

Homelands - Bophuthatswana - GENERAL

1982

JAN. — DEC.

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Six more ~~cases~~
suspected ^{E. Post} cholera cases
4/11/82 (109)

PRETORIA — Six suspected cases of cholera were admitted to the Jubilee Hospital in Tembisa, near Hammanskraal, at the weekend.

The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr Gerald Malan, said there were 18 suspected cases of cholera in the hospital.

"We are holding our own against the disease and we are doing everything we can to bring it under control," said Dr Malan.

He said they were still continuing with their health education programme.

The cholera outbreak in the Moretele district claimed six lives last year and more than 150 people were treated at the Jubilee Hospital. — Sapa

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Chemists short

By MONK NKOMO
GA-RANKUWA Hospital is experiencing an acute shortage of pharmacists.

large number of patients are believed to have been turned away on Tuesday due to the lack of staff.

96

This was denied by Dr van Heerden, who

~~98~~

Dr L. van Heerden, deputy superintendent at the hospital near Pretoria, yesterday said there were only three qualified pharmacists at the hospital which has 1600 in-patients and attends to about 1000 out-patients daily.

Sowetan
7/1/82

Although he described the issue as a "temporary crisis",

RECEIVED
SOWETO
7/1/82

They raised 200 000 Own Correspondent

Cholera strikes again

SIX suspected cases of cholera were admitted to the Jubilee Hospital in Tembisa near Hammanskraal at the weekend.

The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr Gerald Malan, said there were 18 suspected cases of cholera in the hospital.

"We are holding our own against the disease and we are doing everything we can to bring it under control,"

said Dr Malan.

He said they were still continuing with their health education programme.

"Our health team is doing the rounds in the villages chlorinating water and seeing to it that residents do not drink untreated water," said Dr Malan.

The cholera outbreak in the Moretele district claimed six lives last

year and more than 150 people were treated at the Jubilee Hospital. — Sapa

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More cholera cases reported

PRETORIA — A further 243 cases of cholera had been notified since December 29 1981, the Department of Health said yesterday.

In a statement, the department said the additional "bacteriologically proven" cases were reported from Lebowa (34), Natal (178), Southern Transvaal (13), Northern Transvaal (9) and Gazankulu (9).

"As far as KwaZulu is concerned no new cases have been notified since our previous press release

(on December 29)," the department said.

"It must, however, be noted that there have been 529 cases of cholera to date, and not 580 as previously stated."

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The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr Gerald Malan, said there were 18 suspected cases of cholera in the hospital.

"We are holding our own against the disease and we are doing everything we

can to bring it under control," said Dr Malan.

He said they were still continuing with their health education programme.

"Our health team is doing the rounds in the villages, chlorinating water and seeing to it that residents do not drink untreated water," said Dr Malan.

The cholera outbreak in the Moretele district claimed six lives last year and more than 150 people were treated at the Jubilee hospital. — SAPA.

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Cholera: the clean water battle hots up

By ADA STURT

THE outbreak of home water supplies has become the major weapon in the health authorities' battle against cholera, which killed 31 people in 1981.

And although health spokesmen have said people may develop a natural immunity to cholera, a hospital superintendent warned that this may take five or six years to develop.

Dr Howard Botha of the Department of Health said yesterday: "Our special health education teams have found, especially in the case of the Natal epidemic, people follow closely advice on how to chlorinate their household water."

He said the department had developed a programme in which highly-skilled field teams would undertake case spotting and early treatment, and State and Provincial hospital facilities were more than adequate.

"Although we do have a scattering of cases, there is no sign at the moment that the outbreak is getting out of hand," Dr Botha said.

According to Dr H G V Kustner, deputy director of the epidemiology unit at the department, study of the present cholera outbreak showed that communities built up a natural immunity.

Flare-up

A community stricken by cholera in 1980, for example, would not have a second outbreak this year, despite a flare-up 20km away.

But Dr Gerard Malan, medical superintendent at Jubilee Hospital in Tzaneba, Bophuthatwana, where cholera cases are admitted daily, warned yesterday that natural immunity to cholera might take years to develop.

Health authorities must not relax their vigilance because it is too soon to tell whether natural immunity will take place within the six years.

He said that natural immunity to cholera is not permanent and that it can be lost if a person is exposed to the disease again. He said that the natural immunity to cholera is not permanent and that it can be lost if a person is exposed to the disease again.

Experts

"Perhaps more cholera becomes endemic in the area — in other words when it is permanently present — we may see a form of natural immunity among local people, but this process may take five or six years."

Today, Bophuthatwana government engineers will survey the oblong, flooded areas along the Apies River to pinpoint sites for the new pipes from the clean water plant in Tzaneba.

Dr Malan was happy about the prospect of piped water for the afflicted community. The water-borne source of infection has been an enormous proportion, especially in Northern Natal and the Northern Transvaal.

To date, 1 712 cholera cases have been treated since August 1981 — almost half from KwaZulu.

This year of 1982 confirmed cases reported up to January 5, about 85 percent are from the northern region of KwaZulu, according to Dr Botha. Another cholera epicentre is in the vicinity of Stanger, Natal, where he said there were between 250 and 400 cases.

3 join Bop's newspaper

By NORMAN NGALE

THREE prominent Johannesburg black journalists have joined BophuthaTswana's pro-government newspaper, **Batswana Mirror**.

The three, whose appointments took effect on January 1, are Mr Leslie Sehume, Mr Obed Musi and Mr Moroe Mosimane.

Confirming their appointment, Mr Dereck van der Merwe, former editor of the newspaper, said yesterday that the three started their duties with the paper on Wednesday.

Mr Sehume, former sports editor of the banned *World* and until recently editor of *Bona* magazine, has been appointed editor of the *Mirror*.

Mr Van der Merwe could not say what role Mr Musi was to play in the paper but pointed out he was an established sub-editor and an experienced reporter.

Mr Mosimane has been appointed the paper's chief photographer. He used to work for a Johannesburg afternoon daily.

Mr Musi, formerly with *Drum* magazine, *The Voice* and *The Star* was an active member of the Media Workers' Association of SA during the strike at *Post*, the *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Star* in 1980.

But Mr Goba Ndlovu, acting president of *Mwasa*, said yesterday that Mr Musi had not been a card-



MOSIMANE: Showing smashed glasses after riot police allegedly beat him up at memorial to Steve Biko in 1977.

carrying member of the organisation and that his membership was nominal.

The three men have joined Thabo Mooke, the remaining reporter at the newspaper office at Babelegi industrial township after another colleague, Johnny Maselala had walked out in sympathy with Mr Martin Mohurutsani's dismissal.

Mr Van der Merwe said with the acquisition of Mr Sehume, Mr Musi and Mr Mosimane he hoped the paper will become a major mouthpiece of the homeland.

He said he had had no doubt that Mr Sehume would completely change the image of the newspaper to make it a powerful organ.

The three could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Sowetan 8/11/82
Filter plants to fight cholera

(109)
AN American engineer appointed by the BophuthaTswana government, project by the BophuthaTswana authorities in their fight against cholera, which has claimed five lives since its outbreak in September. The move is part of the R4 million project by the BophuthaTswana authorities in their fight against cholera, which has claimed five lives since its outbreak in September.

Star 11/1/82
Trade union ~~148A~~

rights tested
~~122~~ ~~331~~ (109)
in homeland

By Drew Forrest

Charges brought against three organisers of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union by the authorities of Bophuthatswana are developing into a crucial test of trade union rights in the territory.

The three men — Mr Taffy Adler, Mr Martin Ndaba and Mr Nelson Rakau — appeared in the Ga-Rankuwa magistrates' court last week on charges of convening an illegal gathering under Bop-

phuthatswana's Internal Security Act.

Defence counsel Mr Martin Brassey asked the court for a further postponement, saying it would be argued that the section of the Internal Security Act at issue conflicted with the Bill of Rights in the Bophuthatswana constitution.

Bophuthatswana is the only southern African territory with an American-style constitution, against which laws can be tested and found wanting.

The hearing will continue on April 5.

3 die in tribal 'black hole'

CAPL TIMES
21/1/82

109

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

— Three men suffocated in a Bophuthatswana "black hole of Calcutta" after they were locked up in a strongroom and left without food and water for at least three days.

Two men survived the ordeal but were found unconscious on the cement floor of the death vault when tribal police opened the thick steel door on Monday morning.

The two survivors lived through hours of torture after the death of their three companions — which meant they were left with just enough oxygen to hold out till Monday.

The men were arrested by tribal police at the weekend on various "violations" of laws set down in the village of Bapong about 36km from Sun City.

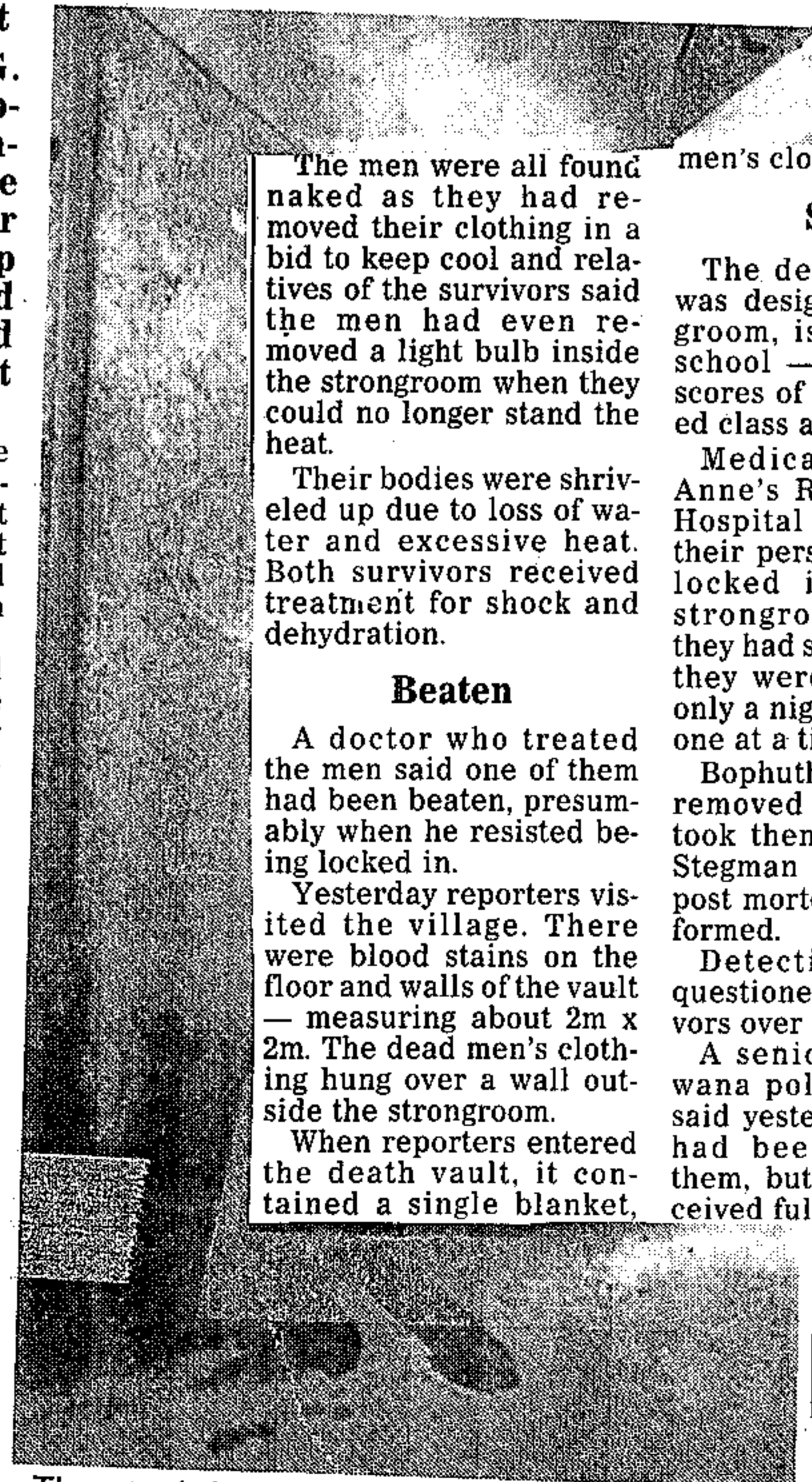
The survivors, Mr Stephen Thipe and Mr Labius Moeletsi, both in their late 40s, were arrested by tribal police.

Mr Moeletsi's "crime" was that his wife had allegedly complained about him.

Insulted

Mr Thipe, who had drunk too much at a funeral wake, allegedly said something which had insulted the village chief.

They were locked into the safe as "punishment" before they were due to appear before a makgotla.



The steel-doored death vault — a 2m x 2m strongroom in the village school.

The men were all found naked as they had removed their clothing in a bid to keep cool and relatives of the survivors said the men had even removed a light bulb inside the strongroom when they could no longer stand the heat.

Their bodies were shriveled up due to loss of water and excessive heat. Both survivors received treatment for shock and dehydration.

Beaten

A doctor who treated the men said one of them had been beaten, presumably when he resisted being locked in.

Yesterday reporters visited the village. There were blood stains on the floor and walls of the vault — measuring about 2m x 2m. The dead men's clothing hung over a wall outside the strongroom.

When reporters entered the death vault, it contained a single blanket,

men's clothing.

School

The death cell, which was designed as a strongroom, is in the village school — and yesterday scores of children attended class as usual.

Medical staff at St Anne's Roman Catholic Hospital said several of their personnel had been locked in the unused strongroom. However, they had survived because they were locked up for only a night and then only one at a time.

Bophuthatswana police removed the bodies and took them to the George Stegman Hospital where post mortems will be performed.

Detectives yesterday questioned the two survivors over their ordeal.

A senior Bophuthatswana police spokesman said yesterday the matter had been reported to them, but he had not received full details.

and two tins which were apparently used by the men as a toilet. Flies swarmed over the dead

'Black

hole

deaths

probe

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
Bophuthatswana Police are investigating the deaths of three tribesmen from Bapong 2 near Sun City who died of suffocation after being locked in a 'black hole' — an airless strongroom — for allegedly breaking tribal laws.

Five men were locked in the strongroom for three days without food or water as punishment for infringing certain tribal regulations. When the doors were opened on Monday three men had died, the other two were in a state of severe dehydration.

All the men had removed their clothing to try to relieve the searing heat.

According to reports the strongroom, in a school in Bapong 2, has often been used as a punishment chamber for those who broke tribal regulations.

2 SURVIVORS

The two survivors — Mr Stephen Thine and Mr Jabius Moeletsi — are both in their late 40s and had apparently been imprisoned for petty offences involving drink.

The names of the three dead men have not yet been disclosed.

All five had been put in the strongroom to 'cool off' before appearing in front of the Makoolla which is presided over by the chief of Bapong 2, Chief Frank Mogale.

According to workers at the nearby St Anne's Hospital, other people were sometimes locked in the strongroom for punishment.



DEATH VAULT... The airtight strongroom in which three men died after being locked up for three days without food and water. Two men survived.

Picture: ROBERT THSABALALA

109 (109) ROM 2/11/82

3 die in Tswana 'punishment' room

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THREE men suffocated to death in a "black hole of Calcutta" just 36km south of the glittering lights of Sun City, Bophuthatswana.

They had been locked in a school village strongroom as "punishment" for allegedly breaking tribal laws, and left without nourishment for at least three days.

Two survived the ordeal, but were found unconscious on the cement floor by tribal police.

The survivors lived

through hours of agony after their two companions died. They had just enough oxygen to survive until they were found on Monday.

The men were all naked.

Bophuthatswana police removed the bodies to the George Stegman Hospital, where post mortems will be performed.

Detectives yesterday questioned the two survivors.

A senior spokesman said the matter had been reported to the Bophuthatswana police, but they had not yet received full details.

The death cell, designed as a strongroom, is in a school in the village of Bapong.

The three dead men and the two survivors were arrested at the weekend for alleged violations of tribal laws laid down by their village chief, Chief Frank Mogale.

The survivors are Mr Stephen Thipe and Mr Labius Moeletsi, both in their late 40's. Mr Moeletsi was arrested because his wife had allegedly complained about him, and Mr Thipe because he had drunk too much at a funeral wake and had allegedly made derogatory remarks about a chief.

They were locked in the safe as "punishment" before appearing before a makgotla (tribal court) presided over by Chief Mogale.

Bloodstains

Yesterday a Rand Daily Mail team visited the village where Chief Mogale has ruled for the past 18 years. The Chief was sitting on a stoep, shielded from the intense heat, talking to several tribal policemen.

Blood-splattered walls and blood stains were evident on the floor in the vault — measuring about 2 square metres. The dead men's clothing, stiff from sweat, hung over a wall outside the strongroom.

Relatives of the survivors said yesterday the men had removed a light bulb inside the strongroom when the heat had become too much for them.

Medical staff at the St Anne's Roman Catholic Hospital said several of their personnel had in the past been locked inside the unused strongroom — but only for one night and only one at a time.

Both were treated for shock and dehydration.

2 men tell of death vault ordeal

By CHRIS OLCKERS

TWO survivors of Bophuthatswana's "black hole of Calcutta" death vault said they prayed, begged, screamed and pleaded for help as they heard three friends suffocate to death.

But tribal police who had locked them up after they had allegedly contravened laws set down by the local chief, Chief Frank Mogale, refused to unlock the steel door even when told that one man had already died.

Still in a state of shock, the men — Mr Stephen Thipe, 60, and Mr Labius Moeletsi, 46 — yesterday spoke of their harrowing experience in the safe in which they and three others were locked at the weekend.

Mr Thipe's brother, Joseph, was one of the dead.

"The water just poured off us. One of the men, Peter, took the tin which was filled with urine and drank it in an attempt to quench his thirst. Another did the same.



MR THIBE
one of the survivors

"It was pitch-black inside and we could not even see our hands in front of our faces," Mr Thipe said.

Mr Thipe said they tried to force open the steel door but the policeman outside laughed at them.

Mr Moeletsi, who had been inside the vault since Friday evening, said the first man died late on Sunday night.

"He was crying and begging for air. He then started praying out aloud, all the time crying and sobbing while we screamed at the men outside to open the door as the man was dying.

"The next moment, the man stopped crying and slumped to the floor.

"At times I lost consciousness. Early on Monday morning I heard the death gasps of another man. It was Thipe's brother. He cried as he died.

"Shortly afterwards, the other man died next to the door where he had fallen down," he said.

The men were released shortly after 6am on Monday morning. Both were unconscious and had to be treated by medical staff.

Police investigations into the incident are continuing.

● Picture — Page 2

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...ects held in grisly Bapong death-cell case

POLICE NABBED

109
Sowetan
22/1/82



David "Pine" Chabedi trying to dodge our cameraman outside court yesterday. The "Birds" treasurer is alleged to have issued cheques ex-coach Forla Medina denies having received. See Page 3.

BOPHUTHATSWANA police have detained five officials in connection with the death of three men who suffocated in a store-room 'cell' in Bapong district this week.

The men, two of them counsellors of the Tribal Authority and three policemen, will appear in the Heystekrand magistrate's court on February 3.

The three dead men, Mr Eskias Seriteng, Mr Josais Thipe and another man known as Phalane apparently suffocated after they had been detained for a misdemeanour, and were locked in a store-room near the Bapong Tribal Authority offices.

Two others, Mr Stephen Thipe and Mr Dube Moeletsi escaped death and were later treated at the Moreletsi hospital. The five men had been in detention from Saturday and were found on Monday morning.

The news of the deaths and the survival of the two spread like wild-fire in the sleepy Bapong township and residents are demanding that the authorities should improve on the jail facilities.

When **The SOWETAN** visited the scene yesterday, blood-stains were still visible, and blankets and a police belt were found on the scene. There was a funny stench in the 'cell'.

Chief Frank Mogale, who has been head of the tribe for 18 years, told **The SOWETAN**: "The whole thing is sad. It happened while I was away. I only arrived on Sunday night."

The chief said that normally suspects were locked in a room adjacent to the store-room in which these people were found. He did not know the reason why they were locked in that storeroom this time. It appeared to him that

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

some of them were assaulted because of the blood-stains he saw there.

Mr Moses Tshipe, whose brother died in the store-room said on Friday night a quarrel arose between his brother and his brother's wife. His brother was later taken by police who locked him in the 'cell'.

"We did not know what happened until his wife went to the court on Monday morning. She was told that her husband had died. My sister-in-law later came to inform us about the death and we instituted immediate enquiries into the matter," he said.

Mrs Sinnah Seriteng, mother of Eskias said her son was arrested at a funeral service on Saturday and had been in detention until he was found dead on Monday morning.

"My son was assaulted with knobkieries by police. After his death we were not told until we went to court. This state of affairs is puzzling because normally when a person dies in detention his relatives are informed.

"I appeal to the authorities to build a well-ventilated prison for people who misbehave in the village. This incident is tragic," she said.

Mr Tshipe, who leaves his wife and child, will be buried next Saturday and Mr Seriteng will be buried on Saturday.

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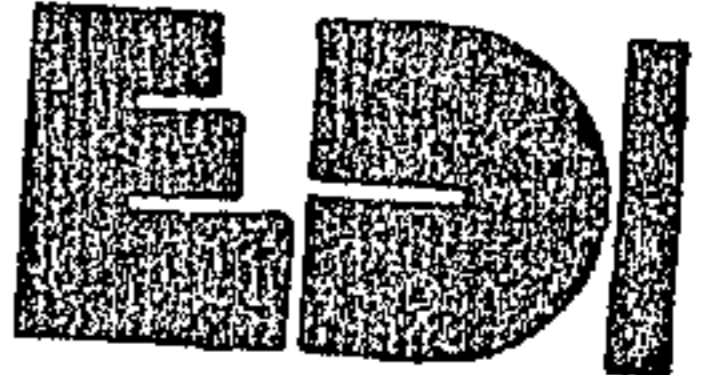
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EDEN MANAGEMENT An Eden diploma is

IT'S all action on the soccer front this weekend. At Super Stadium in Atteridgeville tomorrow Moroka Swallows Limited take on Highlands Park in a match that promises to be a

thriller all the way. On Sunday double champions Kaizer Chiefs face unpredictable Arcadia Pepsi in a bid to snatch the BP crown. As usual, The SOWETAN team of top

writers and photographers will be out there to bring you all the exciting news and pics of the semifinals. So don't forget your copy of The SOWETAN on Monday.

deal

Black hole's survivors tell of oil

SAP TIMES 2/11/72 (109)

Own Correspondent
JOURNALISTS — The survivors of the Eschscholtz "black hole" of California death valley said they prayed, begged, screamed and pleaded for help as they heard their friends succumb to death.

But tribal police who had locked them up after they allegedly contravened laws set down by the local chief

Chief Frank Mordele, refused to unlock the steel door even when left-hand one man had already died in a state of shock.

The man — Jim Stephens — Trips, 60, and his laster brother, 40 — spoke of their harrowing experience in a tale in which they and three others were locked at the weekend.

Mr. Trips, whose brother Joseph, 63, was one of the men who said that began to panic when their confinement was complete.

When you think about it, it's almost unbelievable what happened to me. I was in there for 10 days and I didn't see any other people. I was alone.

At the about 10:30 p.m. I was in there for 10 days and I didn't see any other people. I was alone.

deal

about three. I heard the death rattle of another man. It was Trips' breath. He cried at first.

Shortly afterward, the other man died hard to the door where he had fallen down, he said.

The men were released shortly after dawn on Monday morning. They were unaccompanied and had to be taken by hand to safety.

Deaths ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ in safe: *stau* 4 face *23/1/82* charges

Two Bophuthatswana headmen and two tribal policemen made a brief appearance in the Heysterkrand Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of murder.

The charges arise from an incident in which several tribal police and headmen in Bapong District allegedly assaulted five men, then locked them in an airtight safe where three suffocated to death.

It is alleged that the men were locked up as punishment for breaking tribal rules.

OUTRAGE

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, who is on holiday in Cape Town, yesterday expressed "outrage and horror" at the men's deaths.

"My government shall see to it that the case is thoroughly investigated. The law shall take its course," he said.

President Mangope described the deaths as a "violation of basic human rights."

He said the action violated both the constitution and the Bill of Rights, and was a criminal act without regard for the persons involved.

"The Bophuthatswana Government has repeatedly emphasised to the public, and particularly to chiefs, the need to honour the constitution, the spirit of the constitution, and the Bill of Rights," he said.

(109)
'Black hole'

Argus 23/1/82

—two men

charged

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

Two Bophuthatswana tribal policemen yesterday appeared briefly in the Heystekrand Magistrate's Court charged with murder.

The murder charges arise from an incident in which several tribal police and headmen in Bapong District allegedly assaulted five men before locking them in an airtight safe — described as a 'black hole' — where three suffocated.

It was alleged the men were locked in as punishment for breaking tribal rules.

President Lucas Mangope, on holiday in Cape Town, expressed 'outrage and horror' at the death of the men.

Mangope outraged by deaths

By CHRIS OLCKERS

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana expressed outrage and horror yesterday at the deaths of three men who were locked in a safe for three days, and has ordered a top-level investigation into the incident.

Meanwhile, police have charged four men with murder and more arrests are expected as investigations continue.

The men died after being held in an airtight safe without food and water for three days after being locked up on charges of violations of minor tribal laws.

President Mangope, who is on holiday in Cape Town said: "I was horrified and outraged at this terrible incident.

"I have personally ordered that I be briefed on developments from day to day. My government will not tolerate this sort of thing. It is a violation of basic human rights," he said.

In an official statement President Mangope said the action was a violation of both the constitution, the spirit of the constitution and the Bill of Rights and is a criminal act without regard for the persons involved.

"The law will take its course and some of those involved have been arrested and will be brought to justice.

"The Bophuthatswana Government has repeatedly emphasised both to the general public and particularly the chiefs, the need to respect and honour both the constitution, the spirit of the constitution and the Bill of Rights."

This constitution emanated from the will of the people and approved by parliament and no torture and dishonour of human dignity will be tolerated by the government, he said.

Meanwhile two headmen and two tribal policemen appeared briefly in the Heystekrand Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of murder.

Their case was postponed to February 3 and they will remain in custody.

A senior Bophuthatswana police spokesman said yesterday a special team of detectives were investigating the deaths of the three men.

Rising concern over ¹⁰⁹ border ^{Sunday Times} rustling ^{24/1/82}

By NEIL HOOPER

THE increase in the number of white South Africans arrested for stock theft in BophuthaTswana, and extradition difficulties, supports calls for new border and extradition treaties between the two countries.

So says Professor Marinus Wiechers, constitutional adviser to the BophuthaTswana Government.

However, he stresses that this is his personal view as he heads a commission of inquiry into local government in that country.

He was reacting to a statement this week by the Mmabatho police chief, Captain A H van der Westhuizen, that 43 white South Africans had been arrested for stock theft last year and that the cases had risen so dramatically that a special stock-theft prevention unit had been formed.

Capt van der Westhuizen said because BophuthaTswana stretched over such a large area and did not form a single unit with fenced borders, this caused problems.

Jurisdiction

The greatest problem was the extradition of the accused and the question of jurisdiction — whether cases should be investigated by the police and heard by magistrates or judges in South Africa or BophuthaTswana.

Approached for comment, a spokesman for the South African Department of Justice said as in the case of other newly independent states, an extradition agreement with BophuthaTswana had been promulgated in 1977.

The agreement dealt with, in part, offences which contravened the laws of both countries, and where the accused could receive a jail sentence of at least six months, and not merely a fine.

Prof Wiechers said if BophuthaTswana wanted to apply for the extradition of a South African it would have to put forward a well-founded case that such a person would be sentenced to at least six months' imprisonment if convicted.

GENERAL NEWS

Best lack of bars
25/1/82

Bassetts stung to death

By Erik Larsen

Two of South Africa's top basset hound breeders, Mr and Mrs Peter Muller, of Alberton, had a horrifying experience when seven of their top dogs were stung to death by bees.

The Mullers were also badly stung. Mrs Muller spent two days in hospital and her husband had over 200 stings on his body.

Four of the dead bassetts had been champions and the others, eight-month-old male puppies — all potential champions, according to Mr Muller.

Four other bassetts were also stung but have recovered.

On January 2 Mr Muller heard the dogs

yelping. "When I went outside to investigate I saw a strange swarm of bees attacking the dogs.

"My wife and I ran to their assistance. We each grabbed a dog and ran but the bees also attacked us. The air was absolutely black with enraged bees."

Mr Muller said it was strange that the bees attacked only their bassetts and ignored the 120 dogs boarding at their kennels.

Mrs Muller collapsed and she and her husband were taken to hospital.

"It was an absolute disaster — 14 years of selective line breeding was destroyed in half-an-hour," said Mr Muller.

wanted to continue with their education, but had been told it was "time-up."

The Rev Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg who chaired the meeting, said the authorities should be pleased that children who were over-age still yearned for education. Instead they were forcing them out of school.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, proposed that the possibility of seeking an Interdict against the DET on the question of exam rewrites be explored.

A statement last month by the director-general of the Department, Mr G J Rousseau, said no person older than 16 years would be permitted to attend a primary school without official consent, nor those over 18 allowed to attend Standard 6, 7 or 8 classes, nor those over 20 allowed in Standard 9 and 10.

'Mugged' trickster arrested

An Indian man has been arrested in a Johannesburg clothing store after several businessmen had last week given large sums of money to a man who claimed he had been mugged.

The man rushed into Eric's Manshop on the corner of Pritchard and Harrison Streets claiming he had been mugged.

The shopkeeper recognised the man from descriptions given him by other Indian businessmen and locked him in a room before calling Mr Gulay Mayet of End Street, who had previously lost R200.

Mr Mayet also recognised the man and the police were called.

Families pack up brick by brick

Own Correspondence

BLOEMFONTEIN — Ninety families living in two villages near Groothoek Dam, just outside Thaba Nchu in the Free State, have to move out today to make way for a game reserve.

The order to move off the former Bantu Trust land comes from the Bophuthatswana government, which is turning 2 000 ha around the dam into a game reserve.


Groothoek village, a community of some 60 families, and Moroka's Hoek, with 30, are the two settlements directly affected.

Inhabitants were told in November they would have to move. They are moving to established settlements South of Thaba Nchu.

Workers returning

The 348 workers at the Sigma motor assembly plant near Pretoria who were laid-off this month are all being taken on again this week.

A company spokesman said the workers would be back at their jobs by Friday.



Tomorrow in The Star

Taste of the shivers

Europe and America have had their share of polar climates recently, now it's our turn. The Star's Topic Today page tomorrow deals with the North and South polar regions. This ties in with a television programme tomorrow evening — Oorlewing — on the Antarctic and Arctic. Also — on Friday, Topic will publish a colour chart of the ice caps.

109 Sense from 25/1/82

Mangope condemns 'cell-deaths'

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, has reacted strongly against the deaths in "detention" of three men who suffocated in a store-room "cell" in Bapong district last week.

In a statement to The SOWETAN, President Mangope said that the law would take its course and those involved would be arrested and brought to justice.

The president was reacting to the death of Mr Eskias Seriteng (34), Mr Josias Thipe (61), and Mr Phalane Letlape, who apparently suffocated after they had been detained for misbehaviour allegedly committed in the area.

Two other men, locked together with the three dead men, escaped death and were later treated at the Moretelese Hospital. They had minor injuries.

Despite the president's anger to the tragic incident, scores of villagers have expressed their concern against the way offenders are allegedly assaulted.

heavily. The place was poorly ventilated and "we found it difficult to breathe".

"We decided to remove the light because it was adding more heat inside the room. We screamed for help but the warders never came to our rescue."

We shouted through the door that one of the men had died and the warders told us that the keys were not available. We pleaded with him to fetch them, but this was to no avail."

DEATH Mr Thipe said he lost consciousness while inside and when he recovered his brother was crying and gasping for air. "I heard the death rattle of somebody in the cell and noticed that it was Mr Thipe. He was crying as he died and this was a horrible thing I have ever encountered in my life," Mr Moeletsi, one of the survivors said.

He said that minutes later another man died and "when I realised that I was also going to die I shouted for help." He was "lucky to be still alive after that ordeal," he said.

Both survivors said that it was through the grace of the Almighty that "we are still alive". At some stage they also thought they were dead until the police opened the door on Monday morning. They were not tried and had to receive medical treatment at the local hospital.

The President's statement reads: "This action is in violation of the constitution, the spirit of the Bill of Rights and is a criminal act without regard for the persons involved."

"The law will take its course and those involved will be arrested and brought to justice."

"The Bophuthatswana Government has repeatedly emphasised to the general public, and particularly to chiefs, the need to respect and honour this, the constitution, the spirit of the constitution."

"The constitution emanated from the will of the people and was approved by the parliament and no torture and affront to human dignity will be tolerated by the government," the President said.

Meanwhile Chief Frank Mogale, who heads the Bapong district, said that the detention of the men in the storeroom was done without his consent.

MAKHOTLA

He was concerned with the behaviour of his Makhotla men and would investigate the matter together with the police.

There was no reason why the people should have been locked in the store-room because "we have a jail where criminals are kept".

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman has disclosed that the police have detained five men in connection with the incident and they will appear in court soon.

One of the survivors, Mr Stephen Thipe, said after they had been locked in the "cell" they started sweating



ANGRY: President L. Mangope.

Tswana chief ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ suspended *Star 28/1/12*

By Themba Maseko

Chief Frank Mogale of Bapong 2 has been suspended as chief of the village following his arrest in connection with the death by suffocation of three men locked in a strongroom for two days.

This was disclosed today by the Bophuthatswana Government.

The chief's duties have been assumed by the area's magistrate. A spokesman said Proclamation R268 of 1968, which forbids public gatherings of more than 10 people, has been imposed in the area — until the case is over.

The chief's suspension will also be effective until the case is over.

Five men are also being held in connection with the deaths of Mr Galase Seriteng, Mr Tobaki Tshipe and Mr

Letlape Phalane — all locked in with Mr Dube Moeletse and Mr Koropole Tshipe who survived the ordeal.

They had been arrested for allegedly infringing tribal laws.

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said last week that the illegal imprisonment of the men violated the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the spirit of the Constitution.

"The Bophuthatswana government has repeatedly emphasised both to the general public and particularly the Chiefs, the need to respect and honour the Constitution. No torture and dishonour of human dignity will be tolerated by the Government," he said.

The five and the chief will appear in court in February.

'Black hole' chief suspended

ARGUS 109
28/1/82

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Chief Frank Mogale of
Bapong 2 has been sus-
pended as chief of the
village after his arrest in
connection with the death
by suffocation of three
men who were locked in a
'black hole' strongroom
for two days.

This was disclosed to-
day by the Bophuthat-
swana Government.

The chief has been re-
placed by the magistrate
of the area.

A spokesman said Procl-
amation R268 of 1968,
which forbade any form of
public gathering of more
than 10 people, had been

declared in the area. It
would be effective until
the case was over.

The chief's suspension
would also be effective
until the case was over.

Five men had also been
held in connection with
the deaths of Mr Galase
Seriteng, Mr Tobaki
Tshipe, Mr Letlape Pha-
lane. The three were
locked in with Mr Dube
Moeletse and Mr Koro-
pole Tshipe who survived
the ordeal.

They were arrested for
allegedly infringing tribal
laws. The death of the
men drew a sharp criti-
cism from the villagers
against Chief Mogale who
said he had ruled over
the area for 61 years.

The President of
Bophuthatswana, Chief
Lucas Mangope, said in a
statement last week that
the illegal imprisonment
of the men was a viola-
tion of the Constitution,
the Bill of Rights and the
spirit of the Constitution.

NOT TOLERATED

The statement added:
'The Bophuthatswana
Government has repeat-
edly emphasised both to
the general public and
particularly the chiefs,
the need to respect and
honour the Constitution.
No torture and dishonour
of human dignity will be
tolerated by the Govern-
ment.'

The five men and the
chief will appear in court
in February.

The three dead men
were buried last Saturday
in Bapong 2.

Cell deaths: officials to be questioned

Sowetan 29/1/82

109

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

BOPHUTHATSWANA policemen are to question several government officials after the arrest of the Bapong Chief in connection with the death of three men who suffocated in a store-room "cell" in Bapong district last week.

A police spokesman said as the result of the police questioning the chief, Frank Mogale (63), he has been charged with three counts of murder.

COURT

Chief Mogale appeared briefly in the Heysterkrand Magistrate's Court this week. He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The hearing was postponed pending further investigation.

Earlier four men, Mr Obed Maimane, Mr Jus-

tice Mathebe, Mr Lucas Modise and Mr Emmanuel Sethakga, all employed at the Bapong Tribal Authority offices, were charged on the same counts.

Their hearing was postponed until February 3 pending investigations.

The appearance of Chief Mogale and the men is a sequel to the incident in which three men, Mr Eskias Seriteng (34), Mr Josias Thipe (61) and Mr Phalane Letlaphe, apparently suffocated after they had been detained for "crimes" allegedly committed in the village.

Two other men, Mr Stephen Thipe and Mr Dube Moeletsi, who were in the same "cell" with the deceased, escaped death and had to receive treatment at the local hospital.

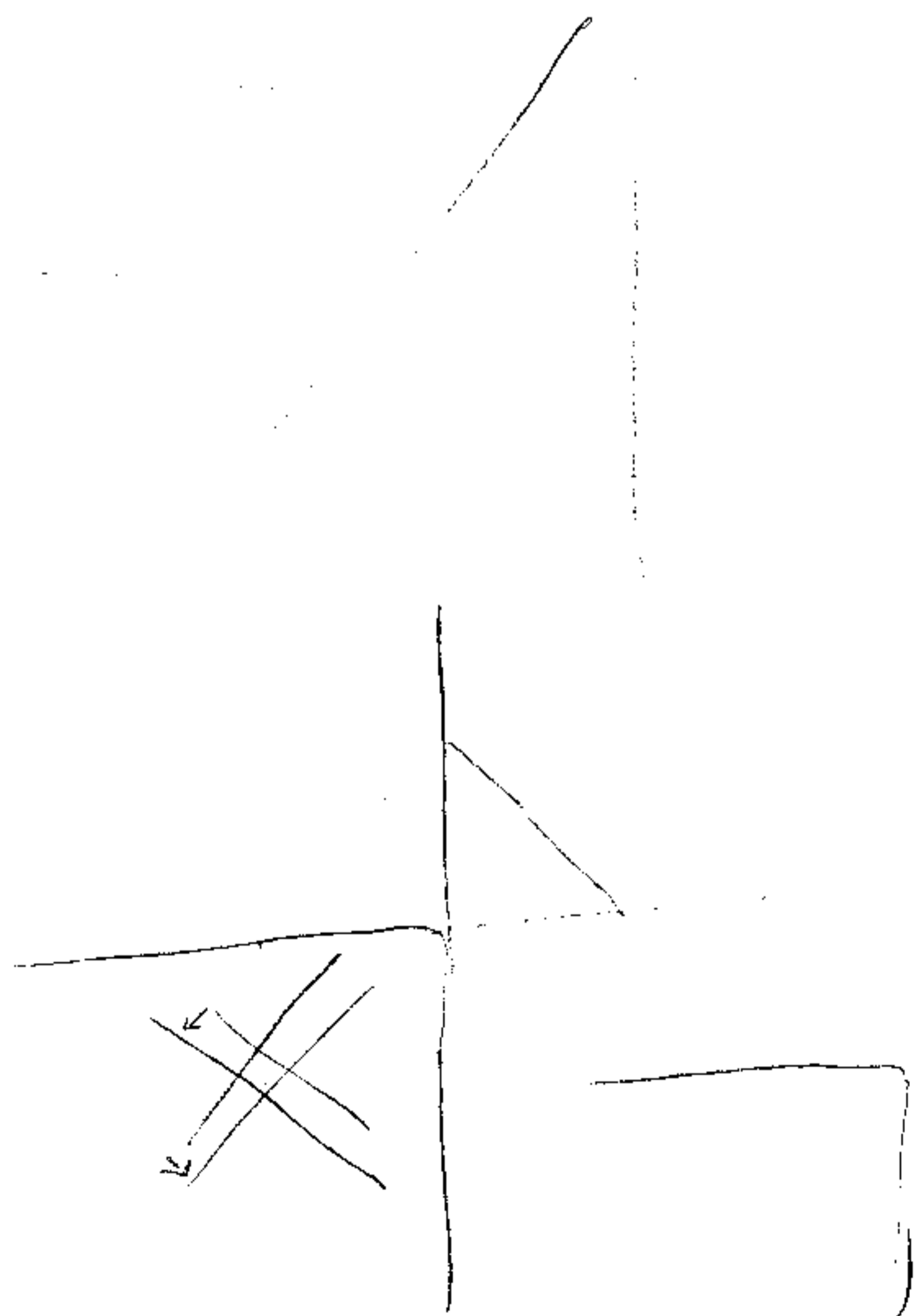
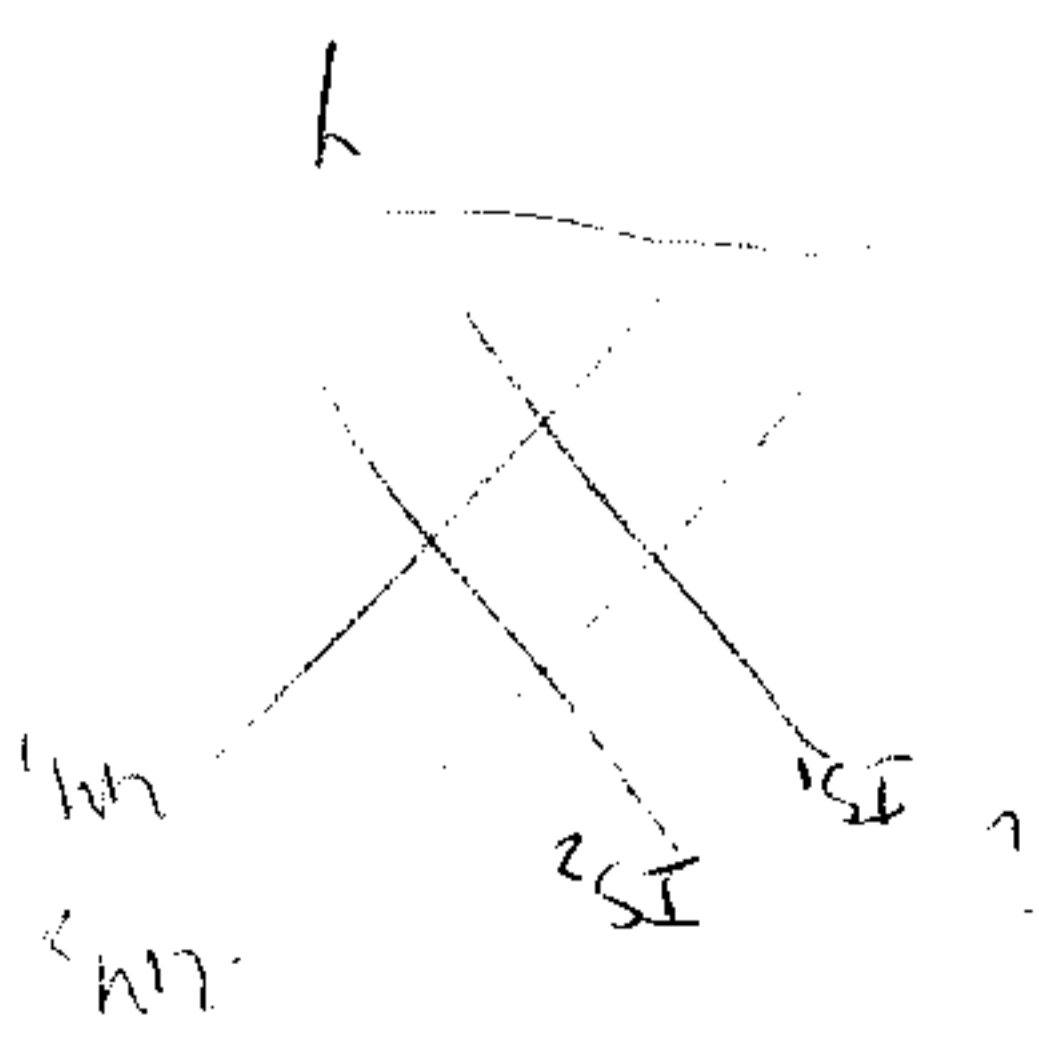
Since the death in detention of the men the police have questioned several people and collected information on

the circumstances surrounding the their death.

The appearance of the men follows Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope's warning last week that justice would take its course and the people thought responsible be brought to court.

The President also said that he had ordered a top-level investigation into the incident.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman said a special team of detectives was investigating the deaths of the three men.



Deaths: chief ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ gets ^{D. Dispatch} suspended ^{29/1/82}

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Frank Mogale of Bophuthatswana's Bapong Two village has been suspended following his arrest in connection with the alleged death by suffocation of three men who were locked in a strong room for two days.

The Bophuthatswana Government announced that the chief had been replaced for the time being by the area magistrate.

A spokesman said that a ban had been proclaimed on any form of public gathering of more than 10 people and it would last in the area, like the chief's

suspension, until the case was concluded.

Five other men have now been held in connection with the alleged death by suffocation of Mr Galase Seriteng, Mr Tobaki Tshipe. Mr Letlape Phalane. The three were locked up with Mr Dube Moeletse and Mr Koropole Tshipe, who survived the ordeal. They were arrested for allegedly infringing tribal laws.

Chief Mogale claims to have ruled over the area for 61 years.

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said in a statement last week the illegal

improsonment of the men was a violation of the state's constitution, the Bill of Rights and the spirit of the constitution.

The statement added: "The Bophuthatswana Government has repeatedly emphasised, both to the general public and particularly the chief, the need to respect and honour the constitution. No torture and dishonour of human dignity will be tolerated by the government."

The five men and the chief will appear in court in February. The three suffocation victims were buried last Saturday in Bapong Two. — SAPA.

(109) Swetlan 29/1/82

Clampdown in the Bapong area

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Bophuthatswana government has declared a state of emergency in Bapong district, by banning all public meetings with immediate effect.

A spokesman yesterday said that this proclamation was made following the suspension of Bapong's Chief Frank Mogale as chief of the village.

The suspension of Chief Mogale follows his arrest and appearance in the Heysterkrand



MANGOPE: Claims a violation of 'human rights'

Magistrate's Court this week in connection with the death by suffocation of three men who were locked in a store-room "cell" last week.

Four other men have also been charged following the death of the men.

The spokesman said the Chief Mogale's position has been replaced by a magistrate and that Proclamation R268 of 1968 had been introduced in the area.

In terms of the Proclamation, any form of gathering by more than 10 people is forbidden. This state of affairs would be in existence until Chief Mogale's case was over, the spokesman said.

The court appearance of Chief Mogale and the 4 men is a continuation of the incident in which three men, Mr Eskias Seriteng (34), Mr Josias Thipe (61) and Mr Letlape Phalane, apparently suffocated after they had been locked in the "cell".

Two other men, Mr Stephen Thipe and Mr Dube Moeletsi, who were in the same "cell" with the deceased, escaped death.

Since the incident was reported, the police have rounded up several people and questioned them. A special team of detectives was investigating the case, according to a Bophuthatswana police spokesman.

The Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, said that the incident was a "violation of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights" and that he would make a sure that justice took its course.

Fear ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ rules in Tswana village

By Themba Maseko
and
Themba Molefe

Fear has prevailed in the sleepy village of Bapong since the declaration of emergency regulations on Wednesday after the suspension of Chief Frank Mogale.

The chief was suspended in connection with the deaths of three men who were locked in a strongroom for two days without food and water.

The men had allegedly violated certain tribal laws laid down by the chief. Only two men, Mr Koropole Tshipe and Mr Dube Moletsi, survived the ordeal. Those who died were Mr Galase Seriteng, Mr Tobaki Tshipe and Mr Letlape Phalane.

PROHIBITED

In terms of Proclamation R268 of 1968 the villagers are now prohibited from holding a gathering of more than ten people, unless it is of a religious nature.

The magistrate of Mankoe district, Mr M D Moseki, has been appointed chairman of Bapong 2 tribal council and tribal authority until the pending case of Chief Mogale is over.

Visibly shaken and wary, villagers evaded telling how they felt about the emergency and the suspension of their chief, who is out on R1 000 bail.

ANGER

An elderly villager said angrily: "Why don't you return to Johannesburg? You look well-fed and we are starving here. I am not interested in your questions."

Most villagers refused to disclose what the magistrate said when he addressed them on Wednesday. But one ventured that he told them to be calm and to go to the magistrate's office in Heystekrand, more than 50 km from Bapong 2 if they had any serious problems.

EXPLODE

The proclamation of the emergency probably stemmed from fear that the villagers' anger against Chief Mogale might explode, said one villager.

The Star's attempts to contact the chief were fruitless.

Reacting to the emergency declaration, the secretary of the opposition Seoposengwe Party, Mr V T Sifora, said yesterday the situation did not call for an emergency regulation because there was no rioting.

UNFORTUNATE

Mr Sifora said: "We live in an unfortunate situation where chiefs do not represent the practices and cultures of the people. Instead of the rule of law we have a rule of persons."

"We live in a situation where the chief's tyrannical word is final and human affairs lose meaning."

By John D'Oliviera
The Star Bureau

Tswanas get a foot in the US door

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration yesterday used the presence in the United States of a Bophuthatswana delegation to underline its continued sharp opposition to South Africa's independent homelands.

Both the Bophuthatswana delegation and two American citizens who are helping them with the arrangements for their visit were invited to the Department of Justice for questioning in terms of the Foreign Registration Act.

Mangweke Molathwa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the delegation includes Mr Modisoale Simon Sodi, chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr Thomas Matsheiso Solomo, Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr Solomon Ralibede, Secretary for Economic Affairs.

They began a two-week visit to the US on February 14, claiming they would steer clear of politics and concentrate on promoting tourism and re-establishing an information office in Washington.

Yesterday the State Department said that the fact that visas were issued to the four Bophuthatswana officials did not mean any change in the US policy of not recognising the so-called independent homelands.

"The United States views Bophuthatswana as an integral part of the Republic of South Africa and the people of Bophuthatswana as citizens of the Republic of South Africa.

"This position was made clear in refusing to issue visas to applications from the so-called government of Bophuthatswana who applied to travel to the United States in April 1981 and again in November 1981 using Bophuthatswana travel documents which we do not accept."

Last November 5, the "individuals in question" re-applied for US visas, using regular South African passports supplied by the South African Government.

"In re-applying for visas using South African passports, the cabinet ministers of Bophuthatswana acted in a manner which confirmed our view that Bophuthatswana is not in any sense a sovereign entity, but an integral part of South Africa.

Headed by Mr Thate

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300

300

24 000

300

24 000

300

24 000

300

300

300

300

300

300

300

300

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300

300

Continued/.....

PRINTING A

(2) Premiums Treated as an

Year 02 - same as year 0

03, Jan 1: Life Policy
Bank

Dec 31: Income Statement
Life Policy
Policy writer
(See Note 1 below)

04, Jan 1: Life Policy
Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Insured)
Life Policy
Income from Life
being accrual of

Jan 2: Income from Life
Income Statement
being closing entry

Jan 31: Bank
Debtor
being receipt of

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy balance sheet as a non-current asset

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life policy would be shown as income in this income statement and NOT credited directly to the partners' capital accounts.

**Sunny
story
angers
NGK**

109
2011
23/2/82

Mall Reporter
THE Nedersduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has attacked the wife of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana over an article she wrote about Sun City, accusing her of being "an apologist for the gambling-and-pleasure palace". The criticism in the latest edition of Die Kerkbode, the official NGK mouthpiece, follows an article written for Beeld by Mrs Hazel Hiemstra, wife of Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra. Yesterday Mrs Hiemstra said she often wrote articles for Beeld, to inform people about developments in Bophuthatswana. "There is incredible ignorance and even disinterest in South Africa about progress in Bophuthatswana." She said she hoped the article, published on January 30, would "change people's preconceived notions about Sun City - which led them to describe it as Sin City." In Die Kerkbode article, the assistant editor, Mr J D Frineman, accuses her of writing the article "in an advertisement style". Mr Frineman regrets that Mrs Hiemstra did not say gambling was "evil". "She admits that dagga abuse is a problem at Sun City, but she adds that the problem occurs anywhere where large groups of people congregate," according to the article. It claims Mrs Hiemstra is at pains to point out that the advantages of Sun City outweigh the disadvantages, or, at least, that conditions elsewhere are "even worse".

300	300
60	60
300	300
24 000	540
	23 460
23 460	23 460
24 000	24 000

ed on the partnership value of R240.

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) 24 000
 Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable 24 000

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000
 Income Statement being closing entry 24 000

Jan 2: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300
 done by the Bophuthatswana Post Office with personnel recruited locally and abroad, and seconded by the SA Post Office, the spokesman said.

Jan 31: Bank 24 000
 Debtor (Bank) being received 24 000
 The main 2 500 line exchange had already been commissioned in October last year in the Pilansberg, or Sun City area. Two 1 000-line exchanges would be commissioned in Heystekrand and Thlabane North and West of Rustenburg early this year. Maintenance would be

01, Jan 1: Life Policy 300
 Bank Premiums Treated as an 300
 Pretoria yesterday the order involved a South African content of 70%.

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Life Policy 300
 (Surrender value) therefore no R4 900 000 export contract with the Bophuthatswana Post Office for the installation of three telephone exchanges in the Rustenburg area.

Siemens hooks up Tswanas

SIEMENS has concluded a R4 900 000 export contract with the Bophuthatswana Post Office for the installation of three telephone exchanges in the Rustenburg area. A spokesman for Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of Africa Ltd, which has underwritten the export credit, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday the order involved a South African content of 70%.

AMAN jailed for 15 years by the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court for allegedly contravening the Terrorism Act will tell 11 judges during his appeal against the sentence in Bloemfontein next week that the Act is not law in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Wilfred Sebonege Marwane, who was imprisoned for possession of explosives, contends that at the time of his conviction in 1979, the Terror Act could not have still been valid in an independent Bophuthatswana.

The historic appeal, the outcome of, which is likely to have far-reaching effects on the laws and constitution of the homeland, will be heard by the Appellate Division on Monday.

Mr Marwane was charged under the Terror Act, alternatively the Sabotage Act or under the Arms and Ammunitions Act, according to which he possessed a hand grenade to be used for endangering the security of Bophuthatswana.

Mr Justice Hiemstra had refused to grant him leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence.

Leave to appeal was later granted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr Marwane is represented by Advocate I Mahomed, SC and Advocate M S M Brassey, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates.

In his affidavit, Mr Marwane states that when Bophuthatswana gained its independence from South Africa, the Terror Act was impliedly repealed by its constitution containing a declaration of human rights.

The Act, he states, is in direct conflict with the right of personal liberty "which is the most fun-

damental right of the individual and one of the most cherished possessions of our society."

The Act, according to the affidavit:

- Leaves the onus on the accused to prove beyond doubt that he is innocent.
- Defines contravention in terms so wide that it renders definition meaningless and leaves the accused unaware of the precise allegation against him.
- Permits detention without trial.
- Sanctions indefinite detention without access to friends, relatives or legal advisers.
- Rules out any recourse to a court of law by a detainee.
- Forbids a court of law from ordering the release of a detainee.
- Leaves conditions of detention to the discretion of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Marwane also states that Bophuthatswana's Act No 18 of 1977, prescribed expressly or by implication the laws 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 Bophuthatswana and ac-

By SAM MABE

cordingly, 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, he claims.

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 that Mr Marwane says are in-

fringed by the Terror Act, are:

- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right to be informed promptly and in detail, of charges to be
- The right to have a court of law decide on the lawfulness of a detainee's detention.
- The right to due process of law which includes the right after arrest or detention, to trial within reasonable time or to release pending trial.

received

should be surrendered

the partner of R240.

p as legal statement would partner so proceeds from NOT credited

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the accounting entities. For this reason a partnership to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The policy would be shown as income in this income statement to the partners' capital accounts.

Terror Act 'invalid' in Bophu

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ba
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109

[Signature]

'Stop trips abroad'

109

THE CHIEF Opposition spokesman in the Bophuthatswana Parliament has called on the homeland government to stop spending public funds on trips abroad in attempts to sell its "independence" to the international community.

Mr V T Sefora, of the Seoposengwe Party, said in a telephone interview that the international community had made it clear that they reject apartheid and institutions spawned by the policy.

"Their contention, rightly, is that homelands — whether independent or not — are the creation of apartheid and as a result objectionable," Mr Sefora said.

He was reacting to an announcement by President Lucas Mangope that Bophuthatswana

By NORMAN NGALE

civil servants should not hope for raises this year because of the homeland's financial conditions.

Mr Sefora revealed that the homeland government had spent more than R88-million in excess of the 1981/82 budget.

He said it was not clear to the Opposition how this money was spent, but pointed out that the Bophuthatswana government should use the money "voted by another government for

a specific purpose it has been voted for."

Mr Sefora said it was his intention that the homeland's civil servants get their raises and that it was the South African Government's responsibility to provide funds for this purpose.

Pres Mangope, according to Mr Sefora, did not make it clear during his announcement whether the Republic Government had decided to stop subsidising Bophuthatswana to meet its rise in salaries for gov-



MANGOPE: No raises.

ernment servants. "The Opposition blames the government for excess expenditure and we have a sneaking feeling that something has gone wrong with the administration of finances," Mr Sefora said.

He criticised the travel abroad of various Bophuthatswana Cabinet Ministers, including Pres Mangope, "under the pretext that they are selling Bophuthatswana internationally."

8/3/82
Investors
can own
property
in Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Development Corporation has announced that investors are to be allowed to own property in Transkeian industrial areas.

The managing director of the corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced in Johannesburg that the leasehold system is being abolished and that an agreement is to be signed with the South African Government offering new and more favourable concessions to industrialists.

The system had elicited considerable interest overseas, he said.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has announced that shares in his country's industries are to be made available soon.

Speaking at Thaba Nchu, he said businessmen would be notified of this as soon as possible. — Sapa

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'Pay up for chief'

PEOPLE in the Moretele district of Bophuthatswana are being forced to pay R10 cash in order to buy their recently-installed chief a house and a car.

Chief Agrippa Kekana was installed by President Lucas Mangope late last year apparently because of his willingness to toe the Bophuthatswana government line following a four-year-old battle by other Ndebele leaders to get their portion of land excised from the

homeland. Villagers who visit the tribal office for reference books, endorsements or other services are first being required to pay R10 per working member of each family before they are helped.

A source said this was hitting villagers badly as most of them

earned less than R25 a week at the Babelegi industrial township.

The Amandebele in the area have been involved in conflict with the Bophuthatswana government since it was granted "independence" claiming their land did not belong to the homeland.

Kosher connection

7/11/12/3/82

Bophuthatswana has called in Israeli kibbutz expertise to help raise agricultural output. And the move is paying off. Production has apparently increased ten-fold where Israeli techniques have been applied.

Dawid Beuster, MD of the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana (Agricor), says the new scheme was introduced in 1979. It has been so successful, he adds, that the original investment of R2.5m has been upped to R36m.

It is already providing earnings of around R6'000/year for many black partici-

pating farmers, while some are making nearly R20 000.

Around 2 000 farmers in 90 primary co-operatives now work 50 000 ha of land on the Israeli Moshav-system.

Its local adaptation is known as Temisano, which means "farming together" in Setswana, and involves co-operative farming on an individual profit-making basis.

Temisano project farmers work plots of around 15 ha that are bound together in viable units of around 110 ha. This enables them to share capital equipment and reap economies of scale in marketing and distribution — while, at the same time working for their own profit.

The Israeli brain was tapped, says Beuster, because Israel leads the field. "Apart from the know-how and experience in rural development, Israel has also pioneered some of the finest technology in the world.

"We were impressed with the Moshav concept and decided to translate it into the Bophuthatswana context," he explains.

"The physical planning of the scheme is headed up by an Israeli who has vast experience with this concept as he previously worked on the planning of kibbutzim in Israel.

"There are always problems," Beuster admits, "but we are extremely happy with the way the idea has grafted onto the local

PROJECT FARMING

Agricor is not standing still on industrial development. It recently sent a Bophuthatswana delegation to Israel to negotiate further multi-million rand Israeli involvement in the country.

On the cards are a fish farming project worth around R900 000 and a poultry farming enterprise of around R2m.

The poultry project will involve 80 families and create around 150 jobs.

Agricor anticipates that the poultry industry will grow substantially, with around R10m being poured into the business in the next five years.

environment.

"Temisano was launched with the aim of creating self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs and to reverse the trend of declining food production. This we are achieving."

Beuster claims that at the present rate of expansion the country should be permanently self-sufficient in maize production within the next two years.

The largest of the Temisano projects is at Mooifontein, which has 22 farms and covers 19 400 ha. Agricor's model project, however, is at Taung where 4 450 ha are farmed, with 3 200 ha under flood

irrigation.

Taung's current budget is R8,3m, but this figure will be bumped up to R40m by 1986.

Farmers pay an annual rent of R411/ha which entitles them to seed, fertilisers and housing.

Produce is marketed by the secondary co-operatives and the farmer receives his cheques once the food has been sold and deductions made.

Taung produced R1,2m at market price in the last year and an income of R2,8m for the year ending April 1983 is forecast.

The initial management costs, infrastructure and the interest on outside loans are subsidised.

At present the primary crops are wheat, peas, groundnuts, cotton and maize. But the co-operative is looking at the possibility of growing grapes and market vegetables.

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operation would result in creating another," Prof Ntsanwisi said. — DDC.

D. Dispatch
500 regain citizenship

13/3/82
CAPE TOWN — More than 500 Transkeians regained their South African citizenship over the last two years, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

They regained their South African citizenship in terms of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act of 1981.

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Be-re-a), Dr Koornhof said no applications for regaining South African citizenship had been refused.

Altogether 514 Transkeians, 145 citizens of Bophuthatswana and seven from Venda regained their citizenship between January 1980 and December 1981, the minister said. — PC.

HISTORIC APPEAL TESTS VALIDITY OF SA LAWS IN THE 'HOMELANDS'

11 judges sit as Terror Act falls under spotlight

WHILE Wilfred Sebhonege Marwane, 23, is in Bophuthatswana State Prison serving the fourth year of a 15-year jail sentence, 11 judges of appeal are considering his case — a landmark in the judicial history of South Africa.

The fate of Mr Marwane highlights the potential for conflict between the laws of the so-called independent homelands and those of South Africa.

It is only the third time in the history of South Africa that a full Appeal bench, convened only to test constitutional issues, has sat.

Marwane has appealed against a 15-year sentence imposed by Mr Justice Hiemstra, of the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

He was convicted of contravening the Terrorism Act, alternatively the Sabotage Act or the Arms and Ammunition Act.

He was allegedly carrying hand grenades to be used to undermine the security of Bophuthatswana.

The case for the appellant rested on two fundamental questions:

- Were the terms of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act (RBCA) and in particular the Bill of Rights set out in it, taken to overrule prior legislation?
- If so, was the Terrorism Act repealed?

Marwane's counsel, Mr I Mohamed SC, has argued that the Terrorism Act was implicitly repealed by the RBCA, which contains a Bill of Rights directly enforceable by law.

The Bill of Rights, he has stated, is modelled on the European Convention on Human Rights and takes precedence over all other legislation.

It repealed whatever was inconsistent with it, even if that legislation was in effect before

any new legislation consistent with the Bill of Rights.

A commission is currently examining all Bophuthatswana legislation to ensure it is consistent with the constitution.

Does the Bill of Rights override the old law?

Mr Mohamed submitted that the Terrorism Act infringed many fundamental human rights, including:

- The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
- The right to be informed promptly of charges against one.
- The right to have a court of law decide on the legality of

By CATHY KENRIDGE

detention.

● The right to due process of law.

● The right not to be subjected to torture or inhumane, degrading treatment while in detention.

Mr Mohamed claimed that this concluded that the Terrorism Act was therefore implicitly repealed by the RBCA and that Marwane's conviction should accordingly be quashed.

Mr J P Roux, SC, did not dispute that the Terrorism Act was inconsistent with the RBCA but he argued that the RBCA only regulated future legislation and not legislation in force prior to the constitution coming into effect.

If the Appeal Court accepts Mr Mohamed's arguments it will have to turn its attention to the whole significance and

implications of the Terrorism Act.

The other occasions on which an 11-judge Court of Appeal has sat were:

- In the mid-Fifties when the Nationalists sought to remove coloureds from the Common Voters' Roll. The coloureds lost the appeal.
- In 1969, in the case State vs Tuahedemi to hear an appeal challenging the validity of the Terrorism Act in South West Africa. The appellant claimed

Are human rights safe in the new states?

South Africa had no power to make laws in South West Africa. The appeal failed. The Marwane appeal holds

South African security legislation up to the light and tests it against the European Convention on Human Rights.

The convention has the force of law in the European Economic Community and has superior force over the laws of member states.

The 'homeland' and constitutional issues raised by the appeal have aroused international interest and concern. Marwane's lawyers have been inundated with calls from the United States and England wanting to know the outcome of the appeal.

Mr I Mohamed SC and Mr M S A Brassay, for Marwane, were instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates. No appeal was made against the conviction under the Arms and Ammunition Act. Mr J P Roux SC appeared for the Government of Bophuthatswana.

Landmark in appeal on scope of SA law

S. Post 15/3/82

Post Correspondent

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● In 1969 in the case *State v Tuahedeni* to hear an appeal challenging the validity of the Terrorism Act in South West Africa and claiming that South Africa had no power to make laws for the territory. The appeal failed.

The Marwane appeal has focused world attention on South African security legislation.

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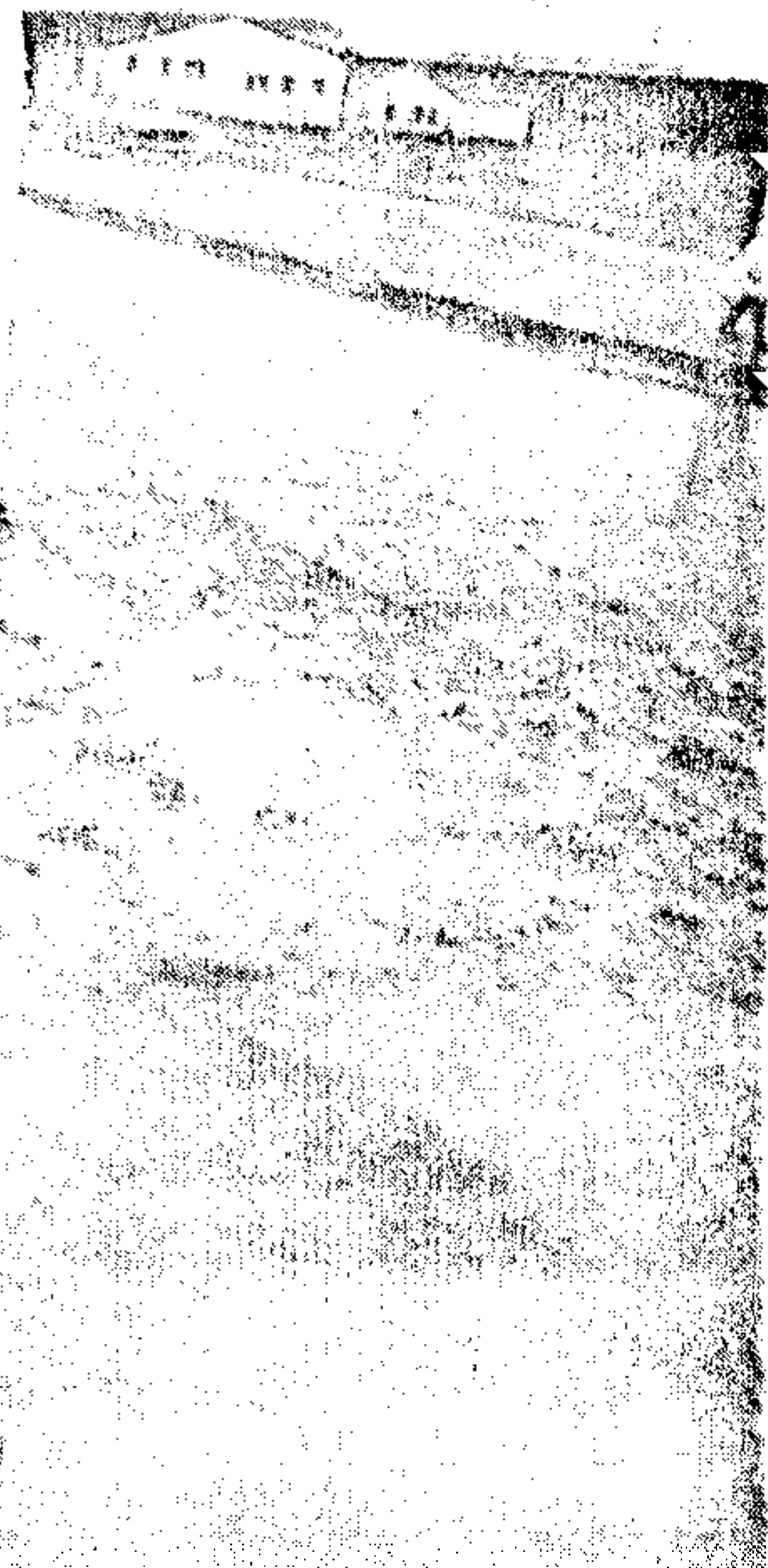
NDAY, MARCH 15, 1982

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ordered in Durban

When pensioners pay for ideology

HUNDREDS of black pensioners in the Winterveld area of the Northern Transvaal are not being paid their pensions because they are living in the wrong homeland according to separate development ideology.

This charge is made in a report to the Black Sash conference by Ms Annica van Gylswyk. She says 767 cases have been documented of Winterveld people who qualify for pensions but who do not receive them "and in most cases have no income whatsoever".

The vast majority are not getting their pensions because they have the wrong "ethnic origin".

The Winterveld area falls within BophuthaTswana, an "independent black state". But about 90% of the population in the area are not Tswanas, and therefore don't have BophuthaTswana citizenship.

The 1978 Pensions Act states that pensioners must be BophuthaTswana citizens to qualify for pensions.

However, says Ms van Gylswyk, an agreement signed between Pretoria and BophuthaTswana before "in-

dependence" provided for non-citizens living in BophuthaTswana to qualify for their pensions in the homeland.

But, she charges, "in direct contradiction to this agreement, BophuthaTswana authorities demand proof of citizenship and tell people to go to their own 'homelands'."

There is also evidence, she says, of people applying for pensions, being given slips of paper and sent to an office in Mabopane township. There they find that "they in fact had applied for citizenship".

BophuthaTswana, says Ms van Gylswyk is now seeking legal advice to have the agreement on pensions declared invalid and pension cases have now "been put on ice".

A Winterveld Committee, comprised mainly of residents, has been pursuing the issue and has appealed to the BophuthaTswana Minister responsible, the territory's chief justice, Mr Justice Hiemstra and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

A survey has also been conducted in the area to gather information on the problem.

According to Ms van Gylswyk, Mr Justice Hiemstra replied that the BophuthaTswana government would investigate the problem, Mr Botha had simply noted receiving the letter, but there had been no other action.

But, says Ms van Gylswyk, the committee had received proof of "South Africa's knowledge of the plight of pensioners in our area."

She says it had received copies of letters between the Department of Co-Operation and Development and the Foreign Affairs departments of SA and BophuthaTswana on the issue, to which 223 names of people who qualify for pensions in the area were attached.

Still no action has been taken, however, and Ms van Gylswyk argues that the pensioners are the responsibility of the South African Government, who is shifting the burden of responsibility to BophuthaTswana.

"The greatest mystery is how these people (the pensioners) manage to stay alive while the powers-that-be are 'giving the matter urgent attention,'" says Ms van Gylswyk.

Reports tabled at the Black Sash conference at the weekend underline the plight of blacks, young and old, under apartheid. STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports.



MRS SHEENA DUNCAN . . . outlining the cost of apartheid.

W'veld tenants 'report back'

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109 Solwetum
17/3/82

THE Winterveld Tenants' Committee will hold a series of report-back meetings at various venues starting on Saturday.

Mr Steyn Shongwe, chairman of the committee, said they would report to the local squatters on the outcome of his committee meeting with the Governments of Bophuthatswana and the Republic of South Africa on the squatters' future.

The meetings, which all tenants are invited to attend, will be held at Mahlwareng Primary School on March 21, at the Winterveld Community Hall on March 27 and at Motsemogolo Combined School on March 28.

"The meetings, all to start at 9am, will revolve around residential issues, working permits and old age pensions", Mr Shongwe said.

Soweto - a child of chaos

THE Government had not provided sufficiently for Soweto's infrastructure because, when the township was built, population growth was not taken into consideration and the area was not meant for permanent residence, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, told The SOWETAN in an interview.

The rate at which Soweto was growing, he said, made it necessary that plans for the demands of the year 2000 be made now.

He said the infrastructure of Soweto — water, sewerage, stormwater drainage, roads and electricity — was not adequate for the day-to-day demands of the people living in the area.

Soweto was planned ad hoc. When the first township like Orlando was built, no consideration was taken of the fact that in about 80 years Soweto would be as big as it is.

There are, for instance, 50 000 motorcars in Soweto and 30 000 of them leave Soweto at the same time every morning when people go to work. With the road system that we have, there are traffic jams in the morning and in the afternoon.

For instance, it takes about 47 minutes to get out of Soweto in a car during peak hours. A bus takes 85 minutes and a train about 87 minutes.

All this is because Soweto was not properly planned. The Government did not think

Now 'Mr Sun City' wants to build a Moon city

A COLOSSAL, sprawling leisure complex rises like a pink mirage on the empty, featureless South African veld, some two hours' drive west of Johannesburg.

The name of this entertainment oasis is Sun City.

But to the sterner sort of Calvinist in South Africa's three-million white Afrikaner population, Sun City is known as "Sin City", a citadel of vice which members of the Dutch Reformed Church have likened to the biblical cities of the plain that God destroyed with fire and brimstone.

This particular city of the plain comprises a 600-room hotel, 18 restaurants, a casino with 66 gaming tables, a variety of concert auditorium with seating for 7 000, 15 smaller halls for conferences and conventions. Innumer-

able boutiques, several swimming pools, an artificial lake big enough to berth a brace of ocean liners, and the most prestigious tournament golf course in the southern hemisphere.

Certainly Sun City, with its round-the-clock gambling and topless chorus girls, is something of a moral anomaly in this predominantly puritan country, where cinemas and even football stadiums are obligatorily shut on Sundays.

Even an expurgated version of the movie "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is screened here as strictly "adults only" entertainment.

More scandalous still to the Afrikaners' white-supremacy ethic is the fact that Sun City is 100 percent unsegregated. For it happens to be situated in the so-called "Bantu Homeland" of Bophuthatswana, a self-governing territory for black South Africans which was granted independence by the Pretoria Government five years ago, although this status has no international recognition.

Since apartheid is non-existent in Bophuthatswana, the many thousands of South African pleasure-seekers who throng to Sun City each day (as many as 26 000 on Saturday nights) gamble at the same tables, swim in the same pools, and sit together in the same sections of the auditoriums, irrespective of their "colour".

This enclave of harmonious racial promises cost R100-million to build, with thousands of labourers and technicians working day and night for nearly three years to raise its ochre neo-Egyptian facade and lay out the acres of surrounding greenery.

But recovering the investment was neither lengthy nor laborious, since annual receipts have been running at some R80-million, and two-million customers are expected to visit Sun City this year.

The main lure for South Africans arriving from a land where gambling is illegal, is Sun City's casino. One of the biggest in the world, it has 36 roulette tables, 21 for blackjack, seven for punto banco, two for crap-shooting — plus 700 one-armed bandit coin machines.

Mr Kerzner initially started his hotel empire with a single rundown seaside boarding house in Durban, South Africa's fourth city. Today he estimates his fortune at between R8-million and R16-million — depending on how the stock market behaves.

He now reportedly has plans to build a "Moon City", a sister city to match the one on the Bophuthatswana veld — but designed with children in mind.

1091
Sowetan
17/3/82

Find my mummy, please!

Permit promise
17/3/82

THE former Evaton Ratepayers' Association (ERA) vice secretary, Mr Tom Nhlapho, who

THE tiny white-controlled town of Thaba Nchu has secured a niche for itself in South African history by becoming the first Free State town to opt for incorporation into a black area.

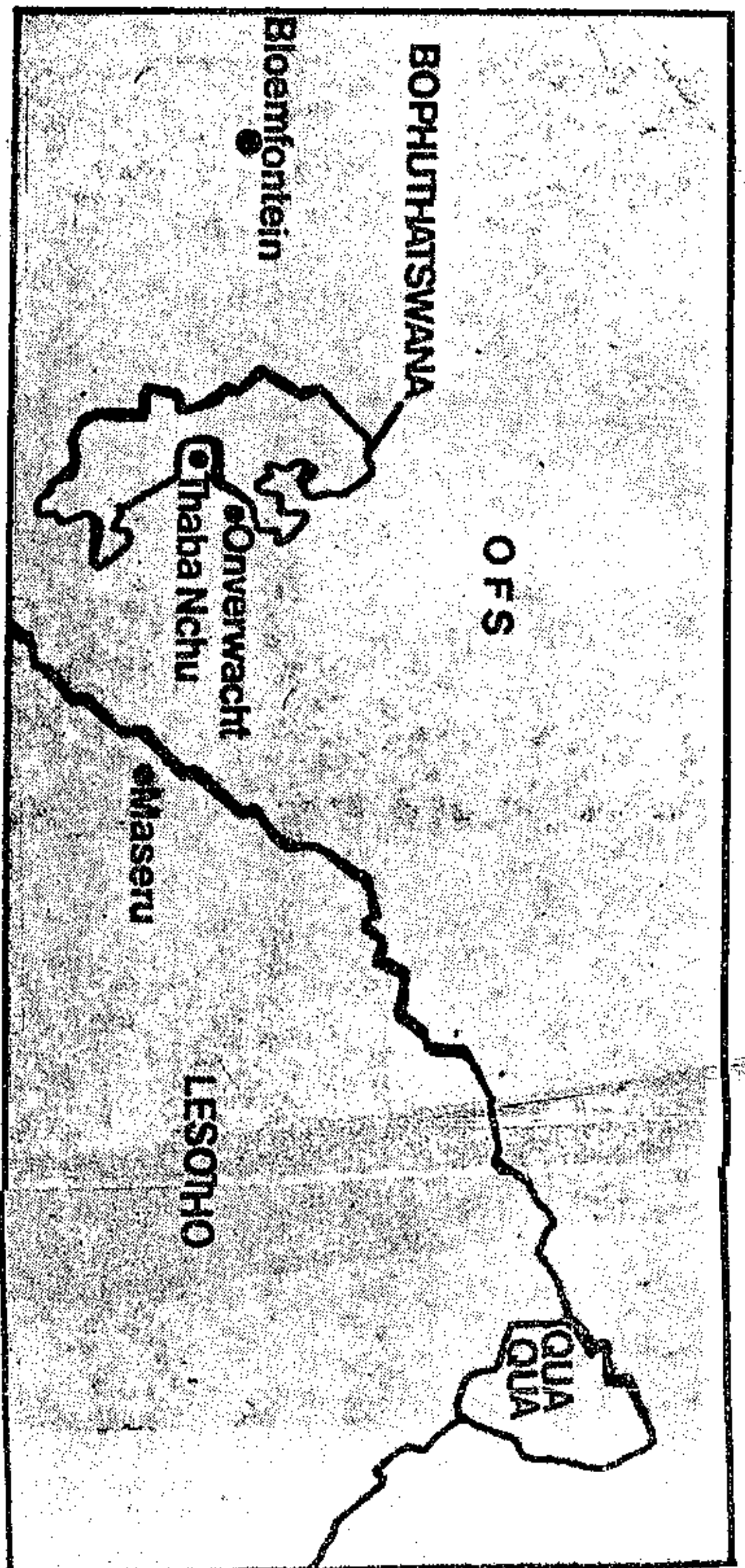
An opinion poll organised by the Thaba Nchu town council showed that 86% of the 600 white residents are in favour of incorporation of their historic town into either BophuthaTswana or QwaQwa.

At one level the result is surprising, even astounding. Thaba Nchu whites are for the most part typical platteland conservatives whose attitudes on race are pre-Vorsterian.

The idea of "international" hotels is still alien in Thaba Nchu and its few verities advise strangers planning to entertain blacks to drive to the neighbouring town of Tweepuit.

The platteland dorp that just has to go back

PATRICK LAURENCE analyses the background to the decision by white townsmen in the Free State to opt for incorporation into a black homeland.



Afrikaans: "The fire of swaar kry is here and it is zwaartgwaad going to be warm."

The immediate threat is in Selosesha, a Batswana town where the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation is building a R77-million shopping centre right on the borders of the white town. It will include a supermarket and about 20 satellite shops.

The shopping centre is scheduled to open in April, which perhaps explains the timing of the opinion poll in Thaba Nchu.

The threat from BophuthaTswana is particularly ominous for the townfolk because BophuthaTswana does not have GST, which means BophuthaTswana shops will be strategically placed to undercut their rivals in Thaba Nchu.

Petrol is already nearly 3c a litre cheaper in BophuthaTswana than in Thaba Nchu. The opening of two garages in Selosesha is understood to have drastically reduced profits at Thaba Nchu's four garages.

Some businesses were controlled by white townsmen, a former mayor, Mr J F "Kooos" Pretorius, pre-empted among them. Some were, however, local branches of major chains.

But now development is beginning to take off in Selosesha in black-controlled Thaba Nchu, and in Overwacht, white businessmen are very aware of it — is that this will drain off the money which has hitherto filled white coffers.

Exclusion by Pretoria of the town from the enclave was a source of bitter disappointment to the BophuthaTswana Government.

Negotiations will be held with the South African Government and only then will a referendum be held and a final choice made between BophuthaTswana and QwaQwa, the Mayor of Thaba Nchu, Mr Ivor Steyn, said yesterday.

President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana is reliably reported to have said: "What Jerusalem is to the Jews, Thaba Nchu is to us."

The Batswana claim to Thaba Nchu was reinforced when the territory was ceded to them by the Free State Boers as a reward for their assistance against hostile tribesmen.

Chief Moroka's people assisted the Voortrekkers when the Matabele took their trek-cattle after the battle of Vegkop. The Thaba Nchu Batswana were later to side with the Boers in their fight against the Basotho for control of the land west of the Caledon River, which the Basotho today refer to as the "Conquered Territory."

When BophuthaTswana became independent in 1977, most of the territory held by Chief Moroka was given back to the Batswana, but not the town of Thaba Nchu.



Prof J W M Makhene

17/5/87
The new Rector expects change

The new rector of the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo), Professor J W M Makhene (46), regards his job as a challenge because "black education is undergoing changes."

He takes up his post on June 1 and is promoted to vice-chancellor.

Professor Makhene said he wants to concentrate on producing well-qualified teachers.

"One has to look at the De Lange Commission's recommendations to see the seriousness of this country's education problem.

"But we must also not lose sight of the economic aspect. We want to train students to be efficient in business administration and public service."

Born at Warmbaths, he matriculated at St Peter's School, Johannesburg, and gained a BSc at the National University of Lesotho in 1959.

After teaching at Orlando West High School, in 1966 he became junior lecturer in zoology at Fort Hare. He obtained an MSc in embryology and became a senior lecturer in 1972.

He became Professor of Biology at Unibo in 1980 and last year became vice-rector.

Water pedlars rip off people

18/3/82
Sowetan
310 1090 285

HOEKFONTEIN squatters near Ga-Rankuwa are made to pay up to R2,00 per 200 litres for water from local retailers who are said to be making about 150 per cent profit on the trade.

This was revealed in interviews where several squatters described living conditions in the second largest slum area in the district of Bophuthatswana.

This means that the squatters, who also complained that the water was unpurified, have to pay 1c per litre of water used for consumption, cooking and washing.

Scarce

Mr Freddy Motsepe told The SOWETAN that water was scarce in the area and that they had no alternative but to buy their water supply from water hawkers travelling on trucks and donkey carts.

Living conditions in Hoekfontein — situated on the western side of Ga-Rankuwa and south of Makau — are comparable to Winterveld, about 18 km away in that its residency consists of landlords and thousands of tenants.

Problems

Most of the tenants, as is the case in Winterveld, are people who do not qualify to occupy houses in the urban townships of Pretoria.

Mr Sam Monyela, originally from Pietersburg, said he had given up hope of being granted a site to build his house after staying in Hoekfontein.

Another resident said: "We have been presenting our housing and water problems to authorities for far too long now and the problems remain unsolved."

Piet on rent rise

THE Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will make the final decision on the proposed rent increases in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Saulsville, Mr J A van Eeden, the local administration board's director of community services, said yesterday.

The move has "shocked" the respec-

tive community council leaders who had in the past steadfastly refused to consider the increased tariffs due to be implemented in April.

The board had, however, stressed that the increases were imperative to wipe out the townships' deficit of R6-million. They had recommended respective rent increases of R21,25 and R25 per month in the two townships.

18/3/82 Sowetan 18/3/82

DCA coup claim

A COUP D'ETAT was staged to oust the old executive committee of the Diepkloof Civic Association, the former general secretary, Mr Godfrey Matsepe claimed this week.

He was commenting on the DCA's weekend elections at which an entire new executive committee replaced the old one except for Mr Isaac Mogase who was elected chairman for the second term in office.

He told The SOWETAN that he and other old executive members

did not regard the elections as genuine because they were not formally informed about them.

Mr Mogase denied Mr Matsepe's accusations and said the old executive and every card carrying member of the DCA had been informed of the meeting. He said the elections had been fair and that about 300 followers had participated.

"He must learn to take defeat and note that a decision of the people is more important than personal interest," said Mr Mogase.

TV quiz clear-up

SEVERAL errors appeared in yesterday's entry form for the Telefunken Quiz: the form was headed Quiz No 2 instead of No 3; there were only two questions instead of three; and the address given on the entry form was incorrect.

Entries should be posted to Telefunken Quiz No 3, The SOWETAN, P O Box 43003, Industria 2042 — and you will stand as good a chance of winning the large-screen Telefunken Microtek colour TV as those who use revised entry forms to appear on Wednesday March 24 and March 31.

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AIR SERVICES Fm 19/3/82
Tswanas flying high

Bophuthatswana is to build a new airport 6,5 km outside of Mafikeng at a cost of around R22m. The new facility will be geared to service southern Africa.

The decision — taken this month — was influenced by the steep rise in passenger traffic in the last few years — up 45% between 1978 and 1981.

Says Minister of Finance Leslie Young: "While the present airstrip is just about adequate for current needs, it will soon become a menace if it is not upgraded.

"The air service clearly needs to be improved in a number of ways. One of the options was to tart up the existing facility. But we decided instead to build a new airport and we hope to have the show on the road within the next few months."

The development could also have positive spin-offs for the local flying public. If international lines fly into Mafikeng, SA travellers could at last enjoy cut price fares, long denied by SAA but common elsewhere.

But Young says it is too soon to speculate. The new facilities should be more than adequate to handle regional traffic. The authorities are clearly willing to upgrade them for intercontinental traffic if there is any interest from foreign airlines.

The Bophuthatswana authorities intend to invite tenders for civil work by the end of May. The contract for navigational aids has already been awarded to Plessey.

Estimated value of construction work is about R15m and government expects some of the finance to be up-front. Some could also come from the IDC.

Construction should, according to Young, start towards the end of the year and be completed within two years.

The Bophuthatswana government has budgeted to pay for the scheme within three years.

In line with this expansion of airport facilities, Mmabatho Air Services (MAS) the Bophuthatswana national airline — will expand. Carrying capacity will be bumped up with the introduction of two Brazilian-made 18-seater commuter planes which will be purchased next year for about R1,7m each.

The first should be delivered at the end of May and the other is on option until September.

MAS will also acquire a R2,6m executive

jet in July for its runs to coastal towns.

Currently it runs two return flights daily to Johannesburg using nine-seater planes. This route is in the hands of Magnum Airlines in terms of an agreement dating back to pre-independence days. But flights are manned by MAS.

D. Dispatch 9/3/82 (109)

Independent TV service (27/8)

being planned

JOHANNESBURG — An independent television service competing with the SABC-TV may be launched by Bophuthatswana at the end of 1984.

Although still in the planning stages, it is likely that the service will reach into the Witwatersrand region drawing millions of rand from advertisers.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance, Mr L. Young, said in an interview this week that the target date for the service was December 1984.

A Television Advisory Committee had been studying the prospects of a television service for the last 18 months and had been advising the government of President Lucas Mangope on the

possibilities.

"We have been examining the prospects and several problems will obviously have to be ironed out. At present the whole matter is still in the planning stages," Mr Young said.

If the Bophuthatswana Government decides to join forces with private enterprise, one of the biggest contenders for television rights is Bophuthatswana Commercial Radio which already runs the popular radio stations Radio 702 and Radio Bophuthatswana.

Hotel magnate, Mr Sol Kerzner, said as his group was actively involved in the entertainment field, they would also investigate the possibility of expanding into television. — DDC.

New ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ R27-m ^{S. Times} AECI ^{21/3/82} plant

By Stephen Orpen

A R27,3-MILLION new fuse plant is to be built at AECI's new Mankwe explosives factory at Mogwase, BophuthaTswana.

This raises the total capital investment in the factory to R60-million.

Safety fuse is used in large quantities in mining in South Africa to initiate explosives charges.

The new plant will have a capacity of 144-million metres of safety fuse a year and is expected to come on stream in mid-1983.

It will enable AECI to meet the needs of the mining industry for the next 10 years.

Making the announcement in Johannesburg today, AECI's managing director, Mr Denys Marvin, told Business Times that the fuse would be manufactured using a new technology developed by the company's own research department at Modderfontein.

Known as the "wet spun" process, the technology is inherently non-hazardous, and AECI has entered into agreements in regard to the know-how with companies in the US and Canada.

The plant will provide employment for 220 unskilled/semi-skilled and 21 skilled people.

Of the total capital expenditure, all but a minimal amount is to be spent locally.

AECI has been manufacturing safety fuse for the mining industry at Modderfontein since 1961 and now produces 325-million metres a year.

The BophuthaTswana development is part of AECI's decentralisation and rationalisation programme.

The first phase of the project — the capped fuse plant — has been commissioned this month and an Anflex blasting explosives plant will start up during April.

When the safety fuse plant comes into operation, nearly 1 000 people will be employed at the factory.

Sowetan 23/3/82

Govt attacked for Winterveldt

109

THE South African Government was strongly condemned for creating the squatting and chaotic living conditions in Winterveldt.

The attack was launched by the local Committee of 18 at a special meeting held during the weekend. The meeting followed last Friday's meeting between the committee and the governments of Bophuthatswana and South Africa on the future of Winterveldt.

The Rev S Sello, committee member, accused the South African Government of ignoring the plight of local pensioners "who have nowhere to turn for their pension

claims."

He added: "Our fathers, some of whom were crippled while defending this country during the wars, have been left out in the cold, while their white counterparts are staying in Government-built posh houses and enjoying lump sums of pension money and other benefits for fighting for their country.

"Instead of offering them the same benefits our poor fathers were given bicycles and boots for their tremendous service. To add insult to injury they were dumped here by that very Government—and forgotten."

Temporary permits, valid for three months, would soon be distributed to the residents

Mr Mabandla Shongwe, committee chairman, said most people, out of frustration, had resorted to robbery and drunkenness because they could not be registered at the Pretoria Labour Bureau.

"This labour problem is now over. Anybody who was born and registered in Pretoria before 1972 can now go and seek work at the bureau. You should ask for Mr Visser at Room 14," said Mr Shongwe.

Winterveld — a 'festerings sore'

Star 24/3/82

109

3/82

3/82

From Pretoria a dirt road winds into the resettlement area of Winterveld, and the dust almost chokes you as soon as you leave the tarred road.

Two flags belonging to a religious sect flutter lazily in the hot summer breeze next to the road.

On the whole, seen from a vantage point, Winterveld looks like any other residential area reserved for blacks.

One does not immediately see the squalor and filth that are hidden by the new four-roomed "match-box" houses that greet a visitor entering the township.

But deeper into the township, one is confronted on either side of the road by structures of every make and kind — including ruins that, are said to have been left by despairing tenants.

This is the resettlement area of Winterveld — an island of poverty bordering an emporium of opulence — and power. More than 500 000 people live at Winterveld.

A report compiled jointly by the South African and Botswana Governments on housing in the slum township of Winterveld near Pretoria, is expected to be released soon. JON QWELANE visited the area recently.



Used for washing, that is, if the drawer is able to pay a landowner across the street the 10c for a five-litre bucket — otherwise the water from a tank is used for drinking and cooking.

The drinking holes themselves are within metres of the makeshift toilets, some of which are either uncovered or are collapsing.

The landowners derive very good profits from their tenants. It is not uncommon to find between five and 10 families on a piece of land owned by an individual, who will lease it for between R4 and R7 a month to people on which to build their shelters.

The utter desolation, squalor and filth that are Winterveld may be things of the past with the coming inter-governmental report, which, it is predicted, will recommend more houses for these discarded people.

But until proper houses are built, Winterveld will remain a festering sore in the hearts of its residents — and one to plague the conscience of South Africa.

They come from far and wide — Witbank, Standerton and even Witzieshoek in the Free State.

They live in mud huts, rondavels, tin shacks and buildings made out of glass fibre. Their houses contrast with the homes of the more affluent, who in most instances also happen to be the landlords.

The toilet facilities cry out to high heaven, and residents claim there is no garbage removal.

Ash heaps and shallow furrows are testimony to that claim.

What toilets there are are built by the residents themselves — a hole a few metres deep and a few boards for privacy make a latrine that will stand for a few months.

There is no running water in Winterveld houses — communal taps serve the purpose.

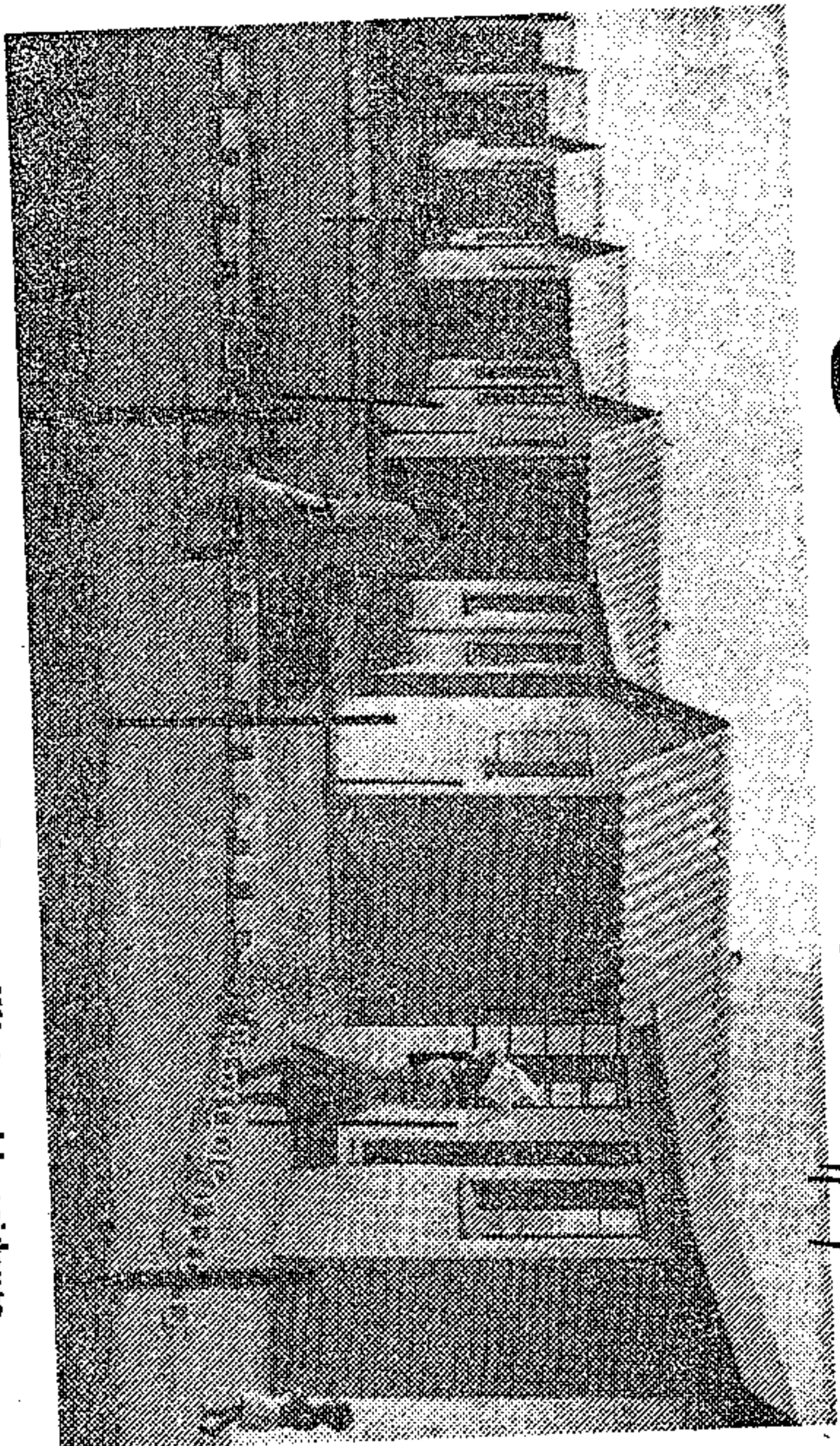
Water for drinking is another problem in Winterveld.

Pits, which are invisible to the unwary eye, are to be found in some parts of the township, and at the bottom of these one can see the debris which the township's children deftly avoid with their petrol tins, which have been modified by the addition of a long cord to reach the water.

Such water is used to wash clothes and water gardens.

Winterveld residents line up for water at one of the few communal taps in the township, left. Below, shacks like these will become a thing of the past in

A row of the "match-box" houses built for some Winterveld residents.



of better housing materialise if promises of past in Winterveld

Swapo considers the now cannot be...

KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683.2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.

The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342.7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217.3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109.5 million.

The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government, which is to get R.165.8

million.

Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76.5 million), Kangwane (R36.9 million), QwaQwa (R25.3 million), Kwandebele (R23.8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000).

These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.

In addition, there is a total of R433.9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-

operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.

There is an amount of R322.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

Homeland tractor imports cause rumpus

1977
109
S. T. ...
29/3/77

By KEN SLADE

MORE than 450 Austrian tractors were recently imported, duty free, into BophuthaTswana and Transkei — and the South African Tractor Manufacturers' Association (Satma) is hopping mad about the deals.

The chairman of Satma, Mr Bill Pascoe, said that his association had only recently heard of the tractor imports to the homelands.

"According to our information, the BophuthaTswana Government has imported about 300 Puch tractors, and the Transkei Government more than 150 of the same make from Austria," said Mr Pascoe.

"Although local tractor manufacturers are upset at not obtaining the orders from the homelands, we are even more upset because we believe that overseas manufacturers are just in the independent states to make quick killings and do not really care about lengthy service contracts."

Mr Pascoe said his association had complained to the South African Government about the tractor imports, but was told that nothing could be done about the situation because the Government could not dictate to homeland governments.

Burden

"But I can tell you that South African tractor manufacturers will have to carry the burden once the imported models start giving trouble," he said.

Mr Pascoe explained that the average annual market for new tractors in South Africa, including the homelands, was 14 000 units.

"The homeland markets play a small but important role in that figure."

He said that a few years ago there were about 21 tractor manufacturers in South Africa.

"But the Government then introduced certain costly restrictions, including the Atlantis engine project, which forced many overseas manufacturers to withdraw from the South African market.

"There are now 11 or 12 major tractor companies represented in this country, and it cost them about R4-million each to change their assembly plants to meet new conditions."

Service

Mr Pascoe said one of the ground rules of the remaining manufacturers was that they had to provide a complete service, including maintenance and spares.

"We now hear that overseas tractors have been off-loaded into the homelands. Nothing has been said about who is going to service those units or who will supply the parts.

"My association does not see any overseas company beginning a massive service infrastructure in a country just because they have sold a few units."

Mr Pascoe said he was certain that the present overseas deals would be "one time" contracts.

"Once the tractors are ready to be traded-in, they will again look to South African manufacturers for new tractors," he said.

Mangope attacks cops ^{29/3/82} ^{Journalist} (109)

CHIEF L M Mangope, President of Bophuthatswana, at the weekend attacked the homeland's police force for giving members of the public a raw deal.

Addressing about 8000 people at GaRankuwa, the president said he had

received complaints from residents of the Odi region, including Mabopane, GaRankuwa, Winterveld and several villages, that local police served people according to their wealth.

"Police in the Odi district, I have reali-

sed, respond to residents's plight only if the residents have money, groceries or cases of whisky to offer them," he said.

He also attacked a morning Johannesburg newspaper for reports it has carried over the controversy

surrounding Winterveld.

"We don't care how much it cries over the Winterveld issue," he said.

Chief Mangope said his reason for opting for independence in 1977 was for the betterment and improvement of the quality of life for his people.

"Before then, because of the colour of my skin, I was oppressed, rejected and denied certain privileges."

After Chief Mangope's address, the American singer Brook Benton, who accompanied the president and his cabinet ministers, was called onto the stage to talk.

31/3/82
Mafikeng: properties for sale
109 Hansard Q. 61. 524
16. Dr. W. D. KOTZE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) What percentage of the White landowners of Mafikeng have offered their properties for sale to the South African Development Trust since 19 September 1980;
- (2) what (a) procedure and (b) policy is being followed in regard to the purchase of these properties;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) A total of 274 owners offered their properties to the S.A. Development Trust since September 1980.
- (2) (a) and (b) The properties concerned are being acquired on the basis of valuations done by the Department of Community Development at market value including compensation for loss of goodwill where applicable.
- (3) The incorporation of Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana resulted in a lively property market as well as an increase in the value of properties and a growing demand for building sites.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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.

NOTE CAREFULLY

WARNING

**Tswanas strike deal
With SA on TV plan**

1091 100M 11/4/82

**By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor**

"AT long last", Bophuthatswana has reached agreement with South Africa over the establishment of its planned television service, President Lucas Mangope has told the Rand Daily Mail.

at the 1 200 000 Batswana in South Africa and, to a lesser extent, at the 800 000 Batswana in Botswana.

It will therefore offer only limited competition to SABC TV in South Africa, where its main rival will be the Sotho-language service.

Because it is not recognised internationally as a state, Bophuthatswana is not a member of the International Broadcasting Convention and is thus dependent on South Africa for a TV frequency.

Asked whether the agreement included the granting of a frequency for the proposed service, President Mangope replied: "As I interpret the agreement, it implies that they will offer one of their frequencies."

He added: "But what is also important is that we will be reaching our people in South Africa. And I want to emphasise that we want to reach our people and not necessarily South Africans."

Bophuthatswana has two radio stations, Radio Bophuthatswana and Channel 702. The first is a limited State-owned service aimed primarily at Batswana in South Africa and Bophuthatswana. The second is a commercial service with wider appeal.

The radio service may provide a model for TV: a limited service followed and augmented by one with wider appeal. The tentative target date for the start of Bophuthatswana TV is 1984.

But — aside from Bophuthatswana's population of more than 1-million — the planned service will be aimed mainly

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) ; leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Initials	Exam-ners'																			
											2	1	(1)	Internal						
											35	35	(2)	Internal						
													(3)	External						

109

Tswanas buy ^{stan} aircraft 2/4/82

Bophuthatswana has bought a number of reconnaissance aircraft for its Defence Force "air component" which has only three permanent pilots and one technician.

A statement said the planes bought were of the Heliocourier type.

The statement described the "air component" as a "reconnaissance wing based on craft able to carry out reconnaissance, search-and-rescue operations and evacuation of casualties."

It added that Bophuthatswana wanted to increase its pilot strength by training Tswanas.

THE Tswana-speaking people of Mathope Stad in the Magaliesberg, near the small town of Koster, have lived there peacefully and happily since 1912, when they first bought land from an Afrikaans landowner.

Their quaint town is surrounded by maize and sunflower crops. Life seems to move at a leisurely pace as grey-bearded men on horse-drawn carts trundle through dirt roads and the local school master marks essays on an old desk under a tree.

But under the tranquil surface there is great anxiety. The 1500 people of Mathope Stad are due to be relocated from their beloved town to a resettlement centre near that crass symbol of modernity and progress, Sun City.

Shining tin lavatories mark the site that Pretoria's grand planners have selected for them at Onderspoort.

From the ideological perspective of apartheid, Mathope Stad is a "black spot" in white-designated territory and it must both be excised from the map and literally wiped off the face of the earth.

In the interests of grand apartheid the people must be "resettled" within the confines of their designated "homeland" — Bophuthatswana (which means the "in-gathering" of Batswana scattered over wide areas of South Africa).

Whatever the political merits of trying to consolidate the Batswana people into a geographically-based polity, the price is often the uprooting of people living in places deemed to be inconvenient by ideologists and bureaucrats.

In his spacious office at Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, President Lucas Mangope talks of consolidation in a different vein. Last year Pretoria, after much delay, delivered 200 000 ha of "very good agricultural land" to Bophuthatswana.

He adds: "On June 1 we hope to get an additional 90 000ha. It is also very good agricultural land. We hope to continue to negotiate with Pretoria on the question of consolidation."

President Mangope is only too aware that the process of consolidation is slow. Asked whether the additions of land

A small community has been "condemned" to relocation. Its fate hangs by a thread. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

The people of a 'black spot' fight to stay put

will reduce the six blocks of land which make up Bophuthatswana, he replies: "I don't think that it will have that immediate effect, but it will definitely reduce the intervening areas."

The process is not merely slow. It is painful for communities like those of Mathope Stad who either face relocation or who have already been moved away from the graves of their fathers and grandfathers.

According to data unearthed by Mr Gerhard Mare for the Institute of Race Relations, at least 500 000 people were relocated in removals to excise "black spots" and re-draw homeland boundaries in the decade 1970-79.

The elders of Mathope Stad, however, hope to avoid the fate of many of the earlier victims of relocation. They have already told the young white men from Pretoria that they have no desire to move to Onderspoort.

"They showed us a wild, wild place," Mr A B Rankoko and Mr John Mathope, elders of the community, recall after their visit to Onderspoort at the invitation of the white civil servants.

"We even saw wild pigs. There is no place for ploughing. We are highveld people. That place is in the lowveld. They used Land-Rovers to take us there.

They were gentlemen. They had meat and mealie meal. They even ate with us."

The Mathope Stad people were not seduced. They refused to agree to move to Onderspoort. They have since contacted the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg in a

bid to protect their right to stay where they are.

The centre has written letters to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and President Mangope, suggesting that the tribe be allowed to stay where they are and that Mathope Stad simply be added to Bophuthatswana.

A letter was written to Dr Koornhof in February with that request. An answer has since been received from the department in the name of the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, saying the matter is "receiving attention" and a final answer will be given as soon as possible.

The letter to President Mangope was written on November 30 last year. On February 24 a letter was received from Mr C M Mokogo, secretary to the Office of the President.

It said: "My government ... will not agree to incorporation of Mathope Stad into Bophuthatswana as this will create another 'island.' The suggestion by your clients in this regard cannot therefore be considered."

But when the Rand Daily Mail put Mathope Stad's request to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana without any relocation to President Mangope, he said: "We will look at that and see if it is feasible."

But he added: "It must be remembered that we already have six pieces of land and we wouldn't like to add to them."

The fate of an established community with a strong sense of historical destiny and social cohesion thus hangs on a presidential decision.

7/11
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5/4/82

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana pursed his lips before replying. "I am not able to answer that question," he said quietly. "There has been no explanation of what is envisaged."

He had been asked to give his assessment of the latest state of play in Pretoria's moves to create a Confederation of Southern African States — alias the Constellation of States — as an answer to the problems besetting the sub-continent.

"There has been very little movement by South Africa... There has not even been a meeting to discuss the concept of confederation."

The outlines of the proposed confederation have shrunk markedly since it was first mooted in March 1979 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Botha.

Instead of embracing about 10 states south of the Zambezi, the proposition is now confined to the creation of an as yet undefined confederal relationship between South Africa and the "independent homelands."

It has thus become, in the words of Dr. Deon Geldenhuys, of Rand Afrikaans University, a device for rejoining what classical apartheid put asunder.

One way in which severed links may be restored is through the concept of a confederal citizenship.

Under it, citizens of white-ruled South Africa and the "independent black national states" will enjoy citizenship at two levels: a common confederal citizenship, connecting them to the proposed greater South African confederation, and a local citizenship, tying them either to white-designated South Africa and its political institutions or to the black homelands and their political institutions.

The concept of an over-arching confederal citizenship seemed to have been shelved during the fight by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, to contain the Treurnicht faction within the framework of the National Party.

But, judging from Mr. Hennie Van der Walt's recent statement in Parliament about imminent discussions with blacks on citizenship "in a confederal context," it has now been taken off the shelf and the political cobwebs dusted from it.

President Mangope was, however, sceptical of attempts to impose political unity on the different policies from above. New political links should rather emerge from a foundation of expanding economic co-operation be-

Pretoria is "laying the table" to talk to blacks about a confederal form of citizenship, according to the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr. Hennie van der Walt. But its confederal proposals remain vague, even to one of its key prospective partners, PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

Confederation: What if ^{DOM} ¹⁰⁹ may mean to bantustans

tween South Africa and the new independent "national states."

"I believe in economic co-operation," he said. "I don't believe so much in anything political."

But his concept of economic co-operation is not as bland and politically neutral as might seem at first hearing.

"I feel that if economic co-operation is to be acceptable, South Africa's discriminatory legislation will have to be removed. An atmosphere and climate of discrimination does not lend itself to the practice of the free enterprise system.

"I believe we have to have the European Economic Community (EEC) as a model — and there all people are treated equally, there is no discrimination at all."

Asked whether his EEC model for Southern Africa would include the concept of free movement of people across borders, he replied: "Yes, free movement across borders... and free movement of people all over South Africa to sell their labour wherever they wish."

President Mangope speaks fluent Afrikaans and has negotiated with Afrikaner leaders for nearly 15 years and watched two Prime Ministers, Mr. Vorster and Mr. P. W. Botha, battle to contain restless Rightwing rebels within the NP.

Parts of Bophuthatswana lie in the Western Transvaal, which is emerging as a stronghold of Dr. Andries Treurnicht's new Conservative Party. Dr. Treurnicht's top lieutenant, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, hails from Lichtenburg, which is on the doorstep of Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho.

These two factors make President Mangope an apt outsider to comment on Dr.

Treurnicht's break from NP and the subsequent birth of the Conservative Party.

"In many ways the split is a good thing. It gives the South African Prime Minister an opportunity to move forward and bring about meaningful reform. We always suspected he could not move because of people hindering him within the party.

"But I am, of course, not unmindful that he might move even more slowly because of fear that he may lose even more support.

"It will be a very grave challenge to the calibre of his leadership, it will be put to the test."

"We are aware that areas bordering on Bophuthatswana are bastions of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the new Conservative Party.

"We know that we are not popular with the HNP. I once took them to court because of a libellous article in Die Afrikaaner. I sued them for defamation and won the court case. They had to pay damages to the extent of R7 500.

"I am very unpopular with the HNP, but that doesn't give me sleepless nights. I think it would be unfortunate if I were to be popular with them."

President Mangope's Democratic Party dominates Bophuthatswana's politics, controlling 92 of the 96 National Assembly seats filled by popularly elected members and by members nominated by tribal leaders.

The first post-independence election is due before the end of the year, when Bophuthatswana will celebrate five years of independence. President Mangope identified two issues as crucial in the pending election.

"The first is to uphold our constitution (which includes an enforceable Declaration of Rights based on the European Convention of Rights).

"We have had very unfortunate incidents, such as the three people who died in a vault after being convicted of an offence by a tribal court — and we must come out very strongly in favour of implementation of the spirit of our constitution.

"That is why we have decided to put it to the people, to make them realise that we have a constitution which has to be honoured and respected, even by the chiefs.

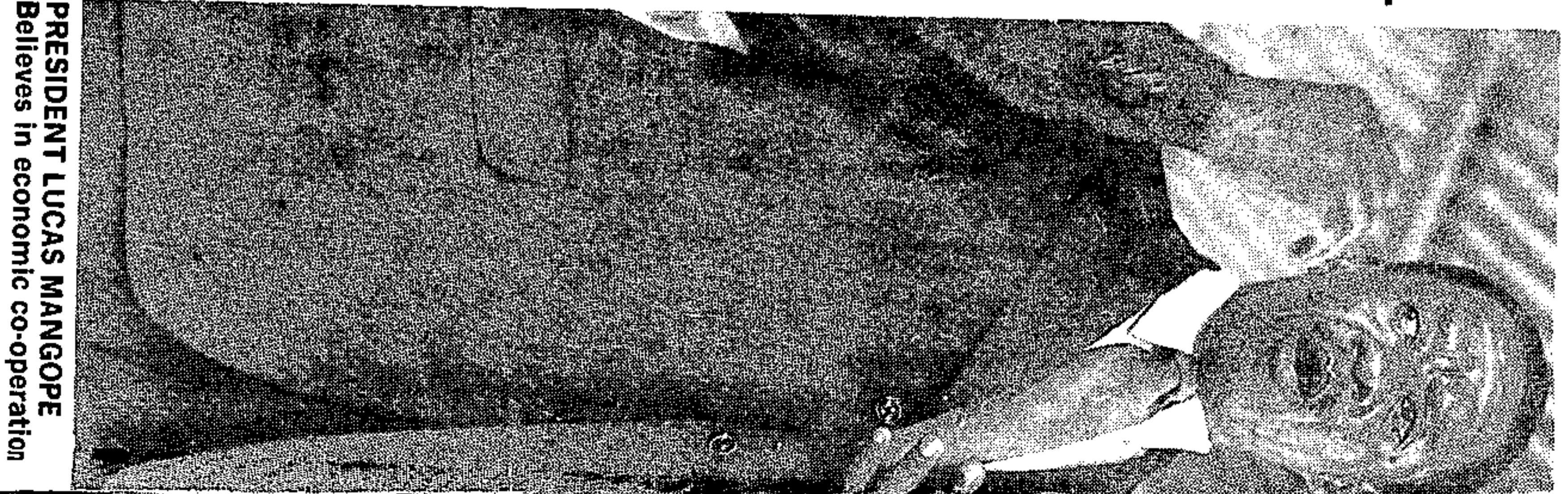
"Another issue is land, especially tribal land. I feel that tribal land must be put to much more beneficial use than is the case at present. We must go out of our way to increase and improve the productivity of land."

The problem on tribal land is that communal ownership of land is upheld by tribal tradition, thus preventing introduction of a land tenure system based on individual land ownership, which many experts believe to be vital to increased productivity.

The problem is further compounded by the right of all adult males to use of a piece of communal land, which, as the population increases, means smaller and smaller, and more and more uneconomical, units land per family.

As the power of chiefs rests heavily on their traditional prerogative to allocate communal land, they have a vested interest in favour of retention of the old and, in the view of the agricultural *funtis*, inefficient tribal system.

Given the power of the chiefs — their representatives constitute half of the National Assembly members — and the importance of agriculture — 85% of the economically active population is dependent on agriculture — the land issue is clearly a formidable challenge to President Mangope's government.



PRESIDENT LUCAS MANGOPE Believes in economic co-operation



CAPTAINS Bob Matthews and Peter Savage with Brigadiers Turner and Rieckert . . . and the nucleus of an air force.

Bophuthatswana's air force gets a boost

11/4/87
109
Mercury

Defence Correspondent

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S Minister of Defence, Brig Henrie Rieckert, and its defence force chief, Brig H S Turner, took possession of the State's first twin-engine military aircraft during a handing-over ceremony at Durban's Louis Botha Airport this week.

The aircraft is a six-seater Partenavia P68 Observer which has been adapted for military use. It fills a variety of roles including general reconnaissance, border patrols, artillery spotting as well as oblique and vertical aerial photography. It can be used also for dropping paratroops and supplies.

The Observer is regarded as the only fixed-wing aircraft able to perform many of the observation and patrol functions of a helicopter.

With its see-through 'helicopter' nose it provides exceptional visibility and although it cruises at 165 knots

(304 km/h), it can be flown safely at just more than 60 knots (112 km/h) when required.

The Observer will be flown by Bophuthatswana pilots to its new base at Mafikeng tomorrow, where it will join the existing Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) fleet of two single-engine, fixed-wing aircraft and two helicopters.

Brig Rieckert said Bophuthatswana was a young independent State with a small defence budget, but by judicious selection it was building up the air wing of its defence force. At the time of negotiating its purchase, the BDF paid R163 000 for the aircraft which today sells for R210 000.

The aircraft was handed over by Capt Bob Matthews and Capt Peter Savage, directors of Air Carriers (Pty) Ltd of Durban and Cape Town, who are the South African distributors of Partenavia aircraft.

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April 1982
Sowetan

Winterveldt raids spread

109 ~~271~~ 310

The employers agreed further that a total wage bill of the union's members in each job category would increase by 25 percent, the additional 7 percent being allocated at the discretion of management.

The agreement, which was reached after protracted negotiations, will apply to newspapers belonging to the Argus Printing and Publishing Company and the South African Associated Newspapers.

In addition to the agreement on salaries the parties have adopted a formal grievance procedure and disciplinary code to be used as the basis for independent in-house agreements, to be negotiated at the various signatory newspapers.

Mwasa and the employers have agreed to meet again in June to consider mid-year wage increases within the industry.

THE joint Bophuthatswana police and army blitz launched early this month in Winterveldt has spread to other parts of Odi and Moretele districts, according to Major M A Molohe, police commandant for the areas, yesterday.

Other parts affected include Mabopane, Klipgat, Temba near Hammanskraal and surrounding villages.

Heavily armed police and soldiers brought from Mafikeng army base are combing these areas, mounting roadblocks and conducting thorough searching of every house for weapons.

Describing the blitz as a "crime prevention bid", Major Molohe said more than 500 people, including shebeen owners, illegal traders

and other "suspects" were arrested.

The commandant said it was not easy to supply figures of those arrested for they were detained at different police stations in Skilpadfontein, Temba, Mabpane and Ga-Rankuwa where some had already appeared in courts.

Major Molohe said the clampdown on crime could last a long time as all parts of the sprawling Odi and Moretele districts, which include four townships and more than 20 villages, were to be covered.

The blitz — the first of its type in the two regions — comes within a month after President Lucas Mangope had visited Odi where he had accused local police of failure to carry out their duties and being prone to bribery.

The SOWETAN for more details concerning the revelations made by his younger brother, Mr Samuel Thamba Ntombela.

Mr Lazarus Ntombela said his brother was detained for a few hours sometime in February and that when he came back home, he told him that he had been asked to become an informer.

"He told me that although he was not prepared to work as an informer, he had agreed that he would spy on his friends with whom they were involved in political activities; because he was too scared to say no.

"He assured me that he would not inform on anybody despite the fact that he agreed to the Security Police that he would work for them. I did not see police coming to fetch him at home on Saturday but that was the last day we saw him.

"He did tell me that he would be attending a funeral and when he did not return that day, we got worried, because he never sleeps out without informing us.

"On Sunday he did

Betsak workers strike

MORE than 200 workers at Betsak Monteer in Germiston yesterday downed tools in demand of higher wages.

A worker representative yesterday said that the stoppage started when workers demanded an increase of 50 cents across the board with immediate effect.

The spokesman said: "The workers demanded an increase in January this year and management had promised to look into the matter. The workers were surprised when told the increase would come into effect as from July.

"Worker representative
Sowetan

tives have now called for a meeting with management and talks are presently being held. Meanwhile workers have decided they won't return until a settlement is reached. None of them belongs to any union."

The SOWETAN could yesterday not obtain a comment from the company.

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Soldiers, police blitz Winterveld

By NORMAN
NGALE

A JOINT blitz by the Bophuthatswana police and defence force in Winterveld turned the Easter weekend into a nightmare for squatters.

Heavily armed police, and soldiers from Matikeng army base,

combed the area, entering each of the shanty houses and meticulously inspecting the owners' belongings.

Major M A Molope, district commandant of the Odi district, said yesterday this was a preventive measure to combat crime in the area, which has the

highest crime rate in the homeland.

Asked how many people were arrested, Major Malope could not give figures, but confirmed that some trade dealers were arrested and had to pay admission of guilt fines.

According to several people interviewed

over the weekend, this was the biggest raid ever conducted in the area.

An eye-witness who refused to be named said the raiders confiscated axes and knives used for domestic purposes in many homes, claiming these were dangerous weapons. During The SOWE-

TAN's investigations over the weekend, the wailing of police sirens was heard and immediately there was panic, with people running in various directions and shouts of "soldiers, soldiers have come again."

An old woman told The SOWETAN that when police and sol-

diers raided her home one of them took away her granddaughter's wrist watch.

"They are communists, I do not believe law enforcers and peace keepers can behave that way," said the angry granny. Major Molope said the soldiers had been

brought to the Odi region after it was realised the place had a serious crime rate. He could not say for how long they would remain in the area.

Efforts to contact Brigadier H Turner, chief of Bophuthatswana's army, yesterday, were fruitless.

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109
109

ment be approached with a view to possible extradition of Detective Sergeant David Somes. When the necessary documentation has been received, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information will have to judge the matter in the light of a statement made on 18 March 1982 by Mr. Richard Luce in the British House of Commons namely that, under British law, a fugitive cannot be returned to a foreign country in the absence of extradition arrangements.

3) (109) *Thousand Q.60.*
 Winterveld area: pensions
 14/4/82 591-593
 *4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department has received representations regarding the payment of pensions to South African citizens resident in the Winterveld area of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (2) whether he has initiated any action as a result of such representations; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result;
- (3) how many non-Tswana residents in the Winterveld area are eligible for pensions;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Private individuals.
 - (b) (i) Representations have been received in connection with the non payment of social pensions to certain persons allegedly eligible for pensions.
 - (ii) and (2)(a) and (b) The mat-

ter was brought to the attention of Bophuthatswana Authorities through diplomatic channels. The Bophuthatswana Authorities have indicated that the matter is still receiving attention.

- (3) Statistics are not available.
- (4) No.

Winterveld area: pensions

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether his Department has received representations regarding the payment of pensions to South Africa citizens resident in the Winterveld area of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (2) whether he has initiated any action as a result of such representations; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) The representations were received from an organization called "Winterveld Action Committee"—
 - (b) (i) that I intervene with the Bophuthatswana Government in connection with the alleged non-payment of pensions; and
 - (ii) that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information had been instructed to investigate the matter.

(2) Yes.

- (a) The matter has been raised with the Bophuthatswana authorities
- (b) The Bophuthatswana authorities indicated that each case would be investigated individually and considered for the payment of a social pension.

(3) No.

15/11/82
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Tswanas to probe pension backlog

Political Staff

THE BophuthaTswana Government is investigating the non-payment of pensions in the Winterveld area.

Both the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday the matter had been raised with the BophuthaTswana Government.

This came after representations to the South African Government by the Winterveld action committee.

Replying to questions which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), the Ministers said the matter had been brought to the attention of the BophuthaTswana Government through diplomatic channels.

Mr Botha said the BophuthaTswana authorities had indicated "each case would be investigated individually and considered for the payment of a social pension".

He also said the Winterveld action committee had made representations that he intervene with the BophuthaTswana Government "in connection with alleged non-payment of pensions".

Mr Botha refused to make a statement about the matter.

Dr Koornhof, who said the representations had come from "private individuals" added that the statistics of the number of non-Tswana residents in the Winterveld were "not available". He also refused to make a statement about the matter.

Bureaucrats are keeping the slum residents in limbo

RESIDENTS at Winterveld, the huge slum north of Pretoria, are still confused about their fate. Meanwhile the South African and Bophutatswana Governments are studying a development report on the area.

The top secret report, details of which the Sunday Express can now reveal, was submitted to both governments by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) late last year.

An inter-governmental management committee was formed to discuss stabilisation and legalisation of the Winterveld community and to examine different attitudes and individual preferences.

Winterveld was given to Bophutatswana just before the homeland opted for independence in 1976. According to the report, in a pre-independence agreement South Africa agreed to help Bophutatswana resolve the Winterveld dilemma.

This slum area has been a point of dispute between the two governments — the homeland maintaining that, as many residents were resettled from

By MOKONE MOLETE

the Republic, they were South Africa's responsibility.

But South Africa said that Bophutatswana, as an independent state, should take responsibility. In the interim, living conditions in the area have continued to deteriorate.

The report has found that:

● Most of the people live in what could be called sub-standard conditions. This is said to be due mainly to the reluctance of the tenants to invest cash and labour where no secure form of tenure is available.

● There is uncertainty regarding the legal status of non-Tswanas.

● Bophutatswana does not benefit from taxes and rates from Winterveld. The report does not state who receives them.

● 75% of the families have at least one member working in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

It has been recommended that for development purposes Winterveld will be divided into urban and agricultural areas. Those who do not want to

remain will choose where they want to go outside Bophutatswana.

The first phase of the development will involve the construction of between 1 800 and 2 000 serviced sites. Education and health facilities will also be built.

There are 1 658 agricultural holdings in private ownership. Some of the plot owners rent grounds to tenants. The population is estimated to be at 105 000. In the Klippan area, up to 100 families are accommodated on one plot. The majority are non-Tswanas. But 65% of the residents want to remain in the area.

The sizes of the plots vary from four morgen to 20 morgen.

More than 78% of the plot owners have been staying in the area for up to 20 years.

A spokesman for the Winterveld property owners, who did not want to be identified, said the deliberations over the area have taken a "long, long time".

"People are getting desperate and angry," he said.

"For how long must we wait until a decision is reached?"

Lesotho ~~109~~

guerillas ~~109~~

go free ^{Star} 2/14/82

By Joe Openshaw

The five members of the Lesotho Liberation Army found guilty yesterday in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court of unlawful possession of rifles and grenades, intended using them against the Lesotho Paramilitary Force.

This was revealed by the leader of the group, 32-year-old Tsiliso Rapitsi, outside the Supreme Court in Mmabatho yesterday shortly after he and his men had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each, suspended for three years, under the Arms and Ammunitions Act.

Tsiliso Rapitsi said he and his men were intercepted on a farm near Thaba Nchu shortly before their intended crossing into Lesotho to fight against the Lesotho regime.

Spectators congratulated the five men on their release after awaiting trial for 16 months in custody. They were brought to court under armed escort.

● See Page 9.

Sinai pull-out

Freedom army Basotho guilty in arms case

2/4/82

By Joe Openshaw

Five self-proclaimed members of the Lesotho Liberation Army were found guilty in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court yesterday of unlawfully possessing arms and ammunition. Each was sentenced to a year's jail, suspended for three years.

The men, who have been in custody for 16 months, were brought to the court in Mmabatho under armed escort. They were charged with four counts under the Arms and Ammunitions Act.

Each pleaded guilty to one of the charges, and not guilty to the others.

The men were arrested on the farm Rietfontein in the Thaba Nchu area, and Mr D J du P Geldenhuys, appearing for them, said that they were given the arms and ammunition by a black man, who also gave them certain orders which were never carried out.

Seven men were charged at first, but the charges against two were withdrawn by the prosecutor.

The charges were that they were in unlawful possession of 10 hand-grenades and primers, a rifle and four machine-rifles and large quantities of ammunition for the weapons.

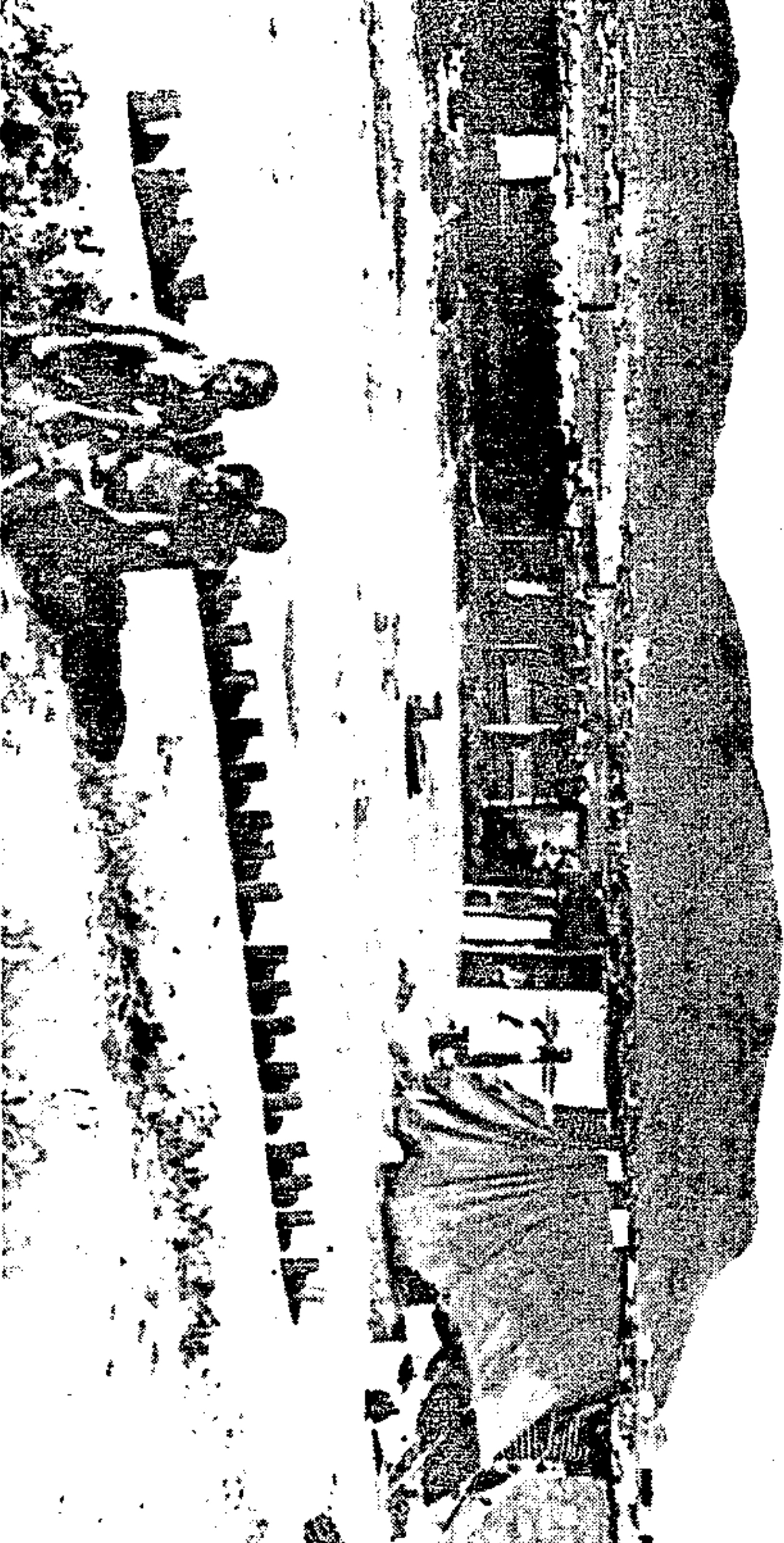
The men found guilty were Tsilisi Rapitsi (32), Mohaila Tsoane (25), Mokete Ketso (23), Khotso Mofokeng (23) and Molefe Thakisi (21).

Mofokeng had pleaded guilty to possessing the hand-grenades and primers; Rapitsi and Ketso to possessing two machine-rifles ammunition; Tsoane to having a rifle; and Thakisi to having ammunition for all the weapons.

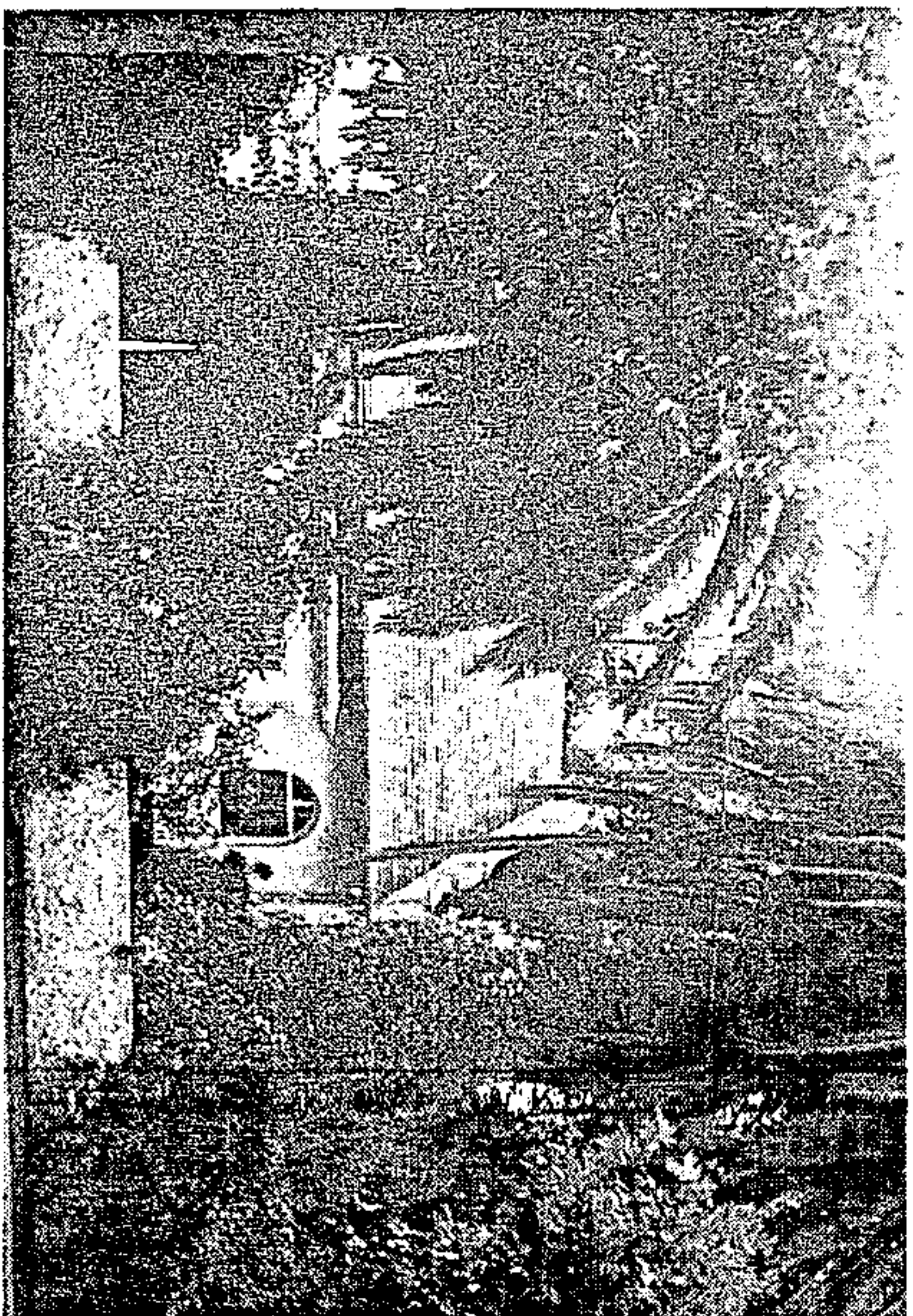
Mr Geldenhuys said in mitigation that the men had been in custody for 16 months, were citizens of Lesotho and not Bophuthatswana, that instructions given them were never carried out, and they had co-operated with the police.

Mr Justice Hiemstra discharged Molatsi Sehobai and Mashabela Khoabani, the men against whom charges

There's not much to choose really ...



WORLDS APART ... Shanties at the Onverwacht resettlement camp near Thaba Nchu contrast with a plush Houghton home. Dr L A P A Munnik claimed in Parliament this week that the health services of the camp were as good as Houghton's and that every house in the camp has a water tap. In fact, there's one tap for 50 houses, one bucket toilet per house emptied once a week) and one clinic for 200 000 people, while in Houghton (2 500 people) high quality health services are easily accessible and taps certainly aren't an issue.



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DOM

Workers tense over East Rand sackings

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

FACTORY tension over retrenchments is growing on the East Rand. Metal and Allied Workers Union shop stewards from 72 factories in the area met on Wednesday night, a union spokesman said yesterday. They vowed to fight further retrenchments.

The firms felt this was the province of the Metal Industrial Council and the Steel and Engineering Federation, said Mr Mayekiso. "More East Rand firms are retrenching workers and shop stewards are determined to fight it. Workers are very angry — they say they are the only ones who suffer when the economy runs into trouble", he said.

On claims that some firms worked overtime while retrenching, leading to union charges that employers were firing workers in order to cut costs, Mr Van Coller said employers had told unions on the council they were prepared to take part in a joint enquiry into concern about excessive overtime.

At the same time, the agreement did not allow an employer to work more than ten hours a week overtime without council permission. "We are quite prepared to discuss this issue with unions, but we cannot lay down over-

time. Workers believed employers could cut production in other ways. Selfsa's director, Mr Sam van Coller, said yesterday there were no provisions in the metal industrial agreement restricting employers from working overtime because of alleged lack of

A union organiser, Mr Moses Mayekiso, said shop stewards from Wadeville, Germiston and Alrode took resolutions which accused employers of working overtime while retrenching workers because of alleged lack of

At the same time, the agreement did not allow an employer to work more than ten hours a week overtime without council permission. "We are quite prepared to discuss this issue with unions, but we cannot lay down over-

Urgent move to halt Kirsh deal on Greatermans

Investments, said that Dawn Laan was the holder of 55 900 non-voting shares in Greatermans. He told the court that there were 3 052 296 Ordinary

(152) (335) (140A) (189)
23/4/82

Court Reporter

AN URGENT application was brought in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday asking for an interim interdict restraining the Johannesburg Stock Exchange from approving the proposed takeover scheme involving Greatermans Stores.

The application was brought by Dawn Laan Investments (Pty) Limited against the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Griffin Holdings (Pty) Limited, Greatermans Stores Limited, Kirsh Industries Limited, Kirsh Limited, Metro Corporation Limited, and others.

Investments, said that Dawn Laan was the holder of 55 900 non-voting shares in Greatermans. He told the court that there were 3 052 296 Ordinary

Where barbaries starve



● One of thousands of makeshift tin shacks in which most of the Onverwacht residents have to live.

When the Sunday Express arrived at Onverwacht the medical staff was arming itself against the predictable outbreaks of pneumonia and bronchitis as the Free State winter approaches.

The nurse said that the health resistance of most Onverwacht children was "very low" — mostly due to malnutrition.

The day we arrived at Onverwacht six children were treated for malnutrition at the clinic.

One was 18-month-old Mavis Mgezo who was suffering from kwashiorkor. Lying limply on a bed in a one-roomed tin shack and in the care of her grandmother, Mavis has been crying for the protein her body craves.

She had all the symptoms of being underfed ... skin peeling around her mouth, swollen eyes, hands and ankles.

Mavis is one of hundreds of Onverwacht children who have to make do with the little food available in their homes. As most of their fathers are either working illegally in Bloemfontein and Welkom or are migrant labourers at the mines, their mothers are left to provide for them.

'Smart Alec' Munnik

HELEN Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, said: "Dr Munnik is, I'm afraid, an incorrigible smart alex."

"He cannot resist making insensitive remarks such as his favourable comparison of the primitive health conditions at Onverwacht where a sad, poverty-stricken community struggles to exist, with well-endowed Houghton.

"The comparison is so absurd that it's hardly worth a comment. One can only hope that sooner or later Dr Munnik will realise that his offensive remarks reflect very badly, not only on himself but on his department which cannot dissociate itself from him."

The shortage of food is evident in the increasing number of children suffering from pellagra — vitamin B deficiency — who are fed by the clinic's feeding scheme.

The nurse commented: "We think the problem is far more widespread than we are aware of because most of the deaths are reported to the commissioner.

"We are not given the official infant mortality statistics at the clinic."

A community worker in Thaba Nchu said that about three out of five funerals arranged by the Roman Catholic Church are for children.

When the Sunday Express was at Onverwacht on

Wednesday funeral arrangements were being made for a four-month-old baby and 17-month-old baby.

Sanitation and the inadequate water supply makes Onverwacht a health inspector's nightmare.

Most of the shacks and mudhouses are interspersed with corrugated iron pit-toilets and although officially the toilet buckets should be emptied twice a week residents said that they were being emptied once a week.

A few white-washed matchbox houses lie scattered among the tin shacks.

No official figure on the number of new houses built could be obtained but ac-

were moved to Onverwacht but had to take out Qwa-Qwa citizenship although the area is not part of the homeland.

Mrs Alice Mashode's case is typical of the many families who have been relocated.

A mother of four, she was dressed in a short yellow dress, torn and stretched through years of trying to

keep making it fit despite being made for a teenager.

She took me into her tiny 3m² corrugated iron shack, its sides pasted with newspapers to keep out the dust and draught.

Her husband is a migrant labourer who works in Henne-man and only sees his family once a month when he brings home a family allowance of R50.

According to the community worker the Economic Development Corporation had built about 600 homes.

"These are for those who have work seekers' permits and are bought for between R4 300 and R6 000.

"But most Onverwacht residents live in one-roomed tin shacks and there are quite a number of families still living in the tents issued by the Government when they were first moved to Onverwacht four years ago," said the community worker.

Most of the people at Onverwacht were moved from the Kromdraai squatter camp in Thaba Nchu after Bophuthatswana independence.

Before independence the 'non-Tswanas' lived in harmony with the Tswanas.

But after independence in December 1977 conflicts with the Bophuthatswana citizens became an everyday happening and those at Kromdraai — mostly South-Sotho speaking — were harassed by the police.

They were not allowed to work in Bophuthatswana and their children were prevented from attending Bophuthatswana schools.

To 'quell resentment' they

It is a hard life for Mrs Mashode and her family. To buy their meagre groceries she either goes to the supermarket where products are sold at three times the price they are sold at in Thaba Nchu or catches a bus to Thaba Nchu.

"But there's never enough. I have a baby who is starving. I don't know what to do," she said.

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EXPRESS CLOSE-UP VISITS THE RURAL SLUM WHICH MUNNIK

The dumping ground

THE day after Minister of Health Dr Lapa Munnik compared health facilities at the Onverwacht resettlement camp in the Free State to Johannesburg's Houghton, two children died of starvation and nearly 300 people lined up at its clinic waiting for attention by one of its two doctors.

Onverwacht — a conglomeration of despair and squalor — nestles at the foot of a chain of koppies 15km from Thaba 'Nchu and houses about 160 000 people.

Driving through the dust-bowl they call 'Botshabelo' — a place of refuge — the young and old sat outside their tin shacks and mud-

houses seeking warmth from the wintry Free State sun.

There is little the clinic can do to alleviate the many seasonal health problems encountered by the residents in this resettlement camp established in May 1979.

So far the work of the 12 nurses and the two South African Defence Force doctors has hardly made an impact on the daily lives of those living at Onverwacht.

Recently they had to stand helpless as up to 70 children a day were rushed to Pelonomi hospital in Bloemfontein — 60km from the camp — during a gastro-enteritis epidemic. A nurse at the clinic said the medical staff could not cope with emergencies.

"If there are any emergencies after 4pm the patients are either taken by our ambulance to the Moroka hospital or they catch one of the buses to Thaba 'Nchu," said the nurse.

Another cause of discon-

Reports

by

LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

Pictures

by

DENIS FARRELL

tent is the lack of preventive medical care at Onverwacht. Community health, said the nurse, was non-existent because of staff shortages.



● Dusty squalor is the lot of 160 000 people who live in the rural slum of Onverwacht.

