudi, in the north-west Cape, have been living in limbo for the past seven years.

Their lives have been "frozen" since the Government decided they must move from their township, at Vryburg, to an area 50km away. And now they wait — though the businessmen of Vryburg oppose the move, as does the mayor, as do the Whites of the town generally, as well as the Black residents of Huhudi.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that the move must go ahead. Yet a Government school costing more than half a million rand has recently been completed in Huhudi for the use of the township, and another R200 000 has been spent on the installation of telephone cables.

This week the Sunday Express spoke to people in the area about the situation.

An administration board official blamed the department for allowing dangerously overcrowded slum conditions to develop in Huhudi.

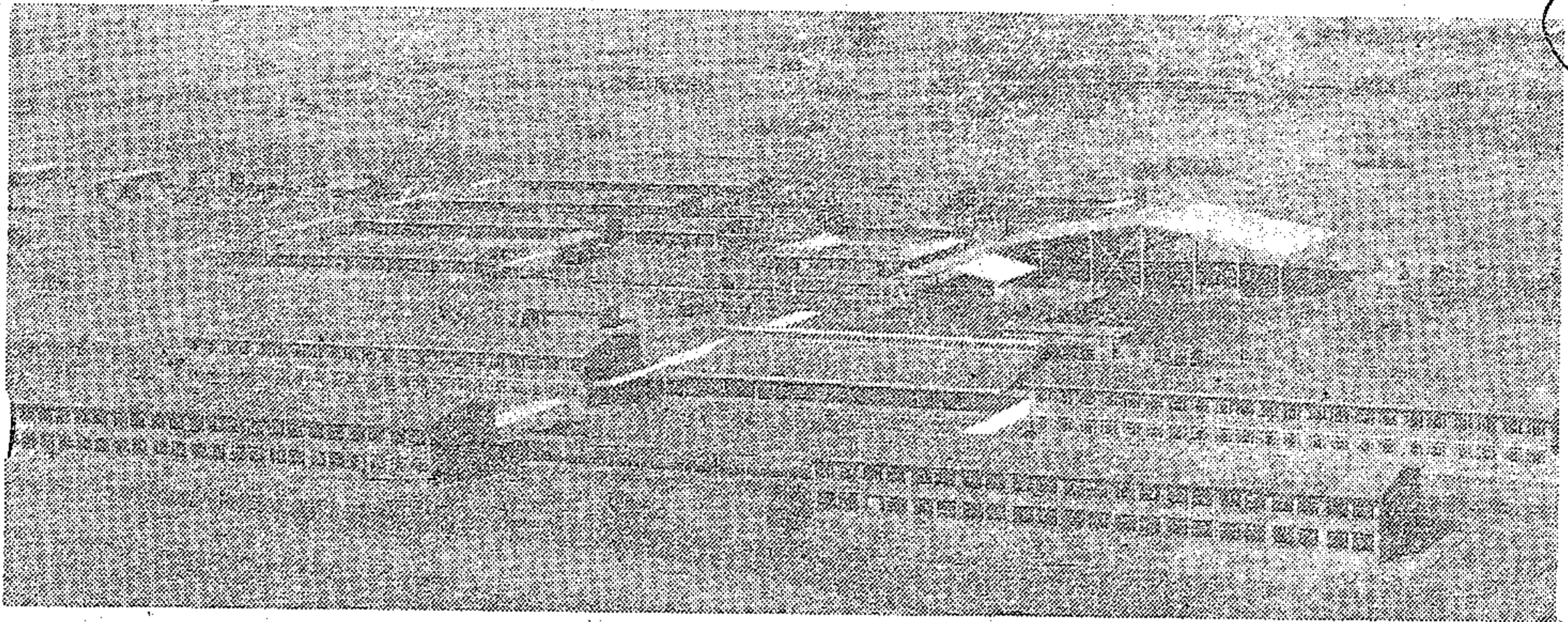
Building in Huhudi was stopped about seven years ago when the department decided to move residents to Pudimoe, in Bophuthatswana.

But since then only 150 houses had been built in Pudimoe to accommodate families from Huhudi.

Meanwhile there is a backlog of 1 000 families in Huhudi. Nearly 20 000 people live under appalling conditions in the crumbling township.

The official, whose name the Sunday Express agreed not to disclose, also said people who moved from Huhudi to Pudimoe would lose their cherished Section 10 (a) rights under the Urban Areas Act.

This allows them to live legally in an urban area in South



Government has spent R500 000 on a new school in Huhudi where no-one is allowed to spruce up their houses because they will be demolished and the people moved to a new 'home' 50km away.

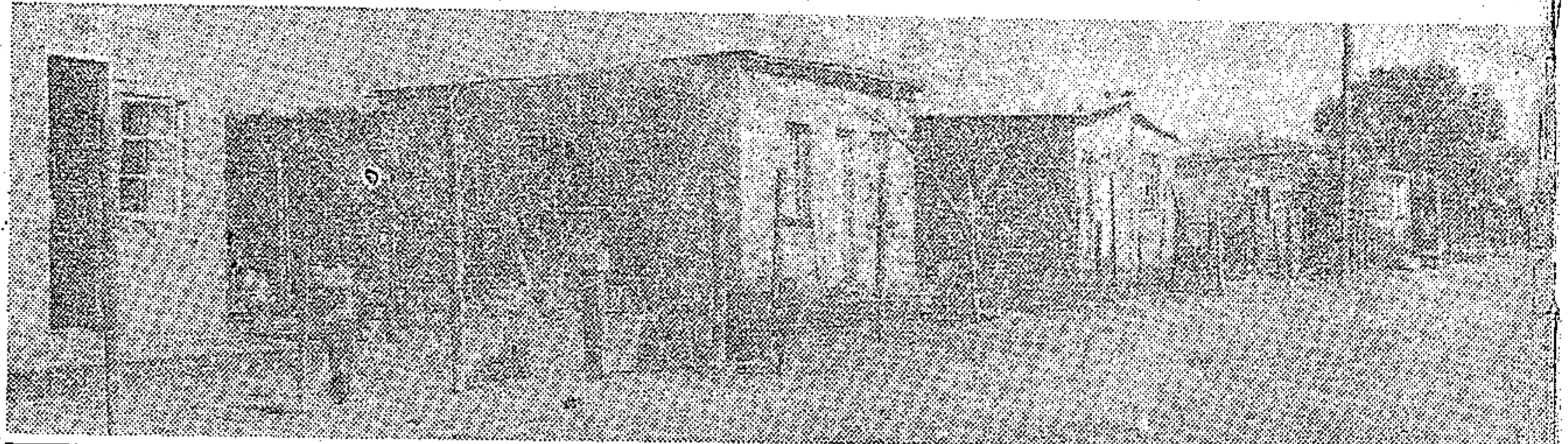
A town waits

Africa. They would, instead, have to become citizens of Bophuthatswana, entitled to work in South Africa only as migrants, he said.

The official accused the department of "playing ducks and drakes with the future of Huhudi's Blacks" while the Northern Cape Administration Board dithered about implementing the decision.

"I am the man in the middle — I must take the rap from both Black and White," he said.

"The Huhudi Community Council has asked why it cannot build more houses, install street lights and repair the roads. I have to tell them that there is no budget for this be-



THE OLD

cause they are to be moved. "Then they ask: 'When?' and

© The old homes of Huhudi are being forced to deteriorate because the Government plans to pull them down — sometime.

I have to admit I don't know. They know they are being messed around and I can't pull the wool over their eyes.

"The old days are over, when White men gave the orders and Black men did as they were told."

Blacks in Huhudi were in a Catch-22 situation. They were not allowed to build or repair houses there because they were to be moved to Pudimoe, but

they could not move because there were no houses for them in Pudimoe.

For the past seven years — since the "freeze" — no-one in Huhudi had been allowed to give so much as a lick of paint to his house.

Anybody who does any renovating at all must sign an undertaking that he will expect no compensation from the Community Development Board when the removal even-

tually takes place.

Despite the "freeze", a new R600 000 secondary school has just been built in Huhudi and more than R200 000 has been spent on installing telephone cables, the official said.

"The town council of Kimberley has just been allowed an R8-million grant to develop its Black township — why can't the same thing be done in Vryburg?"

The Pudimoe development is



© John Dikole ... cannot condone the move



© Thor Cornforth ... move would ruin Vryburg

TURNED A TOWNSHIP INTO A SLUM AND MADE BLACKS A RACE OF COMMUTERS

It is a 16-hour, hell of a day for two tired men uprooted from Stella

Sunday Express Reporter

LIFE has become a hell of commuting and exhaustion for two men in a village near Vryburg since they were "removed" last year.

John Beng and Moses Kamanyane work as petrol attendants in Stella, a one-horse dorp about 60km north of Vryburg on the main road to Mafikeng.

Last year Stella's small Black township was bulldozed and the people moved 70km to Atemalang, near Delareyville.

Now the two men get up at 4am to catch a bus at 5.15am. They get to work at "about 6.45am but sometimes in wet weather the bus gets stuck in the mud".

They leave again on the 6.15pm bus and

get home by 7.45pm. The bus is unheated and "nobody has ever been as cold as they are in that bus," said John Beng.

Both men eat a hurried meal, see something of their children "if they are still awake" and roll into bed "because we have to get up so early".

A Stella businessman, a supporter of the National Party, blew his top when the Sunday Express asked him about the village's commuting workers.

"This commuting is criminal," he said. "Apart from the cruelty of making people spend three hours in the bus as well as working a 12-hour day, it means that their pay is frozen because nobody can afford to give them increases as well as paying for

their bus fares."

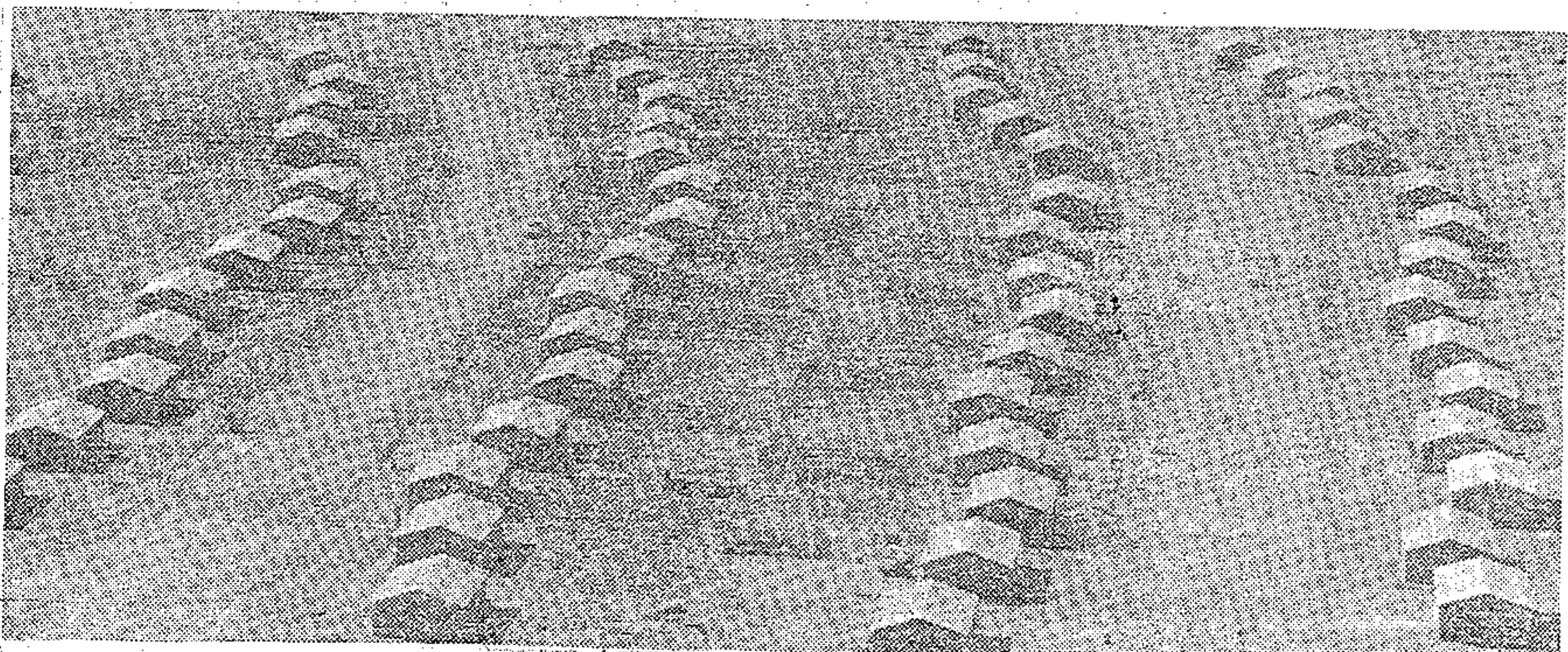
The average wage for domestic workers was R40 a month, he said. Bus fare amounted to R17 — so although workers had received an effective increase of almost 50% it all went on bus fares.

"The authorities claim that everyone moved voluntarily, but that is so much ...," he said.

"We all heard stories about people who did not want to move being 'interviewed' by men who said: 'So you're an agitator?'"

"So they agreed to move — they're afraid of the bangles" — and he put his wrists together in the position of a man being handcuffed.

in limbo



● The new homes of Pudimoe, where 150 houses have so far been built to house the 20 000 people of Huhudi.



● John Beng (left) and Moses Kamanyane spend three hours a day travelling to and from work.

arrange an appointment with the Minister.

Mr Thor Cornforth, president of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber was vehemently opposed to the proposed removal, which could ruin Vryburg economically.

He claimed that the cost of reimbursing Blacks for their travelling expenses — estimated by the chamber at R20 to R25 a month — would be more than most businesses could bear.

Mr Harold Scheckter, president of the Vryburg Motor Traders' Association, said his firm did 80% of its business with Blacks.

Other businessmen interviewed by the Sunday Express, including those in the new Indian shopping centre, said they would face ruin if Blacks were removed from Huhudi.

Mr John Dikole, chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, said he had received a letter from the Department of Co-operation and Development last August that said it was "not feasible to reverse the decision to remove the residents of Hu-

hudi because the development of Pudimoe had already commenced".

Mr Dikole referred to a circular sent to the residents of Huhudi which claimed that living in Huhudi, if it were developed, would cost them up to R55 a month more than they paid at present.

Rent, water and electricity in Pudimoe would cost as little as R11.39 a month.

It added that once they had moved to Pudimoe they would be able to "vote and have a say in the Government of Bophuthatswana".

Mr Dikole commented: "Why should I encourage them to make a move, which will take away their Section 10 rights — to become migrants instead of living at home with their families?"

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THE NEW

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POLITICAL REPORTER JEAN LE MAY PROBES GOVERNMENT DECREES THAT HAVE

THE people of Huhudi, in the north-west Cape, have been living in limbo for the past seven years.