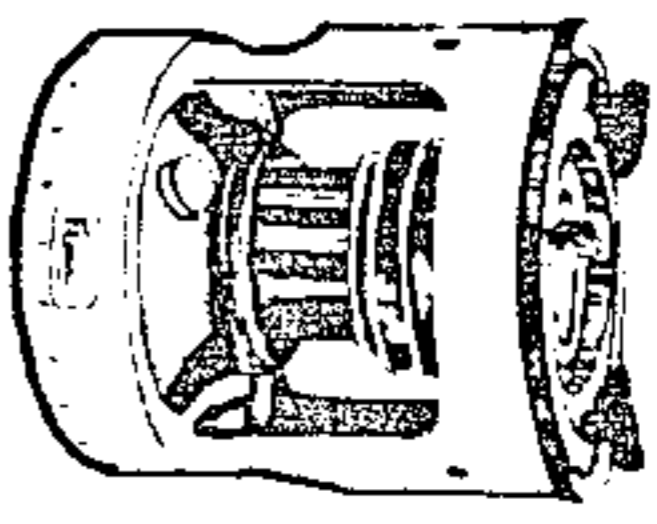
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Sowetan 26/4/82

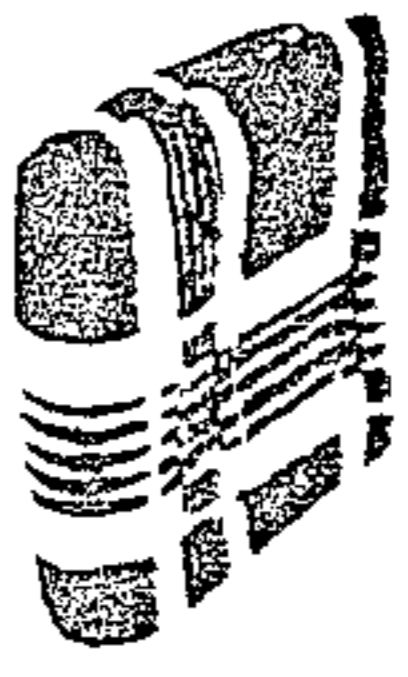
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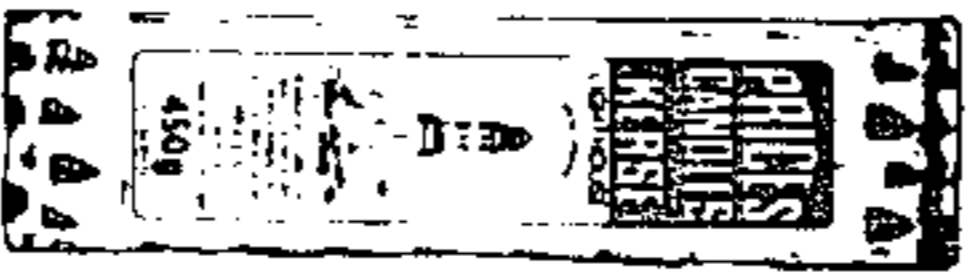
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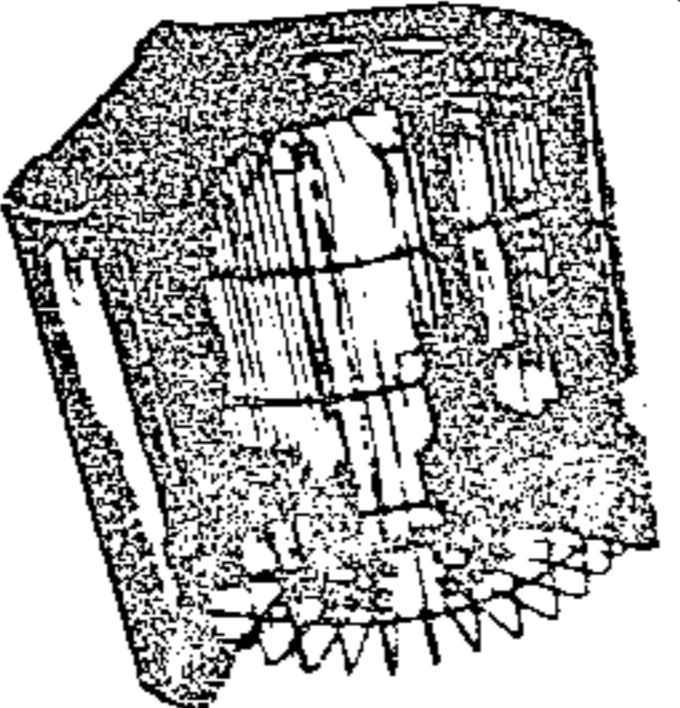
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COME HOME TO EDVY, EDVY PHOTON.

ter told Mrs Helen Suzman, MP (PFP).

During a two-day visit, reporters found that 1 949 people had died at Onverwacht since the camp was established, 1 025 of them children. Most of the dead children were under the age of three.

By Thursday last week, 11 more people had died.

Some 527 people died of a typhoid epidemic in the camp's first year of existence.

the car and demanded that each pay R10 for petrol.

But a bigger shock awaited them in Johannesburg, when "Oubaas" dropped them outside Ellis Park Stadium.

"Oubaas said he had lost interest in our labour. We told him we had no money but he dismissed us and said: 'Gaan julle weg,' said Lazarus.

pendence, returned to the public spotlight last week after a claim in Parliament by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, that health service at Onverwacht was as good as in Houghton, the prestigious Johannesburg suburb.

"It has as good a health service as any of you people have in Houghton," the Minister could.

"Wishing us luck, some of our parents offered their hard-earned cents to us to buy food on our way. I, for instance, was given R10."

Lazarus said that "this white man often comes to Onverwacht for youths."

The youths said they became suspicious when the white man, whom they knew only as "Oubaas", suddenly stopped

MORE THAN 1 900 people have died so far at the squatter's camp of Onverwacht, near Thabanechu in the Orange Free State.

The camp, established in June 1979 to accommodate people who did not want to belong to Bophuthatwana after the homeland had opted for inde-

Desperate youths swindled

By ALINAH DUBE
26/4/82

black, came to Onverwacht and told them "to prepare your things as fast as you can - if you want to find yourselves good jobs in Johannesburg."

ONVERWACHT has become the target of gunmen who prey off its misery.

SOWETAN heard a startling tale from two young men lured out of the Free State labour pool with the promise of a job.

Mr Johannes Lekgotlana (18) and Mr Lazarus Tinte told how two men, one white and one

Said Johannes: "We were all excited, but little did we know what we were in for."

"These men had showed us a corner where they would wait for us, and they warned us to be as fast as we

Lazarus said that "this white man often comes to Onverwacht for youths."

The youths said they became suspicious when the white man, whom they knew only as "Oubaas", suddenly stopped

But a bigger shock awaited them in Johannesburg, when "Oubaas" dropped them outside Ellis Park Stadium.

"Oubaas said he had lost interest in our labour. We told him we had no money but he dismissed us and said: 'Gaan julle weg,' said Lazarus.

A new clinic has been built, but a nursing sister said that the staff of 12 was not coping.

Onverwacht has an estimated population of 130 000 and more than 300 patients are treated at the clinic every day. It does not provide a 24-hour service and is closed over week-ends.

JOHANNESBURG: 123 SUPER STORES, JOHANNESBURG, PRETORIA, CAPETOWN, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH, GERMISTON, GLEN PARK CAMP, GLENHEATH, SANDHURST.

COME HOME TO EDVY, EDVY PHOTON.

ONVERWACHT: City of death

THE SIMPLE MESSAGE scrawled on a slab standing erect on a tiny grave at Onverwacht says it all — L Vena 01/08/81 (to) 14/04/82.

The sad story of Onverwacht is told by the simple graves at the foot of the mountain overlooking the massive squatters' camp. It is the story of hunger, disease and death.

More than 1 900 people have died at Onverwacht since the squatter camp was established more than three years ago, many of them children under the age of three.

Officials estimate that about 120 000 people are living at Onverwacht but community workers say the figure is higher than that.

Onverwacht, which mushroomed in June 1979 and immediately caused an outcry both at home and abroad, had temporarily receded from the public spotlight until the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, lauded health facilities at the camp and compared them to those

OWN CORRESPONDENT

at Houghton this week.

"It is as good a health service as you people have in Houghton," he told Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, last week.

When reporters visited the camp last week, a completely different picture emerged.

Although facilities have marginally improved, the effect of such improvement on the community has been negated by the steady influx of people without a place to stay.

The death rate, which saw 527 people dying of a typhoid epidemic in the first year of the camp, does not seem to have subsided.

Records indicate that more than 20 people die every week. By Thursday last week, the undertaker had already buried eleven people, and all but three were children below the age of three.

The greatest killers at Onverwacht are gastroenteritis, kwashiorkor and pneumonia, a nurse at the local clinic said.

The polyclinic, which was completed recently, is the only centre providing medical service for the population, which welfare workers put at more than 130 000. It has a staff of 12 nurses and four doctors, two of them army doctors,

alternating duty during the week.

The clinic does not provide a 24-hour service.

"For the amount of work we do here, the staff is not enough," the nurse said. "Fortunately we haven't had cholera yet," she added.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in the Orange Free State, Mr. A P Kruger, pointed out in an interview that a hospital was "only 12 km away" from Onverwacht, in Thaba Nchu.

Onverwacht came into being as a result of people fleeing from the impending independence of Bophuthatswana. The people were originally resident at Thaba Nchu location, but because they were South Sotho-speaking they were discriminated against.

The people were then moved to Onverwacht farm, 15km from Thaba Nchu.

Onverwacht is part of a comprehensive long-term plan to establish a new city for the South Sothos. According to a projection by the Department of Co-operation and Development, the city will have a population of 200 000 by the year 2000.

When the people first moved to Onverwacht, they were given tents for shelter and buckets for toilets. They shared communal taps.

The tents have all gone now and the khaki plains are covered by tin shanties and mud huts.

But more than three years after the camp was established water and sanitary arrangements are still primitive.

Every stand has a corrugated iron structure with a bucket as toilet. It is not uncommon in Onverwacht to see black buckets brimming with night soil lining the streets with foul smells permeating the air.

Contrary to claims by the authorities that

A far cry from Houghton



WATER: People have to queue sometimes for almost the whole day in Onverwacht — there is only one tap to a hundred houses.

there was a tap at every home, more than 10 stands — which in some cases accommodate double that number of families — share one tap. Taps often run dry without any explanation.

The stands, measuring 30 metres by 15 metres, are too small. The soil is clayey and therefore not arable.

Thus the biggest problem in Onverwacht is unemployment. Thaba Nchu has no employment opportunities and Bloemfontein, 65 km away, cannot swallow all

the job-seekers from the camp.

Father Peter Brislin, of the Catholic Church in Thaba Nchu, estimates that 40 percent of the menfolk are out of work.

Because many people cannot get work, many families are victims of hunger.

An assistant at the local office of the family planning clinic said she had never known hunger to be a killer, "but hunger is killing people here, especially infants," she said.

Conversations with the people reveal an amazingly resilient spirit. They are not angry or bitter with what they are going through; some are even grateful

for living, even under such subhuman conditions.

One woman said: "This is my house," referring to a craggy tin shack which could be blown away by a breeze.

"My word is law here. Yes, I'm very happy to have a place of my own."

One gets the impression the people have not known anything better than the abject conditions they are living in.

Onverwacht has even been renamed Bostabio — place of refuge — to blunt the impression it has created as a symbol of suffering brought about by the Government's resettlement policy.

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(109) PAM 27/4/82
Mangope for dam opening

Pretoria Bureau

THE President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, will be among the guests at the opening of the R1.4-million irrigation dam at Taung on Friday.

This was announced yesterday by the chairman of Agricor, Mr H D van Zyl.

He said the dam was a major step forward in the plan to upgrade the efficiency of the Taung Irrigation Scheme, located north of Vaalhaarts Irrigation Scheme.

Mr Van Zyl said the dam had a capacity of 675 000 cubic metres and would serve 2 200ha of land.

"The planned overall re-development of the irrigation scheme will take four years to implement and cost nearly R50-million," he said.

The Cape and from the M... blacks.

membership to permission

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1943

Area of Operation: National

Officials: Secretary: L.C.M. Scheepers

Address: P.O. Box 3400
 Johannesburg
 2000

Telephone: (011) 834 8029

Year	Membership			Total
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	
1980	93	330	13	436
1979		420	..	420
1978		462	..	462
1977		401	13	414
1976		401	13	414
1975		304	10	314
1974		404
1973		461	9	470
1972		404
1971		404
1970		404

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R150m hospital project ¹⁰⁹

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government is to spend R150-million on building a new Ga-Rankuwa Hospital to make it suitable for the training of medical students of the University of Southern Africa (Medunsa).

The hospital superintendent, Dr L van Heerden, said yesterday construction started last year and would be completed in 10 years' time.

According to Dr Van Heerden the hospital's wards and other buildings would be broken down and new ones built. Patients would be transferred to empty wards during building.

"If we had land we would be erecting additional buildings to the existing hospital, but we have no alternative save to break down the buildings as we will be building for efficiency and service," he said.

Dr Van Heerden said the hospital was not originally planned for medical students. With the advent of Medunsa, innovations had be effected.

The SA Government is paying for the undertaking.

He said the hospital could accommodate 2 000 patients but would accommodate 1 200 after renovation.

This was in accordance with new policy that an academic hospital should at most have 1 200 patients.

Registration cancelled 26/1/

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	Total	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
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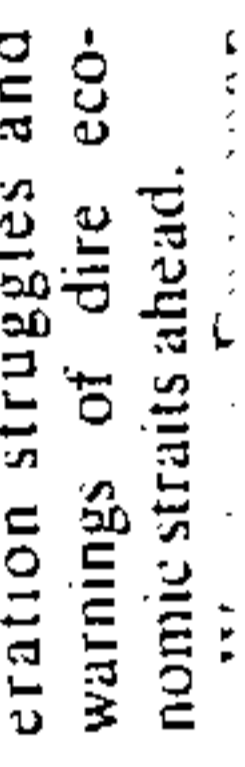
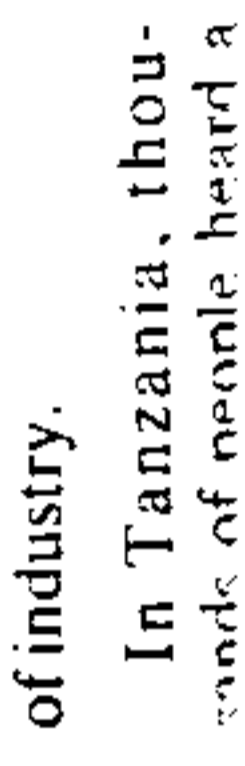
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FULL STORY — PAGE 9

May Day demos all over world

Sowetan 3/5/87 134

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR Day — May 1 — was celebrated around the world, including in South Africa, over the weekend.

Special prayer meetings were held in Soweto and a number of other townships.

In other parts of Africa, thousands of workers took to the streets. Celebrations in many cities were marked by calls for improved working conditions, pledges of support for southern African liberation struggles and warnings of dire economic straits ahead.

In Tanzania, thousands of people heard a

Last night interviewed students would stand by a decision not to attend lectures until their colleagues were released.

They said the students were angered by a rumour that the university was to be called "The University of the Ciskei" from the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

It was also believed that Chief Sebe was to be made the chancellor of the university," one student said.

Chief Sebe and several Cabinet Ministers who accompanied him to the graduation ceremony were not injured in the rumpus.

However, they had to turn back and could not attend the ceremony.

Student witnesses said after Chief Sebe's departure police reinforcements were brought in and teargas was fired.

"One of the injured students is a girl," a student said.

Sapa reports that one of the windows of the Ciskei official cars was smashed with a pole in the skirmish, which started when the Ciskeian convoy approached the campus.

Reports close to both delegations said the South Africans were willing to envisage a negotiation of their regular raids against Swapo camps and other targets in southern Angola in return for a commitment by Swapo to return to Zambia.

They indicated that there appeared to have been some movements during the talks, although both sides smiled and shook hands at their beginning and ending.

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Bop clamps down on squatters

THE Bophuthatswana Government this month issued temporary residents' permits to regulate and govern squatter movement in Winterveldt.

Every tenant in the area will be compelled by law to have such a permit.

The permits are being issued by the Internal Affairs Department of the homeland under the Bophuthatswana Aliens and Travellers Control Act no 22 of 1979. According to a copy in possession of The SOWETAN, they are valid for a year, after which they have to be re-

newed. Residents of the area other than landlords are requested to call on their local administration offices for such permits, and a control file bearing particulars such as the identity number, nationality and resi-

dential address will be opened. The permit will enable the Government to hold records of squatters and it will be an offence for any squatter to remain in the area without a permit. The conditions of is-

sue include that the holder "shall without expense to the Government depart from the Republic of Bophuthatswana on or before the expiry date of this permit or such later date as endorsed on the permit."

He shall not, the conditions read, without authority of the Department of Internal Affairs, alter the purpose for which he or she was permitted to be in Bophuthatswana, enter into business or accept

an employment, paid or unpaid and on departure he shall be required to surrender the document to the passport officer.

A fine of R200 or six months' imprisonment will be imposed on whoever transgresses any of the rules stipulated on the document.

Release of these permits follows an intensive two week raid by the homeland's army and police on every shack in the sprawling, squalid slum. Local police spokesmen had de-

scribed the blitz as a crime prevention effort. The law was effected barely a month after the inter-governmental committee which investigated the plight of the squatters had submitted its report to the governments of the Republic and Bophuthatswana.

Winterveldt became Bophuthatswana's most problematic area since the homeland opted for independence, with the homeland's leaders constantly claiming they inherited the problem

from the Republic of South Africa. The local Tenants' Committee is to hold a series of meetings as from May 8 to explain to the squatters the acquisition of the permits as well as the implications of acquiring or rejecting it.

A study of the form reveals that if a squatter obtains endorsements on the permits for the next five years, the chances are that he might obtain the homeland's citizenship.

A study of the form reveals that if a squatter obtains endorsements on the permits for the next five years, the chances are that he might obtain the homeland's citizenship.

BY NORMAN NGALE

SA may hand over suspects

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

ONE or more of the four alleged African National Congress insurgents captured by Security Police last week may be handed over to Bophuthatswana for trial, the Chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

Weapons seized when the four men were arrested have been identified by ballistics experts as those used in the attack on Mabopane police station in Bophuthatswana last September, according to the South African Police.

Three men, two constables of the Bophuthatswana Police, Mr M P Sepeng and Mr L M Msaimong, and an unidentified man were killed in the attack.

Informed sources in Bophuthatswana said yesterday one or more of the alleged ANC men might be handed over for trial.

General Coetzee confirmed yesterday that the Bophuthatswana Police had been briefed on the capture and on the results of the SAP investigation and that the men might be tried in Bophuthatswana.

But, he added, they might still be tried in South Africa, as they were also suspected of taking part in last November's attack on an industrial complex at Roslyn on the South African side of the Bophuthatswana border.

Ballistics tests showed that the seized weapons had been used in the Roslyn attack as well, police said.

There was a precedent for the trial in South Africa of insurgents who had been involved in acts of violence in both South Africa and Bophuthatswana, he said.

The actions of the men concerned had been seen as a part of an overall ANC conspiracy against both South Africa and Bophuthatswana and the charges against them had therefore been pressed in a single trial.

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S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
National Union of Textile Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Clothing Workers
General Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Black Allied Workers Union
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Flush over envoy's place

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

ONE might have been excused for wondering whether the residence for the South African Ambassador to BophuthaTswana was about to be installed with toilets that flushed French champagne.

According to a memorandum outlining building expenditure from the Department of Community Development, the staggering sum of R180 000 was set aside for "improvements to the sewerage system" at the embassy and residential accommodation in the homeland's capital of Mmabatho.

Of that, R160 000 was to be spent this year, with the remaining R20 000 to be provided later

But, alas for the poor ambassador, his ablutions, in fact, are not going to be on such a grand scale after all.

The new Director-General of Community Development, Mr P C van Blommestein, explained that the item under that bald heading was more complex than first glances might indicate.

Comforts

The more mundane truth is that the whole embassy complex, including a number of associated houses, has to be linked up to the sewerage system in nearby Mafikeng.

Provision for sewage disposal for future additional buildings has also been catered for in the R180 000.

Further expenditure for the home comforts of South Africa's foreign representatives is outlined in the memorandum.

This year R1.4-million of an allocated R2-million will be spent on security measures and fire protection in chancelleries and residences in various centres.

The purchase, conversion and improvements of a residence for our ambassador to Brussels has put the department back R1.29-million so far, with a further R10 000 to be spent this year.

Meanwhile, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, has strongly criticised the fact that the Department of Community Development is going to spend R2.5-million on "accommodation for riot squad and security police" in Soweto.

"That money spent on housing would do far more to defuse the situation in Soweto than any riot-squad accommodation."

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The Tswanas' snare

109

UP sacked adviser

A FORMER Rhodesian Cabinet Minister, fired by the Ciskei after only nine weeks, now has a top job with the Bophuthatswana government.

On June 1 Mr Rowan Cronje starts work for President Lucas Mangope in Mmabatho — as Director of Development Co-operation. He will report directly to the president.

"I have been in government for a long time and have gained a lot of experience," said Mr Cronje. "This is the offer I am taking although there were other attractive offers."

He will liaise between Mr Mangope's government and

CRONJE SAYS: I'M GOING HOME . . .

BY GORDON EDDY

Bophuthatswana National Agricultural Corporation, Agricoor and other state departments.

"The job appears to be stimulating. Most people approach this kind of job with starry eyes, but I have been in Africa a long time and I know what has to be done.

"I am very happy with the stability of Bophuthatswana.

"And I feel strongly about the future stability of the whole of southern Africa — from Tanzania downwards. "We should help each other."

Mr Cronje, who based his Ciskei appointment on President Sebe's "feed-my-people" plea, plans to follow a similar line in Bophuthatswana.

"Nutritional freedom is the most important kind of justice. People must have enough to eat."

Mr Cronje would not comment on whether he saw South Africa and the internal independent states ever forming a single entity.

And he would not reveal how much he will be paid by Bophuthatswana, or say whether he would take the Ciskei to court for allegedly dishonouring his R420 000, seven year contract.

The new job means Mr Cronje is once again within spitting distance of the area he calls home — the Marico.

"I guess you could say I'm going home," said the man who grew up in Swartruggens and will now live in Mmabatho, on the other side of the territory.

It is a new step in his trek through countries which the international community refuses to recognise.

After going to Southern Rhodesia as a dominee, Mr

Cronje became a Cabinet Minister in Mr Ian Smith's R h o d e s i a n - U D I Government.

Then in February this year he moved to the Ciskei and spent nine weeks as political adviser to President Lennox Sebe before being fired.

An unpleasant tussle ended when Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev Willie Xaba, said Mr Cronje would have to take the impoverished state to court if he wanted compensation for alleged breach of contract.

None of the black states granted independence by South Africa are recognised by the international community.



● Monia Rabie, queen of the grapefruit mountain, sampling the delights of the tangy fruit. The Citrus Exchange has offered free fruit to charities and the South African Defence Force. It is also offered grapefruit to farmers, who can collect it from packing houses in Malélane and Swaziland. If the offer is not taken up, the fruit will be buried.

Picture by DENIS FARRELL

A race 'switch' ends a wrangle

AN INDIAN had to change his race to be allowed to live

BRITISH BEER DRINKING

EX-SMITH (109)

ers

Minister takes a job in second black state

S. Times
16/5/82

By PETER MALHERBE

SACKED Ciskei presidential adviser Rowan Cronje has been appointed to a leading position in another homeland state, BophuthaTswana.

As Director of Development Co-ordination he will be responsible to President Lucas Mangope — a similar post to the one he held in Ciskei.

But Mr Cronje said yesterday that his new appointment, which takes effect on June 1 and ends weeks of speculation about his future, would not affect negotiations for payment of his Ciskei contract.

"It changes nothing as concerns my contract with the Ciskei Government," said Mr Cronje, a former Minister in Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government, yesterday.

"I will most certainly still be trying to find a settlement."

Mr Cronje claims that he is owed a large amount of money, estimated to be R200 000, after being sacked after only nine weeks in office as adviser to President Lennox Sebe.

While both parties have refused to disclose reasons for his dismissal, Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba, has said Mr Cronje will have to go to court "if he wants his money".



ROWAN CRONJE
Sacked

Mr Cronje originally comes from Swartruggens, now near the BophuthaTswana border.

Earlier this week, Mr Cronje confirmed to the Sunday Times that he had been ordered to vacate his luxury home outside King William's Town by the end of the month.

He was told by senior Ciskei officials that they "wanted the house back" as his employment had ended.

After his job announcement yesterday, Mr Cronje said:

"As I will be moving to BophuthaTswana before then, this presents no problem now."

It is believed that a senior member of the Ciskeian security police will be taking over the house, although confirmation could not be obtained from the Ciskei Government.

The house, Blacklands, was the residence of the former Ciskeian Commissioner-General, Mr J J Engelbrecht, before he was appointed South Africa's Ambassador to Ciskei in December, last year.

Situated on about 160ha of ground, the house was bought by the South African Government for R120 000 and ceded to the Ciskei when the homeland attained its independence last year.

Stable land

It is believed that Mr Cronje favours an out-of-court settlement.

He told the Sunday Times yesterday that he had no qualms about accepting a post in another homeland state.

"Because something happens in one country, doesn't mean it will happen in another country."

"It was a difficult decision, but it will be a stimulating challenge with a clearly defined job."

One of the most important tasks of his new appointment will be to foister a closer co-ordination between the government of BophuthaTswana and the BophuthaTswana Development Corporation.

Mr Cronje said he considered BophuthaTswana "a stable country".

"I feel as though I am going home, because I grew up in that area."

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Historic terror judgment

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, in a historic majority judgment, yesterday held that the South African Terrorism Act, insofar as it is in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, is not applicable in Bophuthatswana.

It was not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention by Wilfred Sebonge Marwane of a section of the Act or at any other time relevant to his appeal against his conviction and sentence of 15 years imprisonment for it was effectively repealed by the constitution to the extent of the conflict.

This was decided by Mr Justice Miller, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen and acting judges of appeal Mr Justice Galgut and Mr Justice van Heerden.

They set aside Marwane's conviction and sentence on the main charge of contravening the Terrorism Act and substituted a verdict of guilty of the second alternative charge — a

109 Star 20/5/82
Appeal a landmark

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Wilfred Marwane, upheld by a majority judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday, marked only the third occasion in the history of the South African Appeal Court that a full Bench of 11 judges has sat.

Under the Supreme Court Act, 11 judges must sit when the validity is questioned of an Act of Parliament. This first happened in October 1956 when the court had to decide on the validity of the Senate Act of 1955 and the South African Act Amendment Act of 1956.

contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act to which Marwane had pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of three-and-a-half years imprisonment.

Marwane was convicted in the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana on November 28 1978.

Mr Justice Miller said the principle issue in the appeal related to the interpretation of the Constitution Act, particularly of Section

93(1).

There was no doubt that provisions of the Terrorism Act conflicted with those of the constitution, the judge said.

The judge quoted from the provisions and said it was apparent in respect of certain essential elements of "the offence of participation in terrorist activities" that the accused was responsible for proving beyond reasonable

The effect of the latter was to remove coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape.

The second time 11 judges sat together was in September 1968 when the applicability of the Terrorism Act and section 5 of the General Laws Amendment Act to Namibia was at issue.

Yesterday a majority of seven of the 11 judges held that the South African Terrorism Act was not applicable in Bophuthatswana.

The Act has subsequently been repealed in the independent state. —Sapa.

doubt the absence of such elements.

These provisions should be compared with section 12(7) of the constitution which read: "Every-one charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law."

Another conflict was: Section 6(5) of the Terrorism Act denied access to the courts to any person detained in terms of section 6(1).

But section 12(5) of the constitution provided that everyone "who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided promptly by a court and his release ordered if the detention was not lawful."

Yet another conflict was that, whereas Section 9(1) of the Terrorism Act provided that all but Sections 3, 6 and 7 "shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 27th day of June 1962 and shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or the common law contained, apply also in respect of or with reference to any act committed . . . at any time on or after the said date." Section 12(8) of the constitution provided that no one "shall be guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under the law in force when it was committed."

Mr Justice Miller said these three conflicts — he did not suggest they were the only ones — were manifest and real. — Sapa

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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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

Court finds SA laws 'beyond the pale'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Appeal Court has indirectly but unmistakably found the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Bill — still before Parliament — to be in conflict with accepted Western principles of justice, top legal experts said yesterday.

They were commenting on the historic decision of the Appeal Court to uphold an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act on the grounds that the Act is inconsistent with the Declaration of Fundamental Rights in Bophuthatswana's Constitution.

The appeal was heard by a full bench of 11 Appeal Court judges. The appeal was upheld by a majority of seven to four. One of the dissenting judges was Mr Justice Rabie, Chief Justice-elect and chairman of the Rabie Commission into security laws.

Only twice before has a full bench of the court convened — once to hear an appeal against the removal of coloureds from the common voters' roll in the mid-1950s and once, in 1969, to hear an appeal against the extension of the Terrorism Act to South West Africa.

The appellant, Mr Wilfred Marwane, was found guilty under the Terrorism Act in 1979 and sentenced to 15 years' jail by Bophuthatswana's Supreme Court. He appealed against his conviction, arguing that the Terrorism Act was inconsistent with Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights.

Bophuthatswana inherited South Af-

rica's Terrorism Act when it attained independence in 1977. Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights is based on the European Convention on Human Rights, which is seen as a definitive statement by the West of its position on human rights.

Prof Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said: "The implication of the Appeal Court judgment is that South Africa's Terrorism Act cannot stand the test of measurement against the European Convention of Human Rights."

The professor, who is a legal advisor to the Bophuthatswana Government and who helped frame its Declaration of Fundamental Rights, added: "In as much as the Terrorism Act continues to exist in the Internal Security Bill, the Appeal Court judgment applies equally to it in a moral, though not legally enforceable, sense."

Prof John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, had earlier pointed out that Section Six of the Terrorism Act — which provides for detention without trial — has been incorporated into the Internal Security Bill.

Describing the Appeal Court judgment as "terribly important", Prof Dugard, author of a penetrating study of human rights in South Africa, said: "What the court has said is that the South African Terrorism Act is contrary to Western principles of criminal justice".

Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights enshrines a num-

ber of rights, including:

- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right of detainees to test the validity of their incarceration in a court of law.
- The right to protection against retroactive legislation (although only passed in 1967, the Terrorism Act was made retroactive to 1962).

The Appeal Court — which functions as the highest court of appeal for the "independent homelands" as well as South Africa — found that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with the Declaration of Rights.

Bophuthatswana has since repealed South Africa's Terrorism Act. Its security legislation is contained in its Internal Security Act of 1979, which — according to Prof Wiechers — was drawn up with the conscious objective of reconciling it with the Declaration of Rights.

South Africa, whose constitution does not have an enforceable Bill of Rights, bequeathed its Terrorism Act to Transkei, Venda and Ciskei when they became independent.

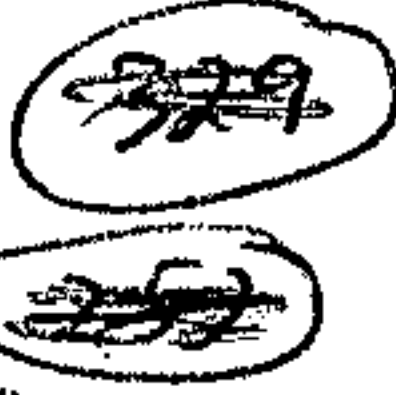
The Transkei, which does not have a Bill of Rights, subsequently repealed the Terrorism Act, only to re-assert many of its draconian powers in its Public Security Act.

Venda still relies on the Terrorism Act. Lutheran ministers of religion face charges under it in connection with the African National Congress attack on the Sibasa police station last October.

21/5/82

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A full Bench of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has struck at the core of anti-terrorist legislation.

The judgment delivered by the Appellate Division on Wednesday ruled that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with the constitution of Bophuthatswana, and is viewed by legal experts as an indirect blow at the core of the Internal Security Act.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said today that the historic judgment meant that the main provisions of the Internal Security Act, which is based on the Terrorism Act, "have now been condemned as contrary to civilised standards."

Professor Dugard was commenting on the majority judgment of the Appeal Court in the appeal of Wilfred Sebongwe Marwane against his conviction and sentence of 15 years' imprisonment, on a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act, imposed in the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana on November 28 1978.

The decision of the Bench is considered to be the most important judgment delivered by the Appellate Division since 1952 when legislation aimed at removing coloured voters from the common role was invalidated.

This is the third time a full Bench has sat — the first was to hear the appeal against the removal of coloured people from the voter's roll and the second was in 1969 to hear an appeal against the extension of the Terrorism Act to Namibia.

Set aside

The conviction and sentence were set aside by the Appellate Division which brought in a verdict of guilty on the second alternate charge — contravening the Arms and Ammunitions Act to which Marwane pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of 3½-years imprisonment.

"In effect, the court has held that the present Terrorism Act 83 of 1967 is contrary to the notions of criminal justice which form part of our Western legal traditions," Professor Dugard said.

Mr Justice Miller, who delivered the judgment, said there was no doubt the provisions of the Ter-

To Page 3, Col 5

LAWS
Appeal hits at terror

By Joe Openshaw

21/5/88
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109



All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	6
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Surname..... MURICH
(In block letters)

First Name (s).....

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Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.).....

Subject.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

pieces of paper or other material into the examination room if so instructed. Do not communicate with any person except the invigilator. Your answer book is to be torn out and must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from University

Historic judgment has undermined Terror Act

21/5/82

109
From page 1

rorism Act conflicted with those of the constitution of Bophuthatswana.

Before Bophuthatswana became independent it was subject to South African laws which the new State immediately adopted as their own. Later, Bophuthatswana embodied a Bill of Rights in its constitution.

The judge quoted from the provisions and said it was apparent in respect of certain essential elements of "the offence of participation in terrorist activities" that the accused was responsible for proving beyond reasonable doubt the absence of such elements.

These provisions should be compared with section 21 (7) of the constitution which read: "Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law."

Another conflict was that the Terrorism Act denied detainees access to the courts whereas

the constitution held that a detainee "shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided promptly by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful."

Professor Dugard said that the Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights was almost a replica of the European Convention of Human Rights which all Western European states had accepted on the grounds that it represented Western legal values.

"This statement comes at a most relevant time in our history," the professor said.

"At present the new Internal Security Bill, which substantially represents the present provisions of the Terrorism Act, is before Parliament.

"The core provisions of the Bill have now been condemned as contrary to civilised legal standards by the Appellate Division in the Marwane case, the Law Society of South Africa and the General Council of the Bar.

"In other words, every branch of the South African legal profession has expressed its opposition to the measure."

He said the Marwane judgment also implied that a host of other racial and security laws would fail to meet the standards laid down in an ordinary Bill of Rights.

Professor Dugard said it was interesting that Chief Justice Rabie was one of the dissenting minority in the Marwane case.

"This might suggest that his brother judges do not share his recommendations in relation to the retention of the core provision of the Terrorism Act contained in his report on security legislation," Professor Dugard added.

Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC, who was also asked for his comments on the Marwane judgment, said the decision of the Appellate Division showed the importance of having a constitution containing a Bill of Rights.

He said that the judgment also showed that the Terrorism Act, or the Internal Security Act as it was now

called, was incompatible with ordinary standards of human rights recognised in civilised countries.

The consenting judges were: Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Müller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen and Acting Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Galgut and Mr Justice van Heerden.

The dissenting judges were: Chief Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Cillie.

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Time: 3 hours.

Govt silent on terror appeal

Political Staff

WHEN PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday mentioned in Parliament the Appeal Court ruling setting aside a Bophuthatswana Supreme Court conviction, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange interjected: "That is their baby, not ours."

The historic decision of the Appeal Court sets aside the conviction of Mr Wilfred Marwane, who was found guilty under the Terrorism Act in 1979 and sentenced to 15-year's jail by Bophuthatswana's Supreme Court.

Bophuthatswana has since repealed South Africa's Terrorism Act, and its security legislation is contained in its Internal Security Act of 1979.

The Appeal Court found that the Terrorism Act — whose powers are transferred to the Internal Security Bill now before Parliament — is inconsistent with the declaration of fundamental rights in the Bophuthatswana constitution.

Yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, declined to comment on the Appeal Court ruling on the grounds that the bill referred to in the report was "at present the subject of debate in Parliament."

Mr Coetsee added: "It is not customary for the executive to comment on the execution of the judicial function of a court of law."

Bill of rights

But Mrs Suzman, (PFP Houghton) said yesterday that the Appeal Court decision underscored the real need for a bill of rights in South Africa.

"It is ironic that in today's debate in Parliament one of the examples given by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, of other countries with security legislation comparable with



Mr Justice Rabie



Mr Kobie Coetsee

South Africa's," was Bophuthatswana," she said.

"But the point is that the Bophuthatswana constitution overrides the Terrorism Act in that its bill of rights contains vital protection for the individual based on the rule of law," Mrs Suzman said.

During the committee stage debate on the Internal Security Bill Mr Le Grange rebuked Mrs Suz-

man for the way she had referred to Mr Justice Rabie, who was one of four dissenting Appeal Court judges in the decision.

Mrs Suzman was explaining that Mr Justice Rabie was not the only dissenting judge as she had claimed earlier.

Mr Le Grange: "That does not matter. What matters was the way in which you referred to Judge Rabie."

Mrs Suzman: "That is too bad. He will hang me one day, no doubt."

Four dissent

Later in the debate Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Pinetown, said that out of the 11 Appeal Court judges seven had concurred with the decision and four had dissented.

The seven concurring judges were: Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Jameson, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Acting Justice Galgut, and Mr Acting Justice Van Heerden.

The dissenting judges were the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, the Chief Justice-Designate, Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Cilliers and Mr Justice Joubert.

"The position was that all 11 judges agreed that there was a conflict between the Terrorism Act and the Bophuthatswana Constitution," Mr Pitman said.

"That was common cause among all 11 judges. They all agreed that the constitution of Bophuthatswana would overrule the Terrorism Act.

"The only issue," Mr Pitman went on to say, "was whether that applied only to future legislation in Bophuthatswana or whether it also applied to earlier legislation, such as the Terrorism Act."

● More parliamentary news, page 4

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ROM 22/5/82

New test for security laws

109

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A SECOND attempt to challenge in court the application of security laws in Bophuthatswana hangs in the balance.

This follows the historic Appeal Court ruling this week that the Terrorism Act conflicts with the territory's Declaration of Fundamental Rights.

At issue is a section of Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act, which bans all gatherings held without the permission of a magistrate.

Last year three officials of Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) were arrested while holding a worker meeting in GaRankuwa township, part of Bophuthatswana. They were charged under this section.

Naawu decided to contest the charges.

Lawyers for the Bophuthatswana authorities suggested the test case on the gatherings ban should be delayed until after the Marwane ap-

peal was heard.

It was this appeal which culminated this week in the Appeal Court ruling that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Rights.

The union's lawyers agreed and charges against the three men, Mr Taffy Adler, Mr Nelson Rakau and Mr Martin Ndaba, were then provisionally withdrawn pending the outcome of the case.

Now the Bophuthatswana authorities must decide whether to reinstitute charges against the three.

But legal sources suggested yesterday that, in the light of the Marwane judgment, the Bophuthatswana authorities may decide not to reinstitute charges.

"The problem about this would be that the legal situation would remain unclear. Unions and others seeking to hold gatherings in Bophuthatswana would still be unclear as to what they were legally entitled to do," a lawyer said yesterday.

Living off garbage

24/5/82 109 Sowetan

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Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa

Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa

Motor Industry Combined Workers Union

Motor Industry Staff Association

National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers

National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.

Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union

S.A. Boilemakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders

S.A. Electrical Workers Union

S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union

S.A. Tin Workers Union

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union

Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union

United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

By Solly Morathi

What the residents of Ga-Rankuwa call refuse, some squatters in the neighbouring village of Hoekfontein have termed "valuable."

This became evident when The SOWETAN visited the refuse dump situated between Hoekfontein and Ga-Rankuwa over the weekend.

According to Mrs Emma Madiba (34), who was found digging frantically through the dump. There is a gleam of survival for the starving villagers since they began collecting food, and other household particles from the refuse dump a couple of years ago.

Mrs Madiba said they were forced by circumstances which were beyond their control to dig relentlessly through the ashes and sharp glass to clinch for themselves whatever "we can get for our survival."

Thandeka Shegcane (28), originally from the Transkei, said they sometimes have to spend the whole day at the refuse dump only to go home empty handed late in the afternoon.

She said that while digging through the refuse sometime ago, her fingers sustained a serious cut — probably inflicted by a piece of sharp glass — but she

does not regret this because all their hopes of survival lie in the garbage heap.

She said another group have hired a truck to collect "better" things at a dumping area near Medunsa because their Hoekfontein dumping spot is becoming overcrowded.

"Most of us are living from hand to mouth here," she said, pointing to the corrugated iron houses, "and even though we have to consider our health, we are forced by the circumstances that we are living under to collect food here."

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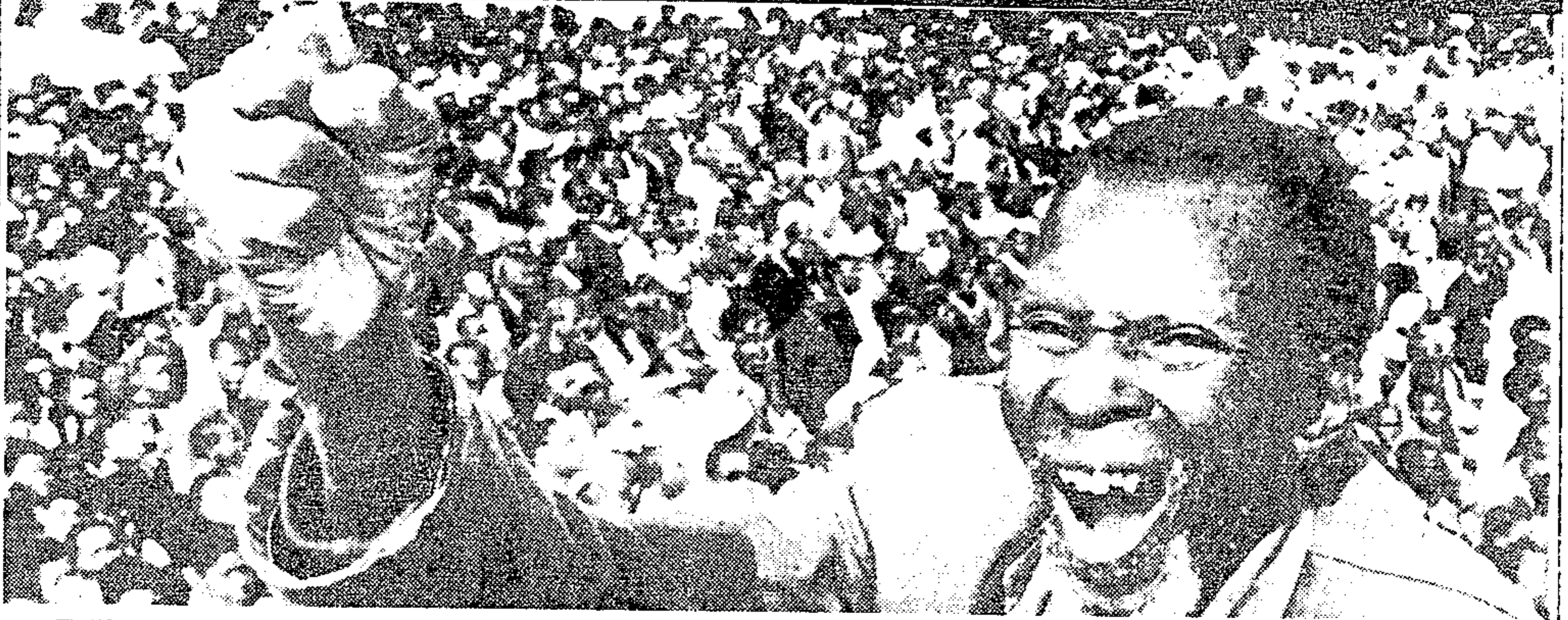
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Buthelezi's resolve 'strengthened'



THE head induna of the Tembe tribe, Mr Mangwevu Tembe, demonstrates his total opposition to a Swazi take-over.

Nearly 10 000 meet to oppose Swazi land move

Mercury
3/5/82
109

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The chiefs of all the tribes spoke out against the Swazi proposals and said that, just because there were ties of marriage between the local tribes and the Swazis, this did not mean the Kingdom was entitled to take over the 300 000 ha concerned.

There has been speculation that the Swazi moves are linked to a desire on the part of the South African Government to bring the kingdom into the 'constellation of states' arrangement propounded by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Interesting

Swaziland has long wanted an outlet to the sea and talks between the authorities in Pretoria and those in Mbabane on the question of incorporation have been in progress since 1966, before the former protectorate became independent.

Chief Buthelezi has said on several occasions that it would be interesting to know the reaction of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the move.

He has pointed out that the OAU recognises boundaries in Africa drawn up by the previous colonial authorities.

Tombstone for Dingaan

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A tombstone in memory of the Zulu king, Dingaan, is to be erected in the Nyawo tribal area of the Ingwavuma district of Northern KwaZulu.

This was revealed at Ingwavuma yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he spoke at a gathering of thousands of members of the Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu tribes.

The burial place of Dingaan, who was responsible for the deaths of Piet Retief and several of his Boer followers, is in an area to which the Swazi Government is laying claim.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not made the announcement earlier because he wanted to find out from Chief M M Nyawo, head of the Nyawo tribe, where exactly the Zulu king was buried.

He told the people that, even if the exact spot where Dingaan was buried could not be found, he was going to suggest to King Goodwill, the King of the Zulus, that a tombstone be erected as a monument to him.

He wondered if the Swazis knew how sensitive a matter it was to take over an area where Dingaan was buried.

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has been strengthened in his resolve to oppose Swazi claims to the Ingwavuma area of northern KwaZulu by the turn-out of nearly 10 000 people at meetings in the district last week.

They overwhelmingly rejected the Swazi plans and pledged their continued allegiance to the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he had not been reassured by the fact that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had told the Administrator and members of the Natal Executive Committee earlier this month that talks between Swaziland and the South African Government on the land issue were purely 'exploratory'.

Price

'It will be interesting to see whether the South African Government will now "parcel out" our people to Swaziland in spite of the fact that opposition to the move is total,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he had made a pledge to the people concerned that he was prepared to pay whatever price was necessary to oppose the claims.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, who were present at the meetings, have also commented on the massive turn-out and the spirit of opposition to the move.

There are nearly 80 000 people involved. They belong to four tribes — Tembe, Nyawo, Mthenjwa and Mngomezulu.

NOT

RDM 7/6/82 (109)

Tswanas on drive to get experts for land schemes

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

BOPHUTHATSWANA is undertaking a major recruiting campaign for executives to administer its burgeoning agricultural industry.

The territory's Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor) has advertised for six professional senior managers to administer a R30-million development programme and market its products, worth about R20-million a year.

New management posts have been created for a general manager, an assistant general manager for administration and finance, and one for agriculture. Agricor is also searching for a manager for agricultural operations and a chief personnel officer.

One of the new posts, that of manager for the Bophuthatswana Marketing Board, is being described as unique in Southern Africa.

All six posts were advertised in Sunday newspapers yesterday.

Agricor offers all candidates a negotiable salary package, housing at Mmabatho or at Mafikeng at nominal rentals, and a subsidised car.

According to the advertisement the position of general manager can be regarded as "one of the most challenging posts in the rewarding field of agricultural development in Southern Africa".

He will be responsible for the overall planning, implementation and control of the annual development programme, the advert says.

The position of the marketing board manager "promises to be both exciting and demanding as it is the first of its kind in any Southern African country".

One of his responsibilities would be liaison with other groups to "co-ordinate controlled agricultural marketing in Southern Africa and to expand the market for Bophuthatswana's controlled products in general".

Mangope must ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ use SA ^{Staw} 8/6/82 passport

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has made it clear to Bophuthatswana President Lukas Mangope that it will not make the concessions which would allow him into the United States without a South African passport.

President Mangope's son is due to graduate from a Chicago University on June 19 and President Mangope, his wife and two children would have liked to attend the ceremony.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly and consistently refused to recognise South Africa's independent black homelands or to recognise homeland passports.

WAIVE

Last week the State Department agreed to waive the need for Mrs Mangope and the two children to have passports for their visit to the United States. This means that they will be able to visit the United States without having to use South African passports.

However, it was also made clear last week that such a concession would not be granted to President Mangope.

Last year President Mangope formally applied for a passport waiver so that he could visit the United States. His application was refused.

MINISTERS

Earlier this year four C.o.p Bophuthatswana Ministers and civil servants applied for visas to visit the United States but were told the United States did not recognise their Bophuthatswana passports.

When they re-applied for visas using South African passports, they were given visas.

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Mangope hires top US economic adviser

Mail Reporter

AN AMERICAN expert on United States commercial and political relations with Africa has been appointed economic development adviser to the President of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope.

Professor Karl Magyar,

who served on the staff of the John Hopkins University's Department of International Affairs in Maryland, believes political change is best facilitated by a stable economy.

This view contrasts sharply with the dominant view among economists who advocate the consolidation of the

political superstructure before economic consolidation.

Prof Magyar plans to apply his experience, gained over seven years as an international management lecturer and as an African specialist, to develop Bophuthatswana's economy within an African

perspective.

Professor Magyar, born in Yugoslavia, also served as an international trade specialist in Nigeria during 1978 and 1979.

His ultimate aim is to develop an African economic community along the lines of the European Economic Community.

Mercury

(109)

'Unchristian and bad politics'

Player joins protest

Over Swazi decision

Mercury Reporter

WHILE Britain was prepared to send an armada to the other side of the world and lose hundreds of men to reclaim its Falklands territory, the Government apparently was prepared to hand over chunks of South Africa on a plate, the well-known conservationist, Mr Ian Player, said last night.

Referring to the Cabinet's decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr Player said the Government's move was 'unchristian, illogical and bad politics'.

And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it.

Tell us why,

Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION Leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert yesterday demanded an explanation from the Government over its land deal with Swaziland which he warned could lead to conflict.

Describing the swap as 'disgusting' and 'riddled with cynicism', Dr Slabbert said that the Government's decision was 'beyond defence'.

'even at the barrel of a gun'.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or KwaZulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koornhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla', the name given to a local authority in Swaziland.

It's buying Swazi approval, says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET KwaZulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be bought.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern KwaZulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' white at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Without Zulu endorsement, the major can blacks would be seen to reject Africanism would be seen to be under the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the Government's step in giving the Swazis was a crucial link in the chain would lead to the implementation of 'Meral dream'.

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu had a dual schemes.

'We cannot fight for our inclusion in a political setup. Confederation of unequal retaining power is permanent black political present course would include the establishment rift between Afrikaners and Zulus.

Furthermore, it would cause the estrangement between the Swazis and the Zulus for generations.

Then, too, it would result in the black/white politics in South Africa.

While the controversy mounted yesterday the Government has remained silent even though senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are understood to have been working on an explanatory statement most of the day.

Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no acceptable arrangement had been

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Inchrisitian and board politics'

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And the chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said in an interview that KaNgwane rejected the decision and would not submit to it

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Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

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It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

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As a result, what extent the people of Kwazulu and KaNgwane

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Without Zulu endorsement, the majority of South African blacks would be seen to reject confederalism and Afrikanerdom would be seen to be under political siege, the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the Government's step in giving Zulu land to the Swazis was a crucial link in the chain of events which would lead to the implementation of Mr Botha's 'confederal dream'.

Chief Buthelezi said Kwazulu had a duty to oppose these schemes.

'We cannot fight for our inclusion in a confederal political setup. Confederation of unequal states with whites retaining power is permanent black political slavery.'

He forecast that the consequences of the Government's present course would include the establishment of a permanent rift between Afrikaners and Zulus.

Furthermore, it would cause the establishment of a rift between the Swazis and the Zulus which would endure for generations.

Then, too, it would result in the radicalisation of black/white politics in South Africa.

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Tell us why, Slabbert demands

Political Correspondent

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Dr Slabbert said the Government had not bothered to consult adequately with the people involved and no acceptable procedure had been devised to determine to what extent the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane were prepared to accept the border adjustment.

'This was simply a unilateral decision by a white Government imposed on two homeland territories,' he said.

'The consequences obviously will be to undermine co-operation and good relations between groups and lead to conflict in these areas.'

'As far as I know the Government has as yet failed to give any explanation as to the possible benefits of this decision.'

'The least it could do is to inform the people of South Africa generally and the people of KwaZulu and KaNgwane in particular what the quid pro quo is, and how this is going to benefit the people concerned.'

'even at the barrel of a gun'.

KaNgwane had made its opposition to the proposal known to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and he was surprised that the Government had simply overridden the wishes of both KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

Mr Player said yesterday the Government's decision was unchristian because it meant that people were being pushed out of South Africa.

'It's all very well to call these areas KaNgwane or KwaZulu, but they are part of South Africa. Neither have accepted their independence. And the people who live there are South Africans. You don't just push them away like this,' he said.

The decision was not logical, because it did not make sense to try to get the friendship of 500 000 Swazis and alienate 6 000 000 Zulus.

It was also bad politics, because the 80 000 Tongas who lived in the area did not want Swazi rule. They had brothers and sisters across the border in Mozambique, and forcing them under Swazi rule would create a 'vast pool of potential ferment' in the expanded Swaziland and Mozambique, on South Africa's doorstep.

Mr Mabuza said KaNgwane was not going to accept the decision, or submit to Swazi rule. The inhabitants of the territory would not accept Swazi citizenship, even at the barrel of a gun.

He said Dr Koornhof had tried to coax the KaNgwane cabinet into accepting the situation by suggesting that they could retain their authority by becoming an 'inkhundla', the name given to a local authority in Swaziland.

Asked what KaNgwane's next moves would be, Mr Mabuza said they would be 'dictated by the actions of Swaziland and the South African Government'.

He expected that legislation would be passed in the South African Parliament in February next year, and that the handover was scheduled for April.

The Durban office of the South African Institute of Race Relations issued the following statement yesterday on behalf of the national office: 'The institute views with grave concern the action of the central Government, which has apparently seen fit to make further major adjustments to the status of its citizens with no reference to their wishes, thereby placing race relations in jeopardy.'

It's buying approval, says

African Affairs Correspondent

TO OFFSET KwaZulu rejection of a confederal formula, Swazi blessing for South Africa's white politics has had to be 'bought'.

This is the interpretation being placed on the South African Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and incorporate it into Swaziland, by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not spell out the Government's motivation for its actions when he addressed the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said the 'pay-off' to Swaziland was the addition to the kingdom of KaNgwane and north-eastern KwaZulu, together with a number of economic guarantees by South Africa to Swaziland.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, needed to demonstrate to his Right-wing that the National Party could deal with blacks who were a 'problem' while at the same time the party sought black endorsement for its confederal plans.

Reports of a second Sun City to be built at Thaba'Nchu come as surprise

109
RPP
18/6/82

By STAN MAHER

A REPORT from Tel Aviv claiming that a second Sun City is to be built in the tiny BophuthaTswana enclave of Thaba'Nchu in the Orange Free State, has taken everyone involved in the project by surprise.

The report in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, said the BophuthaTswana government had signed a contract with a leading West German firm, which would invest R20-million in a hotel complex and casino.

The deal is said to have been negotiated by BophuthaTswana's trade representative in Israel, Mr Shabtai Kalmanawitch.

But the news caught the BophuthaTswana government, the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) and the Southern Sun hotel group, which is to manage the new complex, all on the wrong foot.

All which could be established yesterday was that a hotel has been planned for Thaba'Nchu — and that 40 black families were moved from the site area in March.

Mr Kevin Kent, public relations officer to President Lucas Mangope, said he knew nothing of a contract being signed.

The deal was being handled by the government's new American economic advisor, Professor Karl Magyar, he said. Both Prof Magyar and Finance Minister Mr Leslie Young, are in Europe, as is a top official of the BNDC, Mr Wynand van Graan.

Mr Kent said that a 110-bedroom hotel with casino had been planned for Thaba'Nchu, which would be "far

smaller" than the 400-bedroom Sun City complex.

A spokesman for the BNDC said he could give no details about the scheme, because all the officials dealing with it were overseas.

"We don't know anything about the contract," he said. "Mr van Graan talked to me yesterday and he said nothing about this."

Mr Peter Bacon, a spokesman for Southern Sun, said: "It's true that we are looking at the possibility of a hotel development scheme near the Groothoek dam, but a final decision has not yet been reached."

"The report is somewhat premature. We haven't applied our minds to any detailed planning. But it certainly wouldn't be on the scale of Sun City. It would be a fairly small hotel."

An informant in Thaba'Nchu said that between 35 and 40 black families had been moved against their will, from an area 7km south of the white town near Groothoek dam, to two existing villages, Groothoek and Marokashoek.

The villages are about 20km from the town.

"They were loaded onto BophuthaTswana government lorries with their goods at rather short notice — about a month," the informant said. "Many of them didn't seem to want to go. They were upset about the way they were moved, which they thought was rather rough."

The source said some of the people thought they were being moved because the area was to become a game reserve, but others had spoken of a hotel development on the site of their former village.

THE SWAZI LAND DEAL

There's pressure for Tswana link — despite denials

THE controversial Swazi land deal has revived pressure in South Africa and Bophuthatswana for a Tswana union with Botswana.

The Botswana Government flatly denied reports that official talks were under way between Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope and Botswana's President Quett Masire, but informed observers believe the Swazi precedent may have brought a linking of Bophuthatswana and its 'motherland' a step closer.

President Mangope is known to have favoured closer ties, politically and economically, with his Tswana neighbour. Since taking independence five years ago he has maintained close and cordial relations with President Masire.

Highly placed sources in South Africa and Bophuthatswana said political union was a logical step and one which would not necessarily involve South Africa since Bophuthatswana, unlike Kangwane, is an independent state.

The Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie



● General Ian Khama ... backed by tribe?



● President Quett Masire ... boost for economy?



● President Lucas Mangope ... correcting mistake?

By KITT KATZIN

and Political Reporter JEAN LE MAY

Mogwe, yesterday denied talks had taken place. "There is no truth in this," he said.

But in Mmabatho, a spokesman for Bophuthatswana's Department of Foreign Affairs declined to confirm or deny the claims. President Mangope was abroad.

"We have decided to remain silent on this issue," the spokesman said.

Informed sources insisted

that ideas of incorporating the two countries into a federation-type system were being investigated.

They pointed to the significance of President Mangope's comments after Bophuthatswana's independence in 1977 when he made it clear that independence was merely a stepping stone to a federal system of government for his country.

"I am aware that it is not the South African Government's policy to be part of a

federal system, but I think the answer for our problems in this part of southern Africa lies in that type of devolution of political power, with these powers coming together on economic, cultural and defence matters."

He emphasised the importance of a "working arrangement" between the two countries but said it would not be wise to go into details (at that time) about a closer relationship with Botswana.

Informed sources said Dr Masire, who succeeded Sir Seretse Khama as head of state in July 1980, is concerned about Botswana's security situation, and is faced with severe problems concerning the growing influence of Sir Seretse's son, Ian Khama, who is the head of Botswana's Army.

Dr Masire, though popular and at one time Botswana's most successful Minister of Finance, is a member of the minority Bangwaketse tribe, whereas Ian Khama, like his father and his grandfather, is a member of the Bamangwato, the dominant tribe in Botswana.

Sources said this is reason enough for Dr Masire to be thinking in terms of forging a bond with Bophuthatswana.

If the two countries were to enter into a federation, Bophuthatswana, South Africa's richest independent homeland with a national budget far exceeding those of many independent states in Africa, stands to boost Botswana's precarious economy, which has suffered severely in recent years from drought and the international collapse of the diamond market.

In return a federation agreement would mean that Bophuthatswana might become eligible for international aid — and recognition.

● In 1954 the Tomlinson Commission, which drew up the original plan for apartheid, recommended that Botswana, then known as Bechuanaland, should be the nucleus of a Tswana block, incorporating Bophuthatswana.

It spoke of Tswana regions in South Africa being incorporated with the 'mother' territory — Bechuanaland.

● See Pages 18 and 19

First step in the Swazi hand-over

THE first move towards handing the South African Swazi homeland over to Swaziland was taken on Friday when the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved and its powers taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This was done only a day after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the hand-over was not yet finalised and discussions were still taking place.

Mr Enos Mabuza, former Chief Minister of KaNgwane, said the cession was bitterly opposed, and challenged

By JEAN LE MAY

the Government to hold a referendum among South Africa's 750 000 Swazis.

The proposed handover was made public on Monday when it was announced in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof's announcement that the Ingwavuma region of kwaZulu would be included in the handover aroused anger in kwaZulu and was

attacked by Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

And leading Afrikaans political columnist 'Dawie' said in Beeld yesterday there had evidently been a serious communication gap between the Government and the homelands concerned.

"The Government has always acted on a sound principle in its dealings with blacks — that no constitutional change affecting them is made without their having asked for it.

"But in the case of the Swaziland negotiations somebody obviously dropped the ball," he said.

Pointer to link-up of Tswanas

109 E-Post
21/6/82

By KITT KATZIN and
JEAN LE MAY

JOHANNESBURG — The Botswana Government has flatly denied reports that official talks have been under way between Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope and Botswana's President Quett Masire — but informed observers believe the Swazi precedent may have brought a linking of Bophuthatswana and its "motherland" a step closer.

President Mangope is known to favour closer ties, politically and economically, with his Tswana neighbour. Since taking independence five years ago he has maintained close and cordial relations with President Masire.

Highly placed sources in South Africa and Bophuthatswana said political union was a logical step and one which would not necessarily involve South Africa.

This is because Bophuthatswana, unlike the homeland of Kangwane (which South Africa plans to cede to Swaziland) is an independent state.

The Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, denied at the weekend that talks had taken place.

But in Mmabatho, a leading spokesman for Bophuthatswana's Department of Foreign Affairs declined to confirm or deny the claims. President Mangope is abroad.

"We have decided to remain silent on this issue," the spokesman said.

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In return a federation agreement would mean that Bophuthatswana might become eligible for international aid — and recognition.

109 (109) (109) (109) (109) - Picture: PAUL WEINBLERG S. Tribune
27/6/82

WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

By DAVID NIDDRIE

WILLIAM Kgoadi, born in October 1978 in the Northern Transvaal hamlet of Sovenga, was, says Sister Josephine, already on his way to the Other World when they brought him to her.

But, with his liver swollen and his stomach, feet, hands and cheeks ballooning out with the fluid his body could not longer get rid of, he clung to life for seven days.

On May 23 he died to become another statistic in a battered blue book in the tiny kwashiorkor ward at Subiaco Mission Clinic east of Pietersburg.

He was the seventh this year, with only five months — normally the mildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so scrawny, balding kwashiorkor admissions to the hospital died.

Outside, Sister Josephine, one of the two nursing nuns at the clinic, points to the mission's mealie lands — sprawling hectares of dust bowls, with only an occasional reedy stick to indicate the crop that wasn't.

"The rain was so bad we didn't even bother to harvest. We just let the cattle in to give them something to eat."

Throughout the Transvaal, the story is the same. With rains between half and a quarter of their normal figure says agricultural expert David Cooper, the province's black rural areas have had almost total crop failure.

"There is nothing for them to eat and even if there are good, early rains later this year, there will be nothing until March next year."

With more than six-million people in the Transvaal homelands, Gazankulu, Lebowa, Kwandebele, Kangwane and the two independent homelands Venda and Bophuthatswana — relying at least partially on the food they can grow, nutrition-related diseases are likely to rocket.

Mr Cooper, who runs agricultural projects for a rural development organisation, EDA, says around 70 percent of rural black children are "on the brink" of Kwashiorkor.

Even in a good year, 50 000 children under the age of five die in South Africa because they do not get enough food.

"And it doesn't matter that last year was almost miraculously good. People still go hungry because

massive overcrowding depletes the land and cuts the potential crop," said Mr Cooper.

As a result, nothing can be saved for the lean times.

"The cattle are okay now but the pasture is thin, so as winter progresses their normally low winter milk output will be even lower.

"By September, some will be dying. Those which survive will not calf because of their poor condition."

Result? No milk next year, no matter how good the rains.

Even without the drought, millions of black rural families should, theoretically, just lie down and die.

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R430 a year in Bophuthatswana and R230 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

Comparing these figures with the recently calculated household living level of R240 a month, David Cuthbert of World Vision said the problem could only get worse.

The situation in Lebowa and Gazankulu is no better. For those who can find local temporary work, monthly payment is officially set at R42.

Employment on local farms brings in little more than 50c a day.

Unemployment estimates — outside the "independent homelands" — are at least one million and rising fast.

Adding to this already bleak picture, is the recent mealie meal price increase to R26 a 50 kg bag. This serves an average family just under four weeks.

● Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.

E. Post 26/6/82 ~~277~~ ~~470~~ 109 ~~285~~

A place where you buy your grave — and dig it yourself

By MOKONE MOLETE

If you live in Winterveld, 40 kilometres north of Pretoria, you have to dig and pay for your own grave.

The chairman of the Winterveld Community Authority (WCA), Mr A Kgabo, said this week bereaved families had to pay R8 for an adult's grave and R6 for a child.

For people who are non-residents, a R20 fee is charged. Then the family of the dead person has to dig the grave — except if the deceased is a child.

"The people have to dig the graves themselves because we have a problem recruiting grave-diggers," Mr Kgabo said.

He said the only people who could be

employed to do the job were elderly people who could not work for long periods.

"To overcome that problem we tried offering higher rates of remuneration — about R100 a month — but still nobody was interested," he said.

To make the work attractive, the two grave-diggers now employed by the WCA only have to dig children's tombs.

A man who had come to the cemetery to pay for a grave said the arrangement was "inconvenient".

"A bereaving family has enough problems with other funeral arrangements without having to also worry about digging graves. Why should this be the only place where we have to dig the graves?" he asked.

More work in Bop'

A FACTORY valued at R100 000 and which will provide employment for 409 people is to be built in Ga-Rankuwa by a large industrial firm.

The company's application was approved recently at a meeting of the Board of Corporation for Economic Development. They are manufacturers of handbags, vanity cases and attaché cases. It also has factories in Zimbabwe and Johannesburg where travel bags, sportsbags, holdalls and canvas bags are manufactured.

The company says raw materials required for the products are locally available. The total annual market for these products is estimated at approximately R45 million.

1/7/82

Sowetan

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The money lubricant

"Consolidating" grand apartheid, ironically, leads to some SA whites being placed under black government overnight. This happened when Mafeking, was ceded to Bophuthatswana on September 19 1980 — an event symbolically marked by its name-change to Mafikeng.

The changeover was wisely cushioned by the Pretoria's "guarantee" (until 1985) to buy out local whites wishing to leave. The five-year period of grace in some ways amounts to an assurance of the status quo ante for whites. During this time, they need not become citizens of Bophuthatswana or plan to do so. Only one white has in fact done so, according to a leading local attorney.

White life-styles in a Pretoria-style black state may not be quite the same thing as

life under full-blown black rule. Yet the prospect (or nightmare) of this eventuality is never far below the surface in non-black minds.

Recently, the *FM* visited Mafikeng to see how and if the world of local whites in the famous siege town and headquarters of the Bechuanaland administration until 1963, has changed since being incorporated into an independent homeland.

About 17 km from the town is the Fish Hoek Hotel, a favourite watering hole and as good a place as any to gauge the feeling. Proprietor Jack Fish said Mafikeng had become a very busy little town and relations between black and white were very good. "Whites have accepted it, they mix, but at the same time they have their privacy. We know where we stand and they know where

stand," Fish explained.

The town once served a farming community and was a railway workshop until the SAR moved shop to Vryburg two years ago. It now serves "the influx," as Fish describes the population and business growth that has come to Mafikeng.

Early apprehensions have been submerged by the "lovely little boom" Mafikeng is experiencing. The town's mayor, attorney Ockie Ackerman, reckons that business activity since 1980 "has probably trebled." The manager of the Mmabatho Sun estimates that businessmen have "doubled" their profits in the past two years.

Chairman of the Mafikeng Chamber of Commerce, Boet Joubert, told the *FM* the town was doing very well out of the "biggest growth industry in the world — gov-

Now we've just about run the gamut of...
 LO...
 Mr Wilson allegedly planned to use American experts to create the devices and instruct terrorists in their use but decided differently after a device accidentally exploded, killing several people, including two Americans.
 Mr Wilson eluded authorities until June 15, when he was arrested at Kennedy International Airport in New York. He was jailed under R23-million bond.
 Mr Terpil remains at large. A third co-defendant, Mr Douglas Schlachter, was allowed to plead guilty to a reduced charge after helping investigators. — UPI.

Four boys, a girl, four women and a man died when the train hit the back of the bus on a junction outside Chegutu early on Saturday, ripping away bodywork and sending it into a spin. The national bus accident death toll this year is now more than 100.
 Seven people died instantly, another died on the way to hospital, and two more died after being admitted. Yesterday two women were still unconscious and in a critical condition in Harare's Central Hospital.
 A Chegutu police spokesman said the bus driver had survived, but would not say if action would be taken against him. A survivor, Mrs Violet Jari of Chegutu said the bus and the train had travelled alongside each other until a sharp corner where the road crossed the rails.
 "It was like a race to see who went first."
 Another passenger, Mr Elias Mugariwa, said frightened passengers had told the driver to stop when they saw the train bearing down on them.
 In the past month a bus smash at Chipuriro killed 57 people, and another 18 people died in a bus accident at Bonda. Following the Chipuriro disaster, June 12 was declared a national day of mourning.

...they do a little dance in front of the...
 ...it get it on in the mud, however...
 ...slip-sliming their way around in a pit full of...
 And out of the

Give us back our taxis, say drivers

7/109 WPM 12/7/82

Mall Correspondent
MAFIKENG. — A Bophuthatswana taxi association has consulted an advocate to seek a Supreme Court order to release 50 taxis impounded by the South African Police in Rustenburg last month.

Mr Huma said the impounding of the taxis will not only lead to financial and business ruin for most of the owners and drivers, but has affected the daily lives of workers who commute from Bophuthatswana to South Africa.

The taxis were impounded on June 28 and the owners and the drivers are to appear in court on August 12.

He said the action was another example of "harassment" which started late last year when a number of taxi drivers were arrested in Rustenburg and fined R100.

Mr A B Huma, chairman of the Bafokeng Taxi Owners Association, said police impounded 57 taxis at a road block along the Bleskop Mine road. The block was manned by the police and Road Transportation Board officers, he claimed.

He said the town council suddenly increased road licences for Bophuthatswana taxis from R25 to R100 per year.

Seven taxi drivers, who belong to the Rustenburg Taxi Association, paid an admission-of-guilt fine and had their taxis returned. The taxis still in police custody belong to members of the Bafokeng association.

Thirty-eight drivers including Mr Huma are to appear in the local magistrate's court on July 22 for failing to pay the increased fees.

The taxi drivers have been charged with the contravention of the Road Transportation Act for using a route without the necessary permits.

After a complaint by the taxi association, a meeting was arranged by senior government officials of Bophuthatswana and the Republic.

● A police spokesman said the taxi raid was carried out by Transportation Board officials and not by police.

We braces for price after steel soars

steel framed factory building will go up by about 8%.
 Some of the country's major steel manufacturers said the public would be cushioned for a while from the effects of the steel hike until current stocks ran out.
 A spokesman for the national steel producer, Zisco, said the price had been increased because of the increased cost of iron and steel production. It was the company's first price increase in 18 months.

Moving to U.K., Canada or Australia?

...reliable international...
 ...company who specialises in...
 ...and shipping furniture and...
 ...effects with its own branches...
 ...and people who know all the ins and...
 ...customs clearing and...
 ...at both ends...
 ...want your possessions to...
 ...safely and promptly at your...
 ...need a company like SCOTPAC

scotpac
 international removals



3 000 'ready to die'

Mail Correspondent
ULUNDI. — More than 3 000 Ingwavuma teachers have vowed to die rather than work for the Swaziland government.

Hydrofoils collide

HONG KONG. — Two hydrofoils skimming across the mouth of the Pearl River between Hong Kong and Macao collided yesterday, killing two women passengers and injuring more than 75 others.
 The hydrofoils were carrying 157 passengers. One hydrofoil sank as rescue helicopters and vessels, including a Chinese gunboat, rushed to the scene. — UPI.

A weekend teachers' protest meeting passed a resolution condemning the South African Government for its proposal to hand over the area to the Swazis, and pledged their loyalty to the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture.

Immigra

London Bureau
LONDON. — The British Government is considering relaxing rules which have prevented immigrant women settled in Britain from bringing in husbands or fiancés.

The meeting, organised by the Natal African Teachers Union district branch, contributed R281 towards the R30 000 legal fees incurred by the KwaZulu Government to contest the proposed handover in the Supreme Court.

It could mean that thousands of Asian women who came to Britain in the 1970s may regain the right to marry men from the Indian sub-continent.

They said they were against working for the Department of Education and Training because Zulu children would be taught in Swazi.

The Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, has been involved in confidential talks with senior Conservative MPs on the possibility of easing the curbs, introduced just over two years ago as one of the government's election commitments.

The KwaZulu education system was "of a high standard", but if the Department of Co-operation and Development took over,

When the Tories came to power in 1979, they pledged to reverse the concession introduced by the previous

13/7/82
Sowe for
Victims
transferred
107

SOME of the polio cases being treated at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, near Pretoria, were transferred from the north-eastern Transvaal, a spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday.

The spokesman said that of the five confirmed cases in the area not all were from Bophuthatswana. He would not say how many were transferred from the GaZankulu and Letaba areas.

The number of polio cases treated so far in the north-eastern Transvaal areas has risen to 185.

arranged

'Swaziland being duped'

By David Breier
Chief Reporter

Swaziland, through its proposed land deal, would be effectively incorporated into South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said in Johannesburg last night.

He was addressing a multiracial meeting of about 2 000 who crammed the City Hall and unanimously supported a motion demanding that the Government stop its "provocative and dangerous" handover of Ingwavuma and kaNgwane to Swaziland.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and kaNgwane that are being incorporated into Swaziland. It is Swaziland that is being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

POLECAT

Once Swaziland took part in the confederal plans of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his constellation of states, it would have been incorporated into South Africa, he said.

"Swaziland can't accept the independent homeland status from racist South Africa.

This move would give Swaziland the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — with the "smell of the South African polecat."

"It may well be a situation in which the Afrikaner has over-

reached himself and gone politically berserk and put himself in a position from which he will never recover," Chief Buthelezi added.

He thanked organisations which had supported his stand. His mention of Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, in this context was applauded.

Chief Buthelezi was supported on the platform by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who had never before shared a platform with him, because of political differences.

Bishop Tutu said any flimsy veil of possible moral rectitude behind



On the same platform for the first time—despite their political differences—to oppose the Government's land deal . . . Chief Gatsha Buthelezi listens as Bishop Desmond Tutu speaks.

the "bantustan policy" had been ruthlessly torn to shreds by the proposed land deal.

"It has helped to expose apartheid in its stark unashamed nakedness," he said.

"With breathtaking and quite unbelievable cynicism they offered to give away our land, our brothers and sisters, just like that," Bishop Tutu said.

He said the Government showed no concern that this could lead to bloodshed and violence between Zulus and Swazis and between white and black.

DUPLICITY

"There can be no solution to the serious problems of our country if blacks are deprived of their birthright — their South African citizenship," he said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, which organised the meeting, said the Government was planning to "excise land which belongs not to Mr Pik Botha, the principal architect of this deal, nor to Dr Koornhof, the chief cat's-paw in the matter, but land which belongs to the people of South Africa collectively."

The "act of outrageous duplicity and political perfidy" could have few parallels in South African political history.

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Tswanas to go to polls

MMABATHO. — Bophuthatswana's first General Election since independence five years ago is to be held on October 19.

President Mangope issued a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday dissolving Parliament on August 1 and making provision for the elections.

Candidates will be nominated on August 10.

Four candidates from each of 12 regions will be elected to Parliament.

In addition, two more candidates from each region will be appointed as nominated members of Parliament.

They will be nominated on August 3. — Sapa.

Squatters: we won't be moved

By Themba Khumalo
More than 100 people living in a Bophuthatswana "squatter camp" have refused to be settled in another area because they feel "the place is dry and will offer no solution to the present war with the authorities."

This emerged after the Minister of Water and Works, Chief B. L. M. Motsatsi, addressed the squatters at Rooigrond near Mafikeng at the weekend. He spoke on behalf of President Lucas Mangope, who had other commitments.

SERVICES

Chief Motsatsi said his government offered to settle the squatters in Bodibe district, near Lichtenberg. The squatters would join their Barolong tribe and more services would be offered by the Bophuthatswana Government in Bodibe.

But after the meeting squatter leaders were adamant they would not leave Rooigrond voluntarily because their promised land was "another dry area not adequate for human beings to live in."

The squatters said they would rather be taken back to Machavisdorp near Potchefstroom from where they were removed by the local town council for the first time in the 18th century.

They had been forcibly resettled in Rooigrond about 11 years ago after being "pushed from pillar to post."

They complained that the Bophuthatswana Government had not provided transport for their children. Those who attended school in Mafikeng travelled about 18 km on foot and had to rise at 4 am. This applied also to lower primary pupils.

370

277

109

Star 19/7/82

'Last kicks of a dying horse'

ROOM 19/7/82

109

THE long and tenacious resistance of the Rooigrond squatters to relocation seems about to come to an end.

For more than a decade now some 315 people have survived in Rooigrond, a barren piece of land about 10km from Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana. They have done little or nothing to improve their lot — not out of indolence or despair but as a calculated act of defiance.

They have lived there since August 1971, when after a long struggle they were forced against their will to leave Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom.

They believe Machaviestad belongs to them and that their right to it was recognised by the Voortrekker leader, Hendrik Potgieter.

Led by Chief Israel Mokate, a patriarchal figure with a white beard, they refused to acknowledge Pretoria's contention that Machaviestad belonged to the Potchefstroom Municipality or even the opinion of a top Johannesburg legal firm that title deed to the land was held by the municipality.

Interlude

To them Rooigrond was a troubled interlude in their history, which would be followed either by their return to Machaviestad as its rightful heirs or by their acquisition of land of equal size and agricultural value.

They refused to put down permanent roots at Rooigrond because they feared it would be interpreted as evidence that they accepted the fate which overtook them the day Government trucks — backed ultimately by

PATRICK LAURENCE chronicles the resistance of a clan of 44 black families to forced removal and resettlement.

armed force — came to move them out of Machaviestad.

They shut their ears to attempts to persuade them to accept resettlement at Mankwe in Bophuthatswana out of dread that it, too, would bring their long struggle to an end.

Leader

Chief Mokate died a few months ago and the role of leader has fallen on Mr Simon Makodi. Mr Makodi has a foreboding that the end is near.

He recently compared the plight of the tribe to the "last kicks of a dying horse," not as a gesture of resignation but as a declaration of the tribe's determination to resist to the end.

His remark was apparently triggered by a letter to him from the Office of President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana.

The letter, dated April 14, informed him that:

● Machaviestad did not belong to the tribe, which, it said, fell under the authority of 19th century tribal leader, Chief Matlaba, of the Barolong.

Two farms

● Chief Matlaba had been allowed to settle temporarily only at Machaviestad and had later been rewarded by the grant of two farms, Polfontein and Driefontein.

● Chief Mokate was not a genuine

chief but only the "eyes and ears" of Chief Israel Matlaba, a descendent of the 19th century Chief Matlaba.

● The Machaviestad-Rooigrond people were not a separate tribe.

Mr Makodi has contested these assertions.

"When we were moved from the Machaviestad, the white people said they didn't know where we came from. They meant to justify our removal by making us look like intruders. When they said they didn't know where we come from they were right. They found us there ... how could they know where we came from?"

Title

An article written by researchers with Surplus People's Project has questioned the validity of Potchefstroom Municipality's title to Machaviestad on historical grounds.

The title was granted in 1873, but, according to the researchers, the land belonging to the Barolong was only ceded to the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) in 1874.

The researchers dispute the authenticity of the cession of Barolong land, noting that the reputed Paramount Chief of the Barolong who granted it, one Moshete, happened "by some twist of fate" to be a servant on a farm owned by a burger of the republic.

"President (Thomas) Burgers could not have been more fortunate. He released Moshete from his indenture and enthroned him.

"One good turn, as we know and agree, deserves another. Burgers now urged Moshete, in his capacity as the Paramount Chief of all the Barolong, to cede all Barolong territory to the ZAR."

Surrender

Not all the Barolong chiefs concurred in the surrender of their land to the ZAR, but President Burgers still issued a proclamation giving legal form to the cession.

Even assuming the validity of the proclamation, however, Burgers would not have had the authority to cede Machaviestad to the Potchefstroom Municipality in 1873 — "as the proclamation which purported to give him power over the land in question had not been passed yet".

But these arguments do not change the reality facing the Machaviestad-Rooigrond people today.

Defiant

Rooigrond falls under Boo Rashidi Tribal Authority, which — as the letter from President Mangope's Office told Mr Makodi — now wants the Machaviestad people to leave.

The Machaviestad people now seem to be caught between the hammer of South Africa's governors and the anvil of Bophuthatswana's rulers.

Hence Mr Makodi's defiant statement: "The horse is about to die. The whole world must see it give a last kick."



Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

Mr Simon Makodi, chief of the Barolong tribe at Rooigrond, with two of the cows; the community still has. He says many of their cattle have been stolen.

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE 400 Barolong people have been in the wilderness, for more than 11 years. How have they coped in their rickety tin and mud shacks at Rooigrond, near Mafikeng?

Uprooted from Machavies-tad near Potchefstroom in 1971, the dispossessed community has been living without schools and health facilities. Nor do they have lands where they could grow crops or graze their livestock. Mr Simon Makodi, the head of the tribe, told at the

Rooigrond — life in the wilderness

weekend about the life of the community in the area.

The tribe was offered the farm by the late Chief Khebelele Montshioa.

He said some of his people work at a nearby Bophuthatswana prison. Some at Mafikeng, about 10km away, and yet others at Lichtenburg. Those working at Lichtenburg visit their families only at weekends.

"Families depend entirely on the meagre earnings of these workers and on relatives in Potchefstroom and on the Reef," Mr Makodi said.

Lack of schooling facilities for their children since they arrived on the farm has been the greatest worry for his people. The nearest school was at Lemanyane village, about 20km away. He said the school was far

especially for the young children. Because of this they did not have any schooling.

Then Mrs Jane Letsape, a teacher and a member of the community, came to the rescue seven years ago. She got the people to establish a make-shift school for children in the 10 over classes.

Mrs Letsape said she began classes with a group of 62 pupils in 1975. Since then she has been running the

make-shift school each year without any assistance.

"When they complete Standard Two, they are big enough to walk the distance to Lemanyane village where they begin Standard Three. But until then I teach them here," she said.

Mrs Letsape, 62, who said she had been teaching at Machaviesstad before the community was uprooted from there, said the school

was private and that she was paid by the community out of their "meagre resources".

Mr Makodi said his people were once a self-sufficient community while they lived at Machaviesstad. Before they forced removal they had 1 300 herd of cattle, 4 400 sheep and 100 horses.

"Today we have nothing. Our cattle and sheep have been stolen. Only on Tuesday this week about 30 of our cattle were stolen while in the grazing fields. We are left only with the calves and a few cattle," he said.



A modern school with 10 classrooms stands empty in the Ramatl habama region on the Botswana border. It may be destroyed — the land it stands on is needed for farming, and people for whom it was built are to be resettled elsewhere by the Government.

Expensive settlement now a 'ghost town'

ADM 22/7/82
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By HARRY MASHABELA

AFTER four years, Ramatlhabama has become a ghost town.

It was built by the South African Government in the Ramatlhabama district on the Botswana border about 35km north of Mmabatho, the Bophuthatswana capital, to resettle the 2 000 members of the Bafokeng tribe whose Motlatla Village in Ventersdorp had been proclaimed a "black spot".

In 1978, 400 tin huts were erected on the site, complete with tin latrines and water pumps. The Government also built a modern school with 10 classrooms.

But, before the farming community of Motlatla under Chief Solomon Serobatse could be resettled, Pretoria gave the area to Bophuthatswana to consolidate the homeland.

Then the Bophuthatswana Government told the Bafokeng-Ba-Motlatla villagers they would no longer be resettled there — the land was wanted for agriculture.

Today, the settlement is surrounded by several vast farms, some owned by the Bophuthatswana Minister of Law and Order, Mr Alfred T Gaelejwe.

The "black spot", Motlatla Village, is a farming community of 2 000 people east of Lichtenburg, north of Ventersdorp, west of Koster, and south of Swartruggens.

Chief Serobatse said this week the area was bought by his forefathers in 1913, and the Bafokeng-Ba-Motlatla, — who came from Thaba Nchu in the Free State — had lived

there since then.

Over the years, his tribe established a windmill and two water pump machines to supply water for homes and livestock. The village has a lower primary, a higher primary, and a junior secondary school.

A mobile clinic from Lichtenburg serves the village once a week.

Chief Serobatse said his village was self-sufficient. There were a number of successful farmers, and many families owned cattle and sheep.

The Government had told them their village was a "black spot".

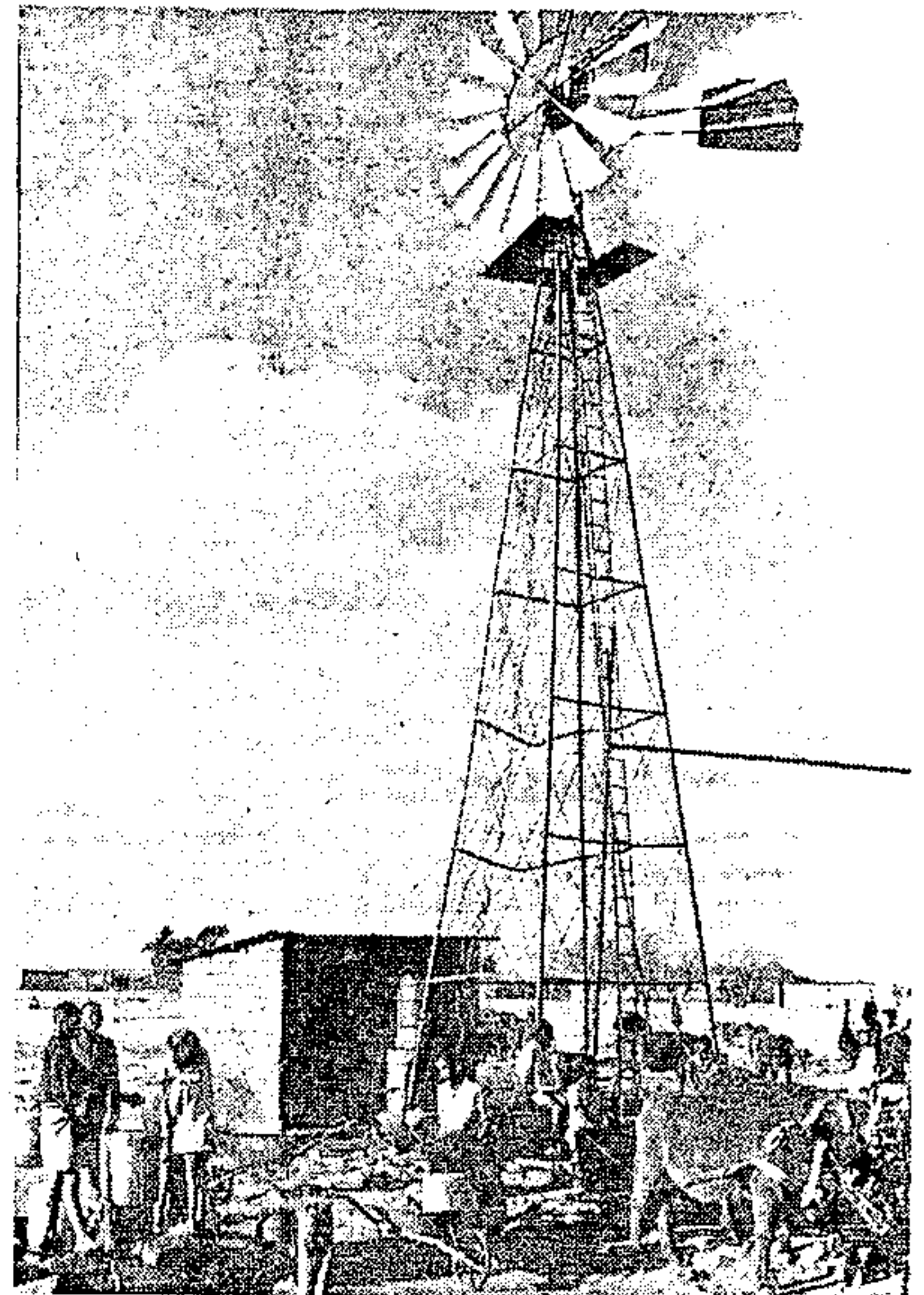
"We have been told by the central Government to go. But we don't want to."

Bophuthatswana, he said, had given his tribe other land at Geysdorp, near Delareyville, in exchange for their old land.

"We have already been shown the new place. My people, the Bafokeng, said it was OK. They are tired of hanging in the air — knowing they have to go but not knowing where they will be taken to.

"They have been unable to make any developments in the village. They are now tired of waiting," Chief Serobatse said. His people would move to the new place only when facilities — schools, water, a clinic and temporary accommodation — had been provided.

Chief Serobatse said the removal arrangements were made many years ago with his predecessor, Chief John Serobatse, who died three years ago.



Children draw water at Motlatla Village near Ventersburg for use in the home. But the pump may be destroyed when their community is resettled.



A row of tin latrines in the middle of nowhere. The toilets were put up by the Government for members of the Bafokeng tribe from a village outside Ventersdorp. The tribesmen are to be resettled because their village has been declared a "black spot".

Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA

(109) 23/1/82

Rooigrond leader tackles Mangope

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE dispossessed community at Rooigrond, near Mafikeng, has said "historical facts" given by President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTsвана about their tribe are "untrue".

In April President Mangope wrote to Mr Simon Makodi, leader of the Barolong-Ba-Modipoa community at Rooigrond, stating that Machaviestad had "never belonged" to the tribe, which meant they had no rightful claim to the land.

Chief Mangope also said that the Barolong were compensated by the Boers for their efforts in the campaign

against Mzilikazi when Chief Matlaba was given Polfontein and Driefontein in the 19th Century.

Mr Makodi, who said he was no chief but that he had been asked by the community to lead them, denounced these "facts" as "untrue".

He said his people, the Barolong-Ba-Modipoa, were the traditional seniors of Chief Matlaba's people, the Barolong-Ba-Rapulana. The President was denying their claims to Machaviestad because he wanted them to join these people at Bodibe. It was "unheard of" for a senior section of a tribe to become the subjects of their junior brothers, he said.

Ingwavuma induna tells of banishment, flight to Swaziland

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

MBABANE. — An induna of the Mngomezulu tribe in Ingwavuma yesterday told reporters he had first been banished for six years and then forced to flee to Swaziland for opposing KwaZulu rule in Ingwavuma.

The induna, Mr Mkhubo Mngomezulu, was one of four refugee tribal leaders presented to journalists by Swaziland authorities at the refugee centre of Ndzevane, near the Swaziland-Ingwavuma border.

Mr Mngomezulu, the latest refugee to arrive from Ingwavuma, recalled the secession dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions in the Mngomezulu tribe and how it led to the arrival of police at his home.

"I was later transported in a vehicle and passed many places like Durban until I arrived at a place called Bizana in the Transkei, where I spent the next six years."

"I remained there until they came to collect me. The police never gave me reasons for sending me to Bizana."

An induna in the pro-Swazi faction led by Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, he blamed the KwaZulu authorities for his banishment.

Mr Mngomezulu related what happened when he returned to Ingwavuma from Bizana.

"I was informed that King

Sobhuza (of Swaziland) had got all his land back," he said in an obvious reference to Pretoria's reversal of policies and its recent decision to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

He said representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement later addressed members of the Mngomezulu tribe, wanting to hear opinions of the land question and asking members to raise their hands if they wished to join Inkatha.

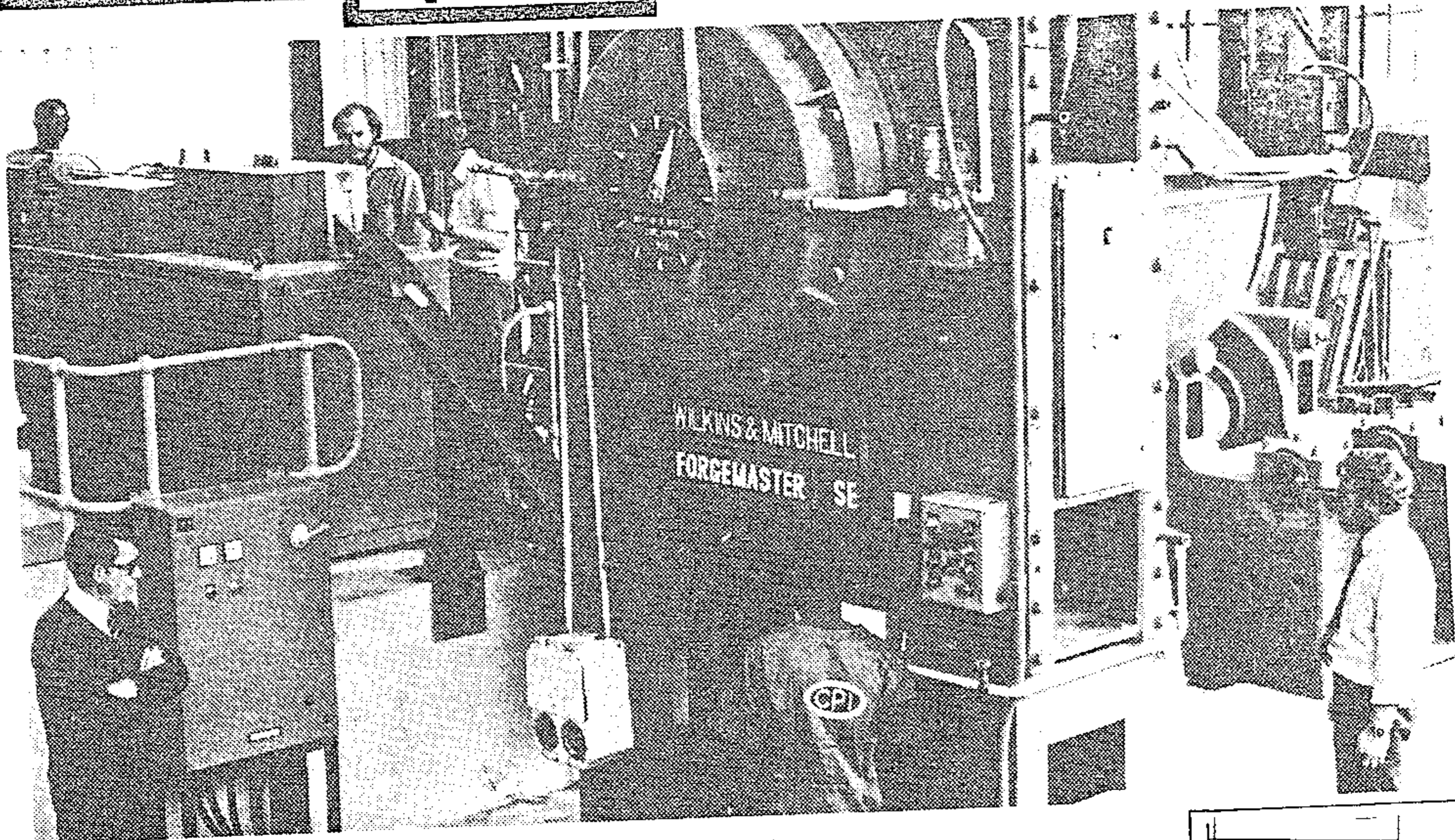
"At the end of the meeting Chief Johannes Mngomezulu (son of the pro-Zulu chief Khethwayo) ordered his policemen to take me to my homestead. They told me they would return to set my home on fire.

"At noon the following day police came back while I was in the company of some friends.

"They handcuffed me, started beating me up and told me to go to Swaziland. They even showed me the way to Swaziland."

According to Swaziland authorities there are about 20 000 refugees from Ingwavuma in Swaziland, drawn mainly from the Mngomezulu, Njawa and Matsenjwe tribes.

Chief Buthelezi has insisted that many of the tribesmen in Swaziland are not really refugees but simply that portion of the tribe which lived on the Swazi side of the border.



Car parts plant forges ahead

109 ~~102~~

Industrial week

27/7/82

By Priscilla Whyte

CAR-PART Industries (CPI) is commissioning a R12-million forge at Babelegi, Bophuthatswana to supply steering and suspension parts to the R3 500-million a year automotive components market.

CPI is one of the first local manufacturers of steering joints. With the gearing up for phase 5 of the Government's local content (66%) requirements in the automotive industry, all 13 local car manufacturers have contracted to utilise CPI components.

CPI's market penetration increased by 33% between 1980 and 1981 on steering parts and by 21% on suspension parts.

ADE orders for heavy duty water pumps and other engine components is expected to produce

further turnover of R5-million yearly. Precision forgings from the R12-million forge (replacement value R19-million) will be supplied to SA Axles, Astas and Armscor.

A successful export drive has resulted in the supply of steering joints to Leyland Australia for army land rovers.

In 1974 CPI was struggling to compete against imports and local competition

Joe Sery, MD of CPI says: We realised the only way to cut a growth path was in terms of the Government's local content

programme. We knew it would bolster local industry and that the bulk of new car components would be made in SA."

CPI have taken advantage of the incentive offered by the decentralisation programme by moving its joints plant forge and a building in Bophuthatswana. Taxation in that country is 35% and the decentralisation programme deducts 20% of annual wages paid (for 7 years) to Tswanas and 10% (for 3 years) on plant and equipment.

The financial backing for the R12-million forge

came from CPI (R4-million), CED (R2.6-million), BNDC (R3.5-million), and others R1.9-million

CPI produce 11 000 joints a day and their closest competition is Quinton Hazell Superite, who produce 500. Sery is negotiating in Europe for the rights to manufacture rack and pinion gears

The forge will be officially opened by president Mangope in September. When it is running at full production (February 1983) 40% of capacity will be used by CPI and 60% for sub contracting of high precision forgings

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

A University takes root in the veld

109
5 Feb 27/7/82

In the shape of a squat concrete pyramid, the University of Bophuthatswana rises out of the flat unyielding Mmabatho veld, an outpost in education.

The University of Bophuthatswana regarded as the most innovative tertiary institution in Southern Africa today. Carolyn Dempster talks to the new vice-chancellor, Professor John Makhene.

The dusty silence is broken by the Setswana strains of "Radio Bop, the station with a mind of its own" — a popular reminder that apartheid has no place in this excised piece of South Africa, this university.

Even then, it took a further three years before the official launch of UniBo under the guidance of the first rector, Dr Jacques Kriel.

Three years on, and the reins are now in the hands of Professor John Makhene, the university's first vice-chancellor. "I've really inherited a colossal task," he said smiling broadly on his first day in office last week.

Seemingly undaunted by the prospect, Professor Makhene nonetheless has an undeniable role — to maintain the pioneering course of the university and expand its facilities with limited funds.

So far the university has successfully pursued these objectives, with three schools situated on the major campus at Mmabatho, a School of Agriculture in its infancy at Taung, and a School of Technology at Garankuwa on the drawing board.

As an umbrella body for all tertiary institutions in the country, UniBo is acting as a catalyst within its own society and Southern Africa.

At the moment they are more worried about creating jobs. But whatever the financial flow, Professor Makhene

As an "institution-in-evolution" UniBo has already committed itself to respond to the changing needs of the Batswana people and the country, and to contribute to the development of the society.

feeding them but encouraging them to be independent," says Professor Makhene.

The academic standards have been lauded by academics from Southern Africa's major universities and other African countries are looking to the fledgling university as a model for the future.

For six to eight weeks a year, each student goes into his home environment and completes an assignment "in the field."

But what is the essence of UniBo's unique character? "To educate young people to be independent, to help to contribute to the development of their society. Also the attitude of the staff towards the students — not spoon-

As an umbrella body for all tertiary institutions in the country, UniBo is acting as a catalyst within its own society and Southern Africa.

In the words of a leading African academic, Professor J M Yesufu: "The truly African university must be one that draws its inspiration from its environment, not a transplanted tree, but growing from a seed that is planted and nurtured in the African soil."

Although the system might seem stringent, UniBo is bursting at the seams with more and programmes by other nations.

Mr Robinson, who last year leaked a set of State Department documents dealing with the meetings between America's Assistant Secretary of State Dr Crocker, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, said he was confident it was an authentic document.

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The State Department was unable to confirm or deny the authenticity of the document but promised to investigate it.

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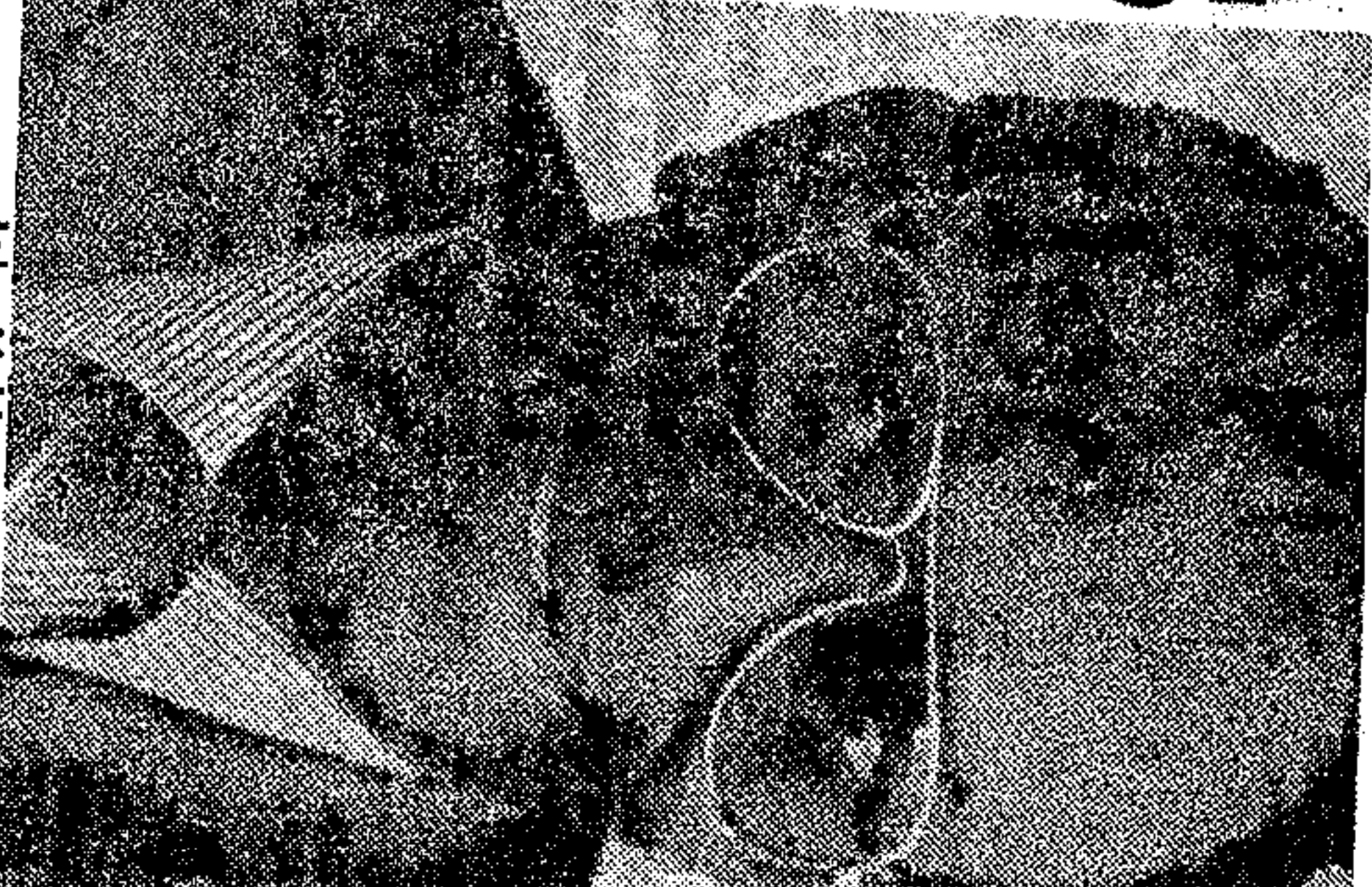
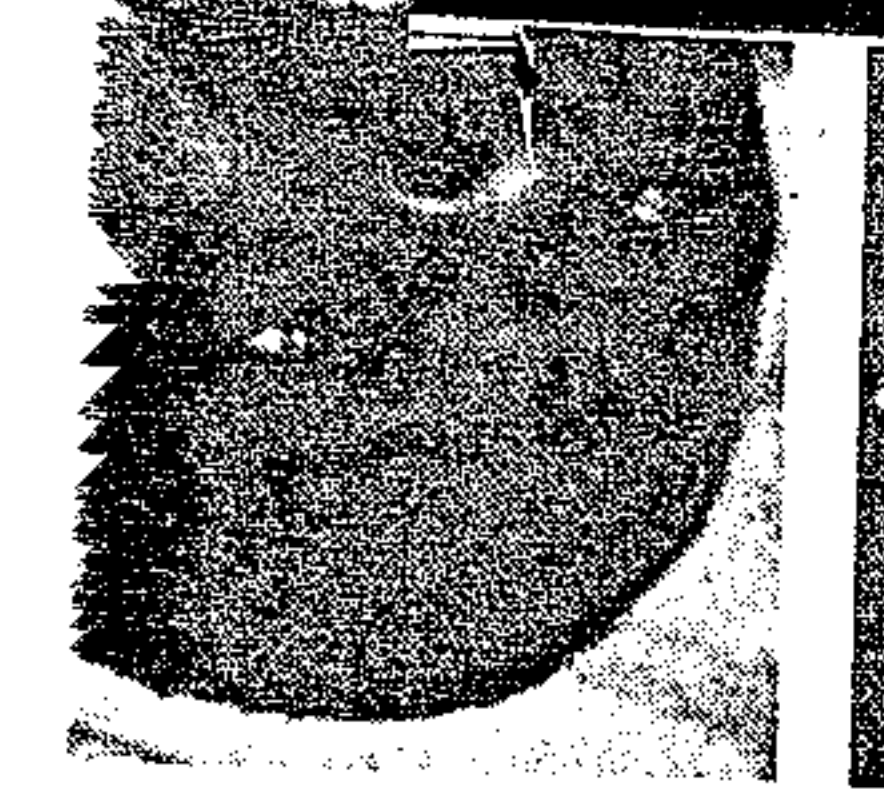
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John Makhene... a colossal task

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By Jaap Boekkool

The big issue to be negotiated before an independent Boputhatswana television station can start beaming to the Rand is a high transmission site, presumably in the Magaliesberg.

This is one of the reasons why negotiations between the governments in Mmabatho and Pretoria are delicate.

It is believed that all feasibility studies made for the Boputhatswana Government on the question of beaming a commercial television service to the lucrative Pretoria-Witwatersrand market have had negative results.

This is because Boputhatswana does not have any high ground from which transmissions could be made.

Schemes to transmit from a 700 m concrete tower at Garankuwa, which would be the tallest in the southern hemisphere, or from blimps anchored to the

'Outside' TV on its beam ends

169 ~~275~~ Star
Mmabatho has to go along with 27/7/82

Pretoria's rules

ground, have been found impracticable.

The concrete mast would cost R30 million to build today, a steel mast would be crushed by its own weight, and blimp transmission beams would be off target if the airship moved in high winds. These systems would also interfere with aviation.

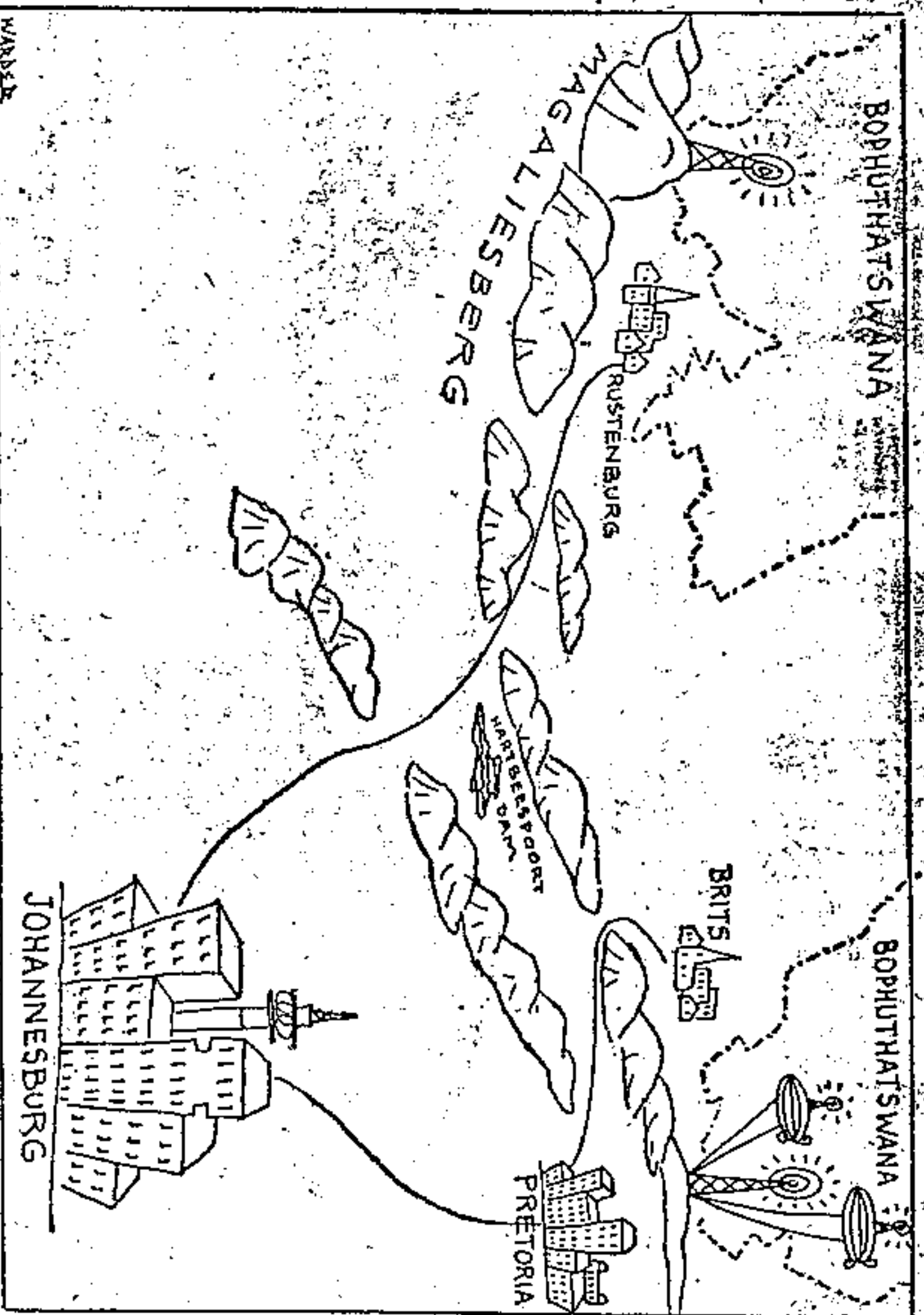
Since then Boputhatswana has been eyeing a mountain site on its borders. This can only be in the Magaliesberg.

A site here, to be bought from, or exchanged with, the South African Government, would enable a Boputhatswana TV station to beam its own programmes to Pretoria, most of Johannesburg and the East and West Rand.

Before independence in 1977 Boputhatswana contained land on the Magaliesberg. But this fell away during further land consolidation negotiations with Pretoria.

In return for a Magaliesberg mountain site, Pretoria may set conditions. The South African Government has many aces up its sleeve: ● Boputhatswana can obtain a TV frequency only through the Post Office, which is the regulating authority of frequency allocations in Southern Africa; ● South Africa has the power to grant or withhold relay and satellite facilities; ● Since the South African authorities can, through the Bureau of Standards, regulate the number of TV aerials on one roof, they could stop viewers installing second aerials to receive Boputhatswana.

● The South African Government could demand control of programmes if the station hopes to attract more viewers with less-censored programmes.



The scene showing the struggle for an independent Boputhatswana television service. After studies showed that transmissions from a 700 m tower at Garankuwa, or a blimp (airship - right top) were too costly, impracticable and dangerous to aircraft, the Tswana state now opts for a mountain-top site to beam its TV to the Rand and Pretoria. One high mountain adjoins Boputhatswana west of Rustenburg, a possible site for a large transmission mast.

MA TRAINING

Pub

SKILLS SHORTAGE: implications now and after the recession

TRAINING: SOFTWARE

RECRUITMENT

TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF MAJOR COMPANIES

TO ADVE
JOHANNESBURG
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204 (109)
78/87
Another
polio
patient

Mall Reporter

ANOTHER case of polio has been admitted to Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen, bringing to 160 the number of children being treated for polio at Letaba.

A total of 274 children are now being treated in Gazankulu, Garankuwa, Lebowa and Johannesburg.

Twenty-eight children have died of the disease.

A breakdown of some figures, according to a Health Department spokesman, are that 19 children have died of polio at Letaba Hospital. In nearby Shiluvane Hospital, 30 children are being treated and three have died.

Nkhensani Hospital has treated 47 children and reported three deaths.

300 more Cape homes to go

8/8/82

By WILMAR UTTING

GOVERNMENT officials swept through a Northern Cape township this week selecting families to be banished to BophuthaTswana, 60km away.

Residents of Huhudi, reservoir of the black workforce for nearby Vryburg, watched officials from the Northern Cape Administration Board survey their homes before issuing the ultimatum: "That house can stay, that one must come down."

The demolition of some 300 houses means banishment for 300 families — about 2 000 people whose only source of income is Vryburg.

In all, 10 000 Huhudi people will be removed from South Africa to Pudimoe, BophuthaTswana.

They will be allowed to work in Vryburg, but only as migrant labourers.

The chairman of Huhudi's Community Council, Mr Matumane Dikole, accompanied government inspectors on their tour of Huhudi this week.

"They tell us nobody will be forced to move. But when we ask what will happen to those who refuse they cannot answer.

"They look only at the outside of a house to decide whether to demolish or not."

Crosshead

Huhudi started to deteriorate about eight years ago when the Department of Co-operation and Development decided to move all residents over the border.

Repairs were forbidden to repair their homes and the township became a slum.

Vryburg residents protested against the Government decision and in August last year a delegation led by the then mayor Dr W. Annandale met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of the Department of Co-operation of Development.

Dr Koornhof was told that Vryburg employed about 6 000 black people from Huhudi and the cost to the Vryburg taxpayers of bringing labour each day from BophuthaTswana would be R1-million a year.

Dr Koornhof ordered a reprieve for the people but he stipulated that people with lodgers' permits could not remain and all "hovels" would have to come down.

Tents in Pudimoe are now R17 a month. They are expected to rise by R6 a year.

The average wage for a woman domestic worker is R30 a month, and for a male labourer R25 a week.

Evaton land deal looms

10/8/82 Sowetan

A MOVE is afoot to expropriate Evaton plots and give stand-owners properties in Bophuthatswana.

This startling revelation was made by Mr Tom Nhlapho, the former secretary of the Evaton Ratepayers' Association, at a joint meeting convened by Inkatha and the Isolumuzi Association at the Roman Catholic Church in Evaton at the weekend.

Mr Nhlapho said that a document to prove that the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, "was involved in another sinister land deal similar to the Ingwavuma and KaNgwane incorporation was read at the local council's meeting last week."

Mr Nhlapho said Proclamation 155, which appeared in the Government Gazette of May 19, 1981, substantiated this allegation.

Mr Nhlapho stressed that when members of the Evaton Community Council were questioned by councillors about this "illegal land deal", they pretended to be "in the dark about the matter".

He added that this showed that "our fight to retain freehold tenure of our properties had failed."

Another speaker, Mr Sam Malindi of Inkatha, called for all the local organisations to join Inkatha, "so that we can succeed in our aim to fight this new threat."

Mr Ledibu Matlawe said that the move to expropriate plots meant that 1 500 hectares would be taken by the authorities and residents would instead be accommodated in Brits, which is part of Bophuthatswana.

Mr D C Ganz, the chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, was said to be in the Orange Free State and not available for comment.

BELLVILLE - DURBANVILLE

DURBANVILLE - BELLVILLE

MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS
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SUNDAYS
SONDAE

0900 1105
1010 1125
1140 1145
1250 1205
1400 1225
1510 1245
1620 1315
1730 1335
1840 1405
1930 1515
2010 1620
2120 1735
1845
1955
2120

MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS
MAANDAE TOT VRYDAG

0540 1130
0615 1240
0645 1355
0655 1405 A
0720 1430
0730 B 1505
0740 1540
0750 B 1615
0755 1630
0800 A 1650 B
0800 D 1650
0815 1710 B
0825 1715
0835 1745
0850 1750
0905 1810
0945 1825

SATURDAYS
SATERDAG

0640 1140
0700 1200
0720 1240
0740 1300
0800 1320
0820 1340
0840 1350
0850 1410
0900 1440
0920 1440
0940 1550
1000 1655
1020 1810
1040 1920
1100 2030
1120 2155

SUNDAYS
SONDAE

0935 1045
1215 1325
1435 1545
1605 1805
2005 2045
2155

AECI plant ¹⁰⁹ at Mankwe ^{Staw} means much ^{11/8/82}

Opening up AECI's R60 million factory at Mogwase in Bophuthatswana meant far more than the starting-up of a plant which made peace-time explosives, President Kgosi Mangope said yesterday.

This project could directly affect the lives of at least 8 000 people, he said at the opening ceremony of the Mankwe factory.

It would provide nearly 1 000 jobs in the development area of Mogwase to feed, on average, a family of eight each, he said.

The first stage in the development of the plant had cost R30 million. The second phase, the establishment of a safety fuse plant, would involve another investment of 30 million.

The factory is the first explosives factory to be opened by AECI since 1908 and comprises a capped-fuse plant with a capacity of 100 million units a year and a plant to manufacture 80 000 tons a year of Anflex explosives.

The safety fuse plant is due to come on stream in October next

year. Raw materials are supplied from the company's Modderfontein factory near Johannesburg, currently the largest commercial explosives factory in the world.

F Fridays only / Slegs Vrydae
H From City / Vanaf Stad
M Mondays to Thursdays only / Slegs Maandae tot Donderdae
S Via Eversdal to Durbanville High School / Oor Eversdal na Durbanville
Hoërskool

1715)
1805)
From Fisantekraal to Durbanville / Vanaf Fisantekraal na Durbanville

SATURDAYS / SATERDAG
0730 From Durbanville to Klipheuvel / Vanaf Durbanville na Klipheuvel
0735 From Durbanville to Fisantekraal Station / Vanaf Durbanville na Fisantekraalstasie
0810 From Klipheuvel via Fisantekraal Station to Durbanville / Vanaf Klipheuvel verby Fisantekraalstasie na Durbanville.
0810 From Fisantekraal Station to Durbanville / Vanaf Fisantekraalstasie na Durbanville
1230 From Durbanville via Fisantekraal Station to Klipheuvel / Vanaf Durbanville verby Fisantekraalstasie na Klipheuvel.
1305 From Klipheuvel to Durbanville / Vanaf Klipheuvel na Durbanville.

MAANDAE TOT VRYDAG

Durbanville to Fisantekraal Station / Vanaf Durbanville na Fisantekraal
Fisantekraal to Durbanville / Vanaf Fisantekraal to Durbanville
Durbanville to Fisantekraal / Vanaf Durbanville na Fisantekraal

109 Sowetan 16/8/82

LANDLORDS UNDER FIRE

WINTERVELDT plot owners on Saturday came under fire for charging local squatters high rentals and not issuing receipts, for evicting tenants and being inhumane in dealing with the "unprivileged" people.

This was said by the Winterveldt Tenants' Committee of 18 during a meeting at the Manamelong School attended by more than 1 000 squatters.

Committee members told the squatters that the committee had been instrumental in introducing a permit system for tenants so that they would be able to find

**By NORMAN
NGALE**

jobs and reference books.

Prior to the introduction of the permit system, a spokesman for the committee said, squatters' children who came of age used to be tossed from pillar to post while applying for reference books because

they had no fixed addresses.

Mr A Mavuso, an executive member of the committee, told the meeting that some landlords had repeatedly refused to issue their tenants with rent receipts and that as a result these tenants failed to obtain permits.

Mr M S Shongwe, chairman of the committee, attacked landlords for charging their tenants rents which were not uniform and ranged between R4 and R10 per month.

13 more polio victims

109
14/8/82

Mail Reporter

SEVEN more cases of polio have been reported from areas around Pretoria — from Mabopane and the Winterveld squatter camp — and six more cases have been admitted to Gazankulu hospitals.

Dr James Gilliland, the Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday three more children had been admitted to Letaba Hospitals, two to Nkhensani and one to Shiluvane.

This brings the total of polio cases to 269. Another 16 had been reported from Lebowa but it was uncertain whether this was an accurate figure.

Dr Gilliland said he was not concerned about the increase in the incidence of polio in the townships around Pretoria as there had been an intensive immunisation drive there recently.

(109) ROOM
~~(109)~~
Another child dies
in polio outbreak 18/8/82

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died of polio and two more suffering from the disease have been admitted to Letaba Hospital, near Tzaneen.

Forty-two children have died of polio since the epidemic began over four months ago. Altogether, 267 children are being treated for polio in hospitals in Gazankulu, Garankuwa and Johannesburg. An unconfirmed number of 16 cases have been reported from Lebowa.

Dr James Gilliland, Depu-

ty Director-General of Health, said yesterday that not all the deaths were directly caused by polio. Some of them were children who were admitted to hospital with polio and who later contracted other diseases such as gastro-enteritis and measles.

"When a child is already very ill, a second infection can kill," Dr Gilliland said.

No more cases of typhoid had been reported from Weskoppies Hospital, he said.

0
Grossman 2 a.

Bop' bus fares go up today

109
Soweto 23/8/82

THOUSANDS of commuters in the Odi district of Bophuthatswana and Soshanguve will be affected by the Batswana Gare Bus Transport Company's decision to increase its bus fares as from today.

The bus company, a subsidiary of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings, operates mainly between Mabopane and Erasmus, Mabopane/Winterveldt and Rosslyn, Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa as well as Soshanguve Station and various areas in the township.

Cash fares will be increased by between 5c and 10c while weekly tickets will be hiked by between 55c and R1.42c, depending on the routes and a number of days the ticket is used per week.

Daily commuters travelling between Mabopane and Rosslyn's industrial townships north of Pretoria will pay an additional 55c for a five day ticket, 78c for the sixth day, and 76c for seven-day tickets.

Winterveldt workers who commute to the same destination will pay 10c more than their Mabopane counterparts on their weekly tickets.

Removals threaten Evaton

ET
24/8/82
109

CONFUSION reigns among Evaton residents over the claim that the Government is plotting to expropriate their land and give them alternative land in Bophuthatswana.

What has added confusion to the issue is that the Orange-Vaal Administration Board has denied rumours of expropriation.

The Evaton Com-

munity Council chairman, Mr Sam Rabotapi, said yesterday only the exterior parts of Evaton would be expropriated and owners moved to the homeland.

The issue flared up after a councillor had read a Government Gazette in last month's council meeting in which Proclamation 155 substantiates the move which has

sparked off anger among residents.

The former secretary of the Evaton Ratepayers' Association, Mr Nhlapho, said the local council had "always been singing its master's voice and now it is time for even its most ardent followers to see for themselves that the council is selling them down the drain".

"Rabotapi did not

utter a word to dispute this issue when first informed. Where does he suddenly get the idea from that only exterior parts of Evaton will be expropriated?" asked Nhlapho.

He accused Mr Rabotapi of "coaxing residents into voting for him during the elections in 1979 by promising that the status of Small Farms would be changed and

people will get freehold tenure, but has not fulfilled his promise".

Reverend Philemon Sekwarta said, according to the Gazette, the land between Union Road East and Selbourne Road is the section which has been scheduled to be expropriated.

The area is estimated to be some 1 596 hectares.

Mr Nhlapho said that there was nothing that Rabotapi could do as the land deal had been gazetted by the Government. He said if the council was working for the people it would demonstrate its sincerity by protecting the people's land.

The local council will deliver a more detailed statement about the matter in its meeting next week, said Mr Rabotapi.

WINTERVELD Fm 27/8/82
Residents squeezed

109
A start has been made in the long-awaited plan to upgrade Winterveld — the vast sprawling settlement about 30km north of Pretoria in Bophuthatswana. But plot-owners who do not comply with its provisions face an uncertain future.

Winterveld, which consists of 1 658 plots ranging in size from about 4,3 ha to 8,6 ha, is freehold land bought by blacks as far back as 1938. It was incorporated into Bophuthatswana when the homeland became independent on December 6, 1977.

Official estimates put the Winterveld population at 105 000 but unofficial sources place it at anything between 400 000 and 600 000. Most are non-Tswanas.

The land was originally designated for agricultural development but a huge influx of people because of — among other reasons — the elimination of labour tenancy on farms and black spot removals has resulted in most plot-owners accommodating tenant families. Some plots are grossly overcrowded — with up to 100 tenant families — while others have no tenants at all.

The overwhelming squalor of the more crowded areas has received a great deal of press attention. To date this has not been significantly alleviated. Bophuthatswana police raids to root out residents without permits were a common feature in 1978.

The question of what to do with the Wintervelders has been a major headache for Bophuthatswana, which was basically landed with a problem not of its making, and the SA government, which acknowledges that it has a responsibility to help resolve it.

An Inter-Governmental Management Committee (IGMC) with plot-owner and



Life in Winterveld ... the spectre of relocation

tenant representatives as well as officials from the Winterveld Community Authority, was established in 1980 to propose a solution to the problem and to plan the upgrading of the area. The body's report is causing the plot-owners' anxiety.

At issue are its proposals for the legalisation of Winterveld residents who

are not citizens of Bophuthatswana. It boils down to great pressure on these people to either apply for permanent residence status (PRS), or for citizenship of Bophuthatswana. This is despite protestations that Bophuthatswana will not force citizenship on people who have found themselves in a sticky position because "interna-

tional" borders were suddenly thrust upon them.

The first step in the legitimisation process is for non-Bophuthatswanans to apply for a temporary residence permit (TRP) which must be renewed annually for five years. At any time in the five-year period they may apply for PRS or citizenship. Bophuthatswana started issuing TRPs on April 1.

The report states: "This period of time is suggested to enable those people who are currently undecided regarding the choice of a residential option best suited to their needs, enough time to decide on their future status."

Plot-owners who decide not to opt for PRS or citizenship will be bought out by the SA government in terms of its independence agreement with Bophuthatswana. Once reimbursed they can, according to the report, "decide where to relocate themselves within the range of choices available to them outside Bophuthatswana."

This raises the prospect that they will probably be relocated to another homeland to which they are affiliated purely because of ethnicity. People who have owned their land for 30 or more years will thus be pushed out in order to fit in with grand apartheid.

In addition, the amount of compensation for losing their land is still a matter to be decided upon.

(109)
R65m on
RDM
ice says
27/8/82
Mangope

Pretoria Bureau

BOPHUTHATSWANA last year put R65-million foreign investment in the country on a waiting list, because the independent homeland did not have the necessary infrastructure, the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of the Bophuthatswana Expo at the Pretoria show, Chief Mangope said the number of foreign investments in Bophuthatswana had grown steadily and reached a peak last year, "when the demand exceeded our capacity to create the necessary infrastructure."

Chief Mangope said Bophuthatswana's economic growth rate was faster than South Africa's. The growth rate of the independent homeland was 7,9% in 1978, 24,5% in 1979 and 10,4% in 1980. The average growth rate for South Africa in the same period was about 6%.

"Over the past decade the per capita income, grew from R60 in 1970 to R442 in 1980," Chief Mangope said.

1/9/82
109
Star

Homeland has a R500 000 London house

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Bophuthatswana Government is to start a costly campaign for international recognition by opening a "house of representation" in London.

A R500 000 house has been bought and will be opened next week in one of London's most exclusive diplomatic areas. It will be used for receptions and seminars aimed at convincing influential people to press for the country's recognition.

President Lucas Mangope will perform the opening of Bophuthatswana House in Holland Park, London, next Tuesday.

About 150 guests will attend — but there

will be no representatives of governments which have so far refused to recognise the former homeland.

The British Foreign Office has confirmed that no diplomatic or any special rights will be given to Bophuthatswana officials who occupy the house and, officially, knows nothing of its existence.

The early Victorian mansion was bought early this year and it has been expensively renovated.

The director of the public relations company employed by the Bophuthatswana Government in Britain, Mr C J Guise, said it had not yet been decided whether a permanent government representative would be based in London.

Mr Guise said the house would not be used as a public office but it was planned to hold a series of seminars and trade talks there.

The first of the seminars, on tourism, will be held next week before the official opening.

4/9/82 ROM
109

Mangope given UK help on visit

London Bureau

LONDON. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana will not be prevented from entering Britain to open his unofficial "embassy", in spite of protests from the African National Congress and other exile movements.

He arrived in London on Monday, travelling on a special document issued by the British Consulate-General in Johannesburg.

He then went on to Austria, after which there was some doubt as to whether the British would re-admit him.

On Tuesday President Mangope is due to preside over the opening of Bophuthatswana House, a R500 000 refurbished Victorian mansion in Holland Park.

The North London house is described by his London agents as "a purely private residence for the President", although they admit the purpose of establishing a base in London is to promote trade

and tourism to the homeland. Britain does not recognise the independence of Bophuthatswana. Travel documents were issued to President Mangope and his officials in their personal capacities as Tswanas who could not obtain South African travel documents.

The ANC and the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain have accused the British Government of "collaboration" with the South African Government.

"The opening of Bophuthatswana House in London is a ... clear case of British collaboration in strengthening racist South Africa and an example of British double standards on the campaign for sanctions," the exiled groups said in a statement.

The British Foreign Office said President Mangope and his party were prohibited from representing Bophuthatswana in an official capacity.

Mangrove may face massive UK demos

CASINO STATE GETS READY FOR OFFICIAL OPENING IN LONDON

LONDON — The R500 000 Holland Park residence of President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana could become a target for anti-South African movements, exiles in the British capital said this week.

A massive demonstration by the hard Left of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, the African National Congress, British Labour Party and Tswanas living in exile is being planned for the official opening of Bophuthatswana House on Tuesday, sources close to exile militants revealed.

President Mangope will open the house although neither he nor any official of his Government will have diplomatic status as Bophuthatswana is recognised only by South Africa. President Mangope has hired

the services of a London public relations firm, Shoney Trust Services (STS), to promote the 'trade and tourism interests' of the Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation. Miss Ruth Rees of STS stressed that Bophuthatswana House would serve no political function. Anti-Apartheid secretary Mike Terry accused the British and South African Governments

of conspiring to afford the former homeland de facto recognition in variance with Organisation of African Unity and United Nations policy.

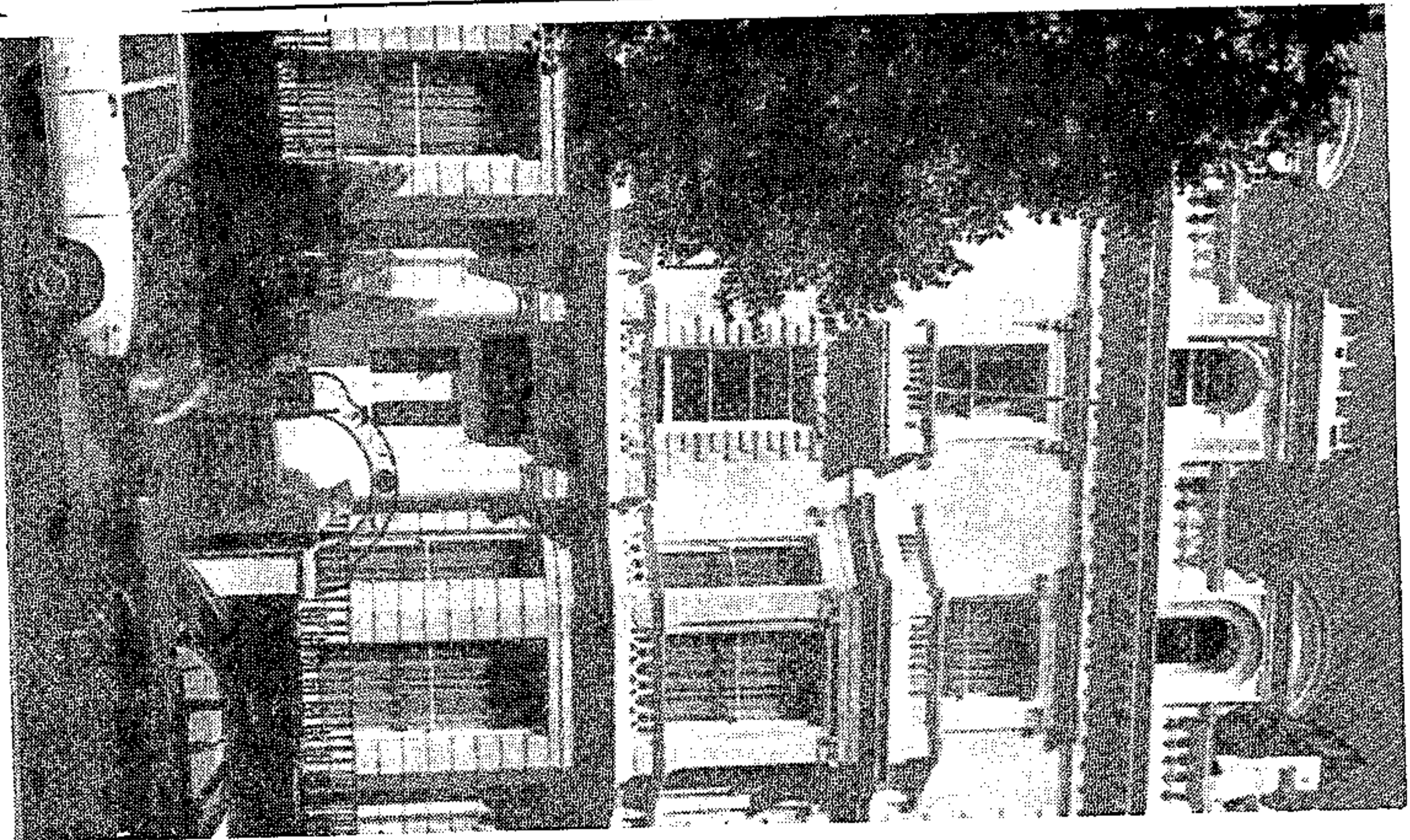
When it was put to him that Bophuthatswana had as much right to be represented in London as the ANC, PAC, Swapo and other exile groups opposed to the status quo in South Africa, Mr Terry said: "Britain does not recognise Bophuthatswana officially and supports UN policy against recognition of the 'independent' Bantustans."

"But if Mangope is allowed to come here in his capacity as President travelling on special documents issued by the British consulate in Johannesburg, and to set up a residence in his country's name, that will represent a significant change in the policy of this Government."

"I believe that there is a conspiracy by which Britain has agreed to afford a degree of recognition to the Bantustans in return for South Africa softening its policies on Namibia."

The anti-South African head of the Greater London Council, Mr Ken Livingstone, has been asked to keep a close watch on activities at the Holland Park house.

"That area is designated as residential and, if there is any hint that business is being conducted from it, we will make sure it is closed," Mr Terry said.



● Opening on Tuesday — the London residence of President Mangope. It could become a demo target.

Court is told of rape deal

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A mother of six told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday that a police detective raped her in the Kensington police station, after offering to withdraw a case against her in return for sex.

The 36-year-old woman, who may not be named, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Glen Alexander Koen, 25, an Athlone policeman.

He pleaded not guilty to raping the woman on January 20.

The woman is serving a two-and-a-half-year sentence for shoplifting.

On January 20, she and her baby were taken from the cells to the detectives' offices by Mr Koen, she said.

He took a statement from her and ordered her to take off her panties, but she refused.

"He told me he had slept with another woman who was arrested for shoplifting," she said. "He said he would speak to the prosecutor to have the case against me withdrawn if I would have sex with him."

"I told him I only slept with my husband."

He later took her to a downstairs office.

"He closed the door and pushed me up against it," she said. "He threatened to shoot me. I was scared. He had sex with me."

The case continues today.

Row over Mangope's London HQ

LONDON — The London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) said yesterday it was confident the British Government would close Bophuthatswana House, due to open in London today.

The AAM is planning demonstrations outside the Holland Park house, bought by the Bophuthatswana Government as a "private residence" for visiting officials.

It opens today with a tourism seminar and a reception to be hosted by President Lucas Mangope.

President Mangope and a group of his aides have been allowed into Britain on special travel documents issued by the British Consulate-General in Johannesburg, but because Britain does not recognise Bophuthatswana, they are not allowed to act in a representative or official capacity in Britain.

The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that the group was told by the Consulate-General of this restriction on their activities.

"Any attempt to act in an official or representative manner is likely to prejudice the granting of any visas in future," a spokesman for the Foreign Office said.

Whether holding a tourism seminar and a reception constitutes "official or representative" business has not been established. The AAM maintains that it does.

"We are confident that it will be closed down and that Mangope and the others will not be allowed back into this country," said Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the movement.

The Foreign Office, however, refuses to prejudge the issue.

"We will wait and see," said the spokesman.

"They have been given the verbal

warning, which is a normal procedure when officials of governments whom we do not recognise are allowed into this country. It is not unique to the homelands."

Last week the Foreign Office said the opening of an office did not breach British law.

AAM chairman Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour Member of Parliament, announced yesterday that he would write to the Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher asking for a meeting to discuss attacks on people and buildings "connected with the struggle against the South African Government".

The AAM cites the killing of Professor Ruth First, a British citizen working in Mozambique for the banned ANC, the bombing last year of the ANC's London offices, and the burglary last week of Swapo's London office. — Sapa

PFP has still to decide on Walvis

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Progressive Federal Party had not yet decided whether it would contest the Walvis Bay by-election, a spokesman at the PFP head office in Cape Town said yesterday.

The by-election, not yet officially announced but expected to take place on November 3, will so far be contested by the National Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party.

Mr Attie Treurnicht, brother of CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, will oppose his brother's party as parliamentary candidate for the HNP.

Mr Sarel Becker, HNP leader in SWA, will be the provincial candidate.

The parliamentary candidate for the CP will be Mr Peet Joubert, a Pretoria city councillor and for years an executive member of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Mr Joubert is expected to arrive in Walvis Bay today and a decision will be taken at a meeting tonight whether the CP will contest the provincial seat.

The National Party candidates, announced a few weeks ago, are Mr M C Botma (parliamentary) and Mr Christo de Jager (provincial).

Meanwhile the mayor of Walvis Bay, Mr Nico Retief, has announced that he will contest the provincial seat as an Independent.

A CP spokesman said there was no co-operation between his party and Mr Retief.



Daleen van Graan, leader of Florida Park High School's drum majorette team, displays the trophies they won at Saturday afternoon's Southern Cross Drum Majorettes competition at Edenvale High School. They were overall winners and won prizes for the best squad leader, sub-leaders and best dressed squad. Second in the overall category was Waverley Girls High, Johannesburg.

Ity of split

"He is in danger of being pulled apart by forces of reaction on the one hand and forces of reform on the other," Dr Boraine said.

He said the public apparently felt that the Government must have known about the abortive Seychelles coup and about South African soldiers being involved in the Mozambique resistance movement. — Sapa.

that 64 members arty, says HNP

HNP's policy of regarding Afrikaans as the only official language.

Mr Niemand said he and his 64 followers would join the Conservative Party.

A statement issued by the HNP general secretary Mr Louis Stofberg after an investigation into the claimed resignations, said there had been no reports of anyone quitting the party in the King William's Town constituency — except Mr Niemand.

Blackheath rapist is still on the loose

Mail Reporter

THE rapist who terrorised women and children in Blackheath, Johannesburg, last month, is still at large.

A police spokesman said yesterday that despite every effort by the police, the man was still on the loose.

Investigations would continue until he was caught, the

spokesman added. It is believed the man grabbed a 47-year-old woman from behind as she was jogging in the grounds of Northcliff High School on August 8. He demanded she take off her clothes, but she struggled and screamed, frightening him off.

The following day he allegedly grabbed and raped a 14-

year-old girl who was on her way to school.

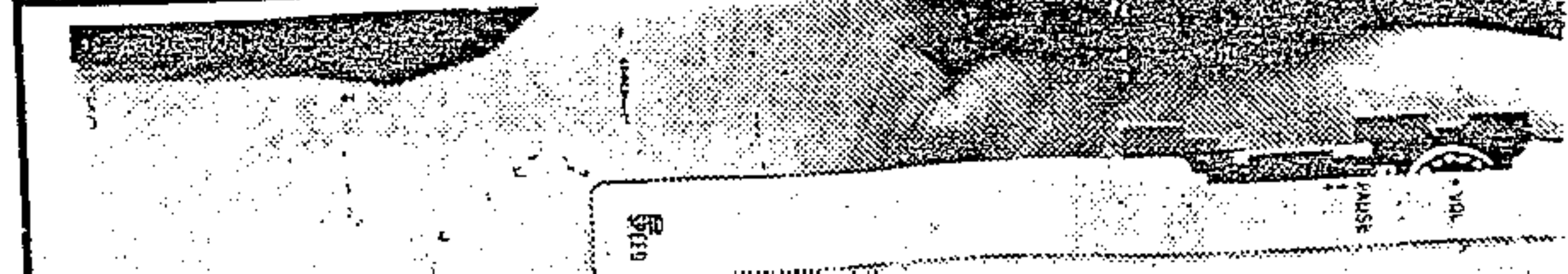
He is described as about 27 years old and of slender build. He has a long thin face with a moustache, a pointed jaw, hollow cheeks and looks like a coloured.

Anyone with any information about him should contact their local police station.

blasts coast resort

A Danish Naval Commander P. Lauersen said the missile hit two summer houses, causing

Man fined for two



Workers stone buses

HUNDREDS of commuters in the Odi district of Bophuthatswana, employed in the Pretoria area, were left stranded when the local bus company celebrated a homeland's "public holiday" on Monday.

This resulted in buses being stoned and windows of 14 buses smashed. A spokesman for the bus company, Mr J. A. Stegman, could not estimate the damage but confirmed that 14 buses had been stoned on Monday at a Klipgat bus rank where commuters rioted after having been delayed for work.

Mr Stegman explained that Monday was a family day holiday in Bophuthatswana and his company's bus despatchers did not see the need of providing the normal daily transport after they had concluded that few people would be going to work.

109
[Handwritten scribbles]

Stegman 8/9/82

- a) where.....
- b) to whom
- c) For what additional
- d) has this been granted
- e) If so, when.....

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, could you please indicate if your union has made any application for extensions in scope. If so,

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of South Africa	
Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee	
Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee	
South African Council of Mining Unions	
South African Federation of Leather Trade Unions	
South African Council of Transport Workers	
South African Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers Union	

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

Demo picket at house that doesn't exist

109 106 Star
8/9/82

By Dirk de Villiers
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The man who never was has appeared at the unrecognised house in London.

In other words, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, who has no official status in the eyes of the British Government, was present yesterday at the opening of Bophuthatswana House — which could be "Mon Repos" or "Afsaal" as far as the authorities in Britain are concerned.

Incongruously, the

only people who accorded President Mangope and his entourage of nearly 20 from their Bantustan homeland any form of recognition were members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Members gathered with banners and shouts of "Racist scum" or "Uncle Tom" were hurled at guests, depending on their colour, coming or going.

Placards ranged from the predictable "Mangope Go Home" to "Bogus independence, bogus house" and the

off-beat "Bophuthatswana — South Africa's red light district."

President Mangope and his Ministers and officials kept a low profile throughout, no doubt as a result of the British Government's warning that any official activity on their part could jeopardise future visits.

President Mangope was scheduled to speak at the reception, attended by about 150 people mostly from the business sector but, in the end, apparently decided this would not be wise.

At the close of the seminar, however, he did say a few words: "We would like people to come out and see what we are doing and what the attractions are."

These he listed, among them a non-racial society, independent judiciary and especially independence from South Africa — an important theme throughout.

The only ambassador to grace the occasion in the fashionable end of Holland Park, West London, was South Africa's Mr Marais Steyn.

The only other national acceptances of invitations came from lower diplomatic ranks in the embassies of Belgium and Italy, and tourist representatives from Spain and Cyprus.

Sun City was revealed in all its glitter and glory in a short film shown to travel journalists earlier — Gary Player just pipped Frank Sinatra in prominence.

President Mangope and his entourage return to Bophuthatswana tomorrow.

Full recognition still seems a long way off.

To the cries of 'racist scum' and 'Uncle Tom' . . .

Bophuthatswana House opens

109

LONDON — The man who never was, has appeared at the unrecognisable house here.

In other words, President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, who has no official status in the eyes of the British government, was present on Tuesday evening at the opening of Bophuthatswana House, which could be "mon repos" or "afsaal" as far as the authorities here are concerned.

In fact, and incongruously, the only people who accorded President Mangope and his entourage of nearly 20 from their bantustan homeland and form of recognition early on was the anti-apartheid movement.

Members gathered in force of some 80 people with banners and shouts of "racist scum" or "Uncle Tom" were hurled at guests, depending on their colour, coming or going. (One smartly dressed guest, an Englishwoman, tried to argue with identical

"We are just indicating what we have in our country so that our friends can visit us," he

cepted and Sir Peter spoke at the seminar. It was totally unfair.

like Woolworths." Sun City was shown in all its glitter and glory in

A MAN who Britain does not acknowledge, from the country no other nation other than South Africa recognises, presided at the opening of Bophuthatswana's new tourist house in London. And the only party to recognise the event was, ironically, the Anti-apartheid Movement. Our London correspondent reports.

said, which even the British government will no doubt admit is unofficial enough.

President Mangope was scheduled to speak at the reception, attended by about 150 people, mostly in the business sector, but in the end apparently decided this would not be wise.

At the close of the seminar, however, he did say a few words: "We would like people to come out and see at first hand what we are doing and what the attractions are".

These he listed, among them a non-racial society, independent judiciary and, especially, independence

and his entourage return to Bophuthatswana today. Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation, a British company — to keep on the right side of the Foreign Office — with a majority of shares owned by the Bantustan government.

Full recognition still seems a long way off.

BOGUS INDEPENDENCE: President Lucas Mangope seen here with deceased Dr Nico Diederichs.

Placards ranged from the predictable "Mangope go home" to "Bogus independence, Bogus house" and the off-beat "Bophuthatswana — South Africa's red light district".

President Mangope and all his ministers and officials kept a pretty low profile throughout, no doubt as a result of the British government warning that any official activity on their part could jeopardise future visits.

FRIENDS Mr Langford Letlhaku, director of tourism in Bophuthatswana, emphasised this caution when asked how officially he was acting in telling people about his country at a seminar that preceded the reception.

The only other national acceptances on invitations came from lower diplomatic ranks in the embassies of Belgium and Italy, plus tourist representatives from Spain and Cyprus.

No black, African countries were represented because none were invited, explained an organiser. "We did not want an unpleasant diplomatic incident to mar the party."

The Foreign office was not represented but Tory MP Knights, Sir John Biggs-Davison and Sir Peter Emery, ac-

he said, to brand Bophuthatswana as a satellite of South Africa. And, he added for good measure, "Sun City makes Las Vegas look a short film to travel journalists earlier with Gary Player just pipping Frank Sinatra in prominence." President Mangope

made a long way off.

completing the picture of a non-racial society, independent judiciary and, especially, independence

NO DIPLOMATS PLEASE

FM 10/9/82

109

Mangope's folly is probably a premature sobriquet to apply to 60 Holland Park, a four storey, elegant Victorian house in one of London's priciest residential areas. But developments after this week's official opening of "Bophuthatswana House," as it is called, threatened to make it appropriate.

The house (price and cost of refurbishment undisclosed) is owned by the Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation, a British registered company in which the homeland government has a majority stake. It is not, officially, a diplomatic mission.

Britain, along with every other country except SA, does not recognise Bophuthatswana. Indeed President Lucas Mangope, in London for the opening, can only travel to Britain on a special visa issued to him on condition he does not act in "any representative or official capacity."

Yet only the thinnest of disguises were used to cloak the opening of 60 Holland Park — a road which also houses Algerian, Greek, and Cameroun diplomatic missions. Invitations to London's diplomatic community produced farcical acceptances from Italy, Cyprus and Mexico — whose missions, on checking their geography, failed to appear, with the exception of one woman representing the Mexican tourist board.

But otherwise the occasion was accorded full honours: Ambassador Marais Steyn of SA headed the 150 guest list while outside anti-apartheid demonstra-

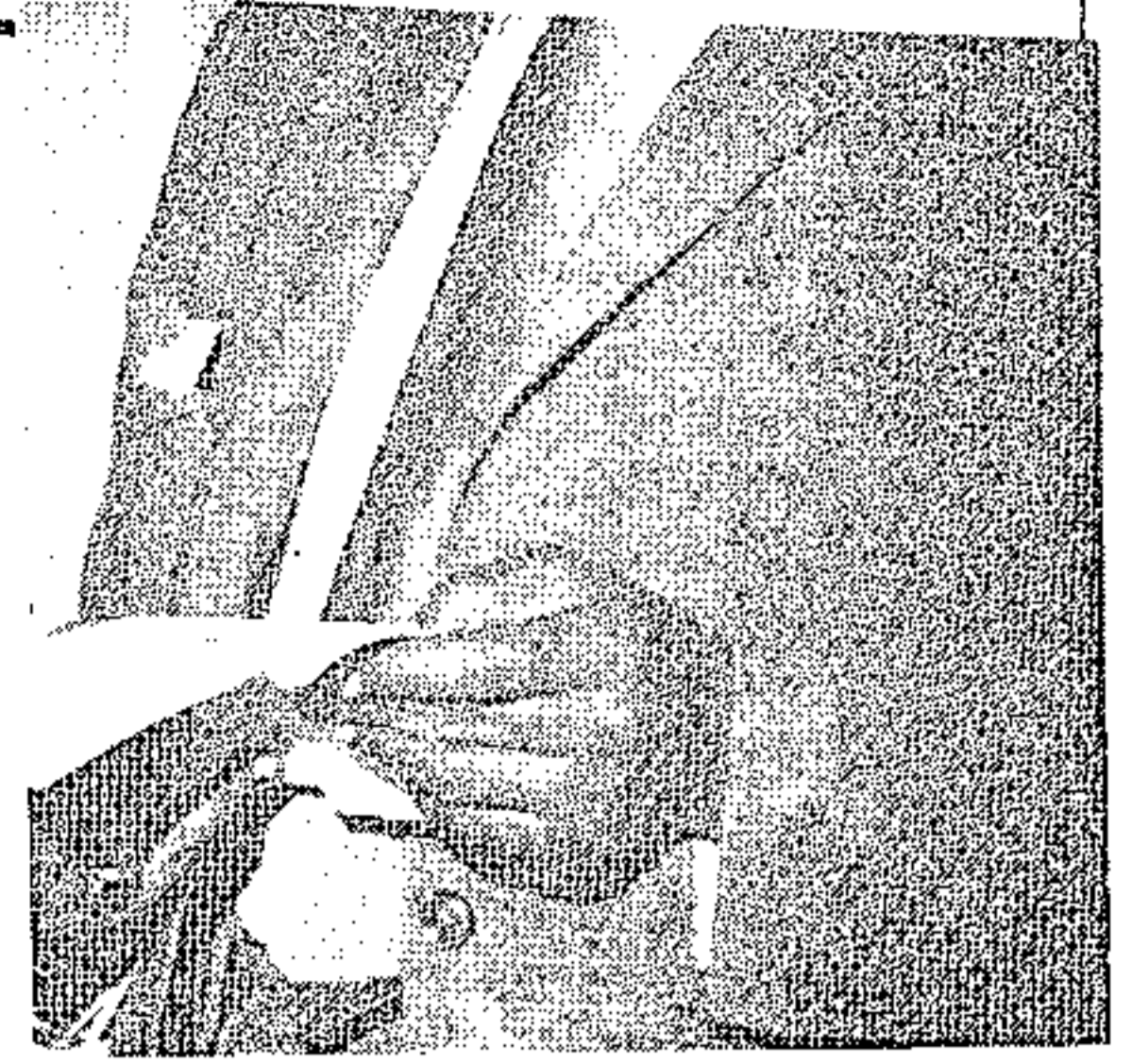
tors (with police in attendance) laid on a noisy, egg-throwing performance.

Before the reception, however, Bophuthatswana House was the scene of a seminar on tourism introduced by President Mangope (all stood for his entrance). That has given the Labour councillors of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (some of whom were among the demonstrators) an opening.

They maintain it signifies a change of use of the house which previously was sub-divided into 22 flats. A change to commercial use requires planning permission which has not been given, nor asked for.

So the Kensington and Chelsea Council, having had a complaint, is sending an enforcement officer to inspect the premises. If he decides there has been a change of use then the Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation will be invited to make an application for such a change. In turn, if the council planning committee turns it down, the application will be referred to the Department of the Environment — because it involves a foreign country. And that takes it straight to the top in the shape of Foreign Office policy.

Mangope was at pains to say that he was not in London as an official representative of Bophuthatswana, and that the house had simply been bought to provide accommodation for Bophuthatswana visitors. If that is its sole purpose, it could be a pricey item: leading estate agents Chesterton's told



President Mangope . . . abroad, the title falls away

the FM that £1m would "not be out of order" as a value for the house. They have sold similar houses (on the opposite side of the road which backs onto Holland Park itself) for prices "in excess of £1.5m."

Equally Mangope was on dangerous ground by wearing an identity badge proclaiming him as "President" at the reception. Questioned about the "official or representative" nature of the title, he told a reporter from *The Times*: "Ah, but it doesn't say president of anywhere. I am here as a private individual. When I am at home I am President."

It remains to be seen whether Mangope or other Bophuthatswana officials coming to Britain in future will find it as easy to obtain special travel documents from the British Consulate in Pretoria — their passports are not recognised.

It is a well established fact that the health services in any particular country play a minor role in the actual health of the people. Economic and political factors are most important in determining health, or the lack of it, in a society. These factors interact giving rise to the development of a specific type of social system of which the health facilities form an integral part. The medical system in a country thus always reflects the prevailing social system resulting in a particular system of health services. It thus follows that the health system will therefore be determined by the social system. It thus follows that the health system will therefore be determined by the social system.

In South Africa there co-exists a dual health system based on a dual socio-economic structure. Over 90% of the total population is engaged in agriculture, stock raising and mining. The remaining 10% is engaged in commerce, industry and services. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system.

These five-star medical centres are run by the Government. The Groote Schuur Hospital, the largest in the country, has 2000 beds. The other hospitals are smaller. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system.

Enormous sums of money are spent on health services. The Government spends a large amount of money on health services. The Government spends a large amount of money on health services. The Government spends a large amount of money on health services.

The position is greatly worsened by its discrimination against the coloured population. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system. The health services are inadequate, underdeveloped and based on a dual system.

Nonsense, London Council told

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two planning officials of the Kensington and Chelsea Council have been refused entry into Bophuthatswana's new residence in London's Holland Park.

The officials visited the house to investigate a claim that the status of the property had been changed from residential to commercial.

A spokesman at Bophuthatswana House said that the officials had no appointment and that was why they were not admitted.

The spokesman, for the Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation, explained: "We have to be very security conscious at the house. The housekeeper has been told to admit no one if they do not have an appointment."

"Quite rightly she refused entry to two men who were strangers to her. She did not know they were local council officials."

"The council is welcome to send officials to the house. We have nothing to hide but they must advise us before they come."

Referring to allegations that the status of the house had been changed, the spokesman said: "The house is a residential property and has always been used as such."

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(109) **TORY MP LINKED TO BOPHUTHATSWANA** *Tribune*
12/9/62

Tribune Bureau

LONDON — A former Conservative Party Energy Minister, Sir Peter Emery is named in The Observer today as the man who set up the controversial London mission of the Bantustan, Bophuthatswana.

of Shenley Trust Services Ltd., the public relations company hired by President Mangope to handle their affairs in Britain.

Sir Peter mentions Shenley in the Commons register of interests but makes no reference to Bophuthatswana.

The paper says Sir Peter owns 98 per cent

Discontinued

Mangope's whizzkid son heads for top of the tree

By DOUG GORDON

EDDIE Mangope took on 3,000 eager applicants for a place in one of America's top business schools ... and earned one of 300 places.

After two years hard study, Mr Mangope added a Master of Business Administration (MBA) to his Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree from Edinburgh University.

The son of BophuthaTswanan President Lucas Mangope, Eddie, this week joined Philbro — a leading commodity trading and investment

banking consortium — to begin a career in international finance.

Awarded his MBA at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Chicago's Northwestern University last year, 29-year-old Mr Mangope is one of the most gifted black whizzkids to have emerged from Southern Africa.

He will be based in Europe and the United States, specialising in platinum and gold trading.

He has accepted a position as a commodities analyst with the Phil-

bro group.

"My country is the second largest producer of platinum in the world, and my objective is to gain experience in areas which will be of the greatest benefit to my people," said Mr Mangope.

Mr Mangope was approached by several American corporations keen to employ him and he competed at his interviews as a foreigner against American graduates on their home ground.

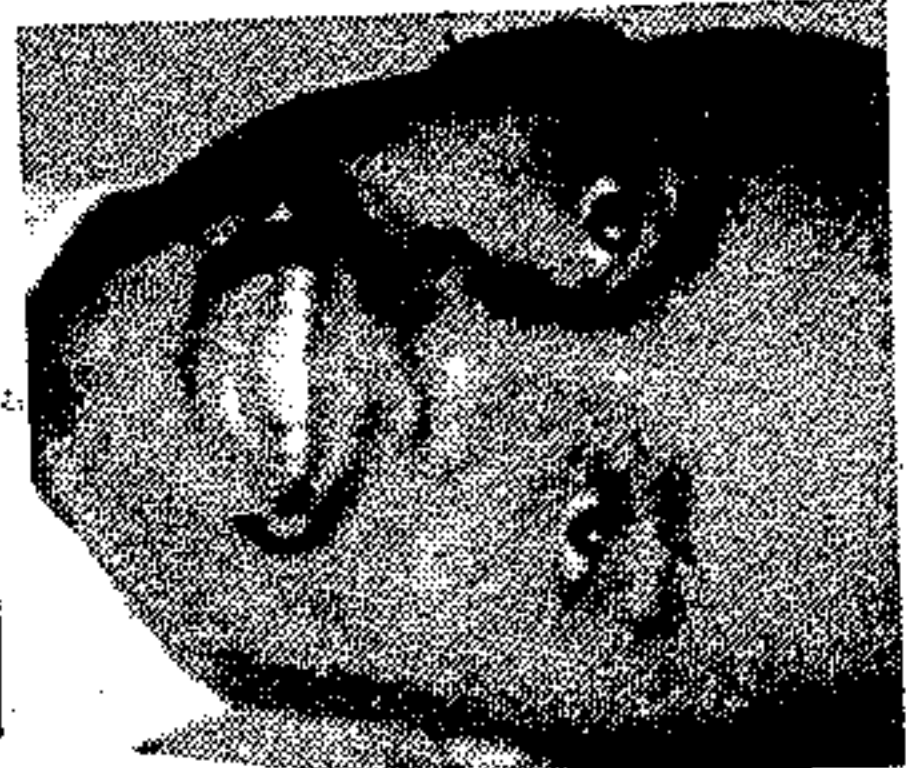
Mr Mangope began his education

at his birthplace, Mofswedi, and then at Barolong High School.

He moved to Swaziland in 1976 to study for a law degree.

He completed his LLB as an exchange student at Edinburgh University and returned to Swaziland in September 1979 to gain further experience in civil law.

In 1980 — advised by Southern Suns boss Sol Kerzner and Premier Group chairman Tony Bloom — Mr Mangope moved to the US to add business administration studies to his legal background.



'Bophuthatswana must succeed'

109 Swan
16/9/82

Non-racialism is the only answer, says Cronje

Rowan Cronje did not pass by Damascus on his way to Mmabatho. He was not struck overnight by any blinding light of liberalism.

The former whizz kid member of one of the most conservative and controversial post-war African governments says he simply faced up to reality when it became apparent which way things were going politically in Rhodesia.

After the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, compelled Ian Smith, in Pretoria in 1976, to accept the principle of majority rule, Mr Cronje poured his prodigious energy and talent into conditioning blacks as well as whites to the new political dispensation which was about to overtake them.

In spite of the bush war raging at the time, Mr Smith did share and eventually handed over power to Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

It was men like Rowan Cronje who made it possible.

As a member of the Transitional Government he was empowered to "sell" the new constitution hammered out painfully over months by the internal political parties.

He did a superb job, attending countless rallies and using the news media, particularly the radio and television.

When the moderate Muzorewa Government won the 1979 general election no one was more pleased than Mr Cronje. But it was not to last: in 1979 came the Lancaster House



Cronje: "Black aspirations have to be fulfilled."

At 36, Rowan Cronje, a former Dutch Reformed Church minister, was one of the more talented members of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Government and regarded by some as having the qualities of a future prime minister. Today, he is a close adviser to President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana. He talks to Frederick Cleary.

Co-ordination, with direct access to the President, to whom he reports personally.

He sits on many committees, all of which are geared up for one objective — the creation of a modern, independent homogeneous state, irrespective of what the outside world believes.

Mr Cronje's vast experience as a former labour, health and education minister serve him in good stead.

When not putting in long hours in his modest office in the old Parliament building in Mmabatho, Mr Cronje races round South Africa, preaching that non-racialism is the only solution to the sub-continent's problems.

He accepted an offer as political adviser to the Ciskei Government, but left after only nine weeks, dismissed for vague, unexplained reasons which will be the subject of litigation later this year.

While the Cronje dismissal controversy was at its height President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana offered him a post, and in June he was appointed Director of Develop-

ment while a student at Pretoria University.

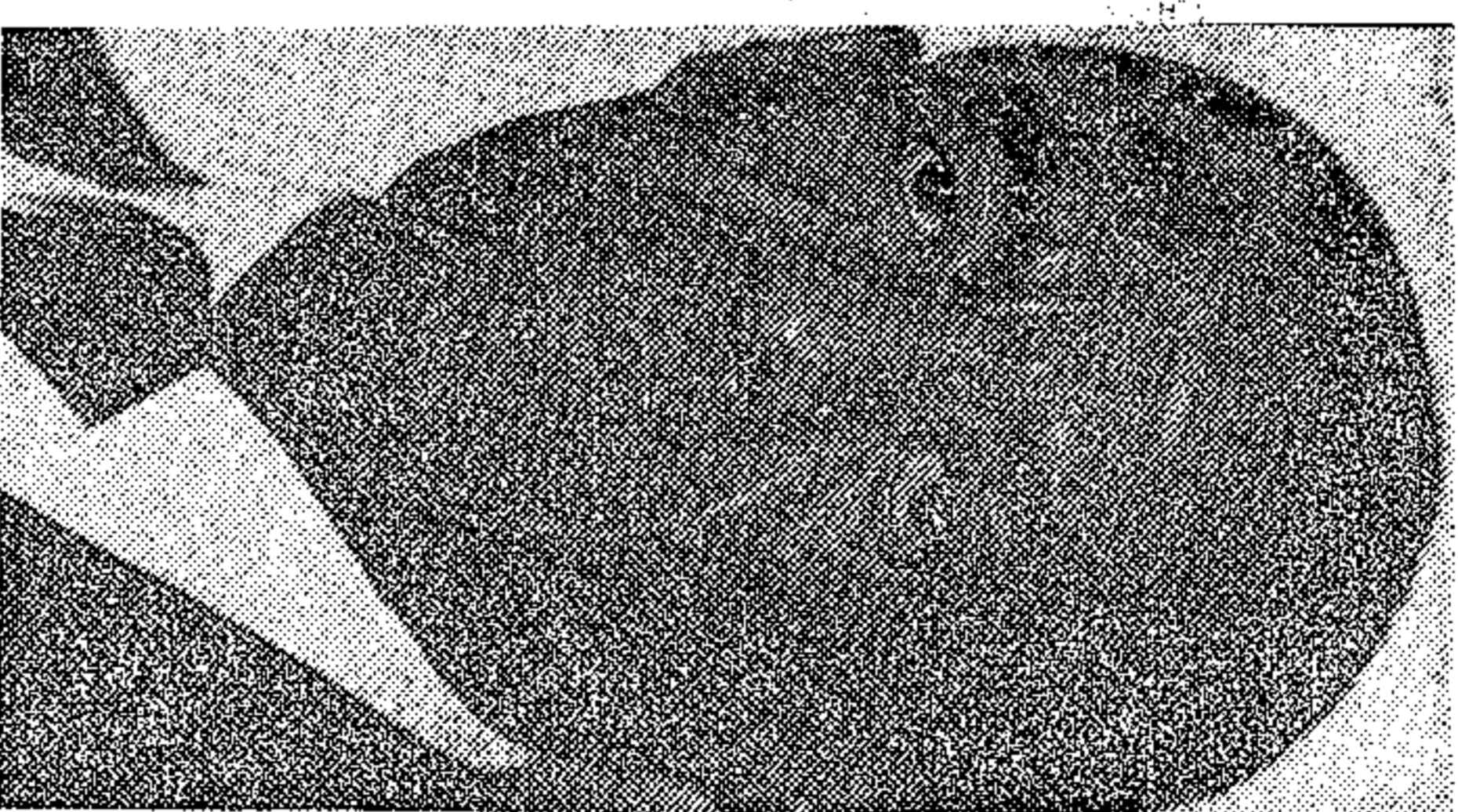
Inactive politically as a student, he gave up the ministry when invited to join the Rhodesian Front and contest the 1970 general election. He won a safe seat, which he held until his return to South Africa.

"I had no regrets about switching to full-time politics," he said. "My experience in Rhodesia was invaluable, and although I faced much hostility among my old RF colleagues when I told them that their days of power were over and black rule was for ever, I usually found that rational debate and discussion won over many to my way of thinking."

Mr Cronje's family background did not lend itself to the "liberal" cause to which he is now so firmly committed.

Born in Krugersdorp 44 years ago, he was raised in Swartburgens in the Western Transvaal, the son of a mine employee, and he accepted as natural the then philosophy and policies of the National

Mangope: "Firmly opposed to oppression."



Party while a student at Pretoria University.

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President is firmly against racism and oppression of any kind. We have a Bill of Rights and an Ombudsman whose main job is to protect individual rights.

The fragmentation of the country into seven geographical units is a handicap, and there is a dearth of skilled personnel as the infrastructure of government and a modern state evolves rapidly out of what formerly was a half-forgotten, arid and somewhat dreary part of north-western South Africa.

is one of many South Africans working for the Bophuthatswana administration. President Mangope has deliberately hired experts from other countries to avoid too much South African influence.

He is slowly welding together the nation which is gaining self-confidence and appreciative of the benefits already at hand.

It has much natural wealth in the way of minerals (particularly platinum and chrome) and agricultural products such as maize, wheat and beef.

Returning to his conviction of a need for a change of heart by many whites on the sub-continent, Rowan Cronje waved a hand in the direction of Mafikeng, formerly the northern Cape town of Mafeking, but now virtually part of the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho.

"The whites of this town volunteered to be incorporated in this new black state. They know the people here. They understand them. Surely that is singularly significant?"

I left with his parting words ringing in my ears:

"What I seek is a future for my children and for this reason I am devoted to my task here.

"If Bophuthatswana goes wrong there is no hope for Southern Africa. But I am convinced we will succeed."

therefore, a condition of... some degree." (p 1) *

"I do not believe there is such a status as a non-combatant in the SA situation. Magnus Malan has stated

* Page numbers are taken from the original, far lengthier statement. These are available on request.

Merely because the liberation movements receive aid from eastern bloc countries does not make them communist. The western countries would not give them aid. Further, no one labels Churchill a communist for fighting alongside the Russians in World War II.

pality is made up of eight councillors. Every two years four councillors retire and elections are held for the vacant wards.

Municipal elections have never been fought on a party political basis before in Vryburg. But mirroring the battle that is taking place in Afrikanerdom throughout the country, local elections took place recently with the National Party (NP) pitted against the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). The result was a draw, with the NP and HNP each winning two wards.

At the time the results were announced, speculation arose that Willem Kotze, victorious candidate for Ward 4 and a white-by-night proponent, would become the town's first HNP mayor. This did not happen, but it was a close shave for the NP.

Then there are the blacks. Vryburg's 17 000-strong African community in the township of Huhudi is under threat of removal. Building in the township has been frozen for the past 15 years and residents are not allowed to renovate their homes.

Because the town lies between three chunks of Bophuthatswana, it was inevitable that the predominantly Tswana community would be moved off into the homeland in terms of grand apartheid. About 200 Huhudi families have so far moved 40 km south to Pudimoe in Bophuthatswana.

An interesting and surprising response to these removals has come from the town's

pressure to move. They claim that the NCAB distributed circulars last year which gave the impression that living at Pudimoe would be cheaper than in Huhudi. Kruger confirmed this and told the *FM* that as Pudimoe is scheduled as a growth point in government's new decentralisation plan, people who move there would prosper more than their Huhudi counterparts in the long term. Of course, previous decentralisation schemes have failed.

The *FM* visited Pudimoe — the place of the goats. Accommodation in the area is scheduled to be expanded to 1 600 houses. Construction is the responsibility of the NCAB which is acting as a development agent for the SA Trust. This has cost SA R2,1m so far, but income from rents goes to Bophuthatswana in terms of its independence agreement. Small wonder that the BDP backs removals.

Most people at Pudimoe work in Vryburg. Because they now live in Bophuthatswana they have lost their urban residence qualifications and are classified as commuters. Costs for travelling to the town each day are obviously a new burden for families. Shopping has to be done in town as rural shops are ill-equipped. A resident who said she was among the first group moved told the *FM* that rents were comparable with Huhudi, but that service costs raised overall living expenses.

The woman also told the *FM* that unem-

Section
OF CAPE TOWN ANSWER

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7

COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Vryburg in focus

109

FM 17/9/82

Most people passing through the northern Cape town of Vryburg would be forgiven for dismissing it as yet another sleepy rural settlement which is there to serve the rich cattle farmers in the area. Sleepy it may appear, but beneath the surface is a community full of tensions.

Take the 8 000 whites. Vryburg's municipi-

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white community. Anxious about loss of trade and an easily accessible labour force, Vryburg's Sakekamer and Chamber of Commerce met with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in August last year to ask that the removals be halted.

Koornhof responded by declaring that the population in Huhudi would not be moved *in toto*. Instead, people living in homes in an acceptable condition would be allowed to remain. Martin Kruger, chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board (NCAB), estimates that this means about 1 400 families will have to move

while 1 000 families will stay on.

The attitude of the Bophuthatswana political parties towards removals is also an important factor. Chief Lucas Mangope's ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) backs removals, while the opposition Seoposengwe Party rejects the policy.

Although Huhudi's community council, which has a majority of Seoposengwe members, has tried to organise resistance to removals, it has not met with much success. Local sources say the people fear victimisation if they show dissent.

The sources also say residents have been placed under a great deal of psychological

employment is becoming a serious issue. She claimed employers in Vryburg are discriminating against Pudimoe residents when taking on staff. Kruger denied that this is taking place and stated that people moved to Pudimoe will retain the right to work in the town or other urban centres in the northern Cape.

Marian Lacey, author of *Working for Boroko*, a book on migrant labour, however, confirms the woman's claim. Lacey says that in the long run it will be almost impossible for Pudimoe residents to get work in Vryburg. Coloureds will have priority for jobs and Africans will only be able to do farm work, she says.

Vryburg's coloured and Indian communities also face upheaval. The 4 300 coloureds are experiencing a housing crisis in the Colridge township as no building has taken place there since 1978. A municipal spokesman told the *FM* that approval has been obtained from the Department of Community Development to construct 140 sub-economic units and tenders have been called for. Some people solved the accommodation problem by moving into the Indian area at Kismet Park. But the authorities have responded by slapping eviction orders on five families. They have until December to find alternative accommodation.

A decision by the authorities to create separate schools for the coloured and Indian pupils who presently both attend the

Colinda (a compound-word for coloured and Indian) school is causing ripples in the communities. Locals say the children have attended school together happily and fear that a separation will now cause unnatural tensions.

An Indian businessman told the *FM*: "We never asked for a separate school. They are trying to divide and rule." He said the town's 450-strong Indian community is very affluent but that the Group Areas Act has ruined them. "We can't own property in the town. They have moved us out to Kismet Park. They have got us where they want us," he charged.

ates, pieces of paper or other mate- brought into the examination room idates are so instructed.

are not to communicate with other or with any person except the invi-

n answer book is to be torn out.

books must be handed to the com- r to an invigilator before leaving the

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Bophuthatswana's award-winning hotel school aims high

AS more and more tourists choose the Republic for their holidays, so the need for additional good hotels and trained staff increases.

In a highly competitive sphere like the hotel industry, well-qualified and capable personnel are always in great demand.

In the 10 years of its existence, Bophuthatswana's GaRankuwa Hotel School, near Pretoria, has trained 2 600 waiters and 500 chefs, both coloured and African.

Funded and run by the South African Hotel Board, the school was built in 1972 by the Bantu Investment Corporation (now the Corporation for Economic Development).



Qualifications for the entrance are a Std 8 certificate for chefs and a Std 6 certificate for waiters.

Students should preferably be sent by the hotel industry so that they are assured of employment.

Barmen are expected to have previous experience as waiters.

This year the intake of chefs increased from 30 to 42. Eighteen are from Lebowa and a few from Swaziland. Two women have also been sent by hotels.

Students receive their tuition, food, clothes, bedding and some books free, and also a little pocket money.

There are four waiters' courses of nine weeks a year, two chefs' courses of five months and four barmen's courses of three weeks.

'They also serve who only stand and wait'

By
Linda
Brütten

Throughout the year guests from overseas and South Africa are served a five-course meal at the school which costs only R5 a person.

In the last three years, 46 000 guests have been served, many of whom were visitors to the nearby Medunsa (Medical University of Southern Africa).

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is a special guest and his personal valet is a former trainee of the hotel school.

It has happened in the past that a person has booked for six people but arrived with a group of 120!

The school likes to handle no more than 50 guests at a time, although the biggest sit-down dinner it can cater for is for 350 guests.

The teaching staff at the school consists of the principal, Mr A Kronberger, three cookery instructors and three waiting instructors.

It is hoped to introduce a management course in the near future.

A normal day begins at 5am and ends at 10pm.

There are days, howev-



charge of their group.

An average of 60% is required for a student to continue with a course.

A third of the students pass excellently and a further third do well.

In the catering kitchen students experience real hotel work.

They are taught a variety of dishes, including Continental food and confectionery, and also learn how to cut and debone meat.

ducers, while fish and milk are sent from further afield.

It has its own bar where barmen are trained and where guests relax.

The large storeroom holds R7 000 worth of goods and is cleaned and packed by students.

The equipment in the kitchens varies and is both old and new. This enables students to cope with any situation when they graduate.

lectures.

Every October the school has an Old Boys' day.

At its 10th anniversary celebrations last year, President Mangope and the director of the Hotel Board were among the special guests.

At Bophuthatswana's independence celebrations a tent-town with open fires was used to prepare 180 000 portions of food in one week.

Pretoria.

Mr Kronberger hails from Austria. Before joining the Hotel School, where he has been principal for about 18 months, he catered for the Boulevard Hotel in Pretoria.

Most of his present staff are graduates of the school, which, incidentally, is a winner of one of Europe's most sought-after gold medals for training institutions — the Order of Saint Fortunat.

Prospective chefs listen attentively while the principal of the school, Mr A KRONBERGER (right), explains a kitchen procedure.



Guests being served by students at the school.

- WITH
3. Name: (e.g. g exami
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Any dishor

Made in South Afric

er, when students work until 1am to cater for a function.

Theory takes up four hours a day and practical work six to eight hours a day.

The best student is awarded a silver cup and at the end of the course, ties are awarded.

A blazer with the hotel school's badge can be bought for R60 by a qualified student — and it is surprising how many do buy one.

The Latin inscription on the badge is translated:



"In service we live."

In spite of strict regulations and discipline, a democratic system is applied and each student is given the responsibility to make decisions.

The students are divided into groups and are given turns to be in

The school receives its meat, bread and fresh produce from local pro-

Overhead projectors, magnetic equipment and flash cards are used in

The school also helped to cater for the opening of the State Theatre in

Mangope house not a home

London Bureau

LONDON. — The planning committee of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has received a report from its officials that Bophuthatswana House is being used as a commercial property, while in fact it is graded as a residential one.

The committee is now consulting with the council's lawyers to see what steps should be taken.

This is the latest instalment in the saga of the campaign by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Labour Party councillors against what they term Chief Lucas Mangope's "quasi-mission".

"Our feeling is that the quicker they get out of our borough, the better," the leader of the Labour opposition in the Tory council Mr Neil Kearney said last night.

"We want nothing to do with 'Sin City' or an offshoot of South Africa's apartheid laws.

"If seminars on trade and tourism are not commercial purposes, then I don't know what is," said Mr Kearney.

care situation in South Africa

Fire kills
109
mail-leaves

400 jobless

Star 23/9/82
Own Correspondent

More than 400 employees of the Ga-Rankuwa Itireleng Institute for the Blind have been laid off work because of a fire yesterday.

The fire, which started when a grinding machine exploded, destroyed the entire workshop of the institute.

A blind man was killed and six men and a woman were taken to the nearby Ga-Rankuwa hospital with injuries. The men were treated and discharged but the woman is said to be badly burned and is still in hospital.

Mr J de Wald Pretorius, manager of the institute, told the employees yesterday they would not lose their pay. He said he would notify them to return as soon as the institute had been rebuilt.

Mr de Wald Pretorius has appealed to the workers to help rebuild the workshop.

HOMELAND ELECTION

Court contest first

109 FM 24/9/82

Preparations for a general election in Bophuthatswana on October 19 are going ahead. But there is controversy over the rejection of some opposition party candidates' nominations.

Two parties will contest the election — President Lucas Mangope's ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) and the opposition National Seoposengwe Party (NSP), headed by Chief Tidimane Pilane with four seats in the National Assembly at present. The last elections were held in 1977 just before the homeland gained independence.

All citizens of Bophuthatswana are eligible to vote. There are 1,4m Tswanas living outside the homeland and an estimated 1,5m people within its borders.

The nominations row affects two of the 12 electoral districts — Molopo and Odi. NSP national secretary Victor Sifora told the *FM* that the Molopo nominations court had refused to accept a candidacy fee cheque for three proposed candidates on August 10 because they had not been bank guaranteed.

A NSP candidate attempted to have the cheque endorsed at a Mafikeng bank but failed as it had been drawn at another branch. When he returned to the nominations court the magistrate still refused to accept it. The upshot is that the BDP is unopposed in the constituency.

Sifora told the *FM* the same cheque form

had been accepted by Gert Nkau, Bophuthatswana's Secretary of Internal Affairs, to register the party on July 30, and accused the magistrate of "deliberately hindering" the candidate's nominations.

At Odi two NSP candidates were turned down because of nomination irregularities. Candidate Solomon Lediga was found to have two seconders to his nomination but no proposers, while Abel Matseke had neither proposers nor seconders. Sifora contends that the magistrate did not have the right to turn down the candidates after the confusion was discovered as proposers, seconders and candidates were still in the nominations court and the court had not yet adjourned.

Approached by the *FM*, Nkau said he had investigated events at Molopo and was convinced that the magistrate had acted within his powers by refusing the nominations. He would not comment further.

A spokesman for Van Welden-Duffey, the Rustenburg firm of attorneys who act for the NSP, told the *FM* that legal action is being considered. A decision is expected soon.

Bophuthatswana's National Assembly is made up of 24 members nominated by regional authorities. Six party representatives are elected for each district. The President has the power to nominate a further nine members who are selected for their expertise and do not have voting

powers.

A spokesman said 230 689 Bophuthatswana voters had been registered by August 31, and a further 31 488 in SA. He predicted that the final number of voters would be higher as Bophuthatswana voters can register up to October 1. The BDP is unopposed in four constituencies.

The major difference between the policies of the two parties is that the NSP rejects Bophuthatswana independence and the homelands policy while the BDP has accepted it.

200

(109)

families

(109)

share

Star

24/9/82

tap

More than 200 families at a village near Pretoria share one tap and daily fights occur over water as villagers scramble to get to the head of the queue.

People have to wait up to eight hours at Kgabalatsane location, near Garankuwa to draw water. Last weekend the tap ran dry and the villagers could not cook or wash.

Mr William Shimane Kotsokoane, a villager, said they sometimes had to buy water at Garankuwa at 15c a litre or R1,50 a drum.

They also had to pay for the transport of the water.

Mr Kotsokoane said he arrived at the tap at 6 pm yesterday and reached the top of the queue at 11.30.

"The tap drips slowly and it takes about 20 minutes to fill a 20 l container," he said.

Daily fights occurred at the tap because people became impatient and wanted to jump the queue. Some people had been stabbed, he said.

People queued for water until 10 pm.

"In this place we regard water as a luxury. The word irrigation does not exist in our vocabulary because we don't plant anything," he said.

Last year the villagers paid R11 each to install the tap. Previously they bought water from Garankuwa.

"People and children in this place have lost respect for elderly people because of constant fights over water," he added.



The water pump which more than 200 families use at Kgabalatsane location north of Pretoria has not been functioning since Saturday and villagers have had to draw water from a 6 m pit. There are daily fights as desperate residents scramble to get to the head of the queue. Many people have had

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Daily fight for water

to wait for up to eight hours to draw water. When the supply dries up the villagers buy water at 15c a litre or

R1,50 a drum at Garankuwa township nearby. People queue for water until 10 pm and the morning queues

form at 5 am. Last year residents paid R11 each to install the water pump. Previously they bought water from Garankuwa. Villagers say some people steal containers that have been left overnight at the water pump. Some say thugs knife plastic containers so residents cannot carry their water home.

DEAD SON NEW TURN

Sowetan
109
30/9/82

THE "Department of Foreign Affairs" in Bophutatswana has submitted a diplomatic note to the South African Embassy seeking details about the alleged assault of a Randfontein youth by South African Police.

The SAP in Randfontein are alleged to have assaulted Mr Mochocho Letlamoreng Mosiane, son of the Bophuthatswana chief in the Ditsobotla district, Mr Freddie Mosiane. Mochocho (22), died after the alleged assault.

Dr Nthato Motlana represented the Mosiane family at the post mortem into Mochocho's death. Also present was a State pathologist. The post-mortem details have been withheld until the inquest.

By **LEN KALANE**

A spokesman in the "Foreign Affairs" office of Bophuthatswana said they were still waiting for a reply from the South African Embassy.

Mochocho died last weekend when Randfontein Police allegedly beat him up after he had had an argument with a white man at a local cafe.

The dead man's father Mr Mosiane, in Randfontein's Mohlakeng

township, said his man would be buried on Sunday at the Matile Village near "Mooidorpie". According to Mr Mosiane, Mochocho was the heir to the Matile throne.

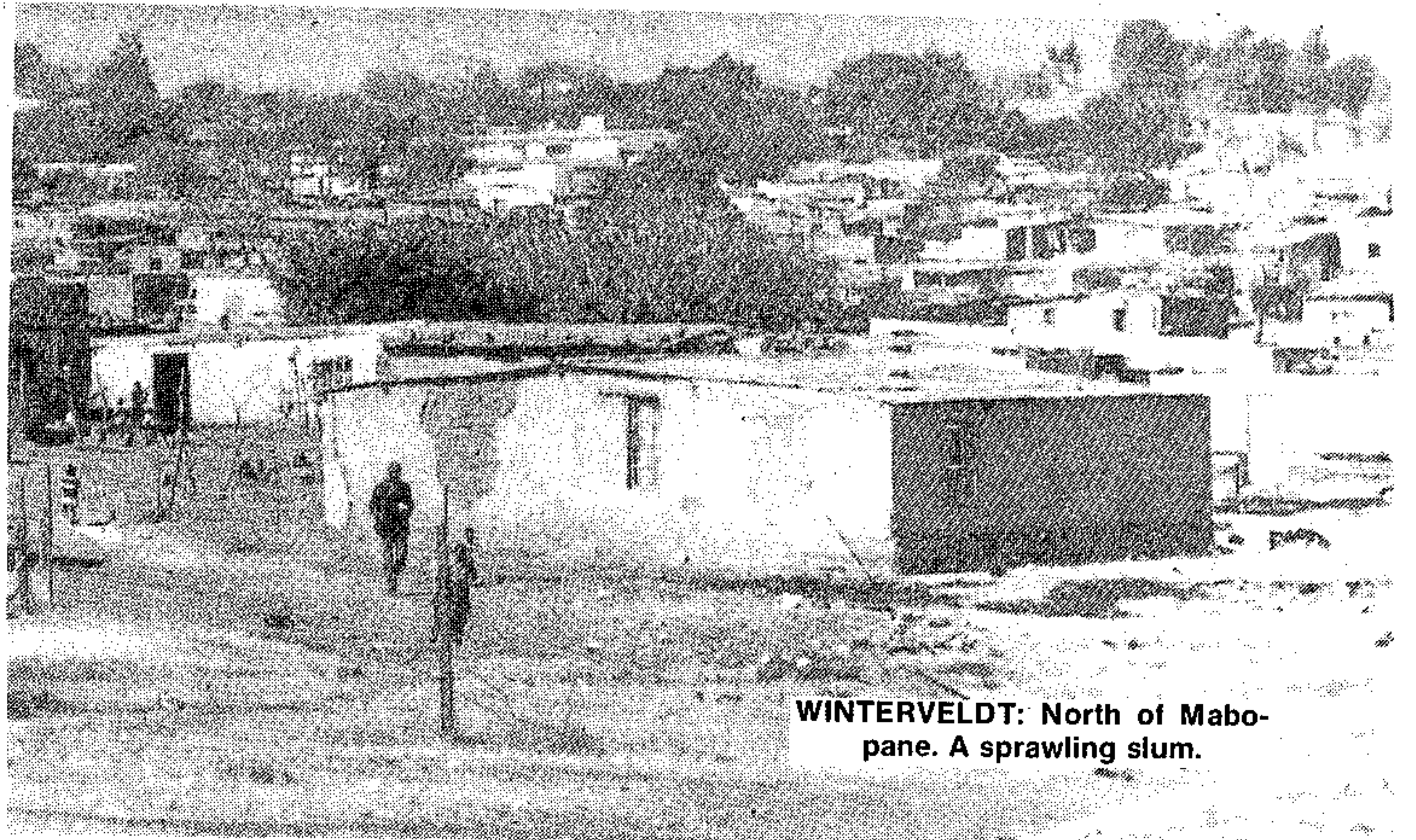
The service will start at 8am in the village and many Bophuthatswana dignitaries are expected to attend. Mr Mosiane will be buried at about 10am at the local cemetery.



SON DEAD: Mr Freddie Mosiane.

Bop council is toothless

343 (109) Sowetan



WINTERVELDT: North of Mabopane. A sprawling slum.

A BOPHUTHATSWANA councillor about to resign from his position has accused the homeland's Mabopane Urban Council of being powerless and representing its community from a position of weakness.

Mr M J Selebogo told The SOWETAN that their council, known as the "Town Council" of Mabopane was nothing better than the old township advisory board and that their resolutions were passed in vain. He said the council operated under the old Proclamation R62 of 1962 which used to govern the then advisory board.

Despite making resolutions on several projects including housing, the building of a soccer stadium, and the erection of new creches, Mafikeng had continually turned a deaf ear, he said.

The township, which is known to the homeland's politicians as one of the "cities" of Bophuthatswana, has an acute shortage of houses, no recreation facilities, most of its streets are bumpy, and the only two creches are being housed in makeshift premises which are

Poverty, thugs and no houses

By NORMAN NGALE

poorly equipped.

It is flanked by the fast developing So-shanguve in the south and the northern slum complex of Winterveldt. Its largest section, called Boekenhoutfontein, is nothing better than Winterveldt, with hundreds of families squatting in the backyards of plot owners.

Mr Selebogo complained about the lack of enthusiasm of the local police and said they never posed a threat to thugs who roamed the streets at night robbing and mugging residents and that the local residents lived in constant danger of being attacked, even in their own homes.

He said he had made his final decision to quit the council, and would hand in his resignation letter at their next monthly meeting.

8 000 villagers must buy water

By McKee Kotjolo

343 109
4/10/82
About 8 000 villagers north of Pretoria now lack their own water supply even for drinking. They have to buy water for R2,50 a drum from landowners.

Five villages are now waterless as the scorching drought aggravates the crisis in which people near Ga-Rankuwa have to cart in essential water from outside in order to survive.

Landowners are said to be profiteering from the crisis by charging R2 for a drum of water plus 50c for transport.

Villagers say that no water pumps in their area are in working order.

The affected areas are the village of Rampa with a population of about 1 000, Rabokala also known as Oskraal with about 3 000 people and Ramogaodi with more than 1 000 people.

UNOBTAINABLE

Other villages also hit by the crisis are Hebron and Kgabalatsane with about 3 000 people.

Villagers say that buying water has become part of their household bills. Without buying it from landowners who have boreholes, water would be unobtainable.

Villagers from Kgabalatsane say they are now prevented from fetching water in Ga-Rankuwa about 6 km away.

Ga-Rankuwa residents who gave them water were reported to police by neighbours and threatened with prosecution, villagers say.

Water for domestic use has become critically short in other parts of the country because of the drought.

In Zululand deep channels have been dug into dry river beds to gather water for domestic consumption, but these are running dry and new boreholes have to be dug.

8 000 villagers buy water

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▶▶ From page 1

unfit for human consumption.

"We have installed portable purifiers along the Apies River to bring clean water to the residents of these areas."

Mr Badman added that the corporation has a number of water schemes which supply the rural areas "but it takes time to bring the water to the people."

In addition, a power failure over the

weekend crippled the pumps bringing water to parts of the town of Themba.

In spite of this, Mr Badman said the urban areas are no cause for immediate concern.

The Star's Lowveld Bureau reports that blacks who own boreholes and heavy duty vehicles in the trust areas near White River are allegedly capitalising on the present drought.

Residents are complaining that the cul-

prits are allegedly damaging existing pumps, thus compelling thirsty people to buy water from them at high prices.

Like the rest of the Lowveld there is a shortage of water in all the homeland areas, but there have been no reports of people being completely without water.

Workers come to town with two or three jerry cans which are filled when they go home in the afternoon.

Water supplies to hospitals have been rationed while the town of Nongoma has less than three weeks supply of water left.

BOPHUTHATSWANA

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that boreholes are drying up in Bophuthatswana's rural areas, leaving some residents critically short of water.

However, General Manager of the Water Corporation, Mr B Badman, said he was not sure whether this was due to the lack of rain or to mechanical problems.

"But we are currently checking all suspect boreholes and will hold a meeting this morning to consider measures we could take.

Our water reserves are at best meagre and now the water from some boreholes in the area just north of Pretoria has been found

To Page 3, Col 9

BOPHUTHATSWANA is a Third World country, a developing country... and we have hopefully learnt and gained experience from mistakes made by other countries.

party democracy, a constitution which sets an example to the rest of Africa, and a Bill of Rights which enshrines personal liberty and freedom. We have established the office of an ombudsman with full rights to investigate any case of alleged injustice or unfairness."

7/10/82

Some term

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This was said at Sun City yesterday by Mr T M Molatlhwa, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Minister of Manpower Utilisation, when he formally opened the Institute of Personnel Management's convention entitled "Industrial Relations and Productivity in the Third World".

"We, in common with the rest of the Third World, have to accept that agriculture is one of the most important sectors of our country, both

DELEGATES

More than 600 delegates are attending the convention.

"We have endeavoured to determine our priorities in the correct order to ensure, first and foremost the development of our country, the development and training of our people, and hence the improvement and enhancement of their quality of life." Mr Molatlhwa said.

"We have a multi-

WHERE WATER IS GOD

Survival of the thirsty

THE DRIVE on the dusty road into the drought-stricken villages of Bophuthatswana near Ga-Rankuwa, brings you face to face with a pathetic sight of scores of women who say they spend up to two weeks without washing due to the growing critical shortage of water.

They also spend more than two weeks wearing the same clothes because there is just no water to wash their clothing.

"You better have nothing but water," said a worried-looking Mrs Elizabeth Marobela, an elderly mother of eight, when The SOWETAN visited Kgabalatsane this week. The whole family, including the four who are still at school sometimes washed with the same water used by her husband who leaves for work at 4 am. "We some-

times spend up to two weeks without washing," she said.

Tired-looking and sitting on an empty 25 litre container, and waiting in the long queue to get water from the water pump, Mrs Marobela said: "We pray everyday for God to help us. Right now I am dizzy because of hunger and the scorching heat. I came here to queue for water at 5 am, and have not had anything to eat because there is no

By MONK NKOMO

water to cook with. Unless it rains, we are all going to die of thirst."

The five affected villages — where landowners are making huge profits by charging up to R2.50 for a drum of water — are Kgabalatsane, Ramogodi, Rabokala, Hebron and Winterveldt.

Mrs Maria Padi, who said she had joined the queue for water at 5.30 am, said: "I have now spent two weeks in this brown dress,



HOT, DRY AND THIRSTY: Buckets and cans of all shapes and sizes wait patiently for this water-hole in Winterveldt to open — between 9am and 4pm only.

without washing. Man, I tell you we are suffering and the situation is terrible. I really do not know what to do with my five small children who last washed two or three weeks ago. The whole family stinks of the sweat. Our only hope is God."

Scores of women waited impatiently at the water pump. The only pump in the village. Some drew dirty water from a dirty well nearby. It did not matter what the water was — polluted or not.

Others carried their babies on their backs. Some sat inside wheelbarrows while others — three or four at a time — were sweating, pumping water. A pathetic sight indeed.

"It is amazing that we have not yet been victims of the cholera

'TWO WEEKS WITHOUT A DROP TO WASH WITH'

epidemic," they said. "The Bophuthatswana Government must do something about this critical situation otherwise we are all going to die."

Holding her four-month-old baby daughter, Muriel, Mrs Lorette Nguni said her baby could not be washed or fed with baby foods because of the shortage of water. "I only breast-feed her. My husband, Isaac, sometimes goes to work without having washed. This is the worst suffering we have ever encountered in our lives. Water — the most important thing in life."

The scores of

women were happy when a Johannesburg micro-biologist, Dr Leon Buchan, expressed his humanity by freely giving them about 250 tablets designed to purify the dirty water drawn from the well.

Dr Buchan, who is working for a major chemical factory, urged the Government of Bophuthatswana to buy the tablets because they could cost more if sold at the chemists. Each tablet had been specifically designed to be immersed into a 20 or 25 litre container.

Unless it rained, the survival of the large population of these areas depends on the mercy of the Almighty. All because of H₂O — the scientific name for water — the lack of which has created misery for the Bophuthatswana citizens.



LIKE SQUEEZING BLOOD FROM A STONE: Youngsters in Kgabalatsane try out a broken pump.

Boys in jail ordeal

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

A day trip to Sun City for two East Rand schoolboys ended in an 18-hour ordeal in a cell with murderers, rapists and robbers after being accused of stealing an ashtray.

The boys, David (17) and Blythe (18) and David's mother set off early one day this week for a day at the resort.

They returned home the following day after their nightmare ordeal.

No amount of pleading with authorities by David's mother could get them released.

Blythe was arrested by a Sun City security guard after he had been spotted taking an ashtray from a curry restaurant.

David was arrested as an accomplice.

They were held at the Sun City security section until they were collected by the Bophuthaswana police.

Placed in a cell with 11 men, some inside for murder, rape and robbery, they were kept overnight.

They were threatened with rape after the lights went out and were told whites would die during violence far

greater than the 1976 Soweto riots.

David's mother spent hours trying to convince the authorities to release them. Eventually she persuaded the owner of the restaurant to withdraw the charges.

They were not released at once and she was told to return the following day when the boys were released.

"The two boys were in a cell with hardened criminals for a small complaint of theft. The criminals put the fear of God into them," David's mother said.

Official Bophuthaswana police comment could not be obtained.

Mangope challenged in appeal court

THE first civil case to be heard by the newly-constituted Bophuthatswana appeal court — which sat for the first time this week — was an appeal which questioned the constitutional right of President Mangope to appoint chiefs.

It is the first appeal court to sit in an "independent homeland".

^{11/10/82}
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President Mangope is believed to have rushed forward plans for the court following a decision by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court in May which ruled that the Terrorism Act was in conflict with the constitution of Bophuthatswana.

The civil appeal, which was originally set down for the Bloemfontein Appeal Court, was highly significant, not only in terms of the constitutional powers of President Mangope, but also to dozens of tribes in Bophuthatswana currently feuding with the Government over removal plans or disputed chieftainships.

The appeal heard on Thursday was brought by Mr Motsasis Mosone and members of the Bakwena tribe. It was the culmination of six years of court battles.

Mosone alleged that according to custom and tribal law he should have succeeded to the chieftainship of the tribe after his father, Amos Mosone, the former

chief, died in 1976. However, President Mangope appointed another tribal member, Mr Gase Bone to the chieftainship.

However, the tribe and Mr Mosone contested the appointment and the interpretation of the Act by which Mr Bone was appointed.

The section reads that: "The president may, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Constitution Act and with due observance of the law and custom of the tribe concerned, recognise any person as chief or acting chief of a tribe."

Three judges have been appointed to the Bophuthatswana Appeal Court which is expected to sit a few times a year in Mmabatho. They are Mr Justice van der Merwe from the Johannesburg Bench, Judge Irving Steyn of the Johannesburg Bench and Judge Leonora van den Heever from the Cape Town Bench.

109 14/10/82

Race bias rules out union — Mangope

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SOUTH Africa would first have to abolish its racially discriminatory laws before Bophuthatswana agreed to join it in a confederation, President Lucas Mangope has told the Rand Daily Mail.

He was commenting on the idea of a confederation between South Africa and its former "homelands" — less than a month before the Pretoria summit meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the leaders of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

"If we are to have anything approaching political cooperation or union we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies — particularly our racial policies — are similar," he said.

Bophuthatswana's constitution contains a Declaration of Rights which specifically outlaws discrimination on grounds of race.

President Mangope confirmed that South Africa and leaders of the four territories would discuss the idea of confederation.

The concept of a Confederation of Southern Africa has been described by Dr Deon Geldenhuys of Rand Afrikaans University as a "device to join together, both economically and politically, what separate development has put asunder."

But President Mangope's condition for joining — as well as his objections to a plan to use the "homelands" to give indirect representation to blacks in South Africa in the confederal umbrella body — may make it very difficult for Mr Botha to join together what his predecessors put asunder.

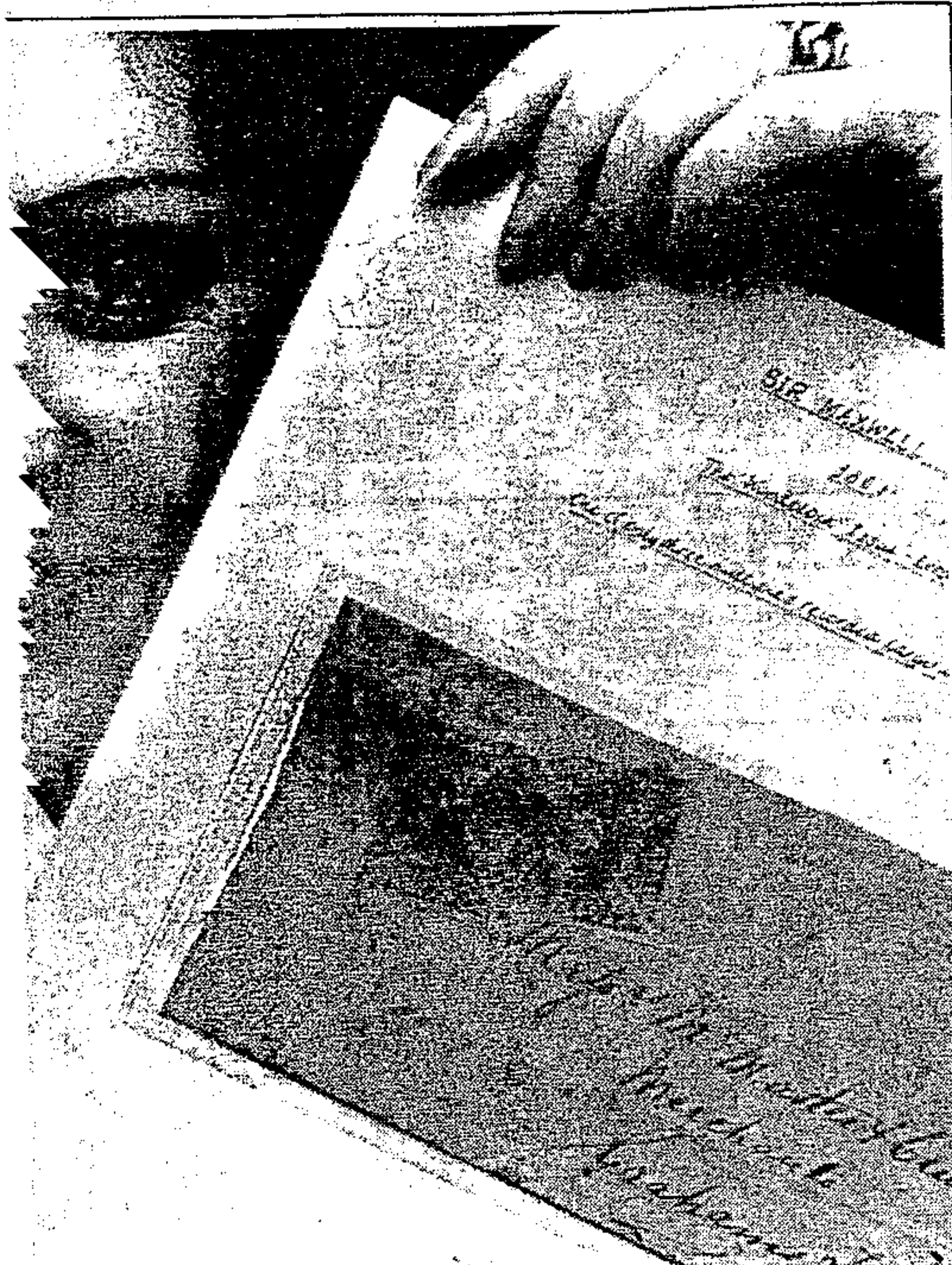
● See Page 11

Meat man is found guilty

PORT ELIZABETH. — A man who sold non-existent meat to seven people was convicted on seven counts of fraud by the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Deon Wilken, 23, of no fixed address, pleaded guilty to all seven counts and was granted R100 bail until sentence is passed.

In June this year he tricked seven people into believing he was a farmer from Glenconnor who had meat to sell at a special price. He received a total of R98 from the



part of the very valuable stamp collection insured by Sotheby's, which includes Cape of Good Hope and Siege of Mafeking owner, Mr Joseph Winter, who died last month.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

Do you want to invest? Stamps are a good bet

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS
STAMPS have burst into the investors spotlight, again, overtaking gold and silver as investment items.

Stamps were re-entering a cycle of popularity as investment items because they had reached the bottom of a cycle which began three years ago, and it was certain that prices would now pick up, Mr Denny Swart, manager of the stamp department of Sotheby, said yesterday.

And there was "every indication" that the future of stamp investment looked promising.

In the past two months stamp prices have stabilised to a level which was accessible to "the man in the street with a bit of extra cash".

"More speculative items have dropped as much as 50%, although other items have dropped by much less and some have actually increased in value," Mr Swart said.

Investment in stamps was popular because there was an international market for

Stamps had always been a source of investment for experienced and knowledgeable investors, but recently they had overtaken less stable items — such as gold and silver — in popularity because they were not as susceptible to erratic fluctuations in the market.

The mid-1970s had seen stamp prices "gallop away" — it was "the big time" for stamps, Mr Swart said.

"I can sense a resurging interest again, but if investment is to work for the novice he must have proper monitoring advice."

Mr Swart said that individual items had appreciated in value as much as 50% in a year.

"But for most investors we are not looking at 100% profit overnight. This is a long-term investment with across the board appreciation more like 10%, after keeping apace with inflation," he said.

The middle range of stamps cost between R500 and R5 000. Sotheby had an average of eight stamp sales

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Tswana Standard

AN AGREEMENT has been signed in Mafikeng to establish the Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana which will open its doors early in 1983.

The agreement was signed by President Lucas Mangope and Mr Ian Mackenzie, chairman of the Standard Bank Group.

The Government of Bophuthatswana will hold 45% of the capital and the Standard Bank 55%.

The managing director will be Mr Fick Liebenberg, formerly a senior official in the Standard Bank's northern region administration in Pretoria. — Sapa.

COMMENT: Through the

Standard Merchant Bank, the Stanbic group has maintained close links with Bophuthatswa in recent years. The merchant bank introduced its stock to the South African capital market and has placed several issues.



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WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets leaders of the "independent national states" in Pretoria next month he is certain to canvass the idea of forging a confederation between South Africa and these internationally shunned territories.

But Mr Botha will find President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has grave reservations about joining a confederation, even though confederal ties are the loosest political ties possible between two or more states.

President Mangope's opposition is motivated by several considerations, but two stand out:

● The incongruity of confederation between Bophuthatswana, as a polity committed to the abolition of all forms of race discrimination, and South Africa, which — even under a "reformist" Prime Minister — is dedicated to the preservation of racially separate schools and residential areas and, of course, a Parliament devoid of blacks.

● Fears that Pretoria might at a later date use the political leverage it would gain in a confederation to force Bophuthatswana into unification with Botswana, along the lines of its consignment of KaNgwane to Swaziland.

"I have been told South Africa will be explaining its concept of confederation," President Mangope says of the November 11 summit between Mr Botha and "homeland" leaders who have accepted Pretoria's offer of independence.

"I don't shout about it, but I am a great believer in human rights and, therefore, I utterly reject race discrimination," President Mangope adds.

"If we are to have anything approaching political co-operation or union we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies — particularly our racial policies — are similar.

"I would therefore find it difficult to join a confederation where that is not the case."

This fundamental objection aside, President Mangope believes it would be better to concentrate on economic co-operation within the region and to allow closer political links to grow gradually from an economic sub-base.

"We should take the example of the European Economic Community. The European Parliament only came into being long after economic co-operation ... confederation should be determined by economic co-operation and, as I see it, it will take a long time."

President Mangope gives a similarly cool reception to another idea which Mr Botha's constitutional advisors have considered at various times, one which has been bandied about as the "solution" to the problem of providing presentation for blacks living in South Africa in the envisaged confederation.

Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE talks to President Lucas Mangope on next month's summit meeting between the Prime Minister and leaders from the four nominally sovereign polities of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.



Confederation is out, says President Lucas Mangope, citing South Africa's race discrimination and a personal fear that Bophuthatswana may be forced into unification with Botswana as his reasons.

Why Mangope would reject a confederation

The idea is to create constituencies in South Africa which will elect representatives to national assemblies in the "independent national states". Thus, the theory goes, since the national states will be represented in the over-arching confederal body — or "Council of States" as it has been called — blacks in South Africa will be indirectly represented by the national states in the confederation.

The idea of South African-based constituencies is a logi-

cal extension of the ideological assumption that the political aspirations of blacks in South Africa should be channelled into separate political institutions in the "homelands".

At present blacks in white-designated South Africa are assigned to constituencies in their "homelands", although polling booths are made available in townships in South Africa.

The concept of South African-based constituencies was

first mooted by Transkei in the 1960s. It was, however, rejected by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

It has since been revitalised as an answer to the constitutional problem of how to give urban blacks representation in the confederation without stirring too many white fears and giving the white Rightwing an ideological cudgel with which to batter reformists.

President Mangope says of the idea: "I haven't had an

opportunity to discuss the concept in depth with anybody who really knows about it, but doesn't it go back to the basic question of giving urban blacks rights where they are?"

He then makes Bophuthatswana's position quite clear: blacks should be given and should exercise rights in the geographical area in which they live and should not be linked against their will to their purported homelands.

"It is what we have advocated all along. We have said those who choose to remain South Africans should have the right to do so and should exercise their rights as citizens there."

Parts of Bophuthatswana adjoin Botswana in much the same way as parts of KaNgwane and KwaZulu are adjacent to the borders of Swaziland.

President Mangope is thus clearly an interested spectator to Pretoria's contentious decision to transfer KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in KwaZulu to Swaziland under its refurbished shibboleths of "consolidating peoples" and "bringing together those who belong together".

"My opinion is that the two authorities, KaNgwane and KwaZulu, should have been consulted immediately the idea was conceived," President Mangope says on the controversy. "They should have been consulted right through, not only by South Africa but also by Swaziland, which knows that they exist."

He labelled South Africa's decision to press ahead with the deal in spite of the declared opposition of the KaNgwane and KwaZulu Legislative Assemblies "totally unacceptable".

He adds: "They should have been free to decide whether they wished to accept or not. They should have been the determining factor ... If people want to come together, it should be of their own free choice. Nobody should decide for them".

Bophuthatswana, which opted for independence nearly five years ago, is vulnerable to direct political coercion from Pretoria to amalgamate with Botswana — and that, President Mangope believes, vindicates Bophuthatswana's controversial decision to accept independence.

On the prospects of a federal link between Bophuthatswana and Botswana, whose peoples share a common language and history and who are united by ties of kinship, President Mangope says: "It is a very difficult matter".

He explains: "There is a numerical disparity between our population and the population of Botswana. There are almost three times as many people here as there are in Botswana. It could be a problem, not so much for us as for them".

He characterises relations between Bophuthatswana and Botswana as "very cordial", adding that Bophuthatswana's takeover of control of the Ramathlabama border post on the frontier with Botswana was accomplished without friction.

But of eventual re-unification of the Batswana people, who were split by a border drawn by white men, he says: "I don't see it happening in my life time."

"I would never initiate any move toward that. I would rather see us live as neighbours in peace. Amalgamation would raise problems which I would not like to add to my present problems."

No bank SWS 15/10/82 monopoly— Mangope

MMABATHO — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has stated that the Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana would not become a monopoly as it would compete with other available banks irrespective of their origin and that it would operate without legislative discrimination.

He officially signed his government's agreement with the Standard Bank group in Mmabatho this week.

In terms of the agreement the Bophuthatswana Government holds 45 percent of the shares while the Standard group has 55 percent.

"The government will hold the shares for some time but at a later stage they will go public," the President said. — Sapa.

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No better after a beer

NEW YORK. — A 48-year-old man struck and killed by a car in Baker, Oregon, on Saturday was apparently trying to win a "beer bet" by lying in the street, police said.

Police said Roger Glynn Payton was lying in the town's main street as part of a bet to win back a glass of beer.

Mr Payton had been drinking at a tavern near the scene of the accident and reportedly lost a beer in a wager over a pool game.

To win back the beer, he bet another customer he could lie in the street until four cars drove by, police said.

He was run over by the third car, driven by a 17-year-old girl, and died of massive injuries. — UPI.

Mangope wants wholly elected government

RDM 12/10/82

109

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ON THE eve of Bophuthatswana's first general election since it opted for independence nearly five years ago, President Lucas Mangope has declared his intention of abolishing National Assembly seats for nominated chiefs.

Bophuthatswana has already taken a decisive step in that direction by halving the number of nominated chiefs and headmen in the National Assembly from 48 to 24 in response to a recommendation by the Wiechers Commission of Inquiry into the position of chiefs.

The 24 seats formerly allo-

ated to nominated chiefs have been added to existing 48 popularly elected seats so that 72 seats of 102 seats will be at stake tomorrow.

The 24 nominated chiefs and 72 elected members aside, another six members are nominated by the President for their special knowledge and experience.

"We really would like to see a position where ultimately all the people will be elected," President Mangope told the Rand Daily Mail.

The decision has given Bophuthatswana a unique place among the black homelands. It is the only homeland where elected members outnumber nominated chiefs.

In Transkei there is equal representation between nominated chiefs and popularly elected members, the division being 75 each. In the remaining homelands, including the independent states of Venda and Ciskei, nominated chiefs are in the majority.

The Wiechers Commission was appointed after internal departmental reports disclosed that there was strong criticism of the behaviour of some chiefs — who were castigated as "indolent, negligent and lazy" and as "useless dictators, thieves and drunkards" and "impediments to development".

ROCK

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Paarl was a small village when the brothers De Villiers founded De Paarl'sche Wijn & Brandewijn Maatschappij Beperkt in 1856.

1856

Although Paarl was already producing brandies of quality, the brothers De Villiers wanted to make a brandy so good that it would satisfy the sophisticated taste of the solid old Cape aristocracy, whose life-style in those early Victorian times was the envy of the Empire.

They named this special brandy "Paarl Rock" after the famous granite cliffs.

"Paarl Rock" found its way into the stately houses of the Cape and into the exclusive clubs of Johannesburg and Kimberley. At the turn of the century no less a person than Cecil Rhodes owned shares in the Company — bought from Onze Jan Hofmeyr. (Original certificate showing the transfer reproduced in illustration by courtesy of the Brandy Museum, Stellenbosch.)



The original "Paarl Rock" cellars were on Paarl's Main Street. The Company later became known as The Paarl Wine & Brandy Co. Ltd. and moved to more suitable premises in Daljosaphat close by.



By early this century a new label, introduced at the time, proudly proclaimed that "Paarl Rock" had been awarded 110 medals for excellence. "Paarl Rock" Superior Old Brandy had become one of the symbols of a life-style determined only by quality and good taste in all things.



Over the years the label has changed — but "Paarl Rock" remains a Superior Old Brandy.

1982

20m 19/6/82

Tswanas go to the polls

Political Editor

VOTERS in Bophuthatswana go to the polls today in the first general election since the homeland accepted Pretoria's offer of independence nearly five years ago.

The two contestants are the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP), which controls all but four of the seats in the 102-member National Assembly, and the opposition National Seoposengwe Party (NSP).

The NSP will be contesting only 27 of the 72 elected seats.

Covered 19/10/82 (109)
Tswanas go to polls

Bophuthatswana will hold its general elections today and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, made an appeal to the country's employers to grant Bophuthatswana citizens in their employ leave to cast their votes at 42 polling stations around the Republic.

Dr Koornhof, in a statement issued on Sunday, said following an agreement between the two countries, South Africa had undertaken to assist during the general elections of members of the Bophuthatswana National Assembly.

Bophuthatswana citi-

zens in the Republic of South Africa, who are eligible to vote, may, during office hours cast their votes at the nearest commissioner's or magistrate's office.

"I seriously appeal to all employers of Bophuthatswana citizens in industries, towns, cities as well as on farms in the areas already mentioned to grant these citizens leave to go to the polling stations in order to cast their votes. It will be a very fine gesture on the part of employers if they could assist their employees to reach the polling stations," said Dr Koornhof.

City voters boycott first Tswana poll

RDM 20/10/87

109

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ONLY about 120 people went to the polls in Soweto and Johannesburg yesterday in Bophuthatswana's first general election since its decision to accept Pretoria's offer of independence.

Three polling booths were in operation in Soweto and Johannesburg for Tswanas who have taken out Bophuthatswana citizenship.

Tswanas form about one-fifth of the minimum of 1 500 000 blacks who live in Soweto and Johannesburg.

According to Mr N Bayne, a Commissioner of the the Department of Co-operation and Development, only about 70 people had cast their votes at polling booths in Soweto and the city by 3.30pm.

There was another polling booth at Alexandra Township.

A spokesman for the commissioner's office said at mid-afternoon yesterday: "About 50 people have voted so far. The Tswanas in the towns are not really interested in the election".

The governing Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) of President Lucas Mangope was unopposed in three constituencies, Mo-

lopo, Ditsobotla and Thaba 'Nchu, each of which returned six candidates.

The BDP put up candidates in all 72 popularly elected seats to the Bophuthatswana National Assembly. The opposition National Seoposengwe Party (NSP) had 36 candidates.

One reason for the apathy of Tswana voters in urban areas in South Africa may have been that Bophuthatswana citizenship was forced on them in place of South African citizenship.

Faced with Pretoria's insistence on that as a condition of independence, President Mangope tried to negotiate an "escape route" for Tswanas who wanted to retain their South African citizenship.

Under an agreement signed with South Africa, Tswanas were given the right to renounce Bophuthatswana citizenship — but only on condition that they could persuade another "homeland" to offer them its citizenship.

The BDP election manifesto stated: "The party reaffirms the right of any Motswana, at his discretion, to denounce Bophuthatswana citizenship."

This may have encouraged Tswanas in South Africa to dissociate themselves from the Bophuthatswana election and, instead, to opt for exercising their political rights in South Africa.

g shopping on camels



Mr Habib Sanjalvi bought this hand-made gramophone from the remote area of Avrangabad, Northern India. This gramophone costs R750.

me to a gold prospector. It's tough work but it pays off eventually," he said. Egypt is another country he visits.

There he travels on camels. He says his ability to speak fluent Arabic and several Indian dialects is a

great advantage in bargaining. He says he gets goods comparatively cheaply, but his overheads are high.

Step 20/10/82
Tswana
vote flop (109)

By Themba Maseko

In Bophuthatswana's general elections held yesterday, only 135 people cast their votes in the Johannesburg area and Soweto.

An official of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Johannesburg, Mr C H Swanepoel, said 88 people voted in Johannesburg and 47 in Soweto. He refused to comment on the low turnout.

Early yesterday, 20 votes had been cast in Garankuwa and about 30 people voted in Odi.

Residents of the areas said they were not going to vote because "even if we do, things will not change."

The polling stations were open from 7 am to 9 pm and the electoral officers had said they expected people to vote later because they were still at work.

The election was contested by the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party and the National Seoposengwe Party.

Reacting to the outcome of the election, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo of the Soweto Committee of 10 said: "The Tswana people have displayed in no uncertain terms that they regard themselves as South African as much as the Afrikaner and the English people."

The publicity secretary for the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said people had once again shown their "rejection of banana republics even if they can be sold through casinos and hotels."



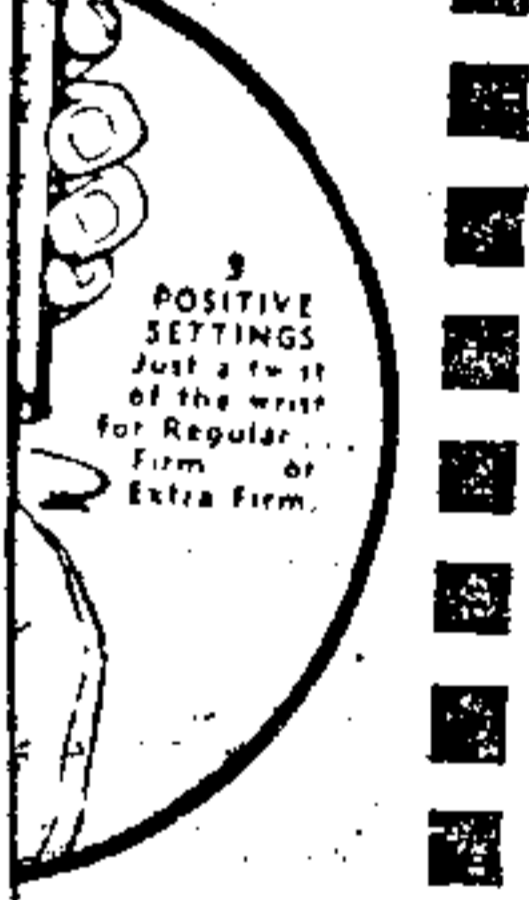
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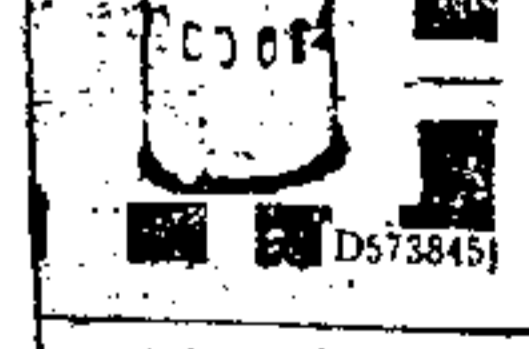
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5705 25/10/82
Tswana poll ends
in one-party state 102

Staff Reporter

Bophuthatswana, the second homeland granted independence, is now a one-party state.

The ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party won all eight contested constituencies in the first general election since independence five years ago.

The secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr Gert Nkau, said today that the opposition Seoposengwe National Party lost all its deposits.

Almost 200 000 people in Bophuthatswana turned up for voting. The figure is 38 percent of the registered voters and it excludes voters in the four uncontested seats of Moretele, Ditsobotla, Moloopo and Thaba Nchu," he said.

Voters there could be said to support the ruling party.

kwaZulu in Natal has all legislative-assembly members belonging to Inkatha under Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, but the homeland is self-governing and not independent.

When polling started last week, only 135 Tswana nationals in Johannesburg and Soweto voted.

A Bophuthatswana Embassy source in Pretoria said last week that 12 600 citizens were eligible to vote. Only 765 had registered, as most people had not been aware that they were required to do so before voting.

RDM 25/10/82 (109)

Clean sweep for Mangope

MMABATHO. — The ruling Democratic Party in Bophuthatswana has made a clean sweep in the general election, winning all 72 seats.

The opposition National Seopasengwe Party lost the four seats it held before the election, which took place on Tuesday last week.

The results were released in Mmabatho yesterday. — Sapa.

Homeland is now one-party state

ARGUS
109 26/10/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bophuthatswana, the second homeland to be granted independence by South Africa, is now a one-party state.

The ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party won all eight contested constituencies in the first general election held in the homeland since independence five years ago.

The secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs in the territory, Mr Gert Nkau, said the opposition Seoposengwe National Party lost all its deposits.

UNCONTESTED

Almost 200 000 people in Bophuthatswana turned up for voting. The figure is 38 percent of the registered voters and it excludes voters in the four uncontested seats of Moretele, Ditsobotla, Mopopo and Thaba 'Nchu.

"Voters in those constituencies can be said to be in support of the ruling party," Mr Nkau said.

Bophuthatswana is the first independent homeland to have one-party rule.

5.10.27/10/82

Homeland gets help on fires

10/27

Johannesburg will help the Bophuthatswana Government to establish an efficient firefighting service.

The city council has seconded Mr C R Christie, an assistant divisional officer in the fire department, to work in Bophuthatswana from the beginning of next month until the end of 1983.

Mr Christie will act as an adviser and help in planning, organising, operating and controlling a fire protection service in the Mmabatho-Mafikeng area.

The city council has agreed to pay his salary while he is in Bophuthatswana. Management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, described the decision as "laudable gesture of good neighbourliness."

100 m 111/87

May Day parades and all at Brits

MENTION the Transvaal town of Brits and labour militancy is not the first thought to come to mind.

Neither is a May Day parade through the town by workers, led by a priest.

But the parade happened (yes, on May Day) and Brits is becoming a centre of activity for Fosate's motor and metal unions.

Now the dispute at the Brits firm B and S Engineering is set to become an issue again with about 250 workers, fired during a strike at the company, asking the Bophuthatswana Government for help.

Management says the strike is over but unionists say the 250 - who were fired more than six weeks ago - are showing a cohesion unusual even for city workers.

They say they have been

meeting daily since they were sacked, refusing to seek other jobs and holding out for full reinstatement.

That sort of thing happens occasionally in local disputes - but in Brits?

firms have struck retrenchment deals with emerging unions and some unusual ideas have emerged, including unpaid leave for workers to preserve jobs, protection for migrant workers and the like.

So it can be done - with a bonus of improved labour relations

1000000

Mangope criticised for 'criminal' chief

109
Sowetan
1/11/82

By NORMAN NGALE

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope was this week attacked for installing a "criminal" to reign over the Amandebele-lebelo against their wishes.

Paramount chief Abraham Kekana was reacting to the conviction of Chief Agrippa Kekana on Monday by a Moretele Magistrate on criminal offences which included crimen injuria and defamation of character.

Chief Agrippa Kekana, who was appointed by President Mangope on November 29 last year was sentenced to 90 days imprisonment or R100 fine suspended for three years.

His sentence followed a conviction of having sworn at Mrs Alinah Matseba in public earlier this year.

"He is ruling with a criminal record and his installation was a crime. He is Mangope's responsibility and his conviction must not affect the image of the Ndebele tribe," paramount chief Kekana said.

The paramount chief told **The SOWETAN** that he and his tribal council had rejected the chief's leadership and had made their wishes known to a commission of inquiry appointed by President Mangope.

"We did not favour him for the position because of his unbecoming

behaviour, that he was an illegitimate child within the Royal Family and that he was a cripple," said Chief Kekana.

The commissioners, according to the paramount chief, had returned to Mmabatho where with President Mangope they had prepared a programme to install chief Agrippa Kekana.

The programme was then brought back for the Royal Kraal to sign.

He said they had refused to sign the document and as a result Chief Kekana was installed against the wishes of the tribe.

The office of President Mangope could not be reached for comment.

Multinational invests in Bop

(109)

Soweto 11/1/82
BY NORMAN NGALE

INVESTMENT rather than disinvestment could help bring about positive change in southern Africa, according to Mr E von Kuenheim, chairman of the management board of BMW

Mr von Kuenheim was addressing a function last week to mark the opening of the new upholstery factory — part of the BMW Rosslyn plant — at the Ga-Rankuwa industrial township in Zone 15.

He said establishing a firm in Bophuthatswana had been an important decision for his company because of its political significance.

“In South Africa, a foreign investors’ activities can never be without political connotations. For a foreign company to have a subsidiary in South Africa constitutes a political decision,” Mr von Kuenheim said.

He said the first major investment in the homeland was in line with the official policy of decentralising industry to neighbouring “countries.”

“Join my leader and country in our renunciation of slavery and servitude and resultant poverty and suffering,” was the plea of A M Kgomongoe, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in Bophuthatswana.

He expressed hope that BMW would assist in training Batswana in skills as well as provide job opportunities.

BMW moves plant

BMW South Africa has moved its upholstery section from its plant at Rosslyn to Bophuthatswana's industrial area of Ga-Rankuwa. This is the first major investment in the area by a multinational company, according to a statement by BMW and the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation.

Mr Ebarhard von Koerber, managing director of BMW South Africa, said the expansion had become necessary as the increasing market for its products had put severe pressure on the BMW plant at Rosslyn.

"The new development is in line with official policy of decentralising industry to neighbouring countries, as outlined at the Carlton and Good Hope conferences," he said.



LUCAS MANGOPE



PATRICK MPHEPHU



GEORGE MATANZIMA

Confederation still too far for PW to handle?

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state and therefore, as
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have citizens or nationals," he told Parliament.

"A confederation is a formal association or society of independent states which derives its existence from a multilateral treaty (and which) is normally formed for a well defined purpose, such as a mutual desire to co-operate in certain specified fields, e.g., foreign affairs, defence, trade and finance."

In contrast to President Sebe and Mr Botha, who favour different kinds of confederation, President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, has expressed grave reservations about confederal links with South Africa, as long as South Africa retains laws which discriminate on the grounds of race on its statute books.

There are, of course, closer and looser forms of confederation (some of which, notably the United States, have evolved into federations).

But, however it is defined, it remains in essence a political concept, which — in South Africa — touches on many contentious and unresolved disputes.

One unresolved discord is over the political future of blacks living in white-designated South Africa, millions of whom are nominally the nationals of Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana, Venda and Ciskei, or the "TBVC states."

President Matanzima (who will be represented by his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima) and President Mangope are on record as insisting that blacks in white-designated areas remain the ultimate responsibility of South Africa and that they should exercise political rights there.

Pretoria, however, takes a different view and wants to tighten the bonds between the TBVC states and their nominal nationals in South Africa.

"The problem of millions of members of a particular black nation living, not within their own national states, but in RSA, is recognised," the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, conceded in Parliament in March. He added: "We cannot cut nations in two and the ethnic relationship is

and remains of cardinal importance... At the higher levels of government we are trying to create a dispensation — and we realise that it will still require a great deal of work on our part to make it really meaningful — in which (the black man) can realise his aspirations at the higher level via the political institutions and channels of the nation to which he belongs."

In a later speech, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof referred to a number of mechanisms through which ties between the TBVC states and their reputed nationals in South Africa could be consolidated.

In a particularly important sentence, he said: "As already stated on a number of occasions by the Government, the policy is that blacks in the RSA can be meaningfully linked with the various peoples in the national states through confederation." (Italics added).

Dr Koorhof then dealt with "supplementary aspects" to this overall aim — including the representation of blacks living in South Africa in the

"parliaments of the national states" through the creation of special constituencies in "white South Africa," and the granting of special "external powers to black governments over their citizens in South Africa."

Talking of the "establishment of an institutional framework," he added: "The whole spectrum of these activities presumes a virtually (sic) increasing involvement of the black governments with their citizens wherever they reside in an effort to make democracy meaningful." (Italics added).

The objective of tightening political ties between blacks living in South Africa and the TBVC states (and those "homelands" which have not yet accepted independence) has a corollary: a corresponding loosening of political and legal bonds between South Africa and the blacks concerned.

The corollary goes to heart of policy of political exclusion of blacks in South Africa, a policy which is epitomised by the Pretoria's determination to exclude blacks from the "constitutional 'new deal'" which has

been formulated for whites, coloureds and Indians.

It remains a controversial policy and continues to excite opposition from black leaders, even those who have been dismissed as "collaborators and sell outs" by black militants.

Rather than risk confrontation over the policy of exclusion, it seems a decision was taken to concentrate on less contentious economic issues such as the envisaged Southern African Development Bank and the need for a co-ordinated strategy of regional economic development.

It would be consistent with the maxim that successful negotiations should start on areas of agreement on before tackling potentially divisive issues.

From a firmer foundation of agreement on, and involvement in, economic co-operation, the parties can at a latter date move on to the political future of blacks living in South Africa.

A decision on that has been deferred, but the issue will hover over the talks like a unresolved family quarrel at a dinner party.

11/11/82

109
108



LENNOX SEBE



LUCAS MANGOPE

Confederations hot for

THE agenda for the summit meeting in Pretoria today between South Africa and its political offspring — Transkei, BophuthataTswana, Venda and Ciskei — is significant for the omission of a concept popularised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha: the proposed Confederation of Southern African States.

When he outlined his plans for South Africa's future constitutional development at the special federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein on July 30, Mr Botha specifically linked today's summit with his confederal vision.

He said: "The purpose of the summit will be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged Confederation of Southern African States will be based and to such concepts as the Southern African Development Bank, the Customs Union ... and other matters which are vital to the concept of multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa."

But, according to official sources in Pretoria, confederation is not on



Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the summit meeting in Pretoria today between South Africa and the four nominally sovereign states which emerged from its political womb.

the agenda for today's talks ... although it was clearly the first item on Mr Botha's mind when he gave notice of the summit at the NP federal congress.

Officials in Pretoria attribute the exclusion of confederation from the agenda to a consensus of opinion by the participants that economic issues should be given priority. Their explanation, however, is unconvincing, given the priority attached to confederation by both the Prime Minister and Ciskei President Lennox Sebe.

A more plausible interpretation centres on the conflicting and disparate views on confederation and on related fears that they might divide rather than unite the participants.

President Kaiser Matanzima, of

Transkei, has expressed grave reservations about a confederation, which would confer a common confederal nationality on the member states.

Against that is the view of President Sebe, who has spoken out strongly in favour of a confederation in which citizens of the member states would enjoy a common confederal nationality.

Judging by his speech to Parliament on confederation in April, Mr Botha is opposed to linking confederation with an over-arching common nationality, which he sees as more properly belonging to a federation.

"The first fundamental fact ... is that a confederation, unlike a federation, is not a state and therefore, as a necessary consequence, it cannot

have citizens or nationals," he told Parliament.

"A confederation is a formal association or society of independent states which derives its existence from a multilateral treaty (and which) is normally formed for a well defined purpose, such as a mutual desire to co-operate in certain specified fields, e.g., foreign affairs, defence, trade and finance."

In contrast to President Sebe and Mr Botha, who favour different kinds of confederation, President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthataTswana, has expressed grave reservations about confederal links with South Africa, as long as South Africa retains laws which discriminate on the grounds of race on its statute books.

There are, of course, closer and looser forms of confederation (some of which, notably the United States, have evolved into federations).

But, however it is defined, it remains in essence a political concept, which — in South Africa — touches on many contentious and unresolved disputes.

S. Express 14/11/82 109

'Showpiece' summit

AGREEMENTS which South Africa made with Bophuthatswana when the homeland became independent in 1977 had not been implemented, the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said this week.

He was speaking at the summit meeting in Pretoria's Union Buildings which was attended by the South African Government and the governments of the independent black homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Government later confirmed that agreements dealing with the consolidation of Bo-

MANGOPE WANTS SA TO HONOUR 1977 PACT

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

phuthatswana and the re-settlement of non-Tswana squatters in the Bophuthatswana area of Winterveld had not been fulfilled by South Africa.

It was agreed at independence

that certain land would be transferred to Bophuthatswana, but this had not yet been done, said the spokesman.

Moreover, he added, final consolidation plans had not yet been submitted to Bophuthatswana, although Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, had said the plans were complete and would be laid before the South African Parliament during the next session.

In addition, the Bophuthatswana Government was concerned that Section 10 rights which allowed blacks to live in South African urban areas, guaranteed to Bophuthatswana citizens at independence, were endangered by the

Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill, he said.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said the department could not comment as "these matters are still under discussion".

President Mangope at one stage threatened to break off independence negotiations with South Africa unless Tswanas were given the option of renouncing Bophuthatswana citizenship and retaining their South African citizenship.

Later, however, he agreed to accept independence, saying he believed that this could be a stepping-stone towards "a federation embracing all South Africa" in which Bophuthatswana would be

"properly consolidated" and in which its citizens in white areas could regain South African citizenship.

President Mangope clarified his stance on such federation by saying, at this week's summit meeting, that "initiatives must be confined to economic matters" and that "the doors must be kept open for all Southern African states to participate in such expanding economic co-operation".

It was important, he said, that such initiatives should not be seen as coming from South Africa.

Observers have interpreted President Mangope's statement as confirming that he would not be prepared to co-operate in a federation or confederation from which Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were excluded.

September 1, 1983 was set as the target date for the launch of the Southern African Development Bank.

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to Mr Botha and chairman of the committee which will supervise the formation of the bank, confirmed yesterday that the bank's initial capital would be R2 000-million of which



● President Mangope ... challenged Pretoria

84% would be contributed by South Africa.

A spokesman for one of the black states at the summit meeting confirmed to the Sunday Express yesterday that non-independent homelands would not be allowed to participate in the bank as individuals.

These homelands — KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, and KwaNdebele — would be allowed to participate only as "part of the South African segment — in effect, under the South African umbrella", he said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, alleged that exclusion from full participation in the bank was an attempt by the South African Government to force the non-independent homelands to accept independence.

Mangope broke rules, says party

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE main opposition party in Bophuthatswana, the National Seoposengwe Party (NSP), has petitioned the government to investigate alleged irregularities during last month's general election in the independent homeland.

The nine-point petition includes the allegation that President Lucas Mangope acted in breach of the constitution and abused his office by becoming actively involved in party politics before and during the election campaign, and that the President, his Ministers and party officials used state property, vehicles and personnel in the interests of their party.

President Mangope's ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) won all 72 popularly elected seats in the election on October 19, which was the first since the state was granted independence by Pretoria. The NSP put up 36 candidates.

The NSP petition was submitted to the chief electoral officer, Mr Gert Nkai, who is also the Secretary for Internal Affairs. It was signed by the party's national secretary, Mr V T Sifora.

The allegations include:

● Canvassing by members, candidates and electoral agents of the BDP inside polling stations and/or within 500m of polling stations.

● Interference with NSP candidates and their agents by magistrates acting as returning officers and polling officers "on pretext of non-production of special permits for agents".

● Distribution at polling stations of handwritten ballot papers bearing the names of candidates of only one party.

● Acceptance in counting rooms after the election of ballot papers without the official secret water mark.

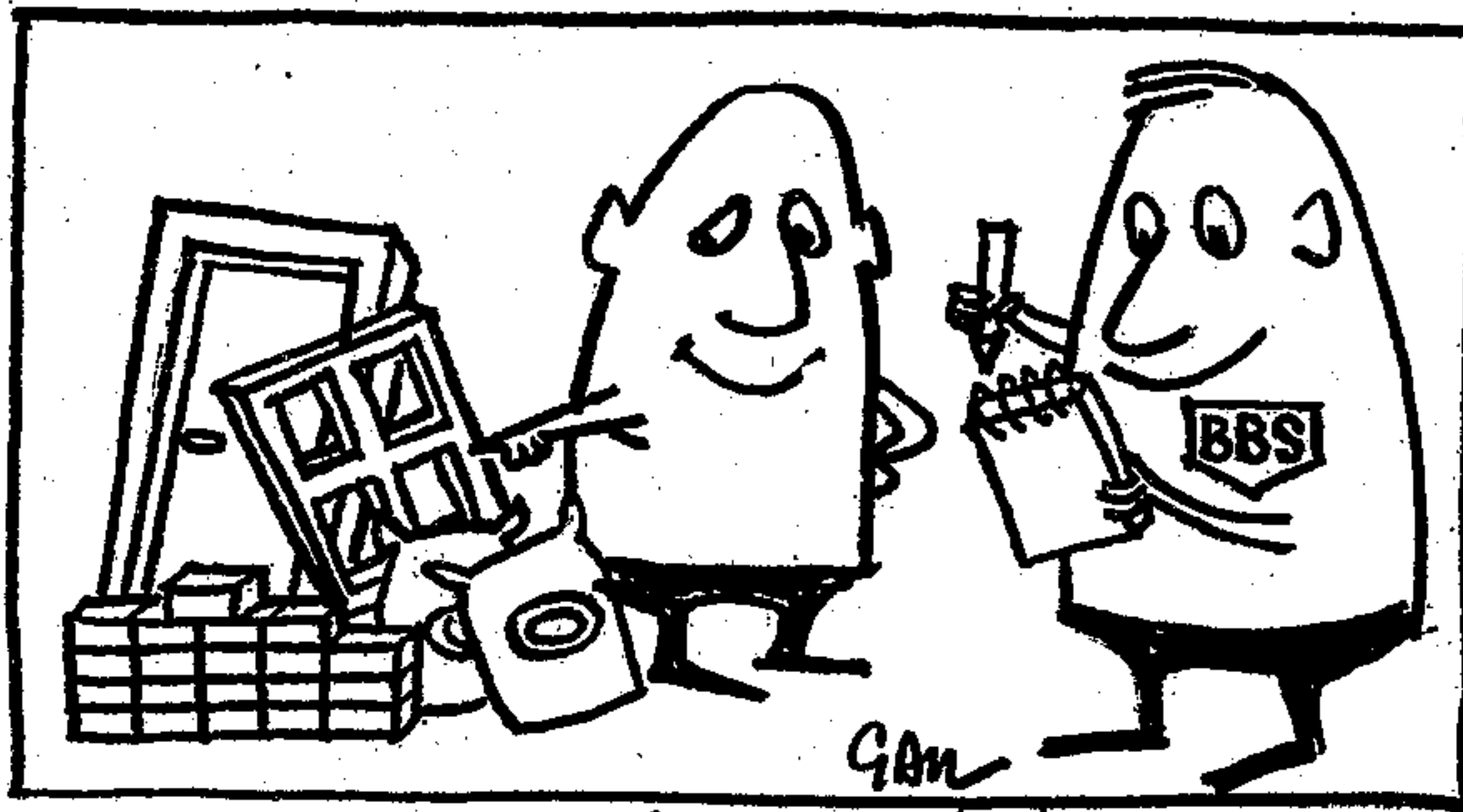
● Ballot papers unaccounted for at counting in certain regions.

● The distribution of food to voters and intimidation of voters.

● The barring from polling stations of NSP candidates and election agents — in some cases by having the police physically remove them on the orders of magistrates.

● The barring of candidates and agents from some counting rooms.

Mr Nkai was unavailable for comment yesterday, but an official in his office said he understood that the petition had been received.



BBS show the way

By LIN MENGE

PEOPLE in Bophutha-Tswana are providing their own homes to a far greater extent than they are in South Africa, says Mr Peter van Wermeskerken, manager of the Ga-Rankuwa branch of the BophuthaTswana Building Society (BBS).

"A tremendous number have done it entirely with their own resources — no loans whatsoever — and they are very proud of their achievement.

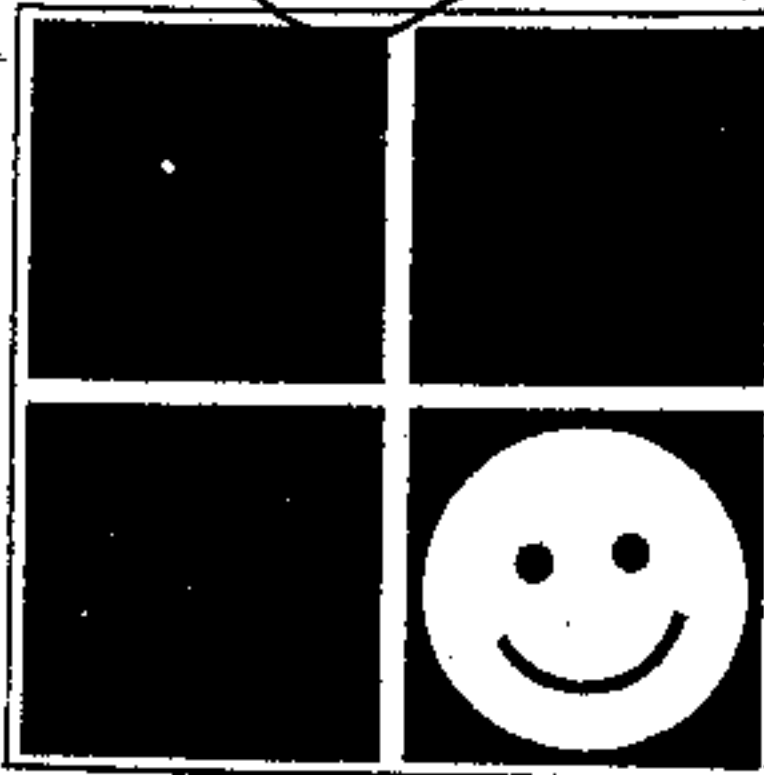
"The development around places like Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa is fantastic. Every other house has its little store of building material, because people want to improve their homes," Mr van Wermeskerken said.

This black building society — it has one white client — is a dream come true for Mr van Wermeskerken, who believes something like that should have been started 20 years ago.

As it is, the BBS has now to train staff from scratch and, temporarily, beg for 100 to 120 percent matching finance if it is to undertake large schemes for the many industrialists active in the area.

Chairman of the society is Mr Brian Caldecott (former Standard Building Society), vice-chairman is Mr Leslie Lucas Bull (former United Building Society) and Mr L J 'Vlottie' Vlotman (former Saambou) is general manager.

Speaking in his personal capacity, Mr van Wermeskerken said that, because South African building societies could not operate in the independent states, the BophuthaTswana Development



HOMEFRONT!!

Corporation had granted housing loans.

These were now being taken over by the BBS. The somewhat uneven standard of housing schemes — some of them erected by South African companies in the Tswana State — should become a thing of the past, now that a Housing Commission had been appointed for the country.

Land for housing is running out, and Mr van Wermeskerken understands a change in the law is being considered which will make tribal land available for housing.

In the urban areas, people enjoy freehold title on a deed of grant basis, infrastructure and surveying is largely complete, some areas are already electrified and there are large numbers of small, State-built houses dating from South African Government days.

Although the Tswanas are not yet particularly building society orientated, the BBS is geared to meet Third World needs to a far greater extent

than South African building societies.

For example, people who work in South Africa — building between times in BophuthaTswana — are given more time to complete their homes than would be allowed elsewhere; the BBS will accept the building materials they have bought over the years as part of their deposit and will also lend on a basic but incomplete house, accepting that people will attend to floors, ceiling and painting later on ... possibly with the help of a second bond.

The BBS is allowed to lend up to 95 percent on loans of less than R15 000, 90 percent on loans of R15-R20 000, 85 percent on R20-R25 000 and 80 percent on loans of more than R25 000.

"It does mean that the smaller people can get by with very much smaller deposits," Mr van Wermeskerken said.

Stands cost only R300 or R400, and the registration of a bond only R25, because, for the time-being, the BBS must do its own conveyancing and bond registration, the documents then being signed before a magistrate.

Unfortunately, the process is subject to considerable delay, because government administration is still inadequate.

Mr van Wermeskerken was impressed by a recent speech by the Minister of Urban Development and Tenure. "Basically, he was saying to the people: this place belongs to you, do something about it ... develop and beautify it."

HOMEFRONT tells you how to go about housing yourself or your employees ... through reports in the Mail. If you have a question, tell us ... we will try to deal with it in HOMEFRONT. TEL: 710-2505/messages 710-2501.

Show of strength in young force

By Rob Soutter

The soldiers waited patiently under a hot sun, black skin shiny with sweat, hands gripping their rifles, checking, listening, watching. Around them the peace of the bush was exaggerated by the busy hum of insects.

Suddenly the quiet was shattered by a cacophony — the crump of exploding mortar shells and the rattle of a machine-gun and automatic rifles.

The soldiers rose and began to cross open ground in a regular pattern of fire and movement.

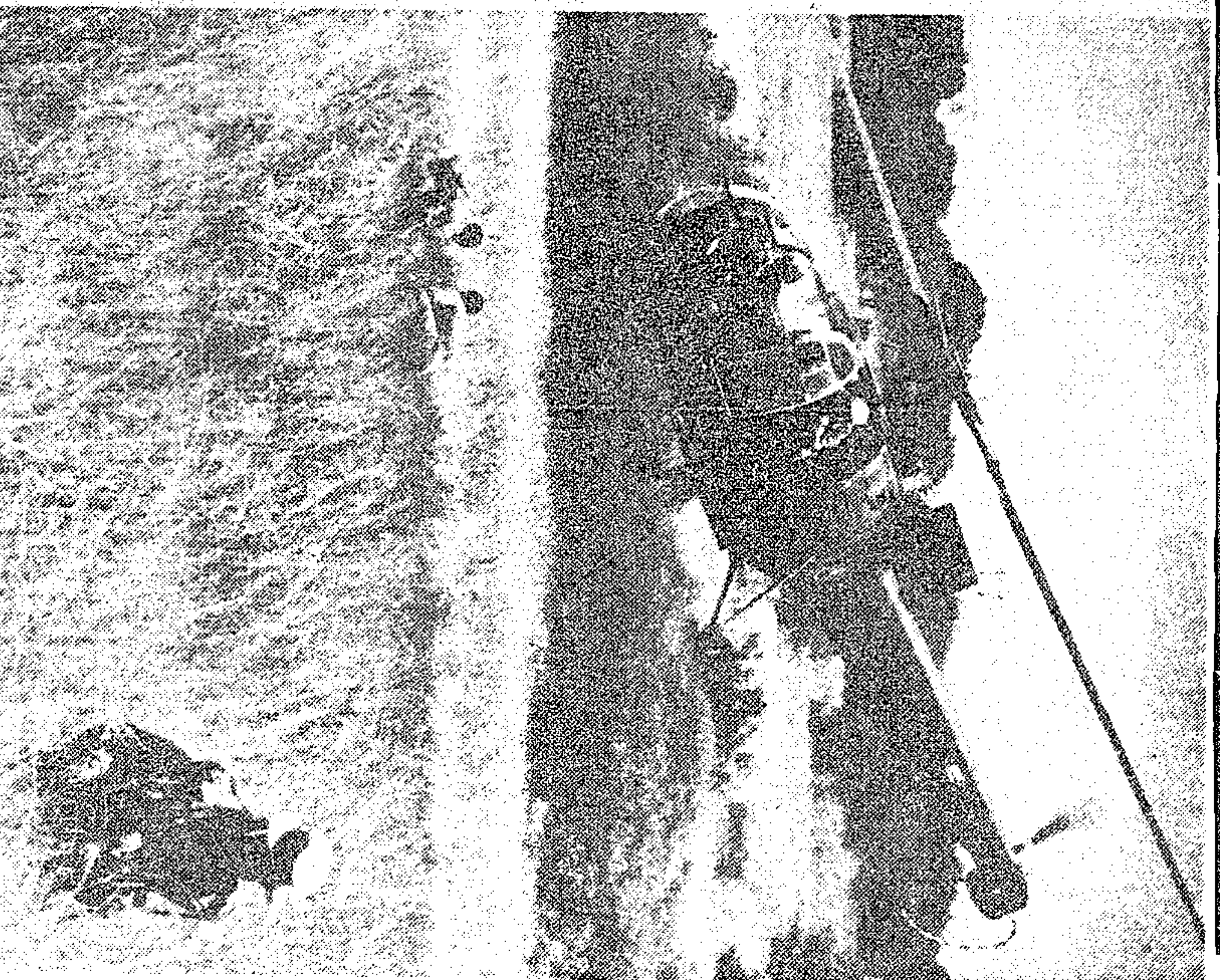
While one group gained ground — each man running forward crouched low over his rifle — other groups lay down covering fire on the target. Then the roles were reversed, forming a deadly wave rolling inexorably onward.

At the same time a heavy weapons support group out on their left flank peppered the target area with automatic fire and mortar bombs.

One man fell. His companions moved on.

The wall of noise lessened as the support group stopped firing to prevent casualties on its own side as the attack groups completed the final assault.

The target was overrun and the firing stopped. But as the bush began to regain its stillness, a distant beating sound became



LEFT: Soldier of the Bophuthatwana Defence Force, dressed in green with orange epaulettes and berets, on parade during a dress-rehearsal for tomorrow's official opening of the country's third and newest military base at Mogywase, near Sun City. RIGHT: A helicopter awaits a "wounded" soldier out of the battle zone during a mock attack which will be staged for President Lucas Mangope at the ceremony.

(103)

SKW 26/11/82

Mangope to open new base

steadily louder.

Then over the tree tops a huge display of metal roared down into the clearing. Its rotor blades chattering at the air as it roared up and landed near-

fully in the long grass next to the fallen man. A medical team lifted him quickly into the waiting helicopter.

The metal insect lifted off and sped away, and gradually pace re-

turned to the bush as the real insects reasserted their presence.

This time the aftermath of battle was not marked by the cries of wounded and dying for this was a dress

rehearsal, a weapons demonstration — war

without the belly ache of injury and death.

The "wounded" man attended out by the helicopter was not

hurt.

This was a practice for tomorrow's celebration of the third birthday of the Bophuthatwana Defence Force.

President Lucas Mangope will open his

● Pictures by David Sandison

country's new military base at Mogywase, 30 km from Sun City. He will also present medals and watch his troops demonstrate an attack.

The ceremony is open to the public and will begin at 9 am.

Tswana

Cabinet

Rowan 29/11/82
post for
Cronje

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A FORMER Rhodesian Cabinet Minister, Mr Rowan Cronje, was appointed to the BophuthaTswana Cabinet as Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination at the weekend.

His appointment was announced after President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana reshuffled his cabinet in the wake of last month's general election in BophuthaTswana.

The BophuthaTswana constitution empowers President Mangope to appoint non-citizens to the Cabinet if he considers they have special qualifications and experience for the portfolios concerned.

Mr Cronje's appointment means that three whites serve in the BophuthaTswana Cabinet.

Apart from Mr Cronje, Mr L G Young, a Briton, serves as Minister of Finance and Brigadier H Riekert serves as Minister of Defence.

Mr Cronje left Zimbabwe early this year to take up an appointment as special advisor to the Ciskei Government. His contract, however, was terminated by President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei in April. A court action from Mr Cronje is understood to be pending against the Ciskei Government for alleged breach of contract.

After he left the Ciskei Mr Cronje was offered a position as advisor to President Mangope. His task since taking up that appointment has focused primarily on the field of labour relations.

New Bop' minister

FORMER Rhodesian cabinet minister Mr Rowan Cronje was appointed to the Bophuthatswana Cabinet as Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination at the weekend. (100)

Bophuthatswana is one of the four South African homelands to which Pretoria has granted "independence" ~~sovereignty~~

Mr Cronje, whose appointment was announced after Chief Lucas Mangope reshuffled his cabinet in the wake of last month's general election, left Zimbabwe early this year to take up an appointment as special adviser to the Government of Ciskei. — AFP.

Tswanas get in the mood for fifth ¹⁹⁷⁶⁻⁸ 1/12/82 anniversary ¹⁰⁹

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Thousands of Tswanas are expected to converge on Mmabatho, near Mafikeng, this weekend when Bophuthatswana starts its fifth independence anniversary celebrations.

Bophuthatswana became independent on December 6 1977. The celebrations will start on Friday and end on Monday.

On Friday, President Lucas Mangope will launch the proceedings with an address at the Mafikeng showgrounds.

On Saturday he will open the new Government buildings in Mmabatho and will declare Mmabatho the country's capital.



President Mangope

CHURCH SERVICE

On Sunday there will be an inter-denominational church service at the Mmabatho Independence Stadium in the morning and in the evening President Mangope will be the host at a State banquet in the Mmabatho Civic Centre.

On Monday the celebrations will be rounded off at the stadium by an address to the nation by the President.

Transport has been arranged for Tswanas in Pretoria who would like to attend the celebrations.

Check for

Bophuthatswana celebraes fifth birthday

By Frederick Cleary

MMABATHO — Although Bophuthatswana is not recognised officially, international representatives from seven countries, as well as South Africa, are flocking to the capital, Mmabatho, for the State's fifth independence celebrations this weekend.

Delegates are flying in from the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, West Germany, France, Austria and Israel and a large contingent is expected to represent the South African Government.

The celebrations will last from tomorrow until Monday and the climax will be a major speech by President Lucas Mangope in the 90 000-seat Independence Stadium on Monday morning.

President Mangope, looking back over the five years of Bophuthatswana's independence, said in an eve of celebrations interview that one of the most satisfying factors to have emerged was the attitude of his people, an awakening in them of a realisation that they had human dignities which they did not know or recognise before.

He was also pleased with the sense of responsibility the Tswana people had developed in such a short time.

The country had shown remarkable economic development, in spite of the shortage of skilled manpower, he said.

Regarding non-recognition by the international community of his state the President said it was frustrating but he was not daunted because the development, which was clear for all to see, showed that the country existed and had a challenging and promising future.

President Mangope spoke strongly on the question of human rights and his determination to establish a truly non-racial society. "I am irrevocably

President is bitter over land

109
Shas
3/12/82

Lack of Opposition disappoints Mangope

By Frederick Cleary

MMABATHO — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is disappointed that the October general election wiped out political opposition in his country.

Unlike leaders of other independent black States — who usually consider an official Opposition a luxury — the pragmatic Tswana leader takes the opposite view.

"We have a one-party Parliament but we don't want to be a one-party State because our constitution provides for freedom of speech and has a Bill of Rights. To live up to the requirements of that constitution, we need a strong Opposition to keep the Government on its toes. This I strongly believe," he said.

committed to that goal," he said. "I realise it is important for us to gain international recognition but, because we are said to be creatures of apartheid, we understand when people adopt a negative attitude to us.

"But they do not know that we abhor apartheid and racial discrimination perhaps more than other people because we have a background of deprivation as a result of apartheid.

"We believe that, the more people visit Bophuthatswana, the more they will realise we have opted for independence because we are totally against racial discrimination.

"We know it will be a hard struggle to gain international recognition."

After discussing his difference with the South African Government over the question of the establishment of a television service in his country, the President alleged that South Africa had broken land agreements.

He said that certain areas had been excised after it had been agreed that these areas would become part of Bophuthatswana. He mentioned the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital; Soshanguwe, near Pretoria; and Bosfontein, near Rustenburg, where his grandfather was buried.

At the time of independence in 1977 President Mangope said the lack of geographical consolidation of land which comprised his country was wicked.

He still held this attitude, especially when intervening areas historically belonged to his people. These lands now belonged to white farmers but he did not want them forced out, merely their inclusion in Bophuthatswana where the farmers would be given the same treatment as in South Africa.

"I am very bitter about this matter," he said.

President Mangope added that Bophuthatswana and South Africa should not be bitter with one another and there had to be a reasonable relationship between both countries.

The President said he could not subscribe to Mr P W Botha's desire for a confederation of states in Southern Africa until all racial discrimination had been removed in South Africa.

It would be far better, at this stage, to concentrate on economic co-operation, he said.

"We have a constitution which we want to honour in every possible way. We have a Bill of Rights which guarantees the liberty and freedom of the individual and, as long as South Africa has discrimination based on skin colour, we will find it difficult to agree to any concept of confederation."

Sowetan
3/12/82 (129)

New town for Bop

The Free State town of Thaba 'Nchu had taken a step closer to being incorporated into Bophuthatswana, SABC-TV news has reported.

Interviewed by SABC-TV, the town's mayor, Mr Ivor Steyn, said a meeting of ratepayers had unanimously decided to request the government to discuss with Bophuthatswana the possible incorporation of Thaba 'Nchu into the 'independent' state subject to the conditions laid down by the town council.

TV row 'sparked by fear of competition'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

FEARS that the projected Bophuthatswana TV service will lead to fierce competition for advertising revenue lie at the heart of the dispute between South Africa and Bophuthatswana over the new service, well-placed observers said yesterday.

The proposed service is to be directed at the densely populated Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

The core anxiety is that the Bophuthatswana service will provide a prototype for similar TV services from Transkei, Ciskei and Venda and that these stations will then all compete against SABC-TV for advertising revenue.

The observers were commenting on reports yesterday in which President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana accused South Africa of deploying "delay-

ing tactics" to postpone introduction of the new service.

As an internationally unrecognised territory, Bophuthatswana is not a member of the International Broadcasting Convention and does not qualify for a television frequency. It is thus dependent on South Africa for one.

The whole question of television and broadcasting in South Africa and its former territories is being investigated by a commission headed by Mr Barend du Plessis, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

According to informed sources in Bophuthatswana, South Africa is amenable to a TV service in Tswana but is concerned that one with "too much" English and Afrikaans will become a rival attraction to SABC-TV.

Bophuthatswana's contention is that English, Afrikaans and Tswana are all its official languages and that it should be free to use any or all of them.

South Africa, however, is understood

to fear that if Bophuthatswana is given a free choice on the language content of its programmes the same right will have to be accorded to future TV services from Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

South Africa, according to well-placed observers, is not trying to prevent Bophuthatswana from using English and Afrikaans but rather at negotiating a quota on the time allocated to them (particularly to English).

"Bophuthatswana has to fund its service and it is not going to get sufficient funds if they broadcast in Tswana only," one observer said.

According to a news report yesterday, Mr Du Plessis is seeking to persuade Bophuthatswana TV to agree to synchronise its English and Afrikaans programmes with those from SABC-TV — apparently to prevent viewers switching to English from an Afrikaans programme on SABC-TV and vice versa.

Mr du Plessis was not available for comment yesterday.

Cape Times
September 6, 1982 13

Botha praises Tswana efforts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The recent decision by leaders of the "independent" homelands and the South African Government to set a definite date for establishment of the Southern African Development Bank highlighted the determination of these countries to engage in joint efforts "for the advancement of our peoples", the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend.

Talking at Bophuthatswana's five-year "independence" celebrations in Mmabatho, he said South Africa and Bophuthatswana remained committed to working together towards a "better future — of good hope".

'Progress'

It did not matter what the United Nations said about Bophuthatswana. The "truth" about the progress achieved in that country would ultimately have to be admitted, Mr Botha said.

He said bilateral discussions about co-operation were held "almost daily" between the two countries. This was one of the reasons why he was optimistic about the future of Southern Africa.

"I want to tell you the fact that Bophuthatswana exports food is noted by the world — it is an achievement many countries envy."

The wide range of common interests, common goals and interdependence among the states of Southern Africa were best demonstrated by their mutual will to increase co-operation over a wide field of economic and development activity.

GENERAL NEWS

We have wiped out racism — Mangope

Even the tents were crowded

By Themba Maseko
The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said today the homeland had in the past five years established and entrenched a non-racial society.

At a ceremony to mark Bophuthatswana's fifth anniversary of independence at Mmabatho Stadium, Chief Mangope said that when he had opted for independence he had pledged as a priority to "redeem our society from the iniquity of racial discrimination, because it represents the most uncivilised and primitive behaviour to which any society can sink."

By eliminating rac-

ism and prejudice, he said, Bophuthatswana had become a catalyst for transcending "uncivilised" attributes.

"The result of this newborn society was the direct opposite of what the architects of apartheid had dogmatically predicted. We have not opened the floodgates of racial friction. We have brought peace where there was tension," he said.

Turning to the economy, Chief Mangope said Bophuthatswana had developed into an exporter of maize and produced a lot of platinum.

The idea of a Southern African Develop-

ment Bank was excellent and could promote economic co-operation, he said.

Chief Mangope added: "Lest there be those who still labour under the misconception that we can only survive by the grace of South African charity, it may be helpful to point out that whereas South African grants to our revenue amounted to almost 30 percent of our budget in 1977, by 1981 this figure had dropped to a mere six percent. That is not had by Third World standards."

He said relations with neighbouring countries had never been more smooth and sincere.



● Chief Mangope . . . proud of stamping out racial discrimination.

Scores of people from throughout Bophuthatswana who attended the three-day celebrations for the country's fifth anniversary of independence had to sleep on stools because even the tents put up to accommodate them were insufficient.

The tents had been pitched outside Mmabatho Stadium and the adjacent townships.

The visitors, including women with babies, had to sleep on chairs in the tents because of the lack of space.

Mrs Glory Modise of Pretoria described conditions in the tent she was in as appalling.

"About 200 of us were in a tent designed to take 100 people. Privacy was virtually non-existent."

She said people had to go to the township to wash.

30 prisoners granted a special pardon

Hundreds of people attending the fifth anniversary of Bophuthatswana's independence erupted in applause at the weekend when about 30 prisoners were granted a special pardon.

The pardon was an-

nounced by Bophuthatswana's president, Chief Lucas Mangope, at the Mmabatho Independence Stadium.

He said the Tswana people treasured human dignity above all else in lives of individuals and societies.

Subject..... ECONOMICS III
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... PAPER II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Lucas says Bop is doing well

The "President" of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, today said his homeland had in the past five years established and permanently entrenched a non-racial society.

Speaking during Bophuthatswana's fifth an-



MANGOPE: Development bank — excellent idea.

niversary of independence at Mmabatho Stadium, Chief Mangope said when he opted for independence he had pledged as a priority to "redeem our society from the iniquity of racial discrimination because it represents the most uncivilised and primitive behaviour to which any society can sink in its relations with another."

By eliminating racism and prejudice, he said, Bophuthatswana had become a catalyst for transcending these "uncivilised" attributes.

"The result of this new-born society was the direct opposite of what the architects of apartheid had dogmatically predicted.

We have not opened the floodgates of racial friction. We have brought peace where there was tension," he said.

Turning to economy, Chief Mangope said Bophuthatswana had developed into an exporter of maize and produced a lot of platinum.

The idea of establishing a Southern African Development Bank, he added, was "excellent" and could promote economic co-operation.

He said: "Lest there be those who still labour under the misconception that we can only survive by the grace of South African charity, it may be helpful to point out that whereas South African grants to our revenue amounted almost 30 percent of our budget in 1977, its contribution by 1981 had dropped to a mere six percent of our national budget. That is not bad by Third World standards."

Dealing with bribery and corruption, he said his country had introduced the office of Ombudsman which would fight to curb the practices.

7/12/82

(109)

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109

Fierce attack on Govt scheme

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana yesterday unreservedly rejected any form of political alliance with South Africa because of its apartheid policy.

Speaking at celebrations in Mmabatho to mark Bophuthatswana's fifth anniversary of independence, President Mangope said he opted for independence from South Africa because of differences on "fundamental political issues" and to realise the "political dream" of a non-racial society.

"Since the new reality we created is even sweeter and more beautiful than the dream, it is unthinkable that we should desire to enter into any relationship with South Africa which is tainted with any political connotation or implication whatsoever," he said.

It was one of President Mangope's strongest attacks so far on the National Party's grand plan for a constellation of Southern African states and is likely to further erode the scheme's now slim chances.

President Mangope said that while he was committed to a Southern African economic community, and welcomed moves to start a Southern African Development Bank, he would object "in no uncertain terms" if any participating government claimed economic co-operation was a step towards a political constellation.

South Africa was "politically incompatible" with black Africa and had consistently disappointed its "many sincere well-wishers" by making "purely cosmetic" moves to end racial discrimination.

When Bophuthatswana became independent in 1977 its priority was to end racial discrimination which represented the "most uncivilised and primitive behaviour to which any society can sink in its relations with another society". Today this was "unquestionably" the foremost of the state's achievements, President Mangope said.

Another high priority for his government had been the development of Bophuthatswana's infrastructure. It had succeeded in doing more since 1977 than had been done in the previous 50 years.

It had also become a net exporter of maize and had reduced the South African Government's contribution to its budget from 30% in 1977 to only 6% last year.

President Mangope expressed disappointment that no opposition members had been elected to parliament in the recent general election.

"It was a twist of fate which I found almost embarrassing or disappointing. All I can do is emphasise that although we now have a 'one-party parliament', we most certainly do not live in a 'one-party state'," he said.

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If you
like ET,
write
to him

By SANDI KRIGE

A SMALL Extra-Terres-
trial from outer space
has landed in the friendly
city, and children are
rushing to a local cinema
to meet him.

He is, of course, ET — the
star of the ET movie.

To welcome him the Even-
ing Post and Port Eliza-
beth's leading toyshop,
the Toy Box, have de-
vised a competition.

Instead of writing to Fa-
ther Christmas this year,
write to ET, saying why
you'd like to meet him.

Keep it short — not more
than 20 words please —
using our entry form.

You could win one of 50,
R5 Toy Box shopping
vouchers as well as an
ET "deellie bopper".

Our first entry is from
Helen Kernohan, seven,
who had this to say: "I
would like to meet ET
because he's sweet. He's
clever, his finger goes
red and he heals hurt
friends."

Drop your entries in the
special ET letterboxes at
the Toy Box in Main
Street and Greenaces
Mall, or at Hyper Toys
and Hobbies in the Big D
Mall and the Pick 'n Pay
Hypermarket Mall. En-
tries may also be left at
Treasure Island in the
Kine Park centre, or
posted to the ET Compe-
tition, Evening Post, Box
1121, Port Elizabeth,
6000, to reach us not later
than 10am next Wednes-
day.

There are two age groups
— eight years and under
and nine years and over.
No employees or their
immediate families of
EP Newspapers or the
Toy Box may enter.

● Entry form — Page 13

Another hard knock for SA confederation

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE South African confed-
eration ideal has taken an-
other hard knock with the
unequivocal statement yes-
terday by President Lucas
Mangope of Bophutha-
tswana that his country
would not join such a con-
federation with "apart-
heid" South Africa.

The stand is embarrass-
ing to Pretoria because Bo-
phuthatswana has proved
the most successful of the
"independent" homelands
and is an essential part of
the confederation.

It also places Bophutha-
tswana on a collision
course with Ciskei which
made the acceptance of its
independence conditional
on the creation of a confed-
eration of states.

Another problem con-
fronting the South African
Government in its attempt
to launch a confederation is
the antagonism between
Ciskei and Transkei, which
apparently surfaced briefly
at the recent "summit"

meeting of independent
states and the South Afri-
can Government.

At independence celebra-
tions in Mmabatho yester-
day, President Mangope
said it was unacceptable
that Bophuthatswana enter
into any sort of relationship
or constellation with South
Africa which was still
tainted with apartheid.

The argument is substan-
tially the same President
Mangope advanced in Pre-
toria five weeks ago at the
"summit" when he refused
to discuss the possibility of
a confederation.

It is understood Presi-
dent Lennox Sebe of Ciskei
requested the issue be dis-
cussed but, after objections
from President Mangope, it
was ruled out of order by
the chairman, Mr P W
Botha.

In various statements
made in the Ciskei Legisla-
tive Assembly and at inde-
pendence celebrations,
President Sebe has been
bitterly critical of the South
African Government's fail-

ure to advance the confed-
eration idea.

In accepting indepen-
dence for Ciskei on Decem-
ber 4 last year, President
Sebe ignored the advice of
his own Quail Commission
which was that the terri-
tory should not first accept
independence and then try
to win some advantage
through a vague confeder-
ation or constellation idea.

The other major head-
ache for South Africa in its
search for a confederation
is the growing antagonism
between Transkei and Cis-
kei.

At the summit meeting in
Pretoria — which only dis-
cussed the establishment of
a development bank —
Transkei initially objected
to Ciskei's presence.

Senior Transkeian Gov-
ernment spokesmen have
made clear at various
times in the past that they
would not consider entering
a confederal arrangement
with Ciskei, whose indepen-
dence they attempted to
halt through Supreme
Court action.

'Angry spirits' stopped rain

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ancestral spirits,
angered by the disunity in the country, are
not sending rain, according to the president
of the Zimbabwe True N'angas' and Spirit
Mediums' Association, Dr Kenneth
Chinata.

About 200 N'angas from six Southern
African countries, including Zimbabwe,
would hold a meeting in Chivhu on Satur-
day to pray, after which Zimbabwe could
expect rain, he said.

"We are going to help the Government
by asking for rain. We know who stopped
the rain but we are not going to mention
whom."

The N'angas had held meetings in
Rusape, Gokwe, Harare, Buhara, Nyazura
and Zvishavane to determine which coun-
try had the best N'angas.

At the final meeting, in which thousands
of people were treated free of charge,
Zimbabwe had emerged as the winner, said
Dr Chinata. — Sapa



Weather

FORECAST for the coastal belt from
Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for
the period ending 6pm tomorrow.

CONDITIONS: Partly cloudy and
mild.

WIND: Light north-easterly, be-
coming moderate fresh south-west-
erly tomorrow.

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES

Maximum 24C
Minimum 18C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (1pm)

Sea Temperature 19C

Temperature 21.7C

Pressure 1014.4mbar

US economic adviser sacked by Mangope

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S President Lucas Mangope has sacked his recently-appointed American economic adviser, Professor Karl Magyar, because the two men differed on political co-operation with South Africa.

A previous American adviser, Mr Martin Tilden, was fired in February last year after only five months in the job when he insisted that the government re-negotiate contracts with firms operating in Bophuthatswana, including Sun City.

Prof Magyar believes economic and political co-operation are indivisible, while President Mangope has repeatedly rejected the South African Government's plan for a politically-based constellation of Southern African states, but supports an economic confederation centred on a regional development bank.

Prof Magyar yesterday confirmed his dismissal which, he said, came as a surprise. No reasons had been given for the action, but it was clearly linked to "fundamental ideological differences" between himself and the President.

He was appointed in March and worked previously for the Department of International Affairs at the Johns Hopkins University in Maryland. He said his sacking was particu-

larly surprising because of a recent assignment in which he investigated a confederal structure.

"The President's thinking on this topic is quite different to mine, which is closer to that of the leaders of the other independent states, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei," Prof Magyar said.

The Bophuthatswana Government was adopting an "isolationist" stance on this issue. He said he could not see how a Southern African Development Bank and economic intergration could succeed without political ties.

At Bophuthatswana's fifth anniversary celebrations in Mmabatho this week President Mangope unreservedly rejected any form of political alliance with South Africa because of the Government's apartheid policy.

It was one of his strongest attacks on the National Party's plan for a constellation of Southern African states and is likely to further erode the now slim chance of the scheme being realised.

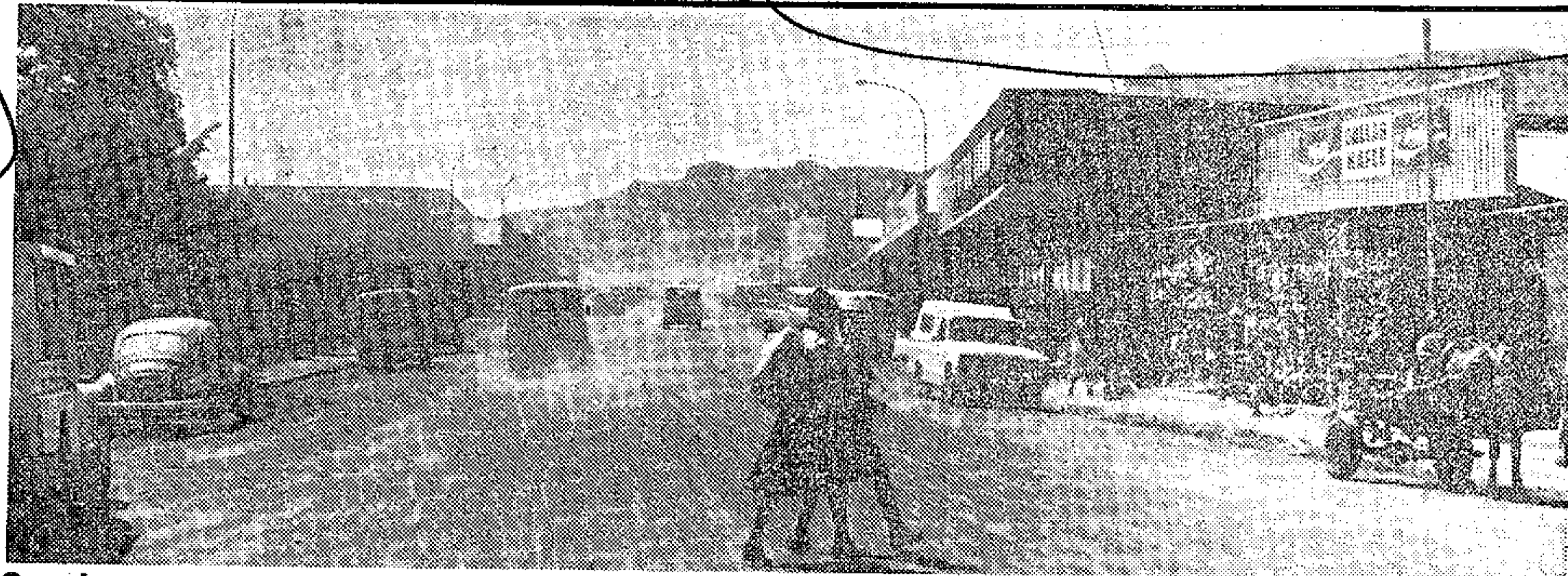
South Africa was "politically incompatible" with black Africa and had consistently disappointed its "many sincere well-wishers" by making "purely cosmetic" moves to end the "crudities of institutionalised and legalised discrimination", he said.

However, he welcomed moves to start a regional development bank.

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Bye, SA, Hello to Bophuthatswana

109



One horse town... Thaba Nchu, where white traders are feeling the economic pinch and have opted to join Bophuthatswana

THE circumstances surrounding Thaba Nchu's agonised but unanimous decision to take the plunge — after five years of resistance and hesitation — and seek incorporation into independent black Bophuthatswana has all the makings of a small-state comic opera.

Ironically the decision, brought about finally by economic fallout of the Government homeland separation policy, could well lead to one of the first successful experiments by white South Africans in racial integration since the onset of apartheid.

But progressives among the townsfolk fear that the delay in the decision occasioned by the diehards, could also prove the old saw...he who hesitates is lost.

The town lies under the lee of the Thaba Nchu Mountain and is totally surrounded by a fragment of Bophuthatswana. Once an important Free State art colony, it now shows all the signs of a brash and vigorous young trading town whose growth has been suddenly cut off in its prime.

Over the past few years older trading stores have been torn down. The bright plastic and glass fronts of modern stores line the still dusty dirt roads of the town amid a township sprawl of mostly humble, mud-covered buildings like a cluster of gaudy and doubtful mushrooms in a field of cowpats.

Dominant among them are some 14 furniture stores, pushing suites of furniture to the occupants of the little mud and stone houses.

Deputy chairman of the Thaba Nchu Chamber of Commerce, homeopath and patent medicines retailer, Haig McKay, told me the town's rapid expansion started about five years ago.

The ongoing resettlement of thousands of Sothos in nearby Onvervacht, the introduction of a daily bus service to Bloemfontein — enabling local blacks to earn better wages — and the independence of Bophuthatswana, resulting in an influx of Tswana, had greatly increased the flow of capital into the area.

However, if Government policy with one hand fertilised the growth and prosperity of the town's white traders, with the other it has also strangled them.

Uncertainty about the future of the town has meant that for the past five years building societies have been reluctant to provide loans for the purchase of houses.

"People who wanted to leave the area have found extreme difficulty in selling their homes,"

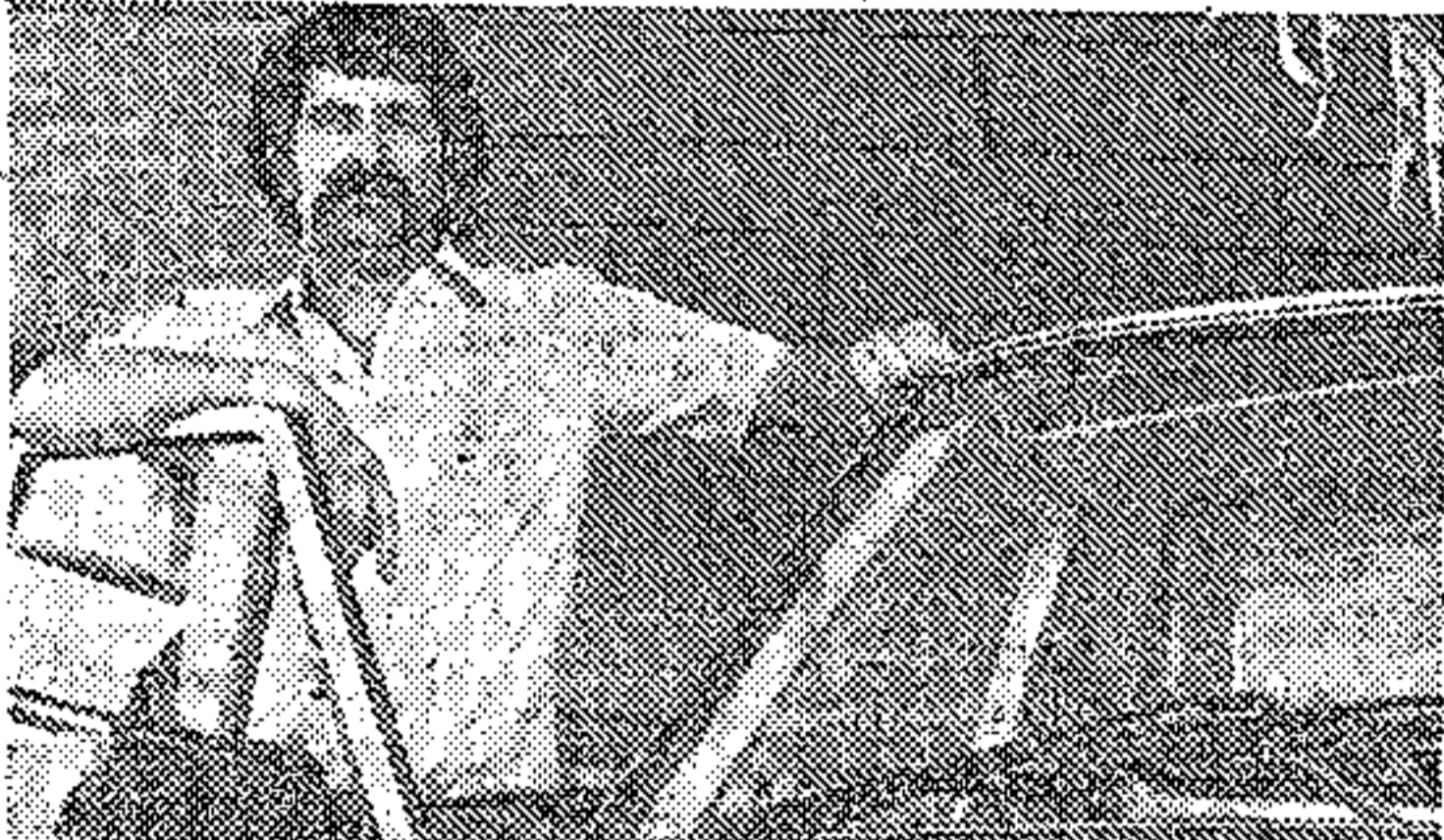
Thaba Nchu votes to take the plunge into black Africa and whites look to a better future

said McKay.

Also, despite the impressive growth of the town, yearly pleas by the Town Council to the Free State administration have failed to procure tarred roads or sewerage and water reticulation.

Ironically the main roads of the independent state are tarred — the tar stops at the white town.

Then, in June this year, the Bophuthatswana Development Corporation opened a flashy new shopping centre containing a giant and comprehensively stocked OK Bazaars, a filling station



Filling station owner Chris Linde... petrol is four cents cheaper in Bophuthatswana

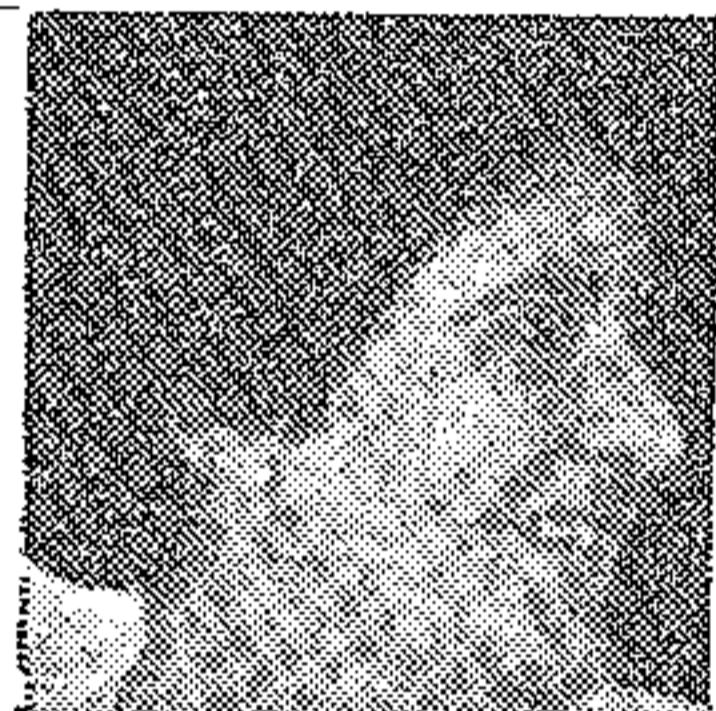


Mayor Steyn... unanimous decision of ratepayers and businessmen



Partners Manuel Santos and Jose Grilo... blacks are where our business comes from

TONY SWIFT visits the tiny Free State town that wants to quit SA



Chain store manager Joyce Loeb... I wouldn't mind a black family moving in next to me



Black Father Christmases but not to much Christmas cheer about

and various other shops at Selosesha — less than a kilometer from the old town's boundaries.

The centre, which would look more at home in Sandton, sits overwhelmingly amid the tiny township houses like a large, prosperous city representative despatched to ensure that not too much of city wealth escapes to the rural areas in the pockets of migrant and other workers.

Similar centres are now under construction in neighbouring Onvervacht, the town's other

main source of customers.

Independence of Bophuthatswana and the creation of the centre have had a disastrous impact on the traders of the town who, according to some, have for the first time some real competition to contend with — and, what is more, unfair competition.

Business people in the town complain that they have to charge six per cent sales tax while no such tax operates 500 metres away in Bophuthatswana.

Stationery shop manageress Anelma Mathews said business had gone very quiet since the centre opened. Black customers who did come to her shop often abandoned goods at her cash desk when they were asked to pay the Sales Tax.

Garage owner Chris Linde, who runs four filling stations and some workshops in the town, has to contend with a double handicap of fuel prices being lower in the independent homeland where there is also no fuel tax.

Some businesses in the town have already transferred accounts and most black customers have taken their business to the garage in the new centre where fuel is four cents cheaper a litre.

When the town goes into the independent state these impediments will fall away — and "I will also be free to trade on Sundays without the R5 levy", Linde said.

Business was flourishing when he came to the town in 1978 — "now it is dead, the new complex and the tax have killed it."

There are other financial incentives for the white business community to join Bophuthatswana.

The manager of a furniture chain store told me: "If we go in, compa-

ny tax will be less, income tax will be less, vehicle licence will be cheaper. We will get better roads and sports facilities for whites and my salary will go up by R350 — the allowance payable to staff members working in a foreign country."

The concession would also enable the town to attract business away from Bloemfontein — "where most of our customers work".

"The other important issue," said Joyce Loeb, manager of a chain store whose family has traded in Thaba Nchu for 60 years, "is the question of patriotism. When Mangope opened the new centre he told his people to put their hands in the air and strongly urged them to support Bophuthatswana. It means we must become part of the system to survive."

The logic of financial incentives, nationalist consumerism and of finding themselves in a no-win, no-quit cul-de-sac, finally convinced the town's 570 whites at a meeting of ratepayers and businessmen this month of the virtues of incorporation.

In a brief interview the busy mayor and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Ivor Steyn, said the decision had been unanimous. He declined to discuss the conditions asked for by the whites until the Government had considered them, but they are believed to be similar to those applying to Mafikeng's incorporation.

Among them are that:

- * The school and council will remain white;
- * Whites will be able to keep South African citizenship;
- * On incorporation they would have the option of selling their property to blacks or the government — at a price that would operate between a willing buyer and willing seller in a

similar town in the white area — or of continuing trading for another five years, to enable them to see how things will go and make up their minds whether to go or stay.

Commenting on the latter, Hugh McKay told me: "It does sound a bit mercenary but it gives the white trader and inhabitant of the town a back door."

"The five-year guarantee period is primarily to allow the population of the town to adjust. We have a very small population of South Africans, brought up on a strict diet of separate development. To pitch them into a totally different type of society would be unjust — particularly the older people."

But others worry that the conditions will not help to win black trading loyalty away from the new centre. "Aren't we still creating apartheid in a different state?" asked big businessman Koos Pretorius. "If I agree to go in — and I'm not saying I will — the first thing would be to apply for Bophuthatswana citizenship. Then I would put all my heart and soul into the new idea. But to do that I would have to see a future in the new idea."

Because the other business centres have not been created by demand and supply but by bureaucracies, he fears there will not be enough business to support them and the town may dwindle despite incorporation.

He can see a future for the town even within Bophuthatswana as a mini-UN-type conference centre for independent Southern African states, but believes a deal of that kind should have been worked into the incorporation proposal.

Others are concerned that independent trading centres have already been created.

"It's a big mistake we

didn't opt to go in when Mangope said he wanted Thaba Nchu in 1977-8," said vigorous young supermarket owner, Jose Grilo.

"Had we done so, OK would not have affected us as it has. It would be in the centre of town and Mangope would have had his offices here instead of Selosesha. But people were too set in their ways."

"People here say that in Mafikeng white business increased by 75 per cent with incorporation. But it won't be that good here, because another centre has now been created."