Their lives have been "frozen" since the Government decided they must move from their township, at Vryburg, to an area 50km away. And now they wait — though the businessmen of Vryburg oppose the move, as does the mayor, as do the Whites of the town generally, as well as the Black residents of Huhudi.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that the move must go ahead. Yet a Government school costing more than half a million rand has recently been completed in Huhudi for the use of the township, and another R200 000 has been spent on the installation of telephone cables.

This week the Sunday Express spoke to people in the area about the situation.

An administration board official blamed the department for allowing dangerously overcrowded slum conditions to develop in Huhudi.

Building in Huhudi was stopped about seven years ago when the department decided to move residents to Pudimoe, in Bophuthatswana.

But since then only 150 houses had been built in Pudimoe to accommodate families from Huhudi.

Meanwhile there is a backlog of 1 000 families in Huhudi. Nearly 20 000 people live under appalling conditions in the crumbling township.

The official, whose name the Sunday Express agreed not to disclose, also said people who moved from Huhudi to Pudimoe would lose their cherished Section 10 (a) rights under the Urban Areas Act.

This allows them to live legally in an urban area in South

Africa. They would, instead, have to become citizens of Bophuthatswana, entitled to work in South Africa only as migrants, he said.

The official accused the department of "playing ducks and drakes with the future of Huhudi's Blacks" while the Northern Cape Administration Board dithered about implementing the decision.

"I am the man in the middle — I must take the rap from both Black and White," he said.

"The Huhudi Community Council has asked why it cannot build more houses, install street lights and repair the roads. I have to tell them that there is no budget for this be-

THE OLD

cause they are to be moved. "Then they ask: 'When?' and

© The old homes of Huhudi are being forced to deteriorate because the Government plans to pull them down — sometime.

I have to admit I don't know. They know they are being messed around and I can't pull the wool over their eyes.

"The old days are over, when White men gave the orders and Black men did as they were told."

Blacks in Huhudi were in a Catch-22 situation. They were not allowed to build or repair houses there because they were to be moved to Pudimoe, but

they could not move because there were no houses for them in Pudimoe.

For the past seven years — since the "freeze" — no-one in Huhudi had been allowed to give so much as a lick of paint to his house.

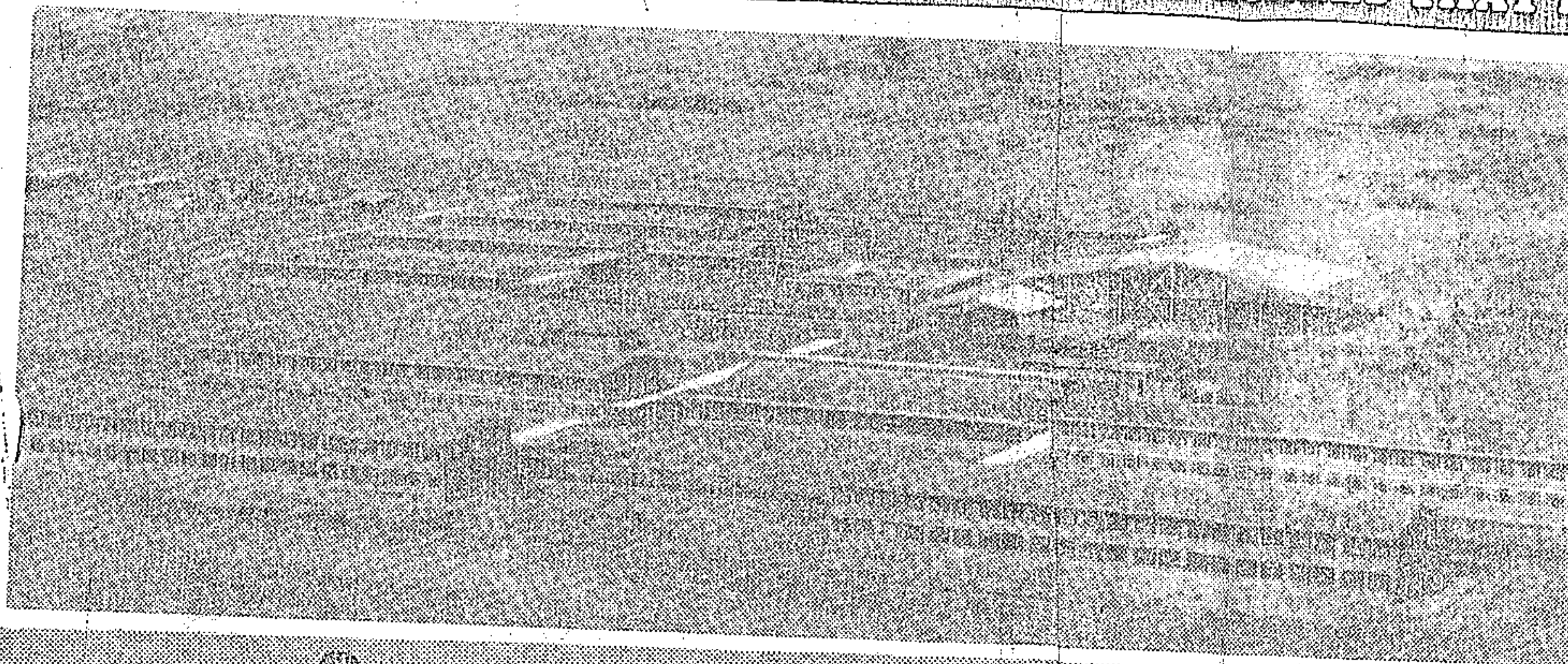
Anybody who does any renovating at all must sign an undertaking that he will expect no compensation from the Community Development Board when the removal even-

tually takes place.

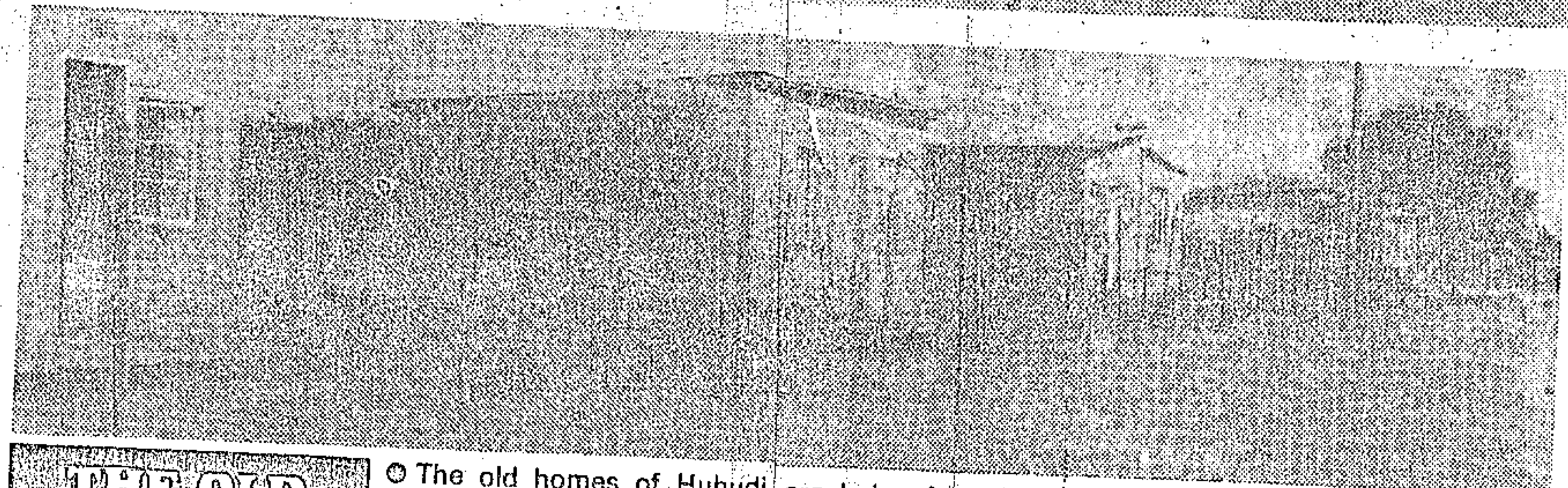
Despite the "freeze", a new R600 000 secondary school has just been built in Huhudi and more than R200 000 has been spent on installing telephone cables, the official said.

"The town council of Kimberley has just been allowed an R8-million grant to develop its Black township — why can't the same thing be done in Vryburg?"

The Pudimoe development is



A TOWN WAITS



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The Pudimoe development is



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Government has spent R500 000 on a new school in Huhudi where no-one is allowed to spruce up their houses because they will be demolished and the people moved to a new 'home' 50km away.

TURNED A TOWNSHIP INTO A SLUM AND MADE BLACKS A RACE OF COMMUTERS

It is a 16-hour, hell of a day for two tired men uprooted from Stella

Sunday Express Reporter

LIFE has become a hell of commuting and exhaustion for two men in a village near Vryburg since they were "removed" last year.

John Beng and Moses Kamanyane work as petrol attendants in Stella, a one-horse dorp about 60km north of Vryburg on the main road to Mafikeng.

Last year Stella's small Black township was bulldozed and the people moved 70km to Atemalang, near Delareyville.

Now the two men get up at 4am to catch a bus at 5.15am. They get to work at "about 6.45am but sometimes in wet weather the bus gets stuck in the mud".

They leave again on the 6.15pm bus and

get home by 7.45pm. The bus is unheated and "nobody has ever been as cold as they are in that bus," said John Beng.

Both men eat a hurried meal, see something of their children "if they are still awake" and roll into bed "because we have to get up so early".

A Stella businessman, a supporter of the National Party, blew his top when the Sunday Express asked him about the village's commuting workers.

"This commuting is criminal," he said. "Apart from the cruelty of making people spend three hours in the bus as well as working a 12-hour day, it means that their pay is frozen because nobody can afford to give them increases as well as paying for

their bus fares."

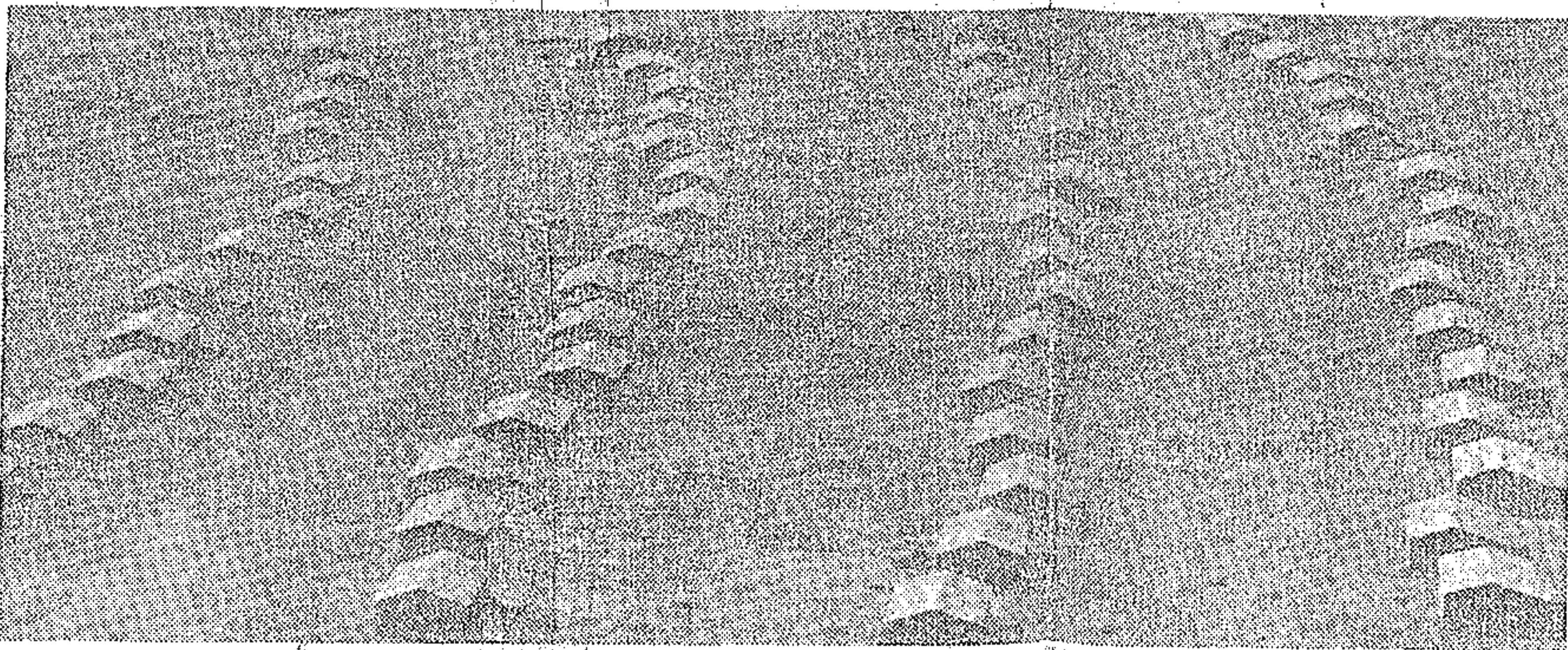
The average wage for domestic workers was R40 a month, he said. Bus fare amounted to R17 — so although workers had received an effective increase of almost 50% it all went on bus fares.

"The authorities claim that everyone moved voluntarily, but that is so much..." he said.

"We all heard stories about people who did not want to move being 'interviewed' by men who said: 'So you're an agitator?'"

"So they agreed to move — they're afraid of the bangles" — and he put his wrists together in the position of a man being handcuffed.

in limbo



THE NEW

○ The new homes of Pudimoe, where 150 houses have so far been built to house the 20 000 people of Huhudi.

being financed jointly by the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments, the Sunday Express was told.

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were united in their opposition to the removal.

The Mayor of Vryburg, Dr "Bill" Annandale, and the chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Willie Els, told the Sunday Express they were

against the removal of Huhudi.

"The ideal solution would be to develop Huhudi," said Dr Annandale.

Asked why, in this case, this could not be done, he said that financing the development

would place too great a burden on the ratepayers of Vryburg.

Dr Annandale and Mr Els said Mr Hannes du Toit, MP for Vryburg (who has just become Speaker of the House of Assembly) had undertaken to



○ John Beng (left) and Moses Kamanyane spend three hours a day travelling to and from work.

arrange an appointment with the Minister.

Mr Thor Cornforth, president of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber was vehemently opposed to the proposed removal, which could ruin Vryburg economically.

He claimed that the cost of reimbursing Blacks for their travelling expenses — estimated by the chamber at R20 to R25 a month — would be more than most businesses could bear.

Mr Harold Scheckter, president of the Vryburg Motor Traders' Association, said his firm did 80% of its business with Blacks.