Like many of the others I spoke to, Mr Grilo has a positive attitude to the future Thaba Nchu and is not worried by integration in the town. "It doesn't worry me if blacks move into the town — they are just human beings like we are. They are where our business comes from."

Said Joyce Loeb: "I can see no reason to leave. My roots go very deep here and there is a very good rapport between white and black. I wouldn't mind a black family moving in next to me. The Tswana are a very hard-working African nation. This decision of the town will lead to a more integrated lifestyle. It's inevitable."

Koos Pretorius also believes there is a good basis in the past to build future relationships on. "I wish the whole of white South Africa could come to Thaba Nchu," he said, "to see what racial harmony is all about and how you don't need apartheid. I have never been in favour of it. I believe in one creator."

But there are also diehards who said they would leave if the town moved towards multiracialism.

The new arrangements will give them every opportunity to do so.

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SABC refuses to allow Bophuthatswana to transmit its own proposed TV service to its people in South Africa because it feared it would lose most of its white viewers, says President Lucas Mangope.

A television service beamed from the homeland would create a competitive and second channel for white viewers and this would drastically cut the revenue SATV gets from advertising.

SATV English programmes are watched by 87% of Afrikaans-speaking viewers, but only 13% of English speakers watch Afrikaans programmes.

This lies behind the dispute between South Africa and Bophuthatswana over the TV service which the independent homeland wants to establish.

If Bophuthatswana were to transmit English programmes to South Africa, the SABC-TV Afrikaans

No homeland TV *73/12/82 109 308 E: Post* 'because of fear'

service would probably lose even more viewers.

Since TV advertising fees are based on the number of potential viewers for any particular advertisement, any loss of viewers could seriously affect SABC's TV1 advertising revenue, estimated to run at about R120 000 a night.

An advertising consultant said: "The possible effect of a competing channel transmitting English programmes would be calamitous for TV1 advertising revenue."

South Africa holds the whip hand in the dispute, as Bophuthatswana is not recognised internationally and South Africa controls the broadcasting frequen-

cies in this part of Southern Africa.

In the face of a wall of silence from the South African authorities, President Mangope alleged last week, during the country's fifth independence celebrations, that South Africa wanted English and Afrikaans programmes broadcast at the same time by South African and Bophuthatswana stations.

He said Mr Barend du Plessis, Deputy Minister of Information, feared that if this were not done, the majority of viewers would switch to Bophuthatswana English TV programmes.

Mr Du Plessis refused to discuss the issue.

He said: "The South African Government regards the negotiations as confidential."

SATV spokesmen were not available for comment.

The English and Afrikaans SABC ratings are compiled by advertising consultants, using figures published by the All Media Products Survey and the SABC.

English programmes attract many more viewers than Afrikaans programmes, with average ratings substantially higher for English programmes. It was also established that nearly all Indian viewers switched off their sets during the Afrikaans service.

R2,5-million factory

be used to give help and instruction on a group basis on everyday society matters, like family planning, hire purchase etc. From 1983 it will also be used for after hour literary classes. There is a strong desire amongst the blind workers to advance their own education levels and therefore provision must be made to give them a fair chance in this respect.

● **Crèche:** A registered crèche/nursery school is accommodated in one of the hostel blocks, and at the moment 65 children of blind parents are being cared for, ranging from one month to school-going age. The principal, who has two helpers, is regularly attending seminars and courses. lest she falls behind in respect of modern developments. Although not very modern, we do look after and provide pre-school training including health services to them. At R2 to R5 a month, depending on age, we believe we are doing well.

Hospital

● **Clinic:** Next to the factory, a qualified sister has a clinic for first aid and general industrial health, while she also looks after minor ailments of the families of the blind. Fortunately the Ga-Rankuwa hospital is across the street, and our semi-sighted act as escorts for the blind if and when the sister sends them to hospital.

● **Sports & Recreation:** To facilitate our blind people to participate in sport, we supply the necessary means, (transport, clothing, equipment, finance, etc.) for them to be on equal footing with their white counterparts.

We, for practical reasons, fall under the auspices of the Northern Transvaal Disabled Sport organisation, and practice up to three times a week at the Technikon in Pretoria. The man responsible for our own teams administration, coaching and practising, is a paraplegic, who works for use as a clerk.

He has his provincial colours in Basketball and Athletics. The one game we are really active in is Goalball, and one of our players is representing Northern Transvaal A, while others already played for Northern B. These guys are giving it their all, and they are a pride to the Society.

Athletics is the other well attended sport activity, while eight blind workers are active whenever a rally for blind navigators is organised. In fact, the 1982 Lions Trophy for blind navigators is in the proud possession of one of our blind, Barbara Chauke, but for the fire, we would have attended another rally in Johannesburg. Furthermore, on the cultural side, our choir is not unknown in the Ga-Rankuwa area, and we intend putting them on the map with a few concerts - especially now in fundraising attempts.

● **Transport:** With two drivers, we not only do our normal business deliveries with two lorries but they are always too willing to do after-hour driving in our bus to take the blind to practice, funerals, church etc. If by any chance they are not available, we supply money for taxi, bus or train. The end of the year, we also finance and do all the administration for the blind in respect of train trips and other transport to their respective homes all over Southern Africa.

● **Spiritual:** One of the recreation lounges in the hostel is converted into an interdenominational chapel. Apart from our own blind spiritual leader, all the other churches take turns for their services, some using the dining hall, depending on the size of the congregation.

● **Financial:** We have an interest free loan scheme, whereby the blind and other workers may borrow for urgent needs - each case merited on wage, work history, savings accumulated and reasons. From what we call

community fund, we supply grant-in-aid to needy families in respect of schooling for children (books, fees, clothing) pensions for retired blind (one at the moment), general needs like food, etc. depending again on the merits of each case.

At the moment we operate this on an annual amount of R10 000, but we shall have to make this as high as R50 000 if we really want to be of help, especially in respect of pensions. Special appeals are going out to a number of selected potential donors to help us in this respect.

House rent is subsidised at R3 per house per month (19%).

Workers get a trade discount on goods bought.

Monthly, a lot of groceries are bought, and sold at a small mark-up, which is for less than the prices of goods outside. The little profit on this again goes back to the community fund so that the blind actually endeavour to provide in their own welfare needs.

Some of the services and facilities are, at the moment, not in operation, due to the lack of floorspace after the fire. We hope, however, to get back on our feet again, as soon as possible, lest years of hard work and planning were in vain.

Fund

Industrial Week has launched a fund to rebuild the Itireleng factory.

Every firm is asked to contribute R100 and each reader R20.

The money goes directly to the fund.

The manager, Ewald Pretorius has also appealed to firms to give the factory contract work as this would help meet the monthly wage bill of R35 000.

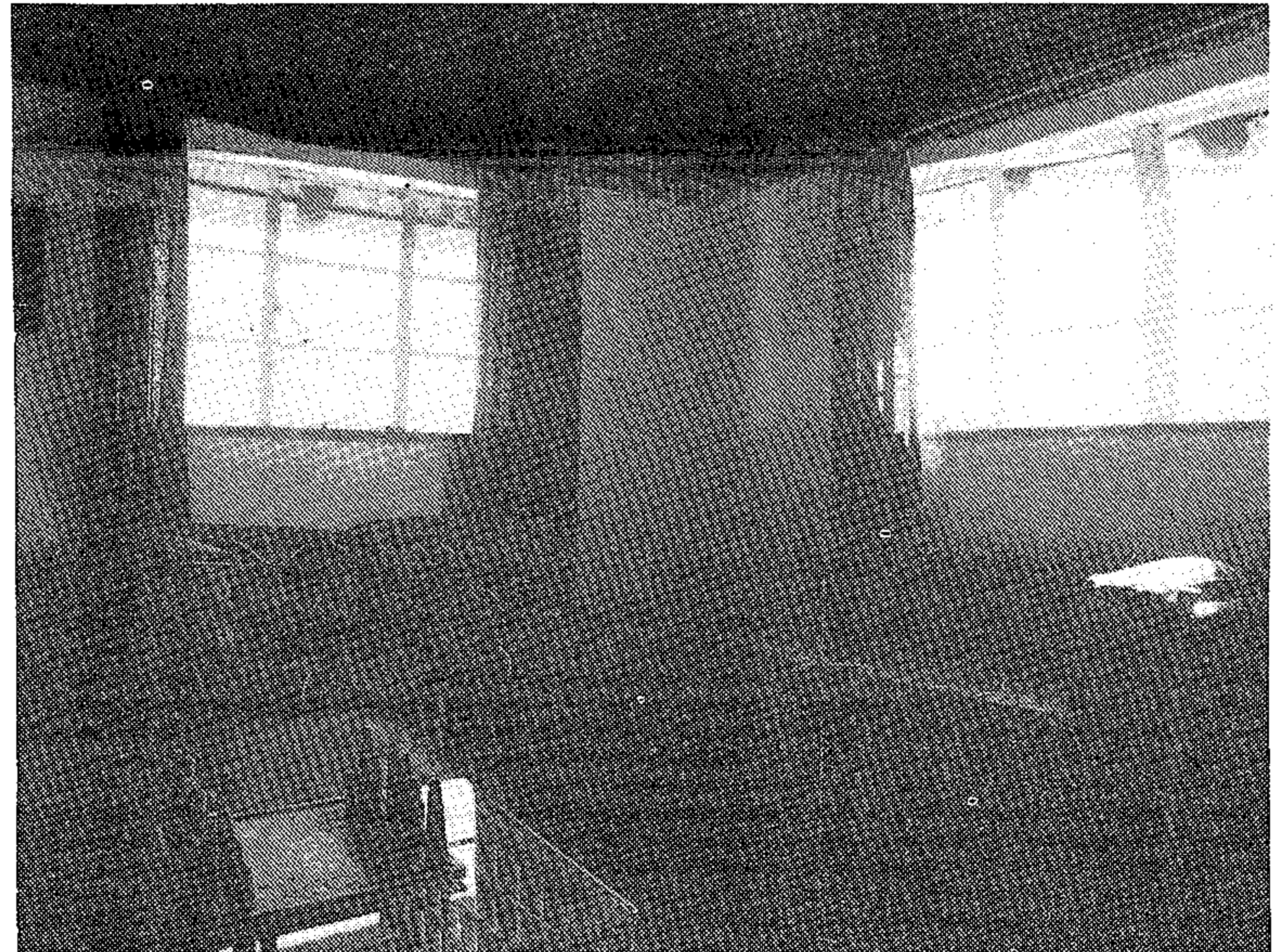
Cheques should be made out to: The accountant, Itireleng Fund and addressed to the managing editor, Industrial Week, Box 8308, Johannesburg 2000.

Further enquiries can also be directed to the managing editor at the above address or Tel: 789-2144.

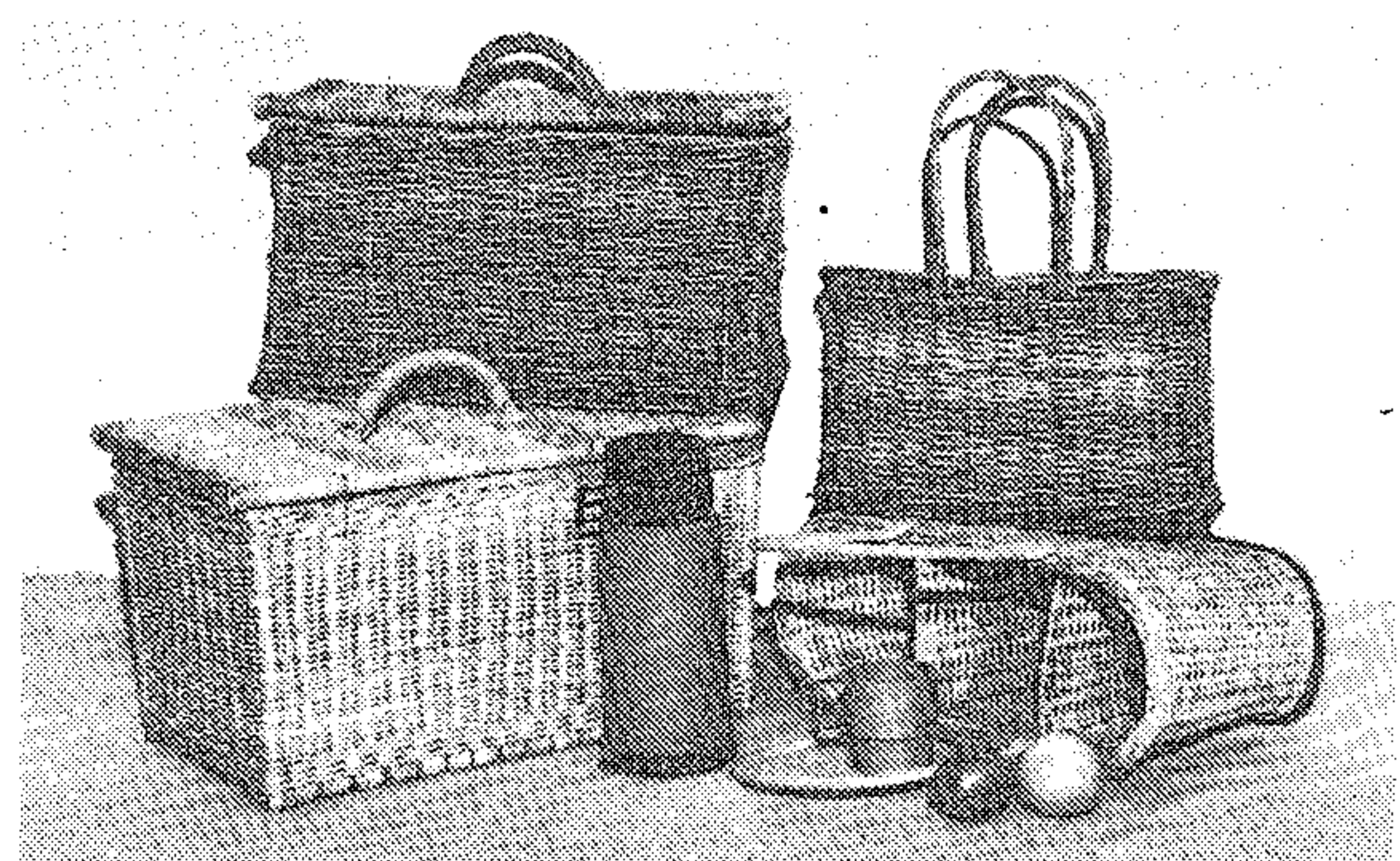
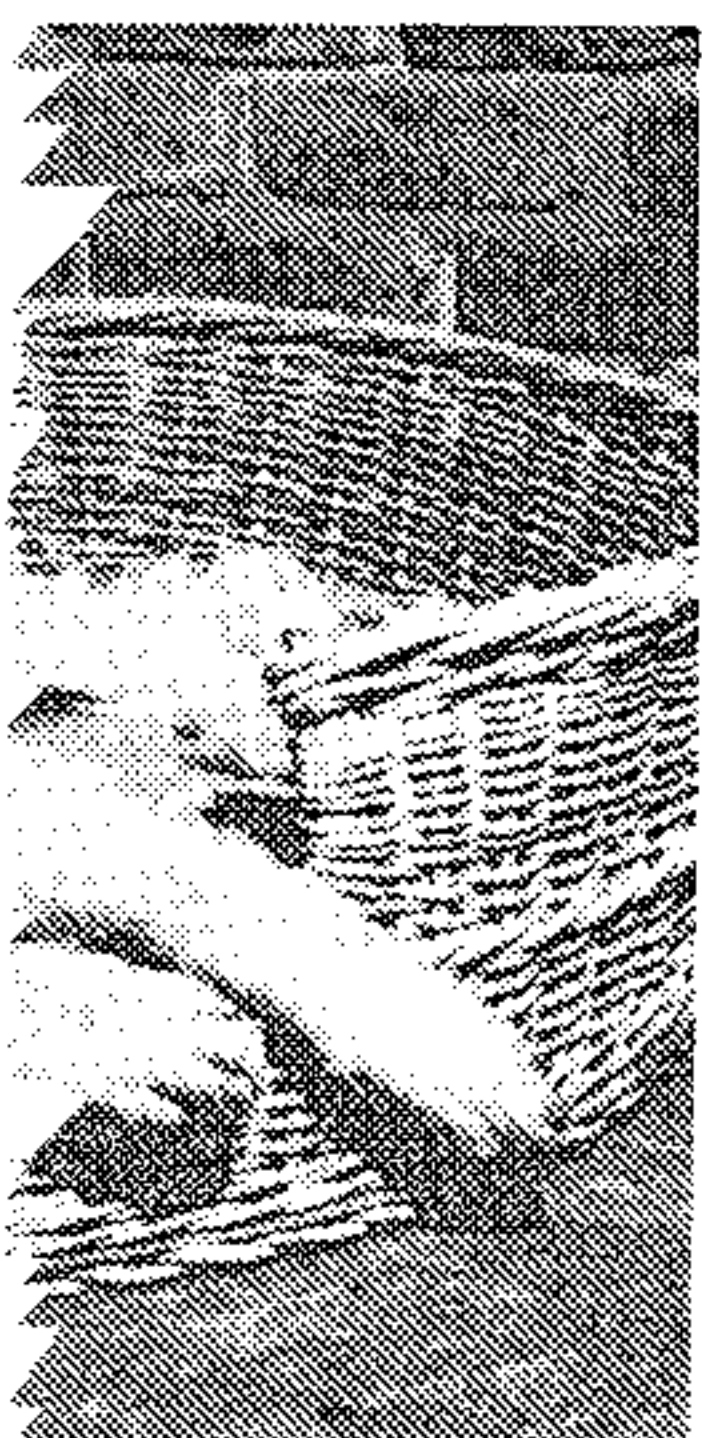


The factory is launching a magnificent range of cane furniture which is featured in the photographs above and below. The furniture which includes a number of items

not shown here can be ordered directly from the factory at very competitive prices. It is also suitable for offices and reception areas.



es and products from Itireleng



109

ITIRELENG FUND

Henkel

Henkel in Southern Africa

Henkel South Africa (Pty) Limited is the organisation embracing the major manufacturing and marketing activities of the West German Henkel Group in Southern Africa.

The Industrial Products Division of Henkel South Africa (Pty) Ltd. includes the following main product groups.

Inorganic chemicals Industrial detergents, cleaners, disinfectants, degreasers Industrial adhesives Organic chemicals as raw materials for cosmetic; pharmaceutical, detergent industries Auxiliaries for paint, varnish, plastics manufacture Fire fighting foam concentrates Textile chemicals Auxiliaries for leather processing Phosphating and other surface metal treatment chemicals.

The origins of Henkel in Southern Africa go back to 1949 when P3 Products (Pty) Ltd was formed in Durban to manufacture and sell industrial detergents. In the following years, the other Chemical Product Groups were added step by step. The company also changed its name to Southern Chemical Manufacturers and later to Henkel South Africa (Pty) Limited.

Currently, Henkel South Africa (Pty) Limited employs approximately 700 people and has three factories, i.e. one in the Durban area (Prospecton) and two near Johannesburg (Alrode and Isando). The first phase of the Alrode development, a modern powder detergents plant, was commissioned in 1982. Alrode will, within the next few years, become the major manufacturing complex for the group in Southern Africa. Primary research facilities, which are at present situated in Durban, will also be extended to Alrode. Head Office is in Bedfordview near Johannesburg, whilst sales offices are located in all major centres of Southern Africa.

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Boksburg 1460
Telex: 8-0479
Tel. (011) 52-8336

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- Manufacturers of flanged pipe fittings, pipe fittings, asbestos cement pipe fittings.
- Suppliers of pipe fittings, valves, flanges, piping, butweld fittings.
- Specialising in fibreglass wrapping of pipes and fitting bitumen scalings, pump mountings.
- General engineers.

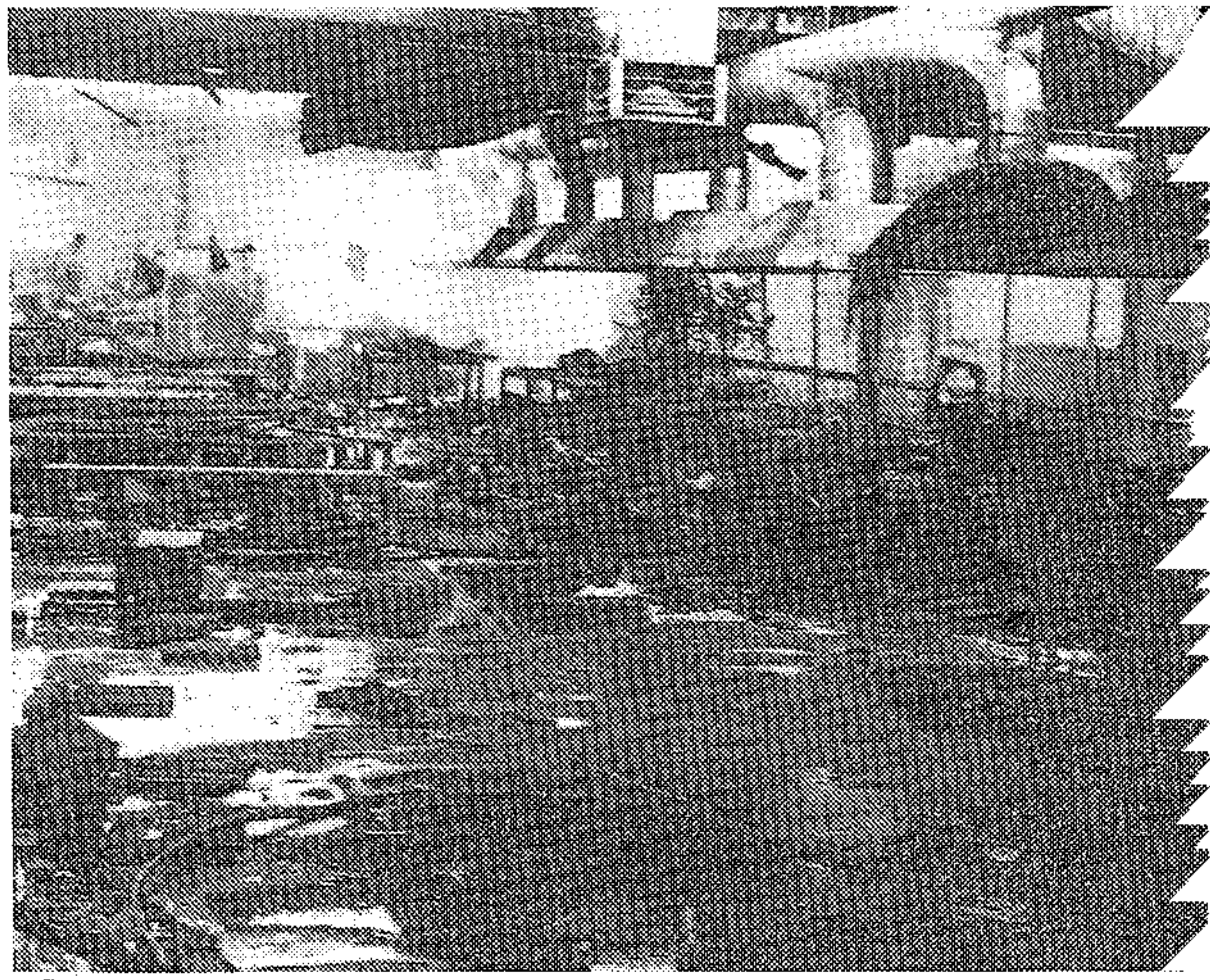
609-1160/1/2;
609-3743
103 Terrace Road,
Sebenza. P.O. Box
578, Edenvale 1610,
Telex 8-2555



Rebuilding a

THE ORGANISATION which was started 46 years ago has been operating at the premises in Ga-Rankuwa since 1967, after two workshops at Roodepoort and Hammanskraal were amalgamated. It is a Welfare Organisation which is run along business principles. The following facilities are on the premises and available to the blind.

• **Workshops:** (The largest of its kind in the world) providing working space for between 300 - 350 blind workers under one roof. With the necessary adjustment and correct time-and-motion applications, and total change to sub-contract work, it should be possible to accommodate up to 700 workers on the available floorspace. (Restored to what it was before the fire, of course!)



Sub-contracting

Presently, cane work (basketry and furniture) is done by more than 100 workers, mattress and cushion work and of course, sub-contract work for other industries. The latter, at this stage, consists of processing of electric cables for domestic use, making of brooms, mops and preparing and packing of stretchwire. In view of the shattering losses in the fire, our future plans to change over almost completely to contract work, will come into operation now and we already started marketing in the Johannesburg area amongst our fellow JCC members, especially in the electric sphere.

• **Office Block:** Consists of administration offices, from where the business side of operations are run with 15 people and a welfare block from where all welfare services are directed.

DONATION
Rigby Engineering,
Tel (011) 615 7402.
Specialists in
diamond drilling
equipment.

MANAGER of the Itireleng factory employing blind blacks, Dewald Pretorius describes the R2,5-million fire.

"We are the largest workshop in Southern Africa, and to our knowledge in the world, employing some 350 people.

"The fire broke out in the S-W corner of the workshop. It was apparently caused by an electrical problem and detected by both our maintenance manager, Pat O'Neil and mobility instructor, Winston Netshelhehe.

"Both reported afterwards that they saw a flame going up from a

switchboard next to the machine which we use for chipping foam for our mattress and cushion department.

"The foam as well as coir, which we also use in mattresses, caught fire, and in spite of O'Neil's and a helper's fast effort, the fire spread through the length of the building at an unbelievable speed - so fast that our public address system could not operate to warn and co-ordinate the workers.

"Very fast action was taken by all our instructors and other sighted people and by shouting and making noises at safe exits, they directed the blind workers to safety. Within minutes people

from the near vicinity, especially Medunsa nurses, were at the scene, and helped to save a lot of people and material from injury or damage.

"Despite all the efforts, and although we regard ourselves fortunate that there were not more injuries, we must report two lives were lost and eleven other persons were cared for in hospital, one of whom very seriously injured.

"Considering the fact that at the stage of the fire, 277 people of whom 245 were blind, were in the workshop, we can only thank God that our sighted staff kept calm and got the panicking blind workers out.

• **Hostel Buildings:** Here we accommodate up to 180 inmates looked after by block-supervisors who are staff members staying in a flat, each adjoining a hostel wing. A dining hall and kitchen complete the building.

Rankuwa. These houses are being rented from the Bophuthatswana Government, and the Society subsidise it at the rate of 19%.

• **ADL-Centre:** (Activities of Daily Living Centre) Although not fully completed and in operation, it renders the following services:

A fully trained mobility instructor is training the blind in mobility in respect of long cane walking techniques, use of public transport, crossing of streets, and

generally helping them overcome their blindness in their daily movement.

An instructress, full time on braille instruction - from reading to card and other table games like scrabble, as well as running a small library.

An imitated house and lecture room where an instructress (eg. occupational therapist) will give instruction in daily household activities, eg. kitchen work, baby care, house cleaning and in general provide a rehabilitation service.

The lecture room will

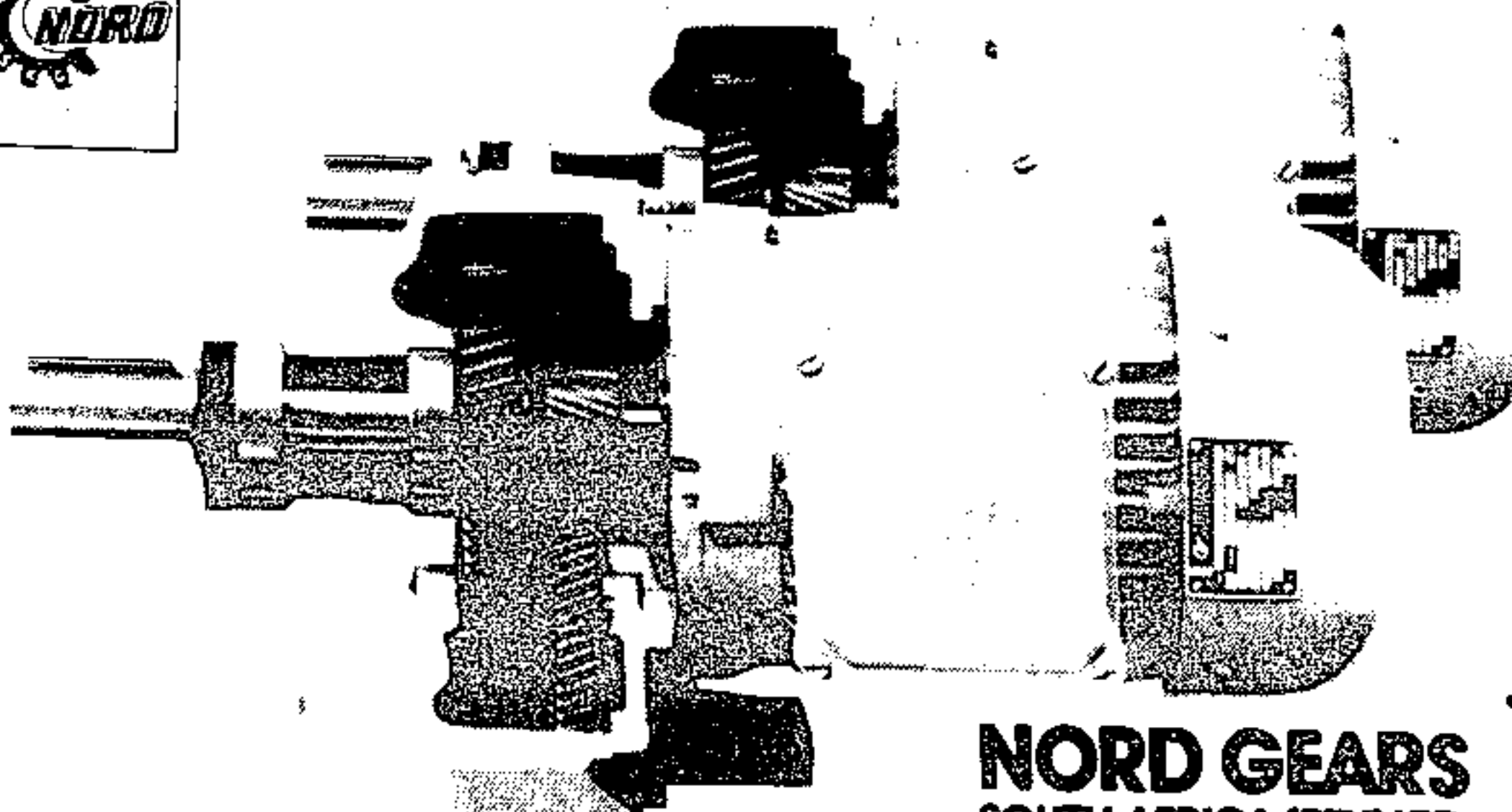
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A display of serv



Letters to the Editor

Garankuwa shops are illegally charging us sales tax

SIR — I'm steadily losing my patience with the owners of Garankuwa shops. There is no sales tax in Bophuthatswana but some shops in Zone 3 and one in Zone 2 are charging us sales tax on newspapers, magazines and food items.

Most of the shopkeepers are worried because they say people are buying in South Africa.

They say they are losing because people don't buy groceries in Bophuthatswana shops. We

don't buy in these shops because their prices are very high.

500ml of fish oil bottle in South Africa (OK, Checkers) is R1,05 including sales tax, in Bophuthatswana shops the same bottle is R1,65 without tax.

So we go where we like. There are many things which are not in order. Please help us with these exorbitant prices.

POOR TSWANA
GaRankuwa



TAX: Bophuthatswana slips charging non-existent taxes.

Its an example, if only two variable factors can vary, say land and capital then the producer possibility frontier shows

of Land

Capital

A producer possibility frontier shows the different choices of goods that can be attained by any society, moving a varying variable factor, say labour

Section A

HOMELANDS —

Bophutha Tswana — GENERAL

1983

JAN. — DEC.

D. Disputon
**Mangope visits
Transkei**

4/1/83

109

UMTATA — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is visiting Transkei.

He flew into the country last Friday and was seen with members of the Transkei security police before being escorted from K. D. Matanzima Airport to Port St Johns.

The Deputy-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Siphon Mdledle, refused to reply to questions relating to the whereabouts of President Mangope yesterday, saying his visit was "strictly private."

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment. — SAPA.

Mangope in the Transkei

4/1/83

Some fear

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THE VISIT by the Bophuthatswana president, Chief Lucas Mangope, to Transkei has been shrouded in secrecy and government officials refused to comment on his whereabouts.

Chief Mangope flew into the country last Friday and was seen with members of the Transkei Security Police before being escorted from the K D Matanzima Airport to Port St Johns.

A district security police commander at the airport said the president, who visited friends and relatives in Cala and western Tembuland, was going to Port St Johns where he would spend the rest of the new year weekend before leaving for home this week.

The Deputy-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Siphon Mdledle, refused to reply to questions relating to the whereabouts of the Bophuthatswana leader yesterday, saying his visit

was being kept "strictly private".

Mr Mdledle said Chief Mangope had a right to be anywhere on his vacation and nobody had a right to question his whereabouts, adding: "Even the Queen of England can spend her vacation anywhere she likes and nobody has a right to demand to know her whereabouts."

He said Chief Mangope was in Transkei strictly privately and, "please leave other people to breathe and enjoy their private lives freely".

Earlier, the Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Major-General J Mantule, said in reply to enquiries: "We do not want to play about with the names of great men, they should always be left alone," and referred pressmen to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was not available for comment. — Sapa.



PRESIDENT: Chief Lucas Mangope.

Top SA companies in glass shake-up

~~109~~
~~109~~
109

S. Times 16/11/83

By John Spira

A MAJOR shake-up is looming in South Africa's R50-million-a-year automotive glass industry, long dominated by Plate Glass and Pilkingtons.

Three major industrial groups — Wesco, Messina and Amic — have launched a R27-million glass project, Wesglas, which is to produce laminated and tempered glass mainly for the automotive industry.

Production is scheduled to begin in July 1984.

The new company is targeting on a R20-million turnover from the automotive sector alone during its first 12 months of full production — a figure which clearly spells out Wesglas's intention of carving for itself an appreciable slice of the R50-million (original

equipment only) market.

Significantly, the three shareholders in Wesglas have substantial stakes in South Africa's automotive market.

Wesco is the holding company of Toyota SA, Messina is the holding company of Datsun-Nissan SA and Amic is a major shareholder in Sigma.

The combined vehicle production of these three automotive groups was in excess of 225 000 vehicles last year.

Wesglas has entered into a licence and technical-assistance agreement with Asahi Glass, a leading Japanese glass manufacturer with annual sales in excess of R2 000-million.

The new 14 500-sq-m glass factory will be established at Ga-Rankuwa in BophuthaTswana.

Dr Albert Wessels, chairman of Wesglas and of Wesco, tells Business Times: "Initial sales will be to the automotive industry but will eventually be

extended to general construction.

"The decision to locate in Bophutha-Tswana was taken because of the ready availability of labour and the accessibility of management and technical staff from developed areas like Pretoria and surroundings.

"In addition, the factory location is in close proximity to 60% of the market and is especially within easy reach of such important prospective customers as Datsun and Sigma.

"Ga-Rankuwa, as an approved decentralisation area, offers various attractive concessions."

Dr Wessels also points out that Wesglas is fortunate to have formed an association with Asahi Glass, which is internationally recognised for its research and development of efficient high-technology manufacturing processes.

Evaton land owners face eviction to Bop'

Council seeks legal advice

SEVERAL Evaton stand-owners may be resettled in Brits, BophuthaTswana, in terms of a proclamation signed by two Government officials.

And now the Evaton Community Council, chaired by Mr Sam Rabotapi is seeking legal advice on how to stop the move.

Most Evaton residents who still have freehold rights have been angered by the "shock news" and maintain that "we are not moving an inch from our places of birth."

The proclamation, produced by Councillor Petrus Mokoena, appeared in the Government Gazette of August 28, 1981, signed by the State President, Marais Viljoen, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhoff.

The proclamation described the released area as comprising a portion of Evaton Estate Extension North of Union Road East, a portion of Evaton, Small Farms to the north of Selborne Road and approximately 85 hectares of grazing ground, being a portion of Evaton Estate Extension.

Councillor Alex Nene told **The SOWETAN** that the council had resolved at its last monthly meeting to engage an advocate to advise them on this controversial issue.

The council, he said, took this decision in order to satisfy every resident because, "it appears most people are likely to lose their

By **JOSHUA RABOROKO**

rights."

He said that the council would fight "to the bitter end" to make sure the residents retained their freehold rights. Evaton is one of the few black residential areas where blacks still have these rights.

He was sure that most residents would not be prepared to move to Brits because "they knew nobody there."

Mr J Kabi, chairman of the Evaton Residents' Committee, said that no resident was prepared to go to the homeland after being born and bred in the urban areas.

"We feel quite concerned about this matter because in the past several stand-owners have lost their rights after their properties were expropriated by the authorities," he said.

It appears the authorities were prepared to "get rid of Evaton township" like they did with other residential areas where blacks had freehold rights like Sophiatown and the old Benoni location, said Mr Kabi.

Although the chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr Dick Ganz, was not available for comment sources close to the board disclosed that the council was at liberty to receive legal opinion on this issue.

~~109~~ (109) Howard Q. Col.
Republic/Bophuthatswana: bus services 26 -

4/2/83
*11. Mr. T. LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

- (1) Whether the Government has entered into a bilateral agreement with the Government of Bophuthatswana regarding bus services between the Republic and adjacent towns in Bophuthatswana; if so, what are the details of this agreement;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) Yes. There exist bilateral agreements between the Government of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana regarding bus services with Bophuthatswana as well as between South Africa and Bophuthatswana. One agreement concerns the exploitation of rail and road transport services to, within and through Bophuthatswana. The other agreement concerns the subsidizing of the cost of transport of workers. The relevant agreements were published in *Government Gazette* Nr. 5823 of 6 December 1977.

(2) No.

Rudolph

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question I (in the order in which it has wered) ; leave columns (2) and

Villagers' only tap closed

109 Pretoria Bureau *Star* 8/2/83

More than 3 000 Kgabalatsane villagers have been without water since Thursday when employees of the Bophuthatswana Water Corporation disconnected the only tap in the area.

Villagers said four employees from the corporation unscrewed the pump lever and took it away.

Mrs Motladily Thamaga, mother of a four-month-old baby, said she was next in line to draw water when the men unscrewed the lever, ignoring her appeal for water enough to wash her

baby's napkins. She said the men had said villagers were careless with the tap. Mrs Thamaga said she had told the men it was shared by more than 3 000 people.

She said the authorities used to provide water when the tap went dry but they have since stopped the supply

Villagers who have their own boreholes have taken advantage of the situation and increased the price of a drum of water from R2 to R2,50 and R3.

Mr L Stubechten, manager of the water corporation at Klipgat, near Kgabalatsane, refused to comment.

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Examiners' Initials	

First Name(s).....

Date..... 28/10/74

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)..... BA

Subject..... Economics 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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



CK DEMOLISHED: Mrs Julia Mlambo wipes off a tear yesterday. Next to her is daughter, Lindiwe.

Ganz denies ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ ~~12/2/77~~ eviction report

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE chief director of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board, Mr D C Ganz, has denied reports that Evaton land owners face eviction to Bophuthatswana.

In a letter to The SOWETAN, he says this Press report creates a negative impression for which no good ground exists as all the submissions are unfounded.

The letter is in reference to an article in which Councillor Alex Nene had told The SOWETAN that the Evaton Council had resolved at its monthly meeting to engage an advocate to advise them on this controversial issue.

Mr Nene had said that the council took this decision in order to satisfy every resident because "it appears most people are likely to loose their

right". The council would fight "to the bitter end" to make sure the residents retained their freehold rights. He was sure most residents would not be prepared to go to Brits, he said.

In the letter, Mr Ganz says the only conclusion that could be drawn from this report, is that an effort is being made to mislead and confuse the people and thereby to disturb the situation in the area.

"No landowner or authorised resident of Evaton had been requested or will be requested to leave the area for Bophuthatswana.

"The chief director of the board has been available for comments, but he was not consulted in this regard," Mr Ganz stated.

's expel ⁽¹⁴³⁾ ⁽¹⁸³⁾ from plant ^{10/2/83}

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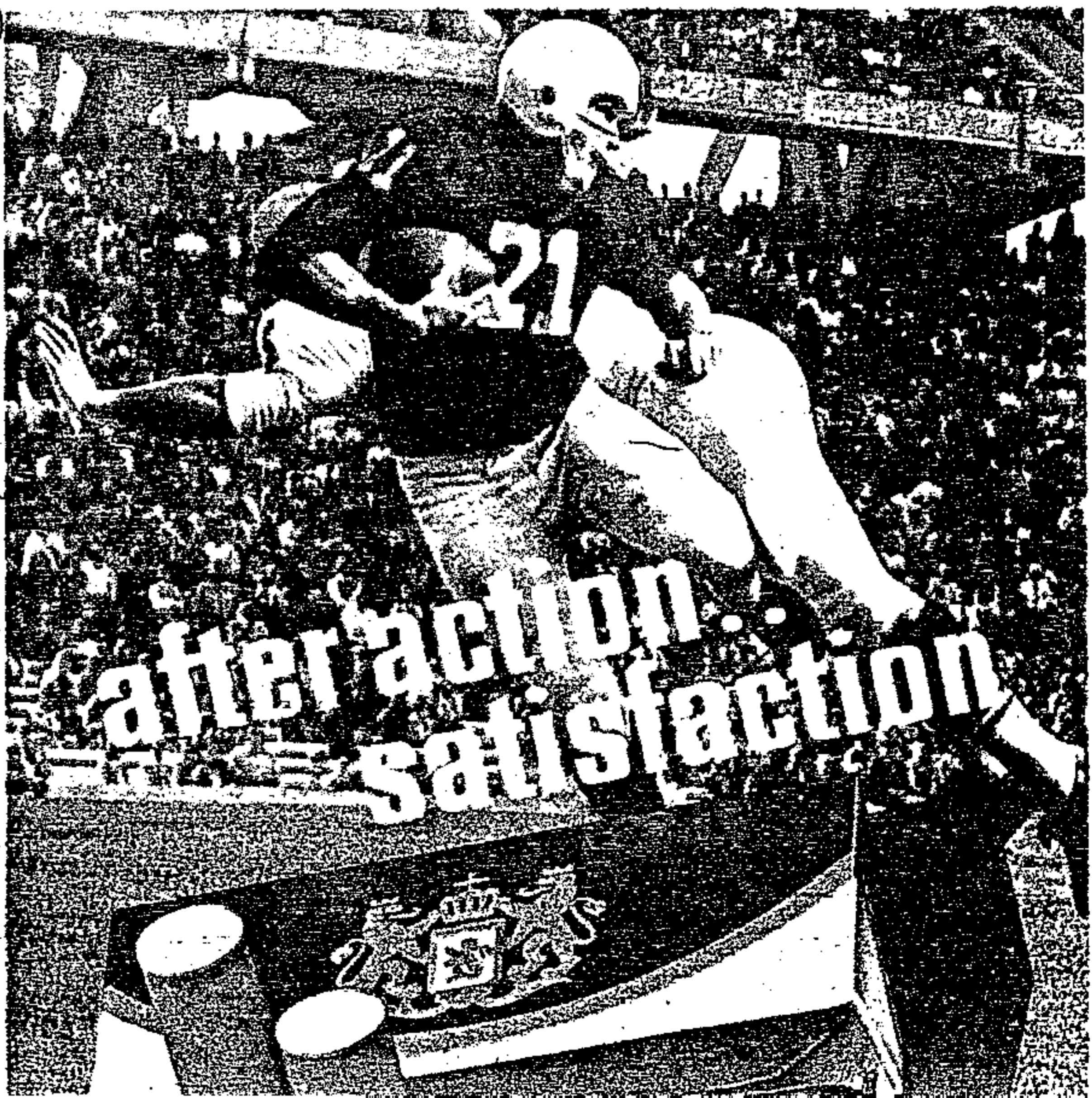
e workers also de-
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er, Mr D Samela of
Modderfontein
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was dismissed by
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address the branch
February 20.

e constitution of
Union lays down
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R1,50 and monthly
criptions are 25
. New union mem-
have been paying
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About 400 workers forced a man from Durban, claiming to be Mr Tau's secretary, to leave the meeting and also ordered Mr Tau to leave the premises so that he could not hold a scheduled meeting with their management.

Mr Tau was also told to leave behind any money or documents belonging to the Union and was criticised for holding discussions with management without a mandate from the workers.

Speaking from his Johannesburg office, Mr Tau told The SOWETAN yesterday that it was unfortunate that the



QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Internal Security Act: detainees
~~11/3/83~~
 Howard Q. Col. 107-108
 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982;
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many, and (b) for what period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 26 persons.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Two.
- (b) One for 122 days and the other one for 121 days.

Persons died in detention

88. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons died in 1982 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) One.
- (b) Neil Hudson Aggett.
- (c) (i) 27 November 1981.

(ii) From 1981.11.27 in terms of section 22 of Act 62 of 1966 and from 1981.12.11 in terms of section 6 (1) of Act 83 of 1967.

- (d) 5 February 1982.

- (e) Suicide.

11/2/83
 Howard Q. Col. 108
 Customs-Union agreements
 103 (11-2) 82-42
 104
 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What was the total amount which accrued to each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) foreign neighbouring states as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

In the 1982/3 financial year the following amounts have been paid as a result of Customs Union agreements with the Republic to:

- (a) independent Black states:
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Transkei | R 98 078,000 |
| Bophuthatswana | R 182 367,000 |
| Venda | R 13 882,000 |
| Ciskei | R 46 882,000 |
- (b) foreign neighbouring states:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Botswana | R 120 368,000 |
| Lesotho | R 76 746,000 |
| Swaziland | R 117 562,000 |

Andrew, Mr. K. M.—

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 Education and Training, 101.
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Borraine, Dr. A. L.—
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Hoon, Mr. J. H.—
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Hulley, Mr. R. R.—
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Leader of the Opposition (see Slabbert, Dr. F. van Z.)

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Moorcroft, Mr. E. K.—
 Community Development, 45.
 Co-operation and Development, 43, 74.

Myburgh, Mr. P. A.—
 Agriculture, 36.
 Defence, 47, 52.



The villagers' crops are green and their soil fertile. The farmers say the Onderstepoort soil may not be as rich as where they now farm.

By Sol Makgabutlane

An uncertain climate prevails in the Western Transvaal village of Mathopestat.

The village is threatened with removal to Onderstepoort — a sweltering lowland just inside Bophuthatswana, where the land is covered in thick bush as far as the eye can see.

Two years ago the 2 000 inhabitants of Mathopestat, which is situated near Derby, were visited by a group of Government officials who told them they would be resettled in Onderstepoort.

They promised the villagers they were to be sent to a place that was a fertile area and perfect for farming.

But elders from Mathopestat were disappointed when they visited the promised land.

"The place is so dry and hot it is impossible to farm there," said Mr Matlhako Johannes Mathope, a relative and former adviser to Chief Mathope.

The villagers last year suffered a severe blow when their chief died suddenly. There were fears the leadership vacuum would create confusion and disunity among villagers and cause them to relent in their struggle against resettlement.

But Mr Mathope, with the help of some village elders, took over the running of the village.

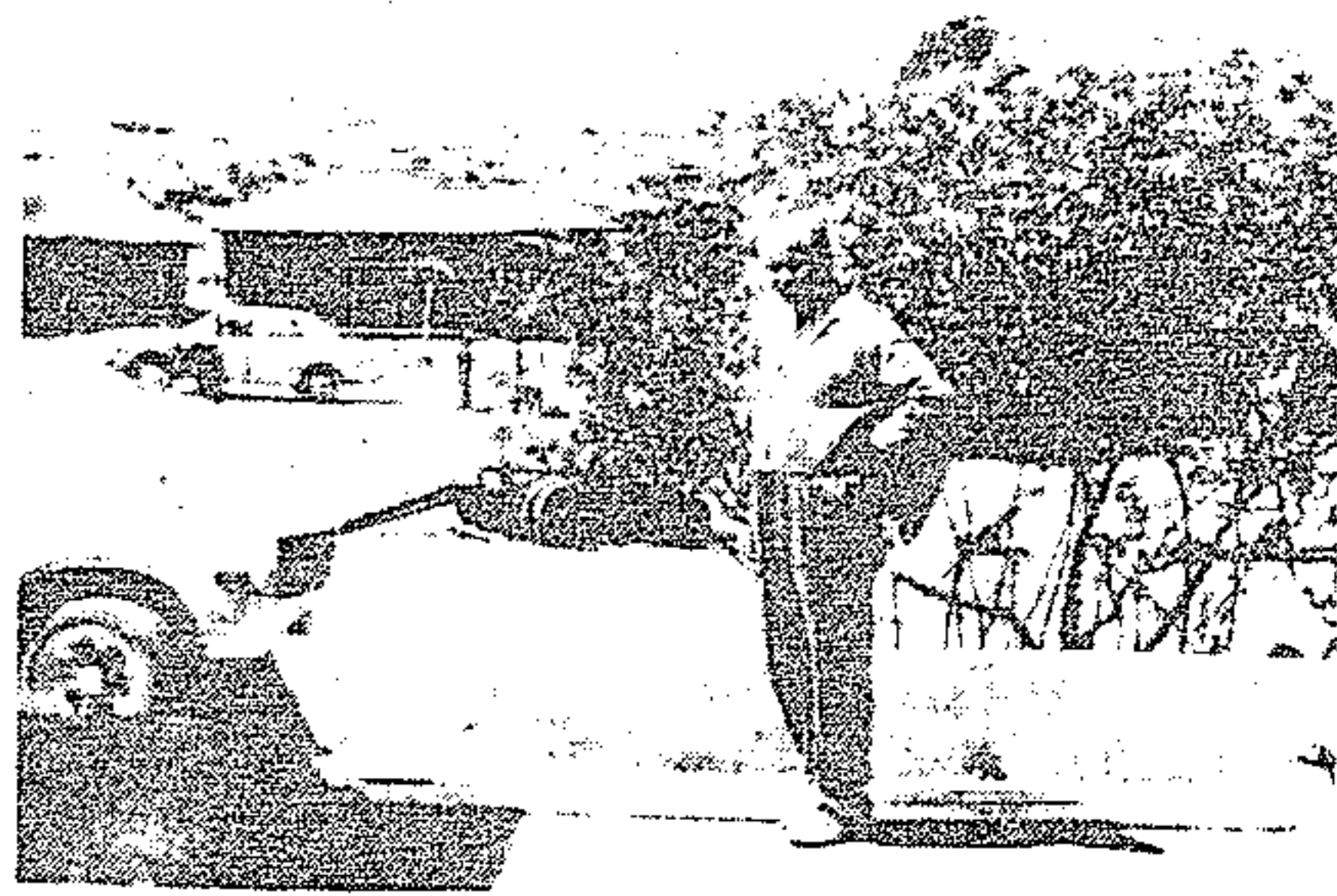
Mr Mathope said the villagers were still opposed to incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

"Not even police intimidation can make us change our decision," he said. He said he was visited last year by two South African policemen who, he said, identified themselves as members of the Security Police. He said they wanted to know what he had been discussing with Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mrs Suzman had visited the village to find out the reaction to the resettlement threat.

Last month Mr Mathope headed a delegation for talks in Pretoria with the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

"I asked him if we did something wrong in the past that the Government wants to move us. He said 'no'. We then proved, by showing him the title deeds, that the land rightfully belonged to our forefathers and



Mr Matlhako Johannes Mathope outside his home. Since then he has run the day-to-day affairs of the village.

Uncertainty in ^{Star} ²⁶ refu

there was no way in which we could move away from it," he said.

He said Mr van der Walt had been surprised to learn the villagers had bought the 1 400 ha of land in 1885 on the advice of President Kruger.

"Our forefathers bought the surface as well as the bottom. Even if precious minerals like gold or diamonds are found here they'll be ours because this land belongs to us."

Farmers in Mathopestat harvest about 800 bags of sorghum and 700 bags of mealies each year as well as groundnuts, vegetables and fruit.

"Here we are able to manage and look after ourselves," said Mr Mathope, "but one cannot say the same about Onderstepoort. We asked the Government officials who originally spoke to us what they thought we would live on in Onderstepoort and they said the land was just fine for planting tomatoes.

"Tomatoes!" he exclaimed. "Nonsense. We are not tomato farmers. We've been mealie farmers for 72 years. Even so, that place is very hot and dry. Our crops will not survive and our livestock will die of thirst in the severe drought."

He said farmers in his village annually sent their produce to the Koster Co-operative for distribution.

"We are the farmers who are responsible for filling those silos in Koster. Last year we filled them up in spite of the severe drought."

Mr Mathope said the villagers would not move and leave their dead behind in the local cemetery.

"Those people over there," he said, pointing the cemetery, "won't forgive us if we give their land away. After all, they are the ones who acquired it. If they want us to give it away, they will visit us in our dreams and tell us to do so. But before that, we shall not let them down."

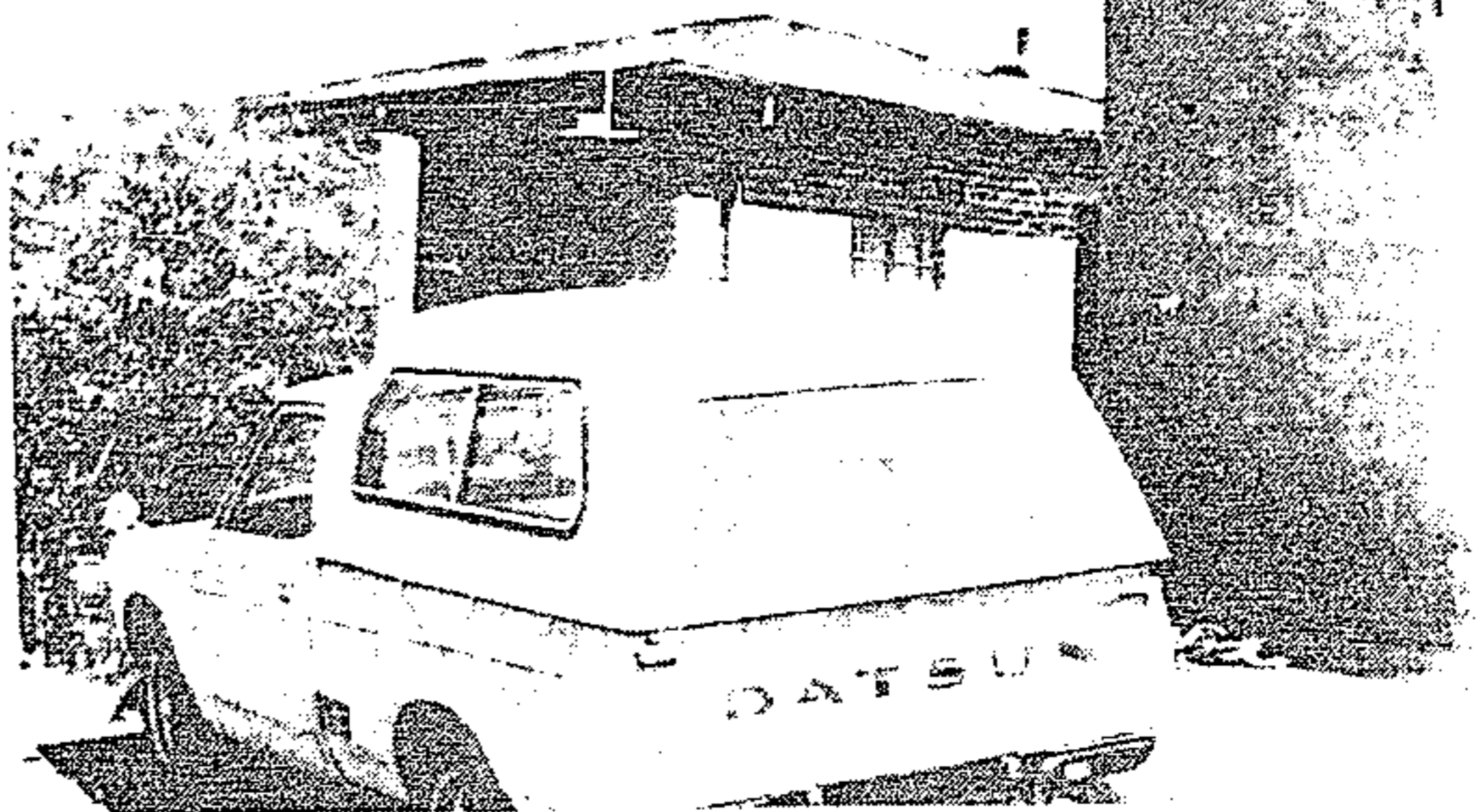
And to show he is determined to stay permanently in the village in the heart of Western Transvaal's white farmland, Mr Mathope has dug a 30 m borehole in his yard and will install an expensive water-pump.



The children at Mathopestat village and c.



Mako Johannes Mathope outside his home. Since the chief died he has run the day-to-day affairs of the village.



One of the more affluent homes in Mathopestat sports a television aerial. There are several solid brick houses similar to this one.

Star 26/2/83

Uncertainty in the village that refuses to move

we could move away from

It had been surprised to get the 1 400 ha of land in the Kruger.

the surface as well as the minerals like gold or diamonds will be ours because this

harvest about 800 bags of mealies each year as well as fruit.

manage and look after our land but one cannot say the same. We asked the Government to take to us what they thought best and they said the same thing tomatoes.

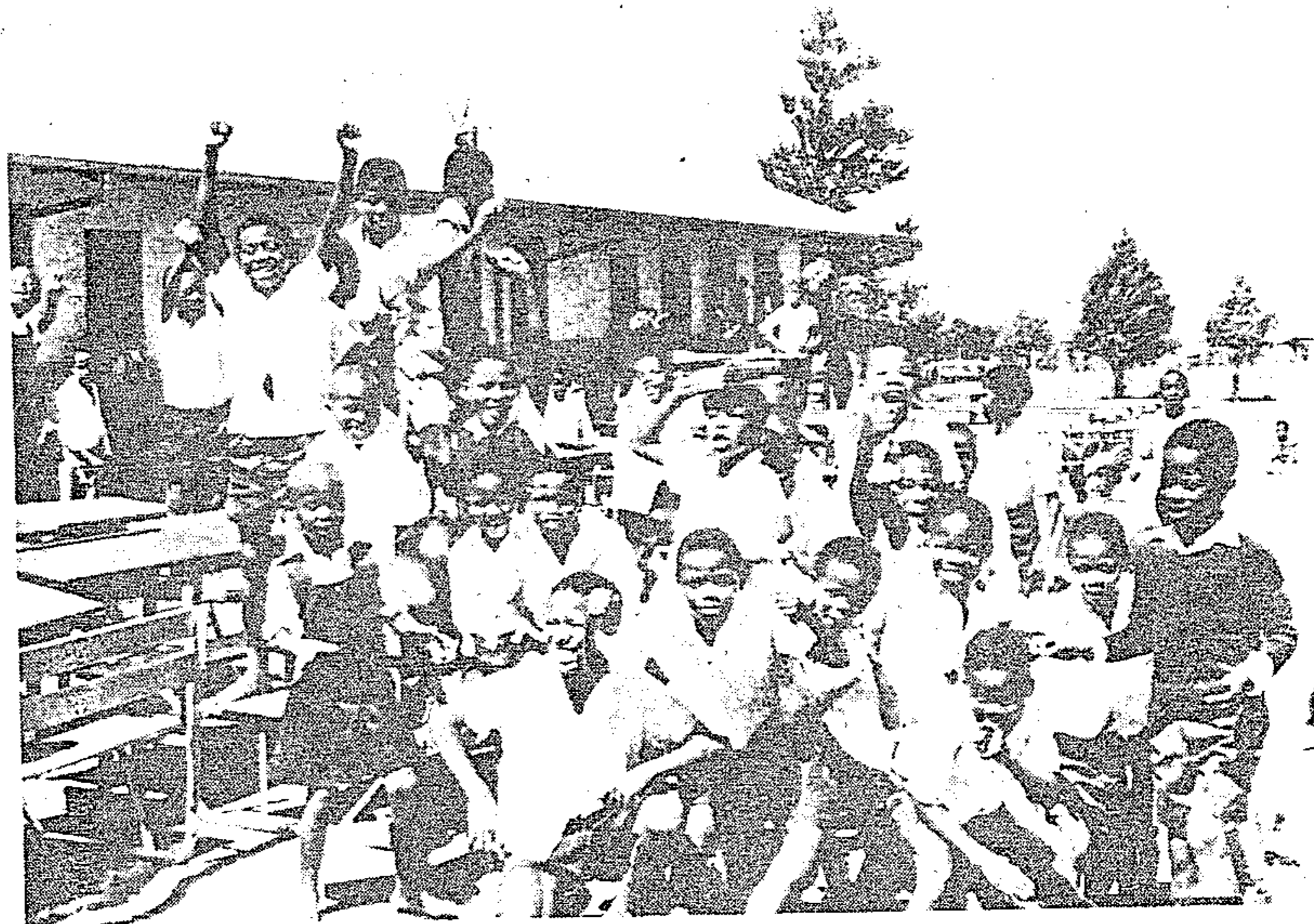
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the village annually sent their produce for distribution. We are responsible for filling the bins. Last year we filled them up in 1978.

plagers would not move and the local cemetery.

are." he said, pointing the finger at us if we give their land to the ones who acquired it. If they say, they will visit us in our village. But before that, we shall

determined to stay permanently in the heart of Western Transvaal. Mr Mathope has dug a 30 m deep well and will install an expensive



The children at Mathopestat Primary are not aware their village walks a tightrope. This is the only school in the village and children who advance to higher classes go to neighbouring areas or boarding schools.

BOP-TV coming

January 1984 is the target date set by President Lucas Mangope for a Bophuthatswana-based television service. He says it will transmit programmes in the territory's three official languages — Tswana, English and Afrikaans — to viewers both in the homeland and parts of SA.

Mangope tells the *FM* that a great deal of progress has been made towards the television service coming into operation at the beginning of next year: "There is a lot of work to be done, but that is our target date."

It remains to be seen whether the service can be introduced as soon as that. Not only does the necessary equipment need to be installed; large-scale recruitment and training of people to operate it are also necessary. Details of how the service will be financed have still to be announced.

SA government officials involved in the protracted negotiations with Bophuthatswana, about the service transmitting to SA, are refusing to comment at the moment. They say negotiations are still continuing and it would be improper for them to say anything at this stage.

However, some officials do not appear to be dismayed about Mangope's public announcement of a target date for the service. "Speaking personally, I believe it may be a wise decision for him to set a target date," says one SA government source.

All this appears to suggest that the negotiations over the conditions under which the television service will transmit into SA are in an advanced stage. Mangope has in the past expressed impatience over SA's cautious approach towards such a service being beamed into SA.

Revenue fears

One obvious SA fear is that such a service will provide a highly competitive second channel for many white viewers — and cut SABC-TV's advertising revenue. The ostensible purpose of the service is that it should reach Bophuthatswana citizens in SA. But many of these people live in the densely-populated PWV region where other viewers may be attracted to a lively alternative channel. As a senior Bophuthatswana government man says jovially: "We want to reach all our people — whoever they may be."

However, the psychological impact of this channel on white viewers should also not be under-estimated. Vehement criticism of Mangope's decision to opt for independence more than five years ago continues from many black groups in SA. But Mangope is extremely proud of the "alternative society" he has created in which



Mangope ... reaching for all his people

race discrimination has been outlawed and civil liberties are safeguarded by a Bill of Rights in the Bophuthatswana constitution.

It is possibly inevitable that some of his administration's enlightened values and aspirations will be reflected by the service.

Charter for unions

The Bophuthatswana government is preparing labour legislation which will grant formal recognition to trade unions and help shape relationships between the fledgling nation's employers and employees.

Unions are regarded with enormous hostility by the governments of other independent homelands — and many states elsewhere in Africa. But a basic point of departure in the thinking of the Bophuthatswana government is that unions have a vital role.

"Trade unions are a basic essential," says Bophuthatswana Manpower Minister Rowan Cronjé. Given that he is a former Rhodesian Manpower Minister, it is perhaps not surprising that Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Bill is largely based on that country's labour legislation.

The Bill will go before the territory's legislators this year. In very broad terms, it contains the following elements:

- Unions will have to register with the government. One of the requirements for registration is that the registrar must be satisfied that a union is sufficiently representative of the workers in the industry or category whom it is seeking to represent. Another is that a union shall not support or be supported by a political party;
- No form of racial discrimination will be tolerated;
- Collective bargaining will take place at industry level, with agreements being extended to non-parties. In industries where unions and employer organisations exist, wage negotiations will take place at industrial councils, either on a national or regional basis. "We will not have a system where unions sign agreements with individual factories," says Cronjé;
- South African unions will be prohibited from taking part in such negotiations — and indeed will be barred from operating in Bophuthatswana. Cronjé says the Bophuthatswana government will not prevent unions within its territory from liaising or having discussions with unions in SA. It will even encourage links with international union federations. But, says Cronjé, leaders of unions in Bophuthatswana must work and live in the territory.

One implication of this is that the conservative white Mineworkers' Union will no longer be able to represent its members who work on mines in Bophuthatswana. Cronjé says this is a delicate issue and emphasises that his government is trying to deal with it sensibly. He says it may be pos-

sible for MWU members to retain their union membership, but for them to be represented in Bophuthatswana by another union. However, in line with Bophuthatswana's strong opposition to dis-

crimination, that union must be open to all races;

- Industrial boards will be established in industries where no industrial council exists. Employer and employee representatives will serve, and Cronjé believes they will provide useful labour relations training for both parties; and
- Although unions will have the right to strike, Cronjé believes the danger of industrial action will be minimised by the provision of effective dispute-settling procedures. These, he says, will enable disputes to be resolved "within a matter of a few days."

Industrial Tribunal

Playing an important role in resolving disputes which are not settled by mediation will be an Industrial Tribunal. This body will be headed by a judge, or someone of similar stature, and employers and labour will be represented on it. In addition, there will be an Industrial Court to which parties can appeal against decisions of the industrial registrar — for example, a decision by him not to register a union or to deregister it.

Cronjé vows that the government will help and encourage new unions to get going. He is confident that unions will not become involved in politics because Bophuthatswana citizens have ample opportunities to exercise political rights through the ballot box.

Although government will create the structures within which industrial relations will be conducted, Cronjé says there will be a minimum of government interference in collective bargaining. This sentiment is underlined by President Lucas Mangope, who says: "I firmly believe we should have trade unions because that way we can ensure the protection of the interests of workers by themselves."

Mangope plans own TV service

By Frederick Cleary

Star 5/3/83 109
Bophuthatswana is planning to launch a television service by January 1984.

This was confirmed yesterday by the office of President Lucas Mangope in Mmabatho.

Mr Henry Howell, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Advisory Broadcasting Board, is to plan the service, which will probably go out in three languages — Tswana, English and Afrikaans.

But there has been some dispute with the South African Government over the times of transmission of Afrikaans and English programmes.

As it is not recognised internationally as an independent state, Bophuthatswana depends on South Africa for a television frequency.

Companies wait to tender

Major firms eye Tswana TV service

308
9/3/83
(109)
~~326~~
RDM

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SEVERAL big South African companies have expressed interest in Bophuthatswana TV, due to be launched in January 1984, and are certain to respond positively when it asks for tenders for the programming and marketing of its service.

Inquiries made by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday showed that companies holding shares in the Bophuthatswana radio station, Channel 702, are certain to want a share in Bophuthatswana's new TV station.

Mr Henry Howell, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Advisory Broadcasting Board, has said: "We are battling to meet the target date (of January 1) set by President Lucas Mangope and we are preparing to invite people to tender for the programming and marketing of the service."

Companies which hold shares in 702 are Kirsh Industries with 40%, Southern Suns with 20%, and the newspaper companies — South African Associated Newspapers, Argus, Nasionale Pers, and Perskor — with 5% each.

Mr Natie Kirsh, chairman of Kirsh Industries which, besides being the biggest shareholder in 702, also administers the radio station, said: "I would love to have the whole television station, but I can't say much because I haven't been approached yet."

Mr Issie Kirsh, managing director of Channel 702 and brother of Mr Natie Kirsh, said: "Sure we are interested in the TV station — we're in the communication game."

He added: "However we have not yet seen any documents asking for tenders and it's difficult to make any decisions on something we do not know about. I would like to see something before I make any further comment on our interest in the new station."

A spokesman for Southern Suns said: "Mr Sol Kerzner, speaking from New York, said

Southern Suns were not prepared to make any comment on anything regarding the TV station to the Press."

Southern Suns has a significant stake in the Bophuthatswana-based entertainment complexes at Sun City and Mmabatho and has had a close business relationship with Bophuthatswana since its independence in 1977.

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, said: "Of course we're interested. But we haven't heard or seen anything yet. The first time I learnt of any new developments was from a Press report this week."

Mr Hal Miller, managing director for Argus, said: "We have been approached (for tenders) but so far we have not seen any documents." Asked whether Argus was interested in the new TV station, he said: "No comment."

Top management officials at Nasionale Pers and Perskor could not be contacted for comment.

The new TV service will be beamed into the densely populated PWV industrial complex in Bophuthatswana's three languages — English, Afrikaans and Tswana.

President Mangope confirmed an earlier report in the Mail that an attempt was being made by South African officials to limit the number of English and Afrikaans programmes broadcast by Bophuthatswana TV.

But, he added, the attempt to impose a quota on the time devoted to English and Afrikaans was apparently being made in contravention of an agreement he had reached with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Moves to restrict the amount of English and Afrikaans on Bophuthatswana TV spring from fears it may attract viewers — and thus advertising revenue — away from SABC TV.

President Mangope told the Mail: "I may just add that this question of language doesn't feature in my agreement with the South African Prime Minister. We are agreed that we have the right to reach our people."

Citizenship trauma for PE family

By JIMMY MATYU

A NEW BRIGHTON family has decided that their son should remain without a pass book rather than take out a citizenship that will brand him a foreigner in the land of his birth.

The family's hopes were briefly raised last week when the local division of the Department of Co-operation and Development promised to sort out his problem over a pass book and birth certificate.

But their hopes were dashed when today a spokesman for the department in Pretoria said that since Lennox Mpho Letlhage's father was a Tswana, he would have to apply to Bophuthatswana.

After a 13-month wait for a pass book, Mpho, a Standard 8 pupil at Cowan High School, was told last week he would have to apply to Bophuthatswana for the pass book. In his birth certificate he was also described as a citizen of Bophuthatswana.

But his parents, Mr Abraham Mojalefa Letlhage and his wife, Poppy, hold South African citizenships.

Last week the Evening Post brought the family's plight to the attention of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development at

Africa House in Port Elizabeth, Mr F J Fourie. He agreed that it was "not necessary" for children of Section 10 (1) (a) black South Africans with South African citizenship to apply for a certificate of an independent state when applying for a reference book and that people could not be compelled to take out citizenship.

Later, Mrs Letlhage said Mr Fourie told her she should have no fears even if Mpho took out Bophuthatswana citizenship he would not lose his full South African rights.

"When I refused, he advised me then to apply for either Ciskei or Kwazulu citizenship and that I should not be afraid as Mpho would not lose his South African rights and qualifications." They decided against this.

Mr Fourie said he had explained to Mrs Letlhage that her son's application for a pass book was not turned down by his Africa House office but by his headquarters in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria today said: "The language, the affiliation, the ethnic grouping and the person's associates determine his citizenship."

(109) Hansard Q.61. 586-587
Agreements with Bophuthatswana
10/3/83

215. 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 in the 1982-'83 financial year;
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in (a) loans of (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;
- (3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged during the current financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) R242 million.
- (2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements, are included in the amount mentioned under (1).
(i) and (ii) Fall away.
(b) No.
(i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (3) (a) Yes. Approximately R23,4 million (which has been/will be incurred for 9 projects in terms of loan agreements) will, it is anticipated, be paid in addition to the amount mentioned under (1).
(b) Yes. An amount of R2,0 million as a Rand for Rand contribution to incentive measures for industrial decentralization and R1,8 million in terms of a project aid agreement. The latter amount represents non-recoverable fi-

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THURSDAY, 1

financial assistance to Bophuthatswana and is not a grant.

THE Cabinet committee appointed to examine how to accommodate the political aspirations of blacks living outside their "traditional homelands" has asked to see President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, nearly three-fifths of whose de jure citizens live in white-designated South Africa.

When it meets him it will be told unequivocally that South Africa must find a place for those Batswana who choose to exercise their political rights in South Africa rather than Bophuthatswana.

Judging from the results in the Bophuthatswana general election late last year, when only a minuscule portion of the potentially eligible Batswana voters in South Africa went to the polls, the vast majority favour political rights in South Africa.

"I always maintain that those people who live in South Africa should have a choice as to where they should exercise their political rights," President Mangope said of the exclusion of blacks from Prime Minister P W Botha's "new deal" three-chamber parliament.

"By that I mean that they have every right to be included and involved in the new political dispensation in South Africa.

"I have recently had a request to meet with the South African Cabinet committee that is concerned with the whole issue, and this is what I shall tell them."

Of the Cabinet committee — which is headed by Mr Botha's constitutional trouble-shooter, Mr Chris Heunis — President Mangope said: "I don't know what powers it has I hope that it will be realistic and will recommend what I think is the only proper course — namely, that people who so choose should have the right to exercise their political rights in South Africa."

Since Mr Botha obtained a go-ahead for his "new deal" from the National Party last year, President Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, has emerged from his position at the back stage of Transkei politics to try to rally black opposition both to the three-chamber South Africa parliament and to the associated idea of a "Southern African Confederation" between South Africa and its nominally independent states.

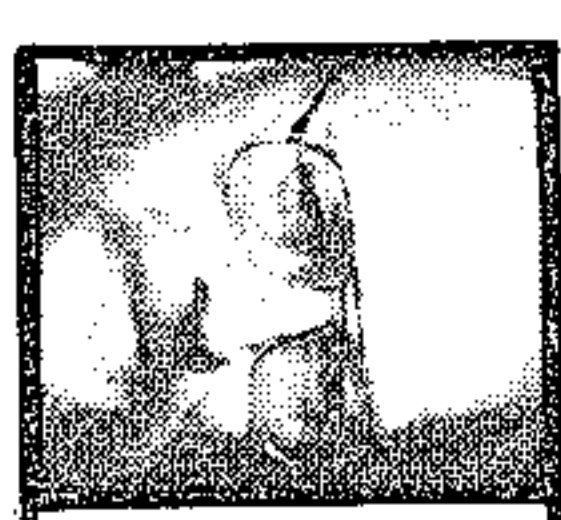
President Matanzima has been secretive about his new role, but President Mangope was able to shed some light on the enigmatic Transkei leader.

"President Matanzima has approached me. We agreed to meet in order that he can spell out exactly what he has in mind. We met at the end of last year.

"His suggestion is that a federation be formed. You will recall that in 1973 homeland leaders met in Umtata and one of the resolutions was that the question of a federation be looked into.

"I hope that this will now be done to see whether it is a practicable proposal. I have an open mind on it.

From the ¹⁰⁹ known into ¹⁰⁰⁴ the unknown ^{11/3/83}



Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope has a low key, understated political style which masks an iron will. In a frank interview with Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE he talks on the vital issues of political rights for blacks in SA and of the problem of corruption and inefficiency in his infant polity

"As I understand President Matanzima, it will be a federation of black states ... I think he is worried, like anybody else who cares, for our people in South Africa.

"He is worried that they may end up not having a political home anywhere."

In October last year the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party won a landslide victory in the first post-independence election, winning all 72 popularly-elected seats as well as the 24 seats filled by nominees of the chiefs and headmen.

President Mangope, however, had reservations about whether his victory should be interpreted as a complete triumph.

"I have my doubts ... I value opposition very highly, and I value a different point of view from my own.

"Therefore, I am worried that we have a one-party parliament in a multi-party state or what should be a multi-party state."

President Mangope was invited to comment on the virtual elimination of opposition parties in all South Africa's black territories, with the exception of Venda.

"It is a very difficult question," he replied, adding with a wry smile: "But in our case I think the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party has been a good party."

Bophuthatswana consists of seven pieces of territory, and consolidation of the territory remains a key objective in Bophuthatswana and a supreme challenge to the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation.

But President Mangope was not optimistic about the prospects of meaningful consolidation.

"There has been very little progress ... it



PRESIDENT LUCAS MANGOPE ... "The administration is not of the best"

"We are worried because there has been no progress," President Mangope said.

"We were promised by South Africa that it would get these people to accept that discrimination must be removed.

"But what has also caused a delay on our part are representations made by the mining houses.

"They requested us, towards the end of last year, to give them a period of grace of two years, in which to talk to the Mine Workers' Union with a view to getting them to accept that discrimination must be removed."

President Mangope has been determined to secure for Bophuthatswana the reputation of a policy which jealously defends human rights, and in that end a Declaration of the man Rights has been written for the constitution.

He was asked about that in view of the fact of oppression by tribal police of Chief of the Lebong Mofuthegi, whose field is situated in the Rustenburg area.

"We have been worried, and we have warned Chief Mofuthegi that if this should occur again we will disband his tribal police."

"But he has a difficulty which we agree to solve. Tribal police have big mines and can have people coming from Botswana, Zaire, bawye, Mozambique, from all over, who on expiry of their contracts refuse to go home and become a danger, especially to

women and children in that area.

"We don't have enough police to do the work there, and he requested that we should all... him to have tribal police. But it was never meant that the tribal police should harass people."

"We have spoken to Chief Mofuthegi and he has promised the harassment will stop ... Chief Mofuthegi's tribal police don't have the right to arrest people."

"We see them as being there to protect people. They don't have the power to arrest people. If there is a situation requiring arrest they should call the (ordinary) police."

The Wiechers Commission on chieftainship and government found that administration in post-independent Bophuthatswana had not met the expectations and hopes of the people.

"I think that is fair comment," President Mangope replied with disarming candour.

"We have problems. We don't have expertise. We don't have skilled people. We don't have experienced magistrates, just to give an example.

"It would be totally wrong to give you the impression that we are satisfied. The administration is not of the best. I cannot say we are totally free of corruption, for instance, especially in tribal areas.

"But we are not prepared to give in to corruption."

President Mangope has set himself the task of eliminating all nominated chiefs and headmen in Bophuthatswana's National Assembly and, to that end, has already halved the number of seats allotted to traditional leaders.

"I feel the whole tribal administration needs to be investigated. But we cannot do away with chieftainship.

"We have got to move from the known to the unknown. We have got to improve on the tribal administration.

"I think that, in terms of our disposition, we believe in truly democratic government. I think if chiefs are to stand for parliament they might have to resign as chiefs and then stand for election to parliament."

"I hope that this will now be done to see whether it is a practicable proposal. I have an open mind on it.

A rare African leader. . . 'parliament without an opposition is a tragedy'

By Anthony Duigan

It is an unusual politician who is prepared to wash his dirty linen in public.

It also takes some panache to do it with disarming candour - which is how President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has treated a report critical of his Government's administration during the first five years of independence.

"I thrive on criticism," Chief Mangope said in an interview which covered a wide range of issues affecting this former homeland now into its sixth year as an independent state.

The report, by a 10-man commission of enquiry into local government and the political structure of Bophuthatswana (chaired by Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of constitutional and international law at Unisa) found that people in the territory were generally disappointed and frustrated at the lack of development, the delays in getting action from officialdom and the let-down of expectations raised by hopes of a better dispensation after independence.

The report recommends a greater decentralisation of power and administration as well as more concentration on the development of local communities.

"My department is now looking at what aspects of the report can be implemented," President Mangope said. "But the problem is that we are limited in manpower and finance, so if we implement this report it will start as an experiment in two or three selected areas."

President Mangope's open and pragmatic approach to the politics of managing a fledgling territory made up of seven pieces of land spilled across three provinces of South Africa has drawn a wide circle of "uitlanders" to Bophuthatswana as advisers and developers.

Many have been drawn by the personality of a man who has quietly gone about confounding his critics by achieving what many would have considered impossible. In five years the agricultural output of Bophuthatswana has increased 10-fold to a point where it is self-sufficient in maize and approaching that point in beef and wheat production.

Its constitution, enshrining a bill of rights, is considered one of the most progressive in the world by constitutional experts. It lays the foundation for a non-racial state that has attracted local and overseas talent to Bophuthatswana.

The Mangope administration has managed to halve the annual budget by



Pragmatic Mangope takes stock

Star 14/3/83
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relying on South Africa for only six percent of it - highly unusual in the context of the huge subsidies paid annually to other independent black states in South Africa.

Most of all, there is a growing understanding for the main reason behind President Mangope's decision to take independence - an escape from apartheid South Africa and the chance to create a non-racial state, the Bophuthatswana leader said.

However Chief Mangope's decision still remains a bitter pill for 1.2-million Tswana-speaking blacks living outside Bophuthatswana who were willy-nilly made citizens of this state at independence. In the Bophuthatswana general elections last October, which wiped out the opposition party, only a few hundred Tswana-speakers outside the state registered their votes.

President Mangope said about his own party position: "Parliament without an opposition is a tragedy. I now intend

the ruling party to be far more introspective and critical of the Government."

The passing of the years has not blunted the harsh feelings he has for some of South Africa's actions. "South Africa has broken its promises to us in respect of certain important agreements," he said deliberately. When pressed on what the promises were he refused to elaborate.

On one issue he has been outspoken about during the past few years - the South African Government's policy of confederation - he does not mince words. "I have not accepted any part of the constellation of states concept," he said. It had political overtones and politics was the one thing that divided him most from the SA Government.

"I am in favour of closer economic co-operation between all the states of Southern Africa," he said. Co-existence with South Africa was necessary because we are neighbours and have to live together.

There are issues on which we agree and issues on which we agree to disagree and then there are issues on which we disagree vehemently".

Discrimination based on skin colour and what was to happen to blacks inside the borders of South Africa were two of the "vehemently" felt differences. President Mangope believes that all blacks in South Africa should have the same freedom as other citizens to decide whether they want to belong to one of the homelands or remain as fully-fledged South Africans.

Land is another issue which has created tensions between the Bophuthatswana leader and the SA Government. But the present handover of large tracts of land appears to be going relatively smoothly.

Last year about 200 000 ha of land was added to Bophuthatswana and in the coming year another 200 000 ha will be handed over from South Africa.

Most of the land is in the Mafikeng-Mmabatho and Vryburg areas.

Plans are also advanced for the mass housing of about 500 000 people crowded into the Winterveld area north of Pretoria. "The town has been planned and will be a joint undertaking of the South African and Bophuthatswana governments," he said. Cost? "At least R100 million."

The envisaged new Southern Africa Development Bank (to be headed by Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand) "is going to fulfill a long-standing need. I hope it will be instrumental in major development," he said.

Summing up his first five years as leader of one of Africa's more controversial states, President Mangope said his priority had been to motivate his people and educate their thinking. "I think we were successful in this," he says today. "There is an increasing sense of responsibility and self-reliance and a pride in the citizens of Bophuthatswana.

"My priority was also to establish a non-racial society and I think this was also successful. These continue to be my priorities as well as concentrating on economic development and building up the sound management of our resources in the short term."

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National States: citizenship

Hausand Q-601.681 16/3/83

510. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has been approached by the Governments of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Venda, (c) Transkei and (d) Ciskei with a view to opening negotiations regarding citizenship: if so, what was the (i) nature of, and (ii) response of the South African Government, to such approaches in each case;
- (2) whether any such negotiations have taken place; if so, (a) with which states and (b) what was the outcome of the negotiations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) (a) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) Yes.
(d) No.
(i) and (ii) The approaches and exchange of ideas were of an exploratory nature and it would therefore be inappropriate to furnish any details at this stage.
- (2) Falls away.

(a) There are mainly two agreements which concern the matter in hand viz. the first agreement is that which relates to the movement of citizens of the R.S.A. and those of the independent states across the common borders. The second agreement is that which relates to the employment of citizens of those states in the R.S.A.

(b) (i) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

(ii) 17 September 1976, 15 November 1977, 13 August 1979 and 20 November 1981, respectively.

(c) To ensure the orderly employment and movement of citizens of the Republic and the states concerned.

*9. Mr. E. K. Moorcroft — Foreign Affairs and Information [Withdrawn.]

Kenton-on-Sea/Boesmansriviermond: Black Howard township 18/3/83

*10. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether a new Black township for Kenton-on-Sea/Boesmansriviermond is to be established; if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on where such township is to be situated; if not, why not; if so, where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The matter is presently under review as a result of representations received and a final decision will be taken in due course.

*11. Mr. J. H. van der Merwe — Justice [Withdrawn.]

Howard Ciskei: consulate 18/3/83

*12. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the Republic of Ciskei has approached his Department for permission to open a consulate in Natal; if so, where;

(2) whether the Government has taken a decision on the matter; if so, what was (a) the decision and (b) the Government's motivation for such decision?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) A request was originally received from the Republic of Ciskei to open a consulate-general in Newcastle. The Government of the Republic of Ciskei subsequently decided that Ciskei's interests would be better served by a consulate-general in Durban.

(2) Yes.

(a) Approval in principle has been granted.

(b) Considerations similar to those contained in Article 5 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963, which reflect international custom and are in accord with customary international law in conjunction with the provisions of Article 2(2), which determines that "(T)he consent given to the establishment of diplomatic relations between two States implies, unless otherwise stated, consent to the establishment of consular relations" as well as the provisions of Article 4(2) which determines that "(T)he seat of a consular post, its classification and the consular district shall be established by the sending State and shall be subject to the approval of the receiving State."

Howard Black states: consulates 10/9/83

*13. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Where in the Republic are there consulates of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei at present;

(2) whether there are any consulates of the Republic in these countries; if so, where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) Besides Embassies and other categories of representation:

Transkei—East London.
Bophuthatswana—Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Vryburg and Tembisa.
Venda—None.
Ciskei—Cape Town.

(2) No, but there are South African Embassies in all four of the countries mentioned.

Pressmen at meeting in Louis Trichardt

*14. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether any pressmen attended a meeting in Louis Trichardt on 7 July 1982 on the invitation of the Government; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of the meeting and (c) who were these pressmen;

(2) whether the State incurred any costs in regard to the transport of such pressmen; if so, (a) what type of transport was used and (b) what did these costs amount to?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) No, the pressmen did not attend a meeting but a press conference.

(a) and (b) The pressmen attended a

press conference at the invitation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information during which the Minister of Manpower announced and explained decisions of the Government regarding the consolidation of Venda.

As the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information could not be present, the Minister of Manpower was requested to address the press conference since he is a senior Cabinet Minister and would, in any event, be in his constituency at that time to perform other duties.

(c) Representatives of Afrikaans and English language newspapers in the Transvaal, the SABC and an overseas medium.

(2) Yes.

(a) A Dakota was used for the transportation of the journalists from Pretoria to Louis Trichardt and return. Transport from Louis Trichardt airport to the hotel and press conference was arranged by the regional representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(b) R1 800.

Water reserves

*15. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether he will make a statement on the state of the water reserves of each of the major urban areas of the Republic at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if not, why not?

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We'd prefer a nuclear submarine

By SIMON WILLSON

BOPHUTHATSWANA is to build a R84-million power station, according to a consortium of Italian electrical engineering companies which says it has won the contract.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance, Mr A G Young, said in Mmabatho yesterday that the Italian consortium's announcement was premature.

"There have been recent studies on the feasibility of power station projects in Bophuthatswana, but it may be

that somebody has made an incorrect statement.

"I cannot confirm or deny the existence of the contract. We'd prefer a nuclear submarine to a power station — it would be more useful," Mr Young said.

Johannesburg consulting engineers, who have carried out feasibility studies in the region in the past, said they had heard of no power station inquiries in Bophuthatswana.

The Italian consortium says the contract is for a 60 Mw thermal power station, with an option for construction of three more plants of the same capacity. Since its independence

from South Africa in 1977, Bophuthatswana has taken its electricity from the Rand and Free State grid network of the Electricity Supply Commission.

In 1979 Bophuthatswana's electricity demand was 24 Mw, an increase of 40% on the previous year. By 1981, the latest year for which any figures are available, demand is estimated to have risen to between 28 Mw and 30 Mw.

By comparison, a town the size of Potchefstroom consumes 40 Mw, Witbank 65 Mw and Johannesburg 1 200 Mw.

Analysts say Bophuthatswana is paying about R25-million a year for more than 1 000-million kilowatt/hours of Eskom power.

A spokesman for Eskom said the commission had no comment on Bophuthatswana's reported power-station contract.

Millions may get new channel next year

THOUGHTS FOR BROOKS RITSTEIN

AN EXTRAORDINARY battle of the airwaves — which will determine the variety of television programmes received in millions of South African homes — has been raging between South Africa and BophuthaTswana.

At stake is whether more than four-million viewers in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area will be able to receive an alternative channel transmitting the best American and European shows.

A language struggle is at the core of the dispute over the multi-million rand BoputhaTswana TV project.

The BophuthaTswana Government insists on the right to broadcast television in English, Afrikaans and Tswana.

South Africa, apparently anxious to protect the SABC monopoly, has been insisting that only Tswana broadcasts should be allowed.

This would drastically limit the BophuthaTswana TV station's viewership and cripple its ability to attract major advertising revenue.

Indications are that the dispute between Pretoria and Mafikeng has been settled and viewers may be able to switch on to the new channel early next year.

An announcement is expected this week.

The battle brought into question the extent to which homelands really are able to exercise the independence South Africa insists they take.

Business

The plan is that BophuthaTswana will build the broadcasting centre and studio and put the TV franchise out to public tender.

It is understood large South African business interests are directly involved.

The battle for the airwaves has been raging since last year, but indications are that it is at last approaching resolution.

If so, BophuthaTswana's repeated public statements of a TV service by next year might be viable.

The bulk of the proposed advertising for the new station would come from South African concerns eager to pick up on an independent commercial TV beaming into the Witwatersrand.

Advertising time on the SABC is already oversubscribed and an alternative independent TV medium would have a large potential market.

'Absurd'

But this would depend heavily on the proposed station being able to transmit in English and Afrikaans.

A senior source in BophuthaTswana said this week: "The South African demand for Tswana-only broadcasts is absurd, particularly when you consider that the constitution of BophuthaTswana recognises three official languages."

These are English, Afrikaans and Tswana.

BY IVOR WILKINS

"Is South Africa really going to dictate to us as an independent state what languages we are allowed to use?" said the source.

For BophuthaTswana, the problem has been that South Africa is in a position to prevent the homeland from having a TV station at all.

Because BophuthaTswana's independence is not internationally recognised, it cannot be allocated a TV wavelength in its own right by the international licensing agency in Geneva.

This means it will have to be allocated a wavelength by South Africa.

On Monday this week, South African and BophuthaTswana government representatives met once again to try to overcome the wrangle — and the indications afterwards were that good progress had been made.

It is believed South Africa has acceded to BophuthaTswana's demand for a trilingual TV service, although the terms of the agreement are not known.

It is regarded as likely that it would have come at some price to BophuthaTswana, and the conditions imposed

□ To Page 2

MAFIKEN CALLING

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and Ecuador, with populations expanding at more than three percent a year, a two percent economic growth rate will produce steady declines in incomes and living standards.

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If an economic growth rate of two percent a year became the new norm, then the 2.1-billion people living in countries with population growth rates of two percent or more — nearly half the world's people — faced stagnation or decline in incomes.

Countries where the threat of falling incomes is greatest are those where populations are expanding at three percent or more a year.

These 29 countries, almost all

in Africa, the Middle East and Central America, have a combined population of 394-million.

Within this group, countries with exportable surpluses of oil will be tempted to neglect population policy, and their populations will continue to multiply rapidly, sustained by the imported resources of oil exports.

"In many countries, reducing the birth rate rapidly enough to avoid a decline in living standards will require a Herculean effort — the constant attention of political leaders," the study said.

There have been some successes. Of the countries that have quickly reduced birth rates, China is both the largest and best-known.

New TV channel to beam to SA

From Page 1

are expected to be fairly tough.

But, the BophuthaTswana source said: "It looks like we are getting somewhere."

"I think the problem has been resolved. Perhaps the South Africans have had a rethink about the full implications of the matter."

This was understood to be a reference to Bophutha-Tswana's leverage in the whole affair, which would be to set up a howl about how hollow its independence was if language rights enshrined in its constitution could be interfered with by South Africa.

Progress

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, who has been conducting the South African side of the negotiations, said in response to Sunday Times inquiries:

"I confirm there was a meeting on Monday and I believe progress was made."

"But, until such time as agreements have been finalised, there will be no further comment as is customary in negotiations between two countries."

Official comment from the BophuthaTswana side can only be made by Mr Amos Kgomongwe, Minister of Works and chairman of the special Cabinet committee that has been dealing with the TV question.

All he would say this week was: "An announcement will be made on Wednesday. We are still waiting for some final answers from South Africa."

Infuriated

He refused to respond to any further questions.

Early this year, Bophutha-Tswana Cabinet Ministers began to announce publicly that its own TV service would be on line by January next year.

The service would be commercial and viewers in the Witwatersrand area would be able to tune in.

According to reliable information, this infuriated the South African Government, because it was seen as a move to steamroller the behind-the-scenes negotiations which were virtually deadlocked over the language dispute.

Another question that is understood to have exercised the South African-Bophutha-Tswana TV negotiations is

SAA scales down Harare link

By ANTHEA TASKER

SOUTH African Airways will be using smaller aircraft for the Johannesburg-Harare connecting flight from Australia starting on April 1.

The connecting service will not be completely removed as previously reported after a statement by the Minister of Transport.

Mr Andries Steyn, public relations officer for SAA, said that the present service between Johannesburg and Harare would just be "altered".

He said: "Instead of the airbus, SAA will be flying a Boeing 737 to Harare. The 737 seats 117 people."

The decision had been made for "economical reasons".

The Australia/Harare flight was not as popular as the SAA direct flight, and the airbus was not being filled.

From April 1 the flight will leave Johannesburg for Harare at 4pm on Sundays.

The flight is still planned to connect with the Qantas flight to Australia.

"We expect that from May 1, when there will be only one SAA flight to Australia a week, that the number of Qantas passengers to Harare will pick up."

He confirmed that SAA had made an offer to Qantas to use the Boeing 747 SP, which seats 250 passengers, rather than the Boeing 747 SB seating 340, on its flights to Australia.

"But the offer was not acceptable to Qantas."

From May 1 to October SAA will operate only one flight to and from Australia each week.

In October Mr Bob Hawke's Government will decide whether to increase flights.



DENNIS WORRALL
udent to speak up"

If we are required to do
said he had had no con-
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all said he was looking
ard to meeting him at
arliest opportunity.

Farmers want action imported spirits



consumer to buy the local product.

Hence spirit drinkers are turning to price-competitive whisky which also enjoys an upmarket image.

The heart of this under-consumption problem lies in protected over-production: farmers are assured that whatever they produce will be bought at the minimum wine price or higher.

They have no intention of

It is a foregone conclusion that this inquiry will be used to propose exactly such measures.

By whatever means the Government will increase the cost to the consumer of imported spirits.

This is the true significance of the Cabinet's response to the Competitions Board inquiry into monopolistic practices in the liquor industry.

The reply of Dr Dawie de



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The flight is still planned to connect with the Qantas flight to Australia.

"We expect that from May 1, when there will be only one SAA flight to Australia a week, that the number of Qantas passengers to Harare will pick up."

He confirmed that SAA had made an offer to Qantas to use the Boeing 747 SP, which seats 250 passengers, rather than the Boeing 747 SB seating 340, on its flights to Australia.

"But the offer was not acceptable to Qantas."

From May 1 to October SAA will operate only one flight to and from Australia each week.

In October Mr. Bob Hawke's Government will decide whether to increase flights.

This was understood to be a reference to Bophutha-Tswana's leverage in the whole affair, which would be to set up a howl about how hollow its independence was if language rights enshrined in its constitution could be interfered with by South Africa.

Progress

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, who has been conducting the South African side of the negotiations, said in response to Sunday Times inquiries:

"I confirm there was a meeting on Monday and I believe progress was made."

"But, until such time as agreements have been finalised, there will be no further comment as is customary in negotiations between two countries."

Official comment from the BophuthaTswana side can only be made by Mr Amos Kgomongwe, Minister of Works and chairman of the special Cabinet committee that has been dealing with the TV question.

All he would say this week was: "An announcement will be made on Wednesday. We are still waiting for some final answers from South Africa."

Infuriated

He refused to respond to any further questions.

Early this year, Bophutha-Tswana Cabinet Ministers began to announce publicly that its own TV service would be on line by January next year.

The service would be commercial and viewers in the Witwatersrand area would be able to tune in.

According to reliable information, this infuriated the South African Government, because it was seen as a move to steamroller the behind-the-scenes negotiations which were virtually deadlocked over the language dispute.

Another question that is understood to have exercised the South African-Bophutha-Tswana TV negotiations is censorship.

Robust

BophuthaTswana's censorship laws are more relaxed than South Africa's and the prospect of Witwatersrand viewers being able to tune-in to spicier fare than the strait-laced SABC offerings was cause for concern.

Apart from the South African political considerations — there is a powerful alliance of conservative political and church interests guarding against censorship relaxation — there was the question of commercial attraction.

Advertisers go for viewer-ship and more robust viewing on an independent station might provide a powerful temptation for large numbers of Witwatersrand dwellers.

Farmers want action against imported spirits



consumer to buy the local product.

Hence spirit drinkers are turning to price-competitive whisky which also enjoys an upmarket image.

The heart of this under-consumption problem lies in protected over-production: farmers are assured that whatever they produce will be bought at the minimum wine price or higher.

They have no intention of altering this system since it works in their interests.

So they are calling for protectionist measures to restrict the importation of price-competitive imported spirits.

It is a foregone conclusion that this inquiry will be used to propose exactly such measures.

By whatever means the Government will increase the cost to the consumer of imported spirits.

This is the true significance of the Cabinet's response to the Competitions Board inquiry into monopolistic practices in the liquor industry.

The reply of Dr Dawie de Villiers, tabled last week, rejects virtually all the findings of the Government-appointed Competitions Board, and chooses instead to pander to the interests of wine farmers and the KWV.

Over liquor monopoly

By NORMAN CHANDLER

board was convinced that it (a monopoly) was not justifiable in the interests of the public ... it was, in fact, recommended that CWD be disbanded in order to relinquish its approximate 92 per cent market share in the fields of supply and distribution of wine and spirits.

Tolerate

"Instead, the Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers..."

South African Breweries (SAB) says it would "be less than honest if we said we liked" the Government's reaction to the report of the Competitions Board.

In a statement, SAB says: "We are amazed that the Government chose to disregard the board's recommendation that wholesale interests should be separated from retail interests. In doing so, the opportunity to create an independent retail sector was lost."

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SWAZI TV

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negotiations about the details of the new service and the South Africans have asked the homeland to regulate its screening times and language hours in such a way that SABCTV would not be adversely affected.

President Mangope says the SABC is refusing to grant permission for his country to transmit TV because it fears it will lose most of its white viewers.

It is clear Bophuthatswana would set up a professional TV service, similar to that of Swaziland, which would be very popular among white South Africans who are starved of quality programmes.

Meanwhile, senior SABC sources claimed to be in the dark about the Bophuthatswana announcement of January 1 as a starting date.

Publicity chief, Hein Jordaan, told the Tribune the Press announcement was the first he'd seen of the homeland's intention to begin broadcasting. "I know nothing about it. All the talk is going on between the two governments.

"Of course it isn't up to the South Africans to give Bophuthatswana permission, they can do what they like. There is also no question of an agreement with the SABC because there is no link between the SABC and Bophuthatswana," Jordaan said.

He did point out, however, that it was up to the South African Post Office to grant a TV frequency to the homeland.

A spokesman for the GPO said "top-level liaison" was on the go about the issue and he had nothing further to add.

SABC

By LEON BEKKER

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope, furious at South Africa's continued blocking of Bophuthatswana's attempts to start its own TV network, has announced his country will start its service on January 1.

The new service will be beamed, in English, Afrikaans and Tswana, to the densely-populated Pretoria/Witwatersrand area.

However, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Board, Henry Howell, told the Sunday Tribune this week the South African and Bophuthatswana authorities had not reached agreement on the service.

"The thing has congealed at the political level. The two Governments are still stuck with it," he said.

The Government fears an independent channel would siphon off much of SATV's advertising revenue.

A television service would be a moneyspinner for the homeland and a lengthy list of South African and overseas business consortiums have queued up offering them financing and expertise to get the new service on the air.

A senior SABC source said this week the reason for the Government's reluctance to insist that the Post Office to grant the homeland a television frequency was that the SABC would lose substantial amounts of advertising revenue if the new TV service could be picked up on the Witwatersrand and broadcast in English and Afrikaans.

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1981 and 1982, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	1981	1982
	R	R
Pretoria	4 140	6 800
Johannesburg	100 405	195 794
Durban	305	715
East London	2 118	3 705
Port Elizabeth	630	2 335
Cape Peninsula	195 200	249 662
Bloemfontein	54 188	70 885
West Rand	165 918	215 294
East Rand	227 394	338 880

Hansard Q.61. 831 -
Fencing of borders 833

438. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether his Department has taken a final decision to proceed with fencing the borders of independent Black states; if so, (a) what type of fence is envisaged and (b) what is the estimated cost per kilometre of such fencing in respect of (i) material and (ii) erection;
- (2) Whether such fencing will be erected by (a) Government Departments or (b) private contractors; if so, by which Government Departments;
- (3) whether priority areas have been identified for the erection of border fences; if so, (a) where are these areas situated and (b) when will the erection of such fences commence;
- (4) whether land-owners and agricultural unions were consulted in determining such priority areas; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) It is Government policy to fence the

international boundaries between the RSA and the independent Black states in collaboration with these states;

- (a) local circumstances dictate the type of fence required and the final decision thereon rests with the two governments concerned;
 - (b) (i) and (ii) the cost will depend on the type of fence upon which agreement is reached with the relevant Black state;
- (2) (a) and (b) by negotiations international border fences may be erected by either the RSA or the Governments of independent Black states. If the RSA has to erect fences, private contractors are used for which purpose tenders are called for in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture;
- (3) Yes,

- (a) as the Government is still negotiating with the governments of some independent Black states regarding priority areas, time is not opportune to make the information known. Regarding the following priority areas, agreement has already been reached with the governments of the relevant Black states:

Venda:

- (i) approximately 24 kilometres of the international border in the vicinity of the Levubu irrigation scheme;
- (ii) the total northern border of Venda (approximately 48 kilometres);
- (iii) about 35 kilometres of the western and north-western border of Venda;

Bophuthatswana:

Approximately 21 kilometres of the international border in the vicinity of Thaba Nchu:

- (b) the survey of the portions of international borders mentioned under (3)(a)(i) and (ii) has already been completed and a contractor has been appointed to commence fencing these portions. Tenders for the erection of fences for the remaining border portions must still be called for;

- (4) Yes.



Mr Tienie Coetzee, left, and Mr Chris Pötgieter, the site agent and site engineer of Mabopane Railway Station, stand on the SA-Bophuthatwana "international" border on which the station is situated.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

109. RDM 31/3/83

New railway terminus is borderline case

By J S MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

THE multi-million rand Mabopane railway station near Pretoria will have two different police stations, because it is on the "international" border between South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

On the eastern side of the

station, the police station will be under South Africa, while that on the western side will be under Bophuthatswana.

The massive modern station is cut in half by an "imaginary" line which can be closed by gates.

A special agreement has been reached between the police of South Africa and Bophuthatswana to prevent criminals from running over the "border".

Mr D Fourie, system manager of the South African Transport Services, said the train service between Mabopane Station and Belle Ombre Station in Pretoria would begin on July 4.

When completed the station will handle more than 120 000 passengers at peak hours and will be the terminus of the 20km railway between Pretoria and the homeland.

The estimated costs of the Winternest-Mabopane project is R41-million, that to Herculesville Ombre R48-million.

It'll be the battle of the TV stations

THE Bophuthatswana government's intention to launch a television service next year is about the last thing that could be greeted as good news by the South African authorities. And a number of possible points of friction over what Bophuthatswa-TV will beam on her box could be in the offing between Pretoria and Mmabatho.

Television is a powerful propaganda machine and if Bophuthatswana is to have the last say on what goes on her screen, the service might have embarrassing implications on South Africa's race, ethnic and censorship laws which are entrenched through radio and television, over which Pretoria exercises strict monopoly.

The first point of friction to have surfaced so far was the language issue. In line with the policy of dividing blacks along ethnic lines, Pretoria, wanted Setswana to be the only language through which the ser-

Senior reporter SAM MABE takes an in-depth look at the row President Mangope and South Africa are involved in over the proposed TV-Bop station.



firm ed reports that President Lucas Mangope held a dagger to the South African Government's throat by demanding that if he is not granted rights to have a television service, he would not allow the South African media to publish anything of what goes on in the bantustan.

And this, the South African Government could not afford as there is little to nothing in Transkei, Venda and the impoverished Ciskei which can be shown to the outside world as a sign of the bantustan policy's success.

There is also the economic aspect of the whole language issue, which could probably be the main cause for concern to Pretoria. By using three languages, BOP-TV will attract more of the English and Afrikaans advertisers.

And there is a strong likelihood that BOP-TV's programmes might be more popular than those of SA-TV because of Bophuthatswana's more

number of viewers resulting in increased advertising rates which will bring more revenue for BOP-TV and a loss on the part of SA-TV.

News of Bophuthatswana launching its own TV service is likely to have been greeted with excitement by fanatics of Radio Bop, "the station with a mind of its own" who expect BOP-TV to have a mind of its own as well.

Radio Bop owes its popularity to among others, the freedom of using both English and Setswana in its programmes.

One observer said: "Listen, I am Sotho-speaking by birth and I am proud of my language. But we must face realities sometimes. No one can deny that the media-

English than in Sesotho, Setswana or whatever black language they speak.

"Take the announcement of time for instance. An average Sotho-speaking listener will quickly understand what is meant by quarter-past-twelve, whereas he may pause for a few seconds before understanding the Sesotho version which says metsoets e leshomelano kamora hore ya leshome-pedi."

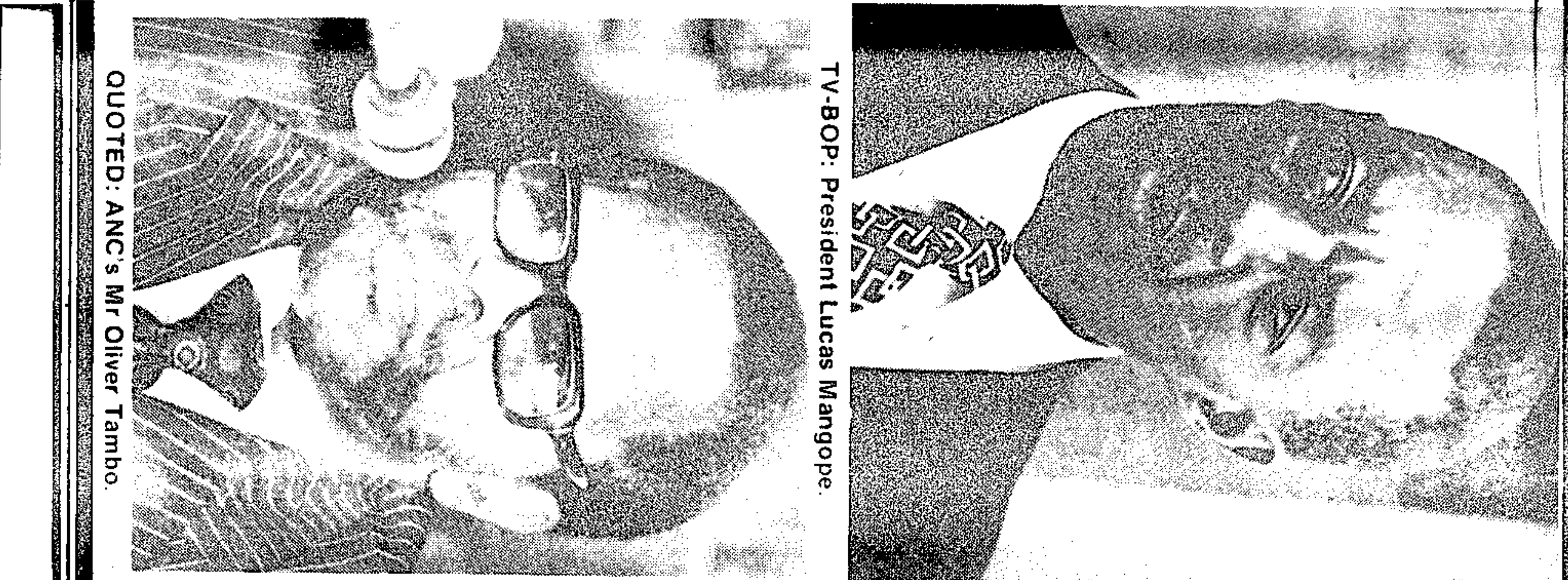
Another booster for Radio Bop's popularity has been its choice for music records which is done by blacks and in keeping with their taste, as opposed to Radio Bantu where decisions are taken by whites who give the go-ahead to records and programmes palatable to

casting Corporation (SABC). A recent example of banning popular records was that of "Sexual Healing" by Marvin Gaye, which was declared undesirable.

Miriam Makeba's records which have not been heard over the air for close to 20 years were heard for the first time on Radio Bop after it was launched about five years ago. So were those of stars like Harry Belafonte, Hugh Masekela, Bob Marley and others.

Mr Oliver Tambo, acting President of the banned ANC has been quoted on Radio Bop's news bulletin and a number of other incidents which are generally ignored by SABC have been broadcast over Radio Bop.

Indications are that the same trend may be followed on BOP-TV and although there is uncertainty as to what Pretoria may do about it, it is certain that this may cause friction between Pretoria and Mmabatho.



TV-BOP: President Lucas Mangope.

QUOTED: ANC's Mr Oliver Tambo.

vice would be broadcast.

But as is the case with Radio Bophuthatswana which has become the most popular radio station throughout the country, especially in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and the Vaal areas, the Bophuthatswana government insisted that it would broadcast services in Setswana, English and Afrikaans.

The debate on the language is believed to have been won by Bophuthatswana, although it would appear South Africa could still have had her way if she had pressed harder.

PROBLEM

But that could have created another problem for South Africa. Bophuthatswana is the pride of the South African Government and places like Sun City were created to be used as showpieces for demonstrating the "success" of the bantustan policy to local blacks and the outside world.

And if Pretoria had her way on the language issue, this would only have succeeded in calling Pretoria's bluff in the eyes of those who have been fed with the propaganda that independent bantustans are as sovereign as other states in Africa and elsewhere.

There are uncon-

relaxed censorship laws and the fact that there might not be as much white manipulation as there is on TV2/3.

VIEWERS

This will have the effect of increasing the

of blacks living in the urban areas are English-speaking.

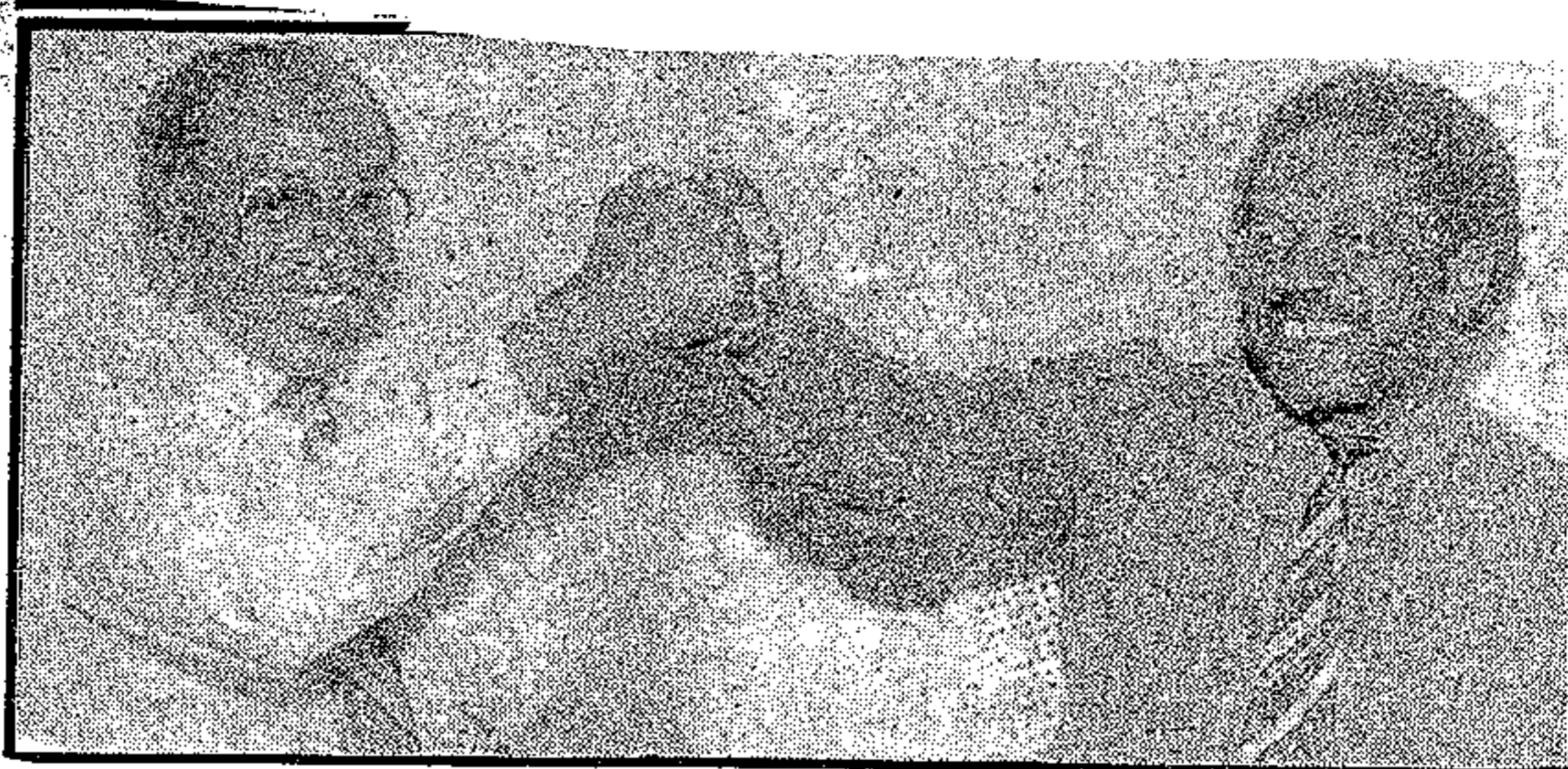
"Even among the uneducated, you will find that there are a number of things which are best understood when said in

their ideologically-inspired tastes only.

BANNING

Radio Bop has also been hailed for playing records banned by the South African Broad-

personnel from SA-TV since there are many announcers and cameramen who because of the red tape in Auckland Park, find themselves liking their jobs, but not their employer. 7/10/83



● Julius Douglas (left) with Bophuthatswana businessman William Dube after clinching of the hair products deal at Sun City.

By SIPHO JACOBS

ANOTHER major breakthrough was made for the Tswana homeland last week at the entertainment mecca of Sun City when visiting black American Julius C Douglas, international sales manager of M and M International Ltd of Atlanta, Georgia, clinched a deal with local businessman William Dube in the marketing of M and M products in Bophuthatswana.

Julius Douglas's visit is in fact the returning of a courtesy call first taken by Mr Dube and Mr Nathan Moja, owners and di-

International hair care deal

109 288 City Press 10/4/83

rectors of General Agency and African Marketing, based in Bophuthatswana, on their visit to Atlanta, last year where they were both welcomed by the mayor and former United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

Mr Douglas's company is the largest manufacturer of black hair products in the States, dealing in various types of hair

problems in which he feels the local market has a lot to gain from his company and its products.

Presently stocked by hundreds of outlets throughout the PWV area, the two businessmen feel the products have a lot for blacks in the styling and care of different types of hair as this is regarded as the 'year of the hair' in many parts of Africa.

Baralong tribespeople give Bophuthatswana a 'black'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Star 13/4/83
109

The huddle of tin shacks on the baked earth of Rooigrond near Machikeng, is an unlikely monument to tenacity.

But these makeshift shelters reflect the determination of their 500 inhabitants to accept nothing less as their permanent home than property equivalent to the land near Potchefstroom which they were forced to quit 12 years ago.

They are equally resolute that they will not exchange their sovereignty or submit to a chief of lesser status, in return for land elsewhere in Bophuthatswana.

This resolve has held in the face of extreme physical and economic adversity and the promise of an easier life should they accept the space assigned by the Mangope Government.

The Barolong-Ba-Modipoa have regarded Rooigrond as a temporary shelter since they moved from Machaviestad in 1971, under threat of prosecution as squatters. They base this belief on protracted discussions with the Government before their removal.

They were relocated without the resolution of Parliament needed to remove most "black spots" because they could not prove title to Machaviestad, which they claim was a gift from President Paul Kruger.

The registered owner of the property was the town council of Potchefstroom, which took transfer of it from President Thomas Burgers of the Transvaal Republic in 1873.

Researchers with the Surplus Peoples' Project suggest that President Burgers only obtained the property of several Barolong tribes in 1874, by ignoring individual chiefs, and declaring the agreement of the senior chief Moshete binding on all.

"We know we have the winning horse," says Mr Simon Mokadi, leader of the Rooigrond community, on the deed issue. "But where's the ticket to show we backed it."

Since they could not establish ownership the Barolong of Machaviestad were not entitled to compensatory land when they were removed. Neither were monetary payments their due.

They consistently refused offers of cash and land made "purely on humanitarian grounds" by the then Department of Bantu Affairs, holding out for equivalent land to Machaviestad or cash to that value.

As pressure was brought to bear by the authorities — closure of the community school, prevention of entry by buses to the area, impounding of cattle for illegal grazing on council land — the late Chief Israel Mokate agreed to move in 1971. But a visit by himself and 42 tribesmen to Leeufontein in the Pilanesberg, their proposed home, caused the people to reverse their decision.

Impounding of cattle was renewed and threat of prosecution

Resolute 500 up their stru

A small community has struggled on for 12 years in pathetic circumstances — primitive shacks, hopelessly inadequate schooling and very few jobs — rather than accept the promise of an easier life under a lesser chief in another area.

tion as squatters now faced the community. When Chief Mosisiwa offered them land at Rooigrond, the 44 families who had not taken homes in the Potchefstroom township capitulated and moved.

In a Press release, entitled "A beaten chief moves on", the 77-year-old Chief Mokate said: "We are resigned to moving to Rooigrond because we still want to be together."

Each family left the ancestral territory with no more than a R19 ex gratia payment from the SA Government.

Clinging to the belief that their legal claim to Machaviestad will yet be proved, the people of Rooigrond have spent more than a decade under the roughest of shelters. They have watched their herds diminish from 250 head of cattle to a mere 70 and their goats de-

crease from 300 to 80 (claimed by an unknown and by thieves.

They have seen the dren handicapped by quate school facilities. their paltry resources t ple have provided educationally to Standard 2.

Jobs in the area are he says, and most famil on salaries of migrant w While the Rooigronde:



Chief Israel Mokate (inset) went to Rooigrond "a defector, Mr Simon Mokadi, unbowed by 12 years in the... heads a community united against another f...

People give Bophuthatswana a 'black spot' headache

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Star 13/4/83

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Chief Israel Mokate (inset) went to Rooigrond "a defeated chief". His successor, Mr Simon Mokadi, unbowed by 12 years in the desolate settlement, heads a community united against another forced move.

Resolute 500 keep up their struggle

A small community has struggled on for 12 years in pathetic circumstances — primitive shacks, hopelessly inadequate schooling and very few jobs — rather than accept the promise of an easier life under a lesser chief in another area.

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Clinging to the belief that their legal claim to Machaviestad will yet be proved, the people of Rooigrond have spent more than a decade under the roughest of shelters. They have watched their herds diminish from 250 head of cattle to a mere 70 and their goats de-

crease from 300 to 80 or 90 — claimed by an unknown illness and by thieves.

They have seen their children handicapped by inadequate school facilities. Pooling their paltry resources the people have provided education locally to Standard 2.

Jobs in the area are scarce, he says, and most families rely on salaries of migrant workers.

While the Rooigronders have

begun to look outward for aid, they are not prepared to move to Bodibe, as the homeland government wishes, in order to secure social services. They regard the resident Barolong-Ba-Rapulana as a junior tribe and refuse to become its subjects.

Mr Mokadi says he has since informed the Cabinet of his people's desire to be co-operative, but that they will not forget an early promise by the South African Government that they were to receive land equal in size to Machaviestad.

Neither will the people be pressed to move: "If the Mangope Government forces us, we will take them to court..."

Self-criticism is not the strongest trait of politicians or governments, particularly if they run a young state born in very controversial circumstances. Bophuthatswana, an unusual territory with some unusual approaches to doing business, has taken a hard look at how it runs itself. ANTHONY DUGAN reports.

Mangope blueprint for state reforms

It started more than 3½ years ago with a memorandum from President Lucas Mangope to Bophuthatswana's Executive Council.

In an unusually frank assessment of his fledgling state — barely 18 months old — President Mangope noted that real development was eluding most of the people of Bophuthatswana because of his government's inability to implement effective local administration — that is, motivate the tribal authorities under which most of the state's 1.3 million citizens fall.

Ten months later a 10-man commission of inquiry, chaired by constitutional law expert Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, was set up by the Bophuthatswana Government to look into the entire political structure of the state, with particular emphasis on ways of activating the traditional tribal authorities.

The point of departure for the commission was President Mangope's memorandum, with two others, which spelt out the scope of his frustration at the lack of development, and his view of how an emerging state with a strong traditional bent could be run.

He wrote that many of the failures in Bophuthatswana were because officials seldom knew or took account of the cultural and traditional views of the people on how things should be done.

The officials viewed development strictly from their Western standpoint, and often chose to ignore the people's viewpoint as "obsolete and primitive", he added.

"The argument is sometimes advanced that there can be no hope of economic development in our tribal areas while the influence of any type of traditional institution is permitted to persist," said President Mangope.

"This is far too simplistic an interpretation of the situation. Traditional constraints operate in all societies. Experience throughout the world has shown only too clearly that these constraints do not wither away and die simply because planners find it inconvenient to learn about and examine the salient features of a culture which is different from their own."

Tribal life had already adjusted considerably to meet modern conditions. There would seem to be no reasons why further adjustments could not be made, as long as the tribal groups themselves saw the need for them, he noted.



President Mangope . . . big changes.

From mid-1980, the commission listened and questioned (46 memoranda were submitted, 109 witnesses gave evidence, and 550 other people appeared before the commissioners) before drawing up a detailed report late last year which now forms the blueprint for political reform in Bophuthatswana.

The many findings and recommendations of this 104-page report rest on two "sine qua nons" — retention of tribal authorities as the basis for development, and an effective decentralisation of power, finance and administration.

But having accepted this, the commission underlined the overwhelming view of witnesses that many tribal chiefs and their authorities were indolent, egocentric, autocratic, educationally backward, and sometimes of generally bad character.

Nonetheless, the binding factor that chieftainship had been all through the development of the Tswana people outweighed the arguments for eliminating the system, the report stated.

CRASH COURSES IN CIVICS

Measures now had to be taken to educate chiefs properly and prepare them for their duties with suitable crash courses in civics and all aspects of administration.

The commissioners found that the people of Bophuthatswana generally were disappointed and frustrated by the lack of development and community involvement.

This attitude was aggravated by a lack of essential services and amenities, frequent breakdowns even where these existed, red tape and long delays in getting even simple decisions from central Government, and loss of credibility of local leaders.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

The remedial measures recommended by the commission include:

- Decentralisation of powers and functions affecting regional interests to a regional assembly which would be made up of representatives of all the towns, settlements, community authorities and tribal authorities in each of the six regions envisaged.
- Establishment of regional administrations with own personnel, equipment and funds appropriated by Parliament.
- Appointment of senior officials to act as chairmen and chief executive officers of the regional assemblies, and play the important co-ordinating and executive role in respect of all Government departments and their relationships with the regions.
- Limited taxation powers for the regional assemblies.

The report also recommends that:

- Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, and nearby Mafikeng (formerly a South African white town) be amalgamated to form one municipality as soon as possible.
- The establishment of a metropolitan authority be investigated for the sprawling Ga-Rankuwa/Mabopane/Winterveld complex north of Pretoria.

Equal TV time for Tswanas

Star 14/4/83 (109)
Pretoria Correspondent

Bophuthatswana is planning transmission facilities to telecast programmes for the same number of viewing hours as South Africa, the Minister of Works, Mr Amos Kgomongwe has announced.

He said programmes would be bought from other countries as well as made locally.

It was not yet certain how many people would be employed in production operations but a decision would be made soon and posts would be advertised within a week, he said.

Asked whether the TV station would be bound by South African censorship laws

since South Africans would be able to receive transmissions, Mr Kgomongwe said: "We will be bound by decent standards of morality and ethics".

Bophuthatswana would set up its own censorship board for the new TV station, he said.

Programmes of a political nature would be broadcast, but if South Africa objected, it could "inform us and we would see what we could do about it. We are not fighting, nor do we plan to."

A decision will be made during the next few weeks as to the division of content into the three official languages — English, Afrikaans and Tswana.

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effort to find a political the situation," he said. ing to Sapa.

Sowetan 14/4/83

Zim refugees booted out

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EIGHTY-SEVEN Zimbabwean refugees were sent home by the South African and Bophuthatswana authorities early yesterday after many of them were clearly identified on SABC television on Tuesday night.

An official at Beit Bridge border post confirmed yesterday that the men had been returned to Zimbabwe despite a film of them being interviewed in South Africa was broadcast as the main item on the TV news.

Several of those interviewed said they had fled to Bophuthatswana to escape the "gukurahundi" (whirlwind) — the Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe National Army which is alleged to have murdered thousands of villagers in its anti dissident campaign.

Officials in Zimbabwe yesterday said they were "unaware" of the arrival of any large group of refugees from South Africa and referred all inquiries on the likely fate of the men to the Ministry of Information in Harare.

However, a Zimbabwean police spokesman at Beit Bridge said the return of Zimbabweans who entered South Africa illegally was "an ongoing exercise".

He said the reported figure of 200 Zimbabwean refugees sent home since February was "probably correct".

The SABC quoted a Bophuthatswana official as saying his "government" could not afford to house the Zimbabweans.

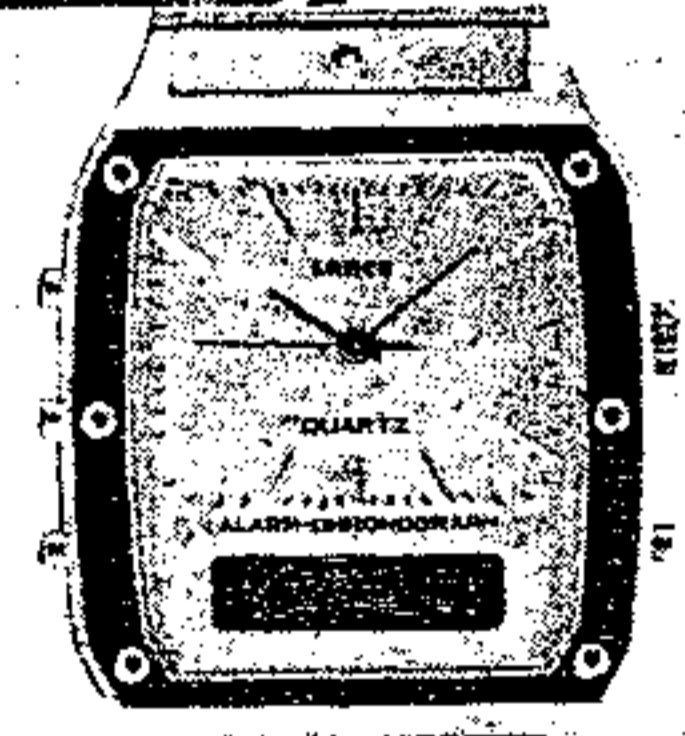
Meanwhile the Botswana Government has confirmed that it is now looking after 3 000 refugees in the Dukwe resettlement game reserve near Fancistown.

Most of the refugees are supporters of Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and many are former members of his wartime Zipra guerrilla army. — SFNS.

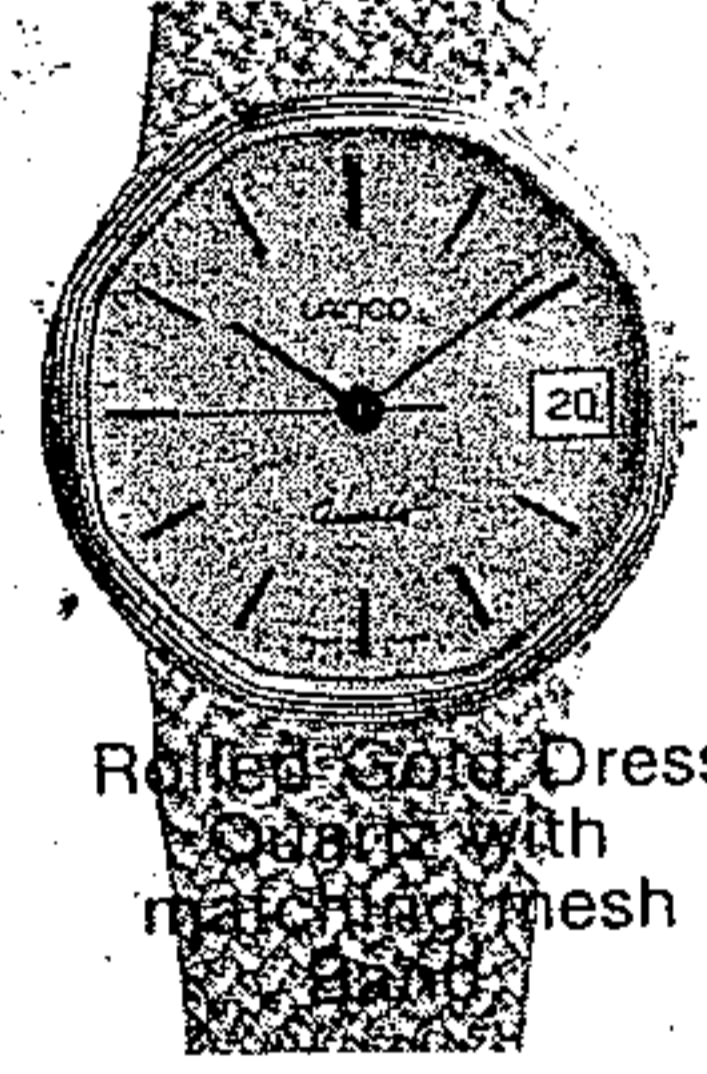
LANCO

QUARTZ

THE WINNER'S WATCH



Dual Display Quartz with Alarm and Timer.



Roller Gold Dress Quartz with matching mesh band.

Mortimer Tiley Kenyon 6855

CAPE TOWN TIMES 16/4/83 109

Sun City: Arum, OAU slug it out

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — Boxing promoter Bob Arum declared war on New York and the Organization of African Unity declared war on Bob Arum as the Sun City spectacular exploded on the American scene in a burst of litigation, threats and appeals.

The OAU staged a press conference at the United Nations to protest against next month's big Bophuthatswana boxing show and to condemn Arum, singer Frank Sinatra and the fighters for accepting South African "blood money" and violating UN resolutions.

Cables were sent to President Reagan, the CBS television network and star boxer-commentator Sugar Ray Leonard — the one to the White House calling on the United States Government to "follow through" on its non-recognition of Bophuthatswana by ceasing the May 27 tournament.

CBS, which has agreed to buy a delayed tape of the fights for broadcast a week later, was asked to go back on that decision. Leonard, who has agreed to do ringside commentary for CBS, was asked to "live up to your principles" and refuse to go.

Arum was meanwhile seeking revenge for the show-wreckers' quick victory in persuading the New York authorities to bar the use of Shea baseball stadium for a live relay of the song-and-slug show he has billed "The Chairman and the Champs" (a Sinatra nickname is "Chairman of the Board").

Arum fumed as he tallied up his damages. He estimated the lost gate at R770 000 and the city's lost share at R77 000. New York Mets baseball club was also to get a cut.

Arum, now looking for two dozen smaller local-circuit telecasts, is left with 54 000 tickets and loads of promotion posters.

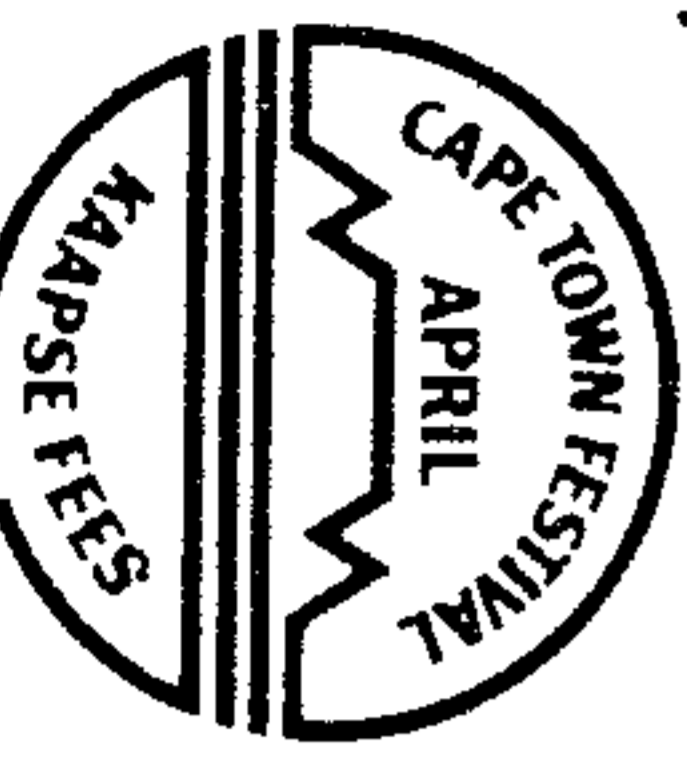
His enemies also have some mementoes — including 325 signatures from Bronx schoolchildren petitioning WBA junior-midweight champion Davey Moore "not to violate their trust" by going to South Africa.

Festival

gives City big boost

By CLARE STERN
 THE influx of visitors to the Cape Town Festival has given the kiss-of-life to slumping trade caused by the current recession.

The Central Business District reports an overall revival over the Festival period, and some hotels show a 10 to 15 percent occupancy increase on last year's Festival figures.



percent full and one three-star hotel had reported a 40 percent occupancy increase over last year's Festival figures. "The Central Business District reports an overall revival over the Festival period, and some hotels show a 10 to 15 percent occupancy increase on last year's Festival figures.

Mr Alan Leighton, secretary of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said the festival was a success.

Rugby, film phones and

★ The Cape Times

THE South African censors came in yesterday, while several other callers

"With a few exceptions the films on at local cinemas at the moment are for children and morons," said Mr E Buttery Claremont. "The censors are being far too strict and routing many films. Adult South Africans should be allowed to make their own choice, and walk out if they object. Nobody would pay for a shirt with one sleeve!"

"Has anybody thought of having a type of kibbutz, similar to the communal farms in Israel, for the squatters?" asked Mr G Lurie of Bothasig.

"People at a kibbutz live well, yet no-one has much money. They are self-supporting and live with the land. In the homelands, where many of the squatters come from, there is almost nothing for them."

Mr J Lavagna of Rondebosch said: "Dr Craven was quite correct in selecting Johan Durr, but

he should have named what he had sadly missestimated. Mr P van Zyl asked: "Why are people being so strict and routing many films for a teleph move into where a plan ready exists you had paid viously?"

"When one puts a which is re you leave. You have this sy phones?"

Former C M Stemmet taurants he have jumped off bandwag paid R77 fo excluding crummy li place, which be run by E. One would much anyw

town topics
 the original community noticebo
 Phone Olenka Brink at 41 3361 9 am to
 (only Mondays to Fridays)

BURMA STAR ASSOCIATION. Veterans II who served in the Far East are invited to a meeting at the Metropole Hotel on Monday, 18th April, 7.30 pm.

stances.

Passing sentence, the judge said this rape case did

Mr Justice Latagan sat with two assessors, Mr Justice Tansley.

Pregnant woman is jailed

Own Correspondent.

DURBAN — A 32-year-old pregnant woman "with a dishonest streak" was sent to jail for fraud by Mr J J Augustyn in the Durban Regional Court yesterday.

Hester Elizabeth van Schalkwyk was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for fraudulently inducing the Santam Insurance Company to pay her R1 625 by making a false insurance claim after a motor accident.

She pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions for fraud.

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A former Post journalist, Mr Gerard Thami Mkhwanazi said in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday he had suffered severe pain after being assaulted by policemen at a Bophuthatswana police station in 1978.

The Robben Island prisoner said he had been bruised on his trunk, buttocks, limbs, right jaw and had his eyes hurt in a civil application for damages brought by him and others against the Bophuthatswana Minister of Law and Order.

After evidence was given for most of yesterday, the case was referred to the Mma-

Black journalist tells of 'beatings'

Mr Mkhwanazi, who is presently serving a period of imprisonment on Robben Island, said He had sustained bruises on his trunk, buttocks, limbs, right jaw and his eyes were hurt.

Mr Mkhwanazi said as a result he felt humiliated and had lost his "self-esteem".

As a journalist he was respected in the community because he reflected the aspirations of the mass of op-

pressed people "who live under a fascist regime".

Mr Mkhwanazi said he had been beaten with fists, kicked with boots, poked with rifle butts and hit with a baton after he and 33 other people were arrested at a prayer meeting on January 15, 1978, in Garankuwa, Bophuthatswana.

The meeting had been organised by the Human Rights Congress and he had gone there to report on it.

Accused 'not upset' by affairs

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A 36-year-old Bloemfontein cartage contractor, accused of killing his former lover, said during cross-examination yesterday by the prosecutor in the Supreme Court here he had not been distressed that she had had affairs with other men.

Mr Kenneth Lionel Schwartz has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice H W O Klopper and two assessors to murdering Mrs Naomi Hester Roos (27) of Bloemfontein by shooting her with a .22 Star pistol on July 9.

A written statement, said to have been made by Mr Schwartz to the investigating officer, Detective Warrant Officer N J Swanepoel, on July 10 was handed in to the court.

According to the statement, Mr Schwartz spent R30 000 in cash on Mrs Roos over a period of 18 months. His purchases for her included a new car.

Before buying the car he had paid for her clothing — at her insistence.

He gave her a R500 monthly allowance and paid an attorney's fee of R150 on her behalf.

"She asked me for R600 to have her breasts enlarged.

"I bought her a watch for R380. She asked for a set of diamond earrings and two other diamond rings — I bought all these items for R1 200," the statement continued.

They had a quarrel when she said the earrings and two diamond rings were too cheap and she wanted them changed.

He had also, at her insistence, sent her flowers once a week, the statement said.

The statement also referred to Mrs Roos seducing other men.

Mr Schwartz said in

the statement that he had told her he would give her a "last chance" and on July 9 she had become hysterical when he had said: "How can I get back to you because everything which I've heard about you gives me the impression you're the greatest whore I know?"

In the statement Mr Schwartz said that shortly before the fatal shots went off he had wanted to take his pistol away from her.

He had tried to grab the pistol and the car went out of control and a shot went off.

He said Mrs Roos then stood up and fell. "I pulled her to my side with the pistol in my right hand. In the struggle another shot went off."

Mr Schwartz told the court he stopped loving Mrs Roos after they had been living together for about three months. But she asked him to be her lover again and he went to live with her again "because I felt sorry for her".

The hearing is continuing.

Judge depllores threat on phone to 'blast'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A brother-in-law of Mrs Naomi Hester Roos, named as a Mr van Schalkwyk, was said to have threatened Mr Kenneth Lionel Schwartz during the investigation of the murder case, defence counsel said in the Free State Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Schwartz has pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mrs Roos outside Bloemfontein last July 9.

Mr J P Malherbe SC said an anonymous person had telephoned Mr Schwartz the previous night, threatening to "blast him".

The Judge President, Mr Justice H W O Kloppers, said he found such conduct deplorable.

Old man's 'friend'

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Moe-
Ketsi Lelal (32), who
brutally hacked off parts
of the body of an old man

D538230

BophuthaTswana seeks boss to take over TV

By NORMAN CHANDLER

TELEVISION in BophuthaTswana took a step forward this weekend with the country's broadcasting authority advertising for a director of television.

The advertisement, which appears in the Sunday Times' Business

Times today, indicates that apart from peak-time viewing, BophuthaTswana will also broadcast educational and information programmes.

Peak-time entertainment broadcasts will be provided by a "programme contractor" who will fall under the supervision of the

director.

Programmes will be broadcast in Setswana, English and Afrikaans and are expected to "play a part in the cultural life of the people of BophuthaTswana," according to the advertisement.

The person who gets the job of director has to start "as soon as

possible" and will have to live in the capital, Mmabatho.

● BophuthaTswana TV is to be beamed to the Rand from January 1. It will also be seen in most of the Western Transvaal, Botswana and parts of the Northern Transvaal and Northern Cape.

25 APR 1983

س.ت.س (109)

Battered body found dumped next to road

WIFE SLAIN

109
SOWETAN
28/4/83

POLICE are investigating the gruesome death of the wife of a Bophuthatswana Government official and former Pretoria journalist whose body was found 25 kilometers from her home in Mmabatho on Tuesday morning.

THE SOWETAN was told yesterday that Mrs Molelekeng Kekana's battered body was discovered by unsuspecting nurses who were on their way home in the early hours of the morning.

Mrs Kekana was married to Mr Peter Kekana, formerly a reporter on the banned World and Post newspapers, who is now employed as a public relations officer for the Agricultural Bank of Bophuthatswana in Mafikeng.

Mrs Kekana's death has shocked people in South Africa and Bophuthatswana where the family was well-known in elite circles. She was apparently murdered and later dumped near the road about 25 kilometers from her home.

A senior police officer in Bophuthatswana refused to give **THE SOWETAN** any details about the death. He's, however confirmed that the police were aware of it.

"We have been informed about the matter but there is no further information I can give to you at this stage," the police officer said yesterday.

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Hypothesis Income

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Question 7

SOWETAN, Friday, April 29, 1983

Mkhwanazi sues cops for assault

A FORMER journalist claimed in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday that he was kicked, beaten and poked with a rifle butt at a police station in a Bophuthatswana township in 1978. Mr Gerald Thami Mkhwanazi was testifying in a civil case.

His evidence was taken on commission and led in the civil application for damages instituted by Mr Mkhwanazi and others against the Bophuthatswana Minister of Law and Order.

Mr Mkhwanazi said he was employed as a journalist at Post newspaper in 1977.

On January 15, 1978, he covered Human Rights congress prayer meeting after receiving a pamphlet.

He said he went to Ga-Rankuwa township in Bophuthatswana

where he had a room which he used as base from which to operate. He said that there was "a lot of public violence during those days".

"I saw eight or nine plainclothed men running to the church." He said he knew some of them. They were Major T L Masilo, the District Commandant of Odi and Moretele, Warrant Officer Monaheng, Mr Arthur Seishiro, both members of the Security Police, and a Lieutenant Mohlamme, the station commander of the local police station.

Mr Mkhwanazi said that as they were entering the church he noticed Mr Seishiro had a gun and the station commander had a sub-machinegun.

The church was cleared and the audience taken to a police station in Mabopane.

He said at Mabopane they were taken out of the van in batches of six.

About 34 people were arrested in the church he said.

He said that when the first batch went in he remained in the van and he heard loud screams after which the six were escorted to a courtyard leading to the cells. After the first batch another followed and he again heard screams. He said he was with the last batch.