Other businessmen interviewed by the Sunday Express, including those in the new Indian shopping centre, said they would face ruin if Blacks were removed from Huhudi.

Mr John Dikole, chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, said he had received a letter from the Department of Co-operation and Development last August that said it was "not feasible to reverse the decision to remove the residents of Hu-

hudi because the development of Pudimoe had already commenced".

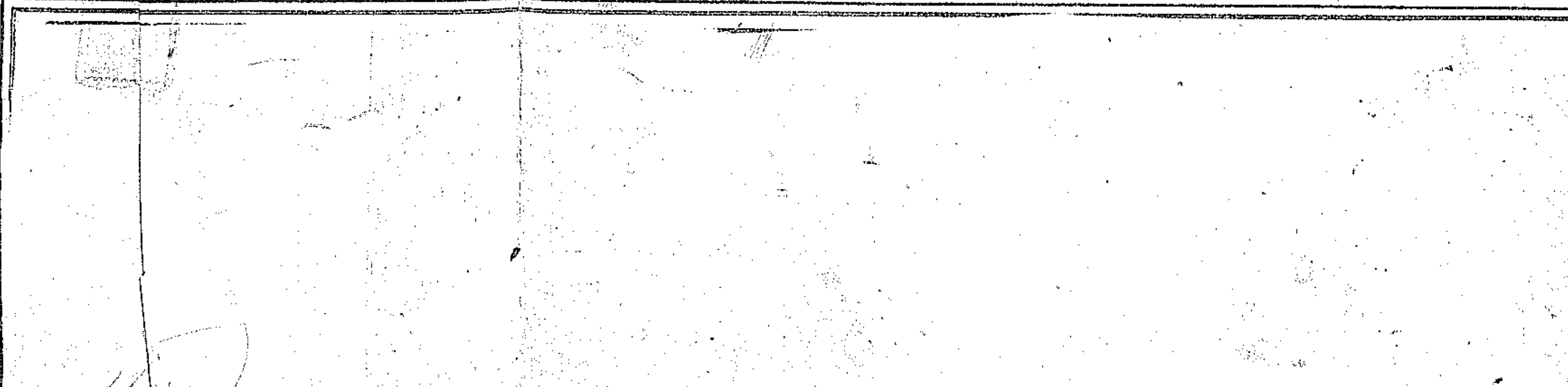
Mr Dikole referred to a circular sent to the residents of Huhudi which claimed that living in Huhudi, if it were developed, would cost them up to R55 a month more than they paid at present.

Rent, water and electricity in Pudimoe would cost as little as R11,39 a month.

It added that once they had moved to Pudimoe they would be able to "vote and have a say in the Government of Bophuthatswana".

Mr Dikole commented: "Why should I encourage them to make a move which will take away their Section 10 rights — to become migrants instead of living at home with their families?"

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Why the doomed town got a school

S.S. 16/A/A
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By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

A SCHOOL costing R600 000 was built in a doomed Black township because "it is our duty to provide education for children where they are", Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training, said this week.

He was commenting on a Sunday Express report that a new R600 000 senior secondary school had been built in Huhudi township, at Vryburg in the Northern Cape, although the Department of Co-operation and Development had decided to move the township's 20 000 inhabitants to Pudimoe, 50km away in Bophuthatswana.

"If you could tell me that all the people would be moved within a year there might be some reason for criticising this investment, but the move will obviously not take place for years.

"It is the department's duty to provide education for children where they are, not where they are going to be.

"Moreover it is Government policy to replace educational facilities wherever people are moved. That was clearly understood by the people of Huhudi and by the teaching staff when the school was opened. The staff and the school's furniture and facilities will eventually be moved to Pudimoe."

The Sunday Express report disclosed that development and renovation in Huhudi was frozen five years ago because of the decision to move the people to Pudimoe.

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'Tswana growth

S-Times 23/8/81 (109)

By Tony Hudson

BOPHUTHATSWANA claims that it is achieving an economic growth rate unequalled by non-oil-rich Third World countries.

The country's Department of Economic Affairs says that the mining sector is providing the lion's share of income and is contributing R90-million a year to state coffers via taxation.

Total value of mineral production is around R570-million a year and the mining industry employs more than 49 000 workers.

Tswana Cabinet post for Marais?

S. TIMES 23/8/81
By BENNIE VAN DELFT

FINANCIER and former Nationalist MP Dr Jan Marais has been asked by President Lucas Mangope to take the reins of BophuthaTswana's burgeoning economy.

Reliable BophuthaTswana sources say President Mangope has offered Dr Marais the post of Minister of Finance.

But Dr Marais, according to sources, does not feel free to accept the senior Cabinet post because of his business commitments in South Africa and overseas.

Instead, he has offered to act as BophuthaTswana's financial adviser and consultant.

The present Minister of Finance, Sir Cyril Hatty, is due to retire at the end of this year.

Dr Marais, former chairman of Trust Bank and MP for Pinetown, refused this week to discuss the matter.

"If it were true, it would be a terrible breach of trust to speak to anyone about it and might cause incredible embarrassment to President Mangope as he is presently overseas," Dr Marais said.

Two years

A government spokesman in Mmabatho, however, said Sir Cyril had already been on retirement when he accepted the job of Minister of Finance.

"Sir Cyril accepted his present job on condition it would be for only two years.

"As nothing has been publicly said about the possible appointment of Dr Marais, the dealings must still be on a very secret level," the spokesman said.

Apparently, Dr Marais felt that due to his business commitments locally and overseas, he could not accept a fulltime job as Cabinet Minister.

The job would have compelled him to move to BophuthaTswana and would not have allowed him time to give the necessary attention to his many business commitments.

He has, nevertheless, declared himself willing to act in a part-time capacity as financial adviser.

This will give him enough time to look after his own interests, while managing BophuthaTswana's financial affairs.

• The BophuthaTswana Cabinet has two white members — Sir Cyril Hatty and Brigadier H.F.P. Riekert, Minister of Defence.

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Aid and more land first, say leaders

Constellation snubbed

Staff Reporters

The leaders of two of South Africa's independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, appear to have given the thumbs down to the Government's constellation of states policy in its present form.

In a blunt statement to a crucial summit meeting recently on the constellation concept, Prime Minister George Matanzima of Transkei told the South African Government:

● The whole policy would be seen by his people as nothing more than "delaying tactics" unless prompt action was taken to clear the bottlenecks in project aid which had brought development in his territory to a virtual standstill.

● The current proposals for regional economic co-operation will contribute nothing of what is needed most by Transkei — development inside the country.

The meeting held in Cape Town on July 20 and attended by top South African, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda officials — was chaired by the Prime Minister, P. W. Botha.

amongst Indian Muslims in Cape Town,

95. Wetherley, Indian Question in South Africa,

96. ibid, pp.15 - 18.

Constellation rebutted

● **Mr. Matanzima**
foot on the economic windpipe of the black states and he was going to use it one day.

He said that though the independent national states had de jure independence, they were subjected to de facto baaskap.

"The relationship between this Government and the independent national states is a master-servant relationship," he said.

The dumping of Transkeians who had squatted at Nyanga was in conflict

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with the law, he said. The Status of Transkei Act gave Transkeians the right to enter South Africa and the action of deporting them was in conflict with the laws of Parliament.

Mr Eglin added that the South African Government could regulate the pace of economic development in the independent states, and the problem of urbanisation was aggravated because the Government contributed directly to the lack of development there.

"The Prime Minister has his foot on the economic windpipe of those states and in time he is going to use it," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP) said he found it a pity that the plight of the Nyanga squatters was being used as a political football.

It made no difference who was or had been in power, unemployment and a shortage of housing and training were real and a problem common to both sides of the House.

... the story of the founding of was originally related to me by Mr Dattie Jac Association in 1925. It was so often repeated details clearly despite it happening in 1961. 1945, gave me a similar version in an interview which I used in a paper to the Department of rendered by Muslims to Muslims in the Western request of the Prison's Department by A. Dav

- 113. Davenport, South Africa.
- 114. Oral Traditions - Noor Hassen and Dattie Jac
- 115. Debates in the House of Assembly, Vol.5, 19
- 116. Cape Argus, 20th June 1925, p.10, col.10.
- 117. Cape Times, 18th June 1925, p.10, cols.4 & 5.

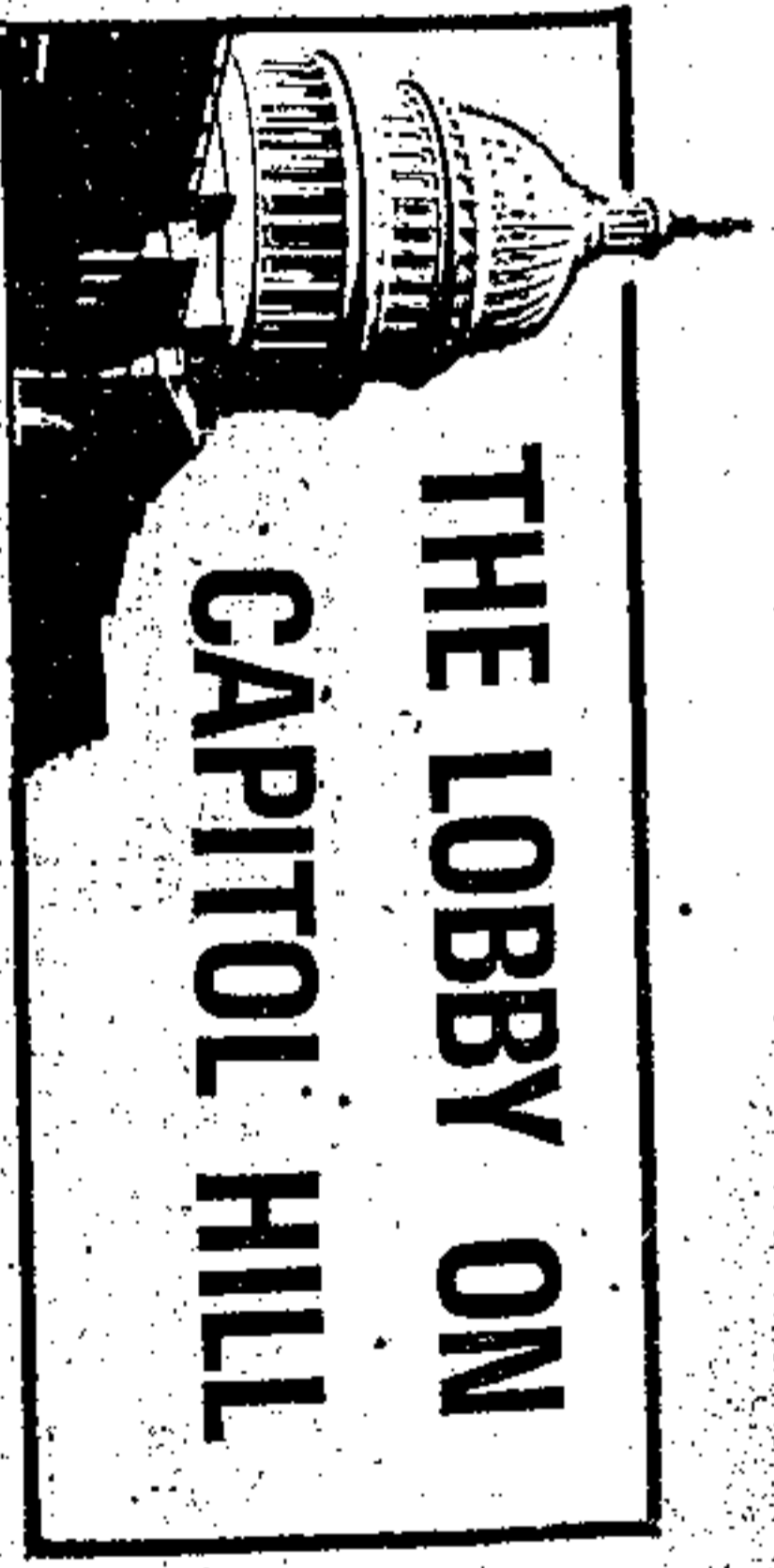


Premier Matanzima ... the last straw.



President Mangope ... headed delegation.

South Africa and its satellite territories are paying more than R1 000 000 a year for the services of some of America's sharpest minds in a vigorous image-building campaign. The job of the lobbyist is to gain understanding and sympathy in influential circles, like Congress and the White House itself. This is the first of a series of articles in which Andre Meyerowitz of The Star's Washington Bureau explores the South African lobbying connections in the corridors of American power.



Bophuthatswana's rabbi won't believe he's fired

Star 2/9/81

The Government of Bophuthatswana is at odds with its "ambassador" in America. It has fired him — but he is refusing to hand back the Bophuthatswana money he holds in a Wall street bank account, and is carrying on with his work.

Bophuthatswana appointed Rabbi Ronald Greenwald in May last year to be "special representative and adviser with the rank of ambassador in New York City."

Rabbi Greenwald, an American citizen, has been an intermediary in East-West spy swaps and has helped get Jewish dissidents out of the Soviet Union.

INFLUENCE

He was also a key figure in negotiations for the release of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, a South African soldier taken prisoner in Angola.

The Government in Mmabatho engaged Mr Greenwald on a full-time basis at about R170 000 a year "to use his good offices, his influence and

his ability to promote the interests and to achieve international recognition" of Bophuthatswana "as an independent nation separate from the nation of South Africa."

One part of his job was "to bring about closer co-operation between the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the state of Israel in any area of expertise that the State of Israel can provide."

Mr Greenwald set up shop in New York's Madison Avenue, creating a company — with himself as sole stockholder — called "Bophuthatswana International". He continued to engage in other activities.

PROMOTION

About the same time, Bophuthatswana opened a separate information office in Washington — a lesser operation run by 82-year-old Mr Jacob Motisi who was given the rank of counsellor.

By all American accounts, Mr Greenwald has done a good job of promoting his client.

Among other things, he organised a fact-finding mission by US businessmen, got the "independent" state into interna-

tional conferences, and helped to persuade Frank Sinatra to visit Sun City when the entertainer was being urged by anti-apartheid activists not to go.

The first discordant note came a few months ago when Mr Greenwald advised President Lucas Mangope not to try to visit the United States on a Bophuthatswana passport just yet.

Both he and State Department sources say he was working on "other ways" for his employer-in-chief to enter the country.

Against Mr Greenwald's advice, President Mangope sought a US visa anyway — and was barred because of his international ally, inadequate travel document.

A few weeks ago, in spite of a three-month clause in his contract, Mr Greenwald received notice of summary dismissal. But he has attached Bophuthatswana funds at the Standard Chartered Bank and refuses to quit his job.

Mr Greenwald says: "It's difficult to understand why they did this.

Maybe it was the visa affair — they were moving too quickly, they applied before we told them to.