"When I got into the police station blows rained from all directions. I was hit with a fist, kicked with boots, poked with rifle butts and hit with a baton in the charge office."

He said he was then taken to the office of the station commander which was known as the "workshop".

He said there he was assaulted by Mr Seishiro and two policemen known as "Jumps" and Mgedeza. He said he was again taken back to the charge office

where he was "sporadically assaulted". He said they accused him of being a terrorist and called him a bastard.

"They accused me of exposing police atrocities and publishing the political violence in the area."

Proceeding Sapa

2
3

^{Cape Times 29/4/83}
Man tells of rifle 'poke'

Staff Reporter

A FORMER Post journalist now detained on Robben Island told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday he was kicked, punched and poked with a rifle butt by Bophuthatswana security policemen and detained for two weeks without charges having been brought against him.

Mr Gerard Thami Mkhwanazi, 37, of Atteridgeville, Johannesburg was giving evidence on commission, supporting his R3 000 claim in the Mmabatho Supreme Court against the Bophuthatswana Minister of Police for an alleged assault on January 15, 1978.

As a result of the attack he could not work for 2½ months and had suffered severe pain.

'Burst in'

Mr Mkhwanazi said he had been covering a meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Zone 2, Garankuwu Township, Bophuthatswana where the president of the Human Rights Congress, Mr Opaletswa Motubutse, was speaking, when eight plainclothes policemen burst in.

"We were ordered to put our hands in the air. The police took documents and searched people. My notebook and film were confiscated. At every window there was a uniformed policeman with a gun." He claimed to have heard screams from the people arrested. "Many weren't walking normally" and one man's shirt "looked blood-spattered".

Mr Mkhwanazi said during the two weeks he spent in the Mabopani police station he had been assaulted by two policemen in particular, whom were nicknamed "Jumper" and "Mgedeza". Others accused him of "fomenting revolution", being a communist and "exposing police atrocities of 85 000 squatters at Garankuwu district".

'Assaulted again'

He said he had tried to lay a charge of assault at the same police station and was again assaulted.

1945 was as convincing as ever, but with a touch of irony; for one member of the anti-government family was arrested without being charged and interned — circumstances only too familiar 38 years later. Uit en Tuis pleased as always. It covered game farming, tile-making and the KWV wine farm, Laborie.

Earlier, Kraaines had a short on kite flying (ordinary, sophisticated and acrobatic) that could happily have gone on much longer.

RUPERT LANGERMAN
TV2

LAST NIGHT's Jikelele was a mixed bag of really interesting items. The Zulu way of life and traditions have always been a pleasure to watch.

This applies especially when there is dancing and stunning artwork.

Even a beauty contest in any part of Natal is run in a grand fashion. What impressed me most was to see many old people attending an activity of this nature which, in normal circumstances, would be graced mainly by younger people.

I wonder if the Cape Town Festival went down well with viewers. With very few black faces at all the festivities, I felt the programme was not suitable for this transmission.

Sport has never disappointed. Undoubtedly the electrifying athletic meeting at Coetzenberg was the highlight of the evening.

JOE GUWA

the facts

TO correct material errors of fact, write to the Editor, Cape Times, PO Box 11, Cape Town, or dictate the complaint briefly to the Editor's office, telephone 41-3361 ext 220 between 9.15am and 5.00pm (Monday to Friday).

a job at police headquarters, after a long time in the underworld as a cop. He has news of a plan but many men in the police force. He could be playing a double venture with Francois Vidocq.

- 10.23: Vidocq. Vidocq en die Engel Gabri
- 11.20: Internasionale Verskeidenheid. K baret Toe. Peer Augestinsky, Evel and other performers sing popul of the 1920s.
- 11.53: Nuus
- 12.08: Oordenking. The Rev Martiens S

TV2

- 6.32: Ikhotha Eyikhothayo: Ezabomnc Toto and his friends go jogging finds a poster of Gaby.
- 7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News)
- 7.10: Jikelele (Magazine Programme). In Ezinyathelweni ZikaJesus (In The Of Jesus). The Samaritan Passover. H maritans celebrated the Passover. by S A Kubheka. Ingxoxo Ngezenk Footsteps Of Jesus — Discussion Samaritans Passover. A discussion meaning of Passover to the Samar sented by Reverend S N Bengu. Z Civic (Live From Civic). Ezimdlalo
- 9.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News)
- 9.27: Isibikezelo Sezulu/Imozulu (Weath
- 9.29: Iphunga Elimnandi/Ezenkolo (Epilo

^{Cape Times 29/4/83}
UCT assembly on 'Quota B'

Staff Reporter

AN ASSEMBLY of the University of Cape Town will be held in Jameson Hall on Tuesday to express opposition to the quota clauses in the Universities Amendment Bill.

It will be addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, who will set out the University's objections to the clauses. The chairman of the University Council, Mr Len Abrahamse, will also address the assembly.

The assembly will reach a climax with the spoken reaffirmation by all present of UCT's dedication to the struggle for academic freedom.

The Academic Council and Executive of the Student Representative and the Academic Lecturers' Staff. tions have already

The Jameson Hall chosen because for long been the point of the camera scene of former historic gathering

A television recording be provided for the expected overflow nearby Students' Academic dress

The meeting will at 1.10pm. Membership Convocation shot seated by 12.50pm



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ed by Bophuthatswana se-
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85 000 squatters at Gar-
ankuwu district".

'Assaulted again'

He said he had tried
to lay a charge of as-
sault at the same police
station and was again
assaulted. Later his
charge was accepted at
another police station.

When told by Mr F C L
Roos, for the Minister of
Police, that the police-
men would deny the as-
saults, he replied: "It is
habitual. Police always
deny assaults as in the
cases of Biko and Ag-
gett."

Yesterday's evidence
is to be forwarded to the
Mmabatho Supreme
Court for a hearing on a
date not yet determined.

Mr R H Peckham served
as Commissioner. Mr J N de
Vos, instructed by Mrs Pris-
cilla Jana and Associates,
appeared for Mr Mkhwan-
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UCT assembly on 'Quota Bill'

Staff Reporter

AN ASSEMBLY of the
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Jameson Hall on Tues-
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It will be addressed
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The assembly will
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dedication to the strug-
gle for academic free-
dom.

The Academic Free-
dom Committee, the
Council and Senate, the
Executive of Convoca-
tion, the Students' Re-
presentative Council
and the Academic and
Lecturers' Staff Associa-
tions have already ob-
jected to the bill.

The Jameson Hall was
chosen because it has
for long been the focal
point of the campus and
the scene of formal and
historic gatherings.

A television relay will
be provided for the ex-
pected overflow in the
nearby Students' Union.

Academic dress will
be worn.

The meeting will start
at 1.10pm. Members of
Convocation should be
seated by 12.50pm.



The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) I have imposed pumping schedules on irrigators along the Ngagane, Umgeni and Pongola Rivers in terms of section 9A of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) in order to restrict consumption to 50% of what it was for the corresponding period last year.

(ii) In respect of the Umgeni, Pietermaritzburg and Durban urban areas, restrictions were initially imposed limiting the quantity of water abstracted from State dams to 90% of the quantity of the water abstracted during the corresponding period of the previous year. This restriction was increased to a 70% limitation early in March 1983 and a further increase to 50% was announced on 22 April 1983. Other methods which include the diversion of water from the Umsinduzi River and re-use of effluent at the Claremont Weir are being investigated in conjunction with the Municipalities concerned and the Umgeni Water Board.

(iii) For the Newcastle area the same restrictions as set out in (ii) above have been applied except that the current limitation is 34% of the quantity of water supplied from the Chelmsford Dam during the corresponding period of last year. The Ngagane power station at Newcastle has been closed temporarily and ISCOR is using Newcastle's effluent. The Municipality of Newcastle is, with the aid of the Department of En-

vironment Affairs, developing ground water resources to supplement its water supplies.

(iv) The water supply to Durban is the responsibility of a water supply corporation and the Department of Environment Affairs remains in close contact with the corporation concerned to render assistance and advice, if required.

(b) In the areas for which the Government has assumed responsibility in terms of its policy to supply raw water on a regional basis, plans are ready for increasing water supplies at the estimated dates required. In the light of the present abnormal drought, hydrological data will be reviewed. Depending on the outcome, implementation dates of the plans already formulated will be advanced. However, no special provision will be made for droughts with a return period of more than 1 in 100 years.

(2) As pointed out in my statement in this House on 31 March 1983, the severity of the current drought is probably unprecedented in the history of our country and any further action which may be required will be considered in the light of the co-operation obtained from the consumers and inflow into the State dams. The present restrictions should be sufficient to tide the country over to the next rainy season but more severe restrictions cannot be precluded. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate what these steps could entail.

Magazine: amount granted

*20. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What amount was granted by the Gov-

ernment in 1982 to the publisher of the magazine referred to in his reply to Question No. 3 on 23 March 1983?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

It was agreed with the public relations firm, to which reference is made in my answer to Question 3 on 23 March 1983, to introduce South Africa to opinion formers in France and elsewhere in Europe. This firm publishes the magazine in question but no specific amount was allocated for the publication of the magazine as such.

For written reply

29/4/83 Black states: amounts to be spent 109

Harwood Q. No. 1161/82 asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

What are the total amounts to be spent by the State in respect of the current financial year in each of the independent Black states which formerly formed part of the Republic?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Most of the assistance to the independent Black states is by means of transfer of funds as opposed to direct spending in these countries. There are isolated cases of direct spending by other Departments in terms of agreements with these countries but it is only possible to furnish the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in this regard. The budgeted expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information for the 1982-83 financial year in the different countries was as follows:

(a) Transkei	R262.3 million
(b) Bophuthatswana	R 94.9 million
(c) Venda	R 98.1 million
(d) Ciskei	R205.1 million

These amounts represent budgetary assistance, statutory allocations, technical

aid, project aid as well as contributions in respect of incentives for the establishment of industries, bread subsidies and the secondment of personnel.

Further financial transfers to the TBVC countries are made in terms of commitments resulting from agreements such as the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Area. Such amounts are however these states' own income and cannot be regarded as assistance by the RSA.

The present extent of development aid to the independent states is not sufficient to obtain the desired results in terms of economic development and the creation of job opportunities. In view of the difficult economic and financial conditions at present, this is, however, the best that can be achieved.

The inadequate creation of job opportunities in the TBVC and self-governing national states has serious implications for the whole Southern Africa region, specifically also for the RSA. In this connection I need only refer to squatter problems in various parts of the country. Within the limits of the available resources, the Government constantly gives attention to measures to promote the economic development of these states in the interest of the RSA.

Harwood 29/4/83 Motherwell Q. No. 1162 - 1164 732. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether (a) site-and-service areas, (b) scheme housing and (c) infra-structural development will be provided at Motherwell; if so, what procedure will be followed in each case;

(2) whether funds have been allocated for these purposes; if so, (a) what amount, (b) over what period and (c) from what sources are such funds derived;

(3) whether private enterprise will be permitted to assist in the development of Motherwell; if so, (a) in what ways and (b) to what extent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes. Serviced sites with and

Residents won't move

THE PEOPLE of Uhudi Township in Vryburg, Northern Cape, are once again up in arms against the Government's threat to move them from their homes and resettle them in Bophuthatswana.

Later this month they will hold a protest rally to which they have invited Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, to address them.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Uhudi Civic Association, who said his association was organising the rally to be held on May 28.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said the people of Vryburg were bitter about the Government's intention to move them and he added that the area where they were to be

resettled, Pudumong, is 55km from Vryburg.

He added that since 1970 the development of Uhudi had been frozen and it had become illegal for anyone to build or to renovate an existing house. He also said the Northern Cape Administration Board had threatened to demolish 462 houses said to be dilapidated and uninhabitable.

"But it is conceivable that if people could not do anything to their houses for the last 13 years, they should be wearing out rapidly. We believe that the reason for refusing us permission to renovate our homes was to ensure that they became dilapidated to justify their being demolished and us being forced to leave the area," he added.

Sowetan

SOWETAN

2/11

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SMR

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Bop TV will switch on in January

By Anthony Duigan

The South African Government has cleared the way for Bophuthatswana to beam its television service into South Africa unhindered.

A full TV service in English, Afrikaans and Tswana will be relayed from a transmitter in Gankuwa, north-west of Pretoria, from January 1 next year, according to a Bophuthatswana Government spokesman.

Thorny issues which have been the subject of lengthy discussions between the two governments — the languages to be used, the new service's access to the prime TV commercial market and programme content — have been ironed out and South-

Africa has given the assurance that it will not restrict the new TV station in any way, the spokesman said.

It has also emerged for the first time that Bop TV will be wholly state-owned, a disappointment to major commercial interests in South Africa which had put together a hefty package to muscle in on the new service.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Amos Kgomongwe, the Minister of Works and chairman of the Bophuthatswana Cabinet committee for television and radio, Mr Kevin Kent, the public relations officer to President Lucas Mangope, said: "We have an assurance from the South African Government that there will be no restrictions placed on us in the

running of our service and no undermining of Bophuthatswana's authority in any way."

While there was no particular involvement of any overseas countries in the setting up of the new TV, Bophuthatswana could nevertheless turn to any country for whatever technical and professional advice it felt was needed, he added.

There has already been close contact between Bophuthatswana broadcasting authorities and top members of Israel's television service and sources in Bop TV are hoping that the director of the new service will possibly come from there.

Technical details of the transmission — South Africa will have to relay this service — are still being negotiated.

good answer
114

109 Hansard
Republic/Bophuthatswana: border
Q. 61-1273 - 1274 13/5/83

*11. Mr. B. H. WILKENS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) Whether the common border between the Republic and Bophuthatswana has been determined;
- (2) whether the Republic and Bophuthatswana have reached agreement on this border;
- (3) whether the town of Zeerust is the subject of negotiation between these two states;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the negotiations and their possible effect on this town?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The various Districts of Bophuthatswana have been described by proclamation before independence and the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, 1977 (Act 89/1977) describes the territory

MAY 1983

1274

as the territories which include those descriptions. The districts were also mentioned with independence in the Constitution of Bophuthatswana. The borders might be affected by the consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

- (2) Yes.
- (3) No. Indications are that the town of Zeerust will not be affected by the proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.
- (4) Falls away.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 11 May 1983:

109
By SOPHIE TEMA

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana declared a state of emergency in Phokeng at the weekend where Bafokeng villagers under Chief Lebone Edward Molotlhegi had indicated their intention to relinquish their citizenship.

President Mangope also ordered that a commission of inquiry be conducted into the affairs of the tribe.

He was reacting to a letter received last week in which Chief Molotlhegi and his tribe allegedly declared their intention to withdraw their citizenship from Bophuthatswana.

At a meeting held at Phokeng, more than 2 000 tribesmen heard President Mangope set them free to go.

He said it was not his intention to hold back people who wished to relinquish their Bophuthatswana citizenship but emphasised that such people would not be accommodated in Bophuthatswana.

NDM 16/5/83
**Mangope
orders
inquiry
into tribe**

In a loud voice President Mangope told the tribe: "Go, go away. I am telling you in the presence of your chief. You can go."

Chief Molotlhegi was present at the meeting when President Mangope accused him of insubordination and carrying out several malpractices in the village.

President Mangope was loudly applauded by the tribe at the end of his speech while the chief remained seated and did not reply to the allegations made against him.

The Rand Daily Mail later visited his royal kraal known as Legato but was told the chief was not available.

CARLs Times 16/5/83

Mangope declares state of emergency

109

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana declared a state of emergency in Phokeng at the weekend.

This followed a letter to the president from Bafokeng villagers under Chief Lebone Edward Molotlhegi last week which said that they intended to relinquish their citizenship.

President Mangope also ordered a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the tribe.

At a meeting in Phokeng, at the Bafokeng civic centre, more than 2 000 tribesmen heard President Mangope tell them to go.

He said he would not hold back people who wished to relinquish their Bophuthatswana citizenship.

But he emphasized that such people would not be accommodated in Bophuthatswana.

In a loud voice President Mangope told the tribe: "Go, go away. I am telling you in the presence of your chief, you can go."

Accused

Chief Molotlhegi was at the meeting when President Mangope accused him of insubordination and malpractices.

The tribesmen heard President Mangope accuse their chief of being "spiteful and insubordinate".

He said Chief Molotlhegi had repeatedly refused to fly the Bophuthatswana flag at the

tribal offices.

The chief was also accused of not using the Bophuthatswana police, using instead tribal police who humiliated and abused the tribe.

'White guards'

He said the chief had also appointed white private police as his guards.

"We know of several malpractices that are being carried out here in Phokeng which have been overlooked by the government.

"We know of people who have lived in the area for many years and have contributed towards the development of the village, and when they died, their bodies were turned away by the chief and they could not be buried here.

"It has come to our notice that the chief has held meetings in the village where he despised and humiliated the Bophuthatswana Government," claimed the president.

No meetings

Towards the end of the meeting, President Mangope said the chief would not be allowed to hold a meeting in the village without the permission of the government.

At the end of his speech President Mangope was loudly applauded by the tribe.

The chief remained seated and did not respond to President Mangope's allegations.

He was unavailable for comment later.

Hurt Zulu leader 'better'

(100) Sowetan
MR. WINNINGTON Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, was reported to be in a satisfactory condition at his home yesterday after being badly injured by a crowd of youths at Chesterville on Saturday. *83*

He was attending the funeral of Mr Nhlahla Bhengu, who was shot dead during a protest against the Port Natal Administration Board's new rent increases.

Mr Sabela represents the Umlazi district.

STABBED

According to a Durban Zulu-language newspaper, Mr Sabelo was on his way back to his car with some companions from the cemetery when the trouble began. He tried to run away, but youths surrounded him. He was quoted as saying that more than 300 youths confronted him with bushknives, sticks and iron bars.

He received a severe wound on his head, a stab wound in his back and another two stab wounds on his right arm.

Mr J T Zulu, urban representative of the KwaZulu Government in Durban, said yesterday that he received a message from some Inkatha organisation members living at Chesterville, warning him that youths planned to attack all Inkatha members present there.

CEMETERY

"I was on my way to the cemetery. Mr Sabelo and some Inkatha members were already there. I decided not to go after I was informed about the plan. I sent someone to tell Mr Sabelo urgently to leave the funeral," Mr Zulu said yesterday. "I returned home as soon as I could and telephoned back to find out what was happening.

"It seemed as if it was all over the friction between Inkatha and the African National Congress," said Mr Zulu.

"Mr Sabelo and I were the most prominent names in the plot. The youths sang ANC songs and shouted anti-KwaZulu slogans."

Mr Zulu said the Inkatha Central Committee was still to decide what steps to take.

SA GIVES BOP TV GO-AHEAD

THE Bophutatswana Government has been given assurance by the South African Government that it will not restrict its television station in any way — and January 1 is still the big day.

Mr Kevin Kent, public relations officer of President Lucas Mangope and a member of the Bophutatswana Television Board, said that South Africa has cleared the way for his country to beam programmes unhindered to

SA. More than 200 applications for jobs at the new TV station have been received and are presently being screened.

Mr Amos Kgomongwe, the Minister of Works and chairman of the Bophutatswana Cabinet Committee for Radio and Television, said he was also busy with applications for a director of television which he hoped would be in office on June 1.

The two governments have been engaged in

109 *South African* *015183*
lengthy talks on delicate issues concerning the new station. The talks included Bop TV's access to the prime television commercial market, languages to be used and programme content. The service will be in Bophutatswana's three official languages, Tswana, English and Afrikaans.

Mr Kent said a decision on the transmission time for each of the three languages would be reached by Bophutatswana authorities

and the service's new director. Studios will be built in the country's capital, Mmabatho, but the transmitter will be located at GaRankuwa.

He said his country could turn to any overseas countries in the setting up of the new television service when the need arose for technical or professional advice. Technical details of the transmission are still being negotiated. South Africa will have to relay this service.

(a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Venda, (c) Ciskei and (d) Transkei are resident within the borders of the Republic of South Africa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) to (d) According to the 1980 census the following number of members of the Black community indicated during May 1980 that they were citizens of the countries mentioned below and that they were, at that time, resident in the RSA:

Bophuthatswana—716 320.

Venda—147 220.

Transkei—890 860.

Ciskei—No official figures available in respect of the Republic of Ciskei but it is estimated that approximately 500 000 Ciskei Citizens are employed and resident in the R.S.A.

Grahamstown: unemployed persons

805. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) males and (b) females were unemployed in the Black townships of Grahamstown as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

It is not possible to give details of unemployment figures in the Black township of Grahamstown. In terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, 1981 the functions of the Black Labour bureaux in the White areas of the RSA are the responsibility of the Department of Manpower.

Port Alfred: unemployed persons

806. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) males and (b) females

Handwritten notes: (109) Hansard Q. 61 1287-1288 Citizens of national states in Republic 17/5/83 754. Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:† How many citizens of the Republic of



Mangope will rejoin SA if racism goes

1/8/78 Mangaku
(109)

NEW YORK — Bophuthatswana would be willing to rejoin South Africa in a federation if South Africa became truly non-racial, President Lucas Mangope said in an interview with the New York Times.

But President Mangope flatly refused to have anything to do with a vague "constellation of state" as long as white domination and apartheid survived.

Another way out could be a merger with Botswana, Mr Mangope indi-

cated, but his "underemployed Foreign Minister," Mr Thathe Molatlwana, had "gleefully" added the opinion that "the power and strength would be on this side, not the other side."

The front page report described Bophuthatswana as a homeland "success of sorts."

Under "suave and skilful" President Mangope, Bophuthatswana had won a reputation for administration and development unique among the homelands, the report by correspon-

dent Joseph Lelyveld stated.

"From a fiscal standpoint, at least," the Mangope government "can reasonably declare itself to be more independent than some of the region's internationally recognised nations," it concluded.

It also quoted an unnamed Western diplomat who concluded after a recent visit there that Bophuthatswana was the one homeland to have achieved a measure of "internal legitimacy." — DDC.

Reg:

Founded:

Area of Operation: Durban

Officials: Secretary: D.N. Gillies

4000

Durban

Address: P.O. Box 698

Telephone: (031) 69946

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980				218	\$ 218
1979				200	\$ 200
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					
1974					
1973					
1972					
1971					
1970					
Membership					

Promise of no bias on Bop TV

Political Reporter

ALTHOUGH Bophuthatswana's planned television service will be wholly State owned, efforts are expected to be made to ensure it is not used to unfairly benefit the ruling political party, Mr Kevin Kent, the public relations officer to President Lucas Mangope, said in Mmabatho yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Amos Kgomongwe, the Min-

ister of Works and chairman of the Bophuthatswana Cabinet committee for television and radio, Mr Kent said this issue was likely to be raised by the "as yet to be appointed board" which will control the television service.

It was still planned to start broadcasts to parts of the Transvaal from Bophuthatswana on January 1 next year. Technical details of transmissions were still being finalised and it was not

possible to say when test transmissions would begin, he said.

Mr Kgomongwe's office has been inundated with applications for jobs on the new service.

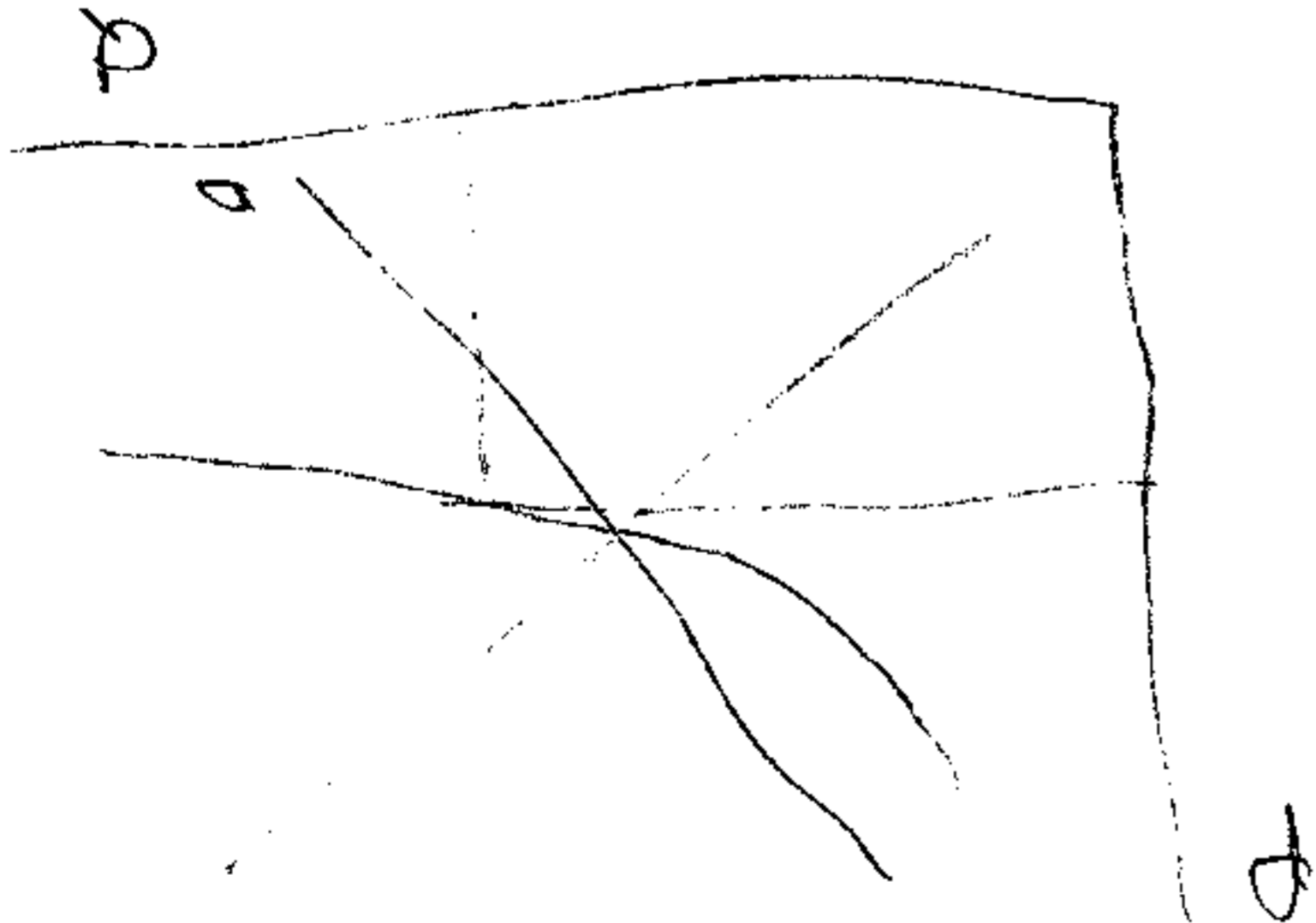
More than 200 applications have been received for the approximately 70 technical, administrative and editorial staff positions required to run the service.

It was hoped that the direc-

tor of the new service, who was still to be appointed, would be able to start work on June 1, Mr Kent said.

The way was cleared earlier this year for Bophuthatswana television broadcasts into South Africa using SABC transmission facilities, after months of talks between the two governments.

The service will be transmitted in English, Afrikaans and Setswana.



Mangope:

'success of sorts'

109

A top American newspaper looks favourably at Bophuthatswana, reports The Star's Foreign News Service from New York

19/5/83

Bophuthatswana is a "success of sorts", the influential New York Times says in a front page report on South Africa's satellite state.

But the report stressed that Bophuthatswana's economic success was relative to the poverty of South Africa's other black homelands.

"Anyone looking for a success story to illustrate the efforts of South Africa's white theorists to resolve the country's racial conflicts sooner or later focuses on seven scattered fragments of real estate known as Bophuthatswana," says the Times' correspondent in Southern Africa.

He says that since independence five years ago the landlocked archipelago has "won a reputation for administration and development that makes it stand out among the 10 ethnic 'homelands' set up by South Africa as a way of defusing — and diffusing — the demand for black political rights."

Although three other black states have been "prodded" to independence, only the homeland of the Tswana-speaking blacks "can make any claim to having reduced its dependence on South Africa."

Adds the correspondent: "From a fiscal standpoint, at least the government of President Lucas Mangope — a former schoolmaster with an urbane manner that unfailingly impresses white business leaders — can reasonably declare itself to be more independent than some of the region's internationally recognised nations.

"Bophuthatswana, it is said, now receives only six percent of its revenue in the form of direct assistance from Pretoria, compared with 30 percent five years ago.

"Alone among the four supposedly sovereign states South Africa has spawned... it manages to boast that it has a Bill of Rights and no political prisoners."

**WINTER
OF '83**

Mmabatho earmarks ^{19/5/83} R40-m for ^{grant} drought aid

By Anthony Duigan ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾

Bophuthatswana, facing a large drop in its crop production because of the drought, has set aside R40 million for drought relief.

This amount was based on the expected needs in three areas — livestock, crops and people — said Mr Lesley Young, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance.

To date the South African Government has set aside R20 million for drought relief in the six non-independent homelands — Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwa-Qwa, kaNgwane, kwaZulu and kwaNdebele.

The independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — have not been given any direct drought aid but both Transkei and Ciskei have received grants to set up programmes to take up some of the tens of thousands of unemployed in these areas.

Bophuthatswana's decision to set aside the R40 million comes after two tough years for the state's farmers, who managed to push up production ten-fold in some sectors in the first few years after independence in December 1977.

Harvests will be about 40 per cent of what they were last season. Those in turn were already down more than a third on the previous season's yield, Mr Young said.

Livestock needed priority, he said. "In some areas there are pastures without water, in others no pastures but perhaps some water available. In a couple of weeks we will know better what the situation is regarding crops and what is needed there. What people need will flow from these two sectors as they affect different areas."

The R20 million relief to the non-independent homelands has been designated by the Government for specific sectors: water schemes, job creation and livestock feed.

The bulk of the aid is designed to create more than 22 000 jobs, mainly on public works projects, in these homelands for a period of eight months. The monthly salaries will be about R46.

PHOKENG — A two-part rebellion by the Bafokeng tribe in Bophuthatswana prompted President Lucas Mangope's hurried appearance here last week to tell them: "You can break away from Bophuthatswana."

PART ONE of the rebellion was a discreet plot by the Bafokeng people to drop their homeland citizenship and break links with the Mmabatho administration.

But while there is growing evidence of the plot, Phokeng folk say it is "too sensitive" to talk about, and even the local chief, Lobone Edward Molotlhegi, dismissed CP with a crisp "no comment".

PART TWO of the rebellion among the residents of this booming platinum mine village on the road to the glittering Sun City entertainment mecca, is against Chief Molotlhegi, described as "drunk with power" by villagers.

At the same time Chief Molotlhegi is said to have banned all non-Tswana burials in the area — although the dead people had contributed to the development of the village, now prospering on the fringes of Sun City.

Rebellion

The rebellion against the Mmabatho administration by the Bafokeng tribe was apparently sparked by the belief that their links to the Bophuthatswana government was no longer worthwhile.

Leader of the official opposition, Mr Victor Sefora of the

LEN KALANE investigates the background to the Bop 'Platinum Breakaway'

Seoposengwe Party, explained. "Phokeng has become the goose that lays the golden egg for Bophuthatswana.

"And the village folk do not profit by it."

He said:

The Bafokeng are one of the biggest tribes in Bophuthatswana after the Bakgatla.

Richest

They are the richest because of the mining developments in their area.

"Their basic reason wanting to withdraw from Bophuthatswana seems to be that all the royalties and the rent flowing from the mines go straight into the Bophuthatswana's treasury.

"They are literally financing Bophuthatswana and are left with nothing in their own pockets."

The villagers also accuse him of refusing to marry non-Tswanas in the area.

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City
P. 1002

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22/5/83

(109) DOM 27/3/83

Israelis to aid Tswana TV

Mail Correspondent

JERUSALEM. — Israel educational television will play a significant role in developing and running the educational TV service of Bophuthatswana, which is due to come on line in 1985.

Israeli personnel will draw up a master plan for the service, train personnel, prepare programmes, and provide technical assistance.

Large advertisements appeared in the Israeli Press recently offering a wide range of jobs — including that of service director — on the new TV service. According to the ads, salaries were "negotiable".

Bophuthatswana Education Minister Mr L G Holele leaves Israel today after a

visit during which he and Manpower Minister Mr Rowan Cronje met senior television and education officials. Mr Holele met Education Minister Mr Zevulun Hammer yesterday.

Israel and Bophuthatswana do not have diplomatic relations, though Israelis have been prominent in Bophuthatswana's industrial and agricultural development. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday the ministry "knows nothing" about the visit.

In charge of the Israeli side of the project is Israeli educational TV general manager Mr Ya'acov Lorberbaum, who is also professor of communications at Bar Ilan University. Bar Ilan and

the University of Bophuthatswana have had close links for about two years.

Bophuthatswana's authorised representative in Israel, Mr Shabtai Kalmonowitz, said yesterday Israeli financial assistance for the new TV service had not been discussed.

He added that Israeli expertise will also play a role in the development of Bophuthatswana's commercial TV service, but to a lesser degree than in the educational service.

While in Israel, Mr Holele and Mr Cronje met American TV consultant Mr Stanley Moss, who was instrumental in the development of the Kenyan TV service.

...ing seven ... as a "criminal, a liar ...

S. Express 29/5/83

Milton ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ an ombudsman

By JEAN LE MAY

THE only government ombudsman in Africa, Mr Christopher Milton of Bophuthatswana, has made it his special business to investigate corruption in the fledgling state.

To help him the Bophuthatswana Government has established a special anti-corruption squad to look into allegations of corruption, unfair dealing and unjust influence "against anybody no matter what his rank or position".

This is disclosed in Mr Milton's first annual report published this week.

Its publication coincided

with power

with the decision by the Johannesburg City Council to appoint a 'citizen's councillor' who will not have the legal teeth of a genuine ombudsman but who will deal with gripes in the city.

The Bophuthatswana report goes into the powers of an ombudsman in some detail.

It discloses that the Bophuthatswana ombudsman has legal teeth which provides for some overview of the activities of the lower courts.

Mr Milton's report shows, however, that complaints brought to him are a far cry from those the citizens of Johannesburg will take to their ombudsman.

For instance, one case involved a suspected murder: the father of a young girl complained his daughter's body was found in a river "with barbed wire tied around it".

Although charges were laid with the police, the case was dropped — until Mr Milton got going, whereupon the

Attorney-General of Bophuthatswana decided to bring the matter to court.

In his report Mr Milton disclosed that his office dealt with 253 complaints during the year: of those completed, 52 were rectified, 55 were found to be justified, 38 were unjustified, 19 were withdrawn and 32 found to be outside the ombudsman's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Johannesburg City Council's public relations department said the council's ombudsman would not be appointed for some time, although there is provision in this year's budget.

Multi-million rand scheme will cut commuting time by 50 minutes

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

A new multi-million rand transport system, including a light rail network and track-guided buses, is being investigated for ferrying commuters from Bophuthatswana to the PWV area.

The new system, designed to cut commuter travelling time by up to 50 minutes on a single journey, would come into operation by 1988 at the earliest.

After two years of intensive research the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) is preparing a final report and recommendations for presentation to the South African and Bophuthatswana governments.

Two forms of transport are feasible in two target areas of the homeland, said Mr D Viljoen, general manager of the CED's transport division.

The first is an electrically-powered light rail network which will cost about R54,8 million for the first 23,6 km constructed in 1986/87 and a further R26,7 million in 1991/92 for a further 14,9 km.

Light rail transport (LRT) could save commuters between 40 and 50 minutes on a single journey and help to increase productivity.

New transport plan for Bophuthatswana

The system is being considered in the Odi-Moretele 1 district and in the capital city of Mmabatho as a complementary system to existing bus and train transport.

While buses carry a maximum of 9 000 passengers an hour, LRT carries up to 25 000 passengers an hour.

Consisting of a series of 20-32 m long cars, trains travel at an average speed of 80 km/h. Each car can accommodate 250 passengers of which 20 to 50 percent can be seated, depending on the design of the car.

In Bophuthatswana, LRT would at first be implemented only on routes where bus traffic was particularly heavy.

Passenger fares on the LRT network would be comparable to fares on other forms of transport.

The LRT system, which is capable of gradual conversion to a rapid transit system, could be extended or upgraded at a later stage if necessary.

One of the many advantages of LRT is that it can operate on the South African Transport Services (SATS) standard-gauge track.

This will enable complete integration of the SATS and LRT networks later.

The LRT installation is so flexible that it can be used to provide street-car type transport in mixed traffic or it can

run separately as a high-speed train on its own lines.

The second new transport system being considered consists of O-Bahn or track-guided buses which will be used as part of an internal transport system in the Mmabatho-Mafikeng-Montshiswa areas.

The buses run on concrete tracks using a guide-wheel steering mechanism. They can also be used on ordinary roads.

Their advantages include speed, comfort and significantly lower maintenance costs.

The buses will be used in areas where passenger volumes do not yet warrant an LRT system.

At present Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings runs a net-

work of buses throughout the homeland. Many of the buses travel on extremely poor roads.

Bus maintenance costs are high, breakdowns frequent and overcrowding is common.

The O-Bahn bus, which travels at an average speed of 70 km/h, is 30 percent faster than the present buses.

Because the O-Bahn bus runs on a concrete track, the system gets five times more use out of a bus than the ordinary system.

Although the cost of constructing concrete tracks would be roughly the same as constructing roads, the advantages of having separate bus tracks are considerable.

P.T.O.

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

More than 70 percent of the economically active population of Bophuthatswana works in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand industrial area.

Every year the number of immigrant workers and commuters grows by about 7,5 percent.

By the year 2000, about 175 000 commuters will have to be transported daily to and from Pretoria alone.

At present, the daily commuter from Bophuthatswana travels an average of 40 to 50 km on a single journey to and from the PWV complex.

The Corporation for Economic Development is trying to speed up his travelling time and improve productivity.

Mr D Viljoen, general manager of the CED's transport division, says his group is concerned with getting people to their destinations.

Feasibility studies done by the CED show that commuting between the homelands and the industrial areas of the country — even if the various industrial growth points in rural areas flourish — will remain a fact of life.

The magnitude of the problem of increasing employment opportunities in the homeland is reflected in the amount of money it would take to create jobs.

It costs about R7 000 to provide one job in the homeland. To accommodate the homeland's present 250 000 migrant workers would take an investment of some R2 000 million.

Getting the migrant, and the economy, on the move

"Taking into account population growth, it is clear the export of labour by the black states to South Africa is a permanent feature of the economy of Southern Africa," the CED studies conclude.

About 800 buses ferry Bophuthatswana commuters to work each day. Each bus is supposed to carry 86 passengers, but during peak hours the maximum is exceeded on many routes, according to the studies.

More than 50 percent of the operating kilometres are on dirt roads, some of them extremely poor. This results in higher than normal maintenance costs, high accident rates and increased travel time.

The delays affect productivity and the quality of life of homeland dwellers.

Already the South African Transport Services (SATS) is planning to extend its Pretoria-Mabopane railway line and Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings are building a R1,5 million bus depot in Mafikeng to help meet transport demands.

But, according to the CED, it is questionable whether the existing bus service or the SATS can provide the type of flexible service needed.

There are also legal constraints on SATS lines crossing into the homeland.

In the short term the CED plans to make the best of the existing transport system. At first it plans to cut out unnecessary transfers on the commuting route.

In the long term the CED believes it must become possible for a worker to commute on one transport system.

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The route of the LRT system would be an obvious place to trade and intercept passengers. Traders could then be taxed for the advantage created by the route.

In time, as business-zoned property near stations are developed, a broader tax base would grow.

Where light rail systems served industrial parks and areas of light industry, these areas could be charged a surcharge for being able to increase productivity as a result of the LRT service.

In this way, apart from tariff incomes, growth and capital could be generated that would provide a considerable source of income.

Estimates have shown that the nett present value of expenditure on the LRT has a cost advantage of 12 percent over the expanded bus system and five percent over the SATS rail system.

The CED has recommended that steps be taken towards the more detailed planning, design and implementation of the LRT in the Odi-Moretele 1 district.

Action should also be taken to attain the commercial and industrial development rights and land at selected LRT stations.

Paper No.....
(to be copied from)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block on the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink answers. The answers should be written in blue or black ink. Red or underlining, or pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be written in blue or black ink (e.g. graph paper).

Any dishonesty

Made in South Africa

Light rail transport (LRT) could be the answer and the CED believes it is definitely a possibility in at least one target area.

"We are now examining the financial implications and hope the new Southern African Development Bank will consider financing light rail in Bophuthatswana. Within the next two months a full evaluation of LRT will be completed," said Mr Viljoen.

Already the CED has done a considerable amount of economic analysis on LRT. Although the system will need a substantial initial investment, it could, if managed correctly, pay for its own maintenance in years to come.

The CED has also suggested that the route of the LRT system could form a valuable vein of development in industrially sterile homeland territory.

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Marico deal will cost taxpayers R1 000-million

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

SOUTH African taxpayers will have to cough up at least R1 000-million to pay for the farming land in the Marico corridor which the Government is giving to Bophuthatswana under the consolidation deal announced this week.

This is in addition to the R1 000-million which Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation of Development, has estimated will be the final and total cost of consolidation.

This week Mr Charles van den Heever, secretary of the Zeerust Agricultural Union told me that he estimated the cost of the 71 Marico farms and improvements would be about R1 000-million.

The land is 240 000ha in extent.

Farmers in the Marico corridor are asking how the Government intends raising the money to pay them out.

And yesterday, Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Land Consolidation, told the Sunday Express that the Government would pay

cash for the land "within the next couple of years".

However, asked how much the land would cost, Mr Van der Walt said: "About R300-million".

But when he was told that the Zeerust Agricultural Union had estimated the cost of the 71 farms and improvements to be at least R1 000-million, Mr van der Walt said: "I'm just guessing. It could be as high as R1 000-million".

Mr Van der Walt insisted that cash would be paid for the land, although consolidation purchases during the last few years have been paid for partly in Government stock.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, said: "There just isn't enough money in the kitty to pay that amount out in cash."

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said in the Parlia-

mentary debate on his departmental vote this week that the allocation for consolidation in the present financial year was R169-million.

This did not include the Marico land deal, which was announced by Mr Van der Walt only on Monday.

Dr Koornhof also told the Transvaal NP congress that the Treasury was investigating ways and means of raising the funds necessary for consolidation.

It was suggested last year that another increase in General Sales Tax might be necessary to foot the consolidation bill, since every 1% added to GST adds another R600-million to the State coffers.

Meanwhile, the Bophuthatswana Government will add to its own coffers by selling 20% of the farms added to it through consolidation.

Mr Dawid Beuster, managing director of the Bophuthatswana Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor), said yesterday that under the Bophuthatswana Land Act only 10% of the land incorporated under consolidation was reserved for the State.

Of the remainder, 20% of the farms would be sold to private buyers and 70% would be leased to farmers with a minimum income of R5 000 a year.

Whites were eligible to lease and buy the farms.

● SEE Pages 22,23

Perseverance pays

MORE than 30 years after he left school without a junior certificate, Mr James 'Tex' Mbokatwana, of Langa, has obtained his BA degree in political science and economics.

His last year of study was the most difficult emotionally. Just before his final examinations, his eight-year-old daughter was killed after being knocked down by a car. Then his mother and his brother died. But Mr Mbokatwana, a counsellor with the Cape Law Society, made it.



● Two of Bophuthatswana's doomed donkeys: 'Logie' and 'Vos' of Mr Isaac Molokwe's transport team pictured at Leeunpoort. More than 67 000 of the country's the donkeys are to be shot and buried because of the drought. The mass slaughter of the donkeys is to save grazing for cattle, sheep and goats in the drought-stricken state, he said.

Picture: DOUG LEE



The Distinctive look
Distinctive pools for discerning people



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LONDON — Amid provided tight sect alongside her Brigades 'colour' ceremony

Press reports say attempt by the Irish money held to mark But there were n ceremony. The re-ceremony. The re-ceremony. Thatcher, was in th

MAISH C TURN

Argus 3/6/83

Tswana VIP

leader held

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The general secretary of Boputhatswana's official opposition, Mr Victor Thebe Sifora, is being held by the Security Police in Pretoria.

Mr Sifora was detained in Zeerust on May 25 in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, a police spokesman confirmed today.

It is understood that two other members of the opposition party, Mr Stephen Segale and Mr Isaac Moloko, were also detained but later released.

Bophuthatswana opposition official detained by SAP

109 Pretoria Correspondent
Star 3/6/83

The general secretary of Bophuthatswana's official opposition, Mr Victor Thebe Sifora, is being held by the Security Police in Pretoria.

Mr Sifora was detained in Zeerust on May 25 in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, a police spokesman said.

It is understood two other members of the Seoposengo Party, Mr Stephen Segale and Mr Isaac Moloko, were also detained but later released.

A spokesman for the office of President Lucas Mangope said today they had not yet been officially informed of Mr Sifora's detention, but the Bophuthatswana Government would take up the matter with the South African authorities.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (109) ROM
4/6/83
Security men hold party chief

THE General-Secretary of Bophuthatswana's opposition Seoposengo Party, Mr Victor Thebe Sifora, has been detained by the South African Security Police, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Sifora is being held in terms of Section 329 of the

Internal Security Act.

A former member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, he was detained at Zeerust on May 25.

Two other members of his party, Mr Stephan Segale and Mr Isaac Moloko, were also detained, but were released soon afterwards. — Sapa.

Top Bop man held in SA

~~2/10/83~~
109
City Press

By KHULU SIBIYA

PRETORIA — Mr Victor Sefura, a senior member of the Bophuthatswana opposition party, has been detained by the South African Police.

Mr Sefura was held last Monday near Zeerust on his way home to Tlhabang location in Rustenburg.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed Mr Sefura's detention.

Lawyers acting for Mr Sefura said he had been detained under the Internal Security Act.

5/6/83

Mr Sefura is the national secretary of Seoposengoe Party, which is the main opposition party to Chief Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana National Party.

This is the second time that Mr Sefura has been detained. He was first detained in 1962 for a week.

His daughter, Ketse, said the first time the family heard about his detention was when police visited their home on Tuesday — a day after he was detained.

She said the police warned them not to speak to the Press or anyone about their father's detention.

SLAUGHTER!

Soldiers shoot 67 000 donkeys

~~109~~
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S. S. S. S.
12/6/83

NEARLY all the donkeys in Bophuthatswana are to be shot — and the carcasses buried — because of the drought.

The donkeys will be shot by soldiers who will move from village to village, President Lucas Mangope told Bophuthatswana's Parliament in Mmabatho this week.

The mass slaughter of the donkeys was to save grazing for cattle, sheep and goats in the drought-stricken state, he said.

Mr Dawid Beuster, managing director of the Bophuthatswana Agricultural Development Corporation, said the corporation had tried in vain to sell the donkeys to canning factories for pet food — but this was uneconomic.

"Nobody eats donkey meat — the dead animals will be buried where they lie," he said.

By JEAN LE MAY

However, donkeys owned by people who depend on them for their livelihood or for transport will be spared.

"Such people should ask their chiefs to submit their names to the local magistrate, who will issue a permit — but they will need to have good and valid reasons for their animals to be re-rieved," Chief Mangope said.

There are 67 947 donkeys in the country.

Mr E M Mokgoko, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday that nobody would be allowed to keep more than four donkeys — and then only if it could be proved that the donkeys were necessary to make a living.

"They are useless animals — all they do is eat up the valuable and very scarce grazing," he added.

A trained 'transport' donkey changes hands in Bophuthatswana for up to R15 — but Mr Mokgoko said no compensation would be paid because only 'idle' donkeys would be shot.

Meanwhile, the drought in parts of Bophuthatswana is so severe that the Government has started a R42-million relief scheme to cut down stock losses.

But old Mr Isaac Molokwe, whom we met driving his donkey cart through the Leeunpoort area of Bophuthatswana this week, was shattered by the news that the donkeys would be shot.

"How will I make a living without my donkeys? I carry water for the whole village in my cart — and I can't afford to buy a bakkie," he said.

"The people will be very sad to lose their donkeys."

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The uprooting of Marico

The old man shook as he asked to look at the list: 'I want to see if my farm is on it'

THE OLD man was the authentic Marico farmer — khakis, slouch hat with a leopard-skin band on it, worn leather wind-cheater. His pale blue eyes were troubled as he asked me quietly if he could look at 'the paper'.

"I have heard that my farm will be taken away from me, but I haven't seen anything written down yet. I want to look at the list and see if my farm is on it."

But his hand trembled so much that he couldn't read, and a young man took the paper and started reading the names of the Marico corridor farms which are to be consolidated into Bophuthatswana.

"Kopfontein, Naupoor, Turfloop, Brakspruit... Genaden-dal, Rooderand, Droogedal, Abjaterskop..."

(Yes, Abjaterskop too — the hill that twitched and turned into a leopard before the horrified gaze of Bosman's Com Schalk Lourens.)

There are 71 farms on the list, and it took the young man some time to read it. The old man winced several times — was he hearing the name of his own farm, of his old friends' farms? He gave no sign. He would not tell me his name, shaking his head numbly. Then he thanked me courteously and walked away.

The old man typified the shock reaction in the Marico to the Government's announcement this week that

71 farms owned by whites would be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The land, which lies between two blocks of Bophuthatswana, will increase the size of the national state by about 250 000ha.

Many of the old white farmers have lived on their farms for a life-time, and some of the farms have been owned by the same family

Reports: JEAN LE MAY

for three generations.

Although there are only 71 farms in the 'corridor', most have been sub-divided and as many as 250 farmers could lose their land if the consolidation goes through.

I traced many of the farmers to a cattle sale at Nieuverdend, at the heart of the corridor, when we visited the Marico district this week.

They crowded around us, asking to look at the map and the Press release issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information last weekend and broadcast for the first time on Monday morning.

This was how the Marico farmers heard — "out of the blue" — that their land was to be given to Bophuthatswana.

Pictures: DOUG LEE

Most of them were furious. They gathered around, shouting and gesticulating.

And running like a refrain through the anger: "Where will we go? We are farmers. Where will we find land to buy at the prices they will pay us?"

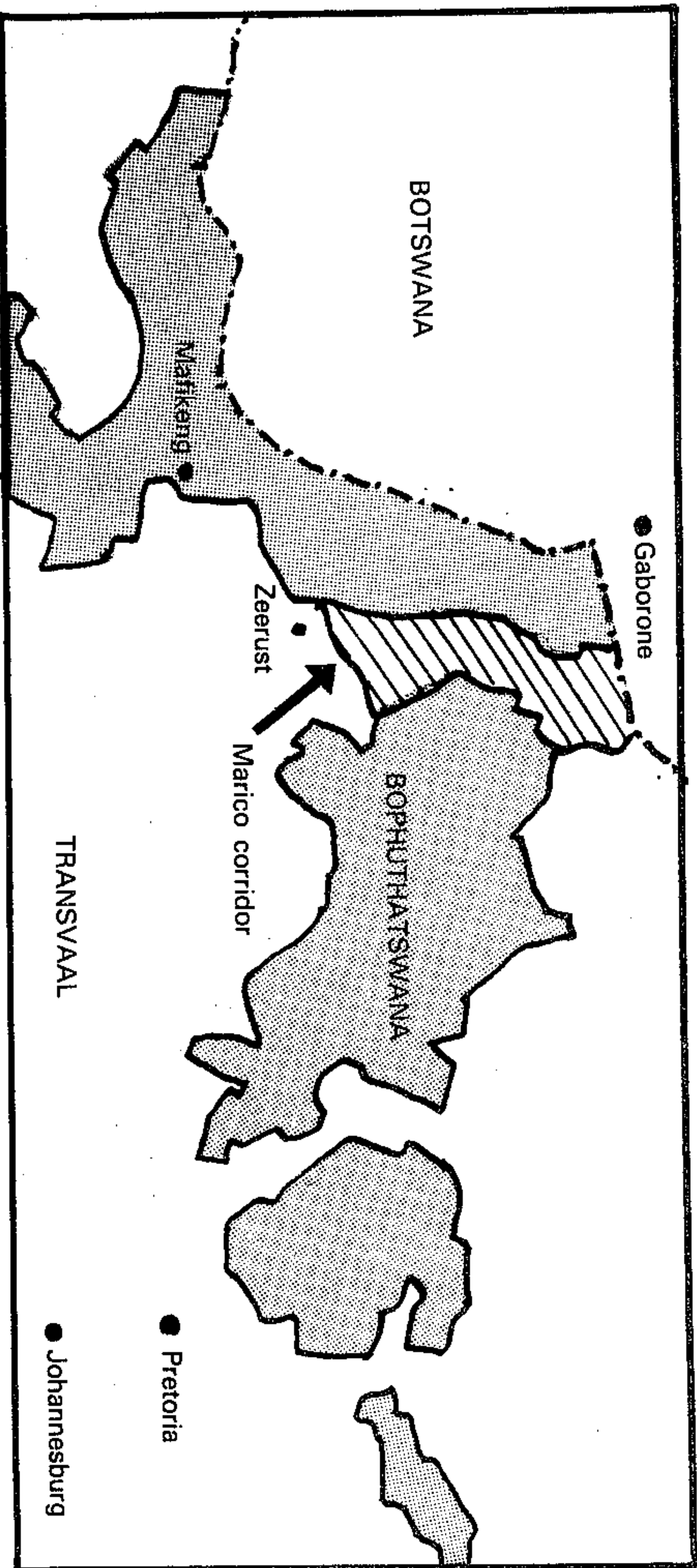
A young man said angrily: "Our farm has been in the family for more than 100 years. My grandfather died

the other day at the age of 87 — and he was born on the farm.

"If they make me leave, it will have to be by force. I won't leave voluntarily..." And he walked away, talking about "guns" and "shooting".

The Marico is a highly conservative district, and not one among those to whom we spoke said he was prepared to stay on once the

● This map shows the area to be consolidated in the Marico corridor, stretching from north of Zeerust to the Botswana border between two existing blocks of Bophuthatswana.



area has been handed over to Bophuthatswana.

Some said that President Lucas Mangope was "all right". But "I haven't anything against him personally and I've heard he is a good man — but he won't live forever," was the way one man put it.

Others mentioned reports that Bophuthatswana would eventually amalgamate with Botswana, although this has been denied by both President Mangope and President Masire of Botswana.

Still others talked of petty harassment by Bophuthatswana authorities — such as "non-co-operation" in in-

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investigating stock and of the "trouble" they would have in going through "a foreign country" with passport and customs control, to visit other parts of the Transvaal.

Mr Charles van den Heever, a leading farmer who is secretary of both the 'Welkom' Farmers' Association and the Zeerust Agricultural Union, pointed out that several farmers in the area would lose their farms through consolidation for the second time.

Moreover, people who had had their farms — on the east of the Marico corridor — taken away from them in the 1975 consolidation had not yet been paid out, he said.

Mr van den Heever said that both the ZAU and the farmers' associations would hold meetings within the next week to discuss the proposals.

Mr Henry du Toit, a former United Party senator who now farms near Zeerust, said the consolidation of the Marico corridor had first been mooted more than three years ago, but "we thought it had been dropped".

Mr van der Walt had given assurances at a meeting of the Transvaal Agricultural Union that the matter would be discussed with farmers' representatives but this had not been done, he added.

Mr du Toit is chairman of the local 'Welkom' Farmers' Association and of the 1 000-member Marico Co-Operative and vice-chairman of the Zeerust Agricultural Union, which is affiliated to the TAU.

"I met Mr van der Walt only a few weeks ago in Cape Town, and he said that the two black-owned farms on the Bophuthatswana border would be consolidated but that they would take 'very little' additional land in the Marico, but I don't call 71 farms 'very little'," he said.

12/06/83

smell a political rat, says ex-UP senator

ANY people in the Zeerust district see the new consolidation move as having a political base, since the area falls in the Lichtenburg constituency which is strongly pro-Conservative Party.

Mr Henry du Toit, a former United Party senator who now farms near Zeerust, said he "smelled a political rat" in the proposed handover.

The constituency is represented in Parliament by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who, when a Cabinet Minister, broke away with Dr Andries Treurnicht to form the CP last year.

Asked to comment, he said the move would "lose the remaining support that the National Party has in the constituency".

The Government is going about land consolidation the wrong way — they are merely adding land without making provision for it to be used properly. Farmers who spoke to the Sunday Express at a cattle



● The start of the white exodus from the Marico corridor: some of the 700 cattle sold at Nietverdiend last week by farmers whose land was taken for consolidation with Bophuthatswana in 1975. Consolidation of the Marico corridor, announced this week, will mean that thousands more will have to be sold.



● "Many farmers will have to move for the second time because of consolidation" — Mr Charles van den Heever of the Zeerust Agricultural Union.

'White' town that fears the future

ZEERUST, the Western Transvaal town immediately south of the Marico corridor which is to be consolidated with Bophuthatswana, fears for its future as a 'white' town.

And Nietverdiend, the small settlement at the heart of the 'corridor', will be wiped out if the proposals go through.

Townsmen in Zeerust declare they are being deliberately strangled and that pressure will soon be put on them to ask for the town to be given to the black State.

"We shall go the same way as Mafikeng," said hotel keeper Mr Willem Verster.

"Cabinet Ministers assured the people of Mafikeng on several occasions that the town would always be part of the Republic, but within five years it was handed over to Bophuthatswana."

White businessmen, who refused to be named, complained that business in Zeerust had declined since the Bophuthatswana Government stopped buses from carrying shoppers to the town.

More than 100 000 blacks live in those parts of Bophuthatswana that are within 50km of Zeerust — but at mid-morning on Thursday the only blacks to be seen in the streets of the town were those who worked there.

There were only 22 shoppers — all whites — in a large supermarket.

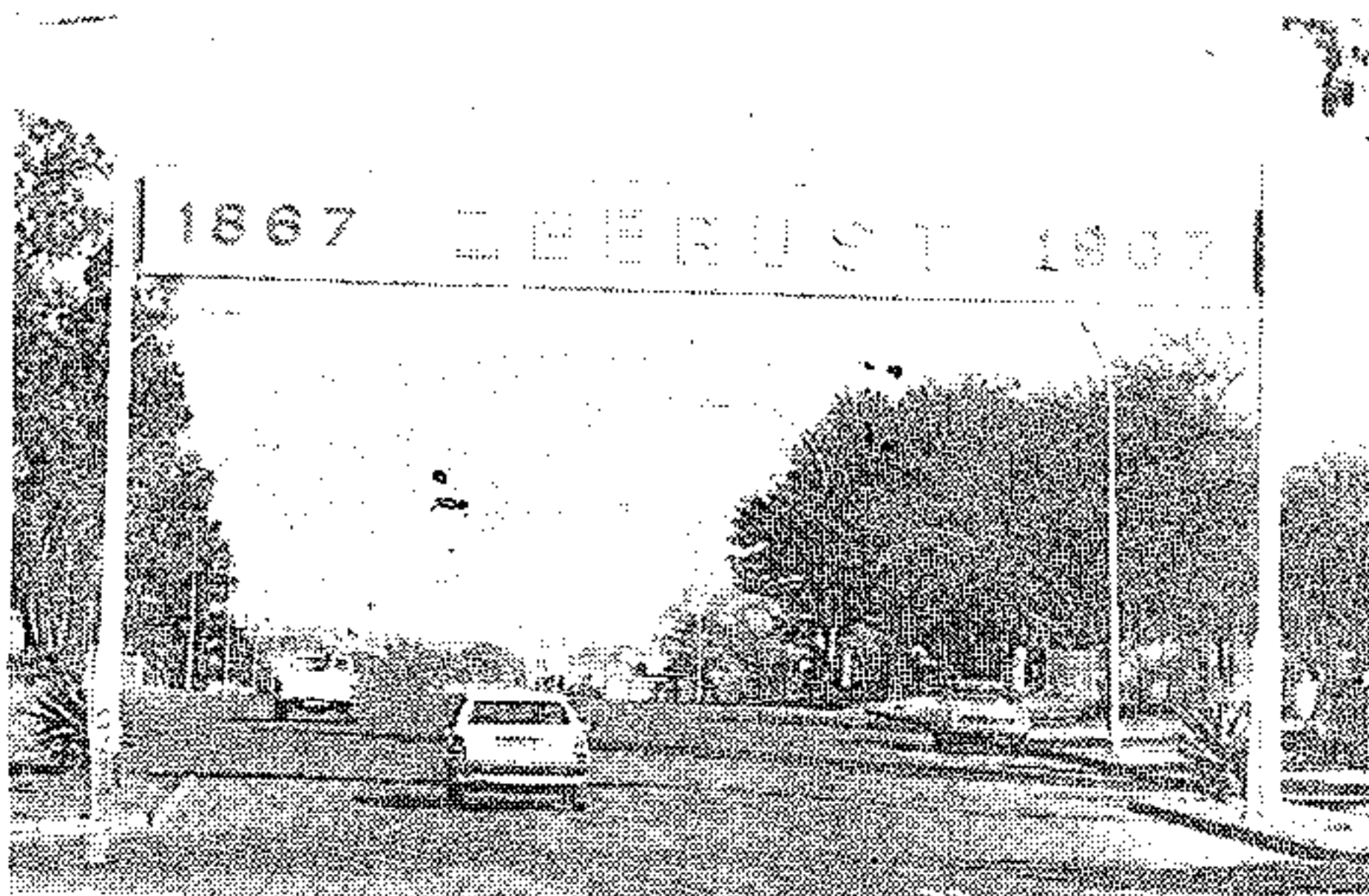
"There used to be dozens of buses a day carrying blacks from the neighbouring areas of Bophuthatswana to shop in Zeerust," said the supermarket manager.

"Now the only buses that run are the ones that carry workers to and from Zeerust in the morning and in the late afternoon. All other daytime buses have stopped."

A leading Indian trader, Mr Yahya Akoojee, who has lived and traded in Zeerust all his life, said the new Oriental complex had suffered most because of the ban on daytime buses.

His turnover, he said, had dropped by 50%.

Mr 'Tienie' Grobler, former MP for Marico who now lives in Zeerust, confirmed that business in Zeerust had



● Zeerust — another pawn to be played in the consolidation game?



● 'My turnover has dropped 50% since they stopped the Bophuthatswana buses coming in' — leading businessman Mr Yahya Akoojee.

declined since the daytime buses were stopped.

He accused the Bophuthatswana Government of deliberately strangling Zeerust in order to encourage blacks to shop at a major new complex at Lehurutsi, a new settlement in Bophuthatswana about 40km from Zeerust.

Mr A W Jacobsz, chairman of the Zeerust Chamber of Commerce, refused to discuss the situation, saying there was "no point in being pessimistic" and that the consolidation proposals were not yet definite.

However, he said the chamber would have discussions with the Government soon.

Senator Henry du Toit, chairman of the Marico Co-operative who farms near Zeerust, said the town as well as the farming community was threatened by the encroachment of Bophuthatswana.

"There are 1 000 members of the Co-operative, but I have grave doubts for its future if the proposed consolidation takes place," he said.

He disclosed that Zeerust had never been included in any regional development plans and that, unlike other towns of its size in the Transvaal, there was no industrial area.

Moreover arrangements for Eskom power had been stopped.

Several farmers confirmed that contracts they had been on the point of signing with Eskom had been suddenly cancelled.

Mr Petrus Kirsten, who owns a store in Nietverdiend, said the small town — consisting of little more than a primary school and a police station — would be wiped out if the corridor were handed over to Bophuthatswana.



● Mr Henry du Toit ... affected farmer

uction in Nietverdiend this week were CP supporters almost to a man. The Prime Minister and Mr Jannie van der Walt (former chairman of the Consolidation Commission) had better not come anywhere near us — they will get a reception they won't enjoy," said one man.

It was said, there were only five National Party supporters left in the Marico corridor.

A consensus was that "the government is trying to disperse us between other constituencies so that we won't be able to vote for Dr Hartzenberg again".

Lichtenburg was one of the constituencies where there were rumblings of discontent long before the P-CP split.

More than three years ago there was an uproar when "mixed" Craven Week rugby was announced.

Last year, leading members of the NP divisional committee and more than 100 other NP members decried to the CP.

Observers see the Marico consolidation as a move to appease President Lucas Mangope.

The first summit meeting between South Africa and Bophuthatswana last year, President Mangope strongly criticised South Africa for not carrying out promises to consolidate Bophuthatswana.

On Sunday Express understands he referred to the issue again at last week's economic summit in Pretoria.

(10a)

Bophuthatswana school gets R5 000 boost

By Zenaide Vendeiro

A village school in Khayakhulu, which lies in an arid and desolate area of Bophuthatswana, west of Rustenburg, is to receive R5 000 from The Star's TEACH Fund towards the building of more classrooms.

The villagers are great believers in self-help and appealed to TEACH only as a last resort. Despite the drought and acute unemployment in the area, they pooled what little money they had and built a primary and high school.

The facilities of the primary school are overextended. There are six classrooms for more than 460 pupils. There are more than 80 pupils in the grade 2 class alone.

Three classes are held in the hall - there are no proper partitions and old doors nailed together serve as walls. The children find it difficult to concentrate.

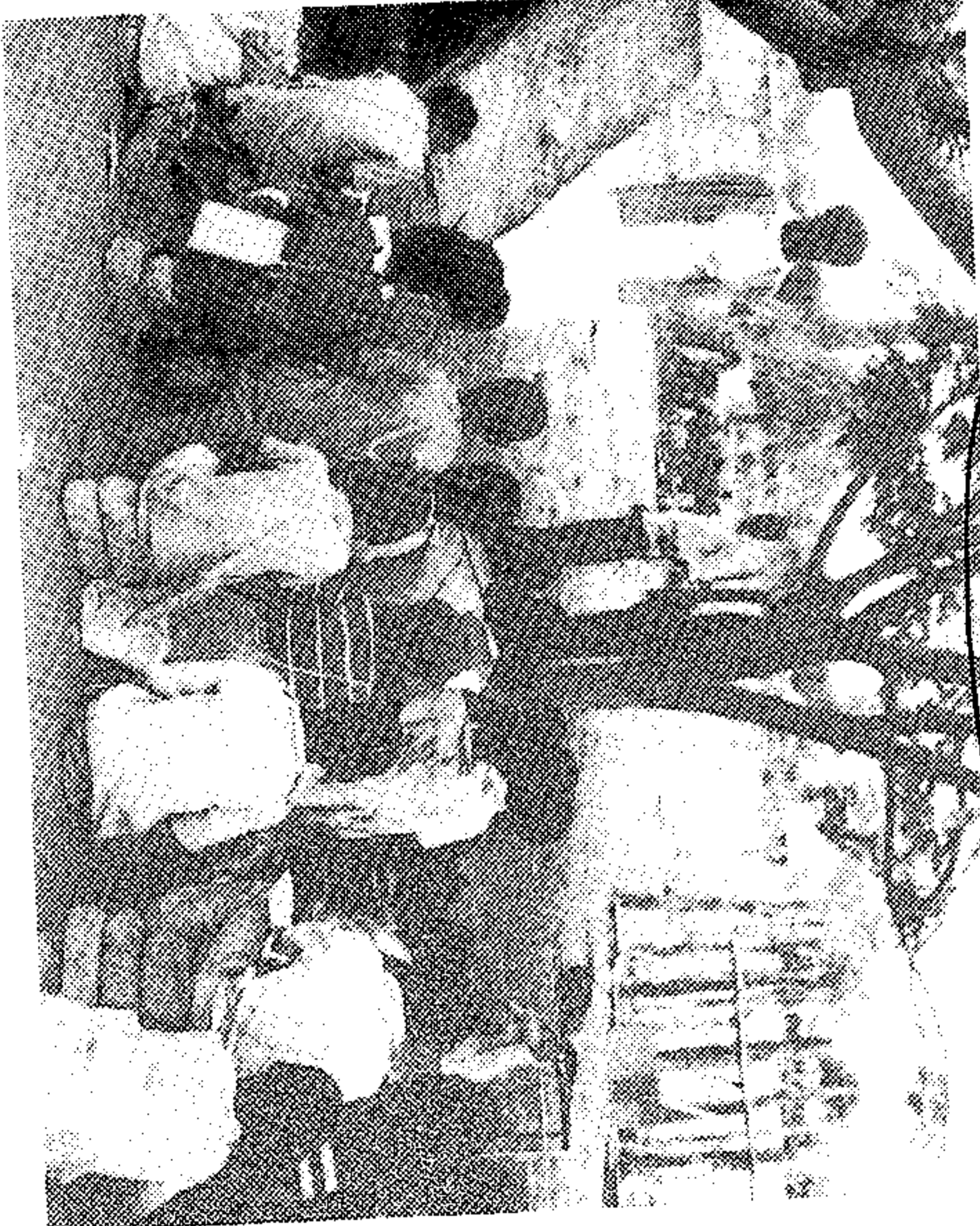
The village women have just built another classroom at a cost of R4 000 but this is not enough to accommodate all the children.

About 60 children were turned away at one stage, but were later enrolled. "We couldn't deprive them of an education," said the principal, Mr George Mohlabane.

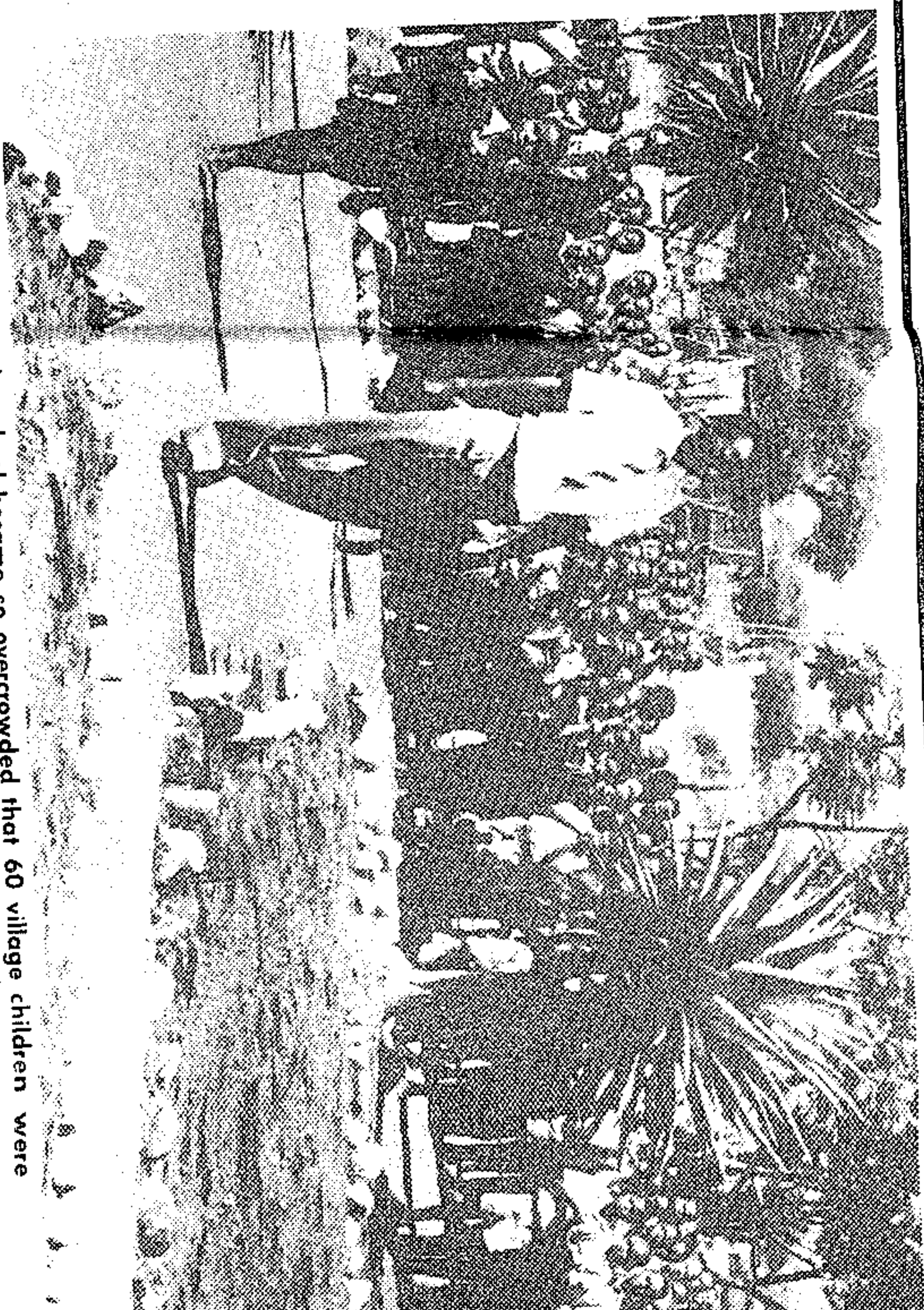
Not only do more classrooms need to be built but the school needs to be improved. It has no heating, no electricity, no ceilings and no running water.

The children need tables, chairs, charts, educational aids and books.

"We cannot tap more funds from the already impoverished villagers," said Mr P M Klaas, chairman of the school committee.



Several classes gather under trees and the children have to sit on bricks or on the ground. ● Picture by Trevor Samson



At one stage the school became so overcrowded that 60 village children were turned away.

By Stan Kennedy

An official sod-turning ceremony took place yesterday (Friday) at Ga-Rankuwa, Bophuthatswana, where a R27 million glass-processing factory to serve the motor industry and replacement market is being built.

The project is a joint venture by three financial institutions with substantial interests in motor companies. They are Wesco, which controls Toyota and owns 40 percent of the new project, Messina, which controls Datsun and owns 30 percent, and Amic, which controls Sigma and also owns 30 percent.

The directors of the new company, Wesglas, represent the three financial institutions. They are Dr Albert Wessels (chairman), Mr Chris Griffiths, Mr Paddy Kovert, Mr Peter Whitfield, Mr David Dry, Mr Danie du Preez, Mr Callie van der Merwe and Mr Terence Kelly.

Raw material sheet glass will be procured from Pilkingtons. The initial programme, when the plant opens in July next year, will be the manufacture of laminated vehicle windshields and tempered side and rear windows. The rear windows will be fitted with demisters.

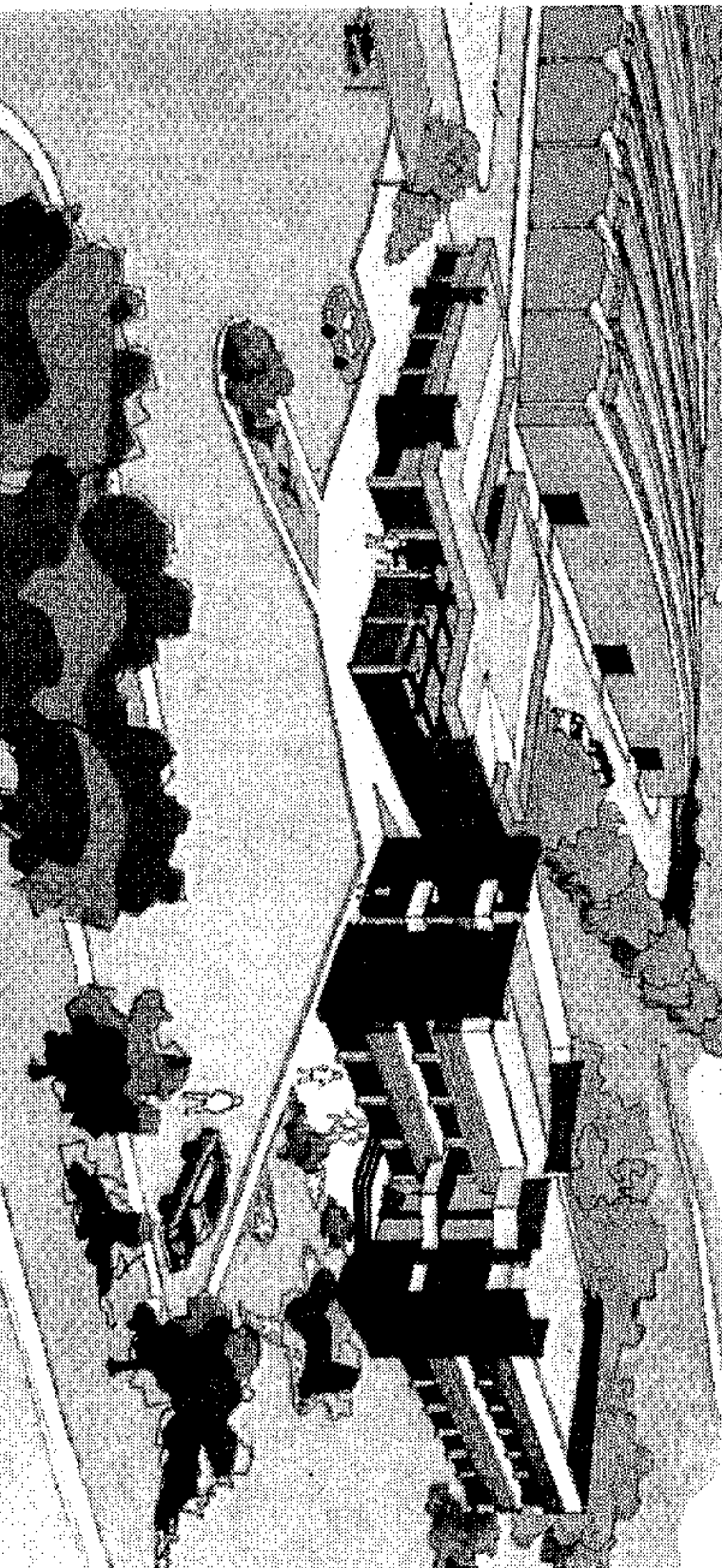
There are already two glass manufacturers — Shatterprufe of Port Elizabeth which makes laminated windshields and Pilkingtons of Springs which makes tempered glass.

However, the new company is confident it can almost immediately grab a 50 percent share of the R60 million original equipment market. The replacement

R27-m glass-processing plant for Bophuthatswana

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Artist's impression of the Wesglas factory being built at Ga-Rankuwa, Bophuthatswana. When it goes on stream in July next year, it will produce laminated windcreens and tempered glass for motor industry. Later it will move into making glass for the building industry.



market is worth about R100 million.

"We hope the motor manufacturers will support us. We don't regard them as captive markets, and we will have to fight hard through price, quality and service," said Mr du Preez, who is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of the factory.

The factory, which will employ about 140 workers, will be near the Sigma and Datsun plants at Rosslyn. The Toyota

plant in Durban is presently supplied by Shatterprufe and Pilkingtons, but Wesglas sees no problem in meeting its requirements despite the long distance.

Glass processing will be under licence to Asahi, leader in glass techniques in Japan, which designed the factory and will supply about 80 percent of the equipment. The balance of the highly-automated plant will come from local sources. At the official opening yester-

day, the managing director of Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, Mr Wynand van Graan, said: "The basic fear of foreign investors is the threat of nationalisation and the lack of protection in other respects.

"In Bophuthatswana, the principle of free enterprise is written into the constitution, and companies are not burdened with obstructive legislation, rules or regulations. The few

laws that still worry us are those inherited on independence, but they will in time be adapted to our situation.

He said the maximum tax on profits for companies other than mining was 38 percent and there was no tax on capital gains or undistributed profits.

Ga-Rankuwa was probably one of the most promising unrestricted industrial development areas in Southern Africa, he said. In time would be com-

mmercial development and mining of a vanadium deposit estimated to be worth R6 000 million.

There were 177 industrial stands, and R17 million had been spent on infrastructure. Total amount invested and committed for commerce and industry was more than R70 million, and there were several big projects in the pipeline. Sixteen of the 100 biggest companies in South Africa were operating in Bophuthatswana, he said.

Overseas investment was increasing, and many new investments now involved overseas elements of capital and know-how.

Mr Wessels said the concept of competing motor companies joining resources to make components could have great economic advantages.

"It may lead to more standardisation, higher volumes, greater productivity and lower costs. Ultimately, the motor industry public will benefit from such co-operation."

The company intends to employ Tswanas not only as factory operators but to train them for many positions.

"In fact, we are demonstrating our sincere desire to share managerial responsibility by inviting a Tswana to serve on our board."

Wesglas while not unaware that its competitors were established concerns, financially powerful and with well-depreciated assets and sound business relationships, was facing the future with confidence, he said.

No reprieve for 'surplus' donkeys

By JEAN LE MAY

THE donkey massacre in Bophuthatswana is still on, but some animals may get a reprieve.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr E M Mokgoko, has disclosed that a survey of surplus animals is underway, which means that thousands of donkeys may be saved after all.

But he made it clear there would be no reprieve for 'surplus' donkeys. They will be shot.

The Sunday Express reported last week that most of the 67 000-plus donkeys in the drought-stricken state were to be shot to save valuable grazing for other livestock.

People who relied on the animals for a livelihood would be able to obtain permits to keep them, President Lucas Mangope told the Bophuthatswana parliament.

Reacting to a comment by



● FLASHBACK ... last week's Express picture.

Mr Dawid Beuster, chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation, that the report on the donkey shooting was 'absolute nonsense', Mr Mokgoko said.

"Mr Beuster cannot overturn a decision made by the

chiefs of Bophuthatswana or contradict the statement made to parliament by our President.

"The decision was made that the donkeys would be shot and buried by members of our armed forces and it will be carried out."

Mr Mokgoko added that since the report appeared the Department of Agriculture had received many calls from people interested in buying donkeys or donkey skins.

"I have not yet been given any figures because the negotiations will be carried out between the owners and the prospective buyers," he said.

Brigadier H S Turner, Secretary for Defence in Bophuthatswana, said the army had not yet started shooting donkeys because a survey of surplus donkeys was being made by the Department of Agriculture.

"The army has not yet

been brought into it - we will only receive instructions once the survey has been completed," he said.

An SPCA spokesman, Mr Eric Nash, said it was "regrettable" the donkeys had to be shot, but the matter "must be seen in perspective".

"It is obviously vital for the community of Bophuthatswana that its essential livestock, such as cattle, goats and sheep, should not die of drought. Many of the donkeys are probably not earning their keep.

"We hope the shooting will be supervised properly, and that it will be done humanely so as not to cause any suffering to the animals."

However an anthropologist who has worked extensively among the Tswana people said he had heard there was "a great deal of opposition" in Bophuthatswana to the massacre.



Bophuthatswana investment offer

(109) 2004 20/6/83

By JOHN MULCAHY

"BUY shares and share in the future of Bophuthatswana" is the slogan for an imaginative scheme to offer residents of the country an opportunity of investing in a portfolio of commercial companies.

Capitalised at about R3 600 000, Yabeng Investment Holding Company is 70%-owned by the Bophutha-

tswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) with the remaining 30% being offered to the public.

The public share offer — R4-million ordinary shares at 25c each — opened on Friday night in Mmbatho when the first share certificate was presented to President Lucas Mangope at a function to launch Yabeng.

The company's portfolio

includes shares in Southern Suns Hotel (Bophuthatswana), which owns the Mmbatho Sun and Sun City, Bophuthatswana Chain Stores (Checkers), Bophuthatswana Commercial Radio, Frasers, Metro Cash & Carry, Shoecorp Shoe Stores, Sun Financing and Wonder Furnishers.

Yabeng's profitability depends entirely on dividend income from its investment and the prospectus includes a dividend forecast of 1,7c a share to be declared next May.

This represents a prospective yield of 7,1% and a spokesman for the BNDC said that initially the shares would be revalued by the joint auditors twice a year. But it was hoped that eventually a market for the shares would evolve, with prices being struck by supply and demand.

The spokesman said the concept of an investment holding company had developed over about three years from early thoughts of a unit trust.

It is hoped that Yabeng will seek a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in about five years by which time the BNDC will have transferred more of its investment to the company.

There are no stringent citizenship or residency rules attached to applications for shares, but preference will be given firstly to citizens and then to residents.

For the foreseeable future BNDC will hold a controlling stake in Yabeng, but it plans to release more shares to the public if there is sufficient demand.

The issue opens formally today and closes on August 19.

Methods of trading include private transactions through negotiation or through any bank or building society operating in Bophuthatswana. The banks have undertaken to try to provide a market for the shares.

In the case of private transactions share certificates must be handed in to a bank or building society branch so the transfer can be registered.

Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the BNDC, said that although the BNDC had always been a domestic holding it had always been thought that until the man in the street was able to participate in the corporation's shareholdings its goal would not have been achieved.

Mr Mangope said the Government's policy had always been that once the companies in which the BNDC was invested were established and successful, shares would be made available to the public.

"In this way the people of Bophuthatswana would have an opportunity to share in the prosperity of private enterprise in their country.

"It would make the free enterprise system understandable and acceptable to them."

He said the businesses concerned would find that by making shares available to the public they had made an investment in customer support and loyalty.

The decision to form an investment holding company instead of allowing direct investment in the companies concerned was based on several factors.

The first was that an investor's risk was minimised by spreading his investment over eight companies.

If one company had a bad year and was unable to pay dividends the investor would still share in the profits of the others.

Secondly, by establishing an investment holding company it was possible to bring the shares within everyone's reach.

A third advantage was that it would be easier for the owner of shares to sell them and to obtain a price equal to their true market value.

The joint auditors would periodically evaluate the shares thus making the resale of shares possible at realistic prices.

President Mangope said the investors would not only receive a yield in the form of annual dividends but the investment would show growth in the form of an increase in the value of the shares.

"That is why only companies with a proven profit history have been included in the portfolio."

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109 CAPT TRICKS 20/6/83

R27m glass factory for Bophutatswana

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The first sod was turned yesterday on the site of a R27m glass-processing factory being built in Bophutatswana at Ga-Rankuwa, north of Pretoria.

The factory, which will cover 14 500m², is scheduled to start production in July 1984 and the output will go first to the automotive industry and later to other sectors of the economy such as general construction.

It is being financed by Wesglas which holds a manufacturing licence from the giant Japanese Asahi Glass company.

The value of the first year's full production from the factory is estimated at about R20m.

Shareholders

The three shareholders in Wesglas are Wesco, the holding company of Toyota SA, Messina, the holding company of Datsun-Nissan SA and Anglo American Industrial Corporation, the major shareholder in Sigma Motor Corporation.

Asahi Glass, which has annual sales of R2 300m, is to supply technical advice and training for the Wesglas personnel.

Addressing the function, Dr Albert Wessels, chairman of Wesglas and of Toyota SA, said the shareholders in Wesglas are all investment institutions with a substantial interest in a motor company.

Competitors

"In a way the shareholders are competitors, and all three companies being aggressive, competition is keen and will intensify.

"But the competition is confined to the market place. These three

companies have now entered into a joint venture for the manufacture of a component which is common to all motor vehicles and therefore represents a substantial market.

"This concept of competing motor companies joining resources to manufacture components has great economic advantages. It may lead to more standardization, higher volumes, greater productivity and therefore to lower costs," he said.

Decentralization

Dr Wessels said the site had been chosen to maximize the use of the financial benefits flowing from the government policy of decentralization.

Ga-Rankuwa had been picked because it is near the market with four important major manufacturing plants within 30 km. is near the supply of raw material and is also near the labour market for the Tswanas and the South Africans who will live in the various suburbs of Pretoria.

Wesglas will get the necessary raw materials and unprocessed glass from Pilkingtons Glass.

Development areas

The managing director of the Bophutatswana National Development Corporation, Mr Wynand van Graan, said Ga-Rankuwa is probably one of the most promising unrestricted industrial development areas in Southern Africa.

"We now have 118 industrial stands here and R17m is being spent on infrastructure. The total amount invested and committed for commerce and industry so far exceeds R70m with several more big pro-

jects in the pipeline. "Wesglas is now joining five other successful industries in Bophutatswana that we geared to the motor vehicle industry and that augur well for our future," he said.

Romatex and Unisec in joint venture

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Durban-based Romatex has finalized a joint venture agreement with Unisec where they will run Berg River Textiles (BRT).

Mr J N Redelinghuys, of Romatex, has been appointed managing director.

A spokesman for Romatex declined to disclose the price paid for their stake in the company.

In 1981 BRT made after-tax profit of R2,058m on turnover of R35m.

BRT has factories at Paarl in the Cape and will complement Romatex mills with its concentration on cotton goods. It makes mainly household textiles, such as duvets, table cloths, dusters and uniform fabrics.

Appointments

JOHANNESBURG. — Two directors of Anglo American Corporation, Mr G A Carey-Smith and Dr E M A F Ferreira, have been appointed members of the executive committee of the board.

Mr Carey-Smith is chief executive of the corporation's interests in Zimbabwe and Dr Ferreira is chairman of Anglo American Corporation do Brazil. — Sapa



Mr Peter Clarke has been appointed general manager of Barlows Manufacturing Co's Parow factory division.

For the Connoisseur's Cabinet



The noble liqueur of wild bitter oranges and fine cognac.

Blended and bottled in France.

Grand Marnier LIQUEUR

IMPORTED BY E.W. SEDGWICK & COMPANY

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ARGUS 23/6/83 (109)

Tswana troops start culling donkeys

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The Bophuthatswana Defence Force has started shooting donkeys under an order issued last month.

Defence Force members have moved into villages in the Mafikeng area to carry out the shootings because of insufficient grazing in drought conditions.

Mr E M Mokgoko, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Agriculture, said today: "Not all the donkeys will be shot".

The Defence Force will shoot only "surplus" donkeys in the villages. "People who need donkeys should apply to the chiefs and magistrates in their areas for permission to keep them."

The owners should state clearly why they

want to keep the animals. "If they cannot give good reasons why they need the donkeys, then they will be shot."

There is no specific number of donkeys people will be allowed to keep.

"We know some people need two and others six donkeys to pull their carts, and they will be allowed to keep them, provided they have permits."

The shootings have angered some people.

A 10-year-old boy, Kagiso Mahlola, said: "We depend on donkeys for a living at home and, if they are shot, things are going to be very different."

He was fond of the animals. "This matter upsets me very much," the boy said.

JOHANNESBURG THURSDAY JUNE 23 1983

Star

Hunt on for top overseas programmes

No look-in for SA CENSOR ON BOP-TV

109

By Michael Chester

Bophuthatswana confirmed today that it will not allow South African censorship of its television programmes — which are to be beamed to four million viewers in the heart of the Transvaal next year in head-on competition with SABC-TV services.

Mr Amos Kgomongwe, the Minister of Works and chairman of the Cabinet committee for Bop-TV, was adamant that news and entertainment features would not be subject to vetting by the SA Publications Control Board.

"Television broadcasts will be bound to our own set of convictions about standards of morality and ethics, and our own political conscience," he said.

Negotiations have already begun to buy films and other television material from Britain and the United States. All such material will be broadcast in English.

Equal time will be allocated to programmes in Setswana and Afrikaans, but dubbing will be kept to a minimum.

Ratification of formal agreements with South Africa on technical details of the launch of Bop-TV is now imminent, and Bophuthatswana is confident the service will be on target with a January 1 switch-on.

At first the programmes will concentrate on evening showings, but from 1985 they will be broadcast from 8 am with education programmes on the screen till 5 pm.

The appointment of the first director of Bop-TV is likely to be announced in the next week or two.

Mr Kgomongwe said applicants included well-known and top-rated television executives from the US, Britain, Australia and Israel.

"The entire recruitment drive for staff has been enormously successful, and it remains only to select a few more engineers," he said.

The contract for building the main TV studios at Mmabatho has been awarded and tenders have been received for construction of the transmitter at G-Rankuwa, north-west of Pretoria, from where broadcasts will be relayed down through the Witwatersrand.

"Everyone is extremely excited about the speed of progress, and we are quite confident all will be ready by January 1," he said.

He dismissed rumours in Johannesburg advertising circles that Bop-TV would be unable to meet the target date because of snags in final negotiations.

Mr Barend du Plessis, the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, who is heading the South African negotiating team, declined to comment on progress.

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Fruits of capitalism

EM 24/6/83
Bophuthatswana remains the most viable, economically successful and governmentally civilised of the independent homelands. Now its citizens are being invited to "buy (investment) shares and a share in Bophuthatswana's future." Their response could be significant.

The shares in question are being issued by the new Yabeng Investment Holding Company, which is offering the public (citizens and residents first) a stake in the form of 4m ordinary shares at 25c each.

Launched last week by Bophuthatswana president, Lucas Mangope, Yabeng has an issued share capital of R3,7m. It is 70%-owned by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC), which has an interest in most major companies in the territory. The remainder of Yabeng's shares (30%) are on offer to the public with the issue closing on August 19.

Yabeng's shareholdings in the eight Bophuthatswana-registered companies making up its portfolio, include Southern Sun Hotels (49,2%), Bophuthatswana Commercial Radio (25,9%), Metro Cash and Carry (9,8%), Sun Financing (6,6%), Bophuthatswana Chain Stores (Checkers) (3,1%), Wanda Furnishers (3,1%), Frasers (1,8%) and Shoecorp Shoe Stores (0,5%).

The prospectus forecasts a dividend yield of 1,7c/share (7,1%) in the first year.

Mangope's observations about extending capitalism's benefits to his compatriots are interesting at a time when sections of the black political spectrum in SA have identified so-called "racial capitalism" as the "real enemy" of blacks (see *Leaders*).

According to Mangope, the advent of Yabeng "has borne out our faith in the free enterprise system to which Bophuthatswana is fully committed. It has put within reach of the ordinary people of our country the fruits of capitalism. As from now, they have the opportunity to share in the prosperity of a number of companies they have supported with their purchasing power."

Participation by the people of Bophuthatswana in companies operating there would also "make the free enterprise system understandable and acceptable to them," says Mangope. It would give them an additional incentive for supporting their own and the businesses concerned would find they had invested in customer support and loyalty, he maintains.

Bophuthatswana has seen its commercial sector prosper to such an extent, said Mangope, that "the government can confidently advise the public to invest their savings in companies representing a wide spectrum of activities."

Investing in a holding company would minimise and spread investors' risks, explains the president. The idea also means the shares would be within the financial reach of everybody.

In the case of Yabeng, Mangope says: "The joint auditors will periodically evaluate the shares, thus making the resale of shares possible at realistic prices. The buyer of Yabeng shares will, therefore, not only receive a yield in the form of annual dividends. His investment will also show growth in the form of an increase in the value of his share. This, of course, will only happen if the companies in which Yabeng has invested are profitable. That is why only companies with a proven profit history have been included in the portfolio."

eds
(42)

became a grandmother
her mother's former
relatives quietly
get this over with,"
hand. "It seems it
is," he said as they
ceremony.
becca van der Walt,
ning in Durban and
s mother and Fred-



A nervous Freddie van der Walt grins with relief after his wedding to 15-year-old Elize Coetzee, the daughter of a former girlfriend.

Shake up at SABC

From Page 1. (109)
25/6/83
A change of a rival station is being welcomed.

Said one senior SABC staffer: "Perhaps this is just what we need. Obviously we feel we are doing the best we can for viewers but competition will put a sharper edge to our decisions and can only improve the quality of local productions."

The SABC's confidence in the face of the potential threat is based on two criteria:

- firstly, as one man put it: "They have to go through exactly the same teething problems we and all other new services have had to endure":

- secondly, the SABC is financially sound enough to beef up its own production budget and buy whatever programmes are available.

I understand Bop TV is confident it will be able to buy British programmes so far denied to South Africa by the Equity ban. This would require Equity recognition of Bophuthatswana, as an independent state and, in such terms, recognition and acceptance of apartheid which would remove the main reason of its ban on the sale of programmes to the SABC.

An indication of any new thinking will become evident when the SABC reveals what purchases it made from programmes available at MIP-TV this year.

The extent of SABC's purchases from Cannes, Monte Carlo and the Miami festival in November could indicate whether it plans to increase its light entertainment transmission time.

If SABC is to face the opposition head-on there will have to be a rethink on the policy that allows only one major drama series a week — such as "Dallas" or "Shogun" — to be screened. Bop TV or any rival station would obviously offer something along those lines every night.

Remark by regrettable

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very strange that the
Church could line up
on his side," he said.
pointed out that the
was "unfair, unjusti-
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e considers the sac-
white liberals made
ing for blacks, one
Bishop Tutu owes an
all of them."
others declined to

comment — among them the PFP's city councillor for Houghton, Mr Ian Davidson, who said he regarded it as an internal matter.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholics Bishops' Conference, said the whole matter was "so tragic I do not even wish to comment".

The president of the Northern Transvaal Methodist Circuit, Reverend Friemond Louw, said he was not allowed to speak to the Press on such matters.

Syria expels Arafat

TUNIS — Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Mr Yasser Arafat arrived here last night from Syria where hours earlier the government had asked him to leave.

A visibly disheartened Mr Arafat said: "My expulsion from Damascus was part of a Syrian-Libyan plot against the Palestinian revolution."

He said the methods Syria had used reminded him of those used by Lebanese authorities when he was told to leave Beirut. PLO guerillas in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in Lebanon were encircled by Syrian forces.

"Are the Palestinians going to be victims of a new carnage after Beirut?" he asked.

The Syrians said Mr Arafat had been "informed of Syria's desire for him not to continue coming here".

This followed his allegations that Syria provided military backing to mutineers in his Fatah commando movement.

Earlier in Damascus, Arab diplomat tried to stop the expulsion.

Order post blues

"Sophie's Choice".
ered novel received
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fall on deaf ears,
that thousands had

already seen the movie.

But he was adamant. OK, so he knew it was on sale in Johannesburg, but his little book still said it was banned.

Which is why I had to fork out R7 for another copy back in Johannesburg.

I only wish the SP were a little more up-to-date on the latest in banned and unbanned books. The ban was in fact lifted just before the movie came to South Africa.

Services Family Announcements

PRESBYTERIAN
COLUMBA'S, 45 Lurgan Rd, Parkview. Ministers - Rev Alan Maker and Rev Granville Morgan. Organist - Mr Noel Kriel. 8 am, Rev. Granville Morgan. 9-30 am, Rev. Granville Morgan and Sunday School. 7-30 pm, Rev. Alan Maker. All welcome.
JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Oxford Rd, Bedfordview. Sunday School and Morning Service, 9 am. Evening Service, 7.30 pm. Ministers: Rev. David L. Jones and Rev. G. England.
STEPHENS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Verona Street, Broomfield Park.

Family Announcements for Births, Deaths, Engagements, Marriages and Funeral Notices are not accepted by telephone but must be placed personally at all Star offices and Computer offices where advertisers are required to sign the advertisement. In case of difficulty Tel 633-2600.
Lost, Found and Hebrew Notices appear on the front page of the Classified section.
Births
CREWE-BROWN Jeffrey. To Mark and Bernie, a bonny son born on 17.6.83.

Wedding Anniversary
McQUILLAN Tom and Lillian (nee McGowan) married on the 26th June 1943 by the late Rev. Robert Whyte at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Cape Town. Good luck and God's blessings. All our love from your children and grandchildren.
Deaths
CARSON Gavin, my dearest friend, passed away

Deaths
GRAVES Harold, in loving memory of our dear dad and grandad. Will always be remembered for his love and willingness to help us. Love Peter, Lynette, Andrew and Grant.
GRAVES Harold, always remembered by his loving kindness and his love for each of us in his own special way. Love Tony, Yvonne, Carol, Alan and Richard.
GRAVES Harold, in loving memory of our dear dad and

Deaths
MCKINLEY Lillian (nee Ormandy), passed away peacefully on the 24th June. Deeply mourned and sadly missed. Beloved mother-in-law of Harry and Micky.
MCKINLEY Lillian (nee Ormandy), passed away peacefully to be with the Lord, on the 24th June. Beloved mother of Shirley and Marjette and grandmother of Wayne and Deborah.
ORKIN Barney passed away in Cape Town 20 June. Very deeply mourned by his brother Harry, sister in-law Flo, nieces Carole Orkin and Lana.

Deaths
Ned Pat 191 by gra Ko
Jos Jur wa by Ou to the alv R. far
Fur

at licks kaemia

MOUTH. — Smokey the is alive and well, thanks blood transfusion.

The 18-month-old Siamese- was dying of lukaemia n a veterinary surgeon ated, using blood from of her own cats.

He was a walking skele- and the vet said there was ly a drop of blood left in ody," said the cat's own- Mrs Audrey McCullough Tavistock, Devon. erday.

The only chance was a sfusion and Smokey was e surgery for three days. he's fit as a fiddle and ing about the farm.

paid about R80 in vet's . but I would have paid tever the cost," she said. apa-AP.

By J S MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

THE shooting of the 67 000 donkeys in Bophuthatswana by the country's defence force has started.

Mr E M Mokgoko, the Minister of Agriculture in Bophuthatswana, was not available yesterday to confirm Press and Radio Bophuthatswana reports that the shooting of the donkeys has already started in the Mafikeng area.

The Rand Daily Mail was told that Mr Mokgoko was in parliament and would not be available till today.

The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr N Seabi, was also not available.

Mr Mokgoko is reported as saying that only "surplus" donkeys would be shot.

The Minister is quoted as saying that people who needed donkeys should apply to the chiefs and magistrates in their areas for permission to keep their donkeys. The own-

67 000 donkey slaughter starts

ers should state clearly why they wanted to keep the animals.

"If they cannot give good reasons, then the donkeys will be shot," Mr Mokgoko is quoted as saying.

A Sunday newspaper reported on June 12 that nearly all the donkeys in Bophuthatswana were to be shot and their carcasses buried, because of the prevailing drought in the homeland.

The reasons given for the shooting were that this would

save grazing for cattle, sheep and goats. There are about 67 947 donkeys in the homeland, according to Mr Mokgoko

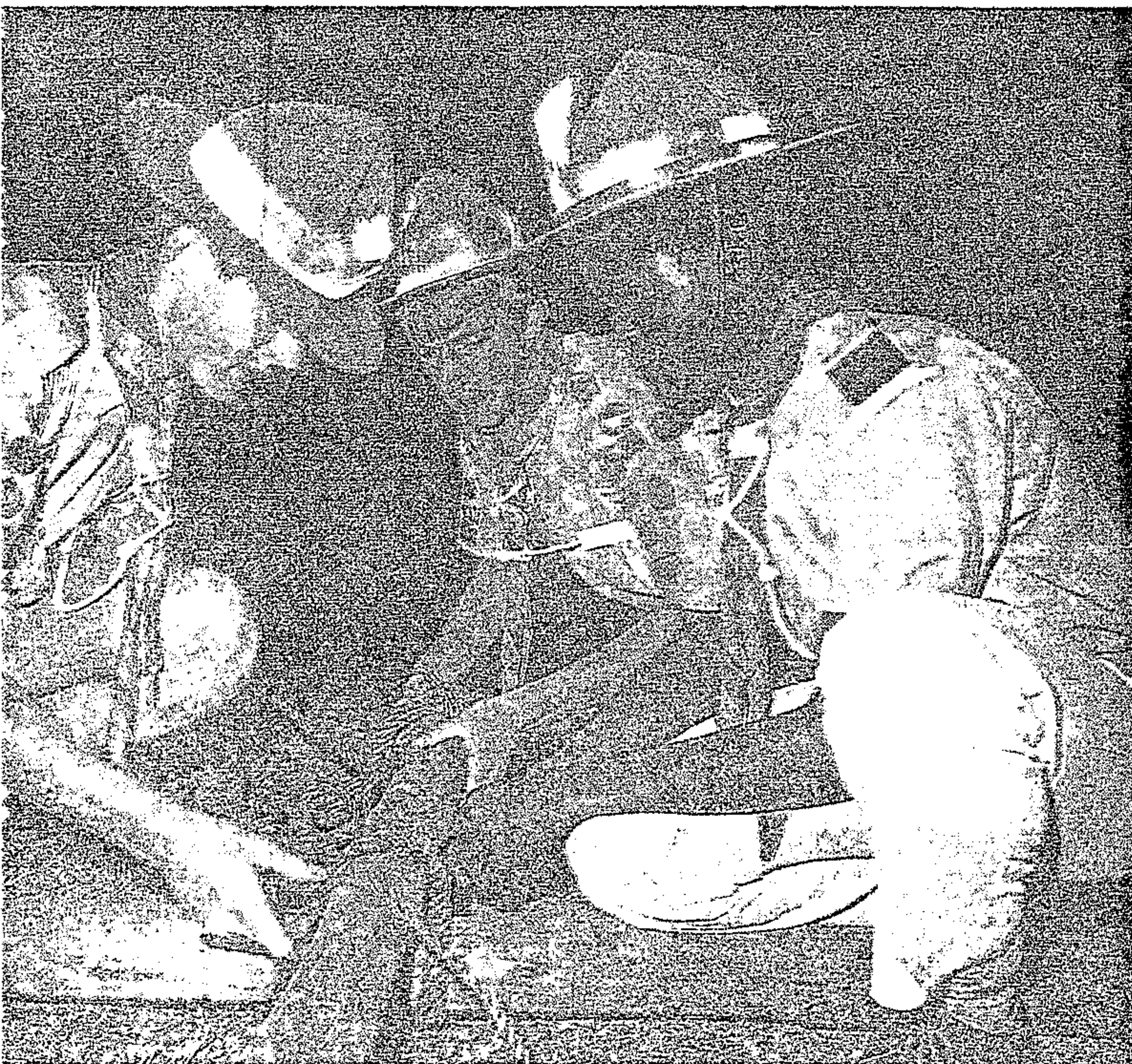
The Bophuthatswana Agricultural Development Corporation said it tried in vain to sell the donkeys to canning factories for pet food, but the project was uneconomical.

Dr M Levien, the chairman of the Pretoria branch of the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, said they have recently received re-

ports from members of the public of the maltreatment and mishandling of donkeys

Some officials of the society were arranging last week to see the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Justice in Bophuthatswana, in order to enter the homeland and investigate the allegations, Dr Levien said.

Dr Levien said it would also be interesting to know the type of fire-arms used by the members of the defence force for the culling project.



will attend an international Scout jamboree in Canada next month demonstrated their rigging skills at rg yesterday. They are, from left, Felix von Petersdorff, 17, Richard Clarke, 16, and Victor Msomi, 22.

Picture: NOEL WATSON

A gem of a diamond

A GIANT DIAMOND has been found at the Premier Mine at Cullinan, near Pretoria, it was reported yesterday.

The find comes five years after the discovery of the 354-carat Premier Rose at the same mine.

The Premier Rose was reputed to have been bought from De Beers for R4 500 000 and later sold to a New York dealer for about R10-million.

A spokesman for De Beers, Mr Ivor Sander, said yesterday the new diamond was recovered on Wednesday last week.

Diamond buyers in Johannesburg said they had heard of the diamond, but knew very little about it. — Sapa.

Cafe owners up milk price

Mail Reporter

CAFES will sell milk at 73c a litre and 38c a half litre from July 1.

A spokesman for the Tea-room, Restaurant Proprietors and Caterers Association, said yesterday that members would sell one litre of milk at 69c plus 4c GST, and half litres at 36c plus 2c GST.

He said the prices were based on the wholesale prices charged by the South African Milk Distributors Union.

TRPCA and SAMDU had agreed the prices, he said.

160 RDM lungers strike 24/6/83 doctors collapse

Mail Correspondent
USALEM. — With Isra- medical services at a

tents and purposes closed. In effect, Israel's medical services have ceased to func-

R4m bonus bond prizes unclaimed

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN. — Unclaimed Defence Bonus Bond prizes



City Press
Seoposengwe protest

~~3/27~~ (109) CP Reporter 26/6/83

RUSTENBURG - The SA Government has been called on to charge or release Mr Victor Sifora.

The general secretary of Bop's opposition Seoposengwe Party was detained under the Internal Security Act last month.

Party spokesman Mr W Seremane told CP: "We condemn this arbitrary detention."

Mr Sifora was detained near Zeerust on his way home to Tlabang Location in Rustenburg.

Share offer
for Tswanas

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation has formed the Yabenge Investment Holding Company and ceded to it 4 million ordinary shares of 25c each.

The shares will be sold to citizens of Bophuthatswana from June 20 until August 19 by the Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana.

The shares apply to the following Bophuthatswana-based businesses: Commercial Radio, Frasers, Metro Cash and Carry, Shoe Corporation, Southern Sun Hotels, Sun Financing and Wanda Furnishers. — Sapa.

109

Car assembly firms Industrial Week 28/6/83 join to make glass

THREE major local industrial organisations with Japanese franchises for car assembly are investing R27-million in a glass processing concern at Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria, writes **Lynn Carlisle**.

They are motor assembly competitors Wesco (holding company

of Toyota SA), Messina (holding company of Datsun-Nissan) and Anglo American Industrial (a major shareholder in Sigma) who recently formed Wesglas, which will be housed in a 14 500m² factory in Bophuthatswana about 30km from four major motor manufacturing plants.

The new plant will be ready for production by July next year and its first year's production is expected to reach R20-million, according to Wesglas chairman Dr Albert Wessels.

"This concept of competing motor companies joining forces to manufacture glass components has, I suggest, great economic advantages. It may lead to more standardisation, higher volumes, greater productivity and, therefore, to lower costs," said Dr Wessels.

Investments

As work started on the new factory last week, Dr Wessels announced that not only would Tswana people be trained and employed there, but that "at an opportune time" consideration would be given to offering financial participation to Tswana subjects.

"In addition, negotiations to invite a Tswana representative to serve on

the board of Wesglas have progressed well and will be implemented before production begins," he said.

Wesglas holds a licence to manufacture from Japan's 76-year-old giant Asahi Glass, which



Dr Albert Wessels

will provide technical training and advice in Japan for Wesglas key personnel.

Output will at first go to the automotive industry and will be extended later to other sectors, such as general construction.

Tswana Ministers are barred

28/10/81
RWA
109

BRUSSELS. — Belgians have barred several Cabinet Ministers from Bophuthatswana from entering the country, but at the same time has granted special entry visas to a group of students from the homeland.

The 20 students have been allowed to take part in an international scholars athletics meeting which opened in Blankenberge yesterday.

They spent many tense hours at Frankfurt Airport last week before the Belgian Government decided to let them travel on to Brussels.

"The students are not politicians and they are not here to fly the flag of Bophuthatswana, a SA territory the Belgian Government does not recognise as an independent nation," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We however did refuse permission to grant visas to some Bophuthatswana Cabinet Ministers who tried to enter at the same time."

He did not name the Ministers.

He said the students had been given visas on pieces of paper because Belgium does

not recognise the Bophuthatswana passport.

"Had any of them been using SA passports there would have been no problems," he said. All SA nationals now require visas to enter Belgium under a regulations that came into force on January 1 this year.

"It must also be understood at the same time our granting of permission to allow the athletes in does not imply any form of de facto recognition of Bophuthatswana whatsoever," the spokesman said.

Bophuthatswana MPs anger Belgium

109

LONDON — Three Ministers of President Lucas Mangope's cabinet have enraged the Belgian Government by sneaking into the country yesterday after they had been refused entry last week as official representatives of Bophuthatswana.

The Foreign Minister;

Mr Thathe Molathiva, Interior Minister, Mr Solomon Rathebe and Social Affairs Minister, Dr K. P. Mokhobo slipped past Belgian immigration officials and announced their presence at an international athletics meeting in the Flemish town of Blankenberge where a team of about 20

students from Bophuthatswana are competing.

The Belgian foreign ministry said in Brussels: "We are extremely angry that they presented themselves as cabinet ministers of Bophuthatswana."

Belgium, like every other country in the world apart from South Africa, does not recognise the former homeland as an independent state.

The presence of the three Ministers could jeopardise Belgian-African relations unless Brussels acts fast to remove the trio. Brussels is not only the seat of the EEC, but is also the headquarters of the African Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries which were signatories to the 1975 Lome Convention.

The three ministers planned to accompany a

group of about 20 Bophuthatswana students participating in an international athletics meeting in Blankenberge.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that there was no way anyone representing a South African territory entering Belgium in an official capacity would be granted a visa.

The only two explanations, he said, were either that they entered on South African passports issued from Pretoria or else that they had not made it clear in reapplying for visas when they returned to Johannesburg, exactly who they were of why were visiting the country.

He said a Foreign Ministry official in Brussels had been despatched to Blankenberge to investigate the matter fully and that

approaches would also be made to other Belgian Government Departments, the Belgian Embassy in South Africa and the South African Embassy in Brussels.

The Belgian Government has barred the Ministers from entering the country, but at the same time has granted special entry visas to a group of students from the independent former homeland.

The 20 students have been allowed to take part in an international scholars athletics meeting which opened in Blankenberge on Monday.

They spent many tense hours in the international lounge at Frankfurt airport last week before the Belgian Government decided to let them travel on to Brussels.

"They are all kids who have come to Europe to participate in what is purely a sporting event. They are not politicians and they are not here to fly the flag of Bophuthatswana, a South-African territory the Belgian Government does not recognise as an independent nation," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. — DDC.

Sun City indaba may face boycott

By **MONO BADELA**

AN International conference on marital and family therapy due to be held at Sun City, Bophuthatswana, next week faces a complete boycott by leading worker, church, women and civic organisations from Johannesburg because of its venue.

The organisations are boycotting the conference because they feel it is ironical that a conference of this nature should be held against a backdrop of family deprivation and disintegration. They feel that convening the conference at Sun City will endorse the injustices of the apartheid system.

The conference, which is being organised

by the South African Institute of Marital and Family Therapy, begins on Monday and will last for four days. Several speakers, all experts in the field of family therapy, and mostly from the United States, have been invited to address the conference.

CAMPAIGN

An ad hoc committee consisting of psychologists and social workers in the Witwatersrand is spearheading the campaign for a complete boycott of the conference. Among the organisations calling for a boycott are the South African Council of

Churches (SACC), the Black Sash, the Soweto Civic Association, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project (DWEPP), the Transvaal Indian Congress (Tic) and the Natal Indian Congress (Nic).

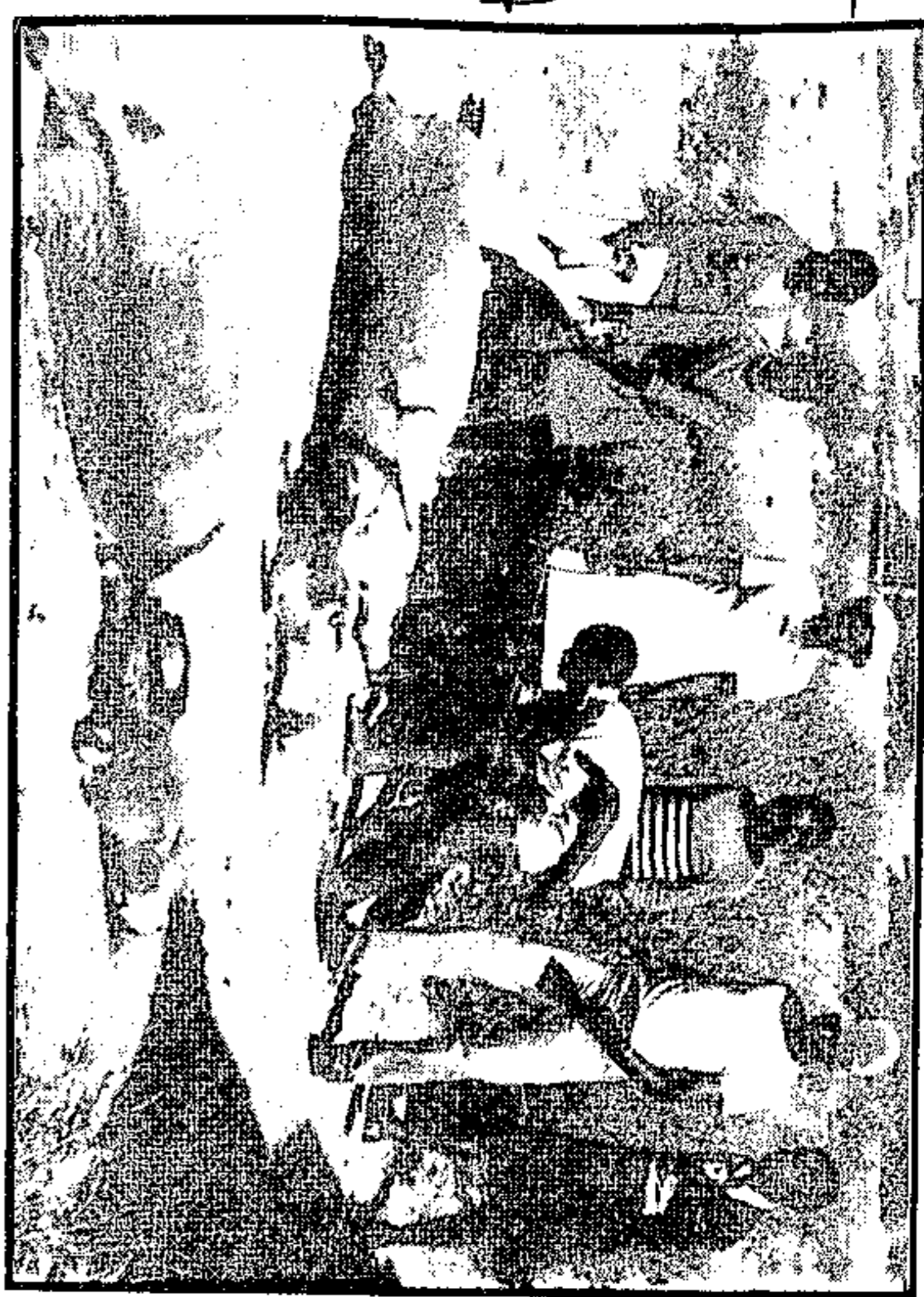
Others are the South African Black Social Workers' Association (SABSWA), the Anti-Community Council Committee, the Co-ordinated Residence As-

sociation. Azaso, Cosas, Saawu, Gawu, the Western Residents' Association, Nusas and the Detainees' Support Committee in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

A statement released by the ad hoc committee said that Sun City was a gloss cover up for a system of economic oppression, enforced political impotence and human indignity.

The call for a boycott has also been extended to the overseas speakers who are due to address the conference. They are Dr Maurizio Andolfi, Dr Edgar Ayerwald, Dr Mony Elkaim, Dr Bill Forisha and Dr Judith Landau-Stanton.

Every 5 minutes a donkey



● Kudu-kgwane villagers rush to drag a donkey carcass to their homes and cut it up for meat. Picture by HERBERT MABUZA

was shot in the head.

By DREW TORCHIA

TRUCKLOADS of soldiers moved into remote villages in Bophuthatswana this week to shoot more than 60 000 of the country's 'idle' donkeys.

The Sunday Express travelled to the tiny village of Kudungwane, 200km west of Mafikeng, to witness the first of a two-month series of mass shootings throughout the country.

Phase two of 'Operation Donkey', the Government's emergency drought relief plan, had begun.

"The operation will be carried out in the most humane and beneficial way," said the Bophuthatswana's Minister of Defence, Brigadier H F P Rieckert.

People realised, he added, that the shootings were absolutely necessary to ease the burden on grazing lands.

But the necessity of the operation meant little to the owners of the donkeys, who were watching the destruction of a deeply-rooted way of life.

With every shot, the 200-strong crowd — almost the entire village — sighed, and women placed their heads in their hands and made exclamations of pity.

"I'm very sad to see this happening," said Mr Koot-boy Kgabafedile, 90. "We've had our donkeys for centuries, breeding and walking around our villages. Now all that is finished. But the law is the law — what can we do?"

Numbed by the scene, another old man said: "Jesus rode on a donkey into Jerusalem. How can they shoot them now?"

Added a third villager: "We're resigned to killing the donkeys, but it would be much better if we could all kill our donkeys in our homes. This mass slaughter is horrible to watch — and we won't get all the meat from our own animals."

Seventy-nine of the area's 158 donkeys were declared "unproductive" and collected in a pen before soldiers herded them, one by one, towards the end of the village cattle dip.

As the smell of blood grew stronger, the animals were increasingly reluctant to move down the dip.

When the donkeys were in place — a wood beam blocked their retreat — a soldier crouched behind each animal and sighted his R1 automatic rifle along its neck.

As soon as the shots were fired, soldiers dragged the carcasses along a blood-stained path to waiting bak-kies, from which the meat was distributed.

Whenever possible, female donkeys were shot to keep the birth rate down.

A donkey was shot about once every five minutes. The Express witnessed ten such executions.

The first donkey took six shots before it fell. The rest were executed with one or two shots, although one of the carcasses in the bak-kies required a further shot when it stirred briefly.

"Donkeys have very small brains and it's difficult to hit the right spot first time," said the officer in charge of

the operation, Brigadier H Turner.

A soldier said the operation was "a terrible thing". "We feel as if we're shooting our own donkeys, but orders are orders and the job has to be done.

"This donkey may have given birth to six babies," he added, indicating the next donkey to be shot. "You can imagine what the owner must feel when he sees it die."

Local residents were required to bring their donkeys to a cattle compound before

they could apply for permits to keep only the donkeys which they needed for transport or farm work. Donkeys which could not be proven to be "absolutely essential" were shot.

"The people realise that this operation is necessary and some have even voluntarily slaughtered their own donkeys," said the district's senior agricultural officer, Mr Isaac Matee.

"Nobody has tried to hide their donkeys."

As a back up, however, a Bophuthatswana Defence

Force helicopter circled the area searching for unreported donkeys.

Mr Matee admitted that phase one of 'Operation Donkey', during which police were given instructions to shoot all unattended donkeys on sight, had aroused widespread public protest.

Dozens of owners had lost donkeys before they had had a chance to apply for permits.

Mr Matee said they were being given "substitutes" from among the donkeys in the execution compound.

SETTING ALONG: Donkey carts such as Mr William Mathebula's in Winterveldt are as valuable as a minibus is to a taximan. Mr Mathebula uses this cart for transporting vegetables and water as well as boot-legging.

Where uncertainty is a way of life . . .

By NORMAN NGALE

WINTERVELDT, a conglomerate of urban flotsam and the worst in squatters in the country, has a population of about a million-plus face of gloom, helplessness and uncertainty.

There have been no visible signs of change here since the Governments of Bophuthatswana and South Africa undertook studies two years ago to upgrade the area. The slum-cum-freehold complex, situated north of the townships of Mabopane and Soshanguve, contrasts starkly with its immediate neighbours in its predominantly grey colours compounded by densely built mud and corrugated iron houses and shacks.

A survey among some of the people who live here revealed a picture of despair with influx control strangling most of its residents in its tentacles of power and control.

The winter of their despair has some permanency for most of the squatters who hardly know where they belong since Bophuthatswana gained independence six years ago.

A sample of this kind of despair comes from Mrs Lizzie Ngobeni. "I have become resigned to making this uncertain place my home after numerous attempts by me and my husband to get a house in Mabopane or Soshanguve. We have been working in Pretoria for more than 15 years."

Mrs Ngobeni and many like her said the major problem in the area was a lack of water.

Squatters in the incredibly densely populated area of Klippan section have to share a handful of water taps made available by the homeland government, while hundreds of others buy their water from plot owners and water hawkers.

People living near large trading centres buy their water supply for between two to four cents per 20 litre container and between 30 cents and 50 cents per drum while those further away pay up to 20 cents a litre container.

It has become a common sight in the areas' streets to see youngsters as well as adults carrying water buckets on their heads or rolling 20 litre drums and containers in various directions. It looks like some-



thing out of a Russian novel. Water is precious and most of the time is spent getting water, if only for drinking. The irony is that Winterveldt is not far from urban areas with plentiful running, water supplies.

The slum area is also a seedbed of crime with car theft, muggings and assaults the very order of the day. There is a glimmer of light, however, in the gloom. The Winterveldt Committee of 18, which represents the squatters, claims that the crime rate has dropped since the setting up of various vigilante groups in the area. As people will make do even in the worst of circumstances, the people of Winterveldt have become the thriftiest of businessmen. The area has hawkers, small businessmen and every kind of entrepreneur under the sun, vying to sell their variegated wares.

There are backyard small businessmen and traders in staggering numbers. The goods are delivered from neighbouring townships and Pretoria city. Amidst this whole spirited air of commercialisation there are goats, sheep and pigs running wild in the dusty streets. It sometimes looks like a scene straight out of Kipling's India.

Further north there are more rural areas with large spaces between huge homes. Here the plot-owners rule supreme like landlords from the Middle Ages surveying their subjects in the tin-shack township. Here there is farming and there is strangely also the thumping pulsating sound of disco music and sassy jazz songs.

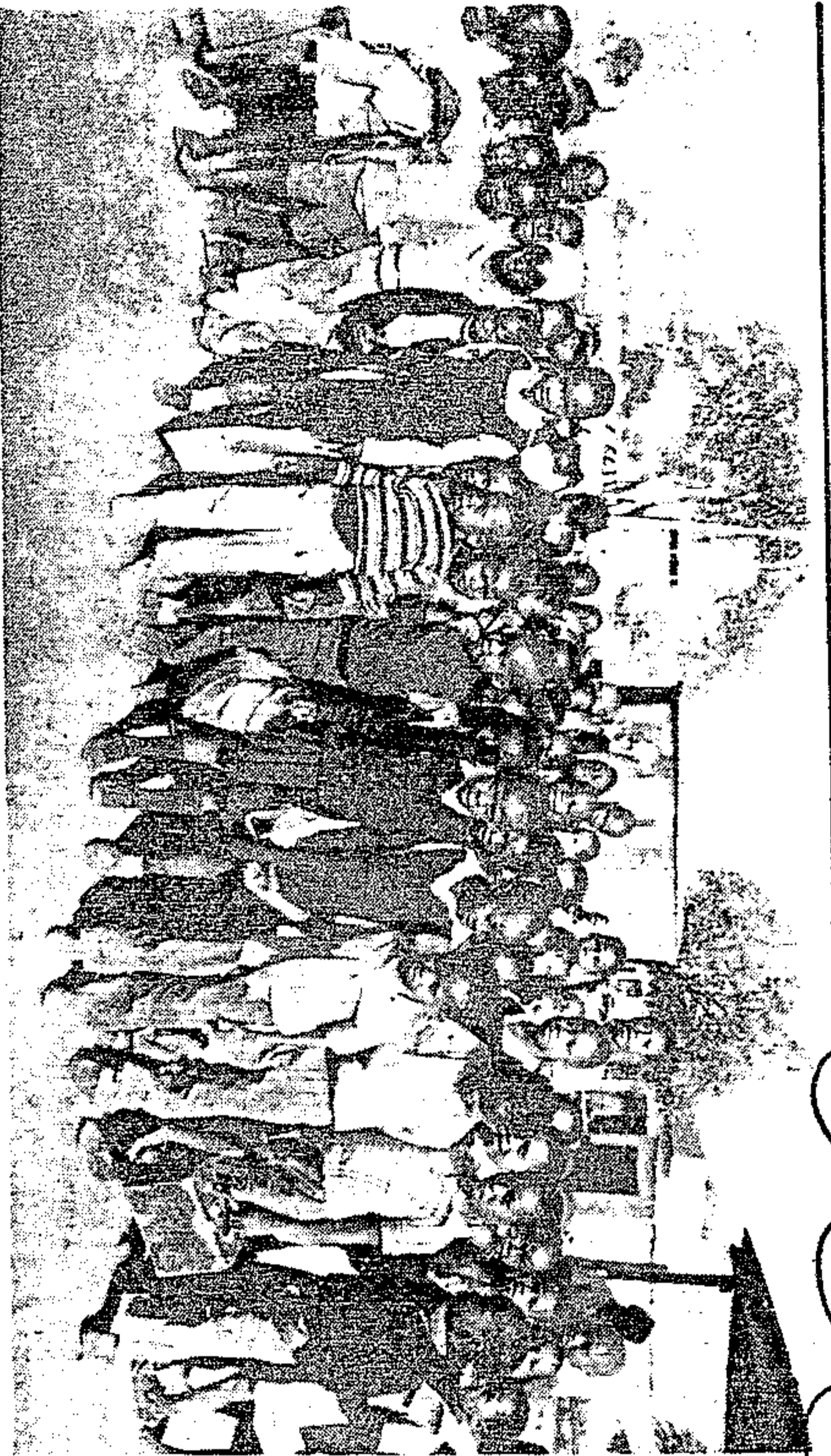
If only the uncertainty were removed, if only people could look upon this as home with the likelihood of homes growing and the area improving, Winterveldt could be among the most colourful areas in the whole land.

The bureaucrats take long in making up their minds and meantime things are going from bad to worse. Very soon there won't be any hope for Winterveldt.



DAILY CHORE: Buying and transporting just part of their home chores





HOME TIME: The pupils of the Thusanang Merafe Creche in Winterveldt.

Working together to help the youngs

By NORMAN NGALE

THUSANANG Merafe is the name of a creche in Winterveldt. The name itself means working together, and this aim is being fulfilled by those involved in the project.

The creche is situated along the main Winterveldt road on a five morgen area. The building has one classroom, equal in size to a large bedroom in a township

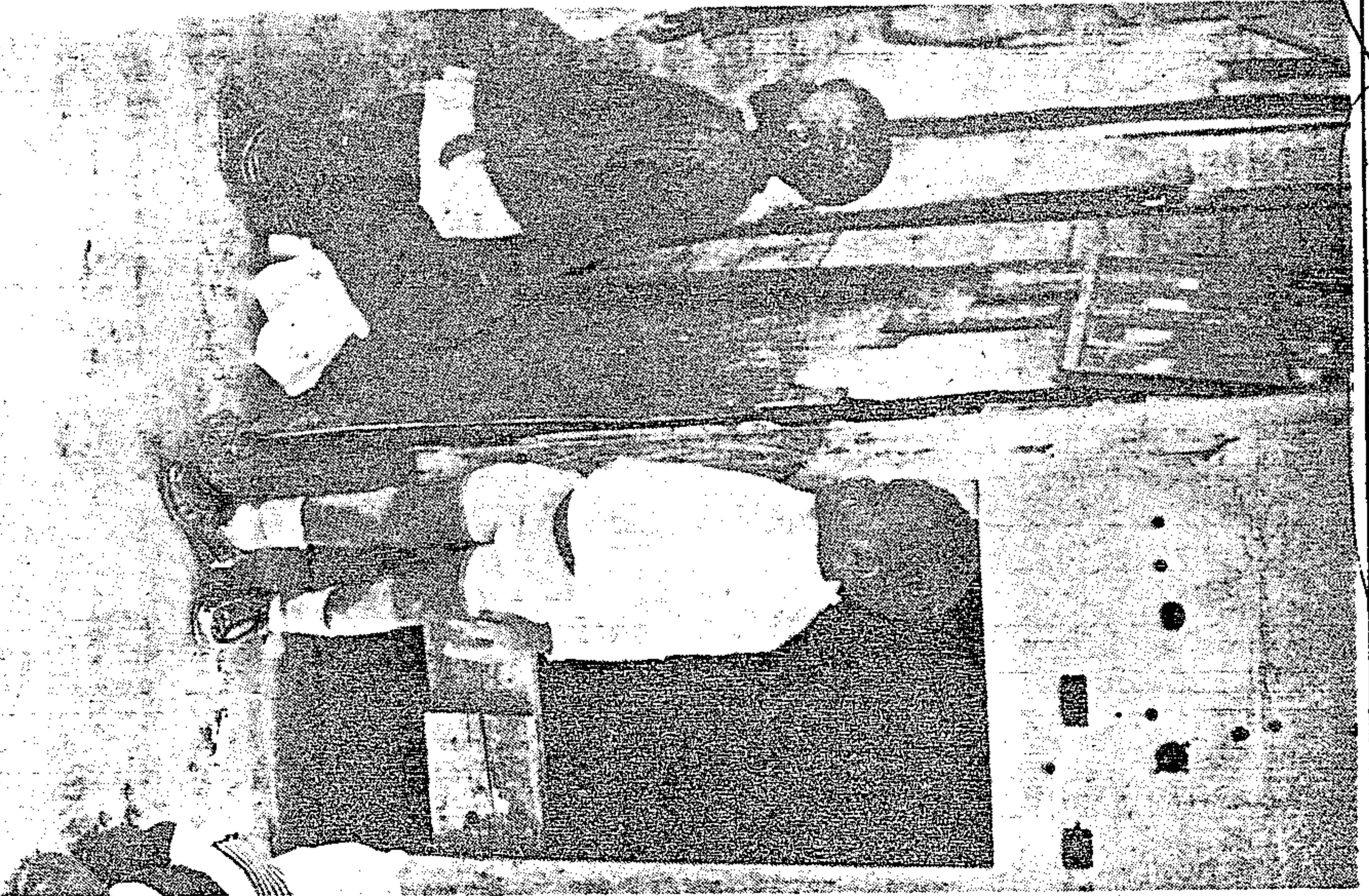
the creche, said there were 65 children there from various parts of the slum area.

When the Spotlight team arrived at the school, the kids were about to go home and a

hustly sound of "Good-bye teacher" rang out lustily from youthful throats. Like children everywhere they are a delight to watch and



Flowers in a pile of rubble
ON WINTERVELDT



PLAY TIME: You could think the kid is playing in some run-down building. It is in fact part of Thusanang creche in Winterveldt an eye sore and make-shift child centre which is cared for only by love and sympathy.

to help the young

By NORMAN NGALE

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The creche is situated along the main Winterveldt road on a five morgen area. The building has one classroom, equal in size to a large bedroom in a township home.

The neat and attractive pictures arranged along the walls of the room contrast sharply with the entire building which is made of hard-board and pieces of corrugated iron sheets—something of an eyesore to the passerby.

Mrs Violet Mathebula, the principal of

the creche, said there were 65 children there from various parts of the slum area.

When the Spotlight team arrived at the school, the kids were about to go home and a lusty sound of "Good-bye teacher" rang out lustily from youthful throats. Like children everywhere they are a delight to watch and deal with.

Even the squalid nature of the building and its uninspiring surroundings could not mask their natural joy and vitality. They seemed completely unbothered about the terrible conditions they were living in and seemed to blossom out like healthy little

SPOTLIGHT ON WINTERVELDT

PLAY TIME: You
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cer

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Mrs Mathebula said the creche was the brainchild of a friend of hers and herself. Parents were roped in to build the structure which was done with love and sweat by the people themselves.

"In the absence of nursery schools for the children of parents who stay away from their homes the whole day, it was imperative that something of this nature was started". She said the fees were not high and the creche encouraged as many parents as could afford to send their children.

"It is both a creche and a pre-school centre. We try and develop five- to six-year-olds who cannot be accepted into schools.

Efforts are in the pipeline to build a brand new creche alongside the old one through help from parents. The structure is already taking shape but much more needs to be done.

Mrs Mathebula believes that there is a need for the kind of creche that will stand out as something of a symbol in an otherwise totally depressed area. Help would always be welcome, she said.

The new creche will have two class-rooms, a hall, an office and a storeroom. Children would be fully prepared for school, while their parents would be able to go to work with the comforting thought that their children are being well looked after.



YOUNG PHILOSOPHER: Sometimes the wind is biting cold and a man has to be well prepared for that especially in the type of creche that only offers cracked, plywood boards for protection. The youngster here seems to be contemplating this unfairness at Thusanang creche in Winterveldt.

ION WINTERVELDT

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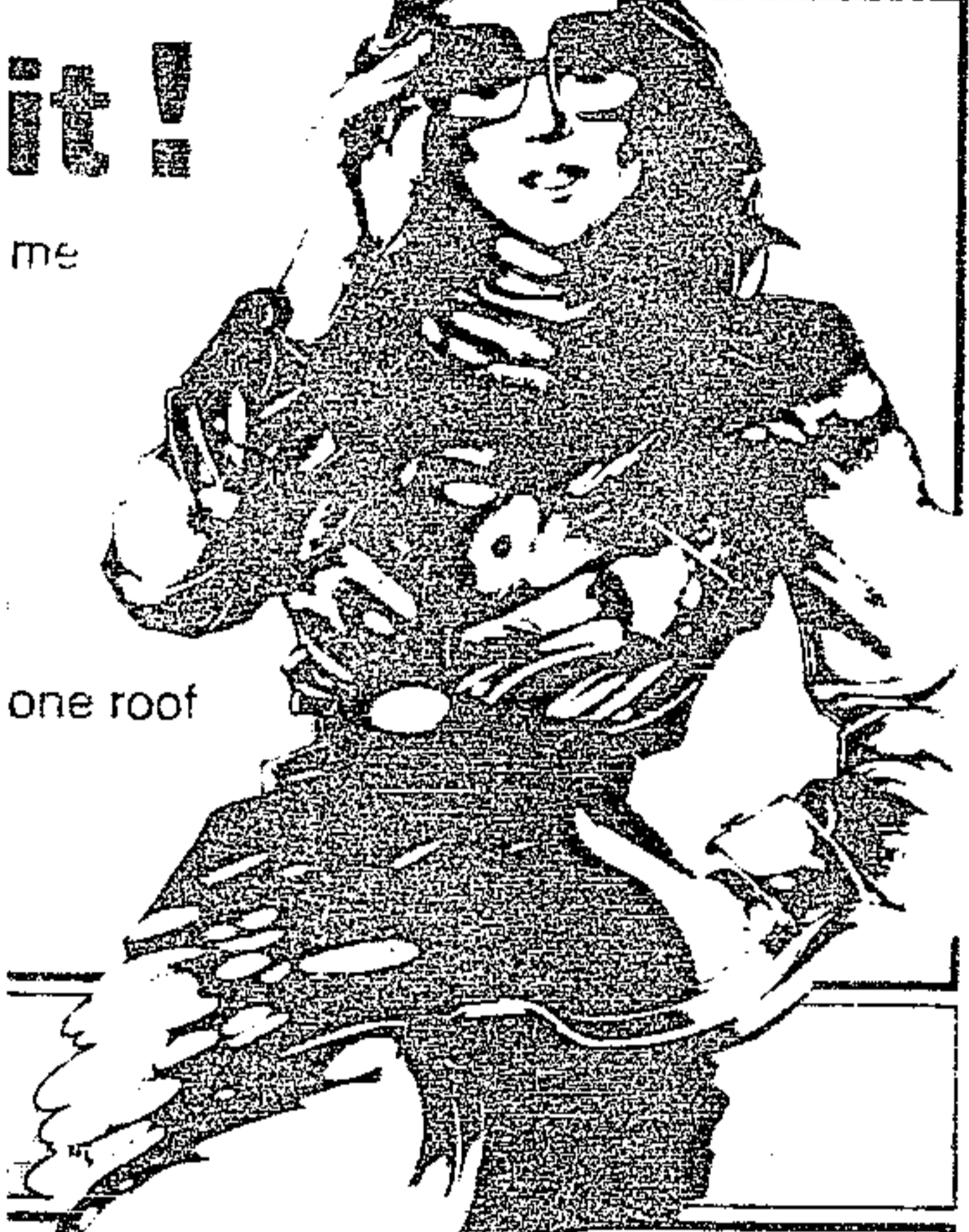
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WOMAN TODAY



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The Star



World for women

Bop police quiz top psychologists

By MONO BADELA

TWO top Johannesburg psychologists alleged yesterday that they had been quizzed for four hours by the Bophuthatswana Security Police at Sun City after they had distributed pamphlets calling for a boycott of an international conference on marital and family therapy scheduled to be held there this week.

They are Mr Melvyn Freeman and Mr Mark Kahn of the Tara Mental Hospital in Johannesburg. They are members of a non-racial ad-hoc committee established to campaign against the holding of the conference at Sun City.

According to Melvyn Freeman, the two were distributing pamphlets to some of the delegates arriving for the conference when they were apprehended by Sun City security officials. They were later handed over to the Bophuthatswana Security Police for questioning.

ESCORTED

The two were escorted to a police station in Mgwazi where they were released after being questioned for four hours.

They then went back to Sun City where the management refused them permission to distribute the pamphlets.

Spotlight on housing

MORE than 150 000 houses — about 420 a day — would have to be built annually over the next 17 years to cope with the growing population in this country. Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of Old Mutual, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was addressing about 800 black businessmen from all over South Africa at the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) annual conference, which started yesterday and will last until Friday.

Robbers jailed

TWO men who shot dead a delivery man and then robbed two shops in KwaNdebele were yesterday sentenced to a total 61 years imprisonment in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Both Solomon Thendise (19) and Jan Kutumela (19) of Tweefontein, Hammanskraal, will serve effective jail sentences of 21 and 13 years respectively on four charges of murder, attempted murder, robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances which were committed in KwaNdebele in 1981.

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SPOTLIGHT

ON WINTERVELDT

Fate of hundreds hangs in balance

By NORMAN NGALE

A RECENT inter-governmental committee survey of the Winterveldt area has placed the

fate of hundreds of tenants in the balance because they have not been registered as residents.

A member of the Winterveldt Tenants Committee of 18, Mr A Mavuso, said the problem was caused by lack of consultation between his committee and the governmental committee in regard to the squatters.

The inter-governmental committee was formed two years ago by the governments of Botswana and South Africa to look into the future of the area.

This squalid slum area which stretches for kilometres north of Pretoria, has been a point of dispute between the two governments and the committee was set up to improve things in

the area. Winterveldt, which has an estimated population of a million people, became part of Botswana when the homeland opted for independence six years ago. Mr Mavuso said the population census carried out by the surveying committee did not reflect a true picture of the situation because the tenant population had been left out. In other words, people who had not been registered in the census would not qualify for whatever rights are accorded the squatters in future, and they would be regarded as aliens by the authorities.

Mr Mavuso said his committee was kept in

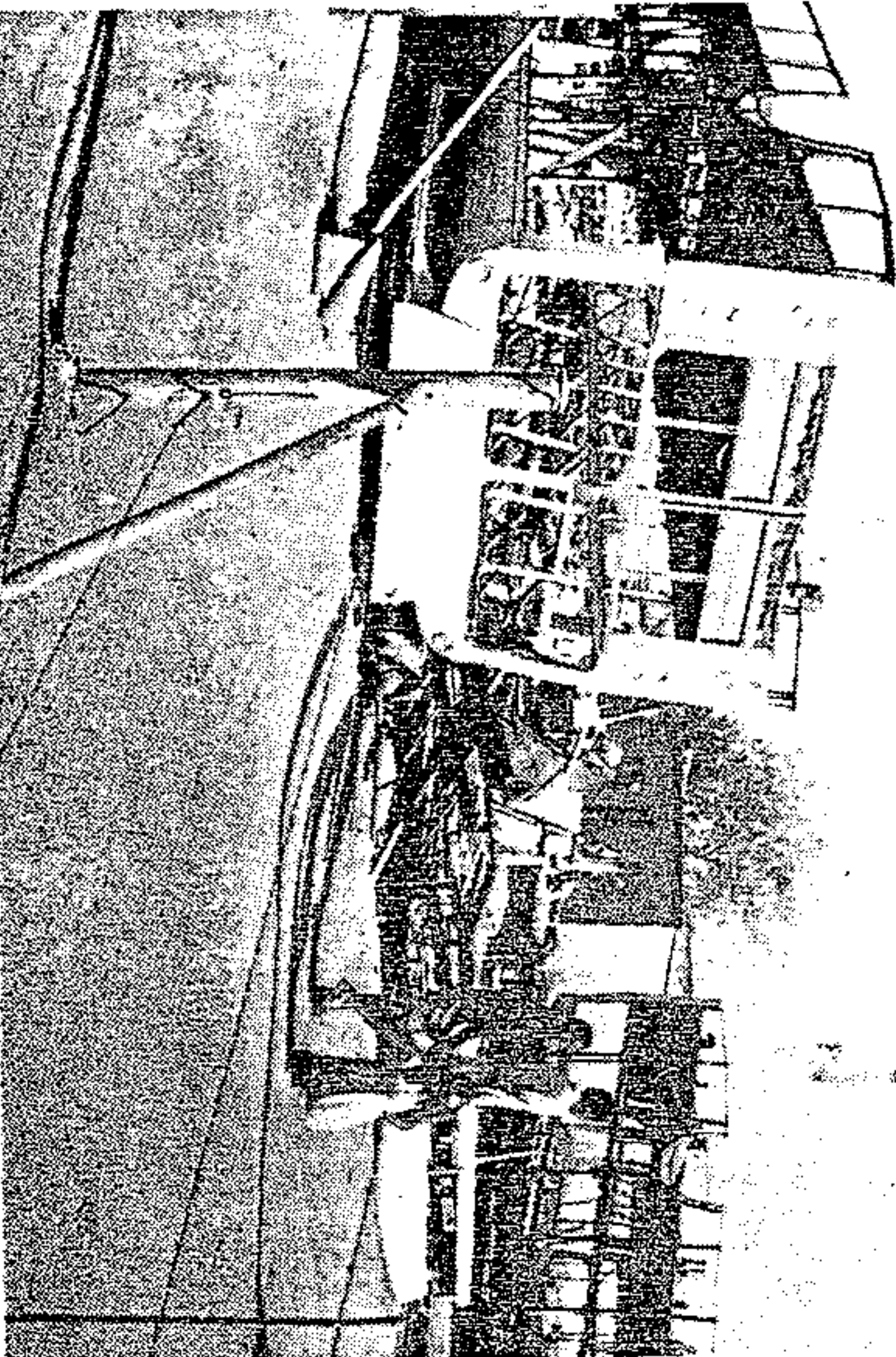
the dark about developments after the survey.