"I don't like to see Bophuthatswana hurt. I think the role of the Government is a good one. The people have a real opportunity to become a better business people. You don't want to hurt them, whatever your personal feelings of hurt.

"We have to retain the funds, though. We have lease commitments and office equipment contracts. You can't just abandon these things.

LESS GRAND

"Maybe the Government has something against me that I don't know about. Maybe we can agree on a figure, for settlement, and then we will get out.

"But in the meantime we are still operating. If someone calls for information we still give it. We are still issuing visas."

At the Bophuthatswana Information Office in Washington, Mr Motisi — born in Rustenburg but a naturalised American — was not available for comment.

Mr Motisi's activities are on a scale less grand than

helping with a Sinatra visit.

He once wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig "expressing the hope that an item in the Washington Star, stating President Reagan was considering diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, was true."

Between January 6 and April 6 this year he received 37 149 dollars for office expenses, including payments to himself of a salary and allowance totaling 2 500 dollars a month.

VISA ISSUE

A Bophuthatswana Government spokesman said the dismissal of Rabbi Greenwald "had nothing at all to do with the visa issue." But he would not say what prompted the firing.

The spokesman said the Government was unaware of any controversy over the Bophuthatswana funds controlled by Rabbi Greenwald. It was too early yet to say who would replace Mr Greenwald.

● Tomorrow: The cost of influence: How South Africa is spending to improve its image.

R15-m raised for homeland

S. TIMES 6/9/81 109

STANDARD Merchant Bank has comfortably raised R15-million for the BophuthaTswana Development Corporation.

And the corporation will make further forays into the money market for much larger amounts.

BophuthaTswana Development Corporation managing director Wynand van Graan tells Business Times that, apart from funding needed urgently, the loan was also to test the water in the local money market. He intends to make a foray into both local and foreign markets at least once a year.

This is the first loan issue made on behalf of a black coun-

By Tony Hudson

try's development corporation, and is guaranteed by the BophuthaTswana Government.

It is considered to be relatively large for a new entrant into the money market.

Another plus for the issue is that it is part of prescribed assets for South African institutions.

The money is to provide part finance for three new hotels and several industrial projects.

The first hotel will be a casino and holiday resort complex to be built at ThabaNchu, about 60km from Bloemfontein and close to Maseru.

Estimated initial cost for the project, in which Southern Sun is a partner, will be about R15-million, and it will have at least 150 rooms.

While Mr Van Graan refuses to comment on the proximity of the project to the Holiday Inn and Hilton casinos in Lesotho, there is no doubt that the new hotel will pose a serious threat to the Maseru operations as there are no formal borders involved in getting to the complex.

They are less up to date than the planned casino, which is also closer to Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

Mr Van Graan says the project is urgently needed. "And, knowing Sol Kerzner, the scheme will probably open next

year."

The second hotel will be sited about 5km from Sun City and will be designed to cater for families.

"There is a great demand in the family sector, whose needs are not being met by Sun City," says Mr Van Graan. The hotel will have facilities such as riding, tennis, bowls and other family activities.

This project will also have about 150 rooms and its development is also considered urgent.

The third hotel is a commercial project to be built in Mmabatho and will have about 200 rooms. This is also regarded as urgent as the Mmabatho Sun is running at a 95% occupancy rate and visitors are having problems in getting accommodation.

The BophuthaTswana Development Corporation is partnered in the two non-casino hotels by an overseas conglomerate with hotel interests, and agreements are to be signed in Tel Aviv on the 24th of this month.

Other major development plans include the construction of a R50-million international airport which could lead to cut-rate charter flights from South Africa to Europe.

It could also cater for massive overseas conventions jetting into BophuthaTswana to make use of the 1 200 convention facility.

Fund to assist Reef's resettled squatters

By SOPHIE TEMA

OPERATION hunger — organised by the South African Institute of Race Relations — is to raise thousands of rands in the next six months for a feeding scheme and self help project for squatters who were resettled by the South African Government near the border of Botswana in Ramatlabama.

The 15 000 squatter families who have been resettled in five villages — Miga, Ikopeleng, Tlhabang, Magogwane and Tsetse, 14km from Mmabatho — were mostly moved from the Western Transvaal.

Yesterday the Department of Co-operation and Development's public relations officer, Mr M Jonker, said he needed more information before he could do full research into the matter and reveal the names of farms from which the squatters were moved and the farms they were moved to.

But he did say people who had been resettled by the South African Government were provided with all facilities, including schools.

In Tsetse residents said they were a farming community, but were now only allowed a limited number of livestock and had been provided with communal land for ploughing. But this is lying barren because the community find it expensive to maintain because it is not fertile.

Overcrowding

They say that since they were resettled four years ago, most of them are still living in corrugated shacks and have not been fully compensated for their land.

They claim that in the new villages:

- There is gross overcrowding in schools. Some schools have close to 100 pupils in a class.
- There are no medical facilities except for one clinic in Tlhabang which has a staff of four nursing-sisters to serve the entire community of 15 000.
- There are only two black doctors who visit the area once a fortnight to check on maternity, medical and surgical cases.
- According to records by one of the clinic nursing-sisters Tsetse has a noticeable rate of malnutrition among children.
- Maternity cases pay a fee of R4 for treatment and medical and surgical cases pay 40c for every visit.

Schooling

- The Boikhutso Primary School has 1 026 pupils, with 20 teachers and 10 classrooms.

- Teachers in the Tsetse village have no houses and live in tin huts provided by the Department of Education and Training.
- The Tsetse village has a one-bus service to convey workers to Potchefstroom and Carletonville at 7am and returns at 8.30pm.
- There is a scarcity of water. Donations are being handled by Mrs Ina Perlman, regional secretary of the Institute and organiser of Operation Hunger.

Students want vote on mixing

Mail Correspondent

STUDENTS at Stellenbosch University have given massive support to the holding of a referendum on the Matie campus to gauge student opinion on a call for the opening of the university to all races.

A request for a student vote on the highly topical issue was signed last week by 2 334 Maties — more than double the number required for the calling of a referendum in terms of the student body's constitution.

If the poll takes place, students will vote on a motion calling for the opening of the university to all races "with maintenance of Afrikaans as language of instruction and academic merit as the only criterion for admission".

A majority student-vote in favour of multiracial status for Stellenbosch would strengthen the arm of leading educationists who have called for a unitary education system open to all races.

The Stellenbosch rector, Professor Mike de Vries, was reported in June as having said at a Press conference that univer-

sities should be open to all races.

He was later quoted in an Afrikaans newspaper as saying that his words had been interpreted incorrectly. He said he meant that other races should be admitted to certain courses at white institutions where these courses were not available at black, coloured and Indian institutions.

The rector declined to comment on the student bid to hold a referendum.

Students of other races have been studying at Stellenbosch for some time at post-graduate level and at undergraduate level in cases where courses are not available at "ethnic" universities.

Tswana varsity a 'triumph'

By J S MOJAPELO

THE establishment of the University of BophuthaTswana (Unibo) represented a triumph for the ever-expanding cause of non-racialism in Southern Africa, the university's first chancellor, Sir Albert Robinson, said at the weekend.

Sir Albert, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, was installed as chancellor in Mmabatho during the official opening of the university by the BophuthaTswana President Chief Lucas Mangope.

Quoting the former chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand Dr Jan Hofmeyr, Sir Albert said it was a mockery for South Africans to talk as free

people while they were a nation of "slaves of prejudice".

"These sentiments, so brilliantly expressed by a great scholar and patriot, represent my own philosophy and explain why I am so enthusiastic about accepting this high office."

"Here in BophuthaTswana you have achieved that goal. Unibo is a nonracial institution established within a multiracial society which by its influence and example will help to erode racial domination and discrimination wherever it may be found."

Unibo was established by blacks and whites. The university had a nonracial council, an academic staff drawn from Africa, Europe and elsewhere, and students of all races.

"So we can raise our heads high in the academic community of Africa, and indeed the world outside, as an institution of higher learning that is dedicated to the principle of nonracialism."

The university had a duty to train students in the skills that would enable them to contribute towards the development of BophuthaTswana, he said.

14/1/81 ROM
109

MAFIKENG

Few signs
of change...

S. Tribune 27/9/81
Tribune Bureau

109

THE only thing that's really changed in Mafikeng is the name — and they can't even get that right.

A year after the town was incorporated into BophuthaTswana — an its name changed to Mafikeng — the place is still littered with the old name.

The railway station, the museum, even the municipal offices are all still Mafeking. On the other hand, the airport, the post office and the prison all bear the new name.

But things are like that in Mafikeng. "Time moves slowly. Birthdays? What birthdays?" one woman replied when I asked her how things had changed.

To most, that seems to be the only difference in Mafikeng. The schools are still white, the churches are still white, the hospital is still white.

Incorporation into one of BophuthaTswana's many "islands" is taking a long time to affect the 6 000 whites who live there.

Most of them said they weren't even aware the town had not been part of South Africa for a year when the Sunday Tribune visited the area this week.

It seems a few people do mind if "they drink in our pub".

Some of the locals have indulged in a spot of "Bantu bashing" after a few drinks, according to a hotel barman at a Mafikeng hotel.

But those problems seem to have sorted themselves out. Now, blacks drink in the afternoon and — as if by some prior arrangement — leave at 6 pm. Then the whites move in to drink. A few blacks may remain, but not often.

"Everyone seems quite happy here," said museum curator Andrew Renew.

"They're all much better off financially, because of all the expansion and people

seem to have accepted the situation."

Most of the facilities in Mafikeng have been integrated, with little sign of racial friction.

Many people have built their own swimming pools since the municipal pool was opened to all races but that's not to say they did it because there are five coloureds to every white.

There's just more money around.

Local journalist Mary de Villiers said there had been hardly any reaction to the opening of hotels and clubs.

"People seem to do much the same as before. There's been no stay-away or anything like that."

The local golf club and bowls club are both open to all races, and nowadays blacks and whites stroll the greens together.

The local "Mafeking Club" is still a white bastion — but, damnit, they don't even allow women.

One of the advantages of being in BophuthaTswana is not having to pay sales tax. "But the bottle stores

and few signs changed!



more furniture shops (29 at the last count) than the locals know what to do with.

Mmabatho's burgeoning industry is also rubbing off on Mafeking, and there seem to be more building sites than there are people.

But, apart from that, the only changes are the flag, and the car registration which has changed to YB.

The schools are still

filled with white children, as they fall under the Cape administration — a condition set down by the whites before Mafikeng was incorporated.

The old Victoria Hospital is still run by the Cape, so there's no fear of having to share a ward with a black.

And the churches are still part of the Cape Councils, keeping them almost exclusively white.

White town councillors, headed by a white mayor, still run the town's affairs and are elected by whites.

And God help the man who proposes a black man for council.

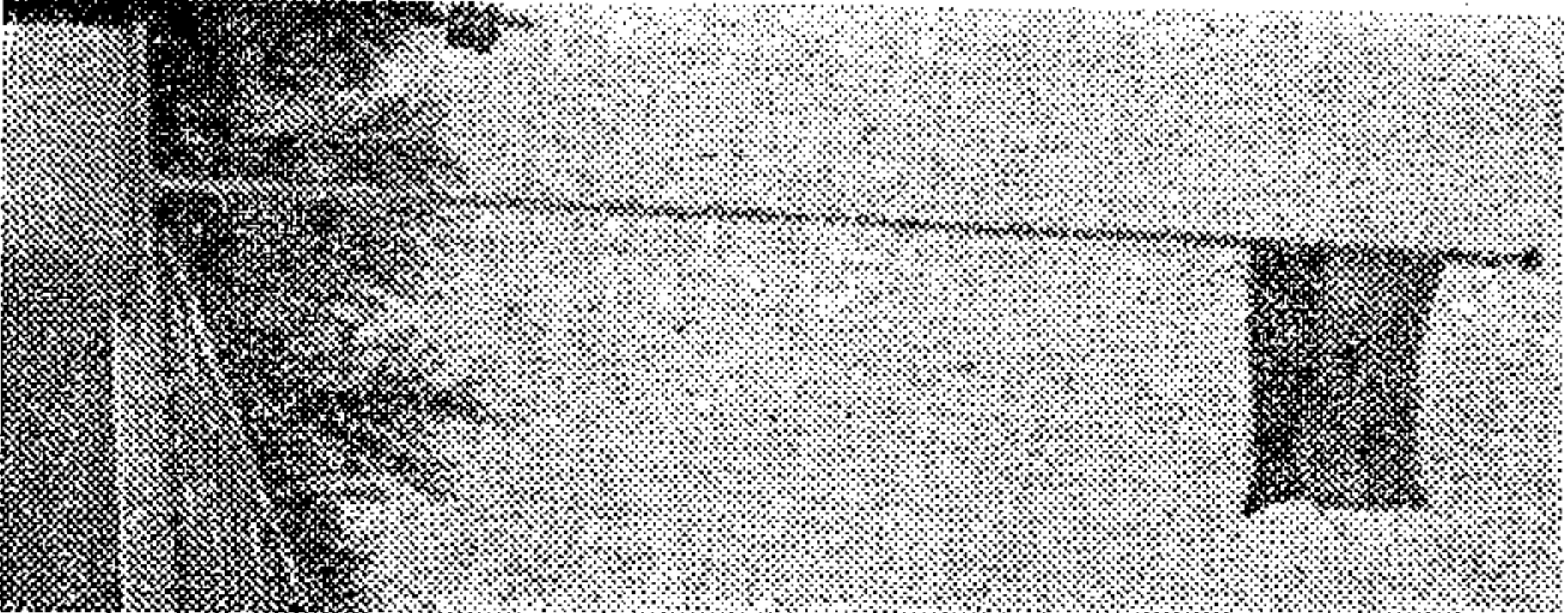
As far as could be ascertained, only one "coloured" family has moved into town, although there are several others about to do so.

BophuthaTswana's independence day passed

almost without a murmur on December 6, just as the anniversary of incorporation did on September 19.

So what's the difference, a few mixed pubs, a crowded swimming pool but otherwise Bophuthatswana seems to only really start in Mmabatho, 4 km away.

The "white" town is still "white", and Mmabatho is still "black". It makes you wonder why they bothered.