He warned tenants not to take part in any meetings organised by their landlords. He said there was a rumour that plot-owners were collecting R10 from each squatter for the alleged improvement of the infrastructure in the area.

"We urge our people not to take part in any meetings nor to donate any money asked for by landlords for our stay in Winterveldt is still temporary," he said.

He said his committee was officially established by President L. M. Mangope to cater for the needs and aspirations of the squatters and that plot-owners had no right

A MAVUSO: His Winterveldt tenants committee has been kept in the dark about future development of the slum area.



USEFUL: Discarded bus bodies such as these are being scrapped and iron from them used to build shacks in Winterveldt.





EVANGELIST: Pastor A Nene proudly displays some of the sangoma and inyanga tools that have been left by owners who were converted during an evangelical revival in Winterveldt.

Aged live in limbo while life rushes on

A ROMAN Catholic nun has attacked the black "middle-class" in Winterveldt for being selfish and for not caring for those less privileged than them.

Sister Alice Mchunu, one of the two nuns in charge of the newly built Saint John the Baptist Home for the Aged in Winterveldt, was commenting on the way people of means are neglecting their elderly citizens.

The home is designed to house about 60 elderly people when it is completed. It is in dire need of even the most basic facilities and money is desperately needed to complete it.

The first three local inmates lived on the mercy of local residents who occasionally donated parcels of food to the home, Sister Mchunu said.

The home only takes in old people who have no relatives to care for them.

Another sister, Sister Maleta, said invalids and the mentally retarded were not accepted.

"Efforts to get volunteer builders to complete the home as well as donations from the residents to provide furniture have failed as most of our people demand money for their services. They have no sense of charity work," she said.

One of the residents, Mrs Evelyn Kabi, is 83 and said she was eternally grateful to the church for the accommodation she enjoyed. She had been discarded by her family, she said.

"I lost contact with my son, Thabiso Thozamile Mofokeng who is 38, and my daughter Matsidiso Elizabeth Mofokeng who is 35, in 1957. I have since abandoned hope of ever seeing them again. My hope is that I will meet them one day in heaven," the old woman said.

The home is situated in a ten morgen area, has 25 rooms — most still under construction — common toilet and

bathroom facilities, a makeshift kitchen which also serves as living quarters for the nuns, and a hall.



EVELYN KABI: "I'm grateful to the Catholic Church people who build the home for the discarded aged like me."

Pastor on mission to drive out crime and superstition

By NORMAN NGALE

CRIME and squalor in Winterveldt, outside of Pretoria, make it look something like Msinga in Natal according to Pastor A Nene, a visiting evangelist.

The visiting pastor said he was shocked at the conditions in the slum area and was convinced that people badly needed a better way of living. Bar the incidence of faction fighting which

typifies Msinga, Pastor Nene said crime and the abject living conditions in Winterveldt looked just like the situation in Natal.

Pastor Nene is being accompanied by two other ecclesiastics, the Reverends Siphon Bengu and Richard Baker in an evangelical campaign called Jesus Is The Answer which is having revivals in a huge tent in the area.

He compared Winterveldt to Msinga in Natal, particularly as regards crime. The Msinga area in Natal is notorious for its unending faction fights. Pastor Nene says things are just as bad in Winterveldt, and that they could be worse because of the large numbers of sick people.

The SOWETAN was taken to the tent and shown a large quantity of weapons, muti, bones and sangoma doeks



which the pastor said were brought before the congregation during services.

The pastor said his visit to Winterveldt was planned to last only two weeks but that he had to extend his stay to more than a month because of the great demand for his services in the area.

Among his converts, he said, were dagga smokers who used to rob and mug "innocent" residents, sangomas and traditional healers who took to the word of God.

"Sangomas and witch-doctors, who were possessed by the demon, dumped their dirty stuff in front of the altar and decided to accept the Lord in front of everybody. Some confessed their sins," Pastor Nene said.

Mr X, one of the youths who claimed to have been converted by the evangelist, told The SOWETAN that he used to be a feared thug who was involved in car thieving but that he had since repented and decided to lead a clean life.

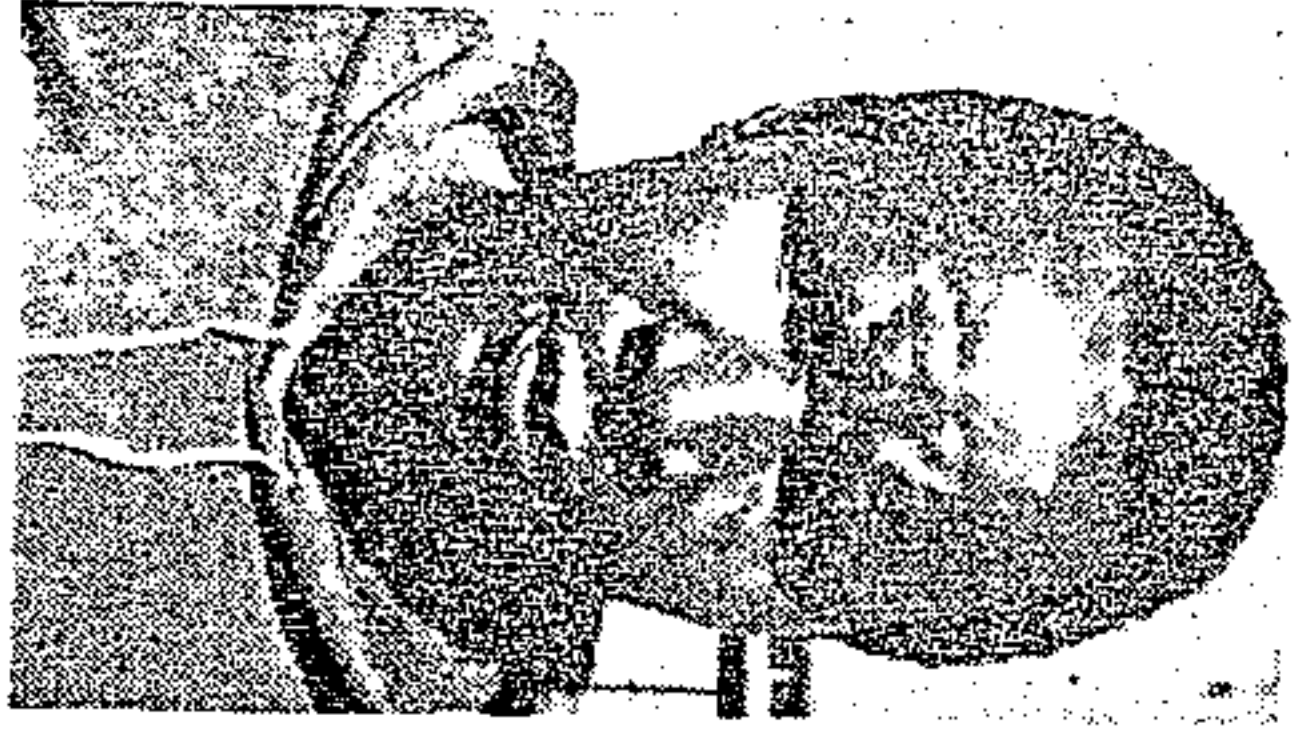
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Every face is a mirror of black South African life

SPOTLIGHT ON WINTERVELDT

THE LOGICAL expectation would be to see the wintry face of a community overtaken by hardship and depression. But surprise, the face of Winterveldt is typical of your next-door neighbours. Not only that but what the faces say is a mirror of the black South African way of life.

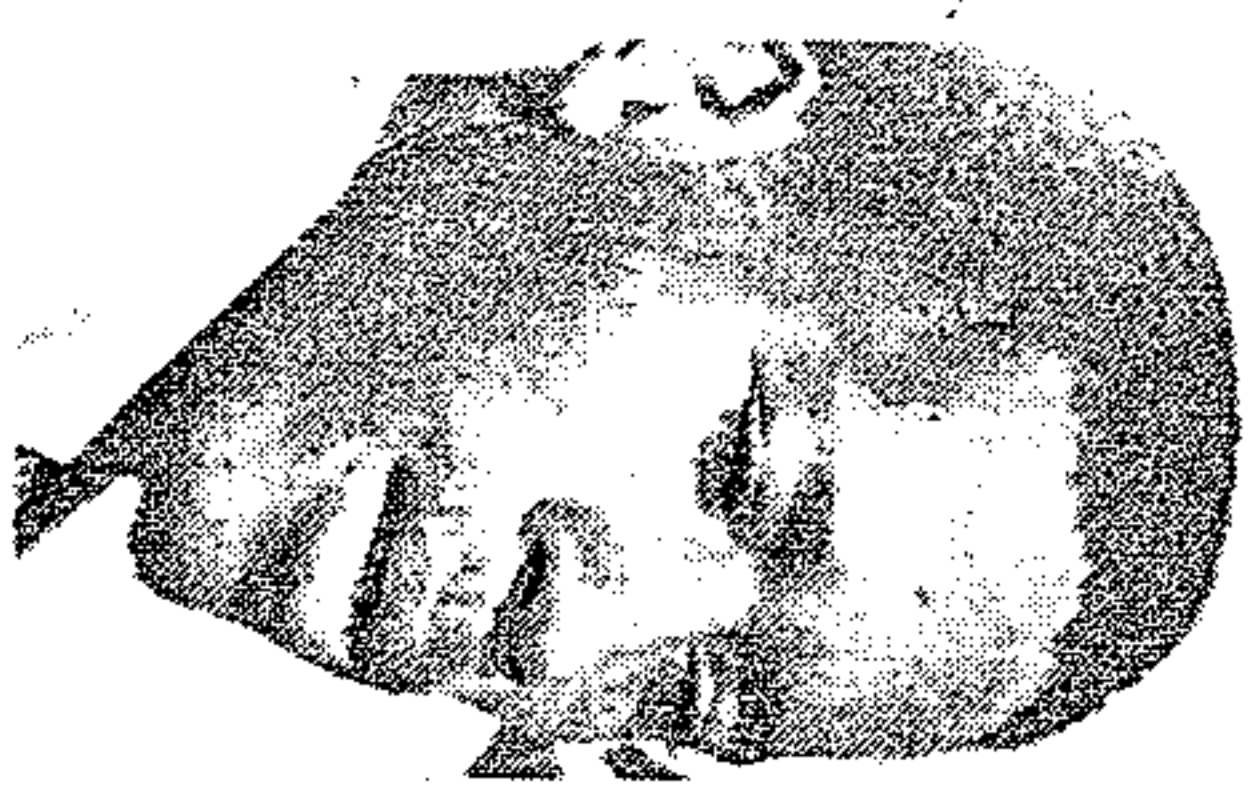
Winterveldt is in the rather ambivalent position of belonging on one hand to a homeland and on the other to South Africa. It is part rural, part urban, part slum, part free-hold property-type area. A mixture that all but perplexes the mind. Yet the people in this area have the same sentiments, the same desires, hopes and wishes as blacks all over the country. It is the face of one nation, one people.



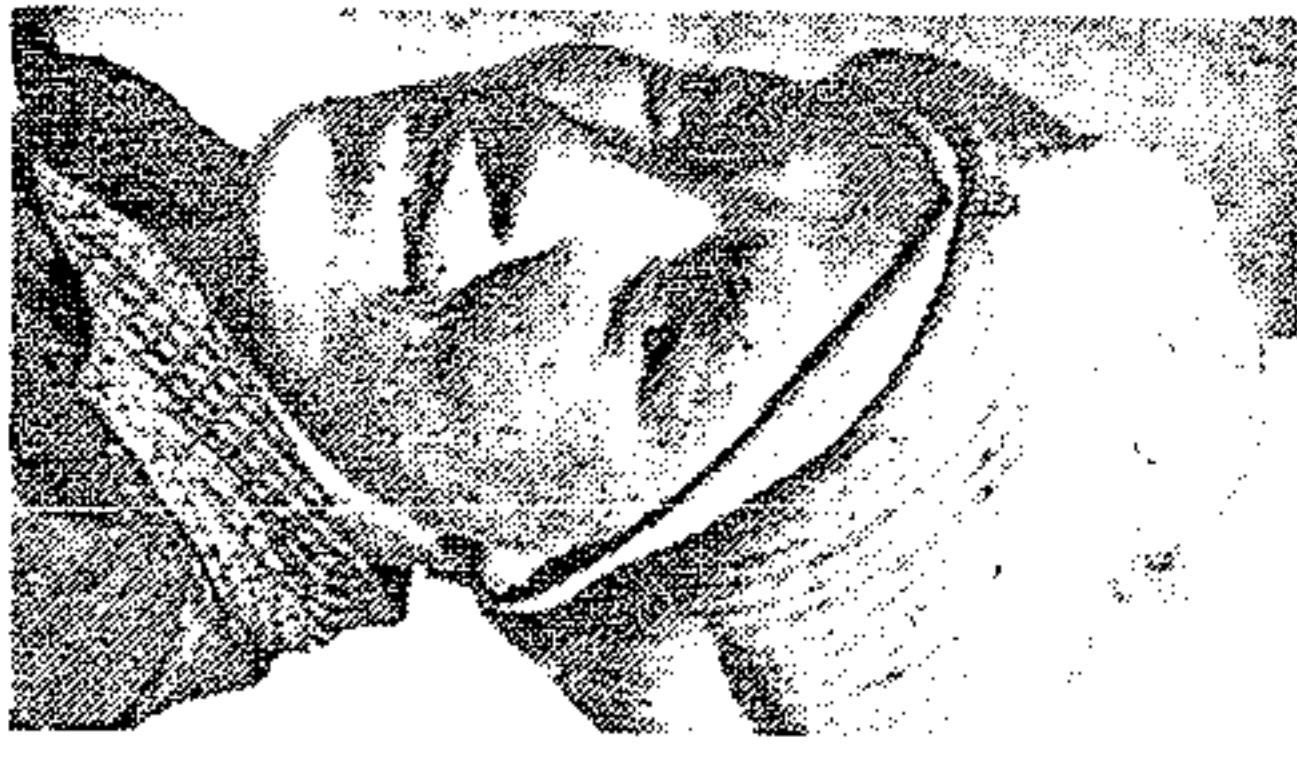
WILLIAM MATHEBULA: Life is fine in Winterveldt, my only complaint is that the authorities refuse to give us hawkers licenses.



MOLEFE MATHATHO: But for harassment by the Bophuthatswana police, life is alright in Winterveldt.



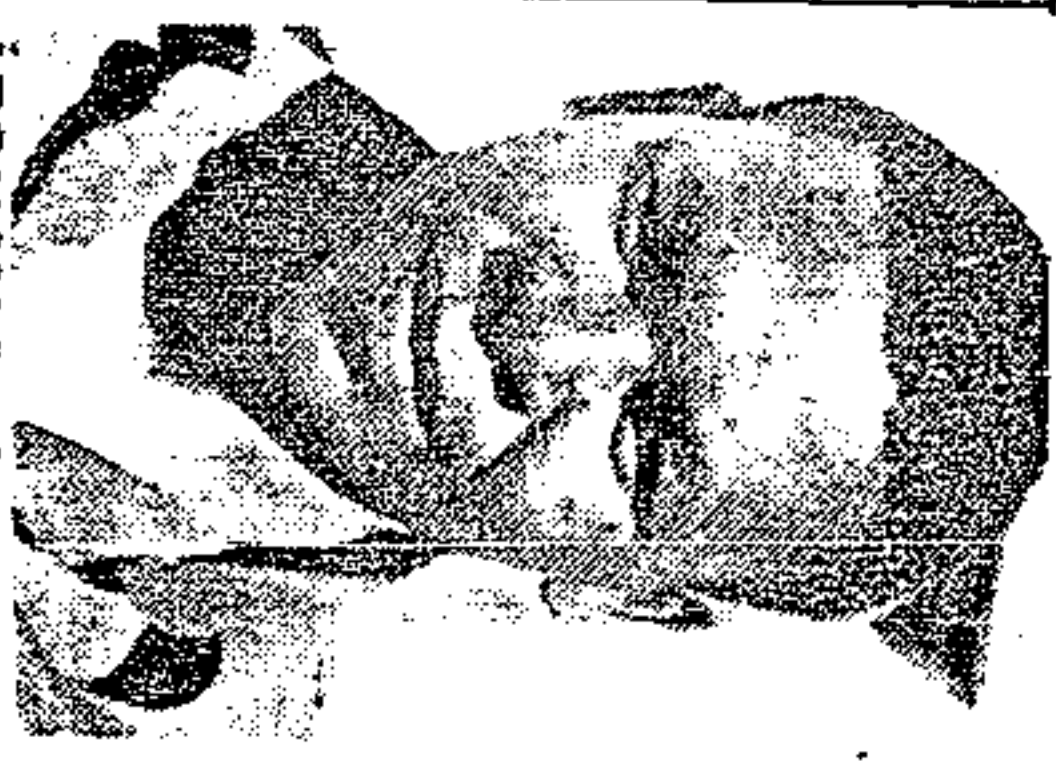
PAT MOENG: We need sports facilities in Winterveldt.



JOYCE MASHISHI: Why do the Bophuthatswana Police conduct raids at motel?



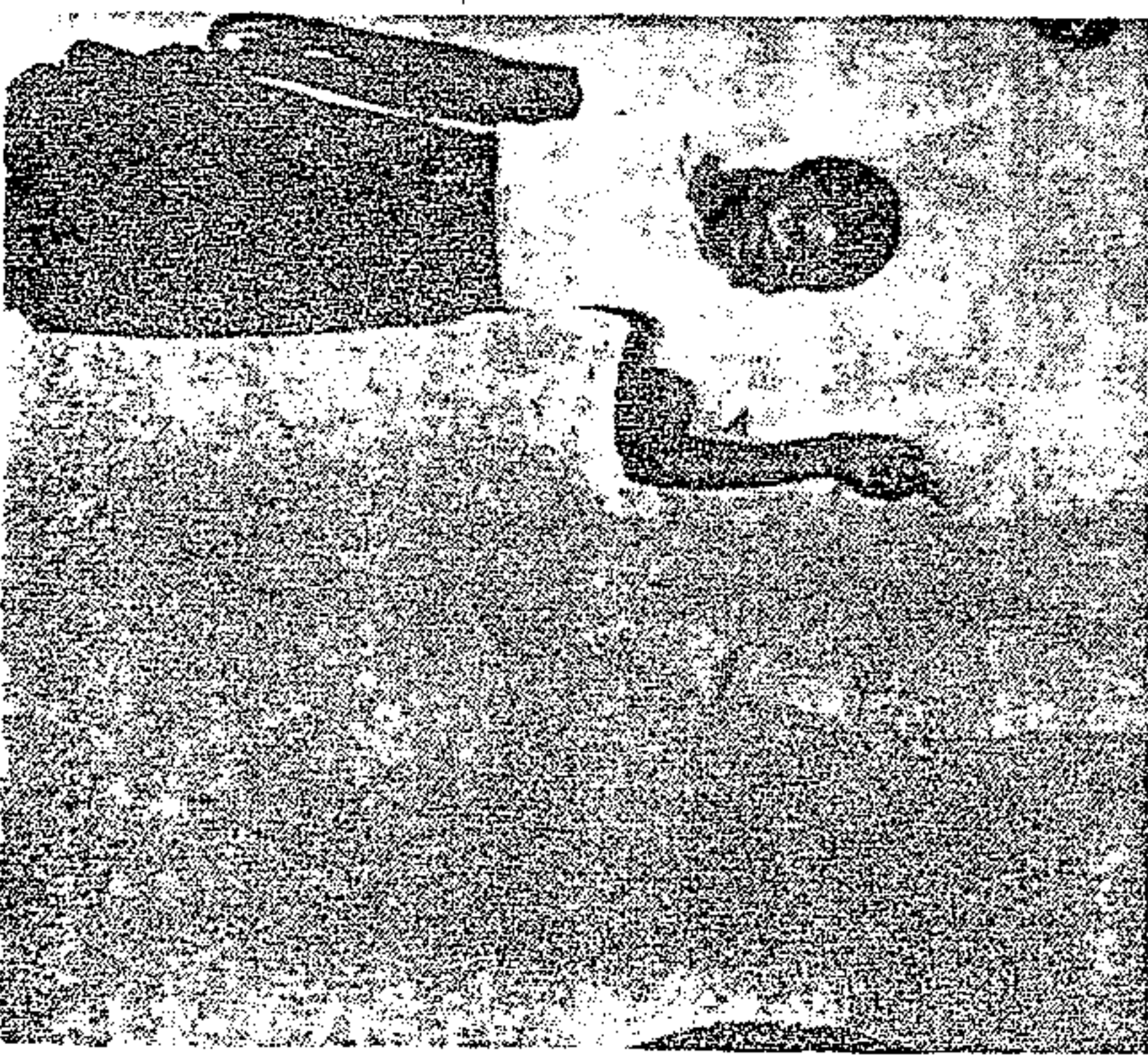
WILLIE MALAU: My complaint is the lack of electricity, particularly in the streets and alleys of Winterveldt.



ARON MASHIGO: There is a dire need for recreation facilities.



FLORENCE MOLOTSHI: We need better transport facilities.



MARIA SEAMOGA: Amakhosi are her favourite team through and through.

FILE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS

RECORDS
NEARLY
FRUIT

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30.11

UNADJUSTED DEVIN ETA

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New Sun hotels
9/7/83
Property Post Correspondent

THE Southern Sun group is to spend more than R20 million on a new hotel at Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

Mr K A Rosevear, an executive director, said the plans were in an advanced stage to erect the hotel and that building could start "within the next month or two".

He said the 200 to 220 room complex would adjoin the existing entertainment centre, which has hosted some of the world's leading entertainers in the past three years.

Some facilities like tennis courts might have to be moved to accommodate the new building, which is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

The plans have obviously been on the drawing board for quite some time but stayed under wraps while negotiations proceeded on a planned casino in Atlantic City in the US.

The R270 million American project was, however, scrapped just over a month ago for reasons which have not been made clear.

Reports from the US say the multimillion-rand deal collapsed because certain directors of SA Breweries - the parent company - refused to allow their backgrounds to be investigated.

But this has been hotly denied by directors of SAB who said some of the conditions agreed to, presumably with US partners American Leisure, had not been met.

What is known is that South African participation in the deal met with strong opposition.

This may have resulted in Southern Sun speeding up plans for the new hotel at Sun City.

There was certainly no mention of the project in the chairman's annual report.

Mr Rosevear said the timing of the announcement had not been quite right. "We had planned to release details of the hotel together with the annual report." Circumstances had made this impossible, he said.

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THEY CAN 'DETAIN' ME

By LEN KALANE

BOPHUTHATS-

WANA opposition leader Victor

Sefora walked out of a brief spell in South African detention into the clutches of Bop security police.

They held him for a week -- and he loved every minute of it.

"I had a great time -- it was a real holiday," said Mr Sefora this week.

Champagne

Bop security police whisked him away from his Thlabane home and, says Mr Sefora, instead of locking him up, they booked him into a double room at the Crewes Motel in Mafikeng and told him to choose what he liked from the menu.

The detention-holiday lasted the entire week -- with the cops footing the bill.

Mr Sefora said he lived like a king -- champagne and sumptuous dinners interspersed by occasional visits from the cops.

He said he was booked in on June 27 and stayed until last Friday, fresh out of detention in Zeevaal by South African Security Police.



109
15/7/83
OK Press
"I was at liberty to choose anything from the menu. The cops were real friendly."

● From a police call to a hotel treat . . . Mr Victor Sefora of the BophuthaTswana opposition.

The cops were real friendly.

"It was the greatest thing to have happened to me. The South African police were also kind to me, . . ."

AMY

TIME!

Sefora tells

of week of

luxury

329 (109) City Press

THEY CAN 'DETAIN'

By LEN KALANE

BOPHUTHATS-WANA opposition leader Victor Sefora walked out of a brief spell in South African detention into the clutches of Bop security police.

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He said he was booked in on June 27 and stayed until last Friday, fresh out of detention in Zee-rust by South African Security Police.

Questioning

"They drove me to their offices in Mma-batho and on the way made it clear to me that I was not under arrest nor being detained," Mr Sefora



'I was at liberty to choose anything from the menu. The cops were real friendly.'

● From a police cell to a hotel treat . . . Mr Victor Sefora of the BophuthaTswana opposition.

said.

This was followed by a brief questioning and he was booked into the hotel in the afternoon.

"I was basically left completely alone at the hotel and told to enjoy myself. There was no surveillance, though the cops would visit me occasionally.

"I was also at liberty to choose anything from the menu.

The cops were real friendly.

"It was the greatest thing to have happened to me. The South African police were also kind to me, though."

The free holiday hasn't dampened Mr Sefora's political aims.

He said he would continue his job as the leader of the National Seopasengwe Party, fighting against President Mangope's government.

Doomed donkeys wanted, dead or alive!

10/7/83 109
By JEAN LE MAY and DREW TORCHIA

NOT all of the doomed donkeys of Bophuthatswana are destined for that great kraal in the sky — some may find homes in India, Israel or even Kyalami.

Dead or alive, Bophuthatswana's donkey population has become sought after both locally and overseas. People want to employ the animals, adopt them for humanitarian reasons or use their bones, skins and meat.

More than 60 000 donkeys will be shot in Bophuthatswana during the next few months to ease the burden on grazing lands in the drought-stricken territory.

An Indian university professor wrote to the Sunday Express asking that the unwanted donkeys be shipped to Madhya Pradesh province in central India.

The donkeys, he said, should be sent as a gift to the porter caste, which uses them for transporting earth, manure and earthen pots.

Professor S N Sharma, of Bopal, Madhya Pradesh, said the people of the province would raise enough money to ship the animals to India.

Another letter from India, signed by Mr P S Trivedi of Bandhinagar and eight others, said he was "deeply grieved" by news of the massacre and added that "we must not lose sight of the laborious service rendered to human beings by these innocent animals".

If the donkeys don't make it to India they may end up in Israel — the Bophuthatswana government has received inquiries from an Israeli firm which is considering using the animals on the country's kibbutzim.

But Mr W Labuschagne, curator of the Johannesburg zoo, poured cold water on the idea. Shipping the donkeys overseas is "a ridiculous notion", he said.

"It will cost at least R500 — more than 30 times the value of the animal — to ship each animal to Bombay and if the people of Madhya Pradesh want to import donkeys, surely they could find a cheaper, closer source?" he added.

But there may also be sanctuary closer to home for several lucky donkeys — a Kyalami family wants three of them as pets.

"They require very little food and they're wonderful with children," said Mrs Vivian Bennett, a mother of two.

"I'm sure that many other South African families who have the space will be willing to provide a home for them.

"The light, hairless donkeys can be a bit vicious, but the brown woolly ones — like the one which was pictured being shot in the Sunday Express last week — make lovable pets if you get them when they're young."

But dead donkeys are more in demand than live ones. The Bophuthatswana government has received dozens of calls from local and foreign firms interested in buying the carcasses.

The Johannesburg zoo wants donkey meat to feed its animals and restaurants from Hong Kong have inquired about the availability of certain parts of the donkeys' anatomy, which are considered delicacies in Asia.

Mr Laurie Berg, managing director of Isowall, a leading cold storage firm, told the Sunday Express that "the donkeys' plight has revealed an opportunity to develop a potentially important export trade" in which meat could be shipped to Europe.

This week Bophuthatswana's Minister of Agriculture, Mr E M Mokgoko, invited interested parties to visit Bophuthatswana and "make a deal".

"We'll put them in touch with the owners of the donkeys and perhaps we'll be able to work out something," he said.

TV GAG

SA whites
can't see
homeland
S. Express
broadcasts

109
10/7/87

By ANGELA
GILCHRIST

SOUTH Africa has exacted harsh revenge for Bophuthatswana's insistence on having a free hand in choosing political material for its new television service due to start broadcasting on January 1.

It has decided to blot BOP-TV out of the white areas of Pretoria and the Reef which constitute the richest advertising market on the continent.

Instead, the service will be beamed only to black areas like Soweto and most whites will be prevented from viewing "undesirable" political broadcasts from across the border.

The decision follows President Lucas Mangope's refusal to compromise his country's right to broadcast without interference from Pretoria's censors.

The SABC has the technical ability, using a directional aerial, to beam BOP-TV signals only to selected areas. These will include Atteridgeville outside Pretoria, Soweto, and a broad band of South African rural area between the Reef and Mmbatho. Some white areas, like Roodepoort and Krugersdorp, will be included.

Both governments have clamped a blackout on the dispute while Bophuthatswana tries, in desperate last-minute negotiations, to persuade Pretoria to modify its decision.

The director of broadcasting in Mafikeng, Mr David Mothibi, said this week: "I know enough to fill your notebook, but unfortunately I can't speak. A directive has been issued that empowers only the Minister, Mr (Amos) Kgomongwe, to comment."

Mr Kgomongwe, Minister of Works, refused to discuss the issue of advertising revenue but on the political front he said: "Basically, we

want to reach our people."

He said it appeared "logical that we could make a political impact on South Africans", but that Bophuthatswana would be satisfied if it could reach its own people. He refused to elaborate.

"I am not able to answer your questions because negotiations are underway. I am happy with the way negotiations are going and an official statement will be released at a later stage."

However, South Africa holds the whip hand in the talks because Bophuthatswana is not recognised internationally and must therefore depend on Pretoria for an allocation of airwaves.

South Africa has used this muscle to block BOP-TV from the sight of politically

sensitive white viewers, and to keep its richest market to itself.

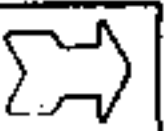
Shocked advertisers said the effect would be to preserve the SABC's monopoly, with possibly devastating impact on BOP-TV's hopes of tapping the rich PWV market for advertising revenue.

"I am very distressed," said Mr Barry Kaye-Eddie, managing director of a leading advertising agency.

"We will have to look at the media planning very carefully. Its programme content may mean that BOP-TV should be considered as a medium competitor to SABC's TV 1, 2 and 3 — especially if it has a lot of programmes in English," he said.

"It might have a larger audience than TV 2 and 3, but

To Page 2



52 to
sue over
'attacks'

PIETERSBURG. — Fifty-two University of the North students are suing the Lebowa Minister of Police for R78 000 arising from an alleged baton charge by police on the university campus on June 16 this year.

According to their legal representative in Pietersburg, each student is suing for R1 500.

In signed affidavits the students allege that Lebowa police stormed into their university residences at about midnight on June 16 and assaulted them without provocation.

As a result, 10 students were admitted to the Pietersburg Hospital and more than 200 others were injured.

The letter of demand says: "On or about June 16, at or near the university, the students were brutally assaulted by members of the Lebowa police whose names, ranks and particulars are unknown to the students."

The police action resulted in an examination boycott by students on June 17 and the university authorities closed the institution until July 1.

A further boycott on July 1 failed after a number of students went back to write their examinations. — Sapa.

Bop-TV could flop before it really starts

Start 15/7/83
By Ian Gray,
TV Editor

The Bop-TV challenge to the SABC's established television network could fizzle out before it starts.

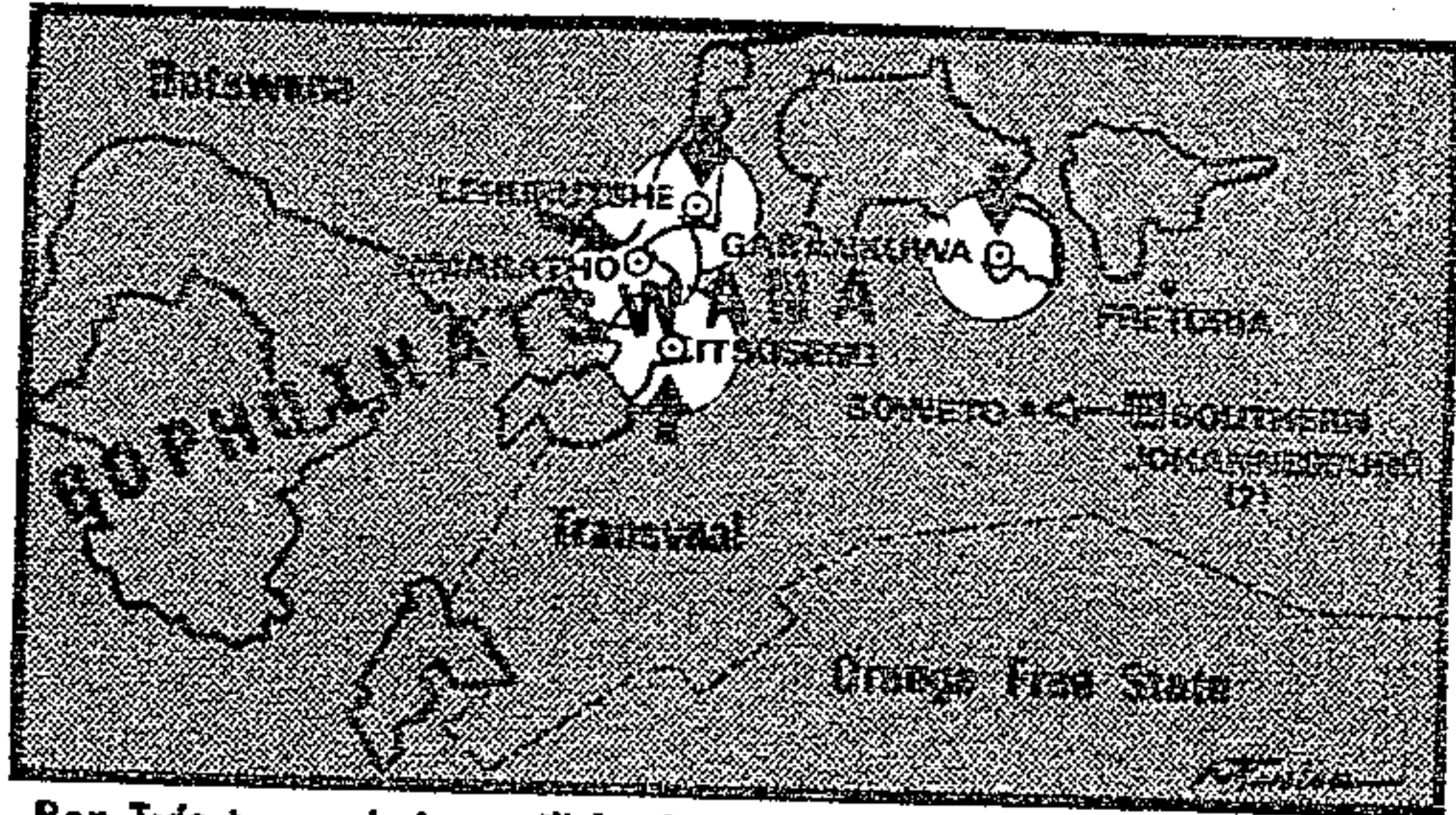
Transmission will be in three languages — Setswana, English and Afrikaans — at the discretion of the programme director.

This line-up is unlikely to attract many viewers away from the SABC, although it might prove something of a rival attraction for urban Tswanas and black viewers who prefer English to "own language" programmes.

Few whites will be able to pick up the transmissions, which will be beamed to a 70 km radius of transmitters at Lehurutshe, Mmabatho, Itsoseng, Garankula and one in southern Johannesburg, which will be beamed only to Soweto.

No advertising rates have yet been published but these may become available in the next few months.

But advertising agencies have already expressed their disappointment that the transmission will not reach white viewers under the present agreement be-



Bop-TV's transmission will be beamed to a 70 km radius of transmitters at Lehurutshe, Mmabatho, Itsoseng, Garankula, and one in southern Johannesburg which will be beamed only at Soweto.

tween Bophuthatswana and South Africa.

As a result, Bop-TV, now known officially as BBTV — Bophuthatswana Broadcasting TV — might find it difficult to make the television network a viable proposition.

Two senior appointments were made this week but apparently BBTV is still seeking staff to fill several other key posts and man the studios and equipment in order to get on to the air by January 1 next year.

Details of the planned sched-

ule were disclosed for the first time yesterday. The weekday line-up is:

- 6-6.30 pm: Light entertainment aimed at children and families.
- 6.30-7.30 pm: Local light entertainment.
- 7.30-8.30 pm: "Top class" family programme, presumably an imported series.
- 8.30-8.40 pm: News.
- 8.40-10 pm: Feature programme, alternating occasionally with a current affairs programme.

(109) D. Dispatch 16/2/83 (477)

Buthelezi's blunder?

By Professor Hermann Giliomee

During the past few months the most over-used metaphor in debates about the constitutional dispensation is whether it represented a step in the right direction.

To a large extent the question of wrong or right is largely hypothetical for only future developments will decide the issue. However, the issue has suddenly acquired concrete meaning through Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's announcement that Inkatha will not take part in the elections for the new black local authorities.

Chief Buthelezi firmly linked his decision not to take part to the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional dispensation and the arguments advanced by its protagonists.

In a letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi referred to an information sheet issued by the National Party which rhetorically posed the question why blacks have been denied participation in the President's Council and the proposed new constitutional framework. The answer given in this sheet is wellknown: blacks are enjoying political rights via the homeland governments and the new black local authorities in places like Soweto will be given extended powers — in some cases greater than their white counterparts.

For Chief Buthelezi the crucial problem with this argument is that these new local authorities are being held up as an adequate substitute for excluding urban blacks from the new constitutional dispensation.

For Inkatha to participate in the new black local authorities would mean that it would help to legitimate the new constitutional arrangement. This the chief finds completely unacceptable — he considers it Inkatha's prime duty to ensure that what he calls "the rot of the new dispensation" does not permeate to the regional and local level. Chief Buthelezi has, of course, been willing to accept the Kwazulu homeland structure thrown up by government policy. However, he could still argue that it was a step in the right direction. In his 1974 federation speech he proposed that homelands, together with white and "multi-national" political entities, should eventually be linked together under a common

federal authority.

More recently he has made more generally-phrased demands for black representation in both the central government and at the regional level, where homelands could either be properly consolidated or merged with a contiguous white regional structure (for instance Kwazulu and Natal) to become future provinces.

In 1980 he rejected the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission and refused to participate in the proposed separate black advisory council because it was a step in the wrong direction.

He envisages a unitary state in which all the races share power within one political system which guarantees the political rights of all national groups and defends minority rights.

Chief Buthelezi would risk losing all credibility if his Inkatha participated in the black local authorities after the new constitution has drawn the line so firmly between Africans and non-Africans.

Indeed the new Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act is a distinct step backward relative to the regional level of black, white, coloured and Indian local government. In terms of the new Act blacks are specifically excluded from the terms of reference of the South African Co-ordinating Council for Local Authorities which is to recommend new local government structures accommodating the mutual interests of the various racial communities.

The government's answer is that it is still — to continue with the metaphor — watching its step with respect to blacks living in so-called white South Africa, which is the subject of study by a special cabinet committee.

However, in the meantime the new dispensation, which leaves blacks out on a limb with respect to local and regional co-ordination, is unfolding. According to Dr Piet Koornhof the preparatory work on the conversion of community councils into proper black local authorities has nearly been completed with respect to 25 townships.

These communities could, in the minister's words, "hold elections during September, October or November, should they wish to do so". No wonder that Chief Buthelezi has thrown up his hands in horror and

has refused to walk any further steps in whatever direction.

Nothing, of course, stands quite still and the pace of South African politics is accelerating in a disconcerting way. Could it be that Chief Buthelezi's step is a fatal blunder? The Labour Party has decided to take part in the new dispensation because it is above all interested in capturing local government and from this base (rather than from the coloured chamber in Parliament) will try to negotiate a better deal.

For Chief Buthelezi, control over the townships on the Witwatersrand is vital if he is to extend his rural base and truly become a national leader. For Chief Buthelezi the decision to pull out from the new black local authorities must be a particularly painful decision in view of the fact that his post-Soweto strategy has run into difficulty on several fronts.

Firstly, his effort to build up a Black Alliance to forge black unity is in trouble after the decision of the Labour Party to pull out. Secondly, Chief Buthelezi has tried to promote Inkatha as the internal wing to the ANC since the Soweto disturbances. This is no longer credible after the ANC repudiation of the Chief, the recent ANC attack on Ulundi and the stepped-up ANC violence, while Inkatha still holds out for a negotiated settlement.

Thirdly, Buthelezi has, in Roger Southall's words, sought to present itself as a potential third force mediating between opposing white and black nationalism. However, the new constitutional dispensation will make such a role infinitely more difficult.

And now Buthelezi has rejected the chance to get a base on the Witwatersrand through the new local authorities. Even with a membership of nearly three-quarters of a million, Inkatha's opportunities for action seem limited.

While there may be some leedvermaak in certain circles about Chief Buthelezi's troubles, the government and the business community have reason to be worried about Inkatha's decision not to participate in the elections of the new black local authorities.

From the Nationalist point of view the coloured people and Indians are an ideological problem; however, these communities do

not at the moment constitute any real political problem in terms of maintaining stability.

The position with respect to the urban Africans is different. Here a major crisis can build up if the authority vacuum in the townships remains. Rents will simply have to be raised if services and amenities are to be improved.

But raising of rents is an explosive issue, as shown by the disturbances of 1976 and the current nasty turmoil in the Durban townships. Lamontville and Chesterville.

When Chief Buthelezi in 1980 and 1981 showed interest in taking part in the new Soweto election there were great hopes that a credible local black authority could be established. However, the new constitutional dispensation, together with the fact that the government has still not spelt out a financial formula for the new black local authorities, has come as a serious blow.

Qualified Western approval for the constitution rests on the assumption that giving coloured people and Indians an enhanced constitutional status is a step in the right direction — that of accommodating urban blacks as well. The setbacks with the new black local authorities will seriously put a question mark over that assumption.

It also raises an important question about the future stability of South Africa. Sam Nolutshungu, a prominent black sociologist, argues in his important new study *Changing South Africa: Political Considerations* (David Philip, 1983), that the accommodation of the black middle class "presupposes a black middle class with considerable ideological and political influence over the rest of their kind, sufficient to deflect workers and others less privileged from the paths of revolution" (P 122).

Clearly the new separate dispensation for urban blacks makes it all but impossible for middle-class blacks to fulfil that crucial role.

The so-called step in the right direction of the proposed new constitution could at the same time be one towards a greater turmoil in our black townships. And that's where the real heart of South Africa's political problems lies.

AMOS KGOMONGWE

Secret service

Bophuthatswana-TV (Bop-TV) has become one of southern Africa's best-known but least-detailed forthcoming events. Most of SA has heard of it and many even speculate that, if it plays its cards right, Bop-TV could give monopolist SABC-TV a run for its money — and viewers. Very few, however, know the when, where and how of the new service.

Keeping the lid on this Pandora's broadcasting box is Amos Kgomongwe, Minister of Public Works and chairman of Bophuthatswana's Radio and TV Cabinet Committee.

Since President Mangope handed him the post six months ago, the unpretentious Kgomongwe has wisely made a point of saying the minimum until the details, few though they may be, have got the OK from his government.

He tersely admits that broadcasts on the Setswana-English-Afrikaans channel will be aimed primarily at Bophuthatswana nationals inside and outside its borders.

"We must be able to communicate with

Fm 15/7/87 (109)

65

our people throughout southern Africa," he says. "We would like to make our own contribution to the SA situation. This is why we see Bop-TV as a necessity and not a luxury for a new country like ours."

Getting its message across to a greater part of Setswanas outside Bophuthatswana, mainly those on the Witwatersrand, might not be that easy. SABC is providing Bop-TV with relaying transmitters in SA territory and could just as simply limit broadcasts to specific areas as grant blanket transmission over the entire PWV.

Kgomongwe dismisses recent reports that an ultimatum on where and what Bop-TV can broadcast has been issued by SA. Talks between Bophuthatswana, the SABC and the Department of Foreign Affairs are still in progress and no official announcements have yet been made.

What Kgomongwe does dare to say outside the boardroom, however, is that he considers the Witwatersrand, especially Soweto with its numerous Setswana inhabitants, a very important area to reach.

What he isn't saying is that access to the Reef means more than merely reaching a hefty Setswana viewership — it will also give Bop-TV entry to the advertising cream which could foot the initial R30m bill and ultimately determine the station's financial success.

Clearly, if Bop-TV reaches the entire Witwatersrand, both black and white, ad rates could be far higher than if the service was limited to a specific audience in a particularly area or racial group.

Content of programmes are also considered important. Says one agency man: "Reaction will be favourable if it's an entertainment channel and bad if it's only educational stuff."

According to Kgomongwe, Bop-TV will be a mixture of the two: education by day and entertainment by night.

The soft-spoken, almost coy, Kgomongwe is a realist who sees the potential pitfalls that await him. Furthermore, as head of the Cabinet Committee in charge of the successful Radio Bophuthatswana, he knows that Bop-TV could be as lucrative as the popular independent radio channels.

Mangope's decision to hand Bop-TV to Kgomongwe was not arbitrary. The 39-year-old Kgomongwe, who is also Minister of Water Affairs, had already proved his worth in each of the government departments he headed after becoming Minister of Internal Affairs in 1977.

Three years later he became Minister of Posts & Telecommunications and, within a year, had boosted Bophuthatswana's telephone exchanges and started intensive training programmes. In 1981, and in his third ministerial post, he was the youngest Cabinet member. He still is.

Although quiet and unassuming, Kgomongwe is a popular and reliable government man. One aide notes that he is usually brought in to iron out problems in state departments and get the show back on the



road. Bop-TV is still wrapped in secrecy and faces many hurdles, but Kgomongwe's tested capability is a major factor in its favour.

the news that President
Moi had personally re-
ceived the Tanzanian del-
egation.
The delegation is also
to go to Uganda for sim-

CITY STORE: Cnrs. Rissik, President, Joubert & Pritchard Strs. Tel: (011) 28-1717

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WORLD CITY STORE

Homeland tribe (100) Starved 'starved of funds' 28/7/83

By Anthony Duigan

One of South Africa's wealthiest tribes, the Bafokeng of Bophuthatswana, want to secede from the homeland because they are being starved of development funds, it was claimed yesterday.

Bafokeng Chief Edward Lebone Molotlegi and several of his councillors are the subject of a Bophuthatswana Government commission of inquiry which began hearing evidence yesterday at the tribe's headquarters at Phokeng, outside Rustenburg.

A top Johannesburg legal team headed by an advocate, Mr I A Maisels SC, is representing Chief Molotlegi and his councillors. The hearing could last for several weeks.

Controversy over Chief Molotlegi and the Bafokeng, owners of some of the richest platinum deposits in the world, blew up earlier this year after reports that tribal police had begun a reign of fear.

Residents said the tribal police raided Bafokeng villages to hunt down non-Tswanas, and then arrested, fined or sjambokked them.

Evidence from Bophuthatswana Government officials shows that the annual revenue of the tribe is in the region of R9 500 000, mostly royalties from mining companies. Mr Darius Molotlegi, an uncle of the Chief and a tribal councillor, told the commission the tribe had received almost no development money from Bophuthatswana since independence.

The hearing is continuing.

Rains bring relief

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Farmers say the recent heavy rains have broken the drought in the Eastern Province.

Generally they thought that with dams filling up, the shortage of drinking water for stock and humans was over, but that a scarcity of feed would remain.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture in the Eastern Cape, Mr Bill Smart, said the rains had come too late to help the badly deteriorated veld conditions and "the grass will not start to grow again until the spring".

Mr Smart said winter grazing crops such as oats, wheat and rye grass would benefit, as would some karoo shrubs, but it was too late for grass in the cattle and sheep grazing areas to respond.

CITRUS AREAS

Farmers in the citrus growing areas of the Langkloof have been saved from the prospect of total crop failure next year by the heavy rains which have almost filled the Lake Mentz Dam.

The Sundays River Irrigation Board secretary, Mr C Greef, said the dam was already 62 percent full and "the water should last for years. "Farmers will have a bumper crop next year."

However not all farmers were happy, as the freezing weather which accompanied the rain has caused extensive stock losses in animals weakened by the long drought.

Mr Ted Birch of the farm Greenhills, outside Grahamstown, said he had lost more than 1 500 angora goats — worth more than R50 000 — in the last three days.

Mr Smart confirmed there had been cattle and sheep losses in the central Eastern Cape farming areas but no figures were available.



Railways employee Mr S F Herbst stands in the floodwaters from the Coega River which swamped his garden and house at Coega yesterday. Torrential rains and gale-force winds also forced many residents in Port Elizabeth's Red-house district to evacuate their homes.

LONDON — International anti-apartheid campaigners, offered the chance to see for themselves the situation within South African rugby, have apparently ignored the South African Rugby Board's offer of a free trip to the Republic.

Freedom in Sport chairman Mr Tommie Campbell said: "I feel it is a great pity that they are not availing themselves of this opportunity to put forward to the world their viewpoints, their fears and their sensitivities.

"The world media may well draw doubts from their actions as to whether they are really concerned with the future of sport in South Africa."

Mr Campbell, consultant to the SARB for next month's international congress on South African rugby, said invitations had been sent out to about

Anti-a 'sporti

100 rugby writers as well as observers and opponents.

Among the anti-apartheid were the president of Sport in Africa, Mr Abraham, the wealth Secretary-General, and the chairman of the Olympic Committee, Mr

Pretoria Bureau

THE Department of National Education and the Department of Education of Bophuthatswana yesterday signed an agreement which will standardise examination and qualification standards of vocational education in the two countries.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said one of the reasons the step had been taken was to try to ensure the best possible use of manpower in South Africa.

"This is an important step in ensuring equal education standards, and this agreement provides for the handing out by the Department of National Education diplomas and certificates to successful students who are citizens of Bophuthatswana," he said.

The agreement, which comes into force on August 10, provides for the department to conduct national examinations at tertiary (non-

Tswanas will write SA exams

109. ~~110~~ ROOM 4/8/83

university) and national technical certificate levels for students resident in Bophuthatswana.

The Minister of Education of Bophuthatswana, Mr L G Holele, said: "This is the time to show the world there is no bluffing in the relationship between South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"We have to make the world realise that our vocational educational system is geared up to equip our people with a training that will prepare them for the demands and equal opportunities in the present and future and in high levels of techno-

logical training and education in Southern Africa."

The statement, released by the Department of National Education yesterday, said it had recently been announced that the department would in future conduct examinations for students falling under the departments of Internal Affairs and Education and Training.

"This decision and the latest development now offer the advantage of one standardised examination being written by more students — suggesting a more uniform certification in the field of education with a vocational focus," the statement said.



Ciskei police form up outside the Mount Ruth Station last night.

THE disturbances this week at Mdantsane in the Ciskei and at Huhudi in the Northern Cape have something in common.

Both are very much the products of the policies of separate development — and in this lies their insecurity.

Mdantsane, just 21-years-old, is today the fifth or sixth most densely populated urban area in SA.

In the 1980 census, it was found that there were 193 140 in the Mdantsane area, but this is clearly an underestimate and there are today more than the 250 000.

Established to accommodate the black people living in East London, it was designed to fit into the grand apartheid dream that black people should live in the homelands and commute to work in the "white" area.

In 1980, a Rhodes University academic, Mr T J Gordon, found that "every day 654 Ciskei Transport Corporation buses leave Mdantsane, and 681 return, costing the nearly 50 000 commuters over R20 000 a month".

And he found that another 7 000 commuters used trains.

Public transport is very much a daily reality for those Mdantsane people lucky enough to have jobs — and for the second time in less than 10 years a major bus boycott has resulted in conflict.

Early in 1975, a month-long boycott of the Cape Tramways-owned Border Passenger Transport Company was ended when the Ciskei Government intervened and took over the company, after commuters rebelled against new fare increases.

There were allegations of intimidation and agitators then as there have been over the past two weeks, but, in the end, the daily time and cost of transport has been the major source of frustration.

In the 1980 Rhodes University study it was found that the average Mdantsane worker spent between two and three hours every day travelling to and from work.

And that same study three years ago bluntly warned of

The costs of a grand dream of apartheid

By BARRY STREEK

the frustrations. Mr D R Matravens said then "a more equitable subsidy scheme should be devised".

"The costs of the present scheme are enormous and it is clumsy, inefficient, unfair and leads to the worst features of transport planning being encouraged.

"The public transport system becomes a service to employers and not to travellers."

His warning was ignored and today the Ciskei Government is paying the cost.

The whole Mdantsane concept was developed in an attempt to make East London "white".

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had to admit defeat on that dream this year when he reversed a 20-year policy and announced that parts of Duncan Village, the black township in East London meant to have been relocated in Mdantsane, would be allowed to remain where they were.

Huhudi, the black township in the prosperous town of Vryburg, has suffered from the same dream.

In accordance with the old policies, the people of Huhudi were meant to have been relocated to Pudimore, 55km away in Bophuthatswana.

Once there, the people with jobs in Vryburg were meant to commute 110km daily.

As this was the policy announced in 1970, no development has taken place at Huhudi since then.

There is no electricity in the township, no tarred roads and no water-borne sewerage, only buckets, which often smell.

According to the Surplus Peoples Project, there are 13 general dealers, two bottles stores, two beerhalls, "lots of shebeens" and a butcher, as well as four primary schools, a high school, seven churches and a clinic.

It is hardly surprising, in spite of these conditions, that the people of Huhudi do not want to move to the remote Pudimore and in June a protest meeting against the plans was held by the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca).

There are also stories in the area that many of the white people of Vryburg are not in favour of the move because of the obvious disruptions this would cause to their labour supply.

The recent protests at the Bophaganand Secondary School, which has now been closed after an estimated R45 000 damage was caused to buildings and equipment, may have been sparked off by basically educational issues, but the 100-year-old township is under threat of removal — and that can hardly make the residents of Huhudi secure and happy.

Huhudi and Mdantsane are different, and the immediate causes of tension are different, but they are both today paying the price for the effects of the dreams of racial separation.

6/8/83 RDM

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Temba is rural and progressive

By **NKOPANE
MAKOBANE**

TEMBA near Hammanskraal may be a rural township but it also has one of the most self-sufficient and progressive locations in the country.

The township — under Bophuthatswana government jurisdiction and situated in the Moretele district about 40 km from Pretoria — has a population of more than 35 000.

Temba is small, but not isolated — adjacent to it on the South African border are St Peter's Conference Centre, St Dominic School for the Deaf and the South African Police Training College for blacks.

Just before the township is the Jubilee Hospital which caters for local villagers and nearby is a theological school of the Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa.

Entering the township you see a small industrial site on the left-hand side, and as you drive on it becomes clear that the only tarred streets are the main roads. Driving through the dusty streets of Temba is a kidney-jolting experience, enlightening you as to why the residents would like the local authority to tar all streets.

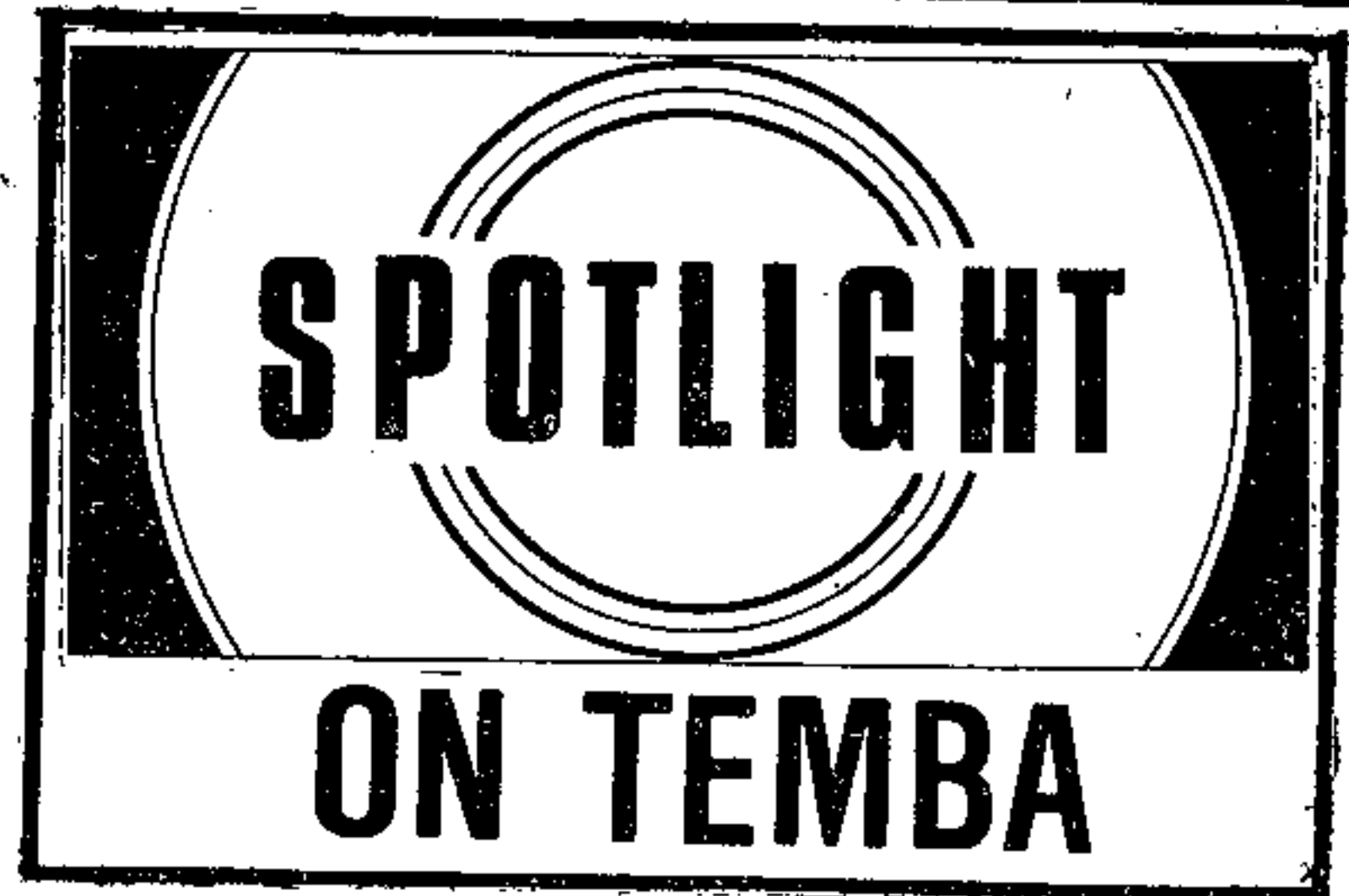
Although there are backyard shacks in Temba, the impression gained is that the housing situation is not as critical as in other townships that have been vis-

ited by SPOTLIGHT teams.

About a month ago, not far from Temba, residents — mostly civil servants — occupied newly-built houses at a place called Unit D. The houses here are of varying sizes and are electrified. More houses are to be built in Unit D and infrastructures have already been laid.

Temba residents speak of their "satisfaction" with house rentals. The average rent for a four-roomed house is R22. One resident said this amount was set early this year — after residents had been paying an average of R5 for a number of years. However, another rent increase is expected next year.

The township boasts



two shopping complexes. The first complex, Tebogo Centre, used to be owned by Mr Habakuk Shikwane, a cane manufacturer now based in the Lebowa "homeland".

Now it is owned by the Bophuthatswana Development Corporation. Its tenants include a doctor, a diamond cutter, an insurance broker, a bookstore, a totalisator and a boutique belonging to Chieftainess Ester Kekana.

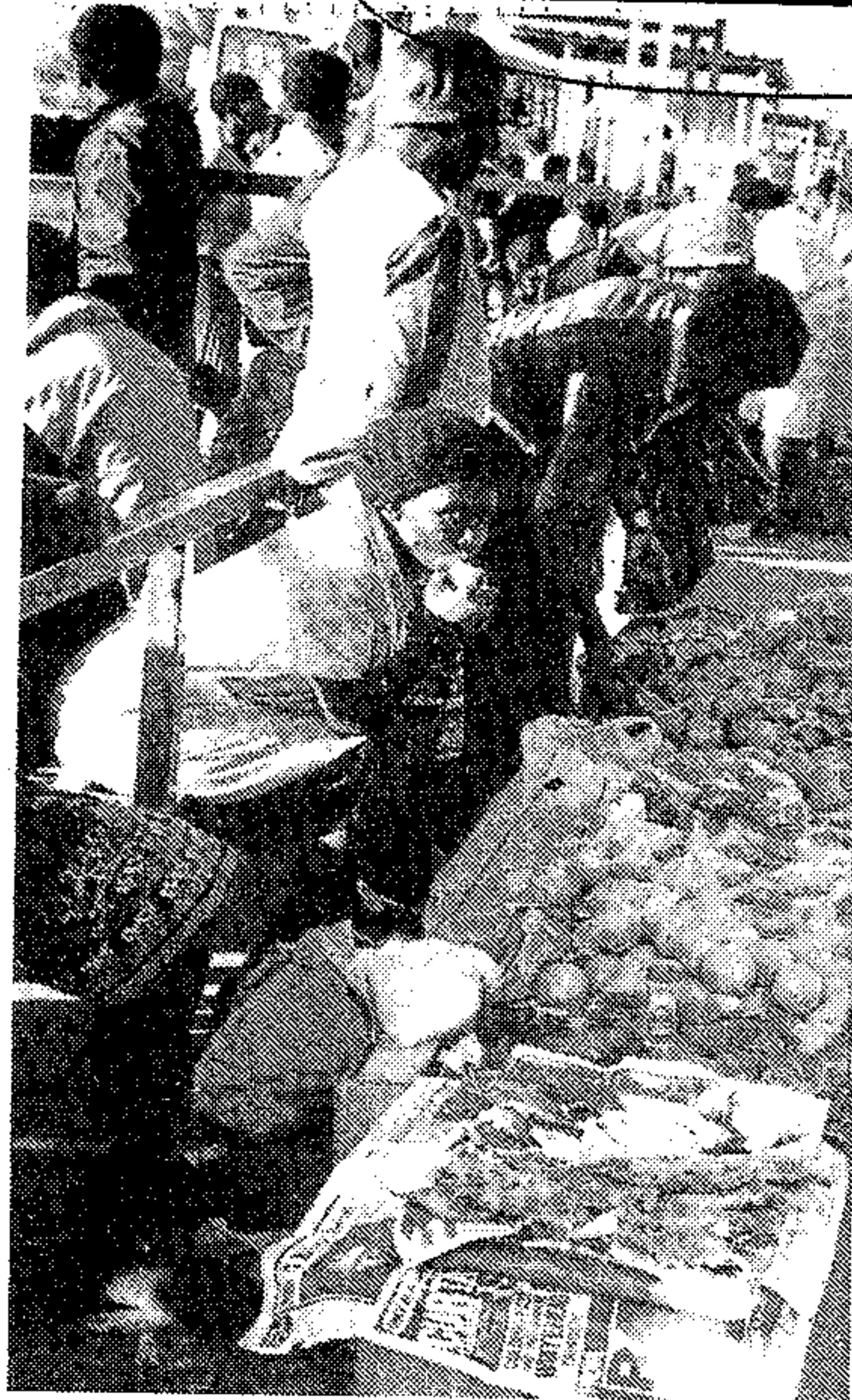
The second shopping complex is the Temba Shopping Centre, which consists of a conglomeration of businesses. The area is a hive of activity and many people shop

here because it saves them the travel costs and time of going to Pretoria.

Despite the many positive aspects of Temba, it became apparent that residents are concerned about the lack of sporting and recreational facilities.

One of their main grievances is the alleged police harassment of shebeens. They argue that the authorities are "overdoing it", and that no other recreational facilities exist.

However, the overall impression is that Temba people like their township and would not change it for any other place.



COMMON SIGHT: Hawkers selling their stuff outside the shopping centre. Sights like these are common around the quiet township of Temba outside Hammanskraal. Temba residents have complained of police harassment of shebeens.



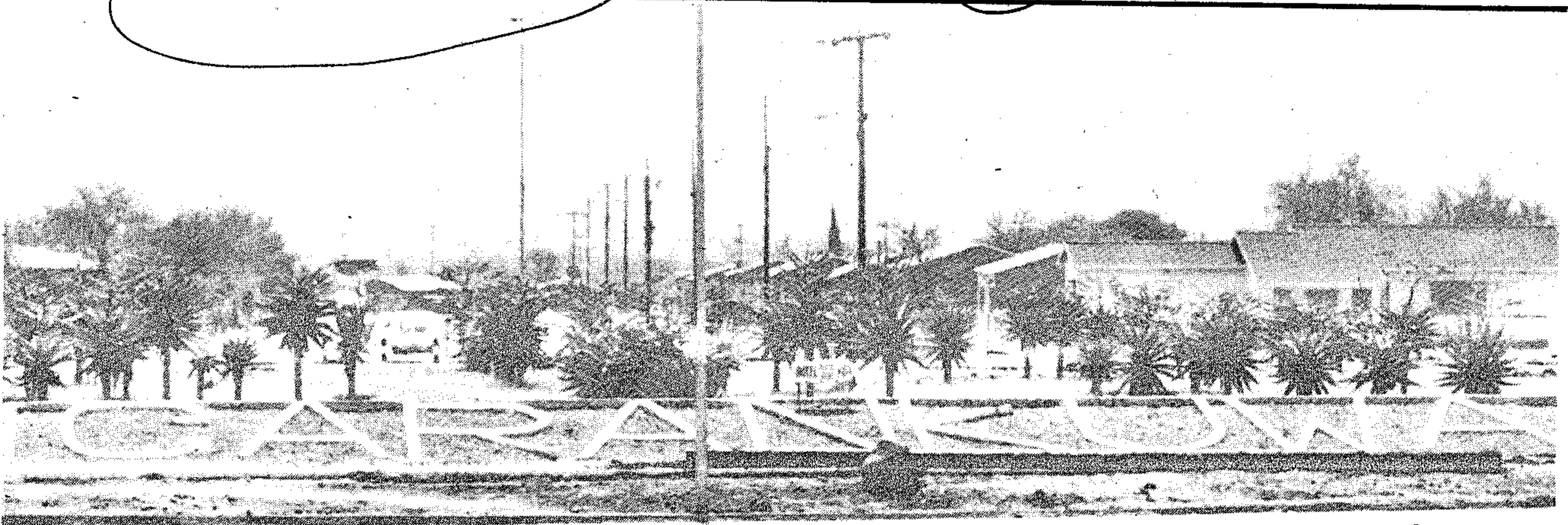
SHOPPING: Temba Shopping Centre is a hive of activity where people in and around the township prefer to do their shopping.



NEW: Houses at Unit D in Temba. The houses were occupied about a month ago mostly by civil servants.

Pics: ROBERT MAGWAZA

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GA-RANKUWA: This is the sprawling township of Bophuthatswana which is south-west of Pretoria.

Welcome to the home of sheep

IT IS now known as Ga-Rankuwa.

Its inhabitants come from an area where white farmers sold sheep, about 45 kilometres south-west of the Jakaranda City.

The area soon became known as Ga-Radinku (loosely meaning the home of sheep) to most black customers.

With the progress of time the area was developed by the South African Government who named it Ga-Rankuwa, probably because whites could not pronounce Ga-Radinku.

Originally Ga-Rankuwa was controlled by Pretoria but in 1977, when Bophuthatswana gained independence, the area was given to Chief Lucas Mangope.

Some of the present population came from the local squatter areas of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi townships. It is a relief area for congestion from the neighbouring townships, according to some of the old residents.

Most of the four-roomed houses have been built by the local authority, but there are instances where the "haves" have erected their own homes.

Lack facilities

Secretary for the town council, Mrs Jenny Moeketsane, told **The SOWETAN** that there are about 50 schools, two sporting stadiums and two creches in the area.

"We lack recreational facilities such as tennis courts, libraries and parks. I believe that the Bophuthatswana Government will build these things in the future so that the township can become one of the most modern in the country," she said.

"The waiting list for homes is about 2 600 and we hope more homes will be built soon."

Referring to employment opportunities, she said that most people in Ga-Rankuwa work in South Africa and the reason for that was that there were not sufficient industries to cope with the ever-growing population.

Local businessman Mr Nat Moja believes that the

horizon is bright for most business people in Ga-Rankuwa. Houses have a proper system of sanitation, sewerage and electricity.

More shopping centres will be erected by the local authorities and "we hope more industries will be built so as to curb the escalation rate of unemployment in the area".

Problem

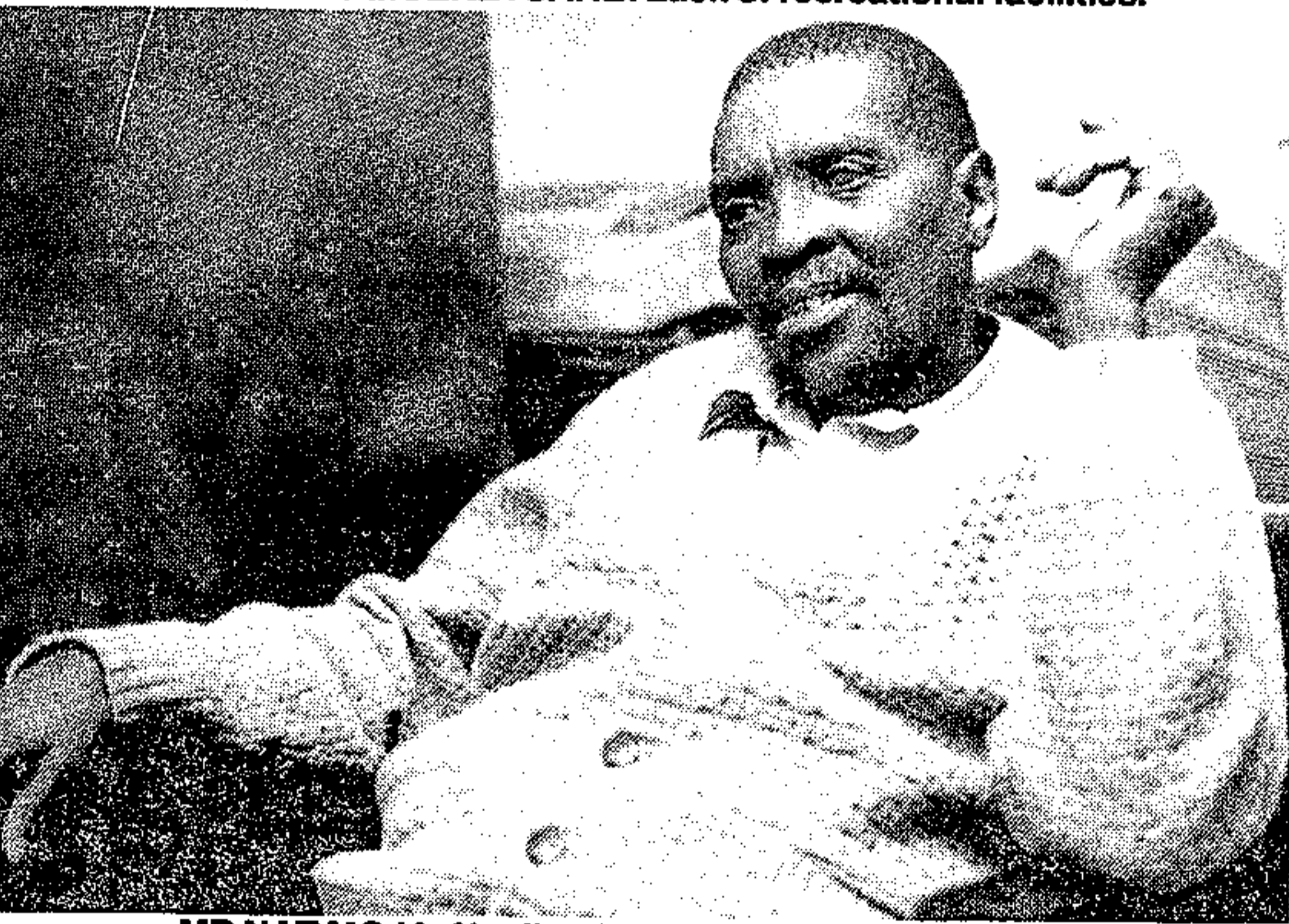
"The township has improved tremendously since it was started in the 60s. One thing we enjoy in Ga-Rankuwa is that there is no discrimination in terms of colour. Everybody is treated alike by the authorities," he said.

Referring to housing, he said the shortage of houses is a problem they have inherited from South Africa. Ga-Rankuwa is fast growing into a big area.

"We also hope that with the help of the local town council street lights and more recreational facilities will be built," he added.



MRS JENNY MOEKETSANE: Lack of recreational facilities.



MR NAT MOJA: No discrimination in the township.

Story by JOSHUA RABOROKO
Pics by LEN KUMALO

SPOTLIGHT
ON GA-RANKUWA

August babes

HAVE you got a cute baby? Yes, of course. Every parent should have.

Today's bevy of babes are entrants in the August contest.

So why not enter your child in The SOWETAN/Koco Baby of the Month contest for August. Each month Koco Discount Baby World will give away three vouchers — R100, R60 and R40 — to the three top babies of each month and a R250 voucher to the Baby of the Year.

Don't be shy. Send a photograph with the child's name and date of birth on the back and the parents' name and address. Post to Koco Baby Contest, The SOWETAN, P O Box 43003, Industria 2042.



Moses Lekwane: Tembisa.



Sheila Nkosi: Meadowlands.



Sechaba Motokeng: Evaton.



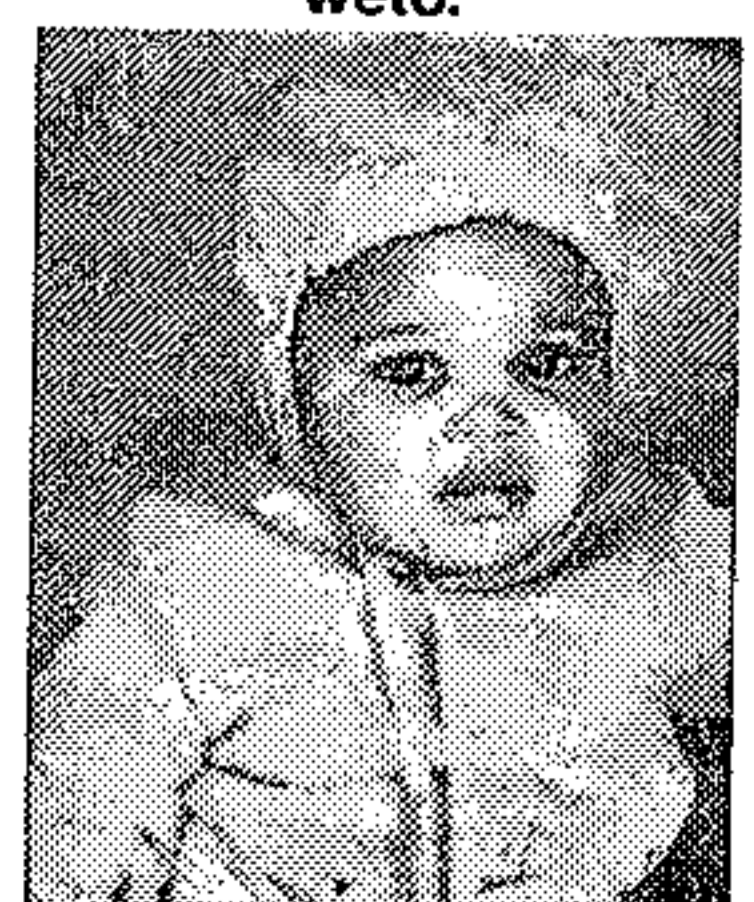
Lucky-Boy Mtshali: Soweto.



Innocent Nkala: Zola.



Nhlonipho Hlatshwayo: Katlehong.



Pulisa Mohale: Orlando.



Nomthandazo Fakude: Tembisa.

Agricultural boom in Bophuthatswana

Bophuthatswana is opening up new agricultural schemes to hundreds of learner farmers in a drive to make the homeland fully self-sufficient in food production.

It will also be setting aside further tens of thousands of hectares for purchase by established Tswana farmers.

This has emerged in interviews with officials of Bophuthatswana's Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor), which has announced the investment of about R40 million in several new schemes to establish the homeland as a major producer of maize and groundnuts.

Although heavily hit by drought during the past two seasons — only 30 to 40 percent of the grain crop survived for harvesting — Bophuthatswana's farming sector has shown remarkable growth over the last five years.

Before the drought struck it showed a 10-fold increase in maize production since 1977, and was poised to become self-sufficient in meat, vegetables and wheat.

The bumper crop of nearly 140 000 tons of maize in 1981 had ensured — even with projected shortfalls this year — that Bophuthatswana will have enough for domestic demand, said one official.

NEW SCHEMES

Among the new schemes Agricor will develop during the next three years are 10 700 ha of maize and groundnuts in two areas north and north-west of Mmabatho and at Setlagole in central Bophuthatswana.

Another maize-groundnut scheme already in operation at Moretele, north of Pretoria, is

Bophuthatswana has made remarkable strides in a short time in building up its farming sector to a point where it is virtually self-sufficient in basic food requirements. ANTHONY DUIGAN reports.

ther 10 000 ha over the next five years.

The three schemes will put more than 250 additional farmers on the land and create hundreds of jobs, Agricor officials said. Further schemes in the pipeline include more maize and groundnut farms and intensive vegetable production in two areas.

NEGOTIATION

The overall aim is to establish farmers on land that is capable of giving them an income of between R5 000 and R7 000 a year. The farmer-land ratio is something that is worked out in negotiations with the people and village authorities, Agricor officials said.

This year Agricor was aiming not only for increased agricultural production, but towards agro-industries, an official said. The first venture would be a new milling company developed jointly by Agricor and Noordfed of South Africa.

The first step would be the building of a large maize mill — construction begins this year — to serve Bophuthatswana's capital and surrounding areas, he said.

But in spite of the emphasis on viable farming projects, Agricor has always viewed its priority as being the people on each project, said managing director Mr Dawid Beuster.

"A mistake made in South Africa and Third

development schemes have been initiated as commercial projects rather than community development projects," he said.

"We started from the point of view that we wanted to work with the small farmer and develop him as part of a happy, viable community. We have tried to keep our feet on the ground by developing creches, proper water schemes, giving health classes, and so on," he said.

Bophuthatswana's agricultural policy is based on a concept known in Tswana as "Temisano", which has been defined as a comprehensive planning effort aimed at establishing sound rural communities which have economically viable farming projects as a base.

The extra 400 000 ha expected to be added to Bophuthatswana as part of its final consolidation will have a major impact on farming. The government will keep only 10 percent of this.

SMALL FARMERS

Established Tswana farmers will be able to buy 20 percent, and the other 70 percent will be developed for the small farmer, Mr Beuster said.

As with present developments, the aim will be to introduce new farmers to the land on the basis of an initial seven-year lease and probation on a piece of land that can bring in a minimum in-

Where acute unemployment holds sway

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

SOUTH Africa is plagued with the serious problem of unemployment, but there are areas where this social evil is virtually an all-pervasive nightmare — places like Ga-Rankuwa.

The causes of mass unemployment in Ga-Rankuwa are many, and it will take some miracle to eradicate them totally.

One of the major causes of unemployment is the lack of factories where the ever-growing population can find jobs.

The seriousness of the problem has caused such concern that most workers have left the territory to seek employment in the neighbouring Pretoria and other parts of South Africa.

According to the Botswana Department of Manpower there are about ten factories in Ga-Rankuwa

and these include South African Breweries.

Scores of workers from Ga-Rankuwa flood the offices of the Department of Manpower daily seeking employment, but many have been forced to return disappointed.

One resident, Mr Sath Matshane, told The SOWETAN that he had been without a job for almost two years now.

"Every morning we go to the offices of the Department of Manpower to wait for prospective employers. I have been going there for quite some time now and have given up hope.

"I have a wife, children and other members of the family to support. I have been able to keep the home fires burning after receiving Unemployment Insurance

Fund benefits, but I cannot get them any more," he said.

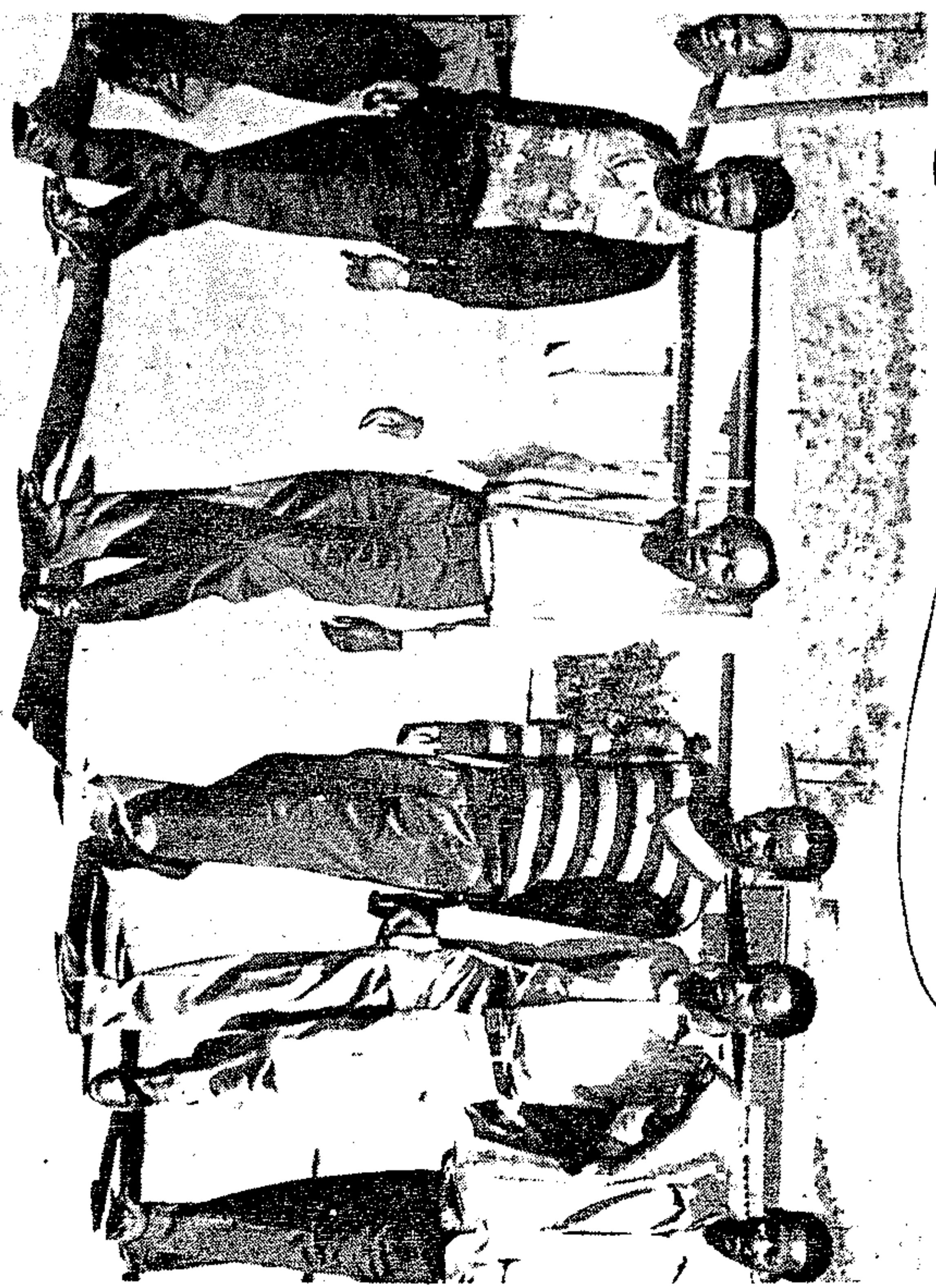
Another resident, Mr Freddie Selekisho, said that despite the scarcity of jobs in Ga-Rankuwa transport to the city was also expensive.

He said that robbery and other social ills would mushroom in the area because "we shall soon turn into animals and adopt the law of the jungle of eat or be eaten.

"Even if we find job opportunities, we are still exploited by those who have the money," said another resident, Mr Sydney Cilo. He recently found employment and earned R45 per week. This money was not enough for his family to live on.

A spokesman for the

department of Manpower revealed that the rising unemployment had caused concern among residents. Crime is escalating and other social problems have erupted.



UNEMPLOYED: Workers from the Department of Manpower seeking jobs.

department of Manpower revealed that the rising unemployment had caused concern among residents. Crime is escalating and other social problems have erupted.

According to statistics for January, about 429 people were unemployed during the time. This number increased

in February to 458 and decreased in March to 333.

There were no official records for unemployment for April, May, June and July and this was because of a delay in the obtaining of data. Headaches such as the retrenchment of workers because of redundancy, or the sacking of

people because they went on strike over wage demands, are not rife in Ga-Rankuwa.

The reason for this is that people are afraid to lose their jobs because management can easily employ other workers.

Trade unions are allowed in the area because of the Botswana

phuthatswana Government has given them its approval, but they have not as yet hit the mark.

The spokesman said that it was hoped that the Government and the private sector would pour in more money towards the building of more factories so that people can find jobs in future.

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Visas on the quiet

S. Express 28/8/82
Staff Reporter

PASSPORT holders from the four 'independent' homelands are quietly being allowed to travel overseas despite international refusal to recognise the territories.

The British, United States and Swiss embassies confirmed they had been granting 'loose page' visas to residents of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

A spokesman for the US embassy said if special arrangements were not made "we would be making the people victims of a system to which they are not party".

Tswana Corporation's Assets Reach 111000

S Times 28/8/83

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SUNDI

By David Carte
THE Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDIC) this week unveiled a balance sheet reflecting assets of more than R800-million.

Its 50% stake in Sun City and Mmabatho Sun, worth at least R65-million, is reflected at cost of R5,1-million, while properties of R188-million are also valued at cost. At market value, assets are therefore approaching R1 000-million.

"This is just our investment and by no means the total investment in Bophuthatswana," said BNDIC managing director Wynand van Graan, who has been in black-state development since leaving Rembrandt 16 years ago.

Channel 702, Radio Bophuthatswana and TV Bophuthatswana, like many other com-

panies, are completely privately owned and BNDIC has no involvement.

No one is more relieved at the get-together in casinos between Sol Kerzner and Rennies than Mr van Graan, who feared that a Holiday Inns casino in Kwa-Ndebele could have seriously hurt Sun City, one of BNDIC's biggest investments.

Mr van Graan looks forward to a spate of hotel and possibly casino development in Thaba Nchu now that this has become part of Bophuthatswana.

It is 50km from Bloemfontein compared with Maseru's 110km — "and there's no shooting in Thaba Nchu". There are now 23 hotels in Bophuthatswana.

Of the R800-million in assets at cost, the Government contributed only about R150-million. The rest has been thanks to growth

and a bit of gearing.

The government last year contributed only R21,6-million of R62,3-million of new development spending. That was 35% compared with 87% of BNDIC's investment in 1978.

Operating income last year was R18-million, mainly in the form of interest (R4-million), dividends (R1,8-million) and rentals (R9,5-million).

BNDIC does not consolidate or equity-account Sun City or Mmabatho Sun, so, instead of reflecting its R6,5-million share of earnings, showed only the maiden interim dividend of R1,25-million.

Most the loans it extends to industrialists are subsidised. Its interest cost therefore came to R7,1-million (up R4,8-million), while administrative expenses were a staggering

R9,5-million, leaving a small surplus of R1,3-million.

Capital was augmented by profits on the sale of assets of R2,4-million, making the year's surplus R3,6-million.

Some big investments in the territory last year included extensions to Sun City and AECI's R52-million explosives factory. Another R25-million is earmarked for Sun City extensions this year.

About 1,5-million tourists visited the territory last year. The second phase of the Mmabatho office and shopping complex was completed, bringing the corporation's investments in shops to R40-million.

Eight of the BNDIC's most profitable investments have been sold to Yabeng, a public company in which Bophuthatswanans will be able to invest.

WYNAND VAN GRAAN
 Relief over get-together



LABOUR TURNOVER	
Land Reform	See L
LAND TENURE	
Latin America	See A
Lebowa	See R
LAW	See al
Leisure	See R
LESOTHO	
Liberation Movements	See PC
	See als
LIBRARIES	In
	See als
Life Expectancy rates	See PC
Literacy	See ED
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Lock-outs	See ST
Low-income housing	See HC
Magazines	See M
Malnutrition	See H
MANAGEMENT	See al
	Ir
Management Committees	See I
MANPOWER - General	See a:
MANPOWER - Labour Shortages	
MANPOWER - Planning	
MANPOWER - Skilled Workers	
MANPOWER - Technological Change	
MANPOWER - Training	See al
MANPOWER - Training - Apprentices	See al
Manpower Utilisation, Department of	See C
MANUFACTURING - General	
MANUFACTURING - Labour	
MANUFACTURING - Beverages	
MANUFACTURING - Chemicals	

Why we're ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ doing so well — Mangope ^{Star 29/12/83}

By Frank Jeans.

Since gaining independence about five years ago, Bophuthatswana has attracted more than R800 million in investment in industry, commerce and tourism, spheres not hampered by unnecessary control.

This was said by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in a speech at a South Africa Britain Trade Association lunch (read on his behalf by his Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination, Mr Rowan Cronje).

Spelling out the economic advances made by his country, President Mangope said: "We have organised our agricultural development on a business basis, which has enabled us, before the devastating droughts of the past two seasons, to produce a surplus of maize."

Referring to Bophuthatswana's successful mining operations, he said mining companies were not hindered by "unnecessary rules and regulations with the Government breathing down their necks all the time".

He expressed surprise at how few countries there were which supposedly supported free enterprise and actually practised it in the development of their economies and in their consideration of others.

"Bophuthatswana opted for independence because it was the only way to obtain for our people freedom from the constraints of a system imposed by a government they did not elect."

● In its annual report, the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, which has done much to encourage business enterprise, chairman Mr J B Sutherland says the corporation's total assets increased by R62,3 million to R260,5 million, of which nearly 80 percent was funded by "our sole shareholder, the Government of Bophuthatswana, which reflects a sound financial structure".

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retail owner in
ch as Mamelodi,
le, Mabopane,
Hammanskraal
arby townships.

Take your pic

TOKYO. — Mitsubishi has announced the development of a television set capable of turning screen images into hard copy black-and-white pictures.

The TV, the first of its kind in the world, could convert pictures into digital information, memorise them, control them on a microcomputer and print them on thermo-sensitive paper.

OPTICAL COMPANY LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE 83 AND DECLARATION OF END NO 38.

ited trading results for the year ended
ed trading results for the previous year

Unaudited Y/e 30/6/83	Audited Y/e 30/6/82
1 120 000	1 074 895
445 000	500 724
675 000	574 171
1 041 200	1 041 200
64.8	55.1
18.0	18.0

by 14.2%. Sales for the second half
comparative period of the previous
al of the lower trend of profitability

ainly as a result of a marginal increase
investment allowances.

company acquired the entire issued
ms against Audan Court (Pty) Ltd for a
he sum of R150 000 owing by the
ge bond registered over its property
urban, will be repaid on 31 August
was to utilise part of the property for

C. of London and your company have
uelson Genop (Pty) Ltd whose main
ment made available to Samuelson
nd by Samuelson Group P.L.C. With
npany has acquired the shares of
1 equipment made available by it to
deration payable to Samuelson Group
tified by your company allotting to
acts, 52 000 ordinary shares in the
will not rank for the dividend declared

terially either the net asset value or

at 30 June 1983 were R95 439.

dend of 12 cents (1982 12 cents)
of 6 cents (1982 6 cents) makes a
(1982 18 cents). This dividend will
close of business on 16 September
ed on or about 7 November 1983.
ucted where applicable. The register
sed for the purpose of this dividend.

embers on or about 30 September
General Meeting which is to be held
1. The register of members of the

Investors look to Bophuthatswana

THE BOPHUTHATSWANA National Development Corporation (BNDC) continued to attract industrial and commercial investment to Bophuthatswana despite the fact that the year under review was marked by severe recession, the chairman of the BNDC, Mr J B Sutherland, says in the corporation's annual report.

The recession had an inhibiting effect on the growth of the economies of countries throughout Southern Africa, he writes.

Industrial and business loans and share investments in associated companies amounted to R44.8-million at March 31.

"In addition, several major industrial projects were influenced entirely from outside sources by industrialists, amounting to a total investment of approximately R27-million," he says.

These included Wesglas — a joint venture between Wesco Investments, Messina (Transvaal) Development Company and Anglo American Industrial Corporation for the manufacture of glass for the motor industry — and D R Delpert (Pty), a canning concern.

"Two other large concerns were established during the 1982/83 financial year which were largely funded from external sources.

"The amount involved is approximately R3.5-million for the establishment of an upholstery plant for BMW (SA) (Pty), as well as a manufacturing operation for Lanark Manufacturing (Pty)."

Mr Sutherland continues: "The new incentive package for industrialists encourages investors to look to sources other than the corporation for finance as the interest concessions are applicable regardless of the source of finance.

"Foreign investors can obtain freehold title to land in Bophuthatswana and therefore have the opportunity to own rather than lease factory buildings.

"This tendency will, to a considerable extent, relieve the pressure on the corporation to provide buildings and loan finance."

He said the BNDC had an interest of up to 50% in 23 of Bophuthatswana's best-known companies.

The book value of the corporation's share investment and loan capital in respect of these companies amounted to R22 312 000 at March 31, whereas the net asset value of its holding totalled R67 855 000.

"Consistent with its conservative accounting policy, this surplus of R45.5-million has, as in the past, not been consolidated into the final accounts." — Sapa.

Mr Sutherland says that with a flow of more than 1 500 000 "tourists and visitors to Bophuthatswana annually and earnings from this source heading for R120-million by 1985", the region's tourism trade is "booming".

He says that to ensure maximum use of the facilities already established at Sun City, an additional resort hotel will be built at a cost of approximately R25-million close to the entertainment centre.

THE FRAME GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

INTERIM DIVIDENDS ON ORDINARY SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following dividends have been declared by the undernoted Companies in the Group payable on or about the 25th October 1983 to Shareholders registered in the books of the Companies at the close of business on the 30th September 1983:

1. CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE MILLS INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

Registered and Transfer Offices: 36 Hime Street, Jacobs 4052, PO Box 12017, Jacobs 4026.

Interim Dividend No. 63 of 6¼%, equivalent to 3,125 cents per share making in all 12½%, that is 6¼ cents, in respect of the year ended 30th June 1983.

2. NATAL CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED:

Registered and Transfer Offices: 858 Umgeni Road, Durban 4001, PO Box 1515, Durban 4000.

Interim Dividend No. 76 of 10% equivalent to 5 cents per share in respect of the year ending 30th June 1984.

3. NATAL CANVAS RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED:

Registered and Transfer Offices: 858 Umgeni Road, Durban 4001, PO Box 1515, Durban 4000

Interim Dividend No. 83 of 12½% equivalent to 6,25 cents per share making in all 25%, that is 12½ cents, in respect of the year ended 30th June 1983.

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Putting the finishing touches to Firestone's R17,5 million extensions in Port Elizabeth. The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, is due to open the modernised plant and new office block on September 8.

Bophuthatswana attracts industry

109 E-Post 31/8/83

JOHANNESBURG — The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) continued to attract industrial and commercial investment to Bophuthatswana despite the fact that the year under review was marked by severe recession, the chairman of the BNDC, Mr J B Sutherland, says in the corporation's annual report.

The recession had an inhibiting effect on the growth of the economies of countries throughout Southern Africa, he writes.

Industrial and business loans and share investments in associated companies amounted to R44,8 million as at March 31.

"In addition, several major industrial projects were influenced entirely from outside sources by industrialists, amounting to a total investment of approximately R27 million," he

says.

These included Wesglas, which is a joint venture between Wesco Investments, Messina (Transvaal) Development Company and Anglo American Industrial Corporation for the manufacture of glass for the motor industry, and D R Delport (Pty) Ltd, a canning concern.

"Two other large concerns were established during the 1982/83 financial year which were largely funded from external sources.

"The amount involved is approximately R3,5 million for the establishment of an upholstery plant for BMW (SA) (Pty) Ltd, as well as a manufacturing operation for Lanark Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd.

"The new incentive package for industrialists encourages investors to look to sources other than the

corporation for finance as the interest concessions are applicable regardless of the source of finance," he says.

"Foreign investors can obtain freehold title to land in Bophuthatswana and therefore have the opportunity to own rather than lease factory buildings.

"This tendency will to a considerable extent relieve the pressure on the corporation to provide buildings and loan finance."

The BNDC had an interest of up to 50% in 23 of Bophuthatswana's best-known companies.

The book value of the corporation's share investment and loan capital in respect of these companies amounted to R22 312 000 as at March 31, whereas the net asset value of its holding totalled R67 855 000.

"Consistent with its conservative accounting policy

this surplus of R45,5 million has, as in the past, not been consolidated into the final accounts."

Regarding tourism, Mr Sutherland says that with a flow of more than 1,5 million tourists and visitors to Bophuthatswana annually and earnings from this heading for R120 million by 1985, the industry is booming.

He says that to ensure maximum utilisation of the "international standard conference facilities, for 1 200 people, already established at Sun City, an additional resort hotel will be built at a cost of approximately R25 million in close proximity to the entertainment centre.

"This hotel, which should be completed by December, 1984, will provide additional accommodation for people attending conferences. — Sapa

FORNAC RESISTANCE

POVERTY — GENERAL

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3	0763
4	0214
5	0065
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8	0249
9	0499

(109) Hansard
Marico/Moretele districts 7/9/83
Q. 61. 2057

*14. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any negotiations have taken place between the Government of Bophuthatswana and his Department concerning the (a) Marico and (b) Moretele districts; if so, (i) when and (ii) what was the nature of the negotiations;
- (2) whether any decisions were reached; if so,
- (3) whether any White farms in the Marico district are to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, how many hectares are involved;
- (4) whether the Moretele district of Bophuthatswana or any portion thereof is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, how many hectares are involved;
- (5) whether the incorporation of the Moretele district into KwaNdebele is dependent upon the incorporation of the Marico farms into Bophuthatswana; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Yes. The area of land which has been acquired by the SA Development Trust in the District of Marico (Nietverdiend North and South) in terms of the 1975 consolidation plans, is being considered for addition to Bophuthatswana. The extent of the said area is approximately 40 000 hectares.
- (4) No.
- (5) No.

Cop brutality claim

A 70-YEAR-OLD Winterveld shoemaker is critically ill at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital after he was allegedly assaulted by Bophuthatswana police.

Mr Sotja Ndimande of 73 Ngobeni stand was admitted on Sunday and according to doctors he suffered a fractured base of the skull.

The public relations officer for the Bophuthatswana police in Mafikeng, Colonel David George said his department would start an investigation into the matter. "This is the kind of case we have to take up immediately," Colonel George said.

The injured man's wife, Mrs Flora Ndimande (28) yesterday told The SOWETAN that trouble started on August 18 when a neighbouring dry cleaner was robbed. She said police called at her house the following day and demanded an explanation from Mr Ndimande.

Mrs Ndimande said her husband was then taken into custody and came back after five days. She said he claimed he was assaulted by police and hung from rafters. "Although he did not have visible injuries, my husband complained of a severe headache. We took him to a private doctor who said the injuries could have been caused by a blunt object."

She said her husband's condition had deteriorated and that she had laid a complaint at the local police station.

Because of the deteriorating condition of her husband, she said she laid a complaint with the local police station and asked what had been done to her husband. She said no one was prepared to listen to her.

"I only realised the se-

riousness of the situation when my husband collapsed and could not talk. He was rushed to the hospital and was semi-conscious for three days," Mrs Ndimande said.

When The SOWETAN visited Mr Ndimande at the hospital, he was unable to talk properly. His condition, however, was described as "gradually improving" by the sister in charge of the ward.

Assassination bid on prince

MBABANE — An attempt to assassinate the Crown Prince of Swaziland, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive Dlamini, has been made in England, a highly-placed government source in Mbabane has revealed.

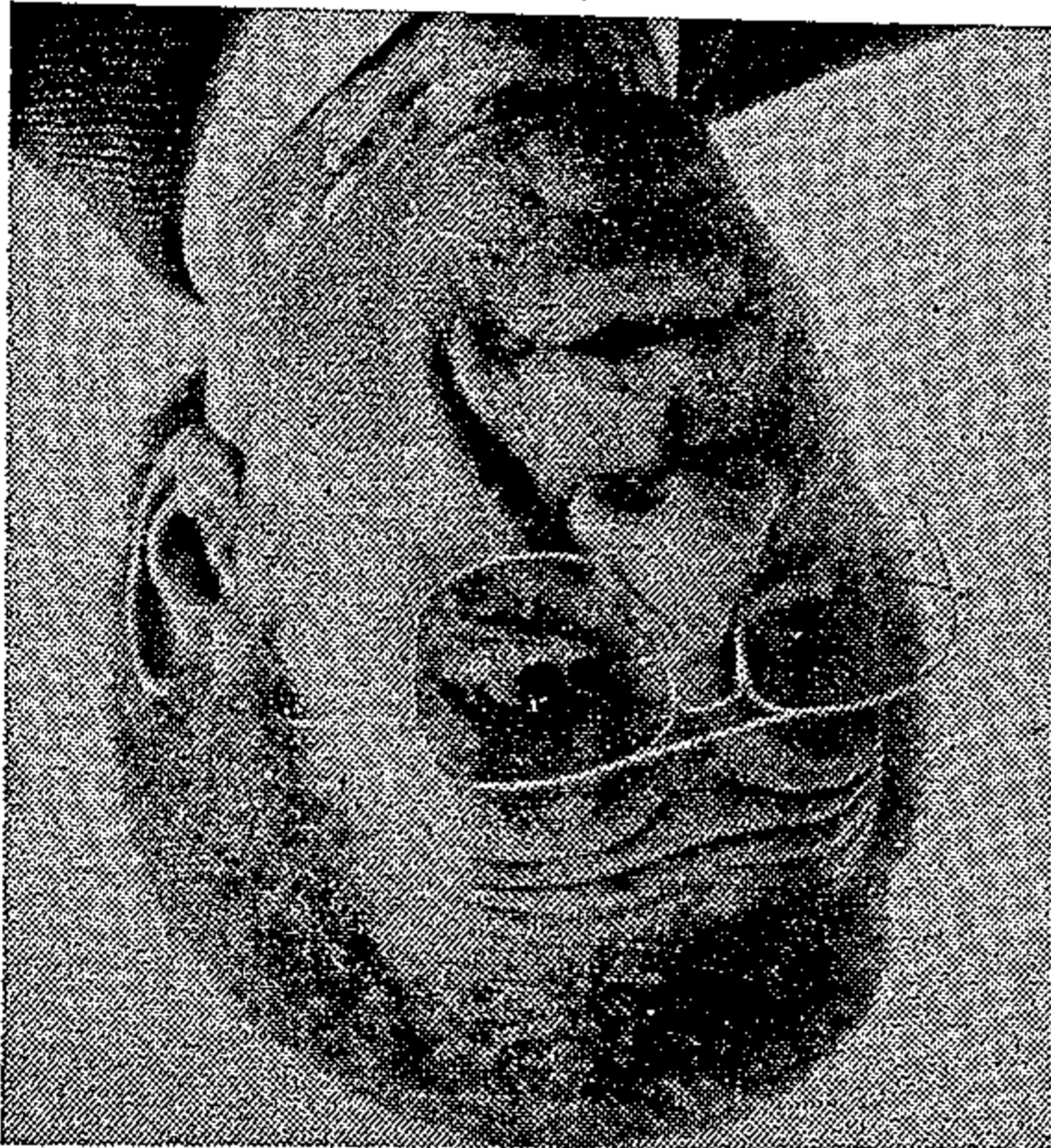
The Crown Prince is at Greenhill House School in Dorset and last month the Swazi

Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said he would be visiting Swaziland shortly.

The Swazi police later invited the Press to photograph a man detained at Matsapha Airport in connection with the alleged assassination bid. The man is in Manzini police cells. Police have not yet said when he was

arrested.

In response to reports from London that Scotland Yard and the Dorset police know nothing of such a bid, Mbabane observers say it is not unlikely that the "attempt" could be a rumour spread to discredit a certain group in the Swazi ruling hierarchy. —SFS.



three teachers were arbitrarily transferred from a Soweto school and it was left to the students to fight that issue as Tuata had abdicated its role," Mr Khambule said.

Mr E Holland said the Health Workers' Association was formed primarily to look into the issue of establishing an equitable health system for blacks, but along the way its brief widened to include looking into the problems of health

other administrative ers, poor salaries and late payment of teachers' salaries, a for- discuss issues like the have sent delegations to their profession. They on any matter pertaining fully to the authorities resented their members union. He said they represented their members union. He said they performed by a trade same functions as those Tuata performs the Mr Taunyane said challenged represent its mem-

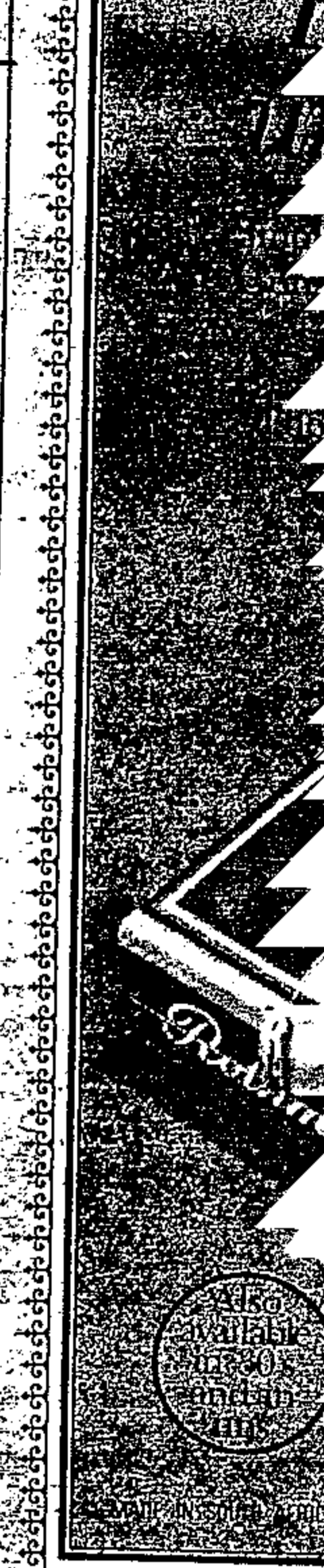
the association present its mem- Leepile Taunyane e 28 000-member vaal United Afri- eaders' Associa- (uata) says in their he difference is in only, otherwise re just as good as ade union. But Mr Khambule, a for- eadmaster of Or- High says Tuata

By PHIL MTIMKULU

ehahn forgot

ber 9, 1983

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THERE'S MORE TO BOPHUTATSWANA THAN CASINOS . . .

DEEP in the heart of South Africa there are areas where racial and sexual discrimination are illegal and the courts have a say about political detainees.

They are places where hundreds of South African laws have been scrapped because they were deemed racist and where neighbours don't have to be the same colour.

And they are places spawned and recognised by the National Party as legitimate offspring.

The areas? Those seven dry and dusty pieces of the South African veld known as the 'independent' homeland of Bophuthatswana. Familiar to many only as the home of the Sun City complex with its semi-pornographic movies and casino, Bophuthatswana does have a lesser-known claim to fame in the form of its Bill of Rights.

Enshrined in the territory's constitution when it was drawn up in 1977 by Unisa expert Professor Marinus Wiechers, the Bill's existence has been largely unnoticed despite the Progressive Federal Party's recent doomed battle to obtain a similar document in the proposed new South African constitution.

The Bill — believed by some to be even more progressive than its United States counterpart — is based on the West German model.

Its existence is unusual in the African context and a source of pride to those assisting the leaders of the nominally independent polity.

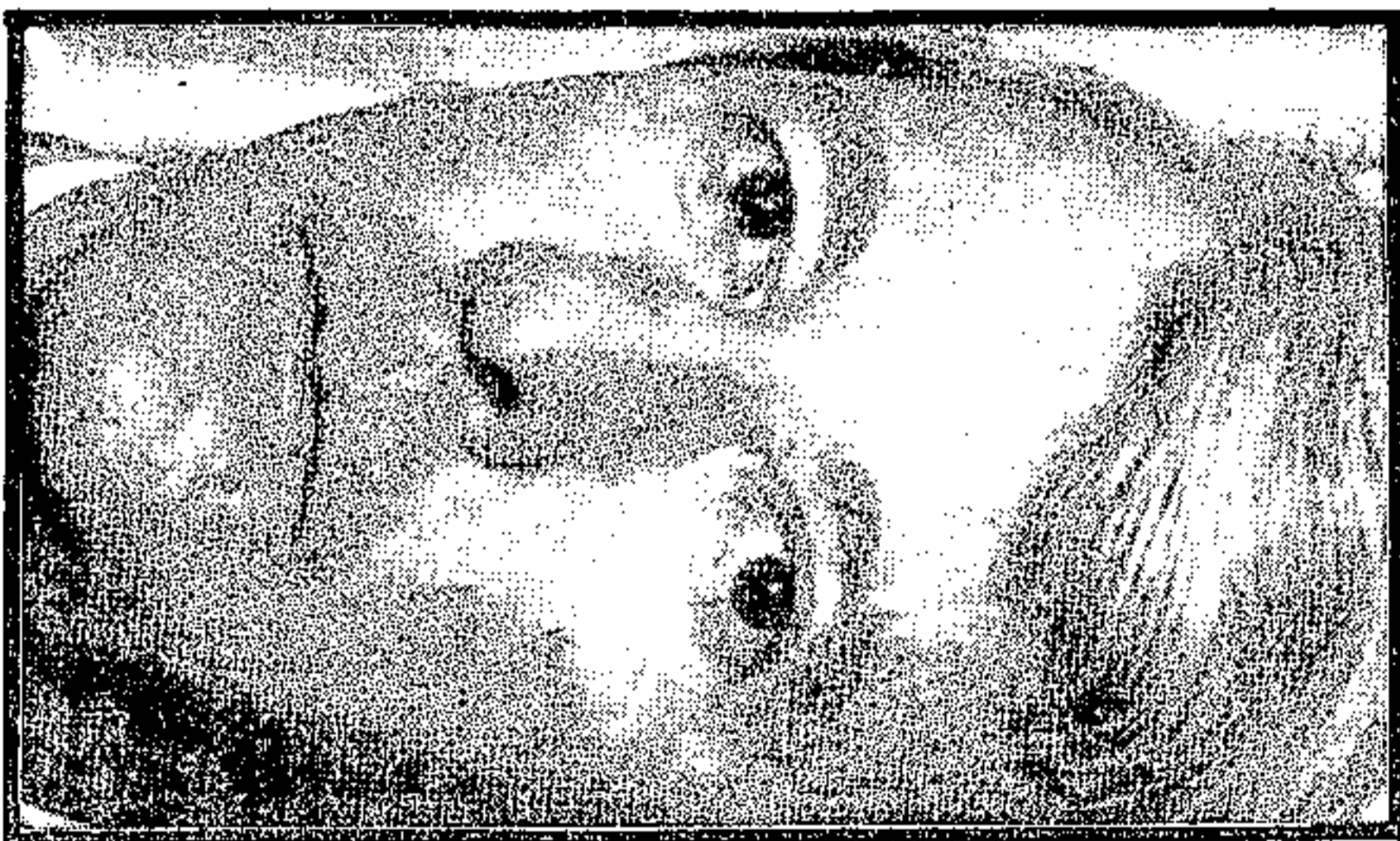
Remarked Lawyers for Human Rights national president, Professor Johan van der Vyfer: "In some parts of Africa, Bills such as these have simply been torn up when they've been put to the test, but the Bophuthatswana Bill passed its test last year."

The 'test' came in the form of a case involving a Mr

In the shadow of Sun City lies a land where — on paper at least — black and white are equal

109

Where the law knows no racism



● Professor Johan van der Vyfer

der Vyfer said wryly in an interview this week.

"But it was important in that the Bill was intended to govern only future legislation and did not apply to the pre-1977 laws inherited from South Africa.

"The ruling showed that all legislation — including received South African laws — would have to stand the Bill of Rights test," said Prof van der Vyfer.

Together with a number of other prominent South African lawyers and two judges, Prof van der Vyfer is a member of the Law Commission currently examining this inherited legislation with a view to scrapping or rewriting those which deny

certain rights.

"The Marwane case is an important reminder that South African legislation is not up to international standards," he said.

In case South Africans needed further indications that this country's laws do not pass this test, Prof van

der Vyfer pointed to research by Potchefstroom University's Professor F Venter.

After examining about 620 South African laws, Prof Venter recommended the abolition of more than 400 in Bophuthatswana. Some, such as those relat-

ing to fishing and harbours, were dropped because they were irrelevant to the landlocked territory, but many were scrapped because they were considered racist.

The controversial aspect of marital power — now being examined by the select committee on the South Afri-

can Matrimonial Property Bill — might also follow the same route.

In terms of this provision all women married in community of property become legal minors under the control of their husbands, but Bophuthatswana University's law professor Carmen Nathan is confident this will change.

"In my view marital power will not stand the Bill of Rights test as it discriminates against women," said Prof Nathan.

Meanwhile, the work of the Law Commission is continuing, and Prof van der Vyfer admitted problems in informing people of their rights.

Overcoming the traditional bias against women's rights was particularly difficult, but Prof van der Vyfer was hopeful local residents would soon follow the Americans in standing up for their liberties.

"The real impact of a Bill such as this one develops in different stages," he said.

"At the moment it is still in its first stage, which means while the public is still largely unaware, those in authority will attempt to write legislation in accordance with the Bill."

BY ARIENE OETZ

Marwane, who was sent to prison after a conviction under the South African Terrorism Act and other security legislation.

Mr Marwane's appeal became a milestone in Bophuthatswana's history. Although the South African Appellate Division dismissed his appeal they found the Terrorism Act to be incompatible with the Bill of Rights and consequently invalid in the territory.

"Of course, the finding didn't make any difference to Marwane's fate," Prof van

HOW THE BILL OF RIGHTS WORKS

THE Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights has had a spin-off unique in Africa — the establishment of an ombudsman's office in the historic town of Mafikeng.

Headed by British-born lawyer Mr Christopher Milton, the office opened in July, 1981.

Although it is still largely unknown,

the number of people taking complaints there is gradually increasing and Mr Milton hopes his co-workers will soon be able to visit the other pieces of Bophuthatswana territory.

"I think our office is able to complement the Bill of Rights in that we try

and sort things out informally before litigation becomes necessary," Mr Milton, the regional director of the International Bar Association Ombudsman Forum and the only government ombudsman in Africa, said in an interview.

Describing his office as totally apolitical, Mr Milton said he saw himself as the bridge between the government and

the people.

"We are really concerned with human rights and the maintaining of people's dignity," he said.

The work of the ombudsman, who is empowered to investigate any complaint by a member of the public against the ruling bureaucracy, consists mostly of investigating delays in obtaining documents, pensions and licences.

Following the international trend, most of the complaints brought to the office



18/04/83

● Mr Christopher Milton
... ombudsman

are unwarranted, but every visitor is given a hearing — lasting an average of 30 minutes — regardless of their gripe.

"Sometimes we've found ourselves acting as marriage counsellors, but we help because we want people to know this is where they can come with their problems," said Mr Milton.

However, marital disputes did sometimes concern the ombudsman, he added with a smile.

In one case a man had transferred a house from his wife's name to his own after the couple had had a row.

Mr Milton is now investigating how a public servant could have changed a deed of ownership without informing the person involved.

Corruption is another subject of investigation and one of Mr Milton's efforts ended in the dismissal of three senior government officials.



● Moiletswana . . . veld of death.

Picture: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

A deadly day for the donkeys

ABOUT 100 donkeys were shot in Moiletswana, near Mabopane, last Friday by Bophuthatswana Police who are wiping out hordes of donkeys as an emergency drought measure.

The veld and river banks are strewn with rotting carcasses, creating a "health hazard" for families drawing water there.

The mass slaughter is part of the Bophuthatswana Government's drought relief scheme during which more than 60 000 donkeys will be shot.

"The wind carries the stench of the dead donkeys across the village," said Reverend G Schulte, stationed at the Lutheran Mission between Moiletswana and Dipompong.

"Next the flies will come, and that means disease," said the 41-year-old missionary, who has been shocked by the cruel slaughter.

Mr Schulte said the culling in his area began at Jericho three weeks ago. The following week donkeys were shot at Madidi and Winterveld.

Last Friday surplus donkeys were shot at Moilets-

By DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

wana and Dipompong.

He said the donkeys belonged to the poor inhabitants who had no boreholes and needed to fetch water from the river or the communal pump close by.

"The donkeys are also needed to carry firewood and to bring the old to fetch their pensions and the sick to the clinic.

"The villagers feel strongly about what happened — and now the animals have been left to rot," he said.

"Killing of the donkeys hurts the poorest of the poor."

The people were told to herd their donkeys to the river where a quota of four male donkeys was allowed for each household, and the rest were shot.

"When the police left I saw three donkeys were still alive.

"A little one was still standing. It had been shot in the stomach and the blood was dripping — drop by drop — from its wound.

"Another one was bleeding from a neck wound where a bullet must have only grazed it. If they have to kill, why can't they have the mercy to do it properly?" he asked.

"We had cholera cases in this village, now there is a fear of the disease returning," he said.

Reports this week said Bophuthatswana health authorities had promised to look into complaints by Moiletswana residents over the unburied donkey carcasses.

Police at Jericho said the Bophuthatswana Agricultural department was responsible for disposing of the bodies.

A spokesman for the department said Defence was in charge of the operation. The Minister of Defence, Brigadier H F P Rieckert, was not available for comment.

21/9/83 (109) ~~General~~ RDM

Dead donkeys rot in Bophuthatswana veld

SCORES of rotting donkey carcasses, which were left lying in the veld by Bophuthatswana police in Moiletswane two weeks ago, have not yet been removed.

Reverend G E Schulte of the Lutheran Church in the village, said the carcasses were still lying in the veld, despite complaints by the villagers.

The donkeys were shot by the Bophuthatswana police who moved into the area two

weeks ago to destroy "surplus" donkeys.

The donkey shooting campaign was part of a bid by the "homeland" authorities to alleviate the serious grazing problems brought about by the drought.

Colonel David George, PRO for the Bophuthatswana police, said they had had no response to a telex to the chief of the police in the Odi and Moretele regions asking him to do something about the matter. — Sapa.

48%



EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books must be numbered

	Internal	External
		(3)

SOWETAN, Friday, September 23, 1983

Page 3

BOP BOYCOTT STUDENTS SPEAK

STUDENTS boycotting classes at the University of Bophuthatswana for the past three days have given a list of complaints to the university authorities as to why they have not been attending lectures, a university spokesman said yesterday.

The complaints all concern conditions in the university's residences — a new residence housing 250 students and temporary accommodation used since the university opened and to be used until further new residences are completed.

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

the old residence for meals.

"When the students moved into the new residence they were told it was not completed and they would have to do so," the spokesman said.

Students staying in the temporary residence complained of overcrowding and said up to three people had to share single accommodation.

The university said students had "begged to be able to stay in residence despite overcrowding" as they lived too far from the campus to do otherwise.

"They were aware of the situation when they moved in and begged to be able to stay," the spokesman said.

Students in the temporary residence complained of discomfort

and overcrowding and have asked for a reduction in residence fees.

"The university told them at the beginning of the year there would be a rebate of residence fees, part of which was received at the end of the first semester in June and the other half will be paid at the end of the year," the spokesman said.

It is not known whether the students will continue to boycott lectures today. — Sapa.

Students yesterday complained there were not enough eating utensils in the dining-hall but admitted that students had taken cutlery from the cafeteria.

The spokesman said the university had "replaced and augmented" the cutlery in the cafeteria.

Students living in the new residence, which is still due to have dining facilities built on, have complained they have to walk "about 500 m" to

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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

TWO 'PRO-ANC' ALBUMS BITE THE DUST

~~387~~ 109 ~~#1~~ C. Press 25/9/83

Makeba banned

But not

Om Bop

By **SIPHO JACOBS**

TWO OF exiled South African singer Miriam Makeba's top albums have been banned by the Government.

Live in Africa and Africa Convention have been declared "undesirable" for distribution, according to Friday's Government Gazette — apparently because they have a strong anti-Government vibe and give credit, support and sympathy to the banned African National Congress.

But despite the ban, the two Makeba albums will still be heard in South Africa, as Radio Bophuthatswana — "the station with a mind of



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South Africa, as Radio Mophutswana — "the station with a mind of its own" — has decided it will play Makeba's music.

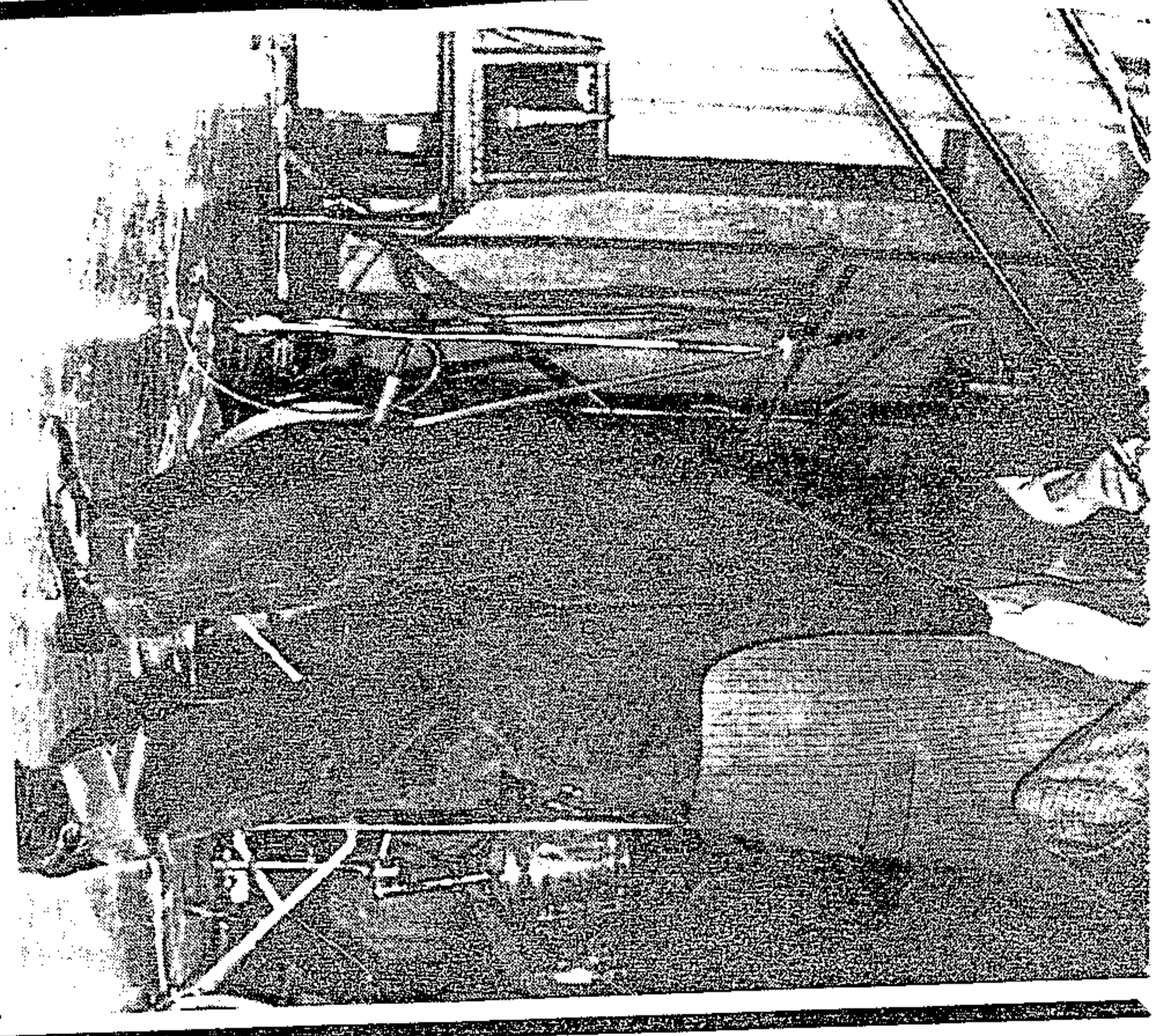
"We have our own censorship board here, and decisions taken by the SA Government don't affect us in any way," said Radio Bop broadcasting director David Mthibe. "I can assure you we won't follow in anybody's footsteps when it comes to banning or unbanning material."

Makeba has long been known for her anti-apartheid stance, and recently another of her albums — a 1964 recording with Harry Belafonte — was also banned.

The ban comes only a few weeks after the SABC placed a short-lived ban on recordings by exiled South African Hugh Masekela apparently because of his participation in a birthday concert for imprisoned former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

ANC ATTACK ABORTED TO PROTECT INNOCENT

CONVICTED African National Congress guerrilla Lungile Magxwaisa told the Murrizburg Supreme Court



BROTHERS 'INSANE'

THE trial of two brothers charged with the Pietersburg "train massacre" in which three people died, was postponed this week after evidence from a psychiatrist that the accused were insane. Mr Pieter William De Beer and his brother Hendrik previously pleaded guilty to charges of murder and attempted murder.



A FEW die-hard jazz cats braved the freak spring chill on Friday night for a share of the superb Mike Zwerinin quartet experience at the Orlando DOCC hall.

The Paris-based American group's charity concert gave the 400 jazzophiles a dose of genius that had the fans stomping their feet to the timely unison of John Thomas on guitar, Jack Gregg bass, Oliver Johnson drums and Zwerinin himself on trombone (above). Next show will be on Wednesday at 7.30pm.

Pic: EVANS MBOWENI



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 Centre, Bloed St., Pretoria. Tel. 28-7318.
 Impala Centre, Cnr. Plein & Malan St., Rustenburg. Tel. 2-9219. 17 Bathurst St., Grahamstown. Tel. 22
 Main St., Port Elizabeth. Tel. 54-1381. 42 Buchanan St., Lichtenburg. Tel. 6255. Ngwane St., Man
 Kingwilliamstown. Tel. 24416. 98 Kerk St., Pietersburg. Tel. 2975. Cnr. Trichardt & Kruger St., Lou

26/9/83
109
R.D.M.

Mangope in Israel on housing mission

TEL AVIV. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is in Israel to explore possible co-operation on an ambitious housing programme.

His Local Government and Housing Minister, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said yesterday there were plans to build about 30 000 houses in 18 Bophuthatswana towns over the next few years.

"We have come to talk to some building companies with a view to possible involvement in this development," he said.

He said there had been "no official, direct" contact between the Israeli Government and the visitors, who arrived last Thursday and

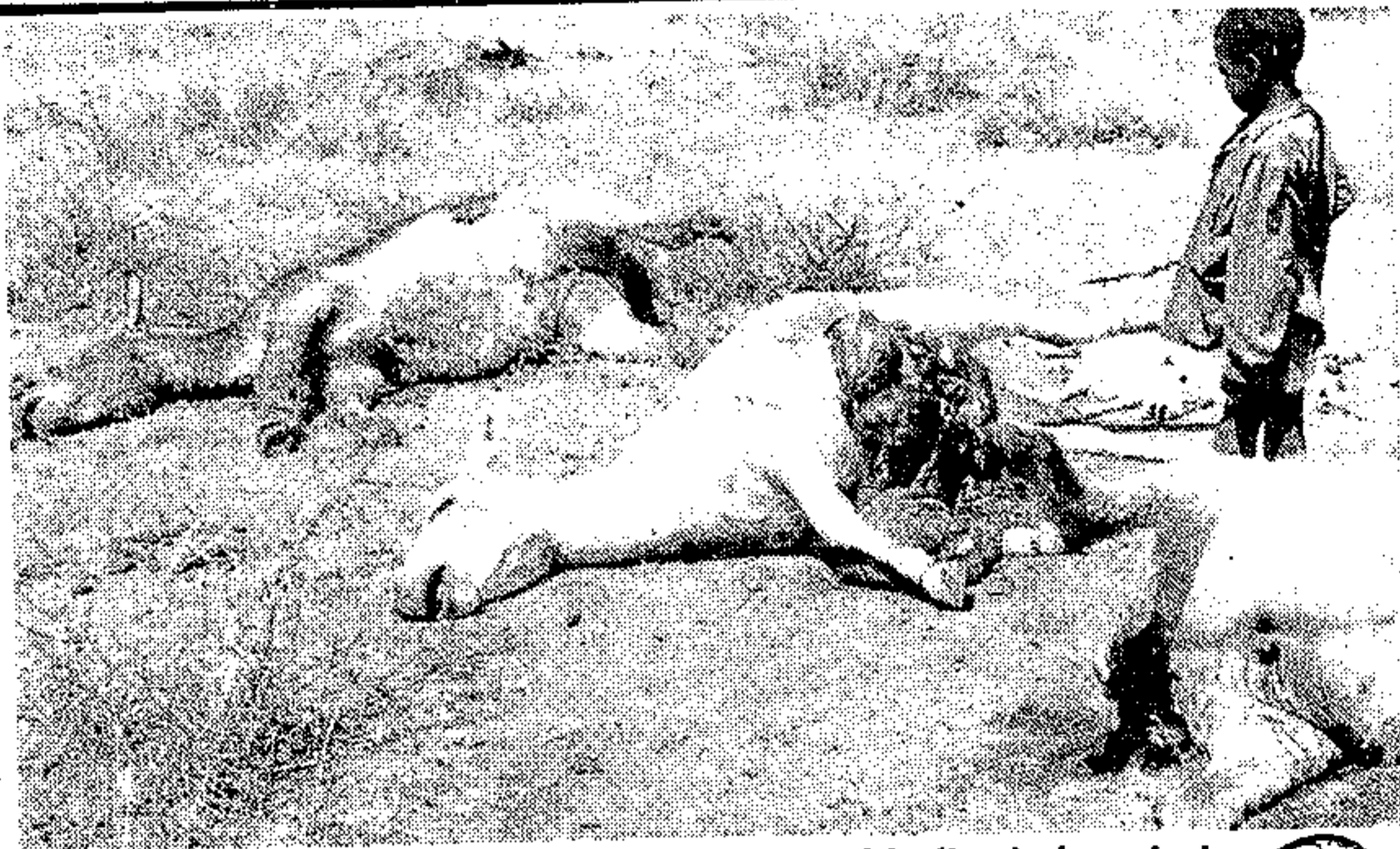
were due to leave today.

Only South Africa recognises the independent black homelands as independent states.

Israel has relations with South Africa and a number of black African countries, but not with any of the homeland republics.

Asked if there was any indication that Israel might be prepared to recognise Bophuthatswana, Mr Rathebe said: "I can't comment on that one."

Israeli officials said the President was on a private visit and gave no indication Israel was considering establishing relations with Bophuthatswana. — Sapa-Reuter.



Donkey carcasses lie in the veld after being shot.

Bop residents decry carcasses

Moiletswane
26/9/83
(109)

THE Bophuthatswana health authorities and police have not yet taken action against complaints from Moiletswane residents over unburied donkey carcasses in the village.

A resident in the village, Mr John Mafa, said the rotting donkey carcasses were still lying in the veld. "We are still waiting for the health authorities and the police to remove them," he said.

The donkey carcasses were a health hazard. "They are lying near the

river and windmill where people get water and do their washing and this is very unhealthy."

The animals were shot by members of the Bophuthatswana police who moved into the area three weeks ago to destroy "surplus" donkeys. The donkey shooting campaign was part of a bid by Bophuthatswana authorities to alleviate the serious grazing problem brought about by the drought.

The Transvaal Council of the Animal Protec-

tion Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have protested against the killing.

Dr M Levian, secretary of the first and chairman of the second organisation, said he visited Moiletswane at the weekend "and I confirmed all the allegations of brutality and saw the rotting carcasses of the donkeys left unburied".

Dr Levian said the shooting of the donkeys was "incompetently performed". — Sapa.

207 1/10 183

Thaba 'Nchu joins Bophuthatswana 109

THE former Free State town of Thaba 'Nchu and its environs will be formally incorporated into Bophuthatswana today.

The managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, Mr Wynand van

Graan, said yesterday industrial projects totalling more than R2-million had already been approved at Thaba 'Nchu during the past five months.

Total industrial investment in the area is at present about R18-million and gives

employment to just under 2 000.

Mr Van Graan also announced erection of a R12-million, 100-room resort complex at the Groothoek Dam, near the town, and development of a 3 000 hectare game reserve.

Post Focus

DEEP in the heart of South Africa there are areas where racial and sexual discrimination are illegal and the courts have a say about political detainees.

They are places where hundreds of South African laws have been scrapped because they are deemed racist and where neighbours do not have to be the same colour.

And they are places spawned and recognised by the National Party as legitimate offspring.

The areas? Those seven dry and dusty pieces of the South African veld known as the "independent" homeland of Bophuthatswana.

Familiar to many only as the home of the Sun City complex, with its semi-pornographic movies and casinos, Bophuthatswana does have a lesser-known claim to fame in the form of its Bill of Rights.

Enshrined in the territory's constitution when it was drawn up in 1977 by Unisa expert Professor Marinus Wiechers, the Bill's existence has been largely unnoticed despite the Progressive Federal Party's recent doomed battle to obtain a similar document in the proposed new South African constitution.

The Bill of Rights — believed by some to be even more progressive than its United States counterpart — is based on the West German model.

Its existence is unusual in the African context and a source of pride to those people assisting the leaders of the nominally independent polity.

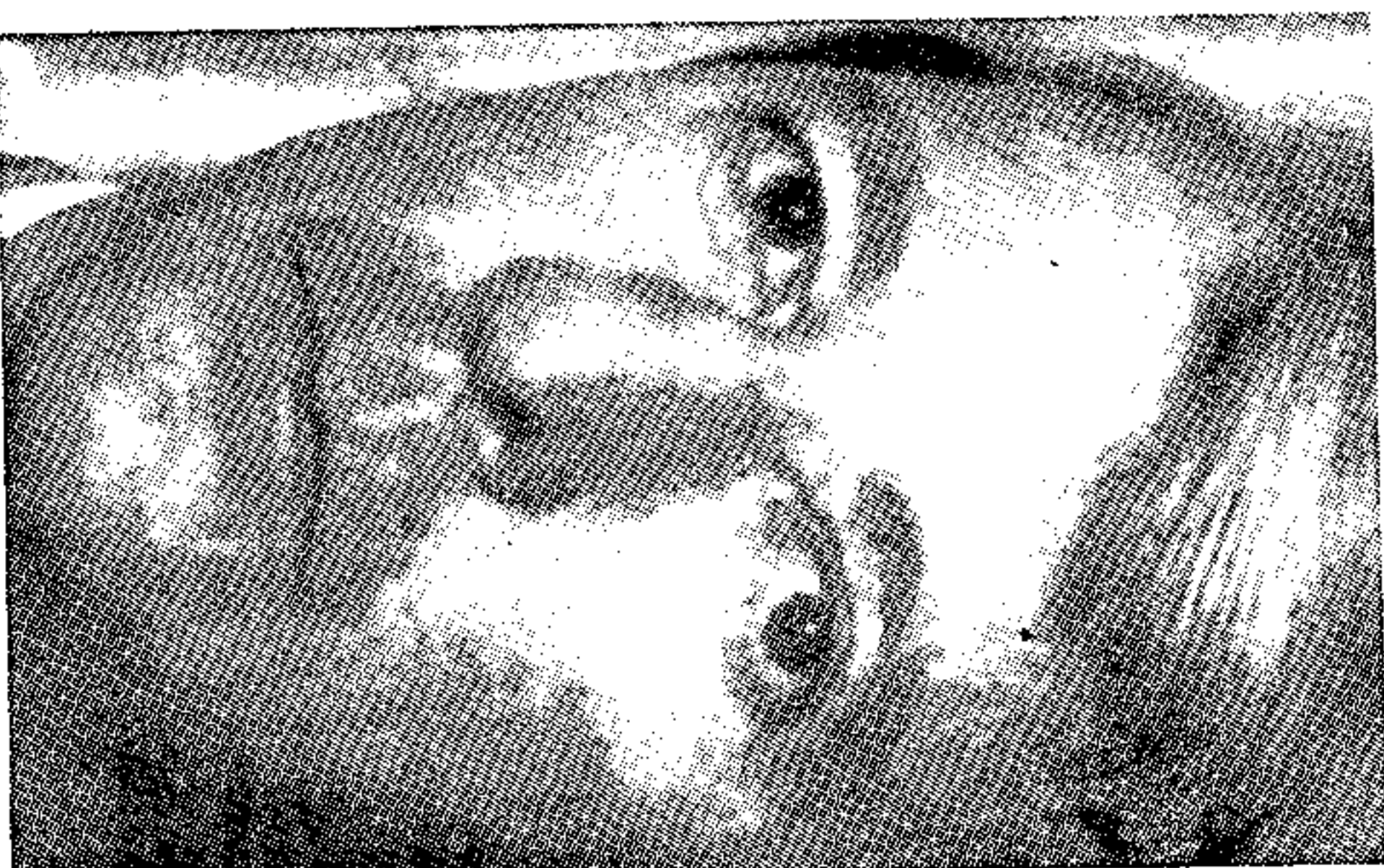
Remarkable the Lawyers

In the shadow of Sun City lies a land where — on paper at least — blacks and whites are equal. ARLENE GETZ reports:

Bill

puts

equality into law



Prof JOHAN VAN DER VYFER: "Bill of Rights passed test."

A unique spin-off for Tswanas

THE Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights has had a spin-off unique in Africa — the establishment of an ombudsman's office in the historic town of Mafikeng.

Headed by a British-born lawyer, Mr Christopher Milton, the office opened in July, 1981.

Although it is still largely unknown, the number of people taking complaints there is gradually increasing and Mr Milton hopes his co-workers will soon be able to visit the other pieces of Bophuthatswana's territory.

"I think our office is able to complement the Bill of Rights in that we try to sort things out informally before litigation becomes necessary," said Mr Milton, the regional director of the International Bar Association Ombudsman Forum and the only government ombudsman in Africa.

Describing his office as totally apolitical, Mr Milton said he saw himself as the bridge between the Government and the people.

"We are really concerned with human rights and the maintaining of people's dignity," he said.

The work of the ombudsman, who is empowered to investigate any complaint by a member of the public against the ruling bureaucracy, consists mostly of investigating delays in obtaining documents, pensions and licences.

Following the international trend, most of the complaints brought to the office are unwarranted, but every visitor is giving a hearing — lasting an average of 30 minutes — regardless of their gripe.

"Sometimes we've found ourselves acting as marriage counsellors, but we help because we want people to know this is where they can come with their problems," said Mr Milton.

In one case a man had transferred a house from his wife's name to his own after the couple had had a row.

Mr Milton is now investigating how a public servant could have changed a deed of ownership without informing the person involved.

Corruption is another subject of investigation and one of Mr Milton's efforts ended in the dismissal of three senior Government officials.

Venter. After examining about 620 South African laws, Prof Venter recommended the abolition of more than 400 in Bophuthatswana.

Some, such as those relating to fishing and harbours, were dropped because they were irrelevant to the land-locked territory, but many were scrapped because they were considered to be racist.

The controversial aspect of marital power — now being examined by the select committee on the South African Matrimonial Property Bill — might also follow the same route.

In terms of this provision, all women married in community of property become legal minors under the control of their husbands, but Bophuthatswana University's professor of law, Professor Carmen Nathan, is confident this will change.

"In my view marital power will not stand the Bill of Rights test as it discriminates against women," he said.

Meanwhile, the work of the Law Commission is continuing and Prof Van der Vyfer admitted problems in informing people of their rights.

Overcoming the traditional bias against women's rights was particularly difficult, he said.

But Prof Van der Vyfer was hopeful local residents would soon follow the Americans in standing up for their liberties.

"The real impact of a Bill such as this one develops in different stages," he said.

for Human Rights national president, Professor Johan van der Vyfer: "In some parts of Africa, Bills such as these have simply been torn up when they've been put to the test, but the Bophuthatswana Bill passed its test last year."

The "test" came in the form of a case involving a

Mr Marwane, who was sent to prison after a conviction under the South African Terrorism Act and other security legislation.

Mr Marwane's appeal became a milestone in Bophuthatswana's history. Although the South African Appellate Division dismissed his appeal, they

found the Terrorism Act to be incompatible with the Bill of Rights and consequently invalid in the territory.

"Of course, the finding didn't make any difference to Marwane's fate," Prof Van der Vyfer said wryly in an interview. "But it was important in

that the Bill was intended to govern only future legislation and did not apply to the pre-1977 laws inherited from South Africa.

"The ruling showed that all legislation — including received South African laws — would have to stand the Bill of Rights test." Together with a number

of other prominent South African lawyers and two judges, Prof Van der Vyfer is a member of the Law Commission currently examining this inherited legislation with a view to scrapping or rewriting those laws which deny certain rights.

"The Marwane case in an

important reminder that South African legislation is not up to international standards," he said.

In case South Africans needed further indications that this country's laws do not pass this test, Prof Van der Vyfer pointed to research by Potchesstron University's Professor F

Queueing to buy water in a parched land . . .



● Children with cans, traders with carts . . . all queueing to buy the precious water.

Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

● Mr Hans Schoeman . . . sells water from dam

... for sale at Oom Hans's controversial stall

By WILMAR UTTING

MR Hans Schoeman, Conservative Party MP for North Rand, is doing a roaring trade at his roadside stall near Brits — selling water to residents of adjacent Bophuthatswana and Garankuwa.

Thousands of villagers are the main customers for the chickens, goats, vegetables, cattle and sheep sold by Mr Schoeman at his prime trading spot right on their doorstep.

Because of a desperate

ONE OF a number of juvenile dealers, Lucas Malepe, 13, is the family provider, selling water from his donkey-drawn cart at R1,30 a drum.

On Friday when the Sunday Express team spoke to him, he had just taken

shortage of water they are also the victims of water racketeers and saboteurs.

Water dealers are buying in bulk from Mr Schoeman and selling at a huge profit — up to R1,60c for 200l, or as much as 27 times the price charged by the Pretoria city council.

Some of the dealers, who are turning over up to R200 a day, are suspected of the regular sabotage of the few water pumps in the villages.

Mr Schoeman, 68, was at the centre of public controversy three years ago when he was surprisingly given general dealers' rights by

four drums to a household of seven, a distance of less than 2km from the dam.

He had a further five orders waiting, at R2,60 each. He would finish before lunchtime. Takings R18,20; profit R14.

the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas for his 'Elite Cafe' on a coveted trading site near De Wildt station.

It is on the main road adjacent to Bophuthatswana and GaRankuwa, midway between Brits and Rosslyn, and directly opposite the vil-

One of his regular customers, Mrs Sarah Mhlungu, pays him between R23 and R25 a month for two drums delivered twice a week. Those 800l have to meet all the weekly needs of a household of seven.

lage of Ramogodi, one of the main entrances to Bophuthatswana.