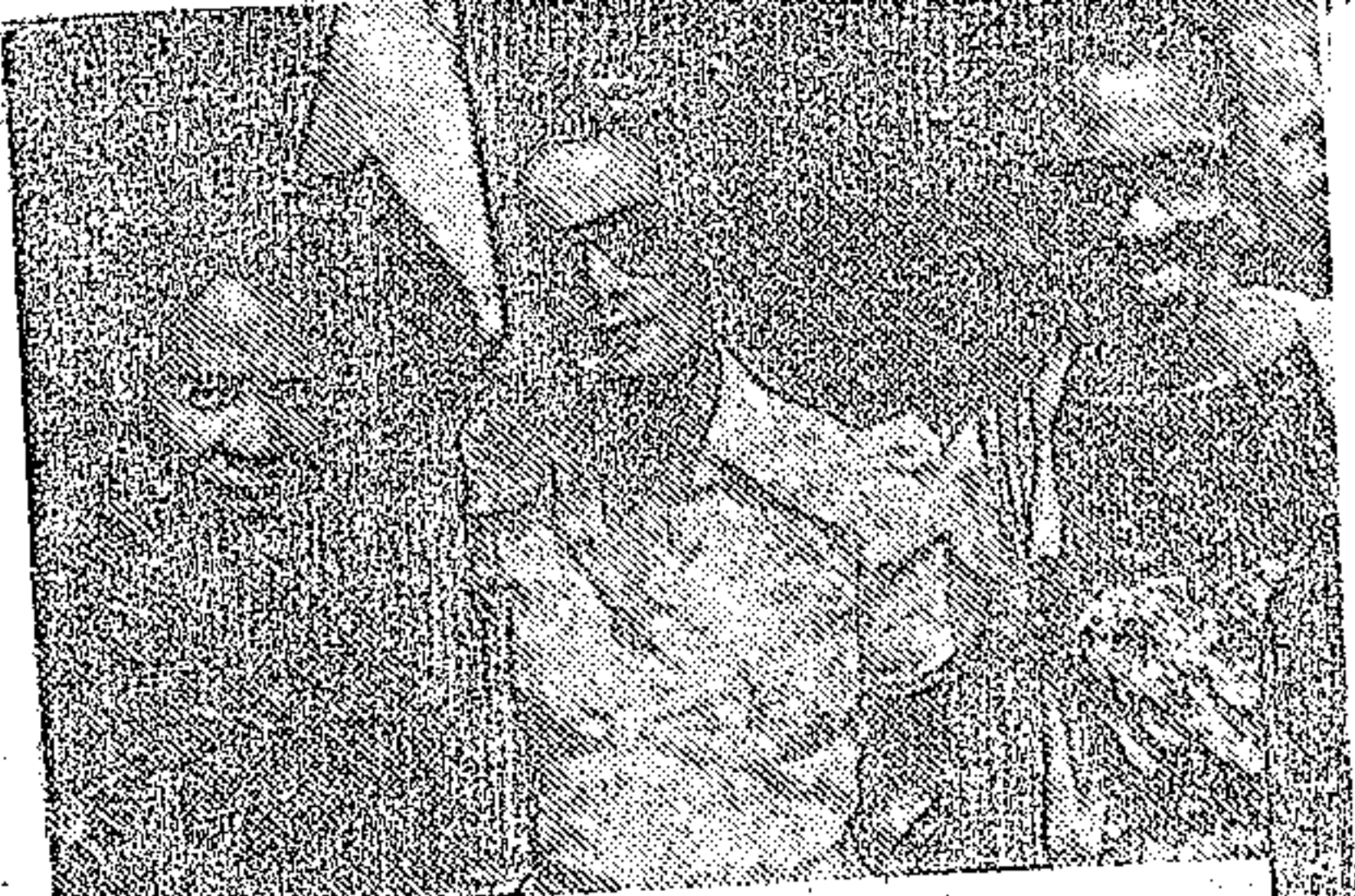
FLYING HIGH — the South African flag out-side the embassy

don't worry about that — they charge us R10 for a bottle and say there's a price war going on," one irate old lady said.

The town seems to be rolling in money. House prices have trebled, and there are



The municipal buildings in Mafikeng — still under the name Mafeking



Mrs Jeminah Motebe, Mrs Naomi Klein and Dawn Mohobo who head the self-help projects Bophuthatswana villages.

They got together to solve problems

8/21
30/9/81
109

The women of two Bophuthatswana villages have started ingenious money-making projects to meet their communal needs, reports BOB DAVIS.

When two Bophuthatswana villages needed more school desks, a new school building and a community centre, the women got together to solve the problem.

The women of the villages of Sheila and Verdwaal formed women's clubs, elected committees and started a number of money-making projects to meet their communal needs.

The initiative came from three friends, Mrs Dawn Mohobo whose husband is Bophuthatswana's Minister of Health, Mrs Jeminah Motebe who has wide experience in community work and Mrs Naomi Klein, an Israeli whose husband is teaching Bophuthatswana farmers the value of communal work.

"In addition to the school and community centre needs, we also wanted the bus company to start a service to Sheila," said Mrs Motebe, "but the road is very bad, so we have included road improvements in our programme."

MORALE

The school desks came first and the achievement boosted morale in the villages and women joined the club in increasing numbers.

An Indian woman in Mafikeng, Mrs Fatima Moosa, heard of the projects and gave bales of cloth which the village women turned into clothes.

Old curtains and tablecloths given by other people became place mats and several of the women started knitting jerseys and making crocheted articles.

Mrs Motebe demonstrated how disinfecting washing liquid, fish oil and perfume could be turned into a skin lotion and one woman took up the task of mixing and selling the product.

"The day we introduced the "wonder box" kitchen aid was one of the most memorable recent experiences and when the women heard that Naomi could help them with child care they flocked to her meetings," said Mrs Dawn Mohobo.

A project to make and sell "wonder boxes" would soon begin at Verdwaal and the women of Sheila had selected an area to grow vegetables for nearby markets.

"One of the gratifying side-effects is that many of the women have started their own improvement projects to tidy up the villages," said Mrs Mohobo "and when we noticed this, we approached a building society to ask about loans."

The society agreed and was now considering the first few applications.

SELECTED

The sites for a new school and a community centre have been selected and Bophuthatswana's Agricultural Corporation has agreed to help with the project.

"We are also making a survey for the bus company to determine how many people will use the service," Mrs Mohobo said.

"Our greatest achievement, however, is that the women of Sheila and Verdwaal have realised that they can help themselves by working together and that is very good for Bophuthatswana because we are certain that many other villages will take note of what has happened here," she said.

LISTING OF CONTROL CARDS

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AB06,1 *ROW(EDUC),COL(SEX),CONTROL(RESIDENT)
AB06,2 *TABLE(FREQ,PROW,PCOL)
AB07,1 *ROW(OCCUP),COL(SEX),CONTROL(RESIDENT),CONTROL(CECSTAT,SCALE 111)
AB07,2 *TABLE(FREQ,PROW,PCOL)
AB08,1 *ROW(EMPLOYER),COL(SEX),CONTROL(RESIDENT),
AB08,2 *CONTROL(CECSTAT,SCALE 111)
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AB09,2 *TABLE(FREQ,PROW,PCOL)
    
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COMPLETE

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A R Y U F I N P U I R E C O R D
INPUT RECORD CONSISTS OF 1 OBSERVATIONS
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                           1 LOGICAL RECORD
NAME FIELD TYPE LOGICAL RECORD COLUMNS
      NUMERIC      1
      NUMERIC      4
      NUMERIC      5
      NUMERIC      8
      NUMERIC     14
      NUMERIC     17
      NUMERIC     20
      NUMERIC     21
      NUMERIC     22
      NUMERIC     26
      NUMERIC     27
      NUMERIC     28
    
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A newly-made dress is ready to be sold. The money will go towards erecting a school.

"In addition to the school and community centre needs, we also wanted the bus company to start a service to Sheila," said Mrs Motebe, "but the road is very bad, so we have included road improvements in our programme."

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Another 'no' for Bophuthatswana

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has once again signalled its unwillingness to do anything which might suggest recognition of the South African black homelands.

Yesterday the State Department declined to open the way for two top Bophuthatswana Government officials to visit the United States.

Because the United States refuses to recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent country it does not accept its passports.

However, in terms of a fairly routine procedure "passport waivers" could have been provided.

The State Department, as a matter of policy, declined to ask for the passport waivers — effec-

tively preventing the visit.

Earlier this year the State Department declined to apply for passport waivers for a proposed visit by President Lucas Mangope in May.

President Mangope had intended visiting the United States to spread the word about his country, to help generate what support he could for official recognition and possibly to meet Administration officials.

Since then Bophuthatswana has broken links with Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, its official lobbyist who operated from New York.

It is understood that one of the reasons for the break was Rabbi Greenwald's inability to persuade the Administration to allow President Mangope to visit the United States.

Hans 10 Immigration posts (109)
 5/10/81 Q.C. 623

418. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) road and (b) rail exits are there from (i) Transkei, (ii) Bophuthatswana and (iii) Venda;
- (2) (a) how many such exits are controlled by immigration posts and (b) what is the annual cost of manning such posts?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(1)	(a)	55	40	64
	(b)	7	13	None
(2)	(a)	2	1	None
	(b)	R308 807		

being gained by Bophuthatswana and (b) in each financial year since independence;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in (a) loans and/or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the amount of each such loan and/or grant;

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) (a) 6 December 1977—31 March 1978

From Bophuthatswana's independence on 6 December 1977 until 31 March 1978 the following amounts were transferred to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements:

I. Budget Assistance: R19 430 900.

This amount was transferred in terms of the Financial Arrangements with Bophuthatswana Act, No. 93 of 1977.

II. Transfer Payments regarded as the Bophuthatswana Government's own sources of income
Bophuthatswana's estimated pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks employed in White areas: R1 789 149

(b) (i) 1978-'79 Financial Year

I. Budget Assistance: R22 000 000.

This is a fixed amount which is transferred annually in terms of the Financial Arrangements with Bophuthatswana Act, No. 93 of 1977. This amount is to be revised after three years of independence.

II. Transfer Payments regarded as the Bophuthatswana Government's own sources of income

Bophuthatswana's estimated pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks employed in White areas: R8 600 000.

Compensation for actual loss of income as a result of the upgrading of the minimum tax scale whereupon Blacks become taxable: R1 100 000.

Bophuthatswana's share of the joint Customs Union pool: R71 100 000.

Transfer payment in terms of the Monetary Agreement: R1 400 000.

The transfer payment in terms of the Monetary Agreement comprises compensation to Bophuthatswana for the loss of income suffered as a result of the fact that they do not issue their own monetary unit, but use the Rand as currency. The amount is determined on the estimated amount of Rands circulating in Bophuthatswana at a given time, on which the interest rate applicable to the latest issue of South African long term government securities is applied.

(ii) 1979-'80 Financial Year

I. Budget Assistance: R22 000 000.

This is a fixed amount which is transferred annually in terms of the Financial Arrangements with Bophuthatswana Act, No. 93 of 1977. This amount is to be revised after three years of independence.

II. Transfer payments regarded as the Bophuthatswana Government's own sources of income

Bophuthatswana's estimated pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks employed in White areas: R5 900 000.

Bophuthatswana's share of the joint Customs Union pool: R85 300 000.

Transfer payment in terms of the Monetary Agreement: R900 000.

(iii) 1980-'81 Financial Year

I. Budget Assistance: R22 000 000.

This is a fixed amount which is transferred annually in terms of the Financial Arrangements with Bophuthatswana Act, No. 93 of 1977. This amount is to be revised after three years of independence.

II. Transfer payments regarded as the Bophuthatswana Government's own sources of income

Bophuthatswana's estimated pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks employed in White areas: R6 200 000.

Compensation for actual loss of income as a result of the upgrading of the minimum tax scale whereupon Blacks become taxable: R840 000.

Bophuthatswana's share of the joint Customs Union pool: R114 900 000.

Transfer payment in terms of the Monetary Agreement: R1 000 000.

(iv) 1981-'82 Financial Year

The amounts which have been, or are about to be, transferred to Bophuthatswana during the current

Hand 10 Agreements between South Africa/Bophuthatswana

6/10/81 OC 631-36

109

389. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) What amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements between the two countries (a) at the time of independence

financial year, are as follows:

I. Budget Assistance: R25 067 000.

Although the fixed amount of R22 million was to be revised after three years, the two governments agreed that the same amount also be transferred this year, but that it would be linked to specific projects. The further amount of R3 067 000 is for specific expenditure items.

II. Transfer payments regarded as the Bophuthatswana Government's own sources of income

Bophuthatswana's estimated pool share of the general tax collected from Blacks employed in White areas: R6 000 000.

Bophuthatswana's share of the joint Customs Union pool: R128 300 000.

Transfer payment in terms of the Monetary Agreement: R1 500 000.

(2) (a) Yes.

Two in the financial year 1979-'80, seven in the financial year 1980-'81 and two in the financial year 1981-'82.

(ii) Heystekrand regional development: R8 000 000

Radio station network: R1 000 000

Taung irrigation scheme phase I: R1 600 000

Ga-Rankuwa police station: R2 000 000

Pudimoe college of education: R2 000 000

Odi prison: R5 300 000

Roosgrond police garage: R2 000 000.

Temba police station: R1 500 000

Taung irrigation scheme phase II: R2 300 000

Ditsobotla agricultural project: R3 453 000

Bethanie agricultural project: R440 000

(b) Yes.

(i) One, which was in the financial year 1979-'80.

(ii) Mmabaitho government buildings: R10 000 000.

The above-mentioned loans and grant are being financed from the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund and funds were allocated to the said specific development projects. Payments are made as the funds become necessary during the implementation phase of the project. Consequently the transfer of the loans or grant could cover more than one financial year.

Applications for assistance with such development projects are considered strictly on merit and according to fixed criteria and are made available within the limits of available funds.

(3) (a) Yes. At this stage, the following two loans, which have been approved, are envisaged:

Jericho police station: R710 000.

Bethanie police station: R690 000.

(b) No.

Further applications for assistance with development projects are currently under consideration, but no final decisions have been taken in their respect. The note under answer (2) above, regarding project aid as financed from the Loan Fund, is also applicable to these envisaged loans.

A night in jail for seatbelt offenders

RDM 6.10.81

109

257

Mail Reporter

FAILURE to wear your safety belt can result in you spending a night in jail.

This can be attested to by a Soshanguve man and his wife — Mr and Mrs John Mululeka — who spent Saturday night in a police cell in Garankua, BophuthaTswana.

Mr Mululeka now plans to take legal action against the BophuthaTswana police for wrongful arrest.

He told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday he was arrested in Garankua about 5pm on Saturday, "simply because my wife Gladys and I did not wear our safety belts".

Mr Mululeka claimed he had not been given the option of paying an admission of guilt fine until Sunday afternoon, when the couple were released.

"I know we were breaking the law by not wearing our safety belts," he said. "But surely it is taking things too far when the offence is regarded as so serious that it warrants the arrest of the offenders?"

Mr Mululeka said he had been prepared to pay the fine, which amounted to R40, and although he continually asked to be allowed to do so, the police insisted that the couple remain in the police station until the following day.

'Cheeky'

Yesterday a police official at the Garankua police station confirmed that Mr and Mrs Mululeka had spent Saturday night at the station.

He referred inquiries to the Garankua Traffic Department where a senior official, Mr Ephraim Lekgetho, said the couple had been arrested because Mr Mululeka had been "cheeky".

He said Mr Mululeka had "not spoken nicely to the traffic officer", Inspector M Mkgosi.

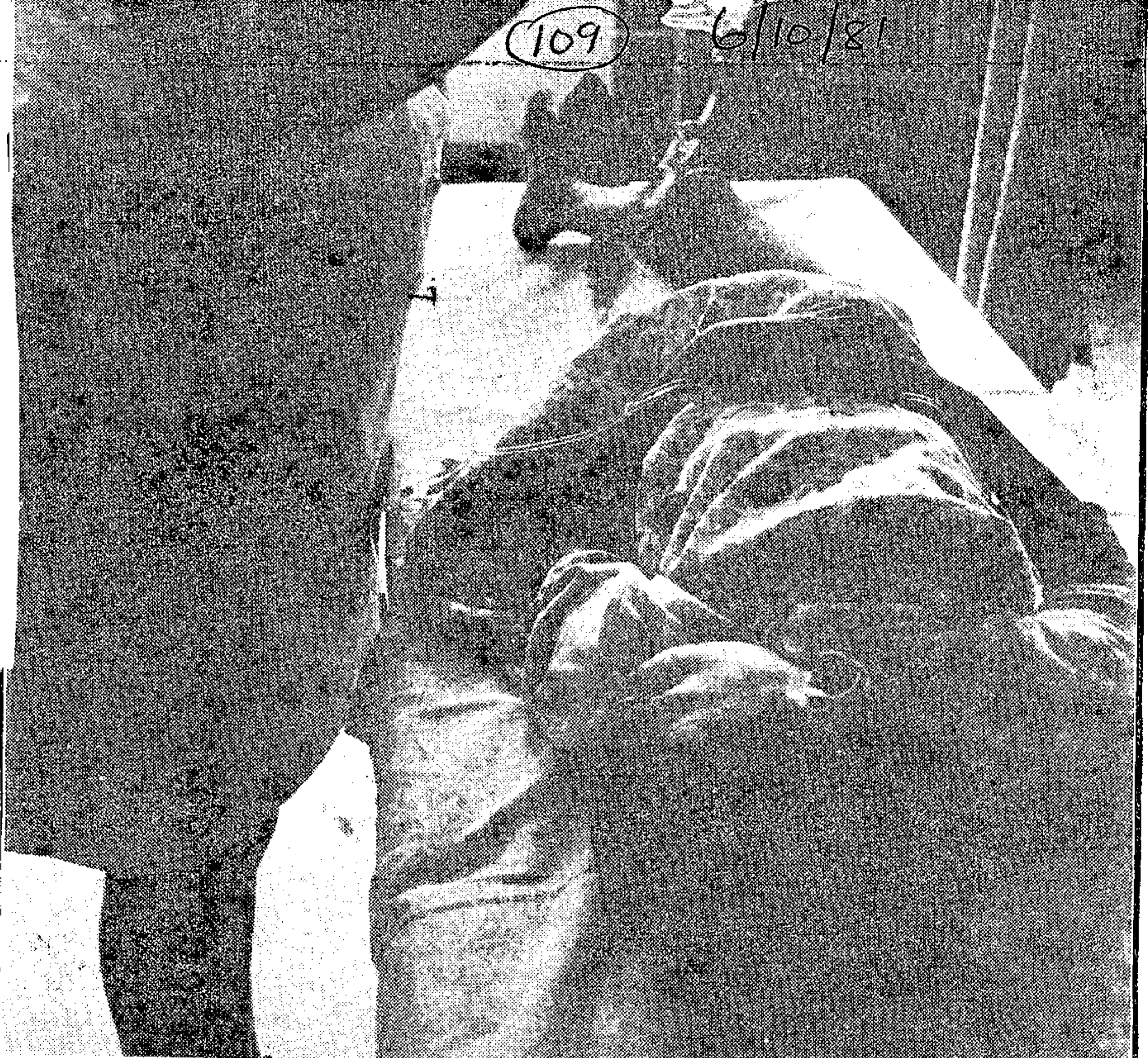
Mr Lekgetho said if a traffic offender did not live in BophuthaTswana "we can arrest him for a flat tyre".

He said this was so because if an outsider was guilty of a traffic offence and had to appear in court, it was easy for the person to avoid doing so and the police would have a problem in trying to find him.

Mr Lekgetho said if Mr Mululeka had not been "cheeky", he would have been allowed to pay an admission of guilt fine without being arrested.

109

6/10/81



CHOLERA TREATMENT . . . An intravenous compound of sodium, potassium, chloride glucose and tetracycline can quickly cure cholera. Untreated patients can die within 12 hours because of extreme dehydration.

Picture: PIERRE GOSTHUYSEN

Health authorities wage war on cholera epidemic

~~189~~ ~~109~~ RDM 6 10 81
By ADA STUIJT

BOPHUTHATSWANA health authorities are battling to subdue the cholera epidemic which has already claimed four lives and put 200 in hospital during the past two weeks in the Moretele District, 45km North of Pretoria.

Sixty more cases were confirmed in the area yesterday.

Cholera is a deadly sub-tropical, water-borne disease which can kill a patient within 12 hours after the first attack, according to health authorities.

Immunisation against cholera, although available, is effective for only three to six months because the vaccine has a short life.

Undetected cases

Cholera can spread very rapidly, according to Dr Gerald Malan, medical superintendent of the Jubilee Hospital in Temba, where more than 100 patients are being treated.

He said patients were being admitted at the rate of 20 to 30 a day. Extra accommodation had been arranged at the hospital and additional medical staff had been brought in.

But killer disease spreads

"Many cholera patients don't know they have the disease. Only two to five percent of those infected have clinical evidence that they are sick. In other words, there are 95% sub-clinical undetected cases out there — excreting cholera organisms.

"Once those organisms get into a favourable environment, in a river or a well, they multiply rapidly.

"There is no doubt about the Apies River being the main source of the infection. There are also a few infected wells."

There is no intermediate host except human excreta.

"Patients apparently do not only get infected when ingesting choleric water but

even hand contact with this water seems to transmit the disease," warned Dr Malan.

Education

But at the weekend thousands could be seen in the infected Apies River, women washing clothes, children swimming and all of them fetching water for domestic use.

Many of those questioned knew the "water makes them sick" — but many didn't realise it could also kill them.

The method being used by BophuthaTswana authorities to combat the epidemic is a widespread health education programme with six health teams combing the district.

100 treated as cholera hits epidemic proportions

8/10/87
109

Own Correspondent

Sixty new cases of cholera have been confirmed in the Moretele area near Pretoria as units of the Bophuthatswana army launched a huge drive to chlorinate the polluted Apies River.

The cases are being treated at Jubilee Hospital in Temba near Hammanskraal.

The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr Gerald Malan, said that in all more than 100 cholera patients were being treated at the hospital.

They were from Bosplaas, Lefathane and Mathibestad.

"The disease is now reaching epidemic proportions and the patients are coming in in large numbers.

PROBLEMS

"We are admitting 20 to 30 patients a day and this is causing some problems."

He said extra accommodation has been provided at the hospital and more medical workers have been brought in.

Special nursing round the clock was being done.

The cholera outbreak in the area has claimed four lives.

Sawetan 12/10/81

Head goes into hiding

By NORMAN NGALE
THE principal of the Phaphama Dress-making and Commercial Private School in Temba, Hamanskraal, Mr A Mathebe, has gone into hiding following the recent sudden closure of his school.

The trouble-torn school was closed down in August on instructions from the Bophuthatswana government.

On the day of closure, police had to be called in to protect Mr Mathebe from enraged students who demanded their tuition fees back.

His house, according to

one witness, had to be kept under police guard while students were being dispersed from their dormitories to make way for families.

When approached last week about the closure of his school Mr Mathebe refused to talk and said he was not in a good mental frame to talk about his "ordeal".

When pressed for an interview he said, "I am not refusing to talk about the matter, but today I am not myself, I am not feeling well. Come another day," he said.

But on the appointed day for the interview Mr Mathebe could not be found at his home. A cleaner said he had left at 6 am without giving his destination.

OFFICIAL WHO TOLD OF THEIR PLIGHT LOST HIS JOB BUT...



● Flashback
... the Sunday
Express
Report that
brought about
a reprieve for
the residents
of Huhudi

Thanks to Express they can stay in their homes

5 Express 18/10/81



JEAN LE MAY revisits the town that would not die, despite the threat of removals

A SUNDAY EXPRESS investigation has led to a reprieve for the people of Huhudi, the Black township close to Vryburg in the Northern Cape, from their sentence of removal to Bophuthatswana.

However the administration board official who disclosed their threatened fate to the Sunday Express was forced by his superiors to resign.

Vryburg Whites are fighting to have him reinstated, claiming he was victimised for disclosing the facts.

The Sunday Express investigation, published on August 9, disclosed that Huhudi had been "frozen" seven years ago, with no development or repairs

allowed.

A backlog of 1 000 houses had built up and conditions in Huhudi were dangerously overcrowded to the point of being a health hazard.

The township's 20 000 people had been told they must move to Pudimoe, 50km away in Bophuthatswana, but only 150 houses had been built there.

The move to Pudimoe would have taken away their cherished Section 10 rights — which allow them to live and work in an urban area — and forced them to become migrants.

The move was bitterly opposed by Vryburg Whites of every political persuasion, since the town has recently embarked on a major programme of industrial expansion. Soon after the Sunday Ex-

press report was published, a deputation of Vryburg townspeople, led by the then mayor Dr W Annandale and the town clerk, Dr D W Nel, flew to Cape Town to consult their MP, Mr Hannes du Toit.

Mr Du Toit arranged for a memorandum about the future of Huhudi and the forced resignation of the official to be handed to Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Nel told me this week. Last week another deputation went to Cape Town and met Dr

Koorhof briefly.

Since then, Mr Nel said, the town council of Vryburg had received a letter from the Department of Co-Operation and Development which reversed the earlier decisions of the Northern Cape Administration Board.

The wholesale removal to Pudimoe had been cancelled, and people who lived in Huhudi legally would be allowed to remain and to improve their houses, the letter said.

Additional hostel accommodation would be provided for

single men who were at present lodging with householders.

Only people who did not have legal accommodation or permission to work in Vryburg would be moved to Pudimoe.

The whole township would be "up-graded", Mr Nel said, but he could not give details as this would be done by the board.

But he believed sufficient funds would be allocated.

Meanwhile the official (whose name the Sunday Express agreed not to disclose) had told

him that he "fully supported" the decisions of the department, Mr Nel added.

Mr Nel said that although townspeople would like to have the official reinstated after his forced resignation, there was a likelihood that he would accept an employment offer from a Johannesburg company.

The Sunday Express understands that a full-scale investigation into the situation disclosed in its report is being undertaken by senior officials of the department.

Student's

RDM 23.10.81

arrest:

109

Tswana

328

protest

Mail Reporter

THE OFFICE of the BophuthaTswana Secretary for Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a statement saying it took strong exception at the arrest and detention of Unisa student, Miss Sheila Moeketsane.

Miss Moeketsane was arrested because she was not carrying her reference book while on her way to write a university examination paper on Monday.

The statement said strong exception was taken to the "arrest, humiliation and inconvenience of our national".

It said that, according to Press reports, Miss Moeketsane was in possession of a BophuthaTswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable.

Miss Moeketsane, 23, a second year B Comm student at Unisa, was arrested while on her way to the Milner Park examination hall. She claimed that she was manhandled and forced into a police van.

The University of South Africa has offered a special oral examination to Miss Moeketsane.

Last night, the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, refused to comment on the statement. He said if the BophuthaTswana Foreign Affairs Department wished to make a statement "they should make it to us".

Mangospe Looks back 'Independence was an escape'

109 STAR 12/11/81

It is difficult to condemn a man who can show real progress as a result of his controversial direction.

President Lucas Mangospe has often had to defend his decision to take seven small pieces of South Africa — almost 40 500 sq km in area, about the size of Switzerland — and declare them to be the independent Republic of Bophuthatswana.

That was four years ago and the explanations for his controversial decision come a lot easier now. The path Bophuthatswana has taken despite its extra-ordinary territorial spread across three provinces, has been rewarding for many of its people.

But what was the rationale behind the decision to take independence in December 1977?

"We, the Setswana, are a people with a history and we existed long before the policy of separate development was conceived," President Mangospe said.

"It is, somehow, not accepted that we were never governed by consent, were never consulted about being part of South Africa, and did not participate in the referendum which decided that South Africa would become a republic."

Independence was an escape route from apartheid South Africa.

"There was a conflict between our motives in taking independence and those of the South African Government," Chief Mangospe said.

"Whereas South Africa

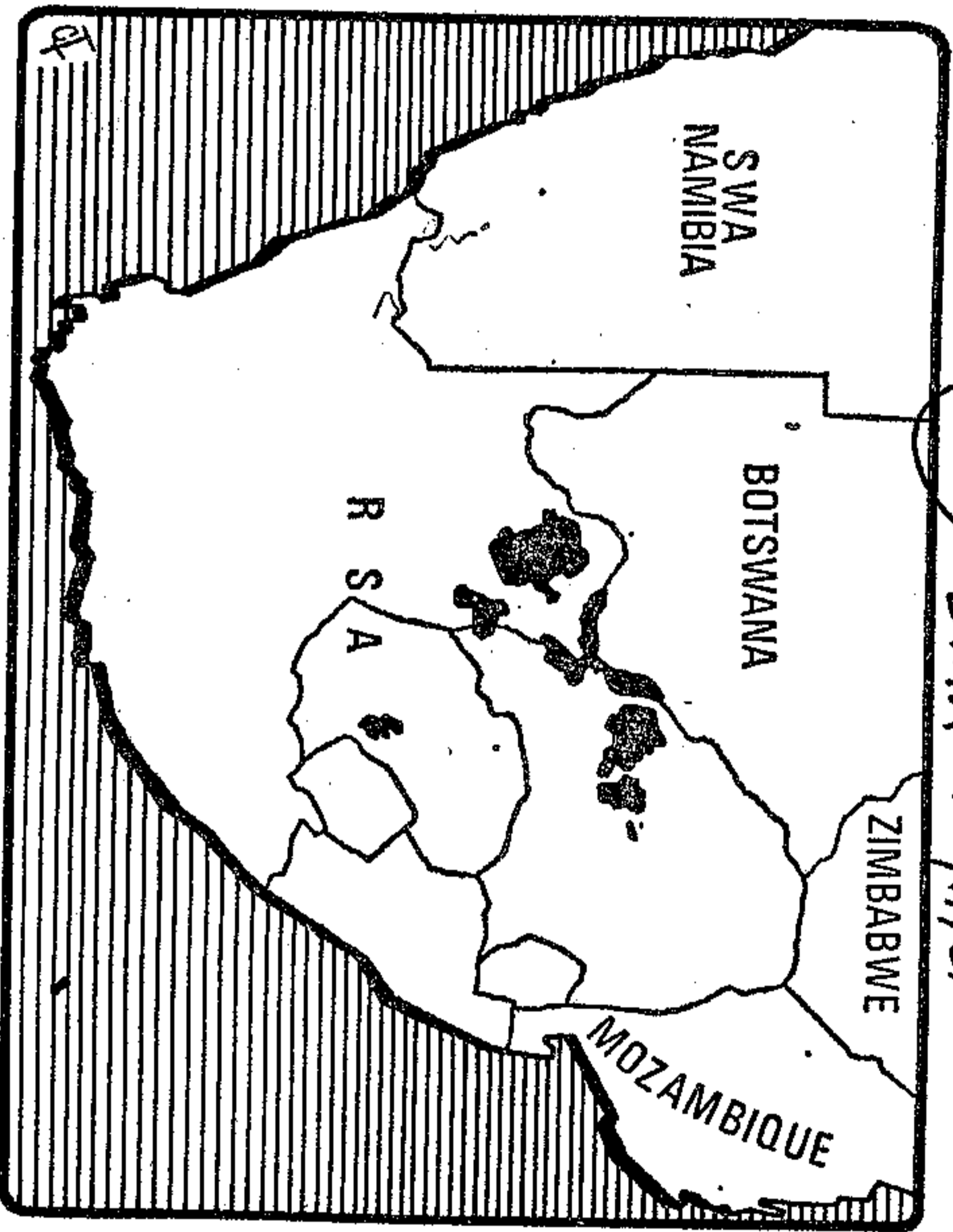
The passing of time has not made South Africa's homeland policy any less controversial or more acceptable to many. But can one ignore the achievements of one homeland, Bophuthatswana, in the four years since its independence?