Other applications by white traders were rejected on the grounds that it was against government policy to allow them to operate within 5km of a black territory.

Mr Schoeman was refused a licence to sell mineral water — but selling ordinary water is paying well enough.

Each day villagers with canisters, children with donkey carts and the entrepreneurs with tankers and tractor-drawn carts queue up to buy tens of thousands of litres of water from his dam, supplied from a gushing pipeline.

Thirsty people can drink from the dam free of charge. But they pay for each drop they carry away.

For a 20l canful Mr Schoeman charges 5c. For a 200l drum he charges 30c.

A conservative estimate of a month's takings is several thousand rand.

Directly across the main road, in the squalid, parched village of Ramogodi, Mr Schoeman has a ready market.

When the Sunday Express visited the site this week, Mr Schoeman's son, Mr Johan Schoeman, was bargaining with a customer over livestock penned at the roadside.

When approached about the water, he said: "What we sell is none of your business. No, we don't sell water. Right, so we do sell water, but how much we sell is none of your business."

At his farmhouse a few kilometres away Mr Schoeman senior was indisposed.

His wife, Mrs Agatha Schoeman, said: "We don't

keep count of the water. We are not sellers of water. We are suppliers, at only 30c a drum.

"I know the water men buy it and then make money out of their own people. They have no heart for each other.

"The local chief complained to the government that my husband was taking all his people's money. But President Mangope told him to leave my husband alone. We are helping the people."

Mr Bertie Badman, general manager of the Bophuthatswana Water Corporation, said from his offices in Mafikeng: "I will get someone there as soon as I can. I didn't know Mr Schoeman was selling water.

"The water story of that area is a tragedy. How can someone trade on tragedy?"

Mr Badman said the system of selling water in the villages was illegal. "But we turn a blind eye, because we cannot find enough water for the people. The area is highly populated and the water supply is risky."

Mr Badman said he was aware that the pumps were regularly sabotaged. It was assumed this was the work of people interested in keeping the villages dry.

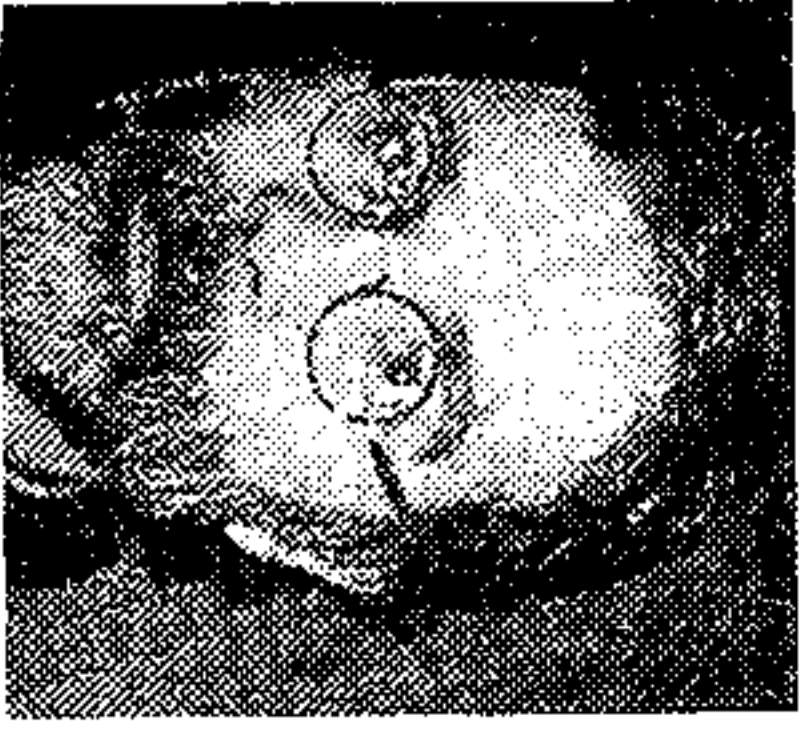
"We are planning to pump water to the area and set up taps no more than 1km apart, so that the farthest people will have to walk for water is half that distance."

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CHIEF OF STATE MANGOPE GAVE PHOTOGRAPHER PAUL ALBERTS UNLIMITED ACCESS TO THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

Sanctuary on the borders of apartheid

... that's how a challenging new book depicts 'independent' Bophuthatswana



PAUL ALBERTS, who has worked for nearly four years on an in-depth look at the most viable homeland

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

FOR most white South Africans, Bophuthatswana is the land of Sun City, that gaudy pleasure palace incongruously situated in the middle of the arid bush.

Now the real Bophuthatswana and its people of "great suffering yet great dignity", has been dramatically revealed in an unusual book published in South Africa his week.

Cape Town photojournalist Paul Alberts worked for nearly four years on the book, called *The borders of Apartheid*.

An exhibition of a selection of photographs from the book opened this week at Johannesburg's Market Theatre.

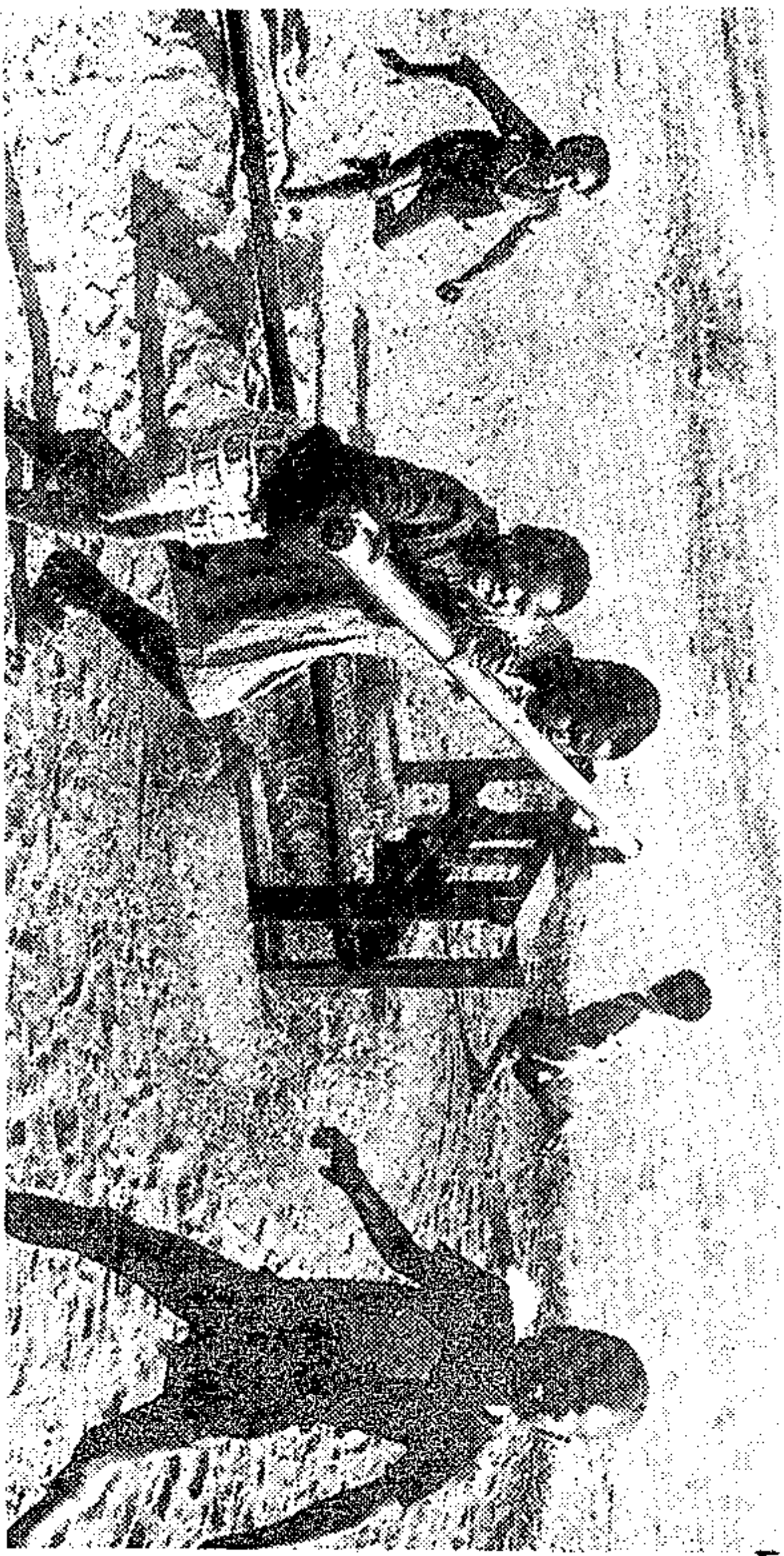
The text of the book traces the historical roots of racial domination in South Africa and how this culminated in the Government's current homelands policy.

The text is entitled "A chronicle of alienation in South Africa", and repre-

sents one of the most searching looks yet published of how the whites, virtually from the day they set foot in the country in 1652, and dominate political power to suit themselves.

Mr Alberts says in the book that President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana granted him "unprecedented freedom" by arranging for him to receive a letter of introduction from the Minister of the Interior, countersigned by the chiefs of police and security police, which gave him unlimited access to any place in the country. He says the President asked in return simply that he photograph some of the positive things which have come with independence along with the "inherited negative".

"At no stage was I asked to to show my photographs to anyone in the Bophuthatswana administration, and the final choice of photographs in this book, as well as the decision to include the chronicle, have been entirely mine."



The real face of Bophuthatswana: Children pumping water at a public well, Phokeng

In his "author's note", Mr Alberts writes about a white friend of his in Johannesburg. "My friend's classification was such that it allowed him to go on being a professional photographer in Johannesburg."

"A different classification might have stripped him of his South African citizenship, replacing it with that of one of the ethnic homelands (whether he chose it or not) and placed his security of residential tenure and his livelihood, together with the destiny of his wife and children, in jeopardy."

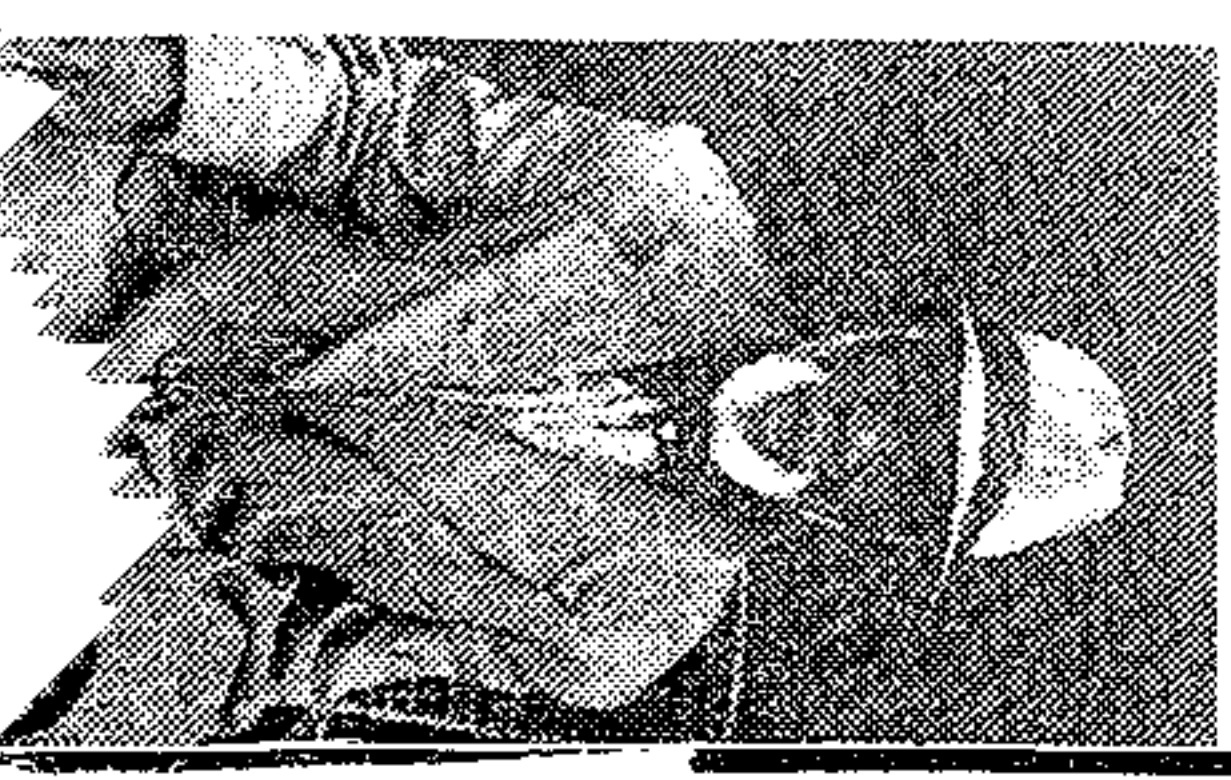
thus choosing this way to try to escape apartheid.

He says it is important to him that "one does not hear of President Lucas Mangope those derisive comments so often directed at the brothers Matanzima of Transkei, the brothers Sebe of the Ciskei or Paramount Chief Patrick Mphahlele of Venda: it is generally



Women carrying wood in the Gopane district

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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES R

Address: University
Pietermaritzburg
3200

Telephone: (033) 63320

Contact: Norman Bron

Objectives:
(i) Research on
(ii) Unemployment
(iii) Cattle projects

DIMBAZA BEADCRAFTERS

Address: P.O. Box 32
Kingwilliamstown
5600

Objectives:
Traditional

DOUGLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Ladysmith
KwaZulu

Contact: A World Vision

DYSSSELSDORP COMMUNITY PROJECT

Dysselsdorp
(South) West

Contact: A World Vision

EARLY LEARNING CENTRE

Address: 50 Albany Street
East London
5201

Contact: Geraldine Nicolson

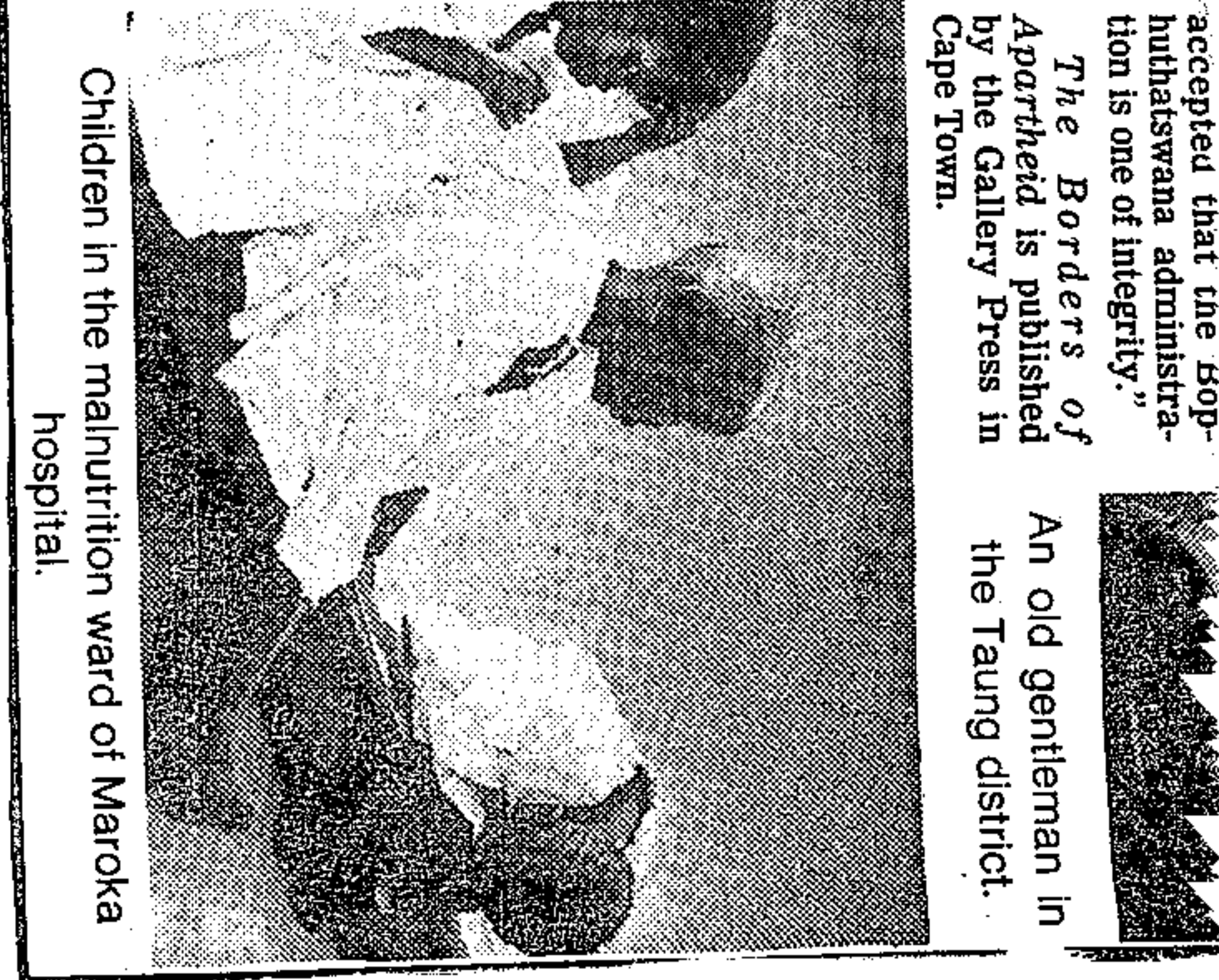
Objectives:
(E.L. and Bordulani)
opened April 1981
Aims to be a
pre-school development
Provides in-service
pre-schools, etc.

sequences of race classification and the Nationalist government's homelands policy.

"All people born in South Africa are South Africans. That I hold this view means that I reject the homelands policy."

"Indeed, as I re-read my country's history while compiling the chronicle which forms the first part of this book, my indignation and anger at this policy - and my shame at my own complicity in it - became overwhelming."

Some have been forced to accept and make what they can of whatever "interdependence" is offered by virtue of their enforced citizenship of an ethnic homeland or so-called independent state.



Children in the malnutrition ward of Maroka hospital.

accepted that the Bophuthatswana administration is one of integrity."

The Borders of Apartheid is published by the Gallery Press in Cape Town.

An old gentleman in the Taung district.

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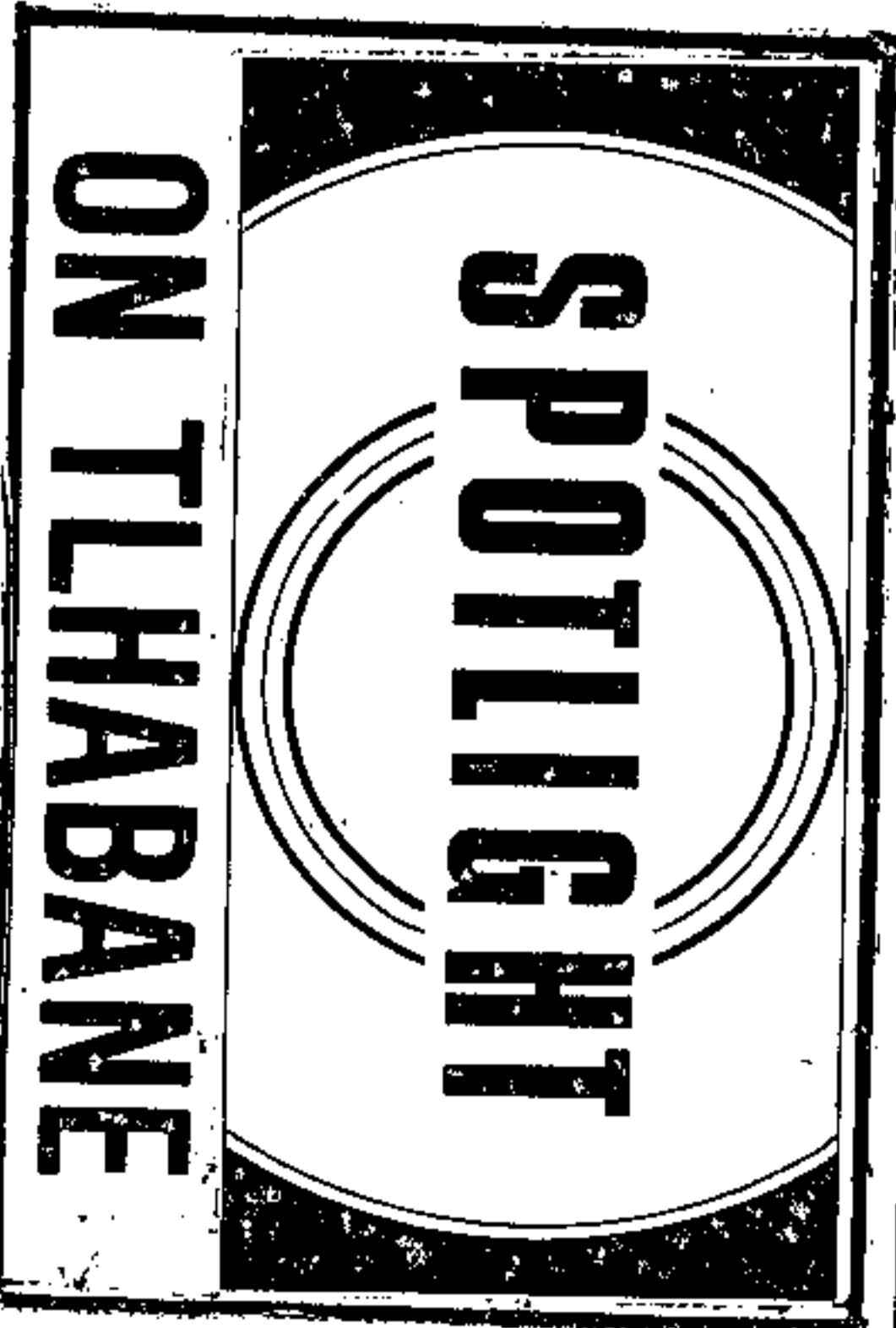
Softball faces uncertain future in Bophuthatswana

PEOPLE in Bophuthatswana townships do not seem to care about softball as a sport and some of those who have been put in charge of the game have never played softball in their lives — that is why softball teams in Tlhabane have folded.

This is the view of Mr Gary Khunou, the township's number one softball player, who said he was worried about the future of the sport in the "independent" country. Mr Khunou is known and respected for his role in the introduction of softball to Tlhabane.

FOLDED
The township once had two softball teams affiliated to the Northern Transvaal Softball Union (NTSU) which has most of its teams based in the Pretoria townships. The two teams were Valiants and Saints. Gary, as he prefers to be called, played and coached Saints, alias "The Holy West-erns," a team which terrorised all NTSU affil-

By SELLO RABOTHATA



ates a few years back. They were the champions in that district for a number of years until they folded.

Gary said: "We tried to boost the sport in Bophuthatswana and also affiliated to the NTSU and most lovers of the ball game were proud of our team. The problem was that some of their rules closed us out on some of the rights we should have had. For instance, we could not play any finals in our township and we had to play most of our games away from home thus losing some of the

games by walk-overs."

He said all concerned softballers in the area felt that they should start their own softball union. They acknowledged the good work done by the NTSU in uplifting the standard of the game and an appeal was made to the Bop government to help build the sport up. A meeting was held in Mnabatho in 1981 and 16 teams attended, but that was as far as things went.

COMMITTEE

"A regional committee on sport was started by a Mr Tsitsi, but it never

got further than the election of office bearers. The people chosen to lead the sport have never played it, otherwise they would have been concerned about the sports decline. Football seems to be the only priority around here. That is why people like Chippa Molo and Phil "Jones" Setschedi could be brought over to coach the national squad," a fuming Gary said.

He said they would love to bring the sport to the people but there was no decent pitch to play on. "We are grateful to the NTSU, but we feel we must go back where we belong. We do not even know who to contact on our ground problem, it is just a do-it-yourself project. What we need around here is job specification concerning who is doing what, when and where," Gary said.

SOFTBALL: Mr Gary Khunou, Tlhabane's top softball player, says the sport is dying in the area because of a lack of concern on the part of the authorities.



ONLY: The only shopping complex in Tlhabane township serves all of the area's residents who complain that they are not given a chance to start their own businesses.

One-horse town

SPOTLIGHT

ON TLHABANE

By SELLO RABOTHATA

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PROBLEMS: Transport is a headache for residents in Tlhabane and although donkeys are being killed some people are still using them as means of transportation.

SINCE the Bophuthatswana government opted for "independence" a few years back, most of the townships which fall under its jurisdiction have undergone a notable change—and Tlhabane, near Rustenburg is no exception.

The township, which used to be a one horse village, has shown remarkable growth and improvement in the social and economic sphere. But still, it is basically a black township which experiences the same problems that others in South Africa are faced with.

Maybe in years to come the township will show signs of life. Whites may come to accept the local blacks as their neighbours and eventually live side by side with them. Visiting the area one will, according to a resident, be reminded of Martin Luther King when he

said: "I have a dream." Life will be just like in that dream, hopefully.

Before the "dream" can come true, the present problems have to be faced head-on, and solved. One of the major problems facing Tlhabane residents and their neighbours in other townships and villages is the scarcity of transport. There are few buses and taxis and they are expensive.

Commuters travelling between the township, Rustenburg and Sun City complain that at times they are forced to wait for up to three hours for a bus to work. This creates problems with their employers and they end up losing their jobs. Buses normally run in the mornings and evenings. In the period between peak hours commuters are forced to wait for hours

for a bus.

Other complaints against the bus company are that a monthly coupon between Rustenburg and the township costs about R18 but commuters are not allowed to use them after 8 pm. The company is also urged to add more buses to alleviate the overcrowding experi-

enced by commuters.

The next major complaint in the township, especially by the youths was the liquor squad raids which have chased them out of the local shebeens. They said this act seemed to be a con-

certed effort to drive them to the local pubs, which "do not have a homely atmosphere and are very small."

Amid all the complaints and problems faced by the locals,

there is also satisfaction on developments that are presently underway.

Tlhabane, for instance, is taking shape and houses that are presently being built can compete with any in places like Soweto's

Prestige Park, Selection Park or even Beverley Hills.

New structures are sprouting up everywhere and a massive tattersalls has just been completed outside the township.

TOP BOP MAN IN COURT

(109) CP Reporter *City Press*

A TOP official of Bophuthatswana's opposition Seoposengwe Party made a brief appearance in court this week charged with attempted murder. 6/11/83

Party secretary John Pilane was not asked to plead before a Mmabatho district court magistrate. No details of the charge were given but it is understood that he is alleged to have thrown a hand grenade at the house of a top homeland security official.

The case was remanded until later this month.

Application for bail was turned down when the Attorney General issued a certificate for the continued detention of Mr Pilane in terms of Section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The magistrate rejected defence counsel's argument that the certificate was invalid because section 61 had been found to be unconstitutional.

Defence counsel is to make an urgent appeal to the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court in a bid to obtain Mr Pilane's release.

He was detained a few days after the alleged grenade attack on August 18, and, according to his family, has been held in solitary confinement ever since, and they have not been allowed to see him.

BOP TV



By PETER DENNEHY

A NETWORK of carefully sited television transmitters will make the new Bop TV a "blacks-only" service.

The television chiefs in BophuthaTswana have gone to great lengths to ensure that they do not poach on SABC territory.

Bop TV will start its broadcasts, 90 percent of which will be in English initially, on January 1 as scheduled.

"It's all go, go, go," said Mr Jimmy Neill, director of BophuthaTswana television. "In fact it's on the go already — we have already broadcast test patterns through some transmission stations."

He said Bop TV had all the equipment it needed to begin broadcasting.

President Lucas Mangope required that the station should be broadcasting from the beginning of next year, and to meet this tough demand, preparations have been surging ahead.

There are over a million Batswana in South Africa, and the President wishes to reach all his people, so a number of transmission stations have been built so that Bop TV can reach Soweto, townships near Pretoria, and even the Thaba Nchu area.

Cost R30m

A cluster of prefabricated temporary buildings nestles at the foot of the post office tower in Mmabatho.

They surround a sound-proof studio and a R1,25-million fully equipped outside

Blacks-Only TV

SUNDAY TIMES, N

Mr Keikantseng Clement Sehume — Bophutha-Tswana's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications — involved in talks with SABC

some of the best video machinery in the world.

Within 18 months, new and permanent Bop TV premises will be ready in Mmabatho.

When this project has been completed, the total cost of establishing the station is estimated to be R30-million. If more money is needed, it will be provided by the government.

The television station is wholly owned by the BophuthaTswana Government. However, because BophuthaTswana is not recognised internationally as a separate state, it will have to broadcast on frequencies officially allocated to South Africa by the International Telecommunications Union based in Geneva.

An agreement between the

SABC makes sure whites lose out

South African and the BophuthaTswana governments has been hammered out, and its terms will be made public this week.

The Sunday Times understands that South Africa will not impose its censorship on material which may be broadcast by Bop TV — but instead South Africa has imposed strict control over which areas the new channel will reach.

Modern technology has made possible the beaming of television waves to fairly specific areas.

"There will, of course, be

broadcast vehicle which is parked beside the studio. The vehicle, bought from England, was flown here on an aircraft chartered for the purpose, and arrived late this week. It is equipped with

some spill off," said Mr Neill. He was unsure whether those people in the path between transmission stations and target areas would be able to pick the station up or not.

"There are devices which one can attach to one's aerial or to one's set, and these merely amplify the set's receiving capacity," he said. "I can't guarantee that they are going to work," he said. "Some people may go to a lot of expense for nothing."

"Spill off" around the areas which Bop TV aims to reach could be "a couple of kilometres.

"We are not going to muscle in on SATV's advertising revenues in the rich Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area in any big way," he said, but he did confirm that Bop TV would charge less for advertising than SATV did.

South Africa has not imposed any requirements on Bop TV to transmit in Afrikaans at the same time that SATV does. Since most of Bop TV will be in English, this would be impossible.

Initially, about 90 percent of the programmes will be in English, with the remaining

- 7.30-8.30 a family programme, probably imported serials.
 - 8.30-8.40 News.
 - 8.40-10pm feature programmes, occasionally to be replaced by current affairs programmes.
- A mammoth eight hours a day of educational programmes are also planned. This service will also start on January 1 next year, although the full eight hours a day may not be provided at first.

No programmes will be filmed in South Africa, nor will they be bought from private companies here or from "the opposition" — SATV. News cameramen will be stationed in Johannesburg.

10 percent divided equally between Tswana and Afrikaans.

"We don't have dubbing facilities yet," explained Mr Neill.

Bop TV has not been able to get around the British Equity ban, which also prevents many British plays from being screened in South Africa.

However, representatives from the new station have been shopping successfully for programmes in the US and Europe.

On weekday evenings, four hours of television will be

Training

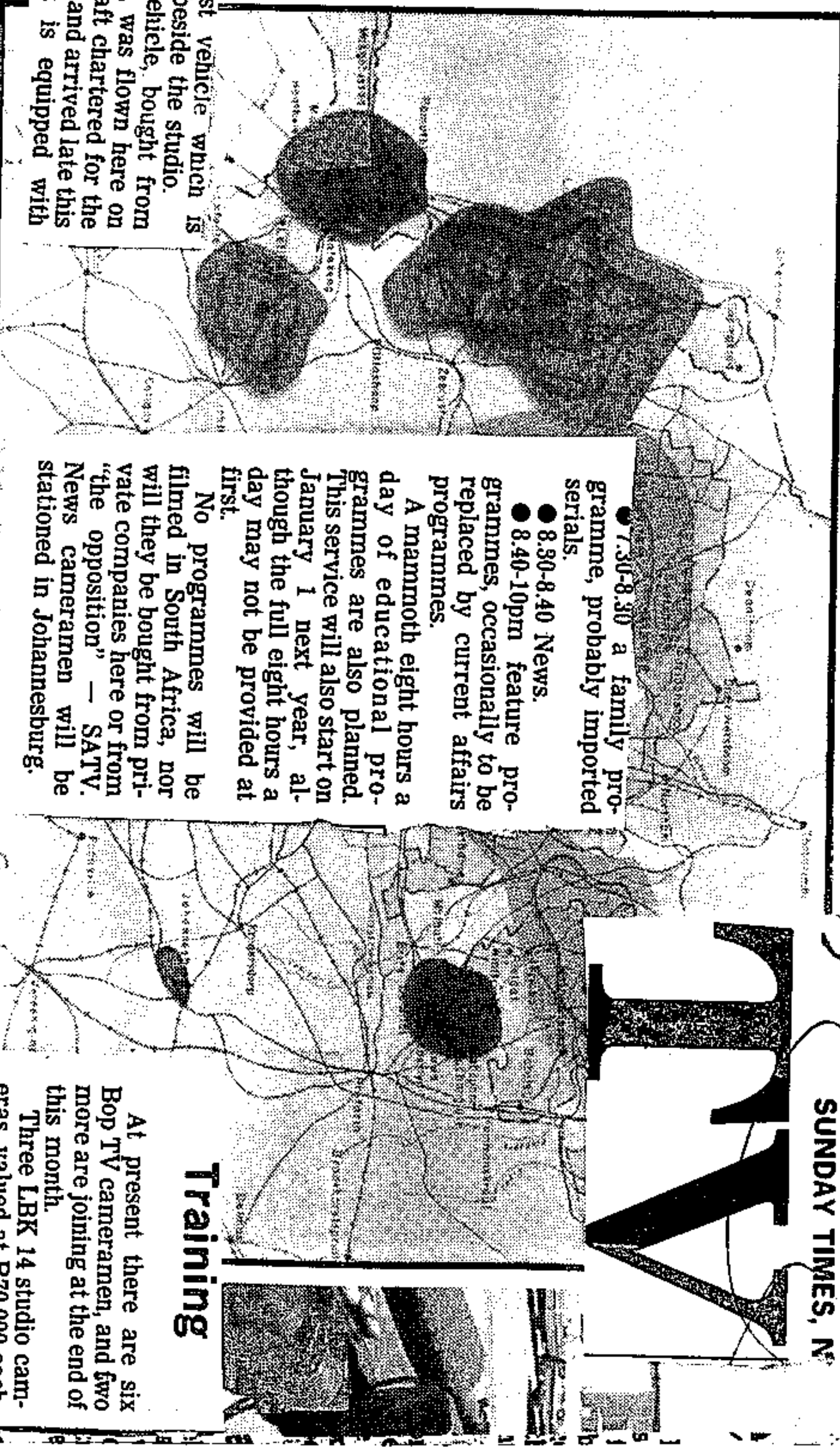
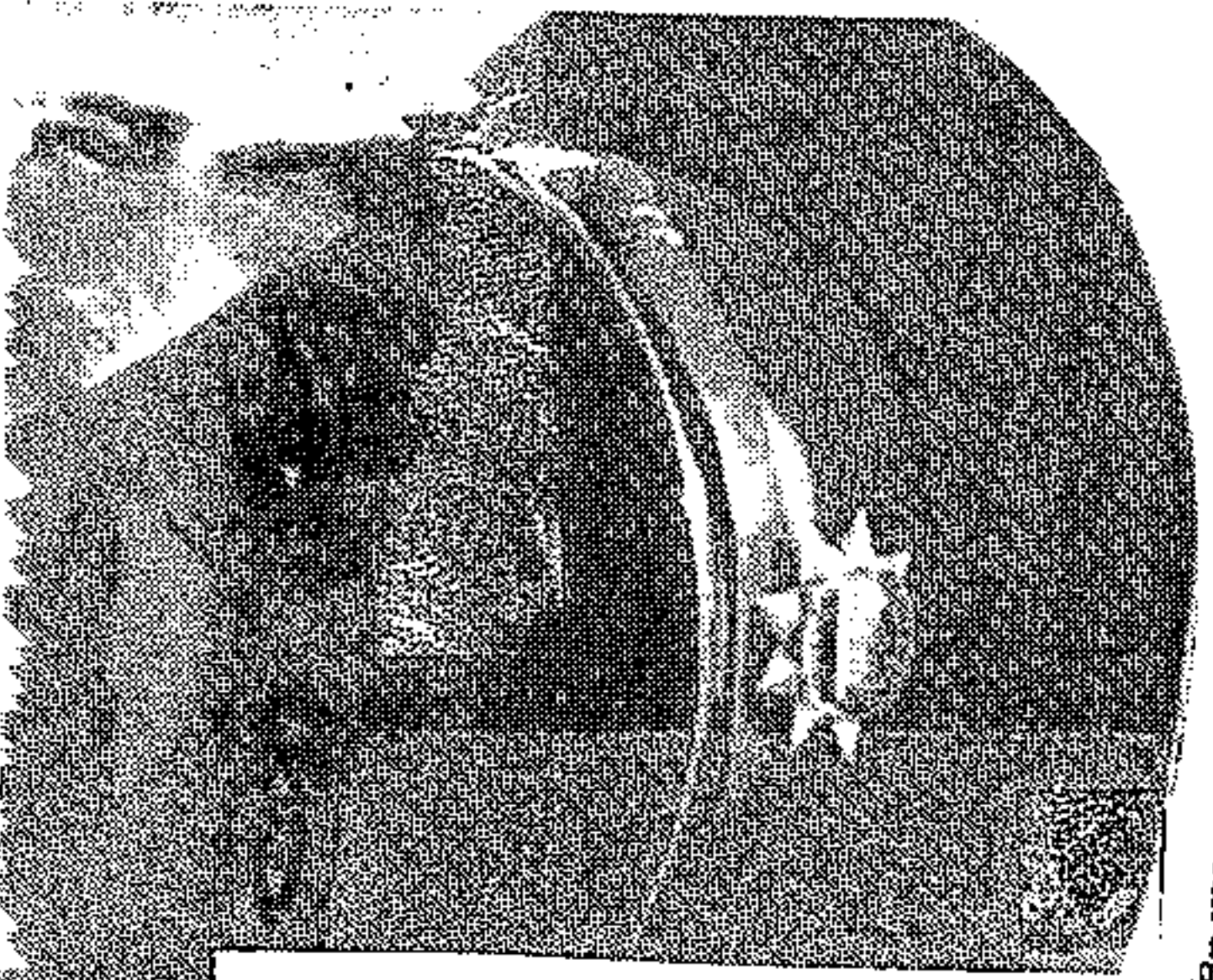
At present there are six Bop TV cameramen, and two more are joining at the end of this month.

Three LBK 14 studio cameras, valued at R70 000 each, came with the outside broadcast unit vehicle, and the station owns three R35 000 Hawk key portable cameras, with three more on the way.

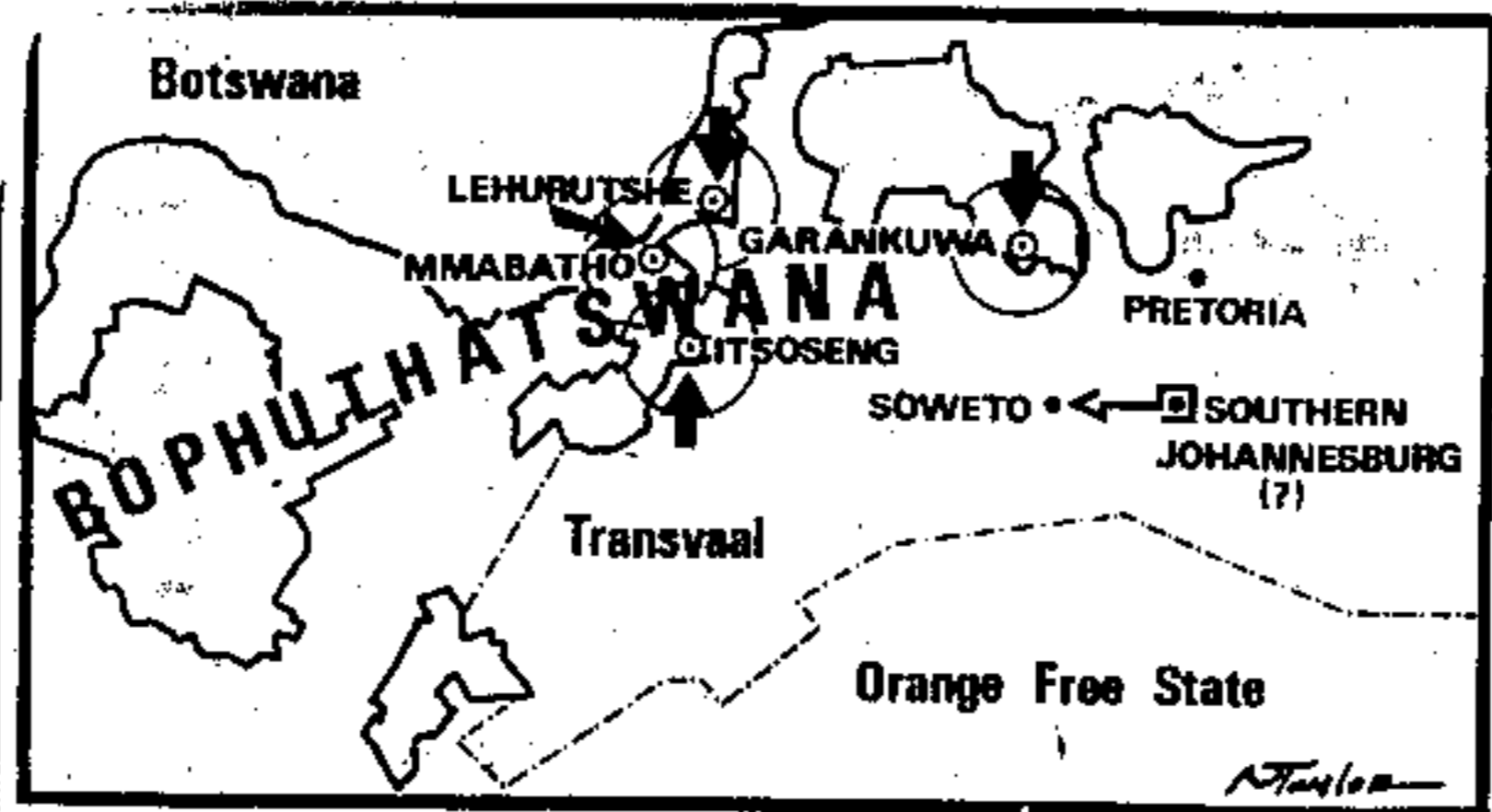
A staff of between 40 and 50 man the Mmabatho installation now, and Bop TV is still looking for more staff. Training of already experienced staff is being done on site at Mmabatho.

Mr Neill scored rumours that the entire establishment would be run by a staff of only 70.

"When we get to our new premises, we will be 20 times the size of this cluster of buildings," he said.



- provided, roughly as follows:
- 6-6.30pm light entertainment for children.
 - 6.30-7.30 local light entertainment.



Bop-TV's transmission will be beamed to a 70 km radius of transmitters at Lehurutshe, Mmabatho, Itsoseng, Garankula, and one in southern Johannesburg which will be beamed only at Soweto.

Bop-TV ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ won't reach ^{8 Feb 14/11(8)} all whites

By Joao Santa Rita

Most whites living on the Rand will not be able to watch the new Bophuthatswana TV programmes, a SABC spokesman said today.

Transmission of Bophuthatswana Television to South Africa's white areas has been restricted by an agreement between the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments.

Under the agreement South Africa would only allow Bop-TV to transmit to areas where there are large concentrations of Bophuthatswana citizens, the spokesman said.

Although details had still not been announced the SABC spokesman said directional antennae would be used to beam Bop-TV into specific target areas.

Outside those areas only those people living close to the path of the beam would be able to receive it.

"It is obvious that there will be some areas where there will be an overspill of the signal and people will be able to watch it," the spokesman said.

"An aerial will be placed at the Brixton tower to serve Bop-TV".

"For Johannesburg this means that only people in the southern suburbs will definitely be able to watch it. On the other hand people living in other parts of Johannesburg, such as the northern suburbs can forget about it," the spokesman said.

Some areas in Pretoria would be able to watch Bop-TV as a result of the overspill.

Thaba'Nchu would also be able to pick up the new TV service.

Bop TV still waiting for ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ green light

Ian Gray and Janine Walker

With just over six weeks to go before switch-on date Bop-TV still has to receive formal permission from the South African Government to go on the air.

Bop-TV executive Henry Howell told a special presentation for advertising agencies in Johannesburg this afternoon: "As of yet we have reached no settlement with the South Africa Government, but negotiations continue.

"Without South Africa's permission Bop-TV remains a 'proposed service' as Bophuthatswana is not recognised internationally and not entitled to its own broadcast wavelength; these are controlled by South Africa.

A statement issued to potential advertisers said: "We will be beaming out with a strong UHF signal, boosted to the South African areas by the Brixton mast.

"As part of our initial promotional campaign we will be handing out, free of charge, 40 000 UHF aerials to the residents of these areas — most of Bophuthatswana, Soweto, Dobsonville, Kagiso and Ga-Rankuwa — to enable them to get the best quality picture possible."

Most programmes are imported. The only live programme likely for the first few months of operation will be the news broadcast from the studios at Mmabatho, where a fully operational interim TV studio has already been completed.

BOP-TV leaves SA viewers in the dark

By Ian Gray and Janine Walker

Bop-TV this week lifted the wraps on the proposed new TV service — and left advertisers and newsmen as mystified as ever.

The only definite statement to come from any of the Bop-TV spokesmen was that spillage into white areas would be minimal and to pick up the new service, viewers would need special aerials or adaptors.

Other than that, hard information was difficult to come by.

On Tuesday, senior Bop-TV executives launched the new service at a lunch for advertising agents and newsmen. Then they hosted a dinner at the Rand Club, attended by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, for top media people.

After it all, advertisers and viewers knew little more than they had gleaned from media speculation, described by Bop's Henry Howell as "the most over-exposed and mis-reported media event in South Africa". Perhaps a more telling description was the one delivered by a senior advertising executive after the midday launch: "What we have here is a TV station without a licence to broadcast, and with no programmes to screen anyway."

He was referring to the fact that the Bophuthatswana and South African governments have yet to sign the agreement giving Bop-TV the right to broadcast (necessary because the former homeland is not internationally recognised and not entitled to its own air space) and the absence of any indication of programme content with only six weeks to go until switch on date.

Although Bop director-general Jimmy Neill assured the lunch launch that "we will be buying only the best", advertising agents found it hard to believe the new service had nothing concrete to offer in the way of programme material.

Programmes director Tim Ellis did say it was impossible to reveal details at this stage as he was still negotiating "on a wide front". But with only the bare bones of a format to go on, advertisers seemed less than enthusiastic about booking space.

With not even a hint of programme material, it's almost impossible to speculate what Bop-TV will be buying.

The format is simple: children's cartoons, a semi-instructive programme, news, a feature aimed at housewives, adventure or music, main news bulletin, a "heavy" drama or extended comedy series, a detective series and the late news wrap-up. Virtually all the material will be imported and will be screened in English.

South African viewers can expect more light entertainment and much less documentary material than offered by the SABC.

Transmissions will be five hours a day and longer on Sundays.

Bop-TV to beam in — with provisos

26/11/83
(109)

Own Correspondent

Bophuthatswana has been given the green light to beam its proposed television service to a number of black areas in South Africa — but on strict provisos.

In terms of an agreement signed between the two countries in Pretoria yesterday, the South African Government will be entitled to extra revenue from Bophuthatswana if the new television service captures too large a slice of the viewing market.

The South African Government has agreed to lease distribution facilities to Bophuthatswana television in extra areas — mainly black townships — in the PWV area and the Orange Free State, subject to two conditions.

These are that the transmission services will only be extended after a cost and feasibility study has been made and secondly, an arrangement must be struck whereby the SA Government will be paid should the extended television service attract a greater market than the number of Bophuthatswana citizens resident in the area.

SABC has undertaken to provide transmission services to Soweto, Dobsonville (Roodepoort) and Kagiso (Krugersdorp) by December 31 this year.

Motlhakeng (Randfontein), Ikageng (Potchefstroom), Joubertina (Klerksdorp) and Kgut-song (Carletonville) will also receive the new television service.

One of the four agreements signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the president of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, stipulated that the Bophuthatswana authorities must obtain a licence from the Postmaster General of South Africa to broadcast in the South Africa.

If the licence is withdrawn at any time, the SABC will be absolved from its obligations to relay the service, and the agreement between it and the Bophuthatswana Government will immediately be terminated.

Advertisements televised must conform to the standards set down by the South African Advertising Standards Authority.

Extradition treaty signed

UMTATA — Transkei and Bophuthatswana signed an extradition treaty here yesterday.

The agreement, signed by Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, and Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, Chief B. Motsatsi, came into effect yesterday.

The 14-page agreement with 24 articles and a built-in clause for termination, covers a wide-ranging field of offences.

But extradition for political offences may be refused while offences under military law are excluded.

If the offence is punishable by death in the country requesting

the extradition, and the other country does not permit such punishment for that offence, the request can be refused.

It can, however, be granted if the country requesting extradition gives assurance that if the death penalty is imposed, it will not be executed.

If the person to be extradited has become im-

mune from prosecution because of a lapse of time;

If the country requesting the extradition is proceeding against the person for an offence or offences for which the extradition is required.

The treaty also deals with re-extradition to a third state. Consent has to be given by the first

party for re-extradition to the third state.

If extradition requests come from two countries concurrently for the same or different offences.

The statement said it had been further resolved that the two states be declared associated states. — DDR.

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D. Dispatch

1/2/83

Big plans ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ on way for Thaba Nchu

^{2/12/83}
BLOEMFONTEIN. — A R10-million technical institute and several agricultural projects are among the multi-million-rand plans for Thaba Nchu, according to Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination.

The plans were revealed at a meeting of the Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Bloemfontein last night.

As a means of reducing a shortage of trained manpower — the single largest shortcoming in the developing states — the technical institute would be established with South Africa's help, Mr Cronje said. The facility would not be for the use of Bophuthatswana people only.

Among the plans aimed at boosting the area's agriculture are:

- Two livestock projects of about 2 400ha each;
- Two irrigation schemes, possibly in the catchment areas of the Modder and Vet Rivers and Molopo tributary of the Caledon River, for vegetable or cherry production, pending investigation; and
- A factory complex and facilities for small industrialists, costing about R2 500 000, will be started at Seloseha within the next six weeks.

The famous Thaba Nchu mountain was included in an area of 300ha to be developed as a game reserve.

A 100-room resort complex at the Groothoek Dam will be completed by Christmas next year. — Sapa.

Celebrations in Boputhatswana

Pretoria Bureau

More than 30 000 people are expected to attend Bophuthatswana's independence anniversary celebrations this weekend.

The two-day event will be held at the Garankuwa stadium, celebrating the sixth anniversary of the homeland's independence.

President Lucas Mangope will deliver the main address and unveil several plaques.

Several government buildings in the Odi dis-

trict will be officially opened.

They include the Odi prison at Mabopane, the magistrate's court, administrative buildings of the Department of Internal Affairs, a R15-million shopping complex, a high school, an industrial township, and the new stadium at Garankuwa.

A high school in Mabopane and seven clinics will also be opened.

A sports programme has been arranged. It will include a gymnastics display by schoolchildren.

109
3/12/83

THE short-lived boom in relations between Israeli businessmen and the South African "homelands" appears to be reaching its end.

Heeding the advice of Foreign Ministry Director-General Mr David Kimche, a Black Africa specialist, the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, last week asked Cabinet Ministers to ensure that no more meetings took place between Israeli officials and visiting dignitaries from the homelands.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry has asked the Attorney-General to advise whether the activities of the representatives of the homelands in Israel constituted misrepresentation — and were, therefore, open to prosecution.

On another front, the Israeli Government intends exerting pressure on prominent establishment figures who have established commercial links with the homelands to urge them to cut these ties.

At least two Knesset (Parliament) members from Mr Shamir's Herut Party are known to have such connections. Until not very long ago, few Israelis knew where Ciskei was, let alone pronounce Bophuthatswana.

Israel does not officially recognise the homelands. But the recent aggressive activities of the Israeli representatives of the two homelands have raised the profile of the Israel-homelands connection and have led to world-wide condemnation.

Ciskei President Lennox Sebe arrived in Israel last month with a bevy of bare-breasted dancers to attend an international tourism fair in Tel Aviv.

The impromptu performance given by the dancers at the airport, as well as the high-profile Ciskei booth at the fair, gained wide media attention.

The Ciskei flag flies prominently outside the offices of the Ciskei trade mission in Tel Aviv, which is run by Mr Yousef Schneider and Mr Nat Rosenwasser, immigrants from Russia and the United States respectively.

Mr Rosenwasser is an ac-



THE CAR — complete with Bophuthatswana flag — used to ferry Mrs Mangope around Tel Aviv recently

Home sweet for Israeli bt

From ROY ISACOWITZ in Jerusalem

tivist in the international department of the ruling Herut Party.

Mr Schneider said recently that the trade mission — which last month celebrated its first anniversary — was a part of the Ciskei Foreign Ministry, of which he and Mr Rosenwasser were employees.

Bophuthatswana's representative in Israel, Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz, aroused official ire recently when he flashed what he claimed were

his "diplomatic credentials" in an attempt to enter a restricted area of Ben Gurion airport.

Mr Kalmanowitz was at the airport to meet the wife of Bophuthatswana President, Mr Lucas Mangope, who was subsequently ferried around Tel Aviv in Mr Kalmanowitz's black Mercedes, which flew the Bophuthatswana flag.

The incident at the airport led to the Foreign Ministry asking that Mr Kalmanowitz

be prosecuted for misrepresentation. The file is currently with the Attorney-General.

In a recent television interview, President Sebe said that Israel had given Ciskei recognition. Despite an outright denial by the Foreign Ministry, Mr Sebe's statement was embarrassing for Israel.

According to Mr Schneider, Mr Sebe based his statement on the "welcome he receives from his friends in Israel".

But informed sources claim it could have been

more duplicity than friendship which gave Mr Sebe the impression that recognition was on the cards.

The Israeli representatives of the homelands capitalise on the ignorance of Israeli officials and the Israeli desire to curry favour with Black Africa to arrange official meetings.

Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Yehuda Ben-Meir, has told how he was "cajoled" into "bumping into" a visiting dignitary from one of the homelands in a Tel Aviv hotel lobby recently.

He refused to do so, he said. Mr Sebe did, however, manage to dine with Minister

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



SECTION 8



THE PLANE . . . Ciskei's Westwind jet, apparently bought in Israel which arrived in East London in June

homeland businessmen

RD 7 3/12/83

without portfolio Sarah Doron. And two weeks ago state ombudsman Yitzhak Tunik met with Mr Chris Milton, ombudsman of Bophuthatswana.

When questioned about the meeting, Mr Tunik's spokesman sounded surprised to hear that Israel did not recognise Bophuthatswana and quickly pointed out that the meeting was "professional and non official".

According to a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry source, the publicity given to the visits and meetings has harmed Israel's image with its friends in Black Africa, Europe and North America,

and explains the the Foreign Ministry's sudden spurt of anti-homelands activity.

For the past few years, Israel has quietly and delicately fostered relations with many of the Black African states which broke off diplomatic relations after the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

Two countries — Zaire and Liberia — have already re-established diplomatic relations and more breakthroughs are expected.

The Africa initiative has been the major foreign policy success of the past few years.

There is reportedly tension in the Foreign Ministry between the "Black African-

ists," headed by director general, Mr David Kimche, and the proponents of closer ties with South Africa, who see links with the homelands as a vital part of the Pretoria connection.

Aware of the sensitivity of links with the homelands, the "Black Africanists" are pressing for them to be severed.

Prime Minister Shamir, who also serves as Foreign Minister, has assumedly been persuaded by the arguments of the anti-homeland school.

He and Mr Kimche are very close: both are former members of the Mossad secret security service and it

was at Mr Shamir's urging that Mr Kimche left the Mossad to take over at the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier this week Mr Kimche said that, while the Israeli Government was aware of the damage done by the homelands links, "as a democracy Israel can't oppose trade between individual citizens and any other country if that country is not officially at war with us".

Mr Kimche said he regretted the fact that "there are some Israeli citizens who, for purely pecuniary reasons, have connected themselves with these homelands".

One such citizen is Colonel

Efraim "Froika" Poran, who recently retired after serving as military secretary to Prime Ministers Yitzhak Rabin and Menachem Begin.

Col Poran reportedly has wide business interests in the Far East as well as in the homelands.

The pro-homelands lobby reportedly also includes at least two Knesset members from the Herut Party, one a deputy-Minister, the other a well-known activist for the National Religious Party.

Foreign Ministry officials categorically deny that any agreements exist between the government of Israel and the homelands.

They profess to be embarrassed by the involvement in the homelands of a number of companies partly owned by the state.

One such company is Agri-dev, which has undertaken agricultural projects in the Ciskei.

The official denial covers Western media reports of armaments deals conducted through middlemen. But other, non-official, sources have confirmed that Israeli arms salesmen sell their goods to at least one or two of the homelands.

According to a report several months ago in the Middle East magazine, published in London, Israel has agreed to assist in the establishment of a Ciskei air force and intelligence network.

A group of 17 Ciskeians arrived in Israel last month for a year-long pilot training course at a private flying school.

News agency reports quoted the Israeli Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Eliahu Lankin, as saying that the pilots would be trained by a private company for commercial purposes.

The trade missions's Mr Schneider, who claims to be Ciskei's only representative in Israel, says he has no connection with the pilots.

Mr Schneider conceded that a private Israeli company had sold Près Sebe an executive Westwind jet, but said that he had had no hand in the deal.

The jet is currently parked in East London because Ciskei does not have an airport from which it can operate.

10 000 attend homeland's birthday party

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — More than 10 000 people from South Africa and various parts of Bophuthatswana attended the homeland's sixth anniversary celebrations.

The occasion, which was marked by choirsinging, traditional dancing, gymnastics and recitations, was held at the weekend in Garankuwa.

Dignitaries present included President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Mr Mike Tshoke, the Mayor of Garankuwa, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, the Chief Justice of the homeland, Mr A M Kgomongwe, the Minister of Works, and Professor S R van Jaarsveld, the Mayor of Pretoria.

Mr Tshoke granted President Mangope the freedom of Garankuwa and Mr Mangope granted Mr Hiemstra the Order of the Leopard, the highest award in the homeland, for his "untiring and loyal service to the people of Bophuthatswana".

Exhilarated by freedom

In his address President Mangope said Garankuwa was fast becoming the metropolis of eastern Bophuthatswana and was regarded by his Government as a key area for various development projects.

Six years ago, when the nation decided to take the bold step towards independence, they felt exhilarated by the idea of being free at last. They realised that hand-in-hand with their freedom they had to accept grave responsibilities.

The tribes of Bophuthatswana had been involved in endless migration, which led to their subjugation by foreign rule for so long. Even today their



President Lucas Mangope

land was still divided into seven isolated pieces, he said.

"We have faced hardship, deprivation and frustration for so long that it is quite understandable that some of us should have had some misgivings about the success of independence."

But in spite of all the difficulties that faced them and all the discouragement and opposition, they accepted the challenge, he said.

Better deal for magistrates

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Improved working conditions are planned for magistrates in Bophuthatswana.

This was announced by the President Lucas Mangope in an address at Garankuwa.

He said that for many years magistrates and their staff had been housed in temporary buildings lacking proper facilities.

"In spite of the trying conditions under which they have been performing their duties, they have managed to do an excellent job.

"The move into the new buildings — which have cost the government more than R2-million — will not only provide better working conditions, but will also introduce a new democratic policy that will ensure even higher standards of justice in our

district regions," he said.

"To uphold the established principles of justice and democracy where the judicial and the administrative functions of the government are concerned, there should be a clear demarcation in the exercise of these powers and duties.

"It is for this reason that the Cabinet has decided to change the present system and physically separate these functions."

Bophuthatswana's once barren

lands are now blooming

A pragmatic president's determination to feed his people and develop the country's natural resources is paying off in this homeland State, reports ANTHONY DUGAN.



President Mangope . . . got his priorities right

A plan and a purpose about the way development takes place appear to be the weapons that are winning respect and recognition for Bophuthatswana, one of South Africa's "pariah creations".

The key to this development success are the people President Lucas Mangope has gathered about him in his determined bid to create a viable community with a lifestyle very much different from that of racial South Africa.

The genesis of Bophuthatswana's development drive goes back about five years to when the territory was taking its first steps as a controversial independent State and needed to establish some focus for growth.

Resisting the temptation to go for glamour, President Mangope established his priority: Feed the people by developing the land and its natural resources. This led to the creation of an agricultural development corporation (Agricor) with the aims of producing food and building up a viable, commercial farming class.

Over the past five years Agricor has built up farming projects all over Bophuthatswana, expanding the amount of land under production from 3 500 ha in 1977 to 45 000 ha today.

The secret of this success in an area not unusually well-endowed from an agricultural viewpoint is the professional staff Agricor has attracted and its method of binding farmers into contracting units.

A major hurdle which Agricor faces is the large number of subsistence farmers who are finding it increasingly difficult to exist on their small patches of land, but who, nonetheless, have traditional rights to farming land.

"The only way to make these individual plots viable was to bind the farmers into groups," said Mr Steve Worth of Agricor. "In this way the farmers in one unit share the tractor and implements required for the production. One of the farmers in the unit is appointed the contractor and performs, for a fee, the bulk of the cultivating operations for the farmers in his unit."

But at the same time the farmer is kept very involved in the work on his particular plot because the ultimate responsibility for his farm's production is still his.

The next step was to build on the

already established co-operative system of farming by treating a large number of plots as a single unit and seconding professional management to the projects which combined thousands of farmers.

The applied expertise paid off in enormous increases in the productivity of basic foodstuffs like maize, which showed a 10-fold increase in the few years up to 1981 when drought began its ravages in South Africa.

These yields brought in unprecedented incomes for farmers. On one scheme, Ditsobotla, just over 2 000 farmers received nearly R3 million for their 1980/81 maize crop.

"Having proved we could feed ourselves we have been returning to the concept of community development as being a prime objective of our efforts," said Mr Worth.

The physical planning of community service centres with full facilities for farming areas became an integral part of agricultural projects. "Our objective has become the establishment of sound rural communities which offer a life comparable with that in urban areas," he added.

"In this way we're using agricul-

ture as a vehicle for community development and to further develop our resources."

This approach to farming was given the Tswana name "Temisano" (literally meaning farming together). Defined, this concept encompasses the setting up of communities based on viable agricultural production, community development, training and secondary agro-industries.

The latter is becoming of particular importance because Bophuthatswana has recognised that it can support at most 100 000 of its people — fewer than one in 10 — directly from the land.

The current drought has helped this focus. Says Agricor managing

director, Mr Dawid Beuster: "Are we finally growing up and facing the realities of our existence? Perhaps the most difficult conclusion to draw from this drought is the fact that the ability of Bophuthatswana's agricultural lands to offer gainful employment to the people of this nation is limited."

"The creation of agro-industries and related enterprises must be given greater attention."

In relatively few years the concept of agricultural development has evolved from simple farming to one of integrated rural development — with a team of dedicated professionals who are helping to make barren lands bloom.

"We hope to supply the boots and the laces for the people," says Mr Beuster. It is the people who are pulling themselves up by these bootstraps.

~~(109)~~ (109)
'Garankuwa has
great future' ARK 45
12/12/83

PRETORIA. — Mr Wyn- structure, including a 10-
and van Graan, manag- km rail line which will
ing director of the Bo- be officially opened next
phuthatswana National year," he said.
Development Corpora-
tion, has predicted Gar-
ankuwa will become one
of the biggest industrial
areas of Southern Africa
in the next five years.

The township was the
first major industrial
area developed since in-
dependence six years
ago, and investments in
infrastructure, industry
and commerce totalled
R100-million.

Mr van Graan was
speaking at Bophuthats-
wana's sixth anniversary
celebrations in Gar-
ankuwa. The homeland,
he said, was fortunate to
be close to Africa's in-
dustrial and commercial
hub.

Bophuthatswana of-
fered financial incentives
that made the establish-
ment of industry easier.

"At present we have
200 industrial stands at
Garankuwa on which
R17-million has been
spent to develop infra-

A R17-million business
complex, one of the ma-
jor overseas investments
attracted by the home-
land recently, was near-
ing completion in Gar-
ankuwa, he said.

Judge sums up on Bophuthatswana

(109) *Star* 14/12/83

Pretoria Correspondent

One of South Africa's greatest lawyers, author of several law books and the chancellor of Unisa, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, has returned to Pretoria after six years as the first Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana.

When they first went to Bophuthatswana, the judge and his wife Hazel were both sceptical about the policy of independent states.

Now, having experienced it at first hand, Mr Justice Hiemstra says: "Independence is a good thing. Of course it is a good thing to give back freedom to people who have been under a foreign regime for 146 years — first Mzilikazi, then the whites. Freedom is what it's all about."

In six years the administration of justice in Bo-

phuthatswana made rapid strides.

In the beginning a final appeal had to be made to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, but the homeland established its own Appellate Division which had its first session in October last year. South African judgments were no longer binding on Bophuthatswana's courts though they were usually followed.

The greatest question in the legal field was how to reconcile indigenous law and modern law, Mr Justice Hiemstra said. A team of lawyers was currently recording the indigenous law as a first step towards solving this problem.

Captain's court still takes care of a larger number of petty claims, functioning as people's courts.

The fledgling country inherited South African legislation except for certain discriminatory measures that were abolished immediately. The judge appointed a commission to adapt the laws to circumstances in Bophuthatswana.

All three judges on the Bench at present are white, Mr Justice Hiemstra said. There would eventually be black judges, but he could not see it happening soon.

Economically, Bophuthatswana developed tremendously in the time he was there.

The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, which received all its starting capital from the Government, built up so many profitmaking industries that it is now only 34 per cent subsidised.

SHOPPING

The corporation has increased its assets by more than 300 per cent in six years and the number of expatriate staff members has reduced from 220 to 60.

A big economic problem was that money earned by Tswanas was flowing out of the country, he said, but the five modern shopping centres built recently would help keep the money in the country.

The judge and his wife are still settling back into their Waterkloof house, but a number of boxes will remain unopened and their many paintings will not be hung until their new home on the other half of the property is completed towards the middle of next year.

He said he did not have any new books in the pipeline, but would keep the existing ones up to date with new editions from time to time.

And as soon as the chaos of moving is over, he will start playing golf again.



Mr Justice Hiemstra . . . back in Pretoria.

HOMELANDS — Bophutha Tswana — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC

Star
More land ~~109~~
~~107~~ ~~108~~ 109
gets ceded
7/1/84

Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

The transfers took effect on January 1 and the local limits of the affected areas have been adjusted by the Department of Justice.

DAY, JANUARY 23, 1984

Disruption of meeting 'childish, uncalled for'

By JIMMY MATYU

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S Consul-General in Johannesburg, the Rev M R Shole, has described the disruption of a meeting in New Brighton yesterday as "childish and uncalled for".

It was to have been addressed by Mrs Leah Mangope, wife of Bophuthatswana's president, Chief Lucas Mangope, but she had become ill in Cape Town and returned home.

The youths had been driven by frustration to act as they had, but Bophuthatswana officials would continue to visit its citizens.

"We cannot be intimidated by these youths. We have people here and it is the duty of my Government to look after them," he said.

"The actions of these youths took us by surprise. I must emphasise it was childish and uncalled for. I say this because when

they addressed us they spoke about Chief Sebe, with whom we have no diplomatic connection.

"They also spoke about the University of Zululand and the killing of students there, but in our country we have our own university and there are no problems.

"We had a successful two-day meeting at Gugulethu in Cape Town. We have had meetings in Johannesburg and even in

Port Elizabeth before. This was the first time we experienced this type of thing," he said.

A group of about 45 youths chanting "One Azania, One Nation" and "Away With Mangopism" arrived in the hall and took over the proceedings. First they successfully persuaded the Imilonji Choir of New Brighton, which was to have entertained the visitors, to leave.

A youth took the stage and pleaded for the audience to leave, saying they were not against their parents, "whom they loved and respected", but were totally opposed to the homeland system.

Police in camouflage uniform and members of the security police arrived in the hall and the youths dispersed.

The meeting was later held at a beachfront hotel.

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E. Post
23/1/84

R22 for sleeping on floor

By ALINAH DUBE

A SOSHANGUVE man said yesterday he had left the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital before he was discharged because his prescribed treatment was not available at the dispensary and "paying a daily fee of R22, yet sleeping on the floor, was too much."

Mr Charles Ramogadi (35) told **The SOWETAN** he was admitted to the hospital last Wednesday and according to his salary scale, he was told he would be requested to pay a daily fee of R22. This, he said, he did not mind doing as he was more concerned about his health.

He said after admission he was sent to a ward where he was later told that some of the treatment prescribed for him by a doctor he consulted was not available at the dispensary. He said the situation worsened when he learnt that he was to sleep under another patient's bed on the floor.

That night Mr Ramogadi said he resolved "never to spend a night at the hospital unless I am sure there is a bed for me."

The superintendent of the hospital, Dr J Roos, would not comment on the matter and referred **The SOWETAN** to a Mr Niewerhuizen, who, he said, was in charge of administration. But Mr Niewerhuizen also refused to comment and stated that he was not in charge of the ward.

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Sowetan
109
24/11/84

Youths put early stop to PE meeting

109

P. Dispatch

24/1/84

24/1/84

PORT ELIZABETH — Youths in New Brighton put an early stop to a meeting which had been called to hear an address by Mrs Leah Mangope, wife of the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

Mrs Mangope was not present when the meeting was abandoned. She was said to have taken ill in Cape Town.

The disruption of the meeting resulted, however, in a delegation of Bophuthatswana cabinet ministers leaving the hall.

Members of a Port Elizabeth adult choir, Imilonji YaseBhayi, which had been invited to sing, were persuaded by the youths to leave as well.

The meeting had been opened with a prayer when a group of about 40 youths stormed into the hall chanting, "away with Mangope, away with homelands."

The chanting, accompanied by foot-stamping and handclaps lasted for about five minutes.

A youth then took the platform and pleaded with the people who had assembled to leave.

"You are our parents. We love you, but now you are selling us out by coming to listen to these so-called leaders."

A hushed audience, including the Bothuthatswana cabinet ministers, listened as the youth dwelt on the "ills of the homelands" with particular emphasis on the recent strife in Ciskei and the University of Zululand incident which resulted in five student deaths.

"Schools are overcrowded, children are dying of malnutrition in our land, Mandela is in jail and still you support these homelands," the youth said.

Representatives of a television company which was to have recorded the meeting for the SABC hurriedly dismantled their equipment as bewildered parents began to leave the hall.

The divisional commander of the security police, Colonel Harold Snyman, said last night that no member of the student organisation had been detained in connection with the incident. His men had been present purely for the protection of Bophuthatswana dignitaries, he said. — DDC

Dr K faces *(109)* *S. Times* row on Thaba 'Nchu

By NEIL HOOPER

A STORM is brewing over the heads of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and his former deputy, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

It revolves round nearly R30-million compensation which was allegedly promised — but so far not paid — to businessmen and residents of Thaba 'Nchu.

Thaba Nchu residents claim the South African Government is renegeing on several major compensation conditions.

The local council seems set on a collision course with the Government over the issue.

A spokesman, Mr Arthur Key, admitted: "We have got problems... we are experiencing problems with certain aspects of the conditions of incorporation."

Sources believe the council has demanded a meeting with Dr Koornhof before the end of Parliament's no-confidence debate.

In favour

Local businessmen and residents told the Sunday Times the background to the dispute.

In March 1981 negotiations for the incorporation of Thaba 'Nchu into either BophuthaTswana or Quaqwa were started with the then chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, Mr van der Walt.

This led to a meeting of the



Mr ARTHUR KEY
"Problems"

500-odd white residents of the town in 1982, when 87 percent voted in favour of incorporation.

As a result a further meeting, chaired by the leader of the National Party in the Free State, Dr Nak van der Merwe, was held in late 1982 and attended by members of the Government, the provincial administration, the local chamber of commerce and the town council.

At the meeting Mr Key gave an outline of the conditions that Thaba 'Nchu would demand before agreeing to incorporation. The conditions were accepted in an official letter from Dr Koornhof's Department, and a technical committee headed by Mr van der Walt was appointed to ensure their implementation.

Year's rental

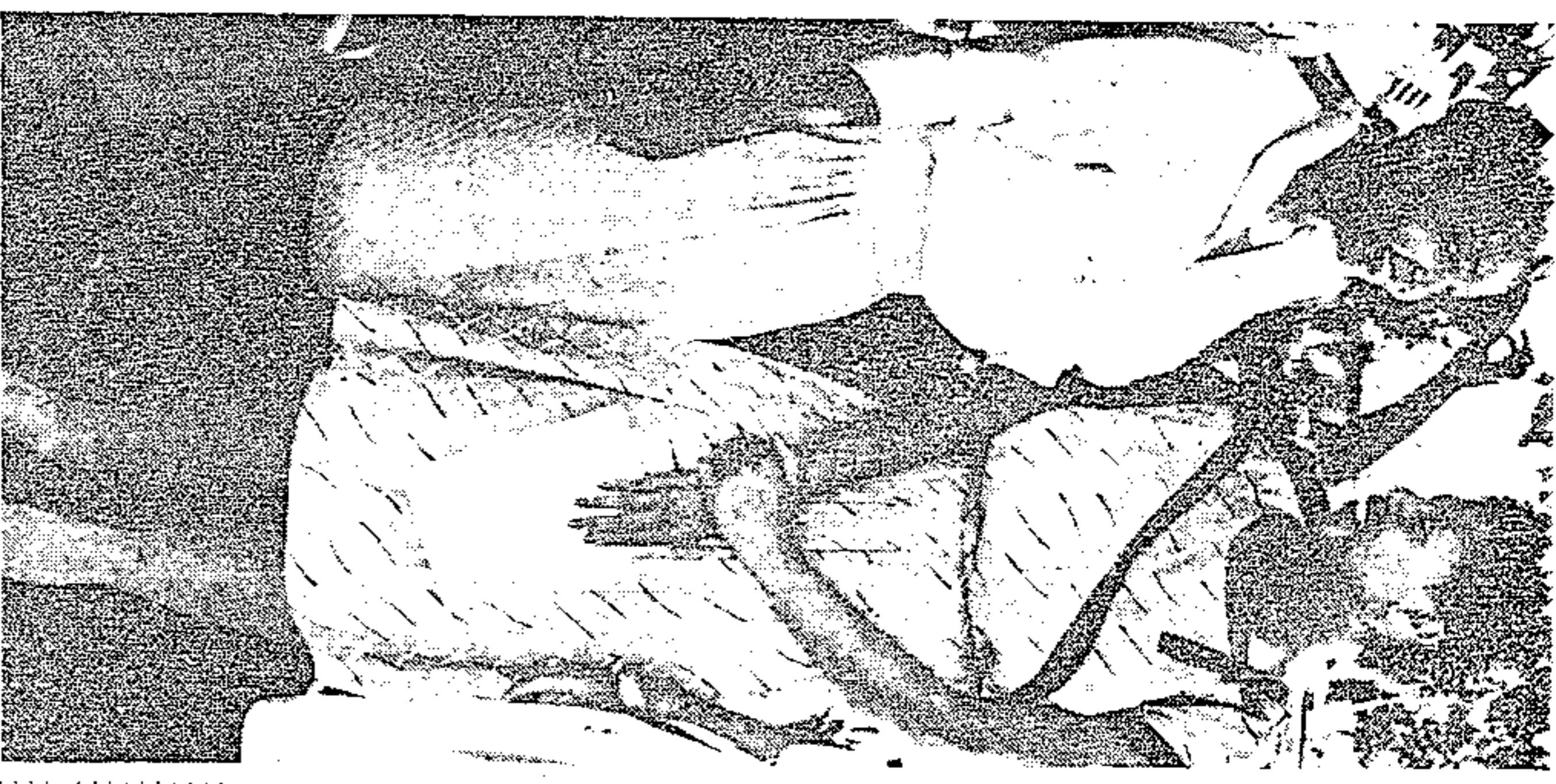
The conditions were seen as an important incentive to obtain support for incorporation as they provided substantial compensation for anyone who later chose to leave BophuthaTswana and sell his property to the South African Government.

The value of houses or buildings would be calculated on the basis that the equivalent of a year's rental would be equal to 10 percent of the total capital value and that such rentals would be based on those paid in cities such as Bloemfontein.

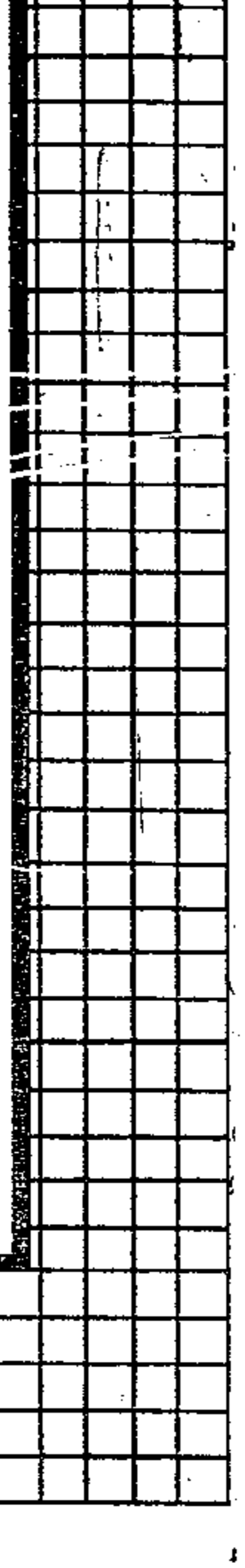
- In compensation for goodwill businessmen would be paid out the equivalent of three times their annual profit.
- They would be fully compensated for stock on hand and for fittings and equipment.
- Certain financial guarantees were also made to banks at Thaba 'Nchu.



Charlotte Maponya's friends were out in full force and in high fashion to celebrate her big day. Seen enjoying the party are Lindi Dlamini (left) and Boni Nkosi. But where were the guys?



THREE IN ONE OFFER!
OK FREE FILM



Medical Students' NO to Ulundi

21/1/84 C. Press
A SHOWDOWN is looming between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and about 30 medical students at the University of Natal over the controversial pledge not to criticise the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

The holders of KwaZulu bursaries, have received an ultimatum to go to Ulundi on Wednesday, February 8. And they are refusing to go.

A spokesman for the students said they were already being "held to ransom" by the KwaZulu Government because their monthly grants had not arrived.

Chief Buthelezi has warned that he will regard the failure of students to go to Ulundi very seriously. They have to make their own way to the KwaZulu capital.

THE Department of Education and Training accused of strictly enforcing the control ease the massive overcrowding in schools.

Overcrowding is reaching critical proportions in some areas, largely because of the shocking failure rate in last year's exams.

There was a 50 per cent matric failure rate last year.

A spokesperson for the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) in Soweto, which has been interviewing scores of students refused re-entry into schools because of the age restriction, told City Press this week:

"This trick is being used to cut down on the number of pupils to ease overcrowding. There is just no room for them."

He said Cosas' investigation had shown the age restriction was being harshly applied to matric and J C failures.

But DET PRO job Schoeman said his department was doing its best to accommodate pupils and denied they were being harsh with the age ruling.

"People are trying to use education to bring about political change in this country. I must say they are committing 'national suicide' by doing this."

He said if students could not be readmitted due to the age ruling, this did not mean DET

'Bright spark' bomber

A 14-year-old boy sent a letter bomb to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been ordered into welfare custody for three years.

The boy — described by probation officers as "very bright" — pleaded guilty.

"It appears you regard this as some sort of a joke. But this court takes a very different view," Judge John Lloyd told him.

The device, which the boy made from

SEE PAGE 9

SA unions face homelands problem

THE BOPHUTHATSWANA GOVERNMENT'S BAN ON SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR UNIONS SEEKING TO ORGANISE IN THE HOMELANDS.

LABOUR WEEK BY PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

Until the strike by about 400 mineworkers at the Ucar mine near Brits last week, unionisation in the homelands was largely an academic issue.

The hostility of the Ciskei Government towards trade unions — seen in the banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saaawu) — affected commuter workers from Mdantsane organised in the factories of East London. In Ciskei itself, union organisation hardly exists.

With the homelands earmarked for increasing industrial development, unions guaranteed freedom of association in South Africa, but facing a hostile environment in those territories, could be drawn into major conflicts with homeland governments.

The homelands are at the heart of the policy of grand apartheid and any union struggles must of necessity have a political dimension. Bophuthatswana is the most industrially developed of the homelands and it is no surprise that the first major clash of this kind took place there — and in the mining industry.

The fast-growing National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has a potential membership of thousands in Bophuthatswana. The dispute at Ucar, where the workers are demanding union recognition from the American multi-national, Union Carbide, is their first venture into the terri-

Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower, says it is an independent country. Nowhere else in the world do independent countries allow a foreign country's unions to operate.

The Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Bill, which comes before the territory's parliament next month, provides for the establishment of Bophuthatswana-based unions.

South African-based unions are to be outlawed, says Mr Cronje. At the moment they are illegal because the law makes no provision for them.

Union officials argue that, aside from the fact that they do not recognise Bophuthatswana as separate from South Africa, there are numerous instances of unions operating across international borders.

They say that before South Africa amended the Industrial Conciliation Act to provide for the registration of black unions, such unions were not illegal — just as unregistered unions like the NUM are not illegal now.

And the treatment the black unions have received contrasts markedly with the attitude towards the all-white Mine Workers' Union, which has had lengthy discussions and worked out an "arrangement" with the Bophuthatswana Government.

The big fear among unionists is that the unions to be set up in Bophuthatswana will be tame creations of the government, established to head off high wage demands and the potential political threat they might pose.

AFTER a long-standing dispute between the Department of Health and the Department of Manpower over areas of jurisdiction in the occupational health and safety field, the Department of Health has published a long-standing dispute between the Department of Health and the Department of Manpower over areas of jurisdiction in the occupational health and safety field.

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operate in conjunction with Mosa, which became law last year.

Dr G Oberholster, a senior official of the Department of Health, says the Department of Manpower's area of jurisdiction is occupational safety, while the Department of Health deals with occupational health.

"When they are talking about the control of machinery, the physical conditions in the plant, we are talking about safety. When we are talking about man, which is the medical side, that is health. We look after man maintenance, they look after machine maintenance."

Bu according to Dr Myers, there is no attempt to link the new Bill with the shop floor committees set up by Mosa and the inspectorate is to be duplicated. This is costly and confusing, he says.

"It seems that Mosa is being pointedly ignored. This flies in the face of the findings of the Erasmus

Commission, which held that this kind of fragmentation should be overcome."

Dr Myers said the Bill had not adequately dealt with the setting up of structures to provide occupational health services to workers or a data base — another recommendation of the Erasmus Commission — which could do research on occupational health and safety when requested by employers and trade unions. "Certain aspects of the Bill could be good, but on the whole it is a shoddy and hastily conceived piece of legislation."

'Pressure' put on retail group over SA union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Bophuthatswana Government has attempted to prevent retail group Metro Cash and Carry from recognising a black union at one of its outlets in the territory.

This is creating tension at the company's Johannesburg head office, a union spokesman said yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the Commercial, Catering, and Allied Workers' Union (Cawusa), Metro head office workers planned to hold a symbolic work stoppage yesterday to protest against the ban, but it is not clear whether this took place.

Comment from Metro was not available yesterday. The Rand Daily Mail was told the executive who deals with industrial relations was away

for a few days and no other executives were available.

The Metro dispute follows the recent strike at the Ucar mine in Bophuthatswana. This followed an instruction from the Bophuthatswana Government to Union Carbide, which owns the mine, not to deal with the National Union of Mineworkers.

Bophuthatswana is due to enact an Industrial Conciliation Act barring South African unions from operating in the territory and it is known that the SA Allied Workers' Union has also received a letter from the Bophuthatswana government warning it not to recruit workers in the territory.

Cawusa's spokesman said yesterday the union had been recruiting workers within the Metro group and, as part of this drive, had signed on members at one of the group's outlets in Hebron, Bop-

phuthatswana.

Last year it received a letter from the company saying Metro had been told by the Bophuthatswana government not to deal with Cawusa because it is a South African union. Metro asked the union not to send organisers to Hebron, the spokesman said.

Later, he added, Cawusa received a letter from the Bophuthatswana government warning it against operating in the territory and threatening action against it if it continued to do so.

There had been no developments since then, but the Ucar strike and the subsequent furore over the Bophuthatswana government's attitude to unions had rekindled worker interest in the issue, he said.

Cawusa is currently negotiating with Metro on recognition.

Cusa challenges Bophuthatswana

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By Carolyn Dempster,
Labour Reporter

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), representing the combined membership of 11 unions, has challenged the Bophuthatswana Government over its new labour legislation.

In a statement released yesterday, Cusa says it will not become the victim of a "Bophuthatswana regime and its misguided labour advisers".

The Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Bill, which is expected to take effect next month,

bars "foreign" unions from operating in the homeland.

It also prevents shop stewards or union representatives from being members of foreign unions and specifies that unions organising in Bophuthatswana have to have their base in the homeland.

Cusa members daily go to work in South Africa and return to Bophuthatswana for the night.

In a stronger warning to employers, and in particular to multinationals, Cusa states it is prepared

to fight the banning of "foreign" unions in every local and international forum.

"We call upon employers to state immediately what their views on the matter are."

Cusa also expresses its support for members of the National Union of Mineworkers employed by Union Carbide in Bophuthatswana.

About 300 workers at Union Carbide went on a three-day strike last week over wage grievances coupled with the introduction of the new legislation.

Stop this farce, Cusa tells Bop

THE POWERFUL trade union federation Cusa (Council of Unions of South Africa) has launched a stinging attack on Bophuthatswana's Manpower Minister Rowan Cronje following the ban on SA-based trade unions in the homeland.

The Cusa attack comes in the wake of letters sent to a number of trade unions operating

By ZB MOLEFE

in the homeland — among them SAAWU, CCAWUSA and NUM — warning them to stay out of the homeland.

Cusa, which has hundreds of members in the homeland from its member unions which include the National Union of Mineworkers and the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union, said it will not "become the victim of the Bophuthatswana regime and its misguided advances".

The Cusa statement also warned the giant multinational Union Carbide, which owns a number of mines in the homeland — including Ucar, which is refusing to grant NUM recognition — that it was "prepared to raise the issue at every local and international forum".

Cusa also alleged that the Bophuthatswana government had come to a deal with the white mine-workers of the Mine-work's Union, and warned that this would sow the seeds of discord and suffering among workers.

It also slammed Mr Cronje for his "pious and sanctimonious utterances" in supporting the homeland ban.

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C-Press 5/2/84
been opposed, whenever and wherever we encounter it."

On Monday members of CCAWUSA held a meeting to protest against the new Bophuthatswana labour legislation preventing any "foreign" unions organising in the homeland.

The protest meeting, which lasted four hours, was held at Metro Cash and Carry's head office in Ormonde to express their dissatisfaction with the decision.

"For some time now we have been expecting the so-called government of Bophuthatswana to take this action," said Cusa.

"Many of our members daily cross the road to work in so-called Bophuthatswana. Cusa has constantly maintained that this charade will

Rowan Cronje's famous last words...

BOP Manpower Minister Rowan Cronje, a former member of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Cabinet, has apparently changed his tune about trade unions.

The homeland's recent ban on SA-based trade unions is in glaring contrast with Mr Cronje's utterances at a conference of the Institute of Personnel Management last year.

He said at the time: "Many people regard trade unions as a monster. I believe that a trade union is an essential and a most important part in the process of industrial stability and sound relationships."

In grand fashion he continued: "In the field of industrial relations the obvious objective ultimately is industrial peace and harmony. However, if 'peace' means to an employer a humble, docile labour force, peace could never be a possibility."

Mr Cronje said that Bop's new industrial relations legislation would "actively encourage and assist with the establishment and training of these unions."

Trade unionists might be wondering if he rather meant "assisting in the neutralising and taming" of these unions.

Mercy plea to Koornhof

Sowetan 8/2/84

109



DR PIET KOORNHOF:
Asked to spare the township of Huhudi in the Northern Cape.

THE Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) has called on the Government to negotiate with the 14 000 people facing forced resettlement to Bophutatswana.

The community of Huhudi, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape, has lived under the threat of resettlement since 1970 when residents were told not to make any improvements to their houses.

In a letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Huca describes the impending resettlement as immoral and undemocratic.

Principles

"We still believe that South Africa, besides claiming to be democratic, is ruled by Christians with a staunch adherence to Christian principles.

"We believe that in our situation, the only way of expressing these Christian principles is through negotiations with the affected masses," the letter said.

By
**ZWELAKHE
SISULU**

Physical development in Huhudi was stopped in 1970 when it was announced that the people would be resettled in Pudumong.

"We believe that your reasons for resettling us in Pudumong are not only aimed at painting South Africa white, but also at disorganising us as a stable community," the letter, signed by Huca secretary, Mr Jomo Khasu, said.

Some families have already moved to Pudumong, but the majority of the residents have stayed on to be nearer their places of employment.

Mr Khasu complained that despite the directive that there should be no physical development or improvements in housing, rents in the area have been increased.

Mr Khasu said they believed that rent hikes should be equal to the amount of development that has taken place.

In the letter to Dr Koornhof, Huca pleads

that the township should be spared.

"We don't write this letter to ask for a fruitless meeting with you. We humbly request you, believing that your Christian instincts will prick you to let us stay, like all the years, as a stable peace-loving community of Huhudi.

**No class
for more
than 400**

Wed 109
Star
10/2/24
Pretoria Correspondent

More than 400 pupils in Ga-Rankuwa are being taught in a former regional court because classrooms are filled to capacity.

The court was moved to a new building in Zone 5 earlier this year.

There were no desks in the courts when children arrived on Wednesday saying they were from the two local high schools, Odi and Rantailane.

The disgruntled pupils had to stand for most of the day while a truck fetched desks from the Hebron College of Education.

A source at the "court school" who asked not to be named described the situation as a mess.

She said about 300 pupils were sent from Rantailane where the accommodation problem was becoming critical.

The source said more than 100 were sent from Odi as a relief measure.

CAPE TIMES 18/2/84 (109) (221)

Govt: Magopa people 'reunited'

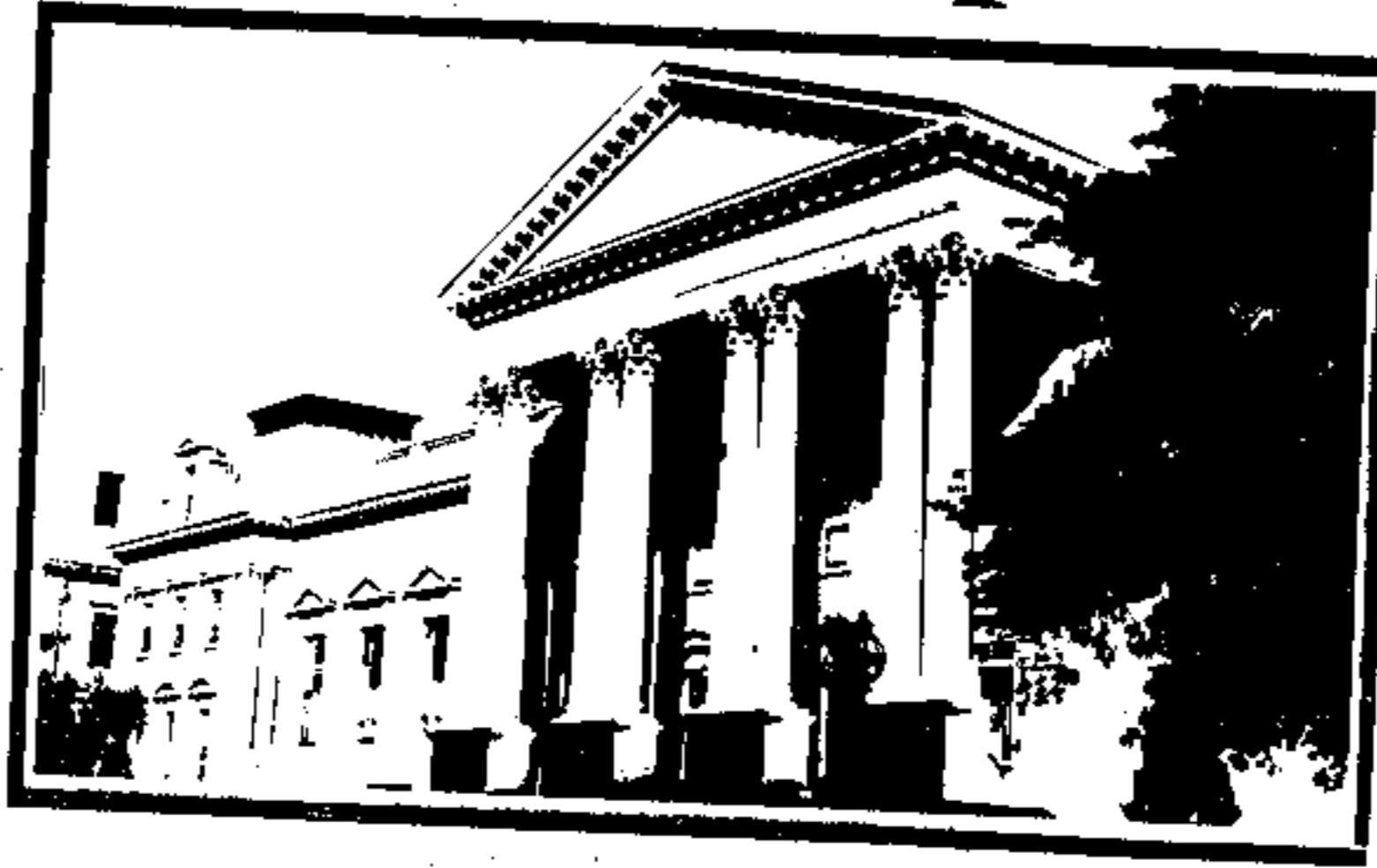
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The government had made "every possible effort" over more than four years to make the resettlement of the Magopa community "development orientated and voluntary", the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Wilkens said the government's goal had been "largely achieved", in spite of "interference and provocation".

Mr Wilkens confirmed that 171 families at Magopa had been removed to Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana on Tuesday, "not merely for resettlement, but in fact to reunite the community".

He said the move had taken place "because the majority of the community had already moved voluntarily during the middle of 1983 in compliance with a decision taken by Parliament in 1975".



The people were transported by bus, and trucks were provided for their personal belongings, livestock and "recoverable building materials", he said.

He confirmed that police had been involved "in executing the State President's order".

Questioned further by Mrs Suzman, Mr Wilkens said that as far as was known, no force had been used in the final phase of the resettlement.

He said the compensation money, usually paid in cash at the time of resettlement, had not been paid to the Magopa people on Tuesday be-

cause there was concern that it could get lost during the move. The money would be paid to them at Pachsdraai on Monday.

Mrs Suzman asked if compensation would be paid for the recently-completed new school at Magopa, to which Mr Wilkens replied: "There are three schools at Pachsdraai, each with 16 classrooms. These schools have already been built, are neatly maintained and ready for use."

● The 250 families of the Bafokeng tribe at Motlatla would be moved to Delareyville in the Western Transvaal on a date still to be negotiated

by the government and the people, Mr Wilkens said in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

Mr Wilkens said negotiations with the people had been going on since March, 1978, "with good results".

The people had expressed themselves willing to move, provided that the compensatory land be enlarged by the addition of another 800 hectares. The possibility of doing so was being investigated, Mr Wilkens said.

The resettlement exercise was "in order to assist (the people) to move to an area where they can have a full community life together with their own compatriots and where there is potential to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve their quality of life", he said.

Compensation would be paid in cash for improvements at Motlatla and land at the resettlement area would be given in exchange for land at Motlatla.

w/e Argus 18/2/84 (109)

Villagers allege forced removals, beatings and intimidation

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The 75-year-old Western Transvaal farm settlement Mogopa was depopulated in three days this week by Government removals backed by a special police task force of 90 men.

The evacuation of hundreds of villagers began before dawn on Tuesday. There were no outside witnesses then and few have since managed to penetrate the tight police cordon.

A church fieldworker who entered Mogopa towards the end of the second day said he had found two old men sitting in a partially-roofed house. One had talked in a dazed way, saying: "I don't know how I should feel. I am worried about my children and my livestock."

"There are two possible ways out. To go to Bethanie (the ancestral land of the Bakwena baMogopa tribe, near Brits). Or to appeal to the rope."

His despair at going to the relocation area of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, has been expressed consistently — if less dramatically — by all those interviewed.

Mogopa moved in only 3 days

However, police and the Department of Co-operation and Development have insisted that the move has been voluntary and incident-free. Major A Scheepers, spokesman for the special task force, stated that there had been no resistance — "but if they don't want to move voluntarily we'll just take them".

Conversations with the first batch of evicted families, conducted before the relocation camp at Pachsdraai was closed to Pressmen on Wednesday, sharply contradicted the picture of a voluntary move.

The sequence pieced together from Mogopa residents' and landowners' accounts is of a loudhailer casting a voice through the dark on Tuesday morning, warning people to stay inside their homes. This, it is said, was followed by the community leaders and the families who live in the urban areas.

The heavy police presence allowance, it is said. The daughter of one of the four men from her father's home in her committee member Mr George I have been surrounded by police a resist being taken away. He was cut off and driven to Pachsdraai

Villagers who ventured out of beaten with batons, the committee After the leading families had buses and their goods on to true moved in a period of three days. committee says, the department would simply enter homes and loading the goods.

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w/k Argus 18/2/84 (109)

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and Argus Correspondent

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it is said, was followed by the forced removal of community leaders and the families of those leaders who live in the urban areas.

The heavy police presence allowed for little resistance, it is said. The daughter of one prominent man alleges four guns were trained on her as she was taken from her father's home in her nightclothes. Tribal committee member Mr George Rampou is said to have been surrounded by police after an attempt to resist being taken away. He was then allegedly handcuffed and driven to Pachsdraai in a police van.

Beaten with batons

Villagers who ventured out of their homes were beaten with batons, the committee alleges.

After the leading families had been put aboard buses and their goods on to trucks, the rest were moved in a period of three days. In most cases, the committee says, the department's removal workers would simply enter homes and begin packing and loading the goods.

SEATED in his new office in Mmabatho, President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana hesitated momentarily before replying in his understated manner.

"Well, that is a very difficult question," he said. "It is actually difficult to see even a year ahead."

President Mangope, who recently celebrated his 60th birthday, had been asked how he saw the next 10 years and what his hopes and aspirations were for the coming decade?

"But I am at present working on an amendment to our constitution," he continued.

"I would like the president to be elected directly by the people and not by the National Assembly, as at present."

"We have a congress of my party on March 11 and I hope that it will be adopted."

"I have already consulted with my very good constitutional adviser, Professor Maribus Wiechers. He has suggested what amendment to make to the constitution."

"I feel if we do that, I will have attempted to show that I really believe in democracy."

"My vision for the next 10 years is that I must strengthen what I have started with the creation in Bophuthatswana of a non-racial society. I must show that I really believe in human rights."

Referring by implication to Bophuthatswana's legally enforceable Declaration of Human Rights, President Mangope — who was born into the old ruling class of chiefs — added: "I have already attempted to demonstrate my belief in human rights. But I want to further strengthen the base that I have laid."

President Mangope, who led Bophuthatswana to "greater independence" in December 1977, turned to South Africa and its pending new constitution for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Bophuthatswana

independence — a first step

towards federation

PATRICK LAURENCE Political Editor

"Among my people, those of little intelligence have always played coloured in order to gain access to those privileges."

"I believe very firmly in what we started at the Umtata summit (of black leaders) in 1973, when we decided to work for a federal system of government in South Africa. I still believe very, very strongly of that."

"I sure you know that on February 3 I met the Prime Minister of South Africa and his members of Cabinet who will be looking at what dispensation should apply to urban blacks in South Africa. I have very firm views on that issue."

Castigating the denial of full political rights to blacks in South Africa, he said: "I don't see the sense in that. I have always said people should exercise their choice as to what country they want to be citizens of."

He reaffirmed his often stated conviction that the nearly 1.5-million Batswana who live permanently in South Africa should not be compelled to become Bophuthatswana citizens, but free to choose to remain South African citizens with full citizenship rights.

"But I go back to what I said. I hope that before the end of the next 10 years, I hope we all will be in a federation... I cannot envisage a federation which excludes South Africa. Now that South Africa is talking to us about the future of urban blacks, it

is, I believe, the time to talk to Pretoria about a federation."

Looking back on the past 10 years, President Mangope said: "Well, what I am going to say will surprise you. I feel that we took our independence 10 years later than we should have."

"I think independence enabled us to show what we are capable of doing and brought out the leadership qualities in our people."

"It is unfortunate that we had problems with South Africa. We still have problems on consolidation, on television. But if these problems were solved earlier, I am sure we would have done wonders."

President Mangope denied that there was a contradiction between opting for independence for Bophuthatswana in 1977 and striving for the creation of a non-racial federal South Africa by 1994.

By accepting independence, Bophuthatswana could create an "alternative, non-racial society" which would serve both as a model for the units of the proposed federation and act as a catalyst for change toward non-racialism in South Africa as a whole.

"I have always, even before independence, believed in the federal system of government," President Mangope said.

Of the proposed federation of South Africa, he said: "It must be totally free of discrimination. It must have as its base a free

enterprise system, not as we have known it in South Africa, where we blacks have subsidised the economy."

One of Bophuthatswana's most spectacular achievements since independence was the launching of its own television service — Bop-TV — on January 31 this year.

The achievement was, however, based on an agreement with South Africa which restricted both the content of Bop-TV and the areas which it could reach in South Africa.

"Well, you know, the negotiations for launching our television service were very, very protracted," President Mangope said. "If I had not decided to sign the agreement, I don't think we would ever have got the television service. We are not internationally recognised and could not apply to Geneva for our own channels."

"We would have got bogged down on whether to use English or Setswana, which we had been arguing over with South Africa for four or five years."

South Africa, according to President Mangope, vetoed plans to build a tower to beam television into the densely-populated Rand and Pretoria areas from Boshfontein near Rustenburg.

"I am unhappy about Boshfontein... and I am going to state so in no uncertain terms to the South Africa Cabinet committee when it comes to Bophuthatswana."

"But I am not despondent

because, even as our television is now structured, it still serves a purpose. In terms of the contract we are not debarred from building a tower in Ga-Rankua, which could have exactly the same effect as a tower at Boshfontein. (Ga-Rankua is situated in Bophuthatswana, but only 35km from Pretoria)."

"I was in Israel. They get programmes from Jordan, and vice-versa. We get South African television services in Bophuthatswana."

dom of Motswedi — sided with the authorities and tried to persuade — and force — women to accept passes.

President Mangope was invited to comment on the account given by Mr Tom Lodge in his recent book "Black Politics in South Africa since 1945".

According to Mr Lodge, the Mangopes gained political office "through government patronage" because of their support for passes and "material wealth" by fining Motswedi villagers who burned their passes or refused to become bodyguards.

"At this time my father was chief and I was a teacher at Motswedi and not much in politics," President Mangope said.

"There was a lot of rioting at the time over the reference books for women. I really did not take part in either persuading people to accept reference books or not to accept reference books."

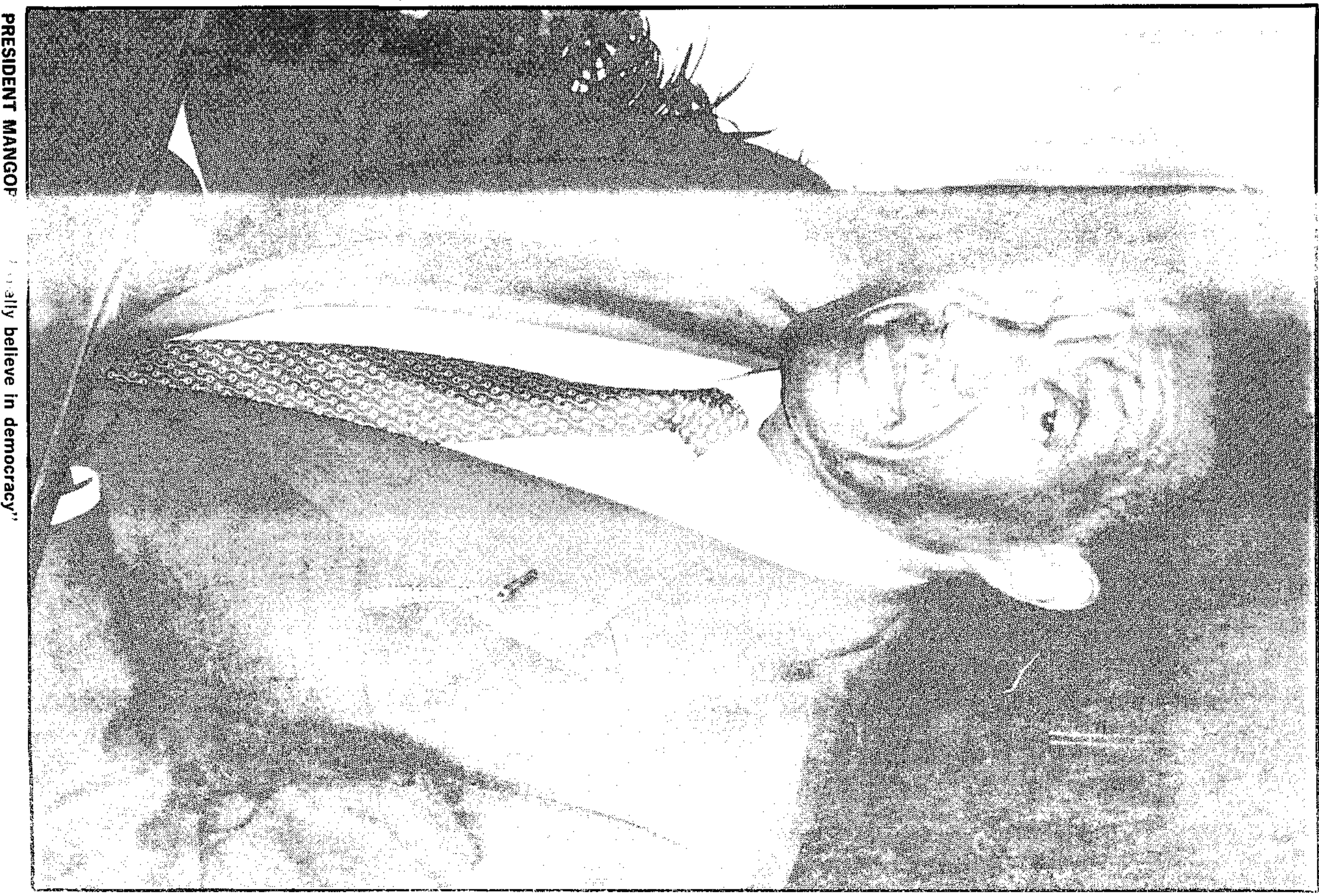
"But the regional authority which then existed decided that, because of the hardships people were going through at that time, people had to choose whether to accept them or not."

"It was a very, very difficult period. Difficult because, as a teacher, one was regarded as siding with authorities."

President Mangope succeeded his father — also named Lucas Mangope — as chief in August 1959.

Mr Lodge averred that, shortly after taking over, the newly-installed Chief Mangope junior "delighted his critics" by saying to the then Minister of Bantu Administration: "Lead us and we shall try to crawl!"

President Mangope denied using those words. He went on to recall that he had been responsible for the reinstatement of one of the chiefs who had been deposed for his opposition to passes for women.



PRESIDENT MANGOP... ally believe in democracy"

Families given three days to evacuate homes

By McKeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

About 300 Winterveld families have been given notice to evacuate their homes within three days to make way for a highway.

The angry residents say were informed of the move by a building company, Roadmix Construction of Boksburg, which is employed by the Bophuthatswana Government. Notices issued on Friday gave them until to Monday to leave their homes.

They said land surveyors came to the area more than a year ago and made some markings. However, residents say nobody was told anything about removal.

They could not understand how the authorities could move them without offering an alternative place to go.

"We are just told to pack our belongings and go. They don't even bother to build us houses somewhere or compensate us for the houses and land," said one resident.

A director of Roadmix Construction, Mr Mannie Nel, said he was sure verbal notice had been given by the consulting engineers at the time of survey.

The consulting engineers, Harrison and Van Tonder of Pretoria, said the occupants of the affected houses were told they would have to vacate them a year earlier by the surveyors.

Mr A Whitehorn said about 80 shacks were involved and all the families were squatters.

The surveyors, Bekker and Whitehorn of Pretoria, said there was no possibility the people had not been warned at the time of the survey.

Mr M A Mosupye, secretary for the Department of Public Works in Bophuthatswana, said he was surprised to hear about the short notice given by the contractors.

He said normally they inform the affected people during surveying to give them ample time to make preparations.

"The people should be given alternative housing," he said.

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BOP DEMOLITIONS ARE STAYED

By Monk Nkomo

Sowetan 29/2/84
THE 300 Winterveldt families who were threatened with forced removal to make way for the construction of a highway have been granted a temporary reprieve.

The Bophuthatswana Government and the construction company which is building the road, decided to suspend the removal of families until they have been given alternative accommodation and been fully compensated.

About 300 families were given notices to evacuate their homes within

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three days by the company employed to construct a highway near Winterveldt.

The notices, distributed last Friday, February 17, came as a shock to residents who had not been informed of the move.

Many of the houses in the area have already been demolished and large numbers of residents — afraid to have a confrontation with the Bophuthatswana authorities — have pulled down their houses and left for unknown destinations.

The temporary reprieve granted by the Bophuthatswana Government and the construction company followed threats by the Winterveldt Action Committee (WAC) to take legal action against the continuing demolition of houses in the area.

The affected families have since been given assurances by the Bophuthatswana Government that they will be re-settled at Section U in Mabopane.

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his Renault, setting a best lap of 1 min 7,98 sec, his team-mate Patrick Tambay running full tank and waiting until tomorrow before attempting a fast time.

The Williams-Honda team also concentrated on full tanks and race tyre testing yesterday, neither Keke Rosberg or Jacques Laffite running under 1 min 8,0 sec and Rosberg's testing stopping prematurely when his engine seized.

If the weather cools before testing finishes on Saturday afternoon several drivers have predicted times below 1 min 6,0 sec by then.

Yesterday's times: 1, Piquet (Brabham BMW BT 53) 1 min 6,25 sec; 2, Mansell (Lotus-Renault 95T) 1 min 6,45 sec; 3, Winkelhock (ATS-BMW) 1 min 7,71 sec; 4, Fabi (Brabham BMW BT53) 1 min 7,85 sec; 5, Warwick (Renault RE50) 1 min 7,98 sec; 6, Rosberg (Williams-Honda) 1 min 8,45 sec; 7, Laffite (Williams-Honda) 1 min 9,0 sec; 8, Tambay (Renault RE50) 1 min 9,3 sec; 9, Cecotto (Toleman-Hart) 1 min 11,03 sec.

'Enough homes for displaced'

Pretoria Bureau

The Bophuthatswana Government has enough houses available in Mabopane to accommodate all the Winterveld families whose houses will be bulldozed to make way for a road.

Mr J M Sechoaro, secretary for the Department of Lands and Rural Development in Bophuthatswana, said 170 houses in unit U, Mabopane, were available for the 139 families whose houses were in the strip marked for the new highway.

Other families not affected by the removals would also be accommodated in unit U as soon as houses were available.

He said the Bophuthatswana Government had given the affected families enough time to move into the new houses.

his building and selling speculation keep him too busy to attend to church matters. — West Rand Bureau.

Two people found dead

A man and a woman were found dead in separate incidents on the East Rand yesterday.

The body of Mr Montgomery Cilliers (24) was found hanging from a rafter, and the body of Mrs Ethel Rademan (73) was discovered with a bullet wound in the head. Police do not suspect foul play. — East Rand Bureau.

Bankruptcy from drought

The drought caused the bankruptcy of a Randfontein doctor, as his patients could not pay, it was submitted in a Rand Supreme Court application for provisional liquidation this week.

In the application his brother said that Dr Jan Philippus Wessels, of Culemborg Park, was unable to pay debts of R67 737.

Mr Justice D O Vermooten provisionally sequestrated the estate and postponed the matter to March 13.

Three men rob Jo'burg firm

A 60-year-old woman and her assistant were robbed of R10 700 at a central Johannesburg wholesale firm yesterday.

A gunman and two others threatened Mrs D Shelley (60) and Miss Melanie Relinghuys (24) at 11.20 am and grabbed R10 700 from the Market Street firm before fleeing. No one was injured. — Crime Staff.

Unions to meet on federation

CAPE TOWN — Representatives of major independent trade unions will meet in Johannesburg this weekend to continue talks on forming a fed-

fined R21 000 for in 30 abortions

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000 from the doctors' roll.

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onal risk he voluntarily ac-
ille- cepted," the magistrate,
bor- Mr I J J Luther, said.

MEDICATION

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ner "To terminate a poten-
ould tial human life is some-
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proved of by the general population," the magistrate said. "A mitigating factor was that the abortions were procured with the necessary skill and that there were no bad side-effects.

"Some people are of the view that the existing Act is too restricting and that legal abortions should be more readily available. But until existing laws are changed, the public must abide by the Act."

Mr Luther imposed an additional two months for each count (suspended for five years).

port upsets broker

see the firm's deal sheets, claiming these were the private property of Mr Sterianos.

firm Mr Sterianos told The Star that the records were
Pen- not his private property, and that by law the books
ked were open for inspection to the firm's auditors and to
uiry the Registrar of Pension Funds.

He said he had never handled the pension fund's gilt transactions.

Mr Sterianos said he took exception to an allegation in the report that the City Treasurer, Mr Manie Venter, was "not at all happy with the broker or the conduct of the broker ... and on July 6 1983 he addressed a letter to Mr Beeby (the pension fund manager) in which he was ordered not to use Sterianos or

Gala race meeting for SAA's birthday

South African Airways yesterday announced it would stage a gala race meeting at Turffontein on April 7 as part of its 50th anniversary celebrations.

The feature race of the day will be known as the "SAA 50th Anniversary" and will carry a stake of R50 000 run over a distance of 1 400 m.

The race will be for three-year-old horses at set weights with colts and geldings carrying 56 kg and fillies 54 kg.

The announcement, made on an SAA flight from Johannesburg to Durban, is said to be the first Press release in the air.

Nominations for the race are free, but will be by invitation.

In addition to the first place prize money of R31 250, the winning owners, trainer and jockey will receive first-class international air tickets to a destination of their choice on any route served by South African

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Deadline for 300 ^{Stew} families ^{6/3/84}

Pretoria Bureau

About 300 families at the Winterveld squatter camp, whose homes are to be demolished to make way for a highway, have been given until Saturday to move to Unit U in Mabopane township north of Pretoria, or find alternative accommodation.

A spokesman for the Winterveld Local Community Authority (LCA) said today the affected families had been given verbal notice to leave the area on or before Saturday.

This was confirmed by several tenants but most insisted they had initially been given three weeks from last week.

They claimed they were told to move following talks between the LCA and stand owners.

They also said a Mr Sechoaro of the Department of Lands and Rural Development in Bophuthatswana had told them last Tuesday to leave Winterveldt within three weeks.

The 300 families were recently angered by Mr Sechoaro's announcement that his Government would not compensate them "since they have no link whatsoever with us. They are responsible to the standowners, and not to us."

Several families said they had spent a lot of money "to buy the material and to get builders to ensure our houses would last us for life, because we were told that we would not be moved again".

D. L. L.

Bop will not pay resettled families

THE Bophuthatswana Government will not compensate the 300 Winterveldt tenants who have been given until Saturday to evacuate their homes to make way for the construction of a highway. The SOWETAN established yesterday.

Angry tenants told The SOWETAN yesterday that they had also been informed by Bophuthatswana Government's Secretary for Public Works, Mr J M Sechoaro at a recent meeting that they would be given until this Satur-

By MONK NKOMO

day to pack shop and move to Section U in Mabopane North, or find themselves alternative accommodation.

The affected families said they were also seriously disturbed by comments made to an afternoon Johannesburg daily newspaper that tenants were responsible to their respective stand owners and that they had no link with the Government which was not going to compensate them.

Mr Sechoaro could

not be reached for comment yesterday.

A spokesman for the Winterveldt Local Community Authority yesterday said the 300 affected families were given a verbal notice to leave the area on or before Saturday.

The move has come as a shock to the tenants who were recently promised by Mr M A Mosupye of the Department of Public Works, that their houses would not be demolished and that they would be compensated after their houses had been eval-

uated.

The families were recently granted a temporary reprieve following moves by the Winterveldt Action Committee which had threatened to take legal action against the continuing demolition of houses in the area.

The affected families, including a large shopping complex, were issued with notices on February 17 by a white construction company, giving them three days to evacuate their homes to make way for the erection of a highway.

Ravaged earth is the last straw for poverty-stricken

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In Namaqualand the grass is burnt black. Children aged eight or younger may never have seen rain.

The supply of donkey and horse flesh gave out early this year. Jobs on the copper mines gave out before that and 3 000 mineworkers were returned to the barren veld.

Accustomed to sheltered compound life, the jobless flounder.

This picture was painted by a Cape church worker this week as administrators of the churches' hunger relief programme, "Hunger Challenges the Churches", met in Johannesburg to plan for the months ahead.

They spoke of how the drought programme had shown Christians many faces of poverty — that the dry and unproductive earth was the last straw for people already weakened by unemployment, removal, overcrowding and paltry wages.

Field workers sketched the pattern of need.

● In the northern Cape region relief programmes are up against unemployment caused by cutbacks at Cission and on the asbestos mines.

OVERGRAZING

Overgrazing in Bophuthatswana has led to a point where "the veld didn't even react to the December rains".

In addition people removed to areas such as Riverton, Windsorton and Zambesi had to cope with a new burden of rental, aid workers said.

Until this month the region had received only R2 000 from the church fund and local communities were seeking to supplement this by special fundraising projects.

The veld could be saved by late summer rains which occur in the area, but these alone would not prevent starvation, workers said.

● In Ciskei, after good early

rains, crops have been burnt by sun and there is little hope of salvaging them, said a Border area church worker.

He adds that his local relief committees have had to provide for the employed and the jobless alike because wages within Ciskei are often only R12,50 to R15 a week.

TWO CYCLONES

● In Natal floods resulting from two cyclones within a fortnight have created a long-term employment problem as well as a crisis of mass homelessness, health problems and loss of crops.

"The sugar industry expected to harvest one million tons of cane from May. After the cyclone it can expect to harvest only 350 000t as most of the cane is under water.

"The consequence is that almost 40 000 labourers have become unemployed from the end of February," reported the Rev Sol Jacob, co-ordinator of the hunger fund, after a tour of the affected areas.

● In the western Transvaal, where crops have failed for the third consecutive time, the churches have concentrated on the removal areas of Rooigrond, near Lichtenburg, and five villages in the Ramatlaba area of Bophuthatswana.

There, as in the northern Transvaal, workers are already aiming at combining drought relief with development work.

"Last year we kept on saying we were giving food aid because it hadn't rained. But it may not rain for years and we cannot continue this way," a Northern Transvaal Council of Churches spokesman said.

● Parts of Transkei are expected to yield a bumper crop this season, say Transkei Council of Churches workers. The local relief scheme, "Operation Joseph", hopes that this will allow it to end direct food aid and move exclusively into development work.

Racial discrimination and segregation are virtually unknown factors in Bophuthatswana.

The capital, Mmabatho, nestled scarcely 20 km from the Botswana border, is a model town where skin colour plays no role in the day-to-day affairs of its residents.

A new world unfolds to the visitor, a world where people of all races — and nationalities — live together peacefully.

There are white families who emigrated from Denmark, the United States, England, South Africa, France and some who are of Russian origin.

Black families comprise former nationals of countries such as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Lesotho, Uganda, Kenya — and South Africa.

Their reasons for flocking to Bophuthatswana differ: some were keen to take up teaching posts at the homeland's newly established university; others were curious to find out what "uhuru", offered South African-style, was like. Yet other families had become disillusioned with racial discrimination in their societies.

Take the case of schoolteacher Mrs Jackie Tuson, who left Rhodesia in 1978 because of her dislike of the discrimination there.

"After finishing our university studies, my husband and I were offered posts in South Africa, but we turned them

Mmabatho — where race really doesn't matter

Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, is a model town where skin colour plays no role in everyday life. Many residents have settled there because of racial discrimination in their home countries. On a recent visit to Mmabatho, Sol Makhambane and Mojalefa Moseki found a pride shared by leaders and ordinary citizens alike.

down because we would not work under apartheid.

"A friend of mine here advised us to come to Mmabatho. The idea of living in a non-apartheid society appealed to us.

"The last five years here have been wonderful. I've had my share of ups and downs — such as encountering some inefficiency — but I have not experienced any racial disharmony.

"Our African neighbours may play their reggae music and Indians their kind of music, but we get along fine with them."

Government leaders take special pride in the creation of the egalitarian community.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr S.L.L. Rathbe, said: "This stems from

the basis of our constitution, which embodies a Bill of Rights. In terms of this we cannot afford to discriminate between sections of the population

on any grounds whatsoever, let alone that of colour.

"We have been very successful in forging a new, non-racial society. As a nation, we accept other peoples as they are, and the adoption of a non-racial policy has been welcomed by all this country's people."

He said the allocation of housing sites and the sale of new houses were dictated by their demand and availability, rather than by who the occupants of the houses would be.

"It is clear that, given a chance, all the various races will accept living next to one another. All discriminatory legislation inherited from South Africa has been scrapped to make way for a new society.

"We in Bophuthatswana regard ourselves as catalysts for social change and believe that many sources of friction are eliminated by having one law for everyone."

His sentiments were echoed by all householders interviewed.

Perhaps the most arresting feature of Mmabatho is to see black and white schoolchildren chatting in groups on their school premises or frolicking in the playgrounds, oblivious to the different colours of their playmates.

Mmabatho High School headmaster Mr Martin Mucalaly says about 75 percent of his pupils are African, while the remainder are French, Russian, Danish, English, American and Chinese.

Pupils were taught to respect one another's culture, language and heritage.

Last year the school achieved a 100 percent matriculation pass rate.

Residents take as much pleasure in Mmabatho as their leaders do. Most residents of the town are not originally from the homeland, but moved there in search of

greener pastures.

Like former Capetonian, Mr William Curran, who made his first trip to Mmabatho about 2½ years ago.

He found that all residents were regarded as equal by the Government, with equal opportunities and education, and housing of a high standard.

"That struck us; it was what we had wanted for a long time.

"My wife and I decided without any hesitation to settle in Mmabatho," said Mr Curran, who has put up a R75 000 home in the "elite area" of the town.

Mr Dolf Jansen van Rensburg, who moved here from Pretoria, says the adjustment to living in non-racial Mmabatho after staying in Pretoria for a long time was surprisingly quick.

"I miss nothing here, apart from the wider choice of entertainment available in Pretoria," said Mr Jansen van Rensburg, a maintenance engineer with the Bophuthatswana Air Force.

He said that when he arrived two years ago "the scene was quite welcoming, with no racial tension.

"People were friendly and hospitable. And today

we live as one big family. Most people were surprised that I manage to live here after having stayed in Pretoria.

"I always say to them it's what you make of it — if you are friendly to your neighbours, they will be friendly to you. Many people have a bad picture of this country."

He could find nothing wrong with living next-door to a neighbour of a different race group.

"My only quarrel with Mmabatho is that it seldom rains here and is very hot," he said.

On Saturday mornings the normally quiet shopping centre in the township is transformed into a lively scene as young whites and black people perform tricks on their BMX bicycles or roller-skates.



Mmabatho Lower Primary schoolboys play together outside the classroom during a break in lessons.



Mr. Martin Mulcahy, principal of Mmabatho High School, explains the finer points of a scientific instrument to Standard 10 pupils.



An integrated Standard 5 class of Mmabatho High School.

9/3/1984

'LOVE-NEST' BOP

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city Press
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MINISTER IN HOT WATER

A QUARREL about a love-nest landed a Bophutatswana Cabinet Minister in hot water recently — a pot of boiling water was poured over him.

The Minister, who has been absent from Parliament for the past two weeks, was relaxing on a bed in his ministerial house in Mmabatho when the argument developed.

He was accused of keeping a love-nest where he was seeing a woman privately. In the heat of the argument, a pot of boiling water was thrown over him.

The water scalded his thighs and the lower part of his body, and also burnt his groin. The Minister, in severe pain, refused to be taken to any hospital in Bophutatswana to avoid the incident leaking out.

Instead, he was rushed to the Rosebank Clinic in

By **LEN KALANE**

Johannesburg, where he was treated for his burns. A source at the clinic confirmed that the Cabinet Minister was admitted on February 28.

"But it's a secret," the source said. "Don't tell anyone. I've told you."

The Minister spent two weeks at the clinic, and was reportedly discharged on Wednesday. He left straight for his house

in Ga-Rankuwa, but is expected back in Mmabatho soon.

The Minister's wife dismissed reports about the incident as false. However, after repeated enquiries, she said: "Yes, he was in hospital, but I don't want to talk about it."

"You'll get the story from him as soon as he returns home."

Mmabatho is buzzing with talk about the incident, but everybody is reluctant

to talk about it. Department of Foreign Affairs director M D Mothoagae said he knew nothing about it.

Even the Bop police headquarters seemed unaware that a Cabinet Minister had been in hospital. "We have no knowledge about it," said police news officer Colonel Dave George.

The Minister's office said he was on leave and it was "not possible to reach him anywhere."

'Stateless' villagers fleeing their homes



Mrs Elizabeth Mofokeng, a non-Tswana, and her six-month old baby, stand in front of the shack that has served as home for 10 years.

Picture: TLADI KHUELE

RBW 19/3/87 (109)

This huge house belonged to Mr John Mabena, who had to destroy it when he moved to Kwagga, in KwanDebele, where he has residential and trading rights.

Picture: TLADI KHUELE

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of Bophuthatswana residents are fleeing their villages because they claim to have lost their birthrights and legal standing in their homeland.

Bophuthatswana residents from Khipgat, Nootgedagt and Makanyaneng say conflict between the non-Tswana population and the Tswana homeland authorities has divided people along racial and tribal lines, making solidarity in the area impossible.

Many of them have fled the three villages and resettled themselves in KwanDebele and other national states.

In all three villages, only ruins and wrecks remain of what were once the homes of those who have resettled because they have no trading rights in the area.

Most have gone to Kwagga in KwanDebele, while other non-Tswanas face a problem of finding permanent residence.

Non-Tswanas born in the area who have inherited land are also expected to apply for Bophuthatswana citizenship or permanent residence from the Winterveldt Community

Authority

At first, they believed they would be allowed to stay as "bona fides" of Bophuthatswana and would also gain trading rights in their areas of residence if they applied for citizenship or permanent residence.

But, only a few of those who applied, were granted permanent residence or citizenship.

Temporary residence permits, issued to non-Tswanas when the Bophuthatswana Government took over the area, were to be renewed annually with the insistence that after five years, holders must decide on their national status.

Non-Tswanas claim they are still awaiting the results of applications for citizenship they made almost three years ago.

Meanwhile, they face the threat of daily raids and arrests by Bophuthatswana police and end up facing charges under the Squatters Act or failing to produce a permit, they say.

In Winterveldt, no cohesive population has developed because people have

come from many different places.

Landowners are North Sothos (Pedis) and Shansgans, while the largest portion of tenants are Ndebele and the rest are Tswanas.

Signed statements of the allegations of harassment and threats have been made by the affected residents and compiled by the Commission for Justice and Peace and the Winterveldt Action Committee.

Three weeks ago the Rand Daily referred these allegations to the Secretary of the Minister of the Bophuthatswana Internal Affairs, Mr Tire, who requested that the allegations be tabled and sent to his department by telex.

A week later, Mr Tire confirmed his department had received the allegations and said he had sent the questions to relevant department sections.

We have now entered the third week and no reply has yet been received from Mr Tire's office. A copy of the questions is kept by the Rand Daily Mail.



Working hard to meet the June deadline when Bophuthatswana Airport will be officially opened.



The deserted control tower. In two months it will be a hub of activity as traffic controllers keep a sharp eye for approaching and departing aircraft.

Mmabatho to get R25-m airport

By Sol Makgabatlane

MMABATHO — First there was a radio station; then a television station; and now ... an international airport.

From the dry, flat scrublands outside Bophuthatswana's capital Mmabatho, the imposing structure has leapt up virtually overnight, dwarfing primitive village dwellings.

Work on the airport, estimated to cost about R25 million, is two months ahead of schedule, according to the contractors, and will be handed to the Bophuthatswana Government early in May.

Mr Tom Marrant, the site manager, said when the airport was operative it would have to contend with two navigational hazards: the first was that it was less than 20 km from the Botswana border — a country which does not recognise the independent homeland and consequently shared no aviation links with it.

This fact would compel pilots not to venture into Botswana's airspace.

The second hazard was the new airport was situated next to a "danger zone" where the Bophuthatswana Defence Force conducted mortar tests.

But the biggest predicament, upon which the Bophuthatswana Government is reluctant to shed light, is the one that would face the airline in its trans-continental flights. A Boeing 737 does

not have the range for a non-stop trans-Africa flight. As no African country recognises Bophuthatswana it would be difficult to touch down on any central African country for refuelling.

All Mr Marrant could say was: "I know the solution, but I am not telling."

A Government official confirmed the dilemma, saying: "African states are hostile towards us. But we have no problems with European countries."

The Bophuthatswana airport, which has been built to cater for all aircraft — including the 450-passenger Boeing 747 — was specifically designed to comply with architecture in Mmabatho.

"When completed, the airport will have three traffic controllers in the control tower. Although the airport can accommodate the heaviest aircraft flying today, the biggest planes that will touch down are the Boeing 737s, which can carry a maximum of 140 passengers.

"The airport will have its own emergency power suppliers ... it must never be without power. Imagine a big aircraft about to land at night and suddenly the power fails. What an embarrassment. The longest that Mmabatho Airport will be without power is no more than 15 minutes. Then the emergency supplies will snap into action," said Mr Marrant.

The airport's hangar, he added, was big enough

to accommodate two BA 748 aircraft — which are 40-passenger carriers — at a time.

The airline is not expecting many passengers initially, hence the main terminal building was planned to be able to house about 100 departing and arriving passengers an hour.

As the number of passengers increased, the building could be extended to serve more people.

Mr Marrant said the road from Mmabatho to the airport, which is located about 3 km outside the capital, would be paved.

Here is a brief rundown on Mmabatho Airport:

- The length of the runway — 2 860 m x 45 m, with single taxi way.
- The height above sea level — 4 188 f.
- Control tower — designed for Boeing 747.
- Fuel — Avgas 100/130 and Jet A1 supplied at the airport.

"At R25 million, the Bophuthatswana Government is getting a good airport at a very good price. By implication this is a very successful project, Mr Marrant said.

"One of the things we might like to consider is that Bophuthatswana is on the way to recognition, and if you are going to build a strong nation, you must have a strong foundation."

Mmabatho Airport officially opens on June 9, a spokesman in Bophuthatswana's Department of Transport said.

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22/3/84

'The answer lies in the soil . . .'

(109)

Sten

24/3/84

By Anthony Duigan

Bophuthatswana has managed to silence at least some of its critics with a record of development since independence in 1977 that goes deeper than the glitter of Sun City or Bop TV.

Half the territory's annual public income of more than R400 million comes from mining, making it a temptation to establish this and related industry as the backbone of development.

But in 1978, with the re-ordering of priorities that followed independence, Bophuthatswana's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, laid it on the line: "The development of the land and its natural resources will be of primary importance for the future development of this country."

He made it an ideal of his Government to aim for self-reliance in food production and the Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor) was established. In less than four years it was pro-

ducing surplus maize and was on the road to self-sufficiency in meat, vegetables and wheat. Between 1977 and the record harvest of 140 000 tons of maize in 1981, yield of this crop had grown 10-fold, according to Bophuthatswana Government spokesmen.

The basis of Agricor's approach was "co-operative farming" — farmers grouped together at the production level — ban the system of co-ops already in operation.

The main hurdle Agricor faced was the usual unequal equation in the rural areas — too many traditional farmers, too little land. "The only way to make individual plots viable was to bind the farmers into groups called contracting units," an Agricor spokesman said.

"In this way the farmers in one unit share the tractors and implements required for production. One of the farmers in the unit is appointed the contractor and performs, for a fee, the bulk of the cultivating required by the farmers in his unit.

"The tractor and implements are allocated to the contractor and he redeems their costs over a period of five years. In some cases, particularly in eastern Bophuthatswana, the land is allocated into viable units with each farmer responsible for his own implements."

Professional management was conceded to the various farming projects to bridge the gap between existing production methods and more sophisticated techniques needed to lift yields.

Through building on the co-operative system the amount of land under project production increased from 3 500ha in 1977 to more than 45 000 last year.

The yield, in an area like Ditsobotla (Bophuthatswana's principal maize producing area), increased from 0.6 tons per hectare to in excess of 3.5 tons in the year before drought struck, according to Agricor.

"These unprecedented yields generated equally unprecedented in-

comes for the farmers," the Agricor spokesman said. "In Ditsobotla alone some 2 160 farmers received an aggregate income of nearly R3 million from the 1980/81 maize crop which was our last normal year."

But with this success on the land a new dimension of development was required — rural community development. The physical planning of community service centres with full facilities became an integral part of the planning of new agricultural projects.

Late in 1981 Agricor gave a name to this integrated planning and development approach — "Temisano (literally, "farming together") in Tswana but with a far wider meaning in the way it is used in Bophuthatswana).

"Every Temisano project gives attention to the four basic areas essential to rural development," the Agricor spokesman said. "Agricultural production (the

farming project must be economically viable), community development (this would include making community workers available to help establish day-care centres, schools, social activities), training (this encompasses training the local farmers and their wives in leadership and the skills needed to run a community) and secondary industries (the setting up of agro-industries where possible in and around farming projects to enlarge the economic base of these communities)."

The current drought has hit all Bophuthatswana's farmers severely and there is pessimism over the ability of many of the young farmers to hold out after three years of virtually no rain in some areas.

But the foundation laid appears to be a sound one. In the words of Agricor managing director, Mr Dawid Beuster: "We hope to supply the boots and laces for the people. But it is the people who are pulling themselves up by their bootstraps."

Pilanesberg game park set for R16-m revamp

(109)

Star
Pretoria Correspondent

29/3/82

The Pilanesberg National Park in Bophuthaswana is to have a R16 million facelift.

The improvements will be made in terms of a five-year development plan, which has been approved in principle by the Bophuthaswana Government and the Bophuthaswana National Parks Board.

The director of the park, Dr Jeremy Anderson, said while conservation was the main objective, attention had to be paid to development of tourist facilities.

The new five-year plan — the second of its kind for the reserve — provides for more roads, camps, a caravan park, hides, a day-visitor centre and interpretive centres.

ROADS IMPROVED

Nearly R9,5 million will be spent on improving the existing 100 km road network in the reserve. A further 70 km of roads will be built.

More than R4 million will go towards a day-visitor area at Manyane Gate. The centre will include a restaurant, shopping facilities, swimming pool, and picnic and braai areas.

Work on this stage, and on the first 50 sites of a caravan park, is expected to start soon.

During the year, accommodation at the existing Mankwe tent camp will be doubled.

A new trails camp, an overnight rest camp with bungalows and a dormitory-type camp are included in the five year plan.

Funds have also been set aside to restock the park with animals, including certain rarer species.

representations concerning the abuse of aerosol sprays; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of these representations;

- (3) whether he has taken or intends to take any steps in this regard; if so, (a) when and (b) what steps;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE:

- (1) Yes;
- (a) July 1983 and last week respectively;
- (b) 2;
- (c) apparently experimentation or suicidal intent.

- (2) No.
- (3) No.
- (4) Yes; I have taken note of these unfortunate events. I must however point out that due to the disruptive effect legislative control over aerosol products would have in many sectors of our economy, I do not intend to implement any, but would rather make an appeal to parents, teachers and other interested persons and bodies to improve supervision and education so as to minimize the misuse of these substances.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of the general use of aerosol sprays in South Africa?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am aware that approximately 80 million aerosol spray cans are sold in South Africa

annually. A variety of products is distributed in those spray cans.

†Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that these aerosol spray cans, which are so easily obtainable, are used by many people as a drug?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I know aerosol spray cans are easily obtainable, as easily obtainable everywhere as resin, petrol and other fuels. These are all substances which people can inhale for their intoxicating effect. If the hon member now wants to urge that control measures should be applied in this regard, he will realize that similar measures have been applied in other countries without any success. In the United Kingdom, for example, warning labels were affixed to aerosol containers to indicate that they could be dangerous to people to inhale their contents. There it was proved that warnings of this nature can be counterproductive. In the United Kingdom, for example, the abuse thereof increased in spite of the warning that was affixed to the containers. The Government will handle this whole matter very discreetly without giving unnecessary publicity to it. I ask the hon member to accept that too many warnings in this regard can have a completely counterproductive effect.

Howland Q. 61. 808
Allandale prison
30/3/84

6. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any prisoners at the Allandale prison died in or about March 1984; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the matter and (c) what was the cause of death in each case;
- (2) whether any steps have been or will be taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes. (a) and (b) Two (2) prisoners who were part of a labour gang whose task it was to remove an earth mound on the farm of a hater of prisoner on labour, were fatally injured when the earth mound collapsed on them.
- (c) The result of the inquest which was ordered in terms of the Inquests Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959), is not yet known.

- (2) Yes. (a) and (b) The incident was, in terms of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No 27 of 1956), reported to the local inspector of mines as well as to the South African Police. A Departmental inquiry has already been ordered. The results of the relevant inquiries will determine any further steps in this regard.

- (3) With further reference to the statement I have just made, I also wish to refer the hon member to the press statement which was issued by the liaison office of the South African Prisons Service immediately after the incident.

Howland Q. 61. 809
Botshabelo/Bloemfontein: suburban rail service
30/3/84

7. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services are planning a suburban rail service between Botshabelo and Bloemfontein; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will it be introduced, (b) what will be the nature of the service provided and (c) what is the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

No. A transportation study revealed that bus transport would be the most suitable mode of transport. When the number of passengers justifies a train service the position will be reconsidered. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell the House who is providing that service? Is the service provided by private enterprise or by a State corporation?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member should put that question to the responsible Minister.

*8. Mr A SAVAGE—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

Howland Q. 61. 810
Kokstad: site for secondary school for Coloureds
30/3/84

9. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 23 March 1984, (a) why was the site originally set aside for a secondary school for Coloureds in Kokstad changed and (b) what are the particulars of the alternative site obtained for this purpose?

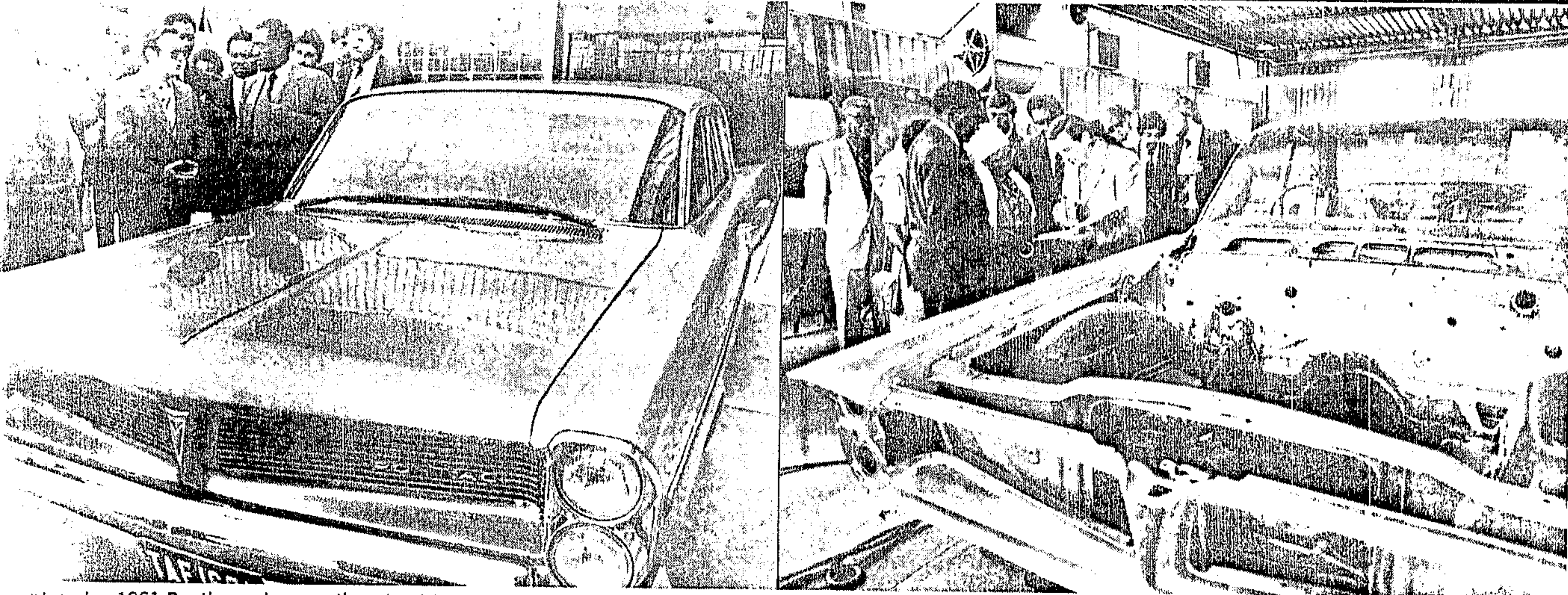
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE AND OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

- (a) The site originally set aside for a secondary school was situated in Extension 8, the development of a portion of which was subsequently delayed. A new site in Extension 8 which is more accessible to the existing domestic services in the adjacent Extension 6 is in the process of being surveyed whereafter it will be acquired by the State.

- (b) The new site, Erf 1840, conforms to the norm of 6,8 ha the Department has set for the secondary school sites.

KDM 31/3/84 (109)

Mangope's prodigal Pontiac comes home to presidential roost



The gleaming 1961 Pontiac, subsequently put out to pasture as a chicken coup (right), TAF 1661 is restored to its former expansive glory (left). Dated spare parts from all over the world were needed for the restoration of this, Lucas Mangope's first car. The car in its hey day cost R2 500, very little compared with the R7 000 needed for the revamp.

Budget relief — but not good for aged

DIANNA GAMES
The Budget has been greeted with a sigh of relief by people, there is one thing that was greeted with a sigh of relief. Pensioners are to see their pensions increased by R160 from October 1983 and Asians by R103 and blacks by R80. Annual bonuses of R36, and R22 for the respective groups will be paid in



pensioners are legally entitled to", she said.
In KwaZulu, no new pension applications were paid out for 1983 and there were 50 000 applications pending. The Government had said for these to be paid out, the homeland's budget would have to be increased by 100%.
"A pension is a legal right built into the law, not a charitable handout and over 100 000 people are being denied that right.

They were expected to live below the breadline while the defence budget was being increased. "It would take only a small portion of the Budget to put these people at least back on to a subsistence level."
Two pensioners yesterday told the Rand Daily Mail how they manage on their present pensions and how the increase is likely to affect them.
Mrs Maureen Marques, 69,



as it is cheaper, and eats a slice of bread in the mornings and evenings.
She also puts aside money for fruit and a twice-yearly visit to the hairdresser.
Mrs Pauline Sithole, 70, of Zola, Soweto, has been on pension for a year.
She draws R107 every two months — black pensioners cannot draw monthly — and out of that must pay R59 a month for rent on a four-roomed house.