ANTHONY DUGAN discusses independence and development with Chief Lucas Mangospe, President of Bophuthatswana.

Two of the pillars of separate development were broken down by the Commission which drew up guidelines for a new education policy for the State, and the law commission which looked into all discriminatory legislation and repealed measures such as the Group Areas, Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, President Mangospe said.

Another effect of independence was to break the stranglehold of South African officials on development and decision-making in the homeland.

On the positive side,



Bophuthatswana . . . indicated in black on this map.

President Mangospe noted: "We have created a middle-class that was non-existent three years ago and have improved, to some extent, the quality of life of all our people." Perhaps the proudest achievement of the past four years has been the dramatic increase in food production.

"We have stressed agriculture and have succeeded in becoming self-sufficient and we are now an exporting country in maize," President Mangospe said.

In mining Bophuthatswana has improved its production and revenue "a hundredfold" since independence, he added.

"We now have many foreign companies involved in exploration and have added uranium and

coal to the minerals we will be producing," he said.

The picture is one of a thriving free enterprise State but President Mangospe has reservations about the way capitalism is applied.

"I am committed to the free enterprise system but I am not happy with it as it operates in South Africa," he said.

"To me it has meant privilege and advantage for whites and exploitation for blacks. The black worker has subsidised the economy and then been deprived."

"This imbalance is one of the factors that must be corrected if Bophuthatswana and South Africa are to co-operate as equals in the economic field. "It is the problem of developing countries — exporting raw materials at

low prices and importing processed goods at high prices.

Chief Mangospe holds his biggest criticism for South Africa's "Constitution of States" policy which appears to have taken a back seat in the past few months.

The stocks of the two-year-old policy, initially pushed very enthusiastically by Prime Minister P. W. Botha, slumped at the July 20 meeting in Cape Town between the South African Government and leaders of the three black states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Both Chief Mangospe and Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima were extremely critical of the way they felt South Africa pushed a vague constellated concept at the expense of the practical economic development



President Mangospe . . . our chance to kill apartheid and discrimination.

of the black States. All this hides two overriding fears — domination and mistrust of South Africa's intentions over land consolidation.

"If we are not careful we will be dominated by South Africa in a constellation," said President Mangospe.

He is also wary of Government pronouncements that economic development across political borders must take precedence over consolidation.

"We met South African officials on August 8 to discuss further consolidation. South Africa was accommodating, for want of a better word. We agreed that 200 000 ha would be transferred to Bophuthatswana and an implementation committee

was set up to handle the transfer of this land."

A joint South African-Bophuthatswana committee was also handling the housing of the thousands of families without proper accommodation at Winterveldt outside Pretoria, he said.

"We have found land and will start the building of houses soon," President Mangospe said.

The cost of this mass housing scheme will be borne jointly by South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

What of the emotive issue of citizenship? "I don't spend sleepless nights over it. Our standpoint is clear. South Africa should accept that blacks living in urban areas should be allowed to choose their citizenship," he said.

Rra Mothusi for help

BophuthaTswana Transport Holdings has created a passenger advisory service at their head-office. This body will not only receive advice and suggestions but also complaints from passengers.

The head of the service is Rra Mothusi (Mr C Sentletse). Rra Mothusi will appear in newspapers and radio advertisements as well as on items to be given passengers.

All passengers making

use of the buses are invited to inform Rra Mothusi of suggestions or complaints that they have. His postal address is P.O. Box 16719, Pretoria North, 0116. His telephone number is Pretoria (012) 55-2389.

Man fights homeland Terror Act

By SAM MABE

THE Terrorism Act is not law in Bophutha-Tswana - and the territory's Chief Justice should not have jailed a man for 15 years for contravening the Act.

This is according to an affidavit by Mr Wilfred Marwane, who is appealing against the conviction and sentence imposed on him by the Bophutha-Tswana Supreme Court two years ago.

The historic appeal, likely to have far reaching effects on the laws and the constitution of the "independent" bantustan, will be heard by 11 judges who will sit in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court on February 15 next year.

Mr Marwane was charged under the Terror Act, alternatively the Sabotage Act and further alternative under the Arms and Ammunitions Act, according to which he was alleged to have possessed a hand grenade to be used for endangering the security of Bophutha-Tswana.

He was convicted under the main count by Mr Justice Hiemstra who jailed him for 15 years in November 1979 and refused to grant him leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence.

The leave to appeal was later granted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In his affidavit, Mr Marwane states that when Bophutha-Tswana gained its independence, the Terrorism Act was impliedly repealed by its constitution containing a declaration of human rights.

The Act, he says, is in direct conflict with the right of personal liberty,

which is the most fundamental right of the individual and one of the most cherished possessions of our society."

Mr Marwane states that according to the Republic of Bophutha-Tswana's Act No. 18 of 1977, it is prescribed expressly or by implication, the laws that are to remain in force after its enactment and the extent to which they are to remain in force.

The Act, as a whole, is no longer of force in Bophutha-Tswana and accordingly, Mr Marwane could not properly have been convicted of a contravention of the Act, and the sentence imposed was so excessive as to induce a sense of shock.

Also, literally interpreted, Section Two of the Act is so broad as to make it virtually impossible for any person to avoid committing an offence. Among the fundamental rights Mr Marwane says are infringed by the Terror Act, are the following:

- The right not to be subjected to torture or human degrading treatment or punishment.
- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right to be informed promptly and in detail, of the charges to be faced.
- The right to have a court of law decide on the lawfulness of a detainee's detention. *Sowetan*
- The right to due process of law which includes the right after arrest or detention, to a trial within reasonable time or to release pending trial.

The Act, according to the affidavit:

- Defines contravention in terms so wide that it renders the definition meaningless and leaves an accused unaware of the precise allegation

RDM 26/11/89 (109)

Tswanas' promised land near Vryburg

THE 100 000 ha of land scheduled for transfer to Bophuthatswana in January lies mainly in the Vryburg area in the Northern Cape, it was learnt yesterday.

The chairman of the Consolidation Committee, Mr Hendrik Van der Walt, told TV News on Tuesday that Bophuthatswana — which consists of seven pieces of land — would receive the 100 000ha in the new year.

He was not available for comment yesterday but it was established that the 100 000ha was situated mainly in the Vryburg district and it was not occupied by white farmers.

The SA Development Trust bought the land from white farmers who have long since left their former farms.

The scheduled transfer of the 100 000ha represents less than a third of the 360 000ha due to Bophuthatswana under already signed agreements between Mafikeng and Pretoria.

Transfer of the full amount will not consolidate the widely scattered pieces of Bophuthatswana into a single block territory. A radical redistribution would be required for that.

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, first came to power just over three years ago, he raised hopes of a bolder ap-

By PATRICK LAURENCE

proach to consolidation of the "black homelands".

He raised hopes that land might be allocated to the homelands beyond the quota laid down by the 1936 Land Act which, by restricting the black share to less than 14 percent of South Africa, made full geographic consolidation physically impossible.

Commission

Bophuthatswana was the first of the homelands to be appraised with a view to full consolidation and in late 1979 the Van der Walt Commission is reported to have recommended such a plan to the Cabinet.

But, fearing a Rightwing backlash, the Cabinet is understood to have referred them back

to the commission for reconsideration.

Since then there appears to have been a steady retreat from the Botha Government's earlier innovative approach.

Mr Van der Walt himself said in Parliament in January: "If we wanted to carry out consolidation on a geographic basis, then we could possibly have succeeded 40 years ago, but today it is no longer possible."

Mr Botha has since reaffirmed that land promised under the 1936 Act will be transferred, but he has cooled markedly on more than that, speaking merely of "adjustments" beyond the 1936 Act.

The scheduled transfer of the 100 000ha thus appears to be another instalment of the land promised in 1936 rather than a new dispensation.



PRAISE: Mr W Mokoka, President Lucas Mangope's "imbongi" (praise singer) singing praises before the President addressed the crowds at the installation ceremony.

Chief Kekana

faces

SOWETAN
3/12/81
109

troubled times



"PULA ... AMEN!" screamed one of the banners at the installation of Chief Kekana.

ALL IS NOT WELL IN THE TRIBE



THE CHIEF: Bespectacled and in leopard skins is Chief Aggripa Lephin Kekana.

SOWETAN REPORTER

DIFFICULT times lie ahead for the new chief of the Amandebele-a-Moetlane tribe who was officially installed in Majaneng near Hamanskraal at the weekend.

The warning came from the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope when he addressed the crowds at Mmabolepu Stadium in Majaneng where the installation of Chief Aggripa Lephin Kekana was held.

"Difficult times lie ahead for Chief Aggripa Kekana but with your support, he will be able to weather the storm," President Mangope told the crowds.

He said there were people in the Kekana royal family who were against the installation of Chief Kekana as leader of the tribe.

"I received a telegram from a legal firm in Pretoria on Friday which said that the uncles and brothers of Chief Aggripa Kekana were not happy with his installation as leader of the tribe. If the telegram was from the tribe, I would not have been here today but since it was from lawyers, I ignored it," said President Mangope.

He said Bophuthatswana was not ruled by lawyers. Chief Kekana's installation is according to the laws of

Bophuthatswana and nothing will ever force him from his seat," said the President.

Chief Kekana was appointed permanent leader of the tribe by President Mangope last year on recommendations of the Viviers Commission of Inquiry.



BIG CHIEF: Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope installed Chief Kekana.



CONGRATULATIONS: Part of the happy crowd of women dancing at the installation of Chief Kekana.



VIP: Soweto's Rev. F S Modise, who was among the dignitaries who attended the installation ceremony.

AFRICAN National Congress leaders abroad have declared South Africa's "black homelands" a priority target for 1982. Bophuthatswana, with the biggest budget of the homelands and perhaps the best trained security forces, could be a vital front in the coming months. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

BRIGADIER H S Turner, Commanding Officer of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF), considered the question for a moment and then replied: "It had a great awakening effect. It proved what we have always warned — attacks can take place."

He had been asked to assess the impact on the small Bophuthatswana Defence Force of the lighting attack on a police station in Mabopane by insurgents in September. Two policemen and a civilian died in the attack.

But, Brigadier Turner added, no special steps were taken to tighten security at the BDF base near the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho.

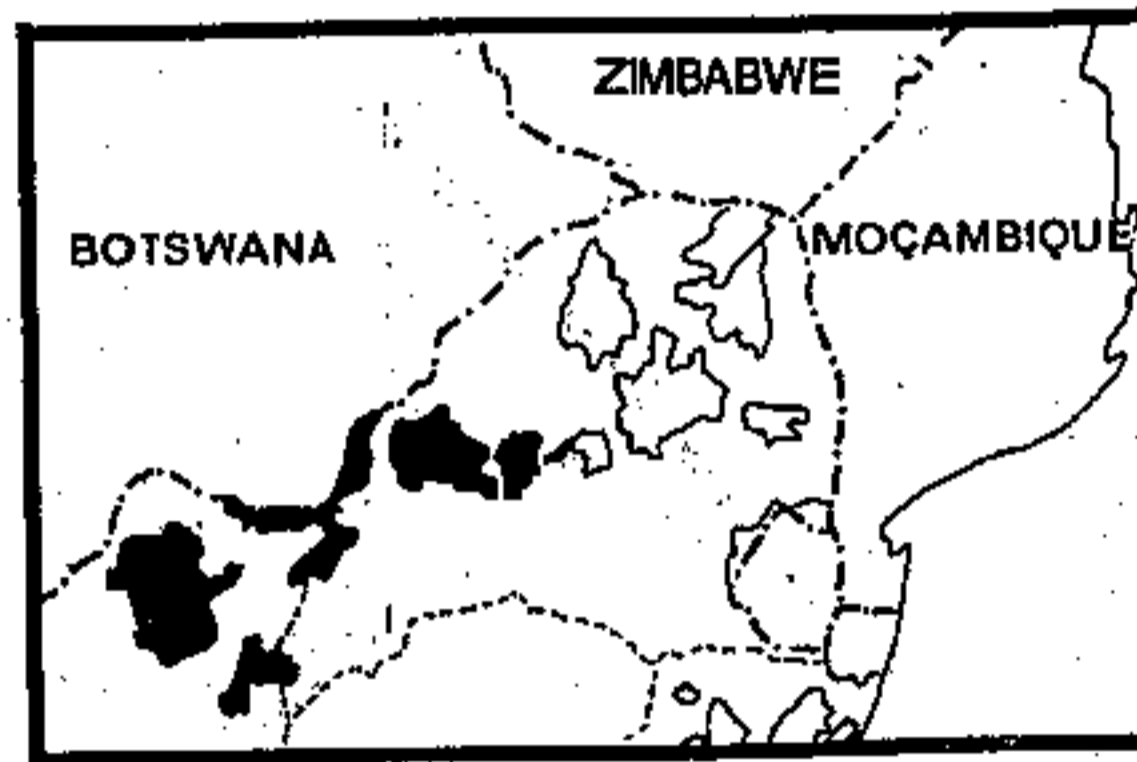
He explained: "Security must be tight at all times. But now our men know sentry duty is no longer merely hypothetical."