By IAN REID
PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Boputhatswana got his car back yesterday.
And it was a very long time in coming, I promise you. Twelve years in fact.
But the story, and the car, goes back much further. To 1961 in fact when a maroon Pontiac came off the assembly line in America and was shipped to this country.
It was then that a school teacher, Lucas Mangope, saw the car, fell in love with it and bought it. It was his first car and he was very proud of it.
Then politics entered into the picture, and with a rising career came Government Garage cars. So the Pontiac lay fallow. So much so that for the past 12 years it has been gracing the veld as a chicken coup.
Until December last year when a government car was involved in a collision and sent to the Park Centre Panel Beaters in Selby for repairs.
So impressed was President Mangope when the car was returned that he trucked the Pontiac off and asked the company to do their best.
Yesterday's bill came to something like R7 000.
But it was on the house.
As President Mangope was reaching for his cheque book, the managing director of Park Centre, Mr Emmo Raffalli, asked him to stay his hand.
"We are more than delighted to present this car to you. Even we are amazed at the end result. We are proud of what we have done. And you can only be proud to drive this car again."

KDM 28/4/84 (109)
New airport
ready soon

MMABATHO. — Construction on Bophuthatswana's R38-million international airport is nearly complete and the airport will be officially handed over to the transport department of the "homeland" on Monday.

The site manager of the overseas construction team, Mr Tom Marrant, said the airport's facilities had been tested with the use of a South African DC 9 aircraft and had passed all the electronic tests "with flying colours".

A transport department spokesman said yesterday the airport would be taken over by the Mmabatho Air Services, which currently handled flights between Pilanesburg and Johannesburg. — Sapa.

'Bop' keeps silent on new airport

109

Times
29/4/84

By REHANA LOONAT
BOPHUTHATSWANA

can this week boast one of the newest-built international airports in the world — but no one in the tiny homeland is willing to divulge much about their new acquisition.

But it is hard keeping secret the existence of a runway which will exceed even the longest one at Jan Smuts, especially when it is obviously intended to cater for the biggest aircraft in the world.

In Mmabatho, the Sunday Times found it difficult to get any comment from government sources.

"It is not in our interests to comment right now," said a genial Mr Rowan Cronje, Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination.

Involved

"We are involved in negotiations with various parties, and to say anything now would jeopardise the negotiations."

The British newspaper, the Daily Telegraph reported last week that while initially the airport would be able to handle Boeing 737 jets, Phase Two would see it extended to take fully laden jumbo 747s and thus open the way to non-stop flights to Europe.

The newspaper adds that at that stage Bophuthatswana would be in a position to assert still further its independence from South Africa, "regarded in the black state as a vital step in its quest for international recognition".

The report says that at present South African Airways enjoy the lion's share of the passenger traffic between Europe and South Africa.

However, Bophuthatswana would soon be able to pose a challenge, possibly with Laker-style cut-price flights to Mmabatho, three hours' drive from Johannesburg.

In an interview with the Sunday Times, Mr Cronje, a former Rhodesian cabinet minister, would not be drawn on the intended cost of the government airport — which has cost the government about R15-million to date — was to be put to, adding however that its construction was very necessary for the future of the homeland.

Mangope: SA should see ANC, Swapo

CME Tjete
2/5/84

109

MMABATHO. — South Africa, the ANC and Swapo should talk directly to each other in a genuine effort to bring about peace in Southern Africa, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana said yesterday.

Southern Africa had accepted the "futility and wastefulness" of violence and the signing of the Nkomati Accord could not have been more timely, the president added.

Opening the National Assembly in Mmabatho, he said many lives that should have been directed toward peaceful economic development in the Southern African region had been lost.

It was time to accept that even "arch-enemies" had it within their power to restore peace and, in co-operation with each other, work out a dispensation acceptable to all.

President Mangope said he mourned all loss of life in Southern Africa — South African, Mozambican, Basotho "or members of the ANC".

He said unless SWA/Namibia was free, there could be no real peace and economic prosperity in Southern Africa.

People should decide

For that reason South Africa should speak to Swapo, the president said, adding that the people of SWA/Namibia themselves should decide upon their form of government. Whether or not the government was run by Swapo or another party was not important.

The president said he still believed in a federation for the Southern African region. He had committed himself to striving for a future whereby all would come together in one integrated, inter-dependent economic bloc where the cultural, social and political aspirations of all member states could be protected.

He was also firmly convinced that this could be brought about by an evolutionary process. But he warned that time "was not on the side of negotiated settlements".

He said Bophuthatswana had never agreed to the present position that made people citizens of an independent state against their will.

● The amount invested in Bophuthatswana since independence was R11 000 million, while exports rose from R285 million in 1977 to R723 million in 1982. The national per capita income had increased from R290 in 1977 to R747 in 1982. — Sapa

garded as own sources of income of the Ciskei Government:

5.1 Income Tax:

An estimated amount of
..... R14 589 000

5.2 An estimated amount for the payment of Ciskei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool..... R135 431 000

5.3 Rand Monetary Area:

Estimated transfers of

..... R2 096 000

Howard Q. 6.1.1125
Transkei: agreements
7/5/84

836. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(a) What total amount will be paid by South Africa to Transkei during the current financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how will this amount be made up?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) R596 784 000.

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

(1) An amount for budgetary assistance under programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9:
..... R212 000 000.

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

made in the amount of R568 000 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

(3) Loan Fund:

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

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

4.1 Income Tax: an estimated amount of.... R83 314 000.

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

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

109 Howard
Bophuthatswana: agreements
837. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1983-84 financial year;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R307 945 000.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R4 409 000.

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

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

Howard Q. 6.1.1125
838. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1983-84 financial year.

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in (a) loans or

(b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R114 228 000.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R6 000 000.

(3) (a) Yes. An estimated amount of R3 902 000 for loan agreements which has been, or will be, incurred within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund.

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

Howard Q. 6.1.1126
839. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 339 on 23 February 1984, (a) what amount in State funds will be made available in 1984 for (i) housing and (ii) town-

What
we
want

to
know

THE following allegations and questions were put to the Bophuthatswana Minister of Internal Affairs, Rev M S Seodi, last week. At the time of going to press, we had not yet received a reply.

"According to a report published by the Department of Development Studies at Wits University, it is alleged that Bophuthatswana officials are refusing to renew reference books of non-Tswanas, as well as rejecting citizenship applications in spite of the fact that many non-Tswana residents have lived in Bophuthatswana for five years or more. It is also alleged that police are conducting pass raids in areas like Stinkwater and Bosplaas.

"Would you respond to the general allegations above as well the specific questions below?"

"How many non-Tswanas hold Bophuthatswana citizenship?"

"Is the area known as Bosplaas earmarked for resettlement? If so, when will resettlement take place?"

"Under what law do your police conduct pass raids?"

Fear clouds

NON-TSWANA residents in Bophuthatswana are said to be facing the "Nigerian option" — according to a report by Wits University's Department of Development Studies.

The alleged practice of ethnic purification being carried out in the homeland was said to have been described as the "Nigerian option" by a senior Bophuthatswana official — a reference to the expelling of two million foreign workers from Nigeria in 1983.

And both the report and investigations by City Press has substantiated claims that Bophuthatswana is failing to live up to its reputation as "a place for all".

This tiny, fragmented country, granted "independence" by Pretoria seven years ago, has been depicted by President Lucas Mangope as "a non-racial state whose residents would be free from South Africa's apartheid."

An eighteen-month survey conducted by the University of Witwatersrand Department of Development Studies has revealed that the Bophuthatswana government has not only refused citizenship applications from the bulk of non-Tswanas, "but has subjected them to increasing form of deprivation and harassment."

The report added that the object of this strategy is to make life for all non-Tswanas so unbearable that people would voluntarily move out of Bophuthatswana.

It says, in most cases attended too, Bophuthatswana officials have re-

By KHULU SIBIYA

fused to renew reference books of non-Tswanas, to effect residence permits and grant work seekers permits.

City Press went to Bosplaas near Babelegi industrial complex in Bophuthatswana, where about 15 000 families have been living — some for more than 30 years.

This poverty stricken area has a high unemployment rate, suffers an acute water shortage, and general lack of state facilities. Cholera, T.B. and malnutrition are rampant.

The Wits report details how people in this area have been subjected to pass raids by the Bophuthatswana police, and consequent spot fines of R30.

The result of these conditions has been that a small number of people have been driven out of Bophuthatswana, mostly to KwaNdebele.

And recent public broadcasts by President Mangope and the Minister of Law and Order have played strongly on the problems caused to Tswanas by non-Tswana's living in their territory.

All the people City Press spoke to expressed uncertainty about the future. They say a dark cloud is hovering over their heads, and they don't know what will happen to them.

Bosplaas plotowners are of different ethnic groups, the majority being non-Tswanas. The tenants are mostly Ndebele, Shangaans, Zulus, while some are Pedi and Southern Sotho.

Simon Mogasa, 60, came to Bosplaas as a young man in 1948. He said he applied twice for citizenship: first in 1980, and again in 1982.

"I have been told that first preference would be given to Tswanas. I'm a plot owner, and have more than 10 tenants in my yard. These people are unemployed and they don't have reference books. Our future here is indeed uncertain," said Mr Mogasa.

Mr Mogasa is a former policeman and now practises as a witchdoctor. He said he is a member of President Mangope's Democratic Party and added: "I'm allowed to vote, but I'm refused citizenship."

are now worried because there is a rumour that we non-Tswanas will be moved to the Kwa-Ndebele homeland," she said.

Some of the people City Press spoke to asked us not to use their names for fear of reprisals from the authorities.

A local bus driver told us that he came to Bosplaas from Pietersburg three years ago. He said when he applied for citizenship he was told that he would have to complete five years in the area, before that could be granted.

The Wits report says many of the plot owners moved from urban areas to take up the opportunity



Simon Mogasa . . . "I am allowed to vote, but I have been refused Bophuthatswana citizenship. . ."

(109)

their future

buying land offered
Pretoria Smallholdings
ty) Ltd soon after World
ar Two.

The majority came from
back spots such as Calli-
in and Aardal, from
which they were evicted
uring the early '60s.

The report added that in
any regions of Bophu-
atswana, Tswanas were
a minority, "as a result
of non-Tswanas having
ed in parts of the region
for many years.

Despite the Bophu-
atswana constitution
aking provision for
on-Tswanas to take
izenship after five years
esidency, many have
een refused, and these
eople live under trying
onditions, in fear of the
uture.



Part of Bosplaas in Bophuthatswana where more than 15 000 non-Tswanas are uncertain about their future.

ELECTRICITY 109 Beating the system?

The Bophuthatswana government's planned R84m power station for Moretele 2, north of Pretoria, is one of the biggest capital projects it has undertaken.

Initially it will consist of one 60 MW coal-fired steam turbine set to come on stream in 1987. It will be put up by Italian contractor Giruppo Industriale Electro-meccaniche. Negotiations are already underway with the Italians for a second set with the station having a full design capacity of 240 MW.

"One reason for not purchasing directly from Escom is that no country wants to depend entirely on another for its power supplies," says a Bophuthatswana government spokesman.

The station is to be sited on top of a large undeveloped coal deposit at Springbok Flats owned by Gencor. Negotiations are also being conducted with Gencor for the development of a colliery on the site.

A short transmission system is to be built to take the power to Garankuwa. In addition, the construction of a township and development of infrastructure will provide jobs and training facilities for Bophuthatswana citizens.

No final cost for the power station pro-

Financial Mail May 25 1984

ject is yet known, but the view is that over the years costs will compete favourably with Escom tariffs.

AECI has different motives for commissioning a R51m station which switches on next June at its Midland factory in Sasolberg.

In the past it bought steam for its plant requirements from neighbour, Sasol. But with the growth of the Midland factory, AECI found it would be cheaper to generate steam itself. Some will be used in the new 36 MW power station.

Executive director, Mike Sander, says because of the economics involved, building a power station was the best option.

"It is quite common for large bodies such as Sasol and paper mills, which produce a lot of steam, to generate their own electricity. We've been doing it for about 20 years at one of our plants in Newcastle, though on a very small scale."

The station will supply about 25%-30% of the factory's electricity requirements. The balance will come from Escom's national grid.

Combined independent electrical production in SA is estimated at roughly 3 400 MW.

Says Sander: "The new station servicing surrounding AECI factories manufacturing chlorine, caustic soda, PVC, cyanide and a near linear low density polyethelene, will avoid the punitive charges incurred at peak time."

A human touch in government

By Olga Horowitz

Bophuthatswana ombudsman Mr Christopher Milton's second annual report has such a strong vein of understanding, humanity and appreciation of the human condition running through it that I felt impelled to telephone him in Mafikeng.

How did he come to be an ombudsman? His staff included an "office mother". What did she do?

It was no surprise that the voice that replied was charming, educated and, above all, helpful.

Mr Milton went to school in England, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Cape Town, was in the Federal Foreign Affairs in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and afterwards practised at the Bar there.

Now 55, Mr Milton found himself fascinated by Bophuthatswana and became one of the 90 or so "classical" ombudsmen in the world — those appointed by a Parliament, or under the constitution of a country, province or state.

"I have found the people here so pleasant and gentle with each other," he said.

I studied his report: "We are most fortunate in our new offices for they have a spacious and peaceful atmosphere we believe conducive to easy communication, to an unfettered interchange of ideas and, for all those who approach us with problems, to a feeling of freedom to unburden themselves."

He regards his office as a bridge to understanding between the ordinary people and the Establishment.

President Lucas Mangope had emphasised that the office had been established to help create confidence between the citizen and the public servant, saying: "It will approach all problems with complete objectivity and impartiality ... no-one

Ombudsman sets a caring pace for all

(109) Star
29/5/84



President Lucas Mangope ... wanted to create trust between the average citizen and the public servant.

needs to be disturbed by this appointment."

Mr Milton said an ombudsman must be prepared to stick his neck out. If there was a need to point out what was considered a shortcoming, to be critical, to disagree, then the office had no option but to do so.

"But, equally well, ombudsmen have not cornered the market on the commodity of being right. They must always be prepared to listen and be persuaded ... not base opinions on preconceived ideas or on any desire to please or curry favour."

In a chapter headlined "Welcome", Mr Milton says: "Welcome should not only be written upon the mat on the floor but also in the expressions and attitudes of officials."

This ombudsman also discourses on the value of discretion and delegation, which could help to avoid

delay in the solving of any problem.

And then there is The Open Door: "Many of the complaints brought to this office are private matters. Almost all of those strictly fall outside our jurisdiction. But the families who have come a hundred kilometres to ask our help don't know that. How can they be sent away?"

"It is the custom of our country never to turn away anyone who comes to us and particularly if he seeks help. We believe this a custom to be cherished and we aim to follow it. At the very least we will try to give advice, or information, or a friendly ear."

And the task of the Office Mother?

"Mrs Sophia Leshumo does everything to help us, to care for us, to keep the office clean, to bring us tea, to look after us. She is a wonderful woman."

5/16/84
Stu
Bus service stopped
300 jobs in jeopardy

109
By Gavan O'Connor
Pretoria Bureau

About 300 jobs with the Putco bus company are in jeopardy after services between Mabopane, Soshanguve, Bophuthatswana and Pretoria were stopped.

A report in Putco News says that the company has lost about 15 000 of its 26 000 passengers from those areas.

The fleet serving the area has been reduced from 280 to 160 buses.

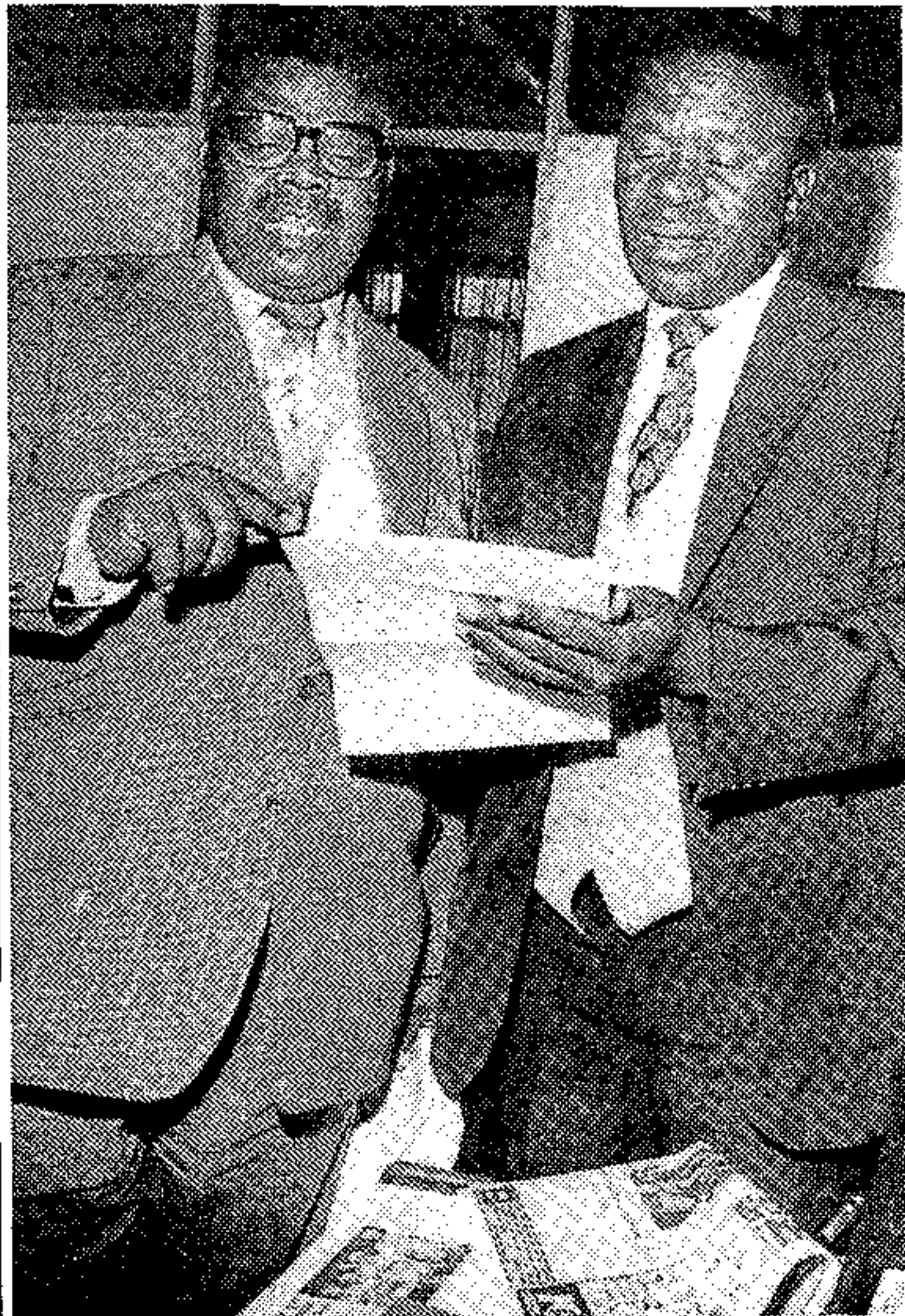
The report said that before the Mabopane-Belle Ombre rail scheme opened in August last year, the company had operated 400 buses on routes in the area and carried about 42 000 passengers.

Putco News said an effort was being made to avoid retrenchments.

Sowetan *6/6/84*

Sofasonke Party suing Bop govt for R35 000

109



Mr D S Malunga and Mr J Mokotong looking at the letter demanding R35 000 from the Bophuthatswana government.

THE Sofasonke Party is suing the Bophuthatswana Government for R35 000 for an alleged wrongful arrest of its officials and their being allegedly called "communists" by a Bophuthatswana police officer.

In a letter of demand addressed to Bophuthatswana's Ministry of Law and Order, Sofasonke Party's lawyers claim that their clients were wrongfully and intentionally injured in their good names and reputations by being called "communists".

The letter says the eight Sofasonke Party members were in Winterveldt on May 20 this year when a Colonel Molohe of the Bophuthatswana police pointed a firearm at Messrs D S Malunga and J Mokoena.

Officials

Two other officials, Messrs J Mokotong and R Manana were allegedly arrested and imprisoned by the same policeman.

Mr Malunga told **The SOWETAN** that the incident took place when Sofasonke Party officials attended a meeting of the Seopensengwe Party to which they had been invited.

The meeting was to protest against the with-

By
**SAM
MABE**

drawal of bus services between Mabopane and Pretoria and the introduction of a new train service.

Mr Mokotong and Mr Manana are each claiming R11 500, of which R10 000 is for wrongful arrest and R1 500 is for being called communists. Mr D S Malunga and Mr J Mokoena are each claiming R3 000, of which R1 500 is for being pointed at with a firearm and the other R1 500 for being called communists.

Messrs A Modisha, J S Makgopela, J Matseke and I Maboja are each claiming R1 500 for being called communists.

D. B. P. 7/6/84 109

Tswanas to go to polls

PRETORIA — Elections for the President of Bophuthatswana will be held on November 6, Mr S. E. Motshumi, the speaker of the Bophuthatswana National Assembly, said in a notice.

This will be the first presidential election in the independent national state since it gained

independence on December 6, 1977.

Chief Lucas Mangope is the present President of Bophuthatswana.

Nominations of candidates for the presidency will be accepted at the Mmabatho Supreme Court on July 11.

Bophuthatswana citizens who live outside the national states can

register for the elections at the offices of an embassy, consulate-general, consulate or mission.

Closing date for the registration is September 5.

Elections will be suspended if only one candidate has been nominated for the position, said Mr Motshumi. — DDC.

Senelelan 8/6/84 (109)

Warning on big Bop brain drain

BOPHUTHATSWANA is suffering an increasing "brain drain" to South Africa because the homeland cannot match the attractive work opportunities offered by South Africa, a researcher for the University of Bophuthatswana (UNIBOP) claims.

Miss Francine de Clercq contends in the latest issue of the university's Education Bulletin that homeland education is only geared towards the needs of South Africa.

"Isn't it ironical that a poor and underdeveloped region like Bophuthatswana should end up investing a lot of money and energy into the education of its inhabitants only to see them leave for 'greener pastures'," she asks.

Far from wanting to change this state of affairs, Miss de Clercq accuses the Bophuthatswana authorities of wanting to benefit as much as possible from Bophuthatswana's close proximity to the powerful PWV industrial complex.

"Their idea is to promote — in particular in the southern parts of Bophuthatswana's eastern regions — a form of industrial development that will fit into and complement the overall industrial strategy of the South African central economy."

The homeland had become a kind of laboratory for South Africa to experiment ways in which to modernise apartheid education, burdening the homeland with 25 years of Bantu Education, Miss de Clercq argues.

No sales tax, but the prices are skyscraper high in the back of beyond



Miss Linda Motlata of Ga-Rankuwa doesn't pay GST, whatever she drives.

Down by the border, it's no big deal

IF YOU are thinking of slipping across the border into Bophuthatswana to escape paying sales tax on your new refrigerator, don't bother. The refrigerator that costs R539 including tax in Johannesburg, costs a staggering R900 in Ga-Rankuwa (about 50km from Pretoria) where there is no sales tax.

It has recently been suggested that when general sales tax rises to 10% on July 1 consumers might sneak across the nearest border to buy expensive new kitchen ap-

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

one item on which sales tax is unavoidable. The buyer has to pay up when he registers the car in South Africa.



A baby boy for Princess Caroline

MONTE CARLO — Princess Caroline of Monaco gave birth to a 3kg boy on Friday night in the Princess Grace clinic of the principality, a spokesman for the palace said yesterday. Princess Caroline and the baby, to be called Andrea Albert, are reported to be well.

The birth comes five months and two weeks after Caroline, 27, married wealthy Italian businessmen Mr Stefano Casiraghi, 23, on December 29 in Monte Carlo. The wedding, her second and his first, was announced 10 days ahead of time.

Princess Caroline entered the clinic at 7pm, and the baby was born at 10.50pm, the palace spokesman said. The baby was delivered by the Parisian doctor who delivered Princess Caroline — and Princess Grace's other two children, Prince Albert and Princess Stephanie. — Sapa-AP.

Sisulu wins top Press fellowship

Johannesburg journalist Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, awarded a Nieman Fellowship to study at Harvard University in the United States, is now waiting to hear if the government will issue him with a passport. Mr Sisulu, 33, a senior reporter with the Sowetan Sunday Mirror, will study Third World development and international affairs during the one year fel-

border, it's no big deal

IF YOU are thinking of slipping across the border into Bophuthatswana to escape paying sales tax on your new refrigerator, don't bother. The refrigerator that costs R539 including tax in Johannesburg, costs a staggering R900 in Ga-Rankua (about 50km from Pretoria) where there is no sales tax.

It has recently been suggested that when general sales tax rises to 10% on July 1 consumers might sneak across the nearest border to buy expensive new kitchen appliances or cars.

But what cross-border shoppers win on sales tax, they are likely to lose twice over on higher basic prices.

And although cars appear to be an attractive item to buy across the border — sales tax on an R8 000 car will soon be R800 — this is

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

one item on which sales tax is unavoidable. The buyer has to pay up when he registers the car in South Africa.

Law-dodgers

But this has not prevented law-dodgers from buying and registering a vehicle in a tax-free territory by giving a false address and then driving the vehicle into SA.

These facts were established in a Sunday Express

survey in two Bophuthatswana towns easily reached from Johannesburg and Pretoria — Ga-Rankuwa and Mafikeng. Bophuthatswana, like Swaziland and Botswana, charges no sales tax.

Ga-Rankuwa, although fairly convenient for Johannesburg and Pretoria shoppers, has a very small shopping area, containing only two small furniture shops. Mafikeng is larger, containing about 10 furniture shops.

The choice of items and brand names is not as high as PWV consumers have come to expect. The stock tends to be older and the brand names are often not as 'up-market' as those available in the large cities.

And the goods available can generally be bought far cheaper at large discount stores in South Africa — even with GST.

A three-plate stove, costing R640 for cash in Mafikeng, can be found in Johannesburg for R440, tax included.

Travelling

To the price of these goods must be added travelling costs. Driving a medium-sized car the 200km from Johannesburg to Ga-Rankuwa and back is likely to cost R60 for petrol and maintenance, based on Automobile Association figures. The same car driven the 600km to Mafikeng and back will cost the motorist about R180 in fuel and maintenance.

Hiring a bakkie for the day to transport a large appliance will cost about R17 for the day, R8 for insurance and about 17c per km — not counting the fuel.

Hire purchase was not available to South Africans at most of the furniture shops approached. Managers felt that, once across that border, buyers might vanish.

Only one store manager said he was happy to offer HP to South Africans. He said his goods were 'up-market' and his clientele at the "top end of the market".

Removals? Not my department says Koornhof

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this week denied that his department was taking any steps to separate black and coloured people in the Orange Free State.

He said the Department of Community Development was responsible for these moves, which have been reported in the Sunday Express.

Dr Koornhof admitted there were townships in the Orange Free State which

Own Correspondent

had black and coloured residents.

Asked by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP) whether any steps were being taken to separate black and coloured people in these townships, Dr Koornhof replied: "No, not by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"This department, however, does take steps to settle black persons, who live in such townships, at their own request and in order to provide them the opportunity to acquire a residential site."

Dr Koornhof refused to make any further statement about the matter.

Mr Olivier then asked him whether the department had taken any steps to separate coloured or black people at Bethulie.

Dr Koornhof replied: "I am aware that the Honourable Member was referring to that issue.

"Therefore I answered as I did. The department to which further questions should be referred in this connection is therefore not the Department of Co-operation and Development, but the Department of Community Development," Dr Koornhof said.

Cat's whiskers

● What havoc has Garfield wrought THIS week? Turn to the Classified Pages to find out

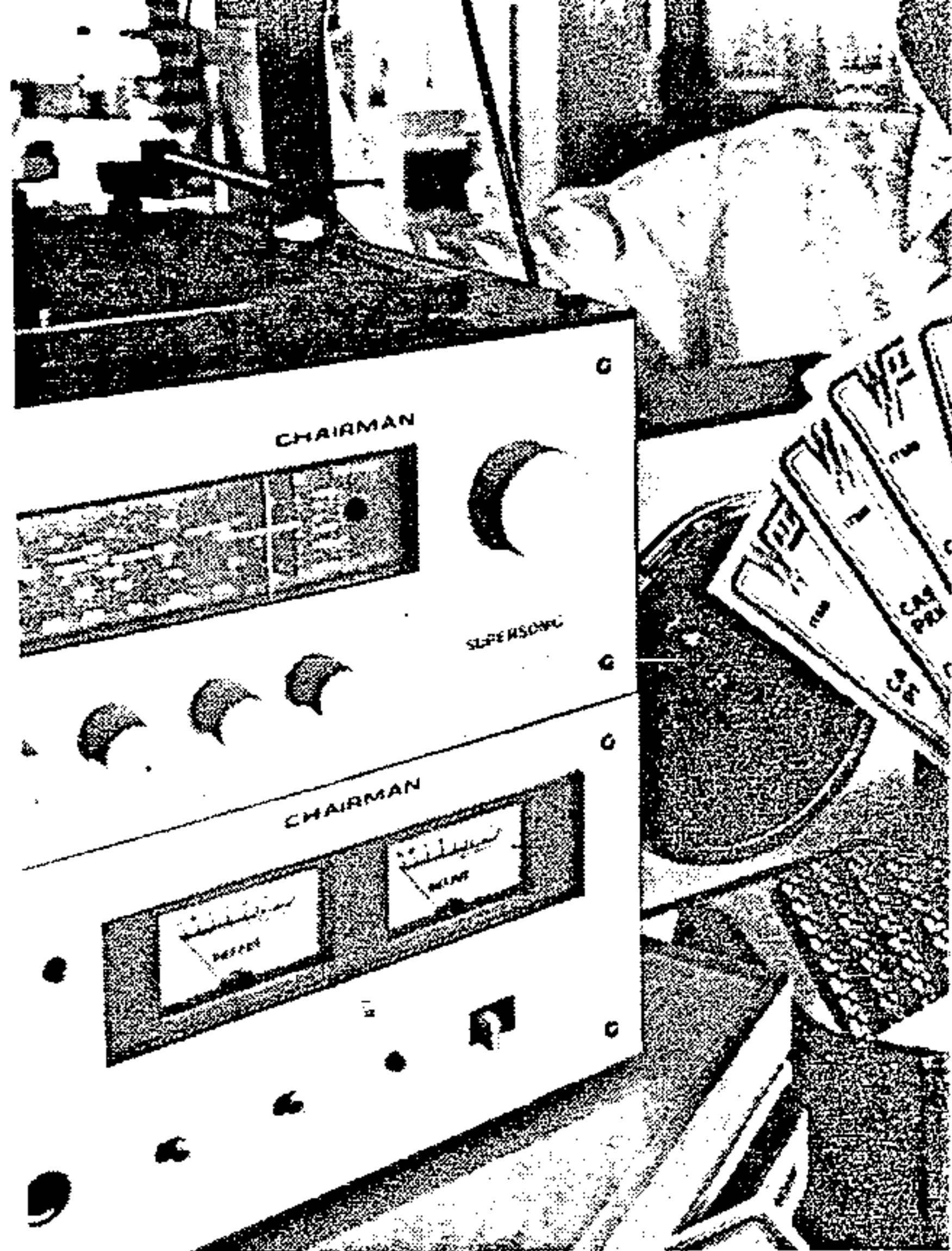
Gas report: A long wait

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said this week it was generally known that South Africa had potentially exploitable gas reserves.

He said it was, nevertheless, premature to brand the latest gas find as a "remarkable breakthrough".

Before there could be any definite announcements on the matter, he was awaiting a Soekor report which would first have to be submitted to the Cabinet.

It might be months before the government received the report from Soekor, which was conducting feasibility studies on the exploitation of natural gas resources, Mr Steyn said. — Sapa.



● A Ga-Rankuwa shop manager, Mr P S Sennelo, displays

But it would still cost more to travel from a large South African city to buy goods on HP. The hire purchase price of a well-known type of stove at a large South African department store was R658, including tax.

The hire purchase price of the same stove in Mafikeng was R671. Travel costs would increase the price.

However, farmers in surrounding areas and residents in small South African towns

with no access to large department stores would probably find it worth their while to shop across the border.



Selling

Store managers in Mafikeng said they had for some time been selling goods to residents of Vryburg, Lichtenburg and Zeerust.

A store manager on the South African side of the

rail the said the groc N stor inte che A Mr con not stat tha.

Patios Awnings

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Bop branch for Soweto party

By Mckeed Kotlold

The Soweto-based Sofasonke party has gone national following the recent launching of its Bophuthatswana branch in Mabopane.

Mr Abel Matseke, chairman of the new branch, said his party had submitted applications for recognition to the Bophuthatswana Government.

Mr Matseke claimed that his party had about 1,5 million members in Bophuthatswana, Pretoria and on the Reef.

"My party appreciates the concept of federation with South Africa," said Mr Matseke.

11/6/84
Star
He added that the party would stand for any elections in Bophuthatswana, Mamelodi and the Atteridgeville Town Council.

One of the goals of the Sofasonke party "is to fight for the fourth chamber in the South African Government".

The Sofasonke Party would also negotiate with the South African Government, to restore section 10 rights to people who were moved from former black townships to the homelands.

Mr Matseke also said that his party would negotiate with the South African government to return Putco buses to the route between Mabopane and Pretoria.

BEHIND a massive damages claim for breach of contract against President Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana government lies a story of high hopes and shattered dreams for an international consortium that believed it could dramatically change the face of the fledgling homeland.

The consortium was poised this year to launch an independent airline for Bophuthatswana, offering a network of new trade links and cut-rate charter flights to Europe and Mauritius.

But the project was grounded by Mmabatho four months before take-off because of a contractual dispute.

The plan was designed to make President Mangope's homeland a gateway to Southern Africa, and indeed to Africa, by using the airline to shift exports to new markets at low-cost rates. It had taken 30 months of secret planning on four continents to put together.

The negotiations with Bophuthatswana broke down in February.

At that stage, the consortium, headed by Johannesburg motor man Mr Bentley Beira, was negotiating to lease the first of the airline's Boeing 707s, at a cost of R1,5-million, to begin its charter service.

Tentative orders had been placed for a second 707, and plans were under way to establish a fleet of luxury air-conditioned motor coaches to ferry tourists from Johannesburg and the Reef to the take-off point — Mmabatho's new R25-million international airport.

Deal

The promoters were on the verge of clinching a crucial deal with the Congo government to land the airline's Boeing at Kinshasa for fuel on its charter to Europe.

Supported by world aviation consultants in the United States, including advisers from Pan-Am, MacDonal-Douglas, Peoples' Express, International Freight Airways, and Jet Aviation, the consortium was ready in February to launch the new airline — 'Gateway' — this month.

Charter companies preparing to join the venture included Bolivian Airways, Swazi Air, and International Freight Airways, Belgium.

Negotiations were under way to obtain an international charter licence, to register the airline in the United States as an independent carrier, and to sign up with Israeli Air Industries to maintain and service its fleet world-wide.

In September last year the Beira consortium undertook to launch the airline by offering two flights a week from Mmabatho via Kinshasa to destinations in Europe at a return fare of R800, and one weekly return flight to Mauritius for R300.

Depending on demand, the promoters undertook to extend flights in six months to Israel, the Far East, the United States and South America,



By **KITT
KATZIN**

BOP'S BOEING BOOMERANG

and to introduce three more weekly flights to Europe.

The consortium undertook to lease its second Boeing 707 within six months and larger jets in a few years.

In terms of a written agreement between Mr Beira and the Bophuthatswana government, concluded in January last year, the consortium agreed to service all aircraft at Mmabatho's airport, and to maintain all in-flight, terminal, catering, refreshment, hotel and stop-over facilities.

According to the agreement, Mr Beira was granted sole rights for 15 years and was also granted exclusive rights to establish, in conjunction with Incorporated General Insurance Ltd (IGI), a national insurance industry for Bophu-

thatswana.

However, this deal too fell through, and Mr Beira, acting in his personal capacity, and not on behalf of IGI, is suing on this count as well for breach of contract (see separate report on this page).

Shortly before the new Mmabatho airport was constructed, the consortium offered to loan the government R5-million to extend the runway from a specified 2,8km to 4,5km to accommodate intercontinental jets beyond Boeing 707 and 737s scheduled to land initially.

The promoters proposed using the airline to help Bophuthatswana break into export markets in Africa, and offered the government half-price rates.

As an independent carrier, the promoters were confident of landing Bophuthatswana exports in Mauritius, Seychelles, the Comores, Reunion, Malagasy, Tanzania, Zaire, Burundi, Gabon, the Congo, Nigeria and Chad.

Informal talks had taken place with some of these governments.

Setback

But in February this year, 'Operation Gateway', which involved negotiations with the world's largest financial and investment houses — the Rothschild Group, the First Boston Corporation, and the Rotan Mosle Group in New York — suffered a setback when Bophuthatswana repudiated the agreement. It gave no reasons.

This followed disagreements over the terms of the contract and it appears, as the Sunday Express recently reported, that the government decided to negotiate with alternative parties.

According to information obtained by the Sunday Express, Mr Beira's negotiations with Bophuthatswana started in December 1982.

Struck on the idea of setting up charter flights, Mr Beira discussed a proposal with Mr David Mokale, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Lands and Rural Development.

The airline project, he suggested, would blend with the proposed Mmabatho airport,

then not yet built, and Mr Beira was taken to see President Lucas Mangope.

Meetings followed between Mr Beira, President Mangope, Mr Mokale, Mr Amos Kgomongwe, Minister of Public Works, and other officials.

According to informed sources, the president backed the project and Mr Mokale was instructed, in December 1982, to award in writing to Mr Beira sole option on the rights — for 15 years — to start and

operate the airline.

It was agreed that the new airport's proposed runways — suitable for 737s and 707s — should be extended before the airport was built to take larger jets. Mr Beira was given drawings of the airport to investigate this possibility.

Agreement was reached to lengthen the runways, and Mr Beira flew to Israel, South America and the US to set up the project.

He was co-opted to Bophuth-

atswana's Aviation Advisory Committee and appointed to a special committee charged with the airline project.

In August last year, he wrote to President Mangope, saying he was ready to establish the airline.

Mr Beira formally exercised acceptance of his option in writing, and did so again at a meeting of the advisory committee, attended by Mr Mokale and Mr Kgomongwe. With Mr Beira were Mr Peter Ghalvalas, financial director of Incorporated General Insurance Ltd (IGI), Mr Brian Dunn, a Johannesburg insurance consultant, and Mr Clive Cohen, a legal adviser.

President Mangope continued personal discussions with Mr Beira.

At one point, President Mangope asked Mr Beira to consider setting up a service and spares network for the government's 2 500 vehicles.

In September last year, at a meeting of the aviation advisory committee, Mr Beira submitted the airline proposal formally, and issued copies to President Mangope and members of his Cabinet.

Target

The proposals, as far as Mr Beira was concerned, were accepted, his sole rights reaffirmed, and he set a target launch date for this month.

To boost the venture, and to help establish trading links for Bophuthatswana, Mr Beira brought out 40 prominent American bankers and businessmen for talks with government officials in Mmabatho.

But in February this year, amid reports that other charter companies were involved in discussions with Bophuthatswana, matters took a turn.

Mr Beira was told at an aviation committee meeting that his 15-year option and his rights to exclusivity were unreasonable.

He referred to his written agreement, but was sent a letter, written by Mr Kgomongwe, who has since retired, in his capacity as chairman of the Cabinet committee on economic development.

The letter said there was no legal binding relationship between Mr Beira and the government.

At that point, Mr Beira decided to take his case to the courts. The result is one of the biggest damages claims instituted in South Africa.

● President
Lucas Mangope:
Discussions with
motor man
Bentley Beira.
Then the
snags began ...

How plans to
make Lucas
Mangope's
homeland the
gateway to
SA, crashed

Tycoon to sue Mangope for R366-million

S. Express 17/6/84 (109)

By KITT KATZIN

A CLAIM for damages of R366-million is to be brought against President Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana government as a result of the collapse of plans to set up an international airline and an insurance industry for the homeland.

The claim is to be brought by a Johannesburg entrepreneur, Mr Bentley Beira, who was granted the rights in writing — and for 15 years — to initiate both projects.

One year after the agreement was concluded, the Bophuthatswana government, in a letter to Mr Beira, repudiated the terms and pulled out of the deal. It denies that there was a binding legal relationship.

Mr Beira, who runs South Africa's largest privately-owned garage network, was ready to launch the airline this month — offering cut-rate charter flights to Europe and Mauritius, and later to the United States, South America, the Far East and Israel.

He was also setting up a group of companies for Bophuthatswana in conjunction with Incorporated General Insurances Ltd (IGI).

One claim

Mr Beira's R366-million action, for alleged breach of contract, covers both projects but constitutes one claim.

● He is claiming R361 123 595 for loss of earnings on the airline, made up of R223 843 730 on fares and R137 279 865 on freight.

This covers a period of 15 years, estimated at an 80% occupancy rate, for passengers and cargo. It applies to one aircraft on two flights a week to Europe and one to Mauritius, for the first six months of the airline's operation, and then thereafter two aircraft on five flights weekly to Europe for 14½ years.

● He is claiming R5,5-million compensation on profits in the insurance scheme, made up of

P.T.O

Tycoon to sue Mangope in airport wrangle

R3,6-million in premiums on short-term policies and R1,9-million on long-term policies.

On the insurance claim, Mr Beira is suing in his personal capacity and not on behalf of IGI.

He has informed the Bophuthatswana government in writing that he believes his contract is valid and binding, and his attorneys, Raphaely Weiner, will give notice this week of its intention to serve summons.

The summons will be served on Mr David Mokale, Minister of the Department of Lands and Rural Development, who awarded the rights in writing to Mr Beira to establish the airline and the insurance industry.


It will be served on Mr Mokale, who is a member of the aviation advisory committee, in his representative capacity as a minister of state.

Mr Mokale declined to comment.

On Friday, President Mangope's secretary, Mr Simon Togoe, telephoned Mr Beira to say he should write to the president about his grievances.

But Mr Beira said he had tried several times this year to reach President Mangope, and did so again on Tuesday as a last resort before deciding to sue for damages.

"This is an issue of moral importance," said Mr Beira. "It cannot be allowed to go unchallenged."

 From Page 1

Mr Beira has also cancelled plans for a car-manufacturing plant in Bophuthatswana as a result of the dispute, and has now sited his factory at Roodepoort.

He had leased the factory (2 000m²) near Mmabatho to produce South Africa's first sports car — the Beira. The plant was geared to produce 60 cars a month and eventually employ 800 workers.

"In the light of the present dispute," said Mr Beira, "I was hesitant to risk a large capital investment in the factory, and decided to withdraw from Bophuthatswana."

As a result of the Bophuthatswana government's decision to pull out of the airline and insurance deals, Mr Beira has been threatened with legal action by one of his American principals for work undertaken on the airline project — on the strength of the government's commitment to fulfil its obligations in terms of its initial agreement with Mr Beira.

The claim against Bophuthatswana, the largest of its type against an independent homeland, could have major financial and political implications.

● Background to the dispute ... See Page 23



● Mr P W Botha ... new perceptions?

A trick to pur foreign

By JEAN LE M

THE Prime Minister, at a Press conference this week in Vienna, voiced what could amount to the most important lasting benefit to South Africa of his lengthy European tour.

Asked if he had learned anything from his talks with European leaders, Mr P W Botha replied: "It must be rather a stupid person who can talk to other people without receiving new perceptions."

So the welcome accorded Mr Botha on his return to Cape Town on Thursday rang rather hollow to those who had heard his assurance of "new perceptions".

The welcome, after all, reminded us we were back in South Africa and were taking part, once again, in a tribal ceremony.

The escort of warriors, the firing of guns, the martial music, the invocation of deity — all amounted to a complicated purification ritual, designed to cleanse the home-coming hero of foreign taints and influences.

If the Prime Minister needs something to remind him that he frequently claimed during that he, too, was an African should have done the trick.

So assurances of new perceptions he had picked up in Europe as we listened to his reply to D Koornhof's long-winded welcome address.

"South Africa is not a pushover," Mr Botha assured the crowd there was a roar of applause.

It is, no doubt, naïve to expect the Prime Minister should spell out his new perceptions away: they may involve a shift ever so slight, from what he expected of his visit and as should rightly be conveyed to the National Party caucus and to members of the Opposition.

The perceptions may, after all, be so intangible as to be unconvincing.

Or they may have political implications that will need very careful handling.

The icy grip of sardines

By LAINY HALL

SARDINES, snow and the Scwheppes handicap had Natal in a spin yesterday.

There was the biggest sardine run in 20 years, the heaviest snowfall in 30 years, and the third attraction of Wolf Power running its last race in this country.

On the South Coast, businesses have been at a standstill for four days.

Enterprising black children have set up lucrative sardine stores on roadsides while their elders battle, along with commercial fishermen and fishshop owners, to harvest the fish.

Mr Rick Lander, general manager of the Wild Coast Sun, said his entire staff had

taken off when the sadines hit Thompsons Bay. There was nobody to prepare or serve breakfast.

None of the guests would have eaten it anyway. They, too, were all on the beach.

But now Mr Lander does have a real headache. Front-end loaders, hired to clear

the beach had little long pile of sardines.

The Measur lift ne.

more terday Mat.

Troublesome

PLUTO'S sentence was blunt: house arrest without the option of a fine.

The boxer dog, guilty of loitering in Stellenbosch's streets and disturbing the neighbours, has been confined to his garden for life.

By G.

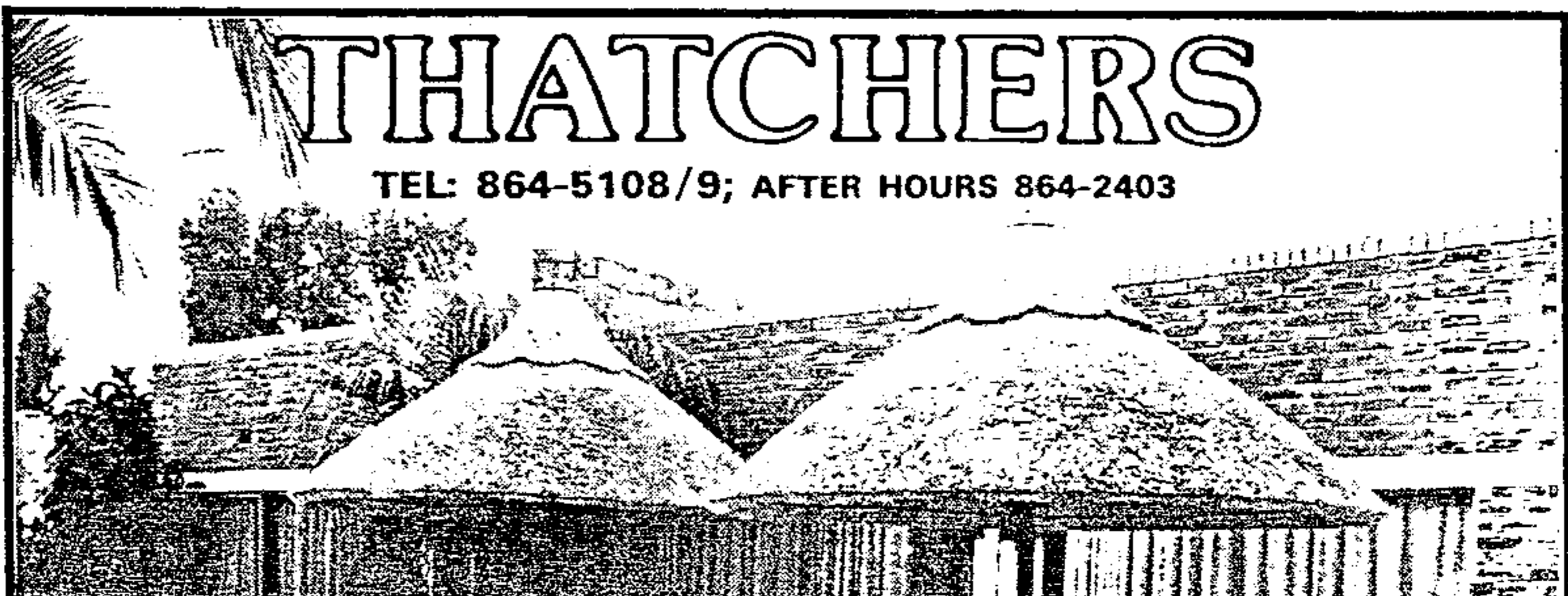
Las Mr Ka victed trate's trouble dog to fined.

Eve pears owner court — alt

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'Bop may be scaring off investment in Ciskei'

The Star's Foreign News Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli businessmen and investors are being scared away from any contact with the Ciskei, following a spate of adverse reports in the local media, according to a top businessman here.

Discussing the reports here the businessman, who has a large project under way in the Ciskei, suggested that Bophuthatswana could "at least partially" be behind the "campaign of information and disinformation".

While the local Hebrew language newspaper Maariv has recently been running front-page stories about Ciskei — usually tales of Israelis unable to work or stories castigating Israeli investors there — yesterday it ran a story on Bophuthatswana.

This article took a positive tone, pointing out the great interest among international companies in helping develop that particular bantustan. It quoted the "special adviser for the Bophuthatswana Government", an Israeli named Mr Ilan Sharon, as saying many Israeli architects had signed long-term contracts for large building projects in Bophuthatswana.

STADIUM

An Israeli architect was constructing a R22 million stadium, Mr Sharon said, while another Israeli architect was involved in a R5 million project for two cultural centres.

Last week, a large Israeli company reportedly finalised a deal to build a factory making sports shoes.

The report said the largest investment in Bophuthatswana last year was a R62 million project by a joint Dutch-South African corporation, which will set up an explosives plant.

"Perhaps Bophuthatswana or their 'agents' in Israel are interested in preventing Israeli investment in Ciskei," the businessman said.

The English language daily Jerusalem Post yesterday carried a front page article which went over the ground covered by the Hebrew Press in the past week. It quoted an interview with the Israeli ambassador in Pretoria, who condemned the activities of the former Israeli Finance Minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, in Ciskei.

INTERESTS

The ambassador was quoted as saying that while such involvement was not forbidden, "it was very likely to hurt Israeli interests".

Mr Aridor, reached by telephone in his Tel Aviv home, politely declined to be interviewed.

"My business interests are my private concern," he said.

"But why did the ambassador single out Ciskei for his warnings?" queried one businessman here, involved in trade with South Africa and the homelands.

"Why did he not mention Israel's business activities in other bantustans?"

The Maariv newspaper, in an article without a reporter's byline, warned that Israeli investors, including Mr Aridor, might lose their whole investment in a move "which would not bring honour to Israel".

The report apparently quoted information received from government officials in Jerusalem — presumably the Foreign Ministry.

FINANCE

It said the South African Government planned to clip the wings of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and slow down the flow of South African funds to Ciskei.

"This means the inability of Ciskei to finance many projects that Israelis are involved with," the report said.

Bophuthatswana takes a hard line against squatters

109 Star 27/6/84

By Revelation Ntola

The Bophuthatswana Government has declared war on squatters living in the homeland.

Speaking in the Bophuthatswana Parliament yesterday the Minister of Lands and Rural Development, Mr D C Mokale, said the Government's patience with the squatters had run out and that an effective plan had been worked out to finally get rid of the squatters.

The Minister's apparent hardened attitude towards squatters in Bophuthatswana was expressed at time of mounting tension between the Mmabatho Government and people who are opposed to the regime.

The bulk of those opposed to President Lucas Mongope's ruling National Democratic Party are believed to be non-Tswanas.

Flashpoints involving squatters and the threat of forced removals are mainly in areas north of Pretoria and those around Rustenburg where President Mangope seem to be facing his biggest political challenge.

In his parliamentary address, Mr Mokale said squatting in the territory had become the "biggest menace" in the life of Bophuthatswana which was threatening the future of the homeland.

To eradicate squatting and its evils, legislation was needed to prosecute all people falling victim of this malpractice, he said.

"The Government last year passed a law to deal with the problem."

As a follow-up measure to the law the Department of Lands and Rural Development, in collaboration with other government departments, had devised an effective strategy which would lead to the prosecution and purging of what the Minister referred to as the "infested" areas.

UNDESERVING

Mr Mokale said his Government was working with the South African Government in dealing with the squatter problem.

He listed as the source of the squatters, South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, kwa-Zulu, kwa-Ndebele, Tanzania, Lesotho and Malawi. He said his government could not continue paying "subsidies to undeserving people" living in the squatter areas.

"If this illegal influx of people is not curbed timeously, the future of our country will be at stake," he said.

He called on all the Tswanas to help in the eradication of the squatter camps and said: "We must not be apologetic about this matter."

SA banks in loan agreement

109

JOHANNESBURG. — A consortium of four South African banks yesterday finalized a major loan agreement with the Government of Bophuthatswana.

The loan, for a seven-year period, is for the equivalent of 50-million US dollars (more than R62-million).

The money is to be used for the development of economic hous-

ing near the industrial areas of Garankua and Mabopane in eastern Bophuthatswana near Pretoria, as well as in Thabanchu near the Lesotho border.

President Lucas Mangope, his Minister of Finance, Mr Leslie Young, and other members of the independent state's cabinet met top managers of the four

banks in Johannesburg yesterday to finalize the deal. The banks are the Standard Bank of SA, Barclays National Bank, Trust Bank of Africa and Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana.

Dr Conrad Strauss, managing director of Standard Bank, said yesterday that this was the first time a consortium of South African banks had raised money for a national state in the rand currency area.

He said banks in South Africa did not often get the opportunity for international sovereign risk lending but now that the first had been negotiated, others would probably follow.

"Bophuthatswana has set a good example in introducing disciplines in managing its financial affairs. It has a good image in the money market in South Africa," he said.

For this reason there had been no difficulty in putting together a consortium of banks to raise the funds needed.

Economic houses

Mr Young, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance, said that between 1 800 and 2 400 self-financing economic houses would be built with the loan funds.

"For us this is a massive development which will support many other developments. The existence of appropriate middle-level housing in the areas concerned will induce further development," he said.

Mr Dennis Madfield, a general manager of Standard Bank who was closely involved in the negotiations for the deal, details of which still have to be finalized, said the loan was unsecured, in line with loans granted to major corporations. — Sapa



FM 29/6/84

RELOCATION INCENTIVES

Rebate rebound

A decentralised subsidiary of a Johannesburg-based knitting group has discovered it cannot go "homeland hopping," even if it benefits the national states concerned.

The company wants to switch production of garments made at its Babelegi factory in Bophuthatswana to Ciskei, keep the original factory open and replace its present product range there with lines now made in Johannesburg.

But Ciskei's Department of Finance in a letter to the company points out that because it is already established in a homeland/national state it is not eligible for relocation allowances and subsidies, except for wage rebates which Ciskei says will be at the lower Bop rate.

MD of the company, who asks to remain anonymous, says production of its existing product line at Babelegi is no longer price competitive because rival manufacturers in other states enjoy greater relocation incentives.

For example, it only gets a 4% price preference on tenders; whereas firms tendering in most other designated decentralised areas/regions get 10%.

"The argument for this is that since Babelegi is close to the big Reef market manufacturers in the national state don't need higher incentives but the whole thing is a farce. What about KwaZulu next to Durban or Atlantis next to Cape Town," he asks.

"We want to avoid concession hopping. We're a reasonable kind of firm with a good reason for moving ..."

However, the company may yet find a way to spread its cake. It seems there is nothing to stop it registering a new subsidiary company, and applying to the Ciskei in the name of the new subsidiary to open a factory manufacturing its Babelegi product.

In Pretoria, Decentralisation Board chairman Duggie de Beer, who is also chairman of the multi-lateral committee which deals with policy issues, was unavailable for comment when the *FM* went to press.


(109)
D. Dipata
30/6/84
**Hundreds
may be
removed**

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of thousands — and possibly more than a million — of non-Tswanas were under threat of removal from Bophuthatswana, it was announced at a press conference called by the University of the Witwatersrand's Development Studies Programme yesterday.

It was claimed that Bophuthatswana authorities had started moving against "squatters" by arresting hundreds of people in terms of a 1983 amended Land Act restricting the land rights of non-citizens of the territory.

The conference was called following an announcement by Mr David Mokale, Minister of Lands and Rural Development, that an effective plan had been worked out to finally "get rid of the squatters".

Mr Mokale told the Bophuthatswana Parliament that the government's patience with the squatters had "finally run out".



5-11/84/109

Masses held in Tswana drive against 'illegals'

By Arlene Getz

THOUSANDS of Bophuthatswana residents have been arrested as part of the homeland's drive to rid itself of alleged squatters.

The arrests — which are expected to end in a significant test case for the Bophuthatswana Government — had taken place "willy nilly" since the end of May, a researcher from the University of the Witwatersrand's Development Studies Programme said this week.

"The situation in some of these areas has been described by residents as total anarchy," said the researcher, who asked not to be named.

"People are being arrested indiscriminately and are being subjected to intimidation and complete abuse of legal procedure."

According to the researcher, the arrests were linked to Bophuthatswana Government attempts to force non-Tswana residents to leave the area.

Hardest hit are the residents of the Odi and Moretele districts north of Pretoria.

Squatters

More than a million of the people living there have been described by the Bophuthatswana authorities as "illegals" or squatters. Many of these people live in the sprawling township of Bosplaas, which was the scene of confusion when scheduled removals failed to take place earlier this year.

The Wits researchers, who have been working in the area for three years, believe the removal was aborted because of inquiries from the Press.

A Bophuthatswana spokesman said at the time he was not aware of any planned removal.

However, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Lands and Rural Development, David Mokale, told his Parliament this week the government's patience with the squatters had run out and that an effective plan had been devised to rid the homeland of them.

The solution comes at a time of increased political tension in the region and the Wits researchers believe it involves the implementation of the Land Control Amendment Act of 1983.

In terms of this amendment, non-citizens of the homeland are prohibited from acquiring, leasing, sub-leasing or occupying certain land or premises for residential or business purposes without a permit.

Arrests

"So far, arrests have been quite indiscriminate," a researcher said.

"Some of those arrested are Tswanas, others were visiting the area and others have been people taken off the roads and bus stops to fill half-full police trucks."

The researcher claimed the authorities relied on the illiteracy and ignorance of those arrested to take admission of guilt fines, which were thought to be bail. Others, who were unable to pay bail and were held in prison, lost their jobs.

The Wits workers could not tell exactly how many people had been arrested, but about 150 are expected to appear soon in magistrate's courts in the Odi and Moretele districts.

Most of them were tenants who had lived in the area for a number of years before Bophuthatswana was granted independence.

The Sunday Tribune approached Mr Mokale this week, but was told there was no one able to comment.

Bop police accused of harassment

Bophuthatswana police, using the tactics of harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention in inadequate conditions, were trying to make life so difficult for the residents of Bosplaas, north of Pretoria, that they would simply leave the area, the Temba Magis-

strate's Court was told yesterday.

Mr Paul Shapiro was acting for the defence in an important test case for almost 50 people charged under the homeland's Land Control

Amendment Act.

He said residents were detained in inadequate conditions without proper food or blankets for up to three days.

The hearing was postponed to September 12.

12/7/84
In his application for postponement, Mr Shapiro said he hoped to have evidence that the local authority, which is responsible for residence permits, had not been properly appointed.

He had great difficulty obtaining witnesses for this purpose, he said.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Brutality claims in

wake of

Bop cop swoop

ALLEGATIONS of mass arrests and assault by police have been made by residents of Bosplaas, in the Moreteli area of Bophuthatswana north of Pretoria.

Residents state they were arbitrarily arrested on the streets or in homes at the weekend and taken to Temba police station. There some paid admission of guilt fines of R30.

Others, who could not afford fines, said they were held overnight and were discharged after a brief appearance in the Temba Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The station commander at Temba, Captain Pitse, declined to comment on the arrests or the allegations of maltreatment.

The crackdown came within weeks of a statement by Bophuthatswana Minister of Lands and Rural Development, Mr D C Mokale that "squatters" would be severely dealt with.

It is also a sequel to a University of the Witwa-

tersrand research team's reports that hundreds of non-Tswana residents were arrested last month and many charged under the Land Control Amendment Act. This was the law which Mr Mokale said had been specially framed to dispose of "squatters".

Residents affected by the latest swoop said they had no idea what offences they were alleged to have committed, although they had paid admissions of

guilt. Their receipts indicated only that they were held in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Beating

One man said he was repeatedly beaten and asked to pay up, but he did not have the money. He had spent Sunday night in a cell containing 13 men, he said. Several other cells in the police station had also been full, he added.

By Wednesday researchers had documented 47 cases of arrest at the weekend. In addition to allegations of beating, there had been some claims that police had placed belts around the necks of arrested men and pulled them around in this fashion.

A young man related that the police had locked all gates to the yard where he lived, cornering residents and visitors for arrest.

ET link in R1-m swindle

MBABANE — A DEFUNCT Swaziland insurance company owned by Soweto mayor Mr Ephraim Tshabalala has been accused here of misappropriating insurance premiums valued at more than R1 million.

The claim was made in a Manzini court in papers filed by the Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation (SRIC).

The papers claim that the firm, Eyakho Insurance Brokers, was paid the money which should have been forwarded to SRIC.

The papers filed in court said that Eyakho was forced to close down by the Minister of Finance, and has been removed from the list of insurance brokers here.

Evidence

Now attempts are being made to bring Soweto tycoon Tshabalala to Swaziland to provide evidence for lawyers defending Eyakho in the suit.

The general manager of SRIC, Mr Mandla Mkhwanazi, said in

his affidavit that his company had already won a high court judgment for the recovery of R169 986,58 which was proved to have been misused by Eyakho.

He said that since then more evidence had been found to show that Eyakho owed more than that sum to SRIC.

Eyakho's lawyers were instructed by the court to get affidavits from Mr Tshabalala before July 25 when the matter will be brought back before the court.

Social work

FORTY trainee social development workers selected from persons who have been working with Project Prepare registered at Vista University (Soweto Campus) for a Certificate in Social Development course.

The 18-month part-time course in social development, which includes sociology,



COSILY SEA was not going booth being p himself cosily

'Rough tactics against squatters'

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

ALLEGATIONS of strong-arm tactics used by Bophuthatswana police against alleged squatters at Bosplaas are contained in affidavits handed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

The statements were received from several researchers from the University of Witwatersrand Development Studies Programme.

Eye-witnesses and alleged victims have charged that last Saturday police sealed off two Bosplaas plots and dragged at least 40 people on to trucks.

They were taken to the Themba police station where two were allegedly beaten and throttled.

One passerby, returning from work, was assaulted by at least six policemen.

The allegations follow warnings by the Bophuthatswana authorities of tougher action against squatters.

The alleged assaults also follow fears voiced by Professor Jeremy Keenan, of the Wits Department of Social Anthro-

pology, that up to a million non-Tswanas face removal from the territory.

Bosplaas, which is in the Moreteli district of Bophuthatswana, adjoins the Babelagi industrial complex in Bophuthatswana . . . about 50km north of Pretoria.

An important case in which about 50 "squatters" have been charged under the amended Land Control Act — and which could test the right of hundreds of thousands of non-Tswanas to reside in the district — was postponed this week.

The defence advocate, Mr Paul Shapiro, submitted to the court that the people's "right to exist" was at stake in the case.

In statements handed to the Mail yesterday, residents of Bosplaas said that on Saturday people were thrown and dragged on to police trucks.

They were not asked for their documents and no one gave them reasons for what was happening to them, the statements allege.

Eye-witnesses said one passerby who

was walking home, carrying a bag of oranges, kicked and beaten with truncheons.

He had informed the police he did not live at the plot where the raid was taking place.

Another two people who questioned why they were being arrested were allegedly taken aside and severely beaten by several policemen.

So far one person has laid a charge of assault with the police.

The Mail was unable to reach spokesmen for the Bophuthatswana police last night.

However, Lieutenant-Colonel M A Molohe, district commandant for the Moreteli area, was quoted yesterday as denying that his men had beaten or maltreated those arrested.

Col Molohe has confirmed that a number of people were arrested on Saturday.

"This was for a variety of offences, including squatting," he said.

DOM 17/7/84 (104)

Mangope to oust squatters

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

BOPHUTHATSWANA has a strategy to "follow up and prosecute squatters and to purge squatter-infested areas". Mr David Mokale, the Minister of Land and Development, has told the territory's Parliament.

And according to a report in the Mafeking Mail, Mr Mokale also told Parliament that South Africa was prepared to participate fully in "solving the squatter problem".

In addition, a "Squatter Squad" has been set up in the Department of Law and Order to purge areas "infested with squatter cancer".

Mr Mokale's remarks come amid claims by researchers from the University of the Witwatersrand's Development Studies Programme, that the authorities are preparing to move up to a million non-Tswanas from the territory.

Late last week, affidavits were shown to the Mail alleging strong-arm tactics by the

Bophuthatswana police against alleged squatters in Bosplaas.

Professor Jeremy Keenan, of Wits' Department of Social Anthropology, said the authorities appeared to have lost patience with the legal procedures and accused them of "stepping up their campaign of intimidation and brutalisation".

Despite the allegations reported over the past fortnight, repeated attempts by the Mail to reach Mr Mokale for comment have proved unsuccessful.

According to the Mafeking Mail, Mr Mokale's view is that "Squatters must go and we must not be apologetic about this matter".

He said the squatters came from South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, KwaNdebele, Tanzania, Malawi and Lesotho.

He said they were unfairly using the country's money because the government had to provide hospitals, clinics, transport, schools and jobs for them.

ing for Mr Richards, Mr Johnson said.

He added: "I won't be the candidate. We feel Mr Ali McNally is the right man. He is chairman of the Toekomsrus management committee."

Mr Richards said last night: "I have been nominated as Labour Party candidate. I am meeting the Toekomsrus branch on Thursday. I don't anticipate problems. But if there are, I am sure we can sort them out."

Mr McNally had applied to stand for the LP but had been unsuccessful and "that is the end of it as far as I am concerned", Mr Richards said.

Toekomsrus is one of 10 Transvaal seats at stake in next month's election. A total of 40 seats have to be filled, most of them in the Cape.

BBC bans nasty Treks

London Bureau

LONDON. — The BBC has banned four episodes of the space adventure Star Trek because it fears they will frighten younger viewers.

The top flight series about the voyages of the starship Enterprise which "boldly goes where no man has gone before" has just started a re-run on BBC 1, but without the four banned episodes... including one shown in 1970.

A BBC spokesman explained: "They were most disturbing and not suitable for family viewing."

Fur flies in fashion war

Mail Reporter

REAL people wear fake furs. This is the message of the Animal Rights Movement which struck two prominent Johannesburg furriers yesterday with a can of spray paint and lots of anger.

Graffiti was sprayed on the windows and doors of the two shops — Derbers in Eleff Street and Koseff Furs in President Street — late on Sunday night.

It was an attempt to "stir up feeling about the cruelty inflicted on animals for women's vanity," said one of the group yesterday.

The woman, calling herself Jean, said the group, which

started in Cape Town and is expanding rapidly in Johannesburg, had done extensive research into the conditions in which animals bred for their fur were kept and had visited fur farms overseas.

"We're trying to put across the message that besides being cruel, fur coats are outdated and vulgar."

Their campaign is against vivisection and the use of animals for cosmetics, fur and ivory.

Mr Leslie Derber, owner of Derbers, called the attack "cheap publicity."

"We do not use the fur of endangered animals, only those that are ranched.

"Those people should rather address themselves to the issues of starving animals in Soweto or help the SPCA. If they can't come out into the open their efforts are meaningless," he said.

Mr B Becker, director of Koseff Furs, said the attack was "unjustified" as animals used for fur coats were killed in a way which produced the least suffering — by electric shock and injections.

Mr Paul Solnick, a one-time manufacturer of synthetic fur coats, said the issue could not be stopped at fur farming and should be extended into the cosmetics and meat industries.

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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE GLORIOUS GOBELIN WALL TAPESTRIES, AT INCREDIBLY LOW PRICES

ESKAPA ORIENTALS have secured the exclusive distribution rights for the GOBELIN WALL TAPESTRIES produced by L'ATELIER DUVEEN, a Flemish studio whose work is renowned throughout Europe where there has been a tremendous resurgence of popularity for fine wall tapestries. The magnificent work illustrating "GHENT FRIDAY MARKET" and incorporates about 58 beautifully blended colours. The size of the tapestry is 130 x 250 cm but separate panels measuring 130 x 100 cm, each representing about one-third of the scene are also available. Each tapestry has a hanging bar and a weighted base.

33 1/3%
DISCOUNT



RDM 23/7/84 (109)

Watchdog probes R13m Bophuthatswana 'theft'

By JEANETTE MINNIE

MR CHRIS MILTON, Bophuthatswana's Ombudsman, has confirmed that he is investigating allegations of theft of more than R13-million from the Bophuthatswana Government.

He said yesterday he would be making a report which would be submitted soon to the relevant ministry and possibly also to the National Assembly.

He confirmed that a meeting had been held in his office last Wednesday to determine whether or not there was a basis for the allegations.

He would not provide more information, saying that in terms of the Act

which defined his office he was not allowed to disclose more details.

A Johannesburg Sunday newspaper, the Sowetan Sunday Mirror, reported yesterday that the thefts allegedly took place between April and September last year and that at least one Cabinet Minister and several other senior government officials were implicated.

The report said an 18-page document had been submitted to Mr Milton detailing the alleged thefts of government funds, and charging that millions of rand had also been lost through departmental negligence and inefficiency.

Author of the document, according to the Sunday report, is a former government employee who was dismissed after he had submitted the allegations to the office of the President.

The former employee has also claimed that an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life and that he was subsequently offered R20 000 by a government official to keep silent.

The Sunday Mirror report says some government sources have discounted the allegations and they claim that the missing R13-million was accounted for in the estimates expenditure presented to the National Assembly last year.

109 Stefan 24/7/84

Police in Bophuthatswana disregarding law, court told

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Allegations of a total breakdown of law and order in the Odi-Moreteli area of Bophuthatswana were made in the Temba Magistrate's Court yesterday.

In a bail application for 51 persons from Bosplaas who had been arrested at the weekend on charges of illegal occupation of premises, defence counsel Mr Paul Shapiro said:

"Some of the country's citizens are alleging that after the events of recent weeks, certain members of the Bophuthatswana police are performing their 'duties' with complete disregard for the basic rules of criminal procedure.

"People are arrested in terms of the Land Control Amendment Act of 1983, granted bail and then re-arrested on the same charge."

Mr Shapiro also told the court of

claims that police had intimidated and assaulted residents.

"Many statements have been taken from victims who allege they have been beaten up in the streets.

"People charged claim to have been told to either pay or go to jail. Those who have queried this have been assaulted."

Mr Shapiro said the accused were often not told the charges for which they paid admissions of guilt.

He said residents claimed that the aim of repeated police action and the resulting fines, bail payments and admissions of guilt was to make people penniless and drive them out of the area.

He appealed to the court to ask the police to exercise restraint.

The application was not opposed and the magistrate Mr S D Phiri fixed bail at R20 for each of the 51 who appeared.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Formal complaints of assault, wrongful arrest and theft have been made against the Bophuthatswana police at Temba, north of Pretoria, by people arrested at Bospiaas two weeks ago.

Statements lodged with the police by the plaintiffs include allegations of:

- Being directed into a dead-end corridor and being severely beaten there.
- Being choked by a belt pulled tight round the neck.
- Being made to jive to a policeman's radio.
- Being sjamboked and struck repeatedly on the head, causing profuse bleeding.

The District Commandant for the Odi-Moreletli area, Lieutenant-Colonel M A Molope, said yesterday that he was aware such complaints had been made. He added that he was awaiting details from the station commander at Temba.

Colonel Molope said it was likely there would be a "very long procedure" before a decision on whether to prosecute could be made.

Temba: formal complaints lodged against Bop police

1099

Shew 25/7/84

"Temba police will have to investigate further and we will have to hold an identification parade," he explained.

A spokesman for the Development Studies Programme at Wits University, which assisted in laying the complaints, said the complainants had been told an identity parade would take place at Temba police station this Friday.

The alleged assaults and theft took place during the second of three large-scale "anti-squatter" crackdowns in the Bospiaas area in the last two months. The move against illegal non-Tswana residents has already affected hundreds and researchers estimate that as many as a million non-Tswanas

in the Odi-Moreletli region could be affected.

The complaints concerning assault have been brought by Mr Chaplain Chabalala and Mr Victor Khambule, both of whom have submitted signed statements by several witnesses in support of their claims.

Mr Lucas Mahlanya has charged that during his arrest on July 7 his wages of almost R80 were stolen by a policeman whom he claims he can identify. He also intends to take action for wrongful arrest.

Mr Khambule's signed statement reads as follows: "Shortly before the police took us to the cells, a policeman called me. He told me to go round the

corner into a passageway that went nowhere.

"He told me to stick my chest out and then he started to hit me on my chest with his hands. I was in the corner and crying. I don't know how long he hit me for — maybe 20 times, maybe more.

"He then took a truncheon and pushed me back against the wall with the truncheon across my throat. He then took a belt and tied it around my neck so that this thing (Adam's apple) was forced in.

"It was severe pain and I could not breathe. I thought I was going to be killed. Living and dying were just the same."

Four people have signed statements supporting Mr Khambule's claims. Three people have signed statements that they witnessed policemen beating Mr Chaplain Chabalala when he was arrested on the street on July 7.

They describe the instruments used as sticks or truncheons and state he was bleeding profusely in the van and in the cells.

Mmbatho
(109) Star
26/7/84
may have
overspent
by R13-m

Pretoria Correspondent

Bophuthatswana's ombudsman, Mr Chris Milton, will soon submit a report to the homeland's Cabinet over an alleged R13 million over-expenditure by the government.

Mr Milton confirmed his office was investigating the matter but discounted allegations that the money had been stolen. "The allegations are not of theft at all."

He said that to date, the allegations had not been substantiated.

A Sunday newspaper reported that Mr Milton was investigating allegations of theft of more than R13 million from the Bophuthatswana Government.

The report alleged the thefts took place between April and September last year and that at least one Cabinet Minister and several government officials were involved.

It also said an 18-page document had been submitted to Mr Milton outlining the alleged theft and charging that millions of rands had also been lost through departmental negligence and inefficiency.

Mr Milton said there may have been over-payment by the government to a wholly government-owned corporation.

"The money may have been paid to the corporation by the Bophuthatswana Government instead of it being paid by the South African Government."

He said the matter was being negotiated by the two governments.

Bophuthatswana squatters tell of terror

'COPS RAPED US'

Sowetan
14/8/84
109

BOPHUTHATSWANA Police have launched an investigation into allegations that women were raped during pre-dawn raids conducted by the police near Erasmus, Bophuthatswana.

About 300 squatter families in the area claim they are being assaulted, arrested and that women are raped during pre-dawn raids conducted by the Bophuthatswana police.

A number of women wept uncontrollably during an interview with **The SOWETAN** as they related their "agonising and harrowing" experiences. "The police raped us," they said.

Bophuthatswana's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier P J Seleke, yesterday said they were going to launch an immediate investigation into the allegations.

Most of the terrified families, living in wooden shacks in a slum area nicknamed "Morogong", are non-Tswanas, most of whom come from Transkei and Ciskei.

Terror

Investigations by **The SOWETAN** revealed that families in the area were living in fear following a "reign of terror conducted by the police".

Those interviewed said police were conducting pre-dawn raids almost every two days "breaking down windows and doors of shacks with steel bars".

The squatters said that the raids were conducted by police in overalls with their leaders in

By MONK NKOMO
Pretoria Bureau

uniform. The raids are conducted from about 2am. "Those who cannot bribe the police are arrested together with their children and bundled into the van," they said.

They are only released after they have paid an admission of guilt fine of up to R30.

A male squatter, whose wife was allegedly raped by the police while he was away, said: "We cannot afford the bribe. So most of us, including women, flee to the veld and sleep there. We go to our respective places of employment the next day without having washed. It's terrible. I feel like dying rather than living like this."

The raids, the squatters added, were carried out by different police in groups. "And each group demands money, rapes your wife or assaults you if you do not co-operate."

Hospital says student killed by a bullet

D. Ripst

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16/8/84

PRETORIA — The student who died at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital near here, following a clash on Tuesday between students and police at the Mabopane East Technikon, in Sochanguve, was killed by a bullet, a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

Earlier, police said they could not confirm the death, but a spokesman confirmed later the police had used plastic bullets, sjamboks and teargas to disperse protesting students at the Technikon.

The man, who died at the hospital last night, has not yet been identified.

"He was admitted as 'unknown' last night and died of a bullet wound. He is known only as Hendrick and he still has to be identified," a hospital spokesman said.

He described the man as "about 20 years old, maybe older" adding he did not have details of the bullet wound.

The student had been in a critical condition when he and three others were admitted.

Two students were still being treated and one had been discharged, the hospital spokesman said.

The Technikon had been closed until Monday and all the students ordered to leave the

campus, the principal, Mr Marinus Wijnbeeck, said.

Meanwhile, lessons have come to a standstill for about 19 000 pupils following a spate of boycotts which have spread rapidly through a number of townships.

The Department of Education and Training's reaction to the continuous unrest has been to suspend classes — at some schools indefinitely — and in certain cases to close high schools for the year.

The suspension of classes now affects about 3 500 pupils from three Tembisa high schools, 3 200 pupils at four Daveyton schools and 1 000 pupils from Minerva High in Alexandra.

Yesterday unrest broke out again at the Teto secondary school in Thabong near Welkom when pupils began to demonstrate and eventually left the school.

The same grievances have sparked off the widespread boycotts which appear to be escalating.

Pupils are demanding recognition of their student representative councils, an end to excessive corporal punishment and the abolition of the age limit regulation.

The townships of Alex-

andra, Soweto and Thabong near Welkom were reported quiet yesterday.

In Alexandra, police were still guarding Minerva High School where classes were suspended temporarily after pupils burnt a storeroom and stoned the building. The township was tense as police patrolled the streets.

Asked about the future of Minerva pupils, Johannesburg Regional Director of Education, Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, said police were still investigating charges of arson and damage to property.

He was non-committal about when the future of the pupils would be decided.

"We will only cross the bridge when we come to it," he said.

Meanwhile, parents will hold a meeting before Friday to discuss the future of their children.

Sporadic boycotts at black schools have been erupting in the Eastern Cape.

The areas involved in the Eastern Cape are: Cradock and Graaff-Reinet.

The situation in Cradock and Graaff-Reinet has not been settled and some students are in detention. Classes are sporadic. — SAPA-DDC.

109 S. Times 19/8/89

Taiwan loses seat to Babelegi

A BOPHUTATSWANA manufacturer is eating into Taiwan's domination of the garden furniture market in the United States.

It cannot beat the Chinese on cost price — in spite of favourable steel rates from Iscor — but a shorter distance to the US East Coast gives it the edge.

Johan Mostert, who has brokered and co-ordinated the deal between an American buyer and Teltube at Babelegi, says a sample consignment of 2 000 chairs to Houston prompted an order

for 2-million. This has been raised to 4-million.

The deal was arranged when Mr Mostert, of JH Mostert & Son, displayed a portable garden gazebo in Dallas and at the Chicago Trade Fair.

Now he is looking at exporting chrome hubcaps to Detroit and shoes and mattresses to the US.

The order for 2-million garden chairs is worth R6,25-million and will be shipped to the US from Durban in 2 000 containers from November.

Mr Mostert says: "We

found that the landed price of Taiwan chairs in the US was cheaper than the raw material price in South Africa. But with help from Iscor and the Decentralisation Board our prices come close."

Durban's advantage over Taiwan in shipping distance to the US East Coast makes the Babelegi chairs competitive.

Rail costs from Babelegi to Durban, however, are a stumbling block. Mr Mostert says South African Transport Services charges R1 000 to

rail a 40ft container to Durban. The same container costs \$1 650 to ship to the US.

To avoid crippling rail costs, Isithebe in Kwazulu — a major decentralisation point — will be the site of another factory to produce garden furniture for the US.

According to Mr Mostert, steel rod, PVC and aluminum garden furniture are other possible products. Hulett's Aluminium and AECI are designing prototypes.

Mr Mostert says: "Within two or three years, South Africa could be a world leader in the export of garden furniture. Manufacturers have to develop a global strategy and look for small mark-ups on high volumes."

Unrest feared at funeral

C. Pen
26/8/84
109
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By
DAN MAIVHA

MABOPANE East Technikon student Hendrick Matikweni Nkuna's funeral in Tembisa tomorrow could lead to more violence and police action in the strife-torn township following Mayor Lucas Mothiba's decision to attend.

Mr Mothiba — whose shopping centre and house were stoned and set alight by students on Tuesday — will be one of the nine speakers, who include representatives of various student organisations.

Mr Mothiba will represent Tembisa, according to Reverend Ntlaweni Joshua Ngwenya, who will conduct the service.

Mr Nkuna died at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital last week after being struck by a bullet in the head during boycotts at the technikon.

Several other students were injured. Some were admitted to hospital after police baton-charged them.

A student known as France is missing and feared dead.

Mr Ngwenya said the procession will leave the Nkuna family's house at 749 Isithame Section at 9.30am for either the Rabasotho Hall, in the same section or the Mathole Hall at Setloana section, where a service will start at 10am.

After a short prayer, seven students will address mourners.

JOURNALIST NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULTING HIS FORMER WIFE

VETERAN Soweto journalist and former Sowetan assistant news editor Derrick Thema was this week found not guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm by a Meadowlands court and discharged.

Mr Thema, 37, of 227 Zone 5, Meadowlands, appeared before Magistrate AH van Zyl and pleaded not guilty to beating his former wife, Miss Cynthia Shange, on June 26 while she was visiting their kids at his home.

Magistrate Van Zyl said Ms Shange had exaggerated her evidence. Because of this, he rejected her evidence.



ELECTION OFFICIALS, CANDIDATES and people who are actually voting.
The first person with two voters' numbers who went to cast his vote was Mr Eden Reginald Garniet of Parkside.
He approached City Press reporter Benito Phillips and three other men — to ask what he should do with two voters' numbers.
He checked his numbers, 4266 and 4267, and both were on the voters' roll.

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R25m casino for Thaba 'Nchu

THABA 'NCHU — Hotel magnate Sol Kerzner has announced plans to build a R25 million hotel casino complex here.

Mr Kerzner made the announcement at a sod-turning ceremony at the site attended by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope. Thaba 'Nchu, 90 km east of Bloemfontein, lies in the national state.

President Mangope said: "This is a momentous occasion. The gov-

ernment, through the Industrial Development Corporation, has a shareholding of 50 per cent and eventually we hope that the holding will be made available to the Bophuthatswana people.

"We have to create an alternative society where people are welcome," he said.

Mr Kerzner said he was "most excited" about the new development. He said the complex would have 120

rooms. He also disclosed he was negotiating with the Lesotho Government to buy the Hilton Hotel in Maseru. Nothing had been finalised yet, however. He said he thought the Thaba 'Nchu development, beside the Groothoek dam, would complement the Maseru hotel.

Recently, Mr Kerzner announced plans to build a new hotel complex on the Ciskei coast.

— DDC.

State scotched negotiations

109
Last January, recognition negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Union Carbide covering the Ucar Minerals Mine in Bophuthatswana were at an advanced stage, writes Carolyn Dempster.

What should have been a relatively simple recognition procedure was, however, replaced by uncertainty and industrial unrest.

This was because of the Bophuthatswana Government's hostility towards the NUM and other South African-based unions.

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About 450 NUM members at the mine went on strike on January 23 and 24 over recognition.

At the time, Union Carbide industrial relations manager Mr Cedric Robertson said the company was fully prepared to recognise and deal with the NUM.

But this was contrary to the policy of the Bophuthatswana authorities, who informed the NUM that it had "no standing nor would have any standing in the future in the homeland".

The company's efforts to secure a compromise between the union and

the authorities failed.

When Bophuthatswana passed its Industrial Conciliation Act, the door to negotiations between companies in the territory and the NUM was firmly shut.

Mr Robertson said much confusion had arisen from the uncertainty.

"The situation is clear now and labour relations at the mine are good.

"There is no doubt that we have to comply with the Bophuthatswana legislation.

"I don't think the NUM is very happy, but there is not much we can do about it."

Bophuthatswana workers have no place in the sun

Within sight of the spectacular new government offices, shopping centres and residences in Mmabatho are clusters of tin shacks.

The shack-dwellers — many of whom commute several hours each day for wages of less than R20 a week, if they are lucky enough to have jobs — have seen Bophuthatswana Government revenues used to form a new indigenous elite.

If development has come to Bophuthatswana — as its government's mouthpieces claim — the bulk of the population has been unaffected.

Professor Karl Magyar, a former economic adviser to the government of Bophuthatswana, and now at the Universi-

ing the masses directly. "This type of investment is aimed at the white South African spender in Bophuthatswana, and provides relatively few jobs for the labour force in menial staffing capacities."

While President Lucas Mangope gives frequent reassurances of his government's liberal intentions in allowing free enterprise to operate there, this has no relevance to the masses who have little chance of accumulating capital.

Instead, argues Professor Magyar, what exists is State-capitalism, with the government taking on the function of the directorate of a corporation.

Reviewing the list of projects in which the gov-

South African states. Many observers find this difficult to understand in the light of his enthusiastic acceptance of complete independence in 1977.

Professor Magyar says these claims of a commitment to federation also do not coincide with the approach to economic development.

"The accommodation of federal forms requires different policies from those which seek to develop genuine self-sufficiency as in the case of independent countries. Federalism involves planning for a permanent relationship in the areas of employment, capital movement, aid, infrastructural extensions, fis-

Underdevelopment and unemployment in South Africa's black homelands are problems which could trigger widespread social and political unrest if left unattended much longer, say the experts. In a recent series of articles in *Indicator South Africa*, published by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, they examined the prospects for development in these troubled areas.

In the third and final part of this series, ANDREW BEATTIE looks at some of the problems in this regard facing Bophuthatswana.

ty of Durban-Westville, says there is a failure to implement, enforce, supervise and monitor developmental progress in the homelands. He points out that high growth rates — as claimed by Bophuthatswana — may be misleading.

This is because only a fraction of the population accrues increases in wages or profits, and a large portion of the Gross Domestic Product goes to foreign shareholders.

BENEFIT

He writes that the bulk of development schemes in Bophuthatswana are aimed chiefly at reflecting an increase in GNP.

The Bophuthatswana Government is inclined towards investment in grandiose, high-profile public projects, says Professor Magyar.

He highlights the Sun City project as one of

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Even if profitable, these schemes tie up funds that could be used for mass development, instead of merely creating a new black elite.

Professor Magyar pinpoints the lack of clarity on the position of permanent political ties between homelands and the South African Government as a major factor hindering economic de-

cal policies, and overall policy co-ordination.

"Working towards independence calls for a reduction of these ties and for the more painful attempt to develop diversification and self-sufficiency at any cost," writes Professor Magyar.

STRATEGY

The result of this lack of clarity offers the economic planner a very weak base on which to formulate an appropriate strategy.

Bophuthatswana has the option of remaining an integral part of South Africa. The South African economy needs the labour available in the homelands and they in turn need the capital, managerial, technological and organisational leadership offered by South Africans.

WORKERS HAVE NO place in the sun

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The rhetoric of "independence" imposes restrictions which in many ways limit the development of this region.

Siggy's winning bet on tote in Bophuthatswana



As Mom consults the Rand Daily Mail racing guide, her wide-eyed toddler keeps an eye on the camera

Report: GEOFREY ALLEN

Pictures: DANIEL SIMON

THE LEAVES, on what trees there were, hung lifeless in the still air, the blooming bougainvillea limply crept along the fence, sweat-stained workmen toiled on a new road in the midday heat... but inside the Tlhabane office the tinkling of the cashiers' tills almost outdid anything yet written by Tubular Bells composer Mike Oldfield.

It was race day and the bets were coming in fast. Until this week I'd not heard of Tlhabane, nor of Tsam, or Isoteng, or most of the 14 towns where racing totalisators have been established by a combination of private investment and the Bophuthatswana Government.

The Totalisator Agency Board of Bophuthatswana (TAB) is run by a jovial Johannesburg businessman, Mr Siggy Segal, who announced that he has the approval of President Lucas Mangope to build a R10-million racecourse between Mabopane and GaRankuwa, which is a site just outside Pretoria.

The project will be begun in the near future. We drove to Tlhabane, the nerve centre of the TAB operation, which is in a "buffer" zone on the outskirts of Rustenburg in Siggy's air-conditioned Mercedes-Benz. If that sounds like a luxury forget it. He has travelled 62 000km in the past six months to maintain and run the tote operation.

In essence what the tote means is that Bophuthatswana residents, and anyone else who wishes, can place bets on races being run in South Africa and get paid out the same dividends on jackpots and the same odds on straight bets.

At present the operation is concentrated mainly on Transvaal and Natal race meetings but if you want a bet on a Cape Town race the staff will fix it for you.

We arrived in the early morning at what at first appeared to be a supermarket of sorts with an open frontage behind the brilliantly colourful bougainvillea.

Under the giant airy metal canopy punters were already studying form cutting information from an electronic print out which gives up to the minute informa-

tion, blackboards with extensive details of the horses and jockeys in each race to be run that day, and from newspapers.

A middle-aged black woman with a babe in arms was sitting on the cement floor surrounded by newspapers making her selection.

Later in the day as the heat became oppressive, her husband strolled up during his lunch-hour to confer on her choices.

An elderly man, his glasses broken, and his suit having seen better times, stood ramrod straight as he pensively made a decision.

Like the 6 000 to 7 000 other punters, most of them black, he will probably invest the average of R2,80 on the day's racing.

Almost all the bets are in the form of jackpots or permutations of the jackpot principle.

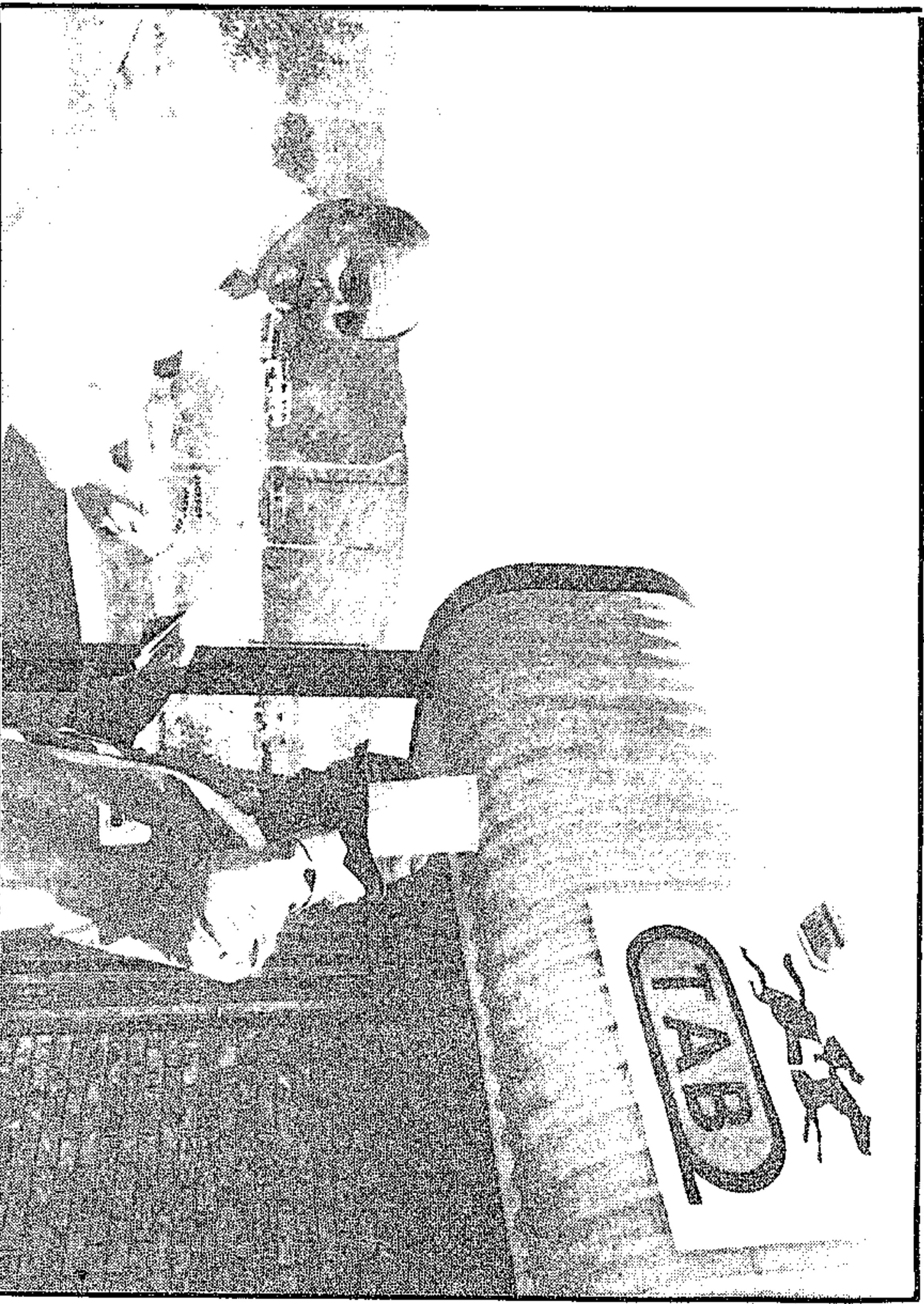
Siggy started out in the racing game because his brother, Wally, runs the Germiston race course.

After a lengthy spell working there part-time he took a break for several years until a close friend, Grant Anderson, told him he had arranged for a licence to go into a 60/40 deal with the Bophuthatswana Government to run the tote.

To Siggy's horror Grant was killed in a car smash an hour after they had finalised their arrangements in Matleng.

But Siggy went ahead with a consortium of businessmen and a private insurance syndicate which guarantees the tote's debts up to R1-million.

The 14 outlets turn-over R10-million a year and so far the biggest single payout in a day was R215 000. There was also a man who won R71 000 by striking it lucky with two R1 jack-



Siggy Segal and his "front of house man" Piet ponder the form. Piet takes charge of the betting area, making sure everyone has what they require and mustering the crowds at the betting windows

"He's disappeared. I tried to look him up to see what he had done with the money, but no-one's seen him since," said Siggy.

It's that sort of personal interest which he, and his staff, display which gives the comfortable, friendly atmosphere you feel immediately at the tote.

They even maintain a fridge to keep customers' beers and wine casks cold, especially on Saturdays when betting becomes a family outing.

But running an operation which stretches from Tlhabane to the furthest north wastes of Bophuthatswana is a wearying business.

Firstly the phone communications are not that good. In fact, from experience, I know they are pretty poor - which makes Siggy look slightly put out for the first time in the day because he runs a teletelling system by which you can place a bet from anywhere in South Africa.

So he has had to install expensive telex and radio communication systems. At the start and end of each race throughout the day the staff at all 14 outlets feed to Tlhabane the bets placed and the payouts.

And it doesn't stop there. Each centre has a car and driver who, at the end of the day, brings all the race tickets to the head office in

seated boxes, where they are micro-filmed by auditors and stored away in case of any potential fraud. Then there is security to be considered.

"We've had quite a few break-ins. Money doesn't get stolen because of the impenetrable safes we use... but damage is caused and it is irritating," said Siggy, who had just been in discussion with his security chief.

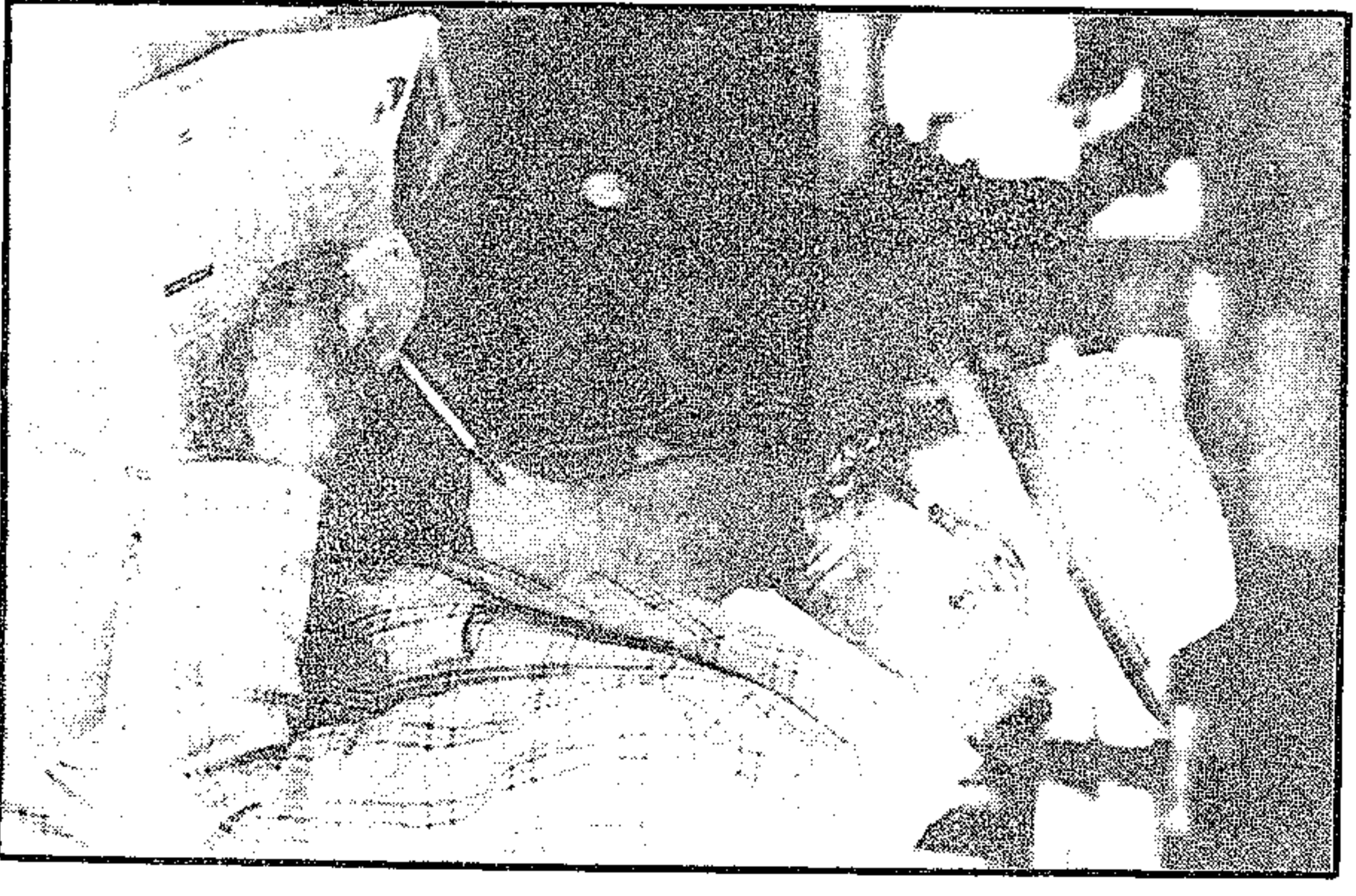
As the race day gets up truck drivers pull off the road to Sun City to leap out and place a bet before driving their juggernauts on.

The manager of the tote, John Long, whose enthusiasm for his job and to help staff and customers threatens to tire us all out, explains that he also makes a special effort for major race days such as the Durban July when the tote is bedecked with colour pictures of past winners and all the information he can get on the field.

John explained that the tote was open each day of the week on a skeleton staff but on race days he gets in 25 people, mostly the wives of immigrant miners, to help man the computer, radios and tills which form the focus of the operation.

By the end of the racing day people were drifting away, some smiling, some not.

For John and Siggy, that



His glasses may be broken and taped, but he still has a sharp eye for racing form

to Johannesburg, and the prospect of another long drive to Mmabatho to check the operation there the following day. Then the long drive back

3 SA soldiers hurt in attack

THREE South African soldiers were slightly injured when elements of the Botswana Defence Force opened fire on their patrol boat with a heavy machine gun on the Namibian side of the border in the Caprivi Strip, Defence Headquarters have announced in Pretoria.

The three men were not seriously injured and they were in a satisfactory condition. Their next of kin were being notified, according to a brief statement issued by a SADF spokesman.

The SADF has referred the matter to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs which would take it up with the Botswana Government.

The shooting took place at about 1.15 pm yesterday afternoon.

The SADF statement read: "Defence headquarters has announced that early this afternoon yesterday elements of the Botswana Defence Force fired on a South African Force patrol boat with a heavy machine gun.

"The boat was on a normal patrol on the South West African side of the river when the incident happened.

"Three members of the SADF were injured in the incident, which took place at about 13h15. They were not seriously injured and their conditions are satisfactory. Their next of kin are being notified.

"The matter has been referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs which will take it up with the Government of Botswana." — Sapa.

26/10/84 109

Police probe pension scandal

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

FOR the last few months of her life, an elderly Bophuthatswana woman was told that her pension was unavailable. Now her family has discovered that it was paid out ... to someone else.

The discovery has led to charges of fraud and theft being laid against unknown persons and Bophuthatswana police are investigating the case.

The case could be particularly important, because there have been repeated allegations of elderly people being cheated of their pensions in the homelands through fraud and theft.

Between December 1983 and April 1984, Mrs Grace Manamela of Garankuwa was told by Bophuthatswana officials that they could not pay her pension because the money had not been sent from Pretoria.

After her death, her nephew, Mr Thabo Manamela, approached the official who received the pensions from Pretoria.

The official confirmed that Mrs Manamela's pension had arrived from Pretoria and had been passed on to the payout clerks.

Mr Manamela went to Pretoria, where he found a mystery thumbprint on his aunt's pension receipts for the five missing months. Someone had fraudulently claimed the money in her name.

The five months of pension amounted to about R500.

Claim that injured S A marines were in Botswana

Mercury
27/10/84

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The three South African marines who were injured when Botswana soldiers opened fire on their patrol boat in the Chobe River were inside Botswana territory, the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) said in a statement yesterday.

The BDF statement came in response to an earlier South African Defence Force communique, which said the patrol boat was on the South West African side of the border.

Both countries have, however, agreed to an on-the-spot investigation of the shooting, the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

The three marines, who were on 'a routine patrol' according to the SADF, were not seriously injured and damage to their boat was minimal. The marines were treated at the M'Pacha sick bay in the Caprivi Strip.

The BDF denied that its soldiers had opened fire with a heavy calibre machine gun, as claimed in the SADF statement.

They had used rifles only, the BDF said.

According to the BDF, the patrol boat was in a rivulet leading off the Chobe into Botswana territory when the incident took place.

The incident came in the wake of charges by both the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, that Botswana was being used as a new infiltration route into South Africa by African National Congress fighters.

Botswana has resisted pressure from Pretoria for it to sign a formal non-aggression pact with South Africa, but has reaffirmed its policy of not allowing its territory to be used as a base for operations against South Africa by the ANC.

Botswana has said that ANC men have succeeded in eluding even the larger and better equipped South African security forces — and that a non-aggression treaty would not in itself guarantee an end to infiltration.

Bophuthatswana ban on meetings angers residents

By Fiona Macleod

Bophuthatswana residents are threatening to apply for a Supreme Court order declaring unconstitutional a decision by their Minister of Law and Order in terms of a recent amendment to the Internal Security Act.

A storm has been brewing in Mmabatho since the amendment in August forbade meetings of more than 20 people without the Minister's permission — a law seen as contrary to Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights, which guarantees freedom of association and of speech.

PURPORTS

"It is quite remarkable that in a country which purports to be a liberal democracy, the citizens are required to approach the Minister of Law and Order every time they want to hold a meeting of more than 20 people," commented the attorney representing a steering committee elected by the residents.

At two separate gatherings recently, participants who were unaware of the new law were forced to disperse after police told them the meetings were illegal.

Church members are considering taking action, based on the Bill of Rights, against the Minister after an ecumenical workshop on rural poverty planned for October in Thaba Nchu was disbanded.

And residents of the Montshiwa township between Mafikeng and Mmabatho are up in arms after a meeting held in the local community hall on September 15 to discuss rates increases was disrupted.

Two subsequent applications to the Minister for permission to hold a meeting to elect an independent resident's committee have not been answered, according to the attorney.

"Members of the steering committee were summoned by the Ministers of Law and Order and of

Health and Welfare, and by the chief of the intelligence services, who threatened them if they continued with their actions.

"Mr Joe Seremane, one of the steering committee members, has been intimidated and an explosive was recently thrown at his home," the attorney said.

The steering committee has submitted a third application to the Minister of Law and Order. A resolution has been passed to apply for a court order compelling the Minister to reply if no response is received by November 6.

CHALLENGE

"The Minister has already indicated that he will not allow a meeting.

"If he refuses to allow the meeting, we will challenge his decision in the Supreme Court as contrary to the fundamental rights contained in the constitution," the attorney said.

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RSM 31/10/84 (109) 304

Tswana Govt is silent on threat claims

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Bophuthatswana Government has declined to react to allegations that it had threatened to expel a long-standing member of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Joe Seremane, unless he "ceased his activities".

The accusation was levelled by Mr Seremane, who told the Rand Daily Mail he was summoned to appear before President Lucas Mangope and members of the Cabinet last week and given an ultimatum to desist from certain "activities" or face expulsion.

Mr Seremane's involvement in the Mmabatho Residents' Association (MRA) was, he said, a major source of irritation to President Mangope and his aides. The MRA was formed to resist the imposition of new tariffs imposed by the newly-formed Mmabatho City Council.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Patrick Mokhobo, who, as Acting President during President Mangope's absence overseas recently, had dealings with Mr Seremane, declined to comment on the meeting to which Mr Sere-

mane was summoned.

He did, however, acknowledge that the Bophuthatswana authorities were concerned about the new tariffs and that they had arranged to discuss the issue with the Mmabatho City Council and Mmabatho residents.

The Mmabatho City Council has an entirely nominated membership, its members having been nominated by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Solly Rathebe, as an interim measure.

Preparations are going ahead, however, for the division of Mmabatho into wards and for the election of councillors in July next year.

The envisaged elected Mmabatho City Council will be joined to the Mafikeng City Council as a single, united council for Bophuthatswana's neighbouring towns of Mmabatho and Mafikeng, known as Mafeking until its incorporation into Bophuthatswana in 1980.

The feeling in ruling circles is that the present Mmabatho City Council introduced the new tariffs without sufficient warning and explanation.

RDM 11/11/84 (109)

Police seal off Sharpeville and Boipatong

Mail Reporters

MEMBERS of the South African Police, assisted by the South African Defence Force (SADF) and the Orange Vaal Development Board police, yesterday sealed off Sharpeville and Boipatong in the second major search of Vaal townships in 10 days.

Vehicles passing through roadblocks at all entrances and exits to the two townships were thoroughly searched by policemen in camouflage uniforms while troops stood guard.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, Lieutenant B van der Walt, last night confirmed that police were in the Sharpeville and Boipatong areas but said they were not involved in any "special operation".

He was not able to confirm that the SADF were involved.

During the day, a Rand Daily Mail photographer had spools of film confiscated by a Major Louw at Vanderbijlpark police station after he was twice stopped in the townships.

The first incident took place at the western end of Sharpeville.

A police sergeant, clad in camouflage uniform, ordered the reporter and photographer out of their car, and they were subjected to body searches by the sergeant.

"You are driving around reporting lies about the Army and Police and then

sending all your lies to America," the sergeant said.

About 20 minutes later the journalists were confronted by another armed contingent.

The journalists were taken to Vanderbijlpark police station where they met Major Louw.

They were told no pictures could be taken in "an operational area".

● The Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports that more than 600 students at the Hebron College of Education in Bophuthatswana went on the rampage yesterday, burning two official mini-buses and damaging windows.

The protest started when the students were told of the dismissal of the college's Students Representative Council (SRC).

Bophuthatswana police confirmed the incident.

● Sapa reports that unrest continued in the Eastern Cape township of KwaZakele yesterday, after a youth was fatally wounded when a group of youths stoned police on Monday.

Nine incidents of crowd violence in KwaZakele were reported by an SAP spokesman in Pretoria, Lieutenant D van der Walt.

Numerous incidents were also reported in Joza, near Grahamstown, where the body of a 14-year-old boy, Patrick Majogolo, was found on Monday night.

Police are investigating.

● See Page 2

Unrest flares at Bop college

Students held after vehicles set alight

TWO vehicles were burnt and several Hebron Teacher Training College students arrested after unrest broke out at the college on Tuesday.

Bophuthatswana police have confirmed the unrest by more than 500 students who demanded a democratically elected student council.

The police spokesman from Ga-Rankuwa said two micro buses belonging to the college were destroyed by fire and an attempt was made to burn the offices.

He said several students were detained in connection with the incident.

A source at the college said students were not satisfied with the

manner in which the student councils were elected.

"We are also dissatisfied with the people elected because they are not there to serve the interests of the students but concentrate mainly on the interests of the authorities," she said.

Unhealthy

The students also complained about the unhealthy condition at the school. They said they were forced to use toilets as change rooms during physical education lessons.

The students also said they expected to be treated equally since they were all students of Hebron. "We don't expect to see a second and third year student treated better than the first year students."

Colonel David George, the Bophuthatswana Police PRO, said the students boycotted classes on Tuesday morning and started stoning classes and cars belonging to the staff.

He said police were called and they dispersed the students. He said several students were arrested.

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THE Bophuthatswana government has been operating a R1,25-million 'ghost' health centre since May this year.

The Bophuthatswana Health Department has been paying hospital staff in the village of Phokeng to work in an expensive ultra-modern health centre which lies empty and has never been used.

Despite a desperate shortage of medical services in the area, the well-equipped day-care centre — built by millionaire Bafokeng Chief Lebone Molotlegi — has been lying idle for more than a year now.

Dr Patrick Mkhobo, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Health, alarmed at the incredible bureaucratic breakdown which has cost his department at least R40 000 in apparently un-

By LESLEY LAMBERT

earned salaries, had ordered an investigation into the matter, he told the Sunday Express yesterday.

Since May this year the health department has had on its payroll a doctor, a dentist, six nurses and four clerks employed to run the institution.

But they have not done a day's work at the new centre because its doors have only been opened to visitors.

"I employed the staff after seeing the new health centre in February this year," Dr Mkhobo said. "I was very impressed with the modern facilities and even planned to use it as the core of one of the demarcated health services areas the government has planned."

After being informed by the Sunday Express on Thursday that the centre was inhabited only by a caretaker, he immediately began investigating.

"What worries me is that we have been paying these people to do nothing. And what's more, we were in the process of approving many more hospital staff to work there."

The centre has been financed entirely by Chief Molotlegi and his wealthy Bafokeng tribe whose coffers overflow with the millions of rands reaped from platinum mines in the area.

"The institution is entirely under the jurisdiction of Chief Molotlegi although we staff and maintain it," Dr Mkhobo said.

"The only action we can take is to remove the staff until the chief invites us to officially open the centre."

"There is no reason why the centre should not be running — they have the building, some of the best medical equipment in the country and the staff," Dr Mkhobo said.

Mystery still surrounds the reason why the Phokeng health centre has not been used and Chief Molotlegi has not given an explanation.

He is said to be very proud of the massive achievement which should supplement desperately depleted medical facilities in the area.

Hampered

Yet in a telephone conversation this week, the chief said certain "technical problems" hampered the operation of the institution. He refused to elaborate.

Local sources said they believed a rift between Chief Molotlegi and certain government authorities might have delayed matters.

Workers from the company which built the centre said no telephone lines had been installed.

The day care centre, next to the lavish and well-guarded residence of the chief in Phokeng, is big enough to treat about 150 out-patients.

Some of the most modern equipment — an operating theatre, respirators, a sterilising room, a gynaecological and obstetrics section and a maternity ward — is gathering dust.

Also lying vacant are lavish nurses' residences and a canteen for staff and patients.

Although the village, outside Rustenburg on the road to Sun-City, looks small, the people in the area desperately needed the medical facilities this new centre should be providing, according to Matron Batseba Tsupe of the Joe Stegmann hospital in Saulspoort. The hospital services the Phokeng area.

"There is only one tiny prefabricated clinic to serve the needs of thousands. It has one delivery bed, two lie-in beds and a small staff consisting of six nurses, two nursing assistants and two visiting doctors," she said.

Many patients have to be transferred to one of the peripheral clinics which serve more than 100 000 Bafokeng people.

"All we are waiting for is the official opening of the new centre. It seems a terrible waste when we are crying out for space and medical equipment," she said.

This R1,24m hospital has yet to admit one patient

WALK

Chorlot

S. Express
4/11/84
(139)

Shack dwellers face boot

By ALINAH DUBE

THE future of about 10 000 families, living in backyard shacks at Boekenhoutfontein, Mabopane, is in the balance following threats of eviction by their landlords.

Shack dwellers in this part of the township consist mostly of people who are on the housing waiting-list. Some claim to have been waiting for houses for more than ten years.

There has been no construction of new houses in Mabopane since Bophuthatswana became independent, almost seven years ago.

Boekenhoutfontein houses two thousand plot-owners at an average of four shacks in one yard.

People interviewed by The SOWETAN said they were threatened with evictions as landlords were being harrassed by regular raids by the Bophuthatswana Police.

"We are shocked at the decision taken by local authorities because we are legal residents. Our main problem is lack of communication between residents and the authorities," Mrs Elizabeth Mkhonza said.

Mr D Matsetela, a local township manager, was not available for comment yesterday.

KDM 2/11/94 109

Man sues police for R130 000

Mall Reporter

A SOWETO man is suing the Bophuthatswana Police for R130 000 for alleged wrongful arrest and assault in which he allegedly lost his left eye.

Mr Mathews Louw, 32, of Naledi, said yesterday that his left eye was permanently damaged and he was still "coughing blood" after the alleged wrongful arrest and assault on September 26.

He was yesterday transferred to Baragwanath Hospital.

He said he was kept in custody and not allowed to see a doctor even after police realised his eye was damaged and he was coughing blood.

He said this was because he was kicked on his chest.

It was only on October 1 when he appeared at the Moretele Magistrate's Court that the magistrate ordered that he be taken to the Jubilee Hospital near Hammanskraal.

A statement released by a doctor at the hospital to his lawyers read:

"Mr Louw alleged he was beaten and kicked in the chest and face by Bophuthatswana Police while under arrest for an alleged robbery.

"He was tried and found not guilty and is now laying a charge of assault against

the policemen who arrested him.

"We have never found any evidence of injury to the chest, although he is coughing blood-stained sputum.

"There is also a sign of swelling and congestion of his left eye which is in a bad condition."

Mr Louw said he was later kept at the Odi Prison for 24 days.

While he was at the Odi Prison, people who broke into a shop and stole goods were arrested.

However, he said he was still kept in jail.

On November 9, when he appeared at the Moretele Regional Court, the alleged thieves were also brought to court.

Mr Louw was not asked to plead and was acquitted — "because the people who committed the robbery have been found".

A Bophuthatswana Police spokesman in Hammanskraal confirmed that Mr Louw "has opened a docket against the police who assaulted him and the docket has been registered.

"A case against them was likely to be heard in February next year," he said.

A clerk of court at the Moretele Regional Court confirmed that Mr Louw was acquitted on November 9.

ROM 6/12/84 121 (109)

Probe into police conduct

By SOPHIE TEMA
BOPHUTHATSWANA police are investigating allegations of corruption by police in Winterveld.

This has been confirmed by the office of the Bophuthatswana Commissioner of Police.

The investigation follows allegations of police corruption made by residents of the shanty township about 25km from Pretoria.

Meanwhile, it has gone on record that the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, has warned Bophuthatswana police on several occasions that corruption and breach-

ing their code of conduct when dealing with the public "will not be tolerated and will be viewed as a serious matter".

Early last year he warned police against involving themselves in acts of rudeness, bribery, and other corruption.

The most recent case is that of Mr Job Kopiane Mokori of Mmakaunyana, in Winterveld, who returned to his house in April this year after an absence of about five months to find that his house had been broken into and all his furniture and clothing stolen.

Mr Mokori claims he has

made seven statements to the Winterveld police relating to the same case, but nothing has been done so far.

Similar allegations have been made by other residents in the area who have claimed acts of bribery by the police.

They allege that, more often than not, investigations are not made into cases reported.

It was claimed accused persons often got away with "murder" when the magistrate was simply told: "The complainant cannot be traced."

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Gill Maleka, tells the *FM* that his department is aware of two homeland unions: the Teamsters Union in the transport industry and the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) on the mines.

Bonume, which has a non-racial constitution, as required by the ICA, has not yet registered. Maleka says the ICA makes allowance for unregistered unions to operate, but that it would be unwise for unions to remain without registration as Bophuthatswana wants to establish an industrial council system dealing with only one registered union per industry. Unregistered unions would then be at a disadvantage.

For SA management and unions, Bophuthatswana's separate labour dispensation is an industrial relations nightmare. The Rustenburg Section of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments's Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM), for instance, straddles the SA-Bophuthatswana border. Two of its major shafts are in the homeland and four are inside SA. The Union Section, 100 km north of Rustenburg, also falls on the border.

All the white employees of the mine are members of SA unions in terms of the mining industry's closed shop and allocation of occupations agreements. But there are problems in determining whether individuals work in SA or the homeland. The Bophuthatswana government suggests that the distinction should depend on the shafts at which people are normally employed.

Dormant members

SA unions are not allowed to operate in the Bophuthatswanan sections of the mine, but their members are allowed to maintain a "dormant" affiliation — mainly so that they do not forfeit benefits if they move to SA mines. The SA unions may not represent members working in Bophuthatswana nor can they negotiate on behalf of Bophuthatswanan members.

The non-racial SA Federated Mining Union (FMU) recently started organising black workers for the first time in the mine's history and is on the brink of signing a recognition agreement with management for the Rustenburg Section.

FMU general secretary Johnny Pieterse says the Bophuthatswana laws make it difficult for the union to organise. He complains that management has turned down a number of stop-order applications from his union on the grounds that the members work in Bophuthatswana.

Management's problems will be compounded now that Bonume has asked for access. JCI spokesmen say they have received a letter from the union and are replying. They say RPM has no objection, in principle, to recognising a homeland union provided that all SA and Bophuthatswana laws applicable to the mine are complied with and a recognition agreement is negotiated.

At this stage, it is difficult to determine exactly how RPM will handle future indus-

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Homeland minefield

The drive to establish an independent trade union movement and industrial relations structure in Bophuthatswana is causing major headaches for SA employers and unions.

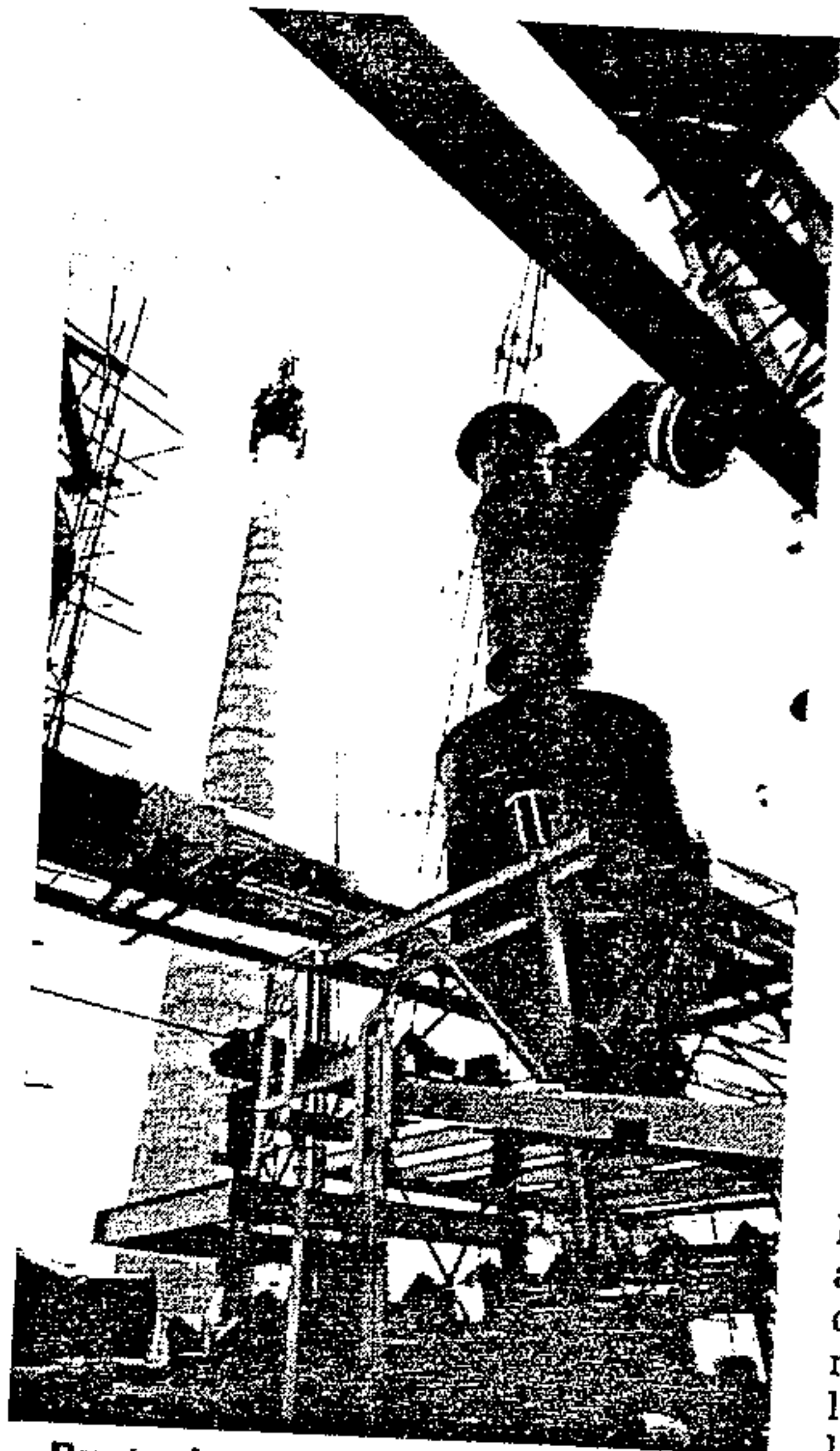
The homeland's Industrial Conciliation Act (ICA), which bars SA-based unions from Bophuthatswana, came into effect in July last year. This made it certain that homeland-based unions would begin to establish themselves — as is happening.

Bophuthatswana's Manpower Secretary,

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Rustenburg Plats ... straddling a border causes problems

trial relations on the mine. Management says that only when demands start flowing from a Bophuthatswana union will it be possible to establish detailed procedures.

The prospect raises intriguing questions. What would happen, for instance, in wage negotiations?

Would a homeland union negotiate wages and working conditions in conjunction with the SA unions? And what would happen if the Bophuthatswana and SA unions' demands differed?

Management says all previous wage negotiations have been with SA unions. "We would be in a very difficult situation if workers were paid different wages in SA and Bophuthatswana," JCI spokesmen say. "We assume the demands will be different but would hope for a common settlement."

Difficulties could also arise from disputes involving members of SA unions in the Bophuthatswana part of the mine. Malaka says these issues should be handled at the point where the person ordinarily works.

Perhaps the ideal solution would be for Pretoria to negotiate an "inter-state" agreement with Bophuthatswana laying down the procedures to be followed. From management's point of view industrial relations become impossible when different laws apply on either side of a border that can run right through the centre of a shop floor.

HOMELANDS - Bophuta Tswana - General

1985

- AREA A: Goodwood.
- AREA B: Pretoria.
- AREA C: Bloemfontein.
- AREA D: Mossel Bay, Riversdale and Robertson.
- AREA E: Bethlehem, Bergville, Bethal, Harrismitlh, Heilbron, Senekal, Standerton and Volksrust; Municipal Areas: Estcourt and Vryburg;
- AREA F: Mount Currie, Poleta, Frankfort, Vrede, Bloemhof, Pretoria, Schweizer-Reneke;

Superseding w.d. no: 301

2 policemen ¹⁰⁹ ~~109~~ ^{8/11/85}
die in shoot-out
with 'terrorist'^{stan,}

By Mike Cohen ^{7/11/85}
Crime Reporter

Two Bophutatswana policemen, one a senior officer, were killed in a shoot-out with a "terrorist" at a village in the homeland.

The alleged terrorist eventually blew himself up with a handgrenade.

Colonel David George, a Bophutatswana police spokesman, said the shooting occurred on Saturday morning when a group of policemen went to investigate "a routine criminal case".

At one house they were confronted by a heavily armed man, who fled. Shots were fired and the police called for reinforcements. When these arrived, they gave chase.

Two policemen, Major H A L Laubser and a constable, whose name has not been released, died in the resulting shoot-out.

Colonel George said two constables and two children had been wounded in the crossfire.

The alleged terrorist then ran into a house, where he blew himself up. His identity has not yet been revealed.

Ga-Rankuwa People win 'back-pay'

BOP'S Housing Department has to pay back thousands of rands to Ga-Rankuwa residents — because it "miscalculated" land prices more than a year ago.

BY ANDREW LEFOKA

Local Government and Housing assistant secretary M S Narmane said there was R21 191 waiting for people who bought sites in Ga-Rankuwa's Zone Seven in 1983.

"It's been sent to the township manager — residents just have to collect it," Mr Narmane told City Press.

Even though they are being paid back, residents are still angry at having been charged R1,82 a square metre instead of 50c.

The department knew what it was going to do with our

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P. 200

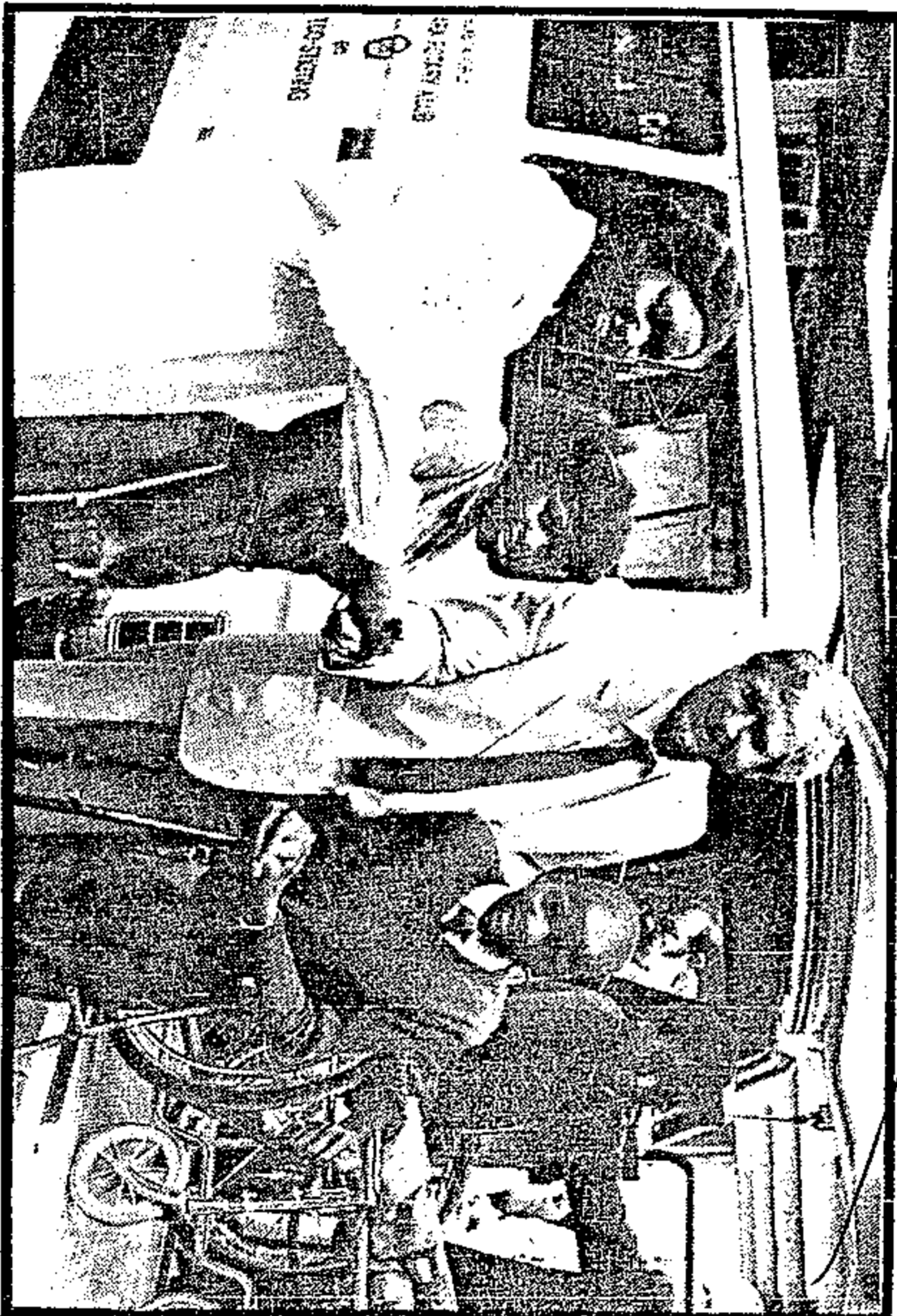
'I'm not that rich'

THE UNITED Democratic Front region has been embarrassed and inconvenienced by the publication of a report about chairman Steve Tshwete last month. The report concerned the banning of Mr Tshwete's house-warming party by a Ciskei magistrate. It was stated in City Press that the house cost R250 000. UDF general secretary Popo Molefe this week said that incorrect — saying it was impossible for Mr Tshwete to have built a house costing that much after working for less than a year since he matriculated in 1961. "In 1964 he was convicted for ANC activities and spent 15 years on Robben Island. And between 1980 and 1983 he was detained."



Steve Tshwete: Embarrassed by report.

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P. 200



Bus for disabled

THE FAIRY godmother came to Soweto's paraplegic pupils of the J C Merkin School this week — Greenpark Rotary Club and PUTCO Foundation presented them with a new school bus and two computers. More good news is that SA Breweries will present an R18 000 minibus and a R1 000 cheque to the Emalahleni Society for the Aged and Crippled in Witbank tomorrow. Left: Putco's Pat Rogers shakes hands with teacher Miss Hlongwane.

Fibre-cement factory to expand capacity

109 Stan
By Stan Kennedy

After its first year of production, Turnall's new R12 million fibre-cement factory at Ga-Rankuwa has achieved an estimated market share of more than 20 percent.

Encouraged by this success, the company is to invest another R1,2 million on plant and machinery.

"Considering that we are running at only 40 percent of capacity, we are confident that 1985 will bring an even more significant share," says Mr JP Smit, managing director at Ga-Rankuwa.

He says the company's national output has increased by more than 30 percent since the opening of the new factory, putting its national expansion programme ahead of target.

The factory's two fully automated production lines turn out roof and wall cladding sheets and elements; all types of

fibre-cement boards, and traditional moulded accessories, specials, garden furniture and rain-water goods.

New factory

Quoted packaging group Consol is spending R4,1 million on a new factory and equipment at the premises of its subsidiary, Paktex of Ezakheni, near Ladysmith.

The expansion involves a substantial number of Torii looms for making conventional circular woven polypropylene cloth and anti-slip cloth for industrial heavy duty bags under licence to Torii of Japan.

The factory will employ 250 and will start production at the end of next month.

Mr Mike Bonnet, a director and national sales and marketing manager, says: "The anti-slip cloth is intended to challenge hessian in the agricultural and industrial markets.

"Until now the market

has been slow in moving away from hessian despite a supply problem with traditional raw materials from Bangladesh, price fluctuations and SA exchange rate movements."

He says the trend is to move away from an import-related hessian product to a less costly polypropylene bag which can be made in SA from locally produced propylene feedstock.

Manufacturer of vinyl flooring and subsidiary of the quoted Industrial Investment Company Krommenie will be restructured to form a group of two operating divisions and a holding company.

The move will enable individual management teams to focus on their respective areas of specialisation. The manufacturing division will be known as Krommenie Manufacturing and the sales division as Krommenie Flooring.

"The management teams will concentrate in their own areas and top management will co-ordinate activities through a strong executive committee," says chief executive Mr Tony Richards.

Raids from Botswana: Warning of hot pursuit

ARGUS
5/2/85

109

Political Staff

THE Bophuthatswana Government has warned Botswana that if acts of "terror and infiltration" do not stop, its security forces will launch hot pursuit operations.

This has been backed up by a strongly worded message from South Africa warning "this situation cannot continue".

In a statement issued today Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said there had been direct contact between the Botswana and Bophuthatswana Governments following an increase in the number of contacts involving Bophuthatswana security forces "with terrorists infiltrating through to South Africa".

Since September 1984 seven terrorists were arrested in Bophuthatswana, two escaped across the border and three died when two police officers were killed in an attack on a police station.

The Botswana Government has since claimed that it is facing an invasion by South African and Bophuthatswana forces but Mr Botha says the basis of the claims are not clear to him.

HARBOURED

Bophuthatswana told Botswana it had information that a number of terrorists were using Botswana as a sanctuary from pursuit by this country's security forces and that if acts of terror and infiltration did not cease the Government of Bophuthatswana would have no other alternative than to engage in hot pursuit actions against them, in terms of the provisions of international law.

In his message to Botswana Mr Botha said peace and stability in Southern Africa could not be maintained if terrorists and their supporters, intent on the overthrow by force of a sovereign government, were harboured in a neighbouring sovereign state with or without that latter state's knowledge or consent.

"This situation cannot continue as at present," he said and appealed for "some effective and practical arrangement between the security forces of our two countries to ensure that the territory of neither is used for the planning or execution of acts of sabotage or terrorism against the other".

'Don't you dare sing THAT in Bop!'

By NANA
KUTUMELA

THE BOP government is considering banning Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika, say reliable sources in the homeland.

Although the homeland's officials have refused to comment, the sources confirmed that the proposal to ban the song first surfaced in Bophuthatswana this week.

Bop police invaded a youth conference in Dinokeng where it had been sung.

Chief intelligence officer Lentswe strongly warned the group of about 105 that Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika wasn't allowed in Bophuthatswana.

"We don't sing such things in this country," he said. "Don't you people know the correct national anthem of Bophuthatswana?"

Bophuthatswana has its own anthem.

Lutheran Youth Church leaders — including Rev J Ntsele and Rev John Lamola — were detained for a short while after the conference had been broken up.

109 C. Press 17/2/85

Raids anger Bop squatters

By MONK NKOMO

SCORES of squatters staying in Boekenhoutfontein near Mabopane are angry at the daily raids conducted by the Bophuthatswana police which sometimes leave their children without parents for days.

The tenants, who are non-Tswanas and regarded as squatters by the authorities, this week claimed they were being harassed by Bophuthatswana police during raids which start at about midnight.

Those interviewed refused to have their names published for fear of reprisals. They claimed that police sometimes arrested both parents and left "small children destitute and all by themselves and with nobody to care for them".

People arrested during the raids are

forced to pay a R30 admission of guilt fine each for failing to produce a legal permit to stay in the area.

Commandant T J MoKobyane, divisional commissioner of police for the Odi region, could not be reached for comment yesterday. But at a public meeting held on February 10 this year, a police spokesman issued a warning to squatters in the area, also known as Mabopane "A", would be continually raided until they left or obtained legal documents to stay there.

The squatters this week, in desperation, called for the State President, Dr Lucas Mangope, to intervene and stop the raids. "After all we non-Tswanas also voted him into office. And we cannot continue living like dogs in a country which is independent", a squatter said.

RRM 26/2/85 (109) (148) (2011)

I was consulted about Mandela, says Mangope

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

IF THE imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, was released without restrictions on the exercise of his political rights, he would seek fulfilment of his political aims through non-violent means, President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, has predicted.

Chief Mangope disclosed in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail that he had been consulted by the SA Government on whether it should release Mandela from jail.

"When the SA Government spoke to me on this issue, they didn't mention that conditions would be laid before Mr Mandela to accept," he said.

"My view was that Mr Mandela should be released... That would still be my feeling."

When the release offer was discussed with him last year, Chief Mangope understood that Mandela would be free to engage in political activity once released.

President P W Botha has since made the release offer conditional on Mandela formally renouncing violence as a means of achieving political ends, a condition rejected by Mandela partly because it was not based on a similar renunciation by Mr Botha.

Commenting on the apparent impasse, Chief Man-

gope, officially recognised leader of South Africa's more than two-million Batswana, said: "I don't see the need for Mr Mandela to renounce violence. If he is free to engage in political activity, he would automatically not see the need for violence."

It was put to Chief Mangope that Mandela would only come to that view if the ban on the ANC were lifted (a condition which the ANC leader himself laid down in an interview with the British peer, Lord Bethell, as a necessary prerequisite for ending the ANC's armed struggle).

Chief Mangope, however, saw Mandela's release as the catalyst which could lead to the lifting of the ban on the ANC.

"The freeing of Mr Mandela would make it possible for the SA Government and the ANC to talk and that would result, in my view, in the unbanning of the ANC," he said.

"One would lead to the other... If he were allowed to engage freely in political activity, in what capacity would he do that, other than as head of the ANC?"

Asked for his assessment of the ANC, President Mangope replied: "I have said on several occasions that any reasonable black man would subscribe to its policy, minus the violence... They have always stood for what we stand for. But perhaps our way to achieve the end result is different."



PRESIDENT MANGOPE

109 D. Rajah
**Mangope:
Mandela
will opt
for peace**

JOHANNESBURG — If the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, were released without restrictions on the exercise of his political rights, he would seek fulfilment of his political aims through non-violent means, President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, has predicted.

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"My view was that Mr Mandela should be released . . . That would still be my feeling."

President Mangope added: "I don't see the need for Mr Mandela to renounce violence. If he is free to engage in political activity, he would automatically not see the need for violence."

Asked for his assessment of the ANC, President Mangope replied: "I have said on several occasions that any reasonable black man would subscribe to its policy, minus the violence. They have always stood for what we stand for. But perhaps our way to achieve the end result is different." — DDC.

society has, since 1971, given the fund almost R5 000

Bophuthatswana police raids: another 12 held

28/2/85

Winterveld area and to put an end to the repeated police raids on traders.

Soshanguve priest Father Hans Hlaletwa, Sash worker Ms Joanne Yawitch, *Sowetan* journalist Mr Monk Nkomo and prominent Winterveld resident Mr Abel Motsuene were held, with eight traders.

A spokesman for the group said police had been armed with semi-automatic guns.

In the recent court case of Mr Jerry Chauke in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court, a policeman testified that Bophuthatswana police routinely used Uzis when on patrol.

Mr Nkomo was freed an hour before the rest of the group and escorted to a taxi by police, to ensure that he left the area.

His notes on recent events in Winterveld were confiscated, he says.

A churchman, a Black Sash field worker and a journalist were among 12 people held yesterday by armed police in the sprawling Bophuthatswana settlement of Winterveld, north of Pretoria.

They were detained for about five hours at the Ga-Rankuwa police station and released without charge, one of the group said.

The incident follows mass arrests in Winterveld on Sunday when hundreds of people are said to have been taken off the streets to police stations.

UNLICENSED

Colonel Dave George, Press liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

All those held yesterday, except the journalist, are involved in the battle to legalise the position of unlicensed traders in the

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BOPPETZ

Hundreds of squatters arrested

By MONK NKOMO

HUNDREDS of squatters — mostly backyard traders — were arrested and some allegedly assaulted by the Bophuthatswana police during a massive raid in Winterveldt this week.

According to scores of residents interviewed yesterday more than 1 000 may have been arrested. Most of those interviewed said the raid was intensified against illegal shop-owners and squatters who had no permits to be in

the area. About 70 makeshift shops were closed down and those arrested paid admission of guilt fines of up to R100.

Others complained of police harassment during the raid. Mr Philemon Benga told The SOWETAN yesterday that he had laid a charge of assault against the police, who allegedly punched and kicked him during one of the raids.

Mr Jerry Chauke (42) claimed the police arrived at his shop on Sunday at about 8.30 am. "They broke into the shop and took about 10 cases of cool drink, cigarettes, tins of beef and toiletries", he said.

The police, he added, "hit me on the head, hand and back. They also fired a

number of shots on the ground near me before they took me to the police station where I paid the R50 bail the following day."

Another businessman, who did not want his name published for fear of reprisals, claimed he had already lost about R2 000 bribing police. The police, he added, took away more than R10 000 in cash during the constant raids. On Sunday, the police allegedly broke into his clothes shop and took away the cash register containing an undisclosed amount of money.

Mr Abel Motshwane (75), a pensioner and representative of backyard traders, yesterday condemned the regular raids and

accused the Bophuthatswana government of ruling "by the barrel of the gun". He added: "They committed one of the most bizarre scenes when they burnt alive a large number of fowls in 1982."

Meanwhile 12 people, including a 75-year-old ailing pensioner and an Anglican Church priest, were arrested by the Bophuthatswana police in Winterveldt yesterday.

Mr Abel Motshwane, Rev Hans Hlatwa (60) chairman of the Winterveldt Committee, together with Ms Jo-Anne Ywitch and Sowetan reporter Monk Nkomo, were arrested at Mr Motshwane's home at about 11.50 am.

Nigerian in Bophuthatswana row

S. E. M. C. S.

3/3/85

109

Homeland's only surgeon is fired

THE only surgeon in Bophuthatswana has been fired for insubordination after a row with the independent homeland's health department.

However, Dr Isaac Nyalagu — a Nigerian who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons — intends to fight the dismissal, in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court if necessary.

He has briefed a Lichtenburg lawyer, Mr Alfred Beckley, to issue a summons for wrongful dismissal and to demand that he be payed out for the rest of his three-year contract.

And a patient, Mr Hendrik Kanyo, whose loss of the use of an eye started the trouble, has also begun legal proceedings against the Bophuthatswana Department of Health.

According to colleagues, Dr Nyalagu had disputed the treatment given to Mr Kanyo.

By KAY TURVEY

The Bophuthatswana Minister of Health, Dr Patrick Mkhobo, said this week he had decided to dismiss Dr Nyalagu for insubordination. The letter informing the surgeon of the decision was written on Friday.

Dr Nyalagu was suspended from duty without pay more than two weeks ago. At the time, the Minister forbade him to "touch" any patient, in spite of Bophuthatswana's shortage of doctors.

The suspension came after the surgeon resisted transfer to a remote rural clinic, on the grounds that the transfer was "malicious".

Dr Nyalagu has declined to comment on the matter. He said he would have to wait until he received the letter of dismissal.

The Minister of Health, in letters to Dr Nyalagu, has accused him of mis-

conduct for "inciting" Mr Kanyo to sue and for "facilitating legal action" by referring Mr Kanyo to a specialist in South Africa.

Other charges against the surgeon were that he:

- disobeyed Thusong hospital's acting superintendent, Dr Frances Anthony-rajah;
- shouted at the superintendent at the "top of his voice"; and
- discharged information gained in the course of his duties to doctors outside the Bophuthatswana health service.

Dr Nyalagu was given until Thursday this week to respond to the charges. He made a written deposition, and it was then decided to fire him.

In one letter from the Minister, Dr Nyalagu was told he would be transferred to the rural clinic for shouting at another doctor in the presence of nurses while expressing his opinion on the Kanyo case.

However, a nurse who was present at the time said Dr Nyalagu had not raised his voice but had given his opinion in an "instructive manner".

The trouble began last October at the Thusong community hospital, 40km from Mafikeng, when Mr Kanyo lost the use of his eye after a stabbing incident.

Mr Kanyo was attended to by a doctor who allegedly directed a nurse to stitch the wound without examining the eye.

Suing

Mr Kanyo has now instructed a Johannesburg lawyer to start legal proceedings with the intention of suing the Bophuthatswana Health Department and the doctor.

The lawyer believes Mr Kanyo can sue for a "substantial amount" as he is regarded as having a 30% disability. As an unskilled black man, this halves his chances of employment.

The Minister of Health said this week his department had been forced to dismiss Dr Nyalagu