The BDF grew out of the Bophuthatswana National Guard, which was founded under seconded white officers from the South African Defence Force (SADF) in 1977, a few months before Bophuthatswana became the second of South Africa's "national states" to accept independence from Pretoria.

Although President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has declared that he has no quarrel with the African National Congress (ANC) *per se*, the Mabopane attack is clear evidence that the ANC sees Bophuthatswana as part of the enemy camp.

Brigadier Turner said: "We must presume ourselves to be a target. As we are not recognised as a state, we are considered part of South Africa. Perhaps the ANC does not want to see a viable Bophuthatswana."

The BDF, with its headquarters staff, infantry battalion and maintenance unit, is clearly a major element in Bophuthatswana's defensive capacity against insurgents, particularly as all its soldiers have undergone counter-insurgency training.



**Chips
down
for**

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18/12/81
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Reluctance

Its counter-strike capacity is not impeded by a reluctance on the part of the Batswana to serve in its ranks. It is a volunteer army, but it experiences no difficulty in attracting recruits. With primary entrance qualifications of form one and physical fitness, it receives a daily average of 25 applications. For its most recent intake of 350 recruits in July, it received some 2 000 applications.

But the flood of applications raises a theoretical risk: the danger of ANC cadres infiltrating the BDF and passing on key information to their comrades on the outside.

"All recruits have to complete a security questionnaire, which is sent to the police and the security police for clearance," Brigadier Turner said when the risk was put to him.

Combat

"None of the men are signed in immediately. They are put on probation for six months pending security clearance. If the security police advise against a man, he is rejected immediately."

With no combat experience — BDF soldiers do not serve on the east African border — their reaction under fire must of necessity remain an untested quality.

Brigadier Turner said: "Our soldiers haven't had the opportunity for combat experience, but they have done well in all our tests. As to their ability in actual

combat, I am confident they will do very well. But only time will tell."

As an army under the command of a white soldier, largely backed up by white officers seconded from the SADF, the BDF might run the risk of being perceived as an alien-led army fighting for alien-determined interests.

Two steps have been taken to reduce the chances of the BDF becoming an alien excludence imposed on the popular on-

● Its upper echelons are not permanently reserved for whites and the idea is to train black officers to take over these ranks; and

● It is heavily committed to community service to win the proverbial hearts and minds of the local people.

Brigadier Turner said: "In the lower ranks of the leadership group 95 percent of the soldiers are Batswana. Nearly all non-commissioned officers are Batswana. In top management about 5 percent are Batswana."

On community aid or civic action programmes, Brigadier Turner added: "We have built roads and dams where they are required. We have helped to

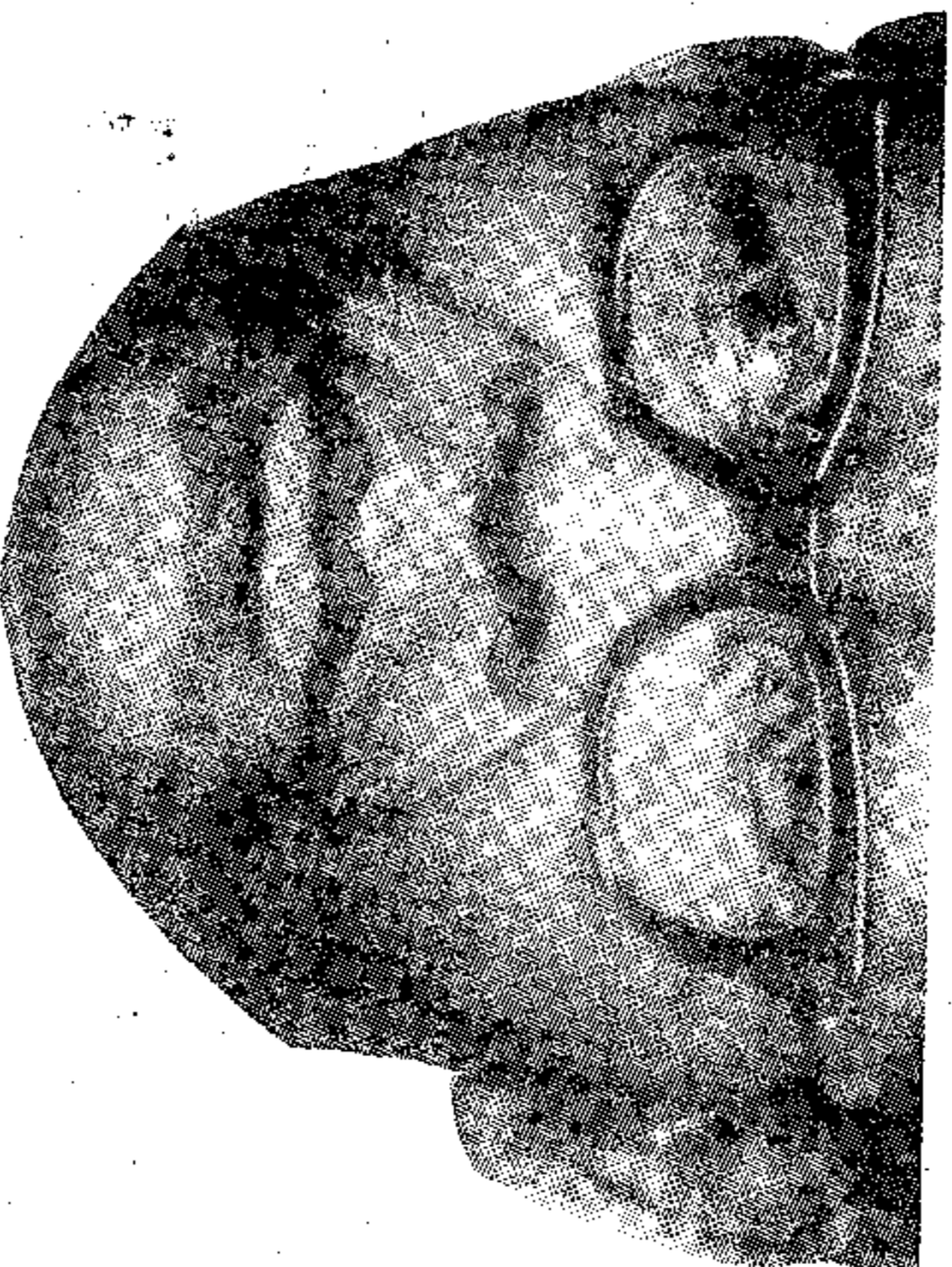
109 Mangosope's new army



LUCAS MANGOSPE . . . No quarrel with the ANC

combat cholera. We have helped get food for cattle. We have accommodated people whose homes have been destroyed."

But the quality of intelligence available to Bophuthatswana's authorities is as vital — if not more so — than all these measures: without the timely inflow and correct interpretation of information the best preparations can be reduced to naught.



OLIVER TAMBO . . . They're in the enemy camp

Since the death in August of Major Hendrik Von Breda and the assumption by Colonel Richard Moseane of direct responsibility for the safety of President Mangosope, Mr Richard Knowlles, an ex-Zimbabwean policeman of 20 years standing, has taken over as head of Bophuthatswana's intelligence network.

Mr Knowlles declined to comment, but it was learnt from an informant close to the Bophuthatswana government that he has initiated a programme to improve and streamline the collection, collation and interpretation of information in Bophuthatswana.

The re-assessment of the security situation since the September attack on the Mabopane police station included one frank acknowledgement.

"They got clean away," the informant said of the insurgents. "We have no prospect of arresting them. They left no propaganda leaflets but their weapons were all of communist origin. It had all the markings of an ANC attack, but it has not claimed responsibility for the attack."

Giving an appraisal of the insurgent threat, the informant said: "I would say it is at an embryonic stage. But that doesn't mean that it won't develop quickly. It all depends how much effort they are prepared to put into it."

His voice dropping for emphasis, he added: "When the population turns to the insurgents, you're in trouble. When that happens, you're lost."

One area which is of great concern to Bophuthatswana security officers is the Winterveld, a vast, sprawling squatter settlement on the periphery of the established townships of Ga Rankuwa and Mabopane.

Inherited from South Africa and situated only about 35km from Pretoria, the Winterveld is one of the largest squatter areas in Southern Africa. Estimates of the number of squatters there vary from a "high" 750 000 to a "low" 250 000. But nobody doubts that many squatters are bitter and resentful and therefore potential recruits for radical activists.

As the Mail's informant put it: "There are grievances, real and imagined, against government, any government. The squatters, with their discontentment and unhappiness, are perhaps our biggest security problem."

The BDF has started construction on a second base at Heysterkrand, near Sun City, and appreciably closer to the Winterveld than Mmabatho. Although not due to be completed until the end of 1983, it may be taken over partially sometime next year.

Given the BDF's capacity to check subversion through both overt military action and preventive civic action, the opening of the second base could be a critical factor in the security equation in the coming months.



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PRETORIA, 18 DESEMBER 1981
 DECEMBER 1981

[No. 7959

109

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
 No. R. 258, 1981

GORDRAG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIKTE TAUNG EN THABAZIMBI ONDERSKEIDELIK IN DIE PROVINSIES DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP EN TRANSVAAL AAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Republiek Suid-Afrika, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat die plase Anthorn 26 en Cornforth Hill 27, Plaas 28 en Plaas 29 geleë in die distrik Taung in die provinsie die Kaap die Goëie Hoop, en die plaas Spitskop 410 KO geleë in die distrik Thabazimbi in die provinsie Transvaal, met ingang van 18 Desember 1981 ophou om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees en deel word van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op liede die Eerste dag van Desember, Eenduisend Negenhonderd Eeën-en-tachtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-raad:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
 No. R. 258, 1981

PASSING OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAUNG AND THABAZIMBI IN THE PROVINCES OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE TRANSVAAL RESPECTIVELY TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), I hereby determine that the farms Anthorn 26 and Cornforth Hill 27, Farm 28 and Farm 29 situated in the District of Taung in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and the farm Spitskop 410 KO situated in the District of Thabazimbi in the Province of the Transvaal, shall, as from 18 December 1981, cease to be a part of the Republic of South Africa and become a part of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President

Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

GOEWERMENSTENNISGEWITTE

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

No. R. 2736 18 Desember 1981

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE I (No. 1/2/40)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 2 van Bylae I by genoemde Wet hierby gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

D. W. STEYN, Adjunk-minister van Finanse

No. R. 2736 18 December 1981

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/2/40)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 2 of Schedule No. 1 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

D. W. STEYN, Deputy Minister of Finance

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SELF-HELP: Mr Friday mavuso says the plan... others is working well. nobody looks your way and

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Sowetan
29/12/81

City centres delayed

WORK ON the two city centres planned for Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa has been delayed as plans were still not completed, a spokesman for the BophuthaTswana Development Corporation says.

Work on the city centres — estimated to cost R24-million each — was scheduled to start in May, but the spokesman said they were still busy with the plans for the two centres.

The planned civic centres will have shops, a community hall and offices. The building of the centres is aimed at stopping the cash outflow from Bophutha-Tswana.

They will also give BophuthaTswana businessmen a chance to compete effectively with their counterparts.

BophuthaTswana's Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Mr Amos Mmutle Kgōmongwe, recently said the potential buying power in the two townships was estimated at

R92,4-million in 1979. "That is a quarter of the potential buying power of Bophutha-Tswana," he said.

Of the R92,4-million, almost R35-million was spent outside Bophutha-Tswana, he said. — SAPA.

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PRETORIA, 31 DESEMBER
DECEMBER 1981

[No. 7974

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. R. 259, 1981

OORGANG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK
VRYBURG IN DIE PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE
HOOP NA DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
BOPHUTHATSWANA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 1 en 2
van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde
State, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat—

(1) die grond in Bylaes A en B omskryf, geleë in die
distrik Vryburg in die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie
Hoop, op 1 Januarie 1982 ophou om deel van die Repu-
bliek van Suid-Afrika te wees en deel word van die Re-
publiek van Bophuthatswana;

(2) die regte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings-
trust, vermeld in artikel 4 van die Ontwikkelingstrust en
Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), ten opsigte van die
grond in Bylae B genoem, nie oorgaan op die Republiek
van Bophuthatswana nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van
Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. W. BOTHA.

BYLAE A

PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Distrik Vryburg

Gedeeltes 3, 46, 17, 16, 45, 37, 4, 5, 6, 7, 38, 44, 15,
43, 14, 42, 41, 13, 18, 19, 8, 39, 12, 11, 10, 9, 40, 20, 21,
22, 23, 47, 24, 30, 29, 28, 27, 48, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34,
35 en 49 van die plaas Main Section Blok B251, Gedeeltes
2, 8 en 9 van die plaas Pepani 232, Gedeelte 1 van die plaas
Ditharintsi 368, die plaas Matamatobo 388, Lemona 367 en
Maroba 389, Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Maretlwa 390, die
plaas North Curzon 409, Lere-Metsi 366, Agar 429, Ren-
field 430, Didima 433, Eska 435, Newnham 437, Poler 428
en Radobil 431, Gedeeltes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 en 8 van die plaas
Morna 432, en die plaas Greystock 501, Barden 500, Wel-
combe 497, Garaphoane 502, Riverside 498, Budin 495,
Lucas 972 en Groenegen 974.

926—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 259, 1981

PASSING OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF
VRYBURG IN THE PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE TO THE REPUBLIC OF
BOPHUTHATSWANA

Under the powers vested in me by sections 1 and 2 of the
Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of
1980), I hereby determine that—

(1) the land defined in Schedules A and B, situated in
the District of Vryburg in the Province of the Cape of
Good Hope shall, as from 1 January 1982, cease to be a
part of the Republic of South Africa and become part of
the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

(2) the rights of the South African Development Trust
mentioned in section 4 of the Development Trust and
Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), in respect of the land
mentioned in Schedule B, shall not vest in the Republic
of Bophuthatswana.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of December, One
thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. W. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Distrik Vryburg

Portions 3, 46, 17, 16, 45, 37, 4, 5, 6, 7, 38, 44, 15, 43,
14, 42, 41, 13, 18, 19, 8, 39, 12, 11, 10, 9, 40, 20, 21, 22,
23, 47, 24, 30, 29, 28, 27, 48, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
and 49 of the farm Main Section Block B251, Portions 2, 8
and 9 of the farm Pepani 232, Portion 1 of the farm Ditha-
rintsi 368, the farms Matamatobo 388, Lemona 367 and
Maroba 389, Portion 2 of the farm Maretlwa 390, the farms
North Curzon 409, Lere-Metsi 366, Agar 429, Renfield
430, Didima 433, Eska 435, Newnham 437, Poler 428 and
Radobil 431, Portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the farm Morna
432, and the farms Greystock 501, Barden 500, Welcome
497, Garaphoane 502, Riverside 498, Budin 495, Lucas
972 and Groenegen 974.

7974—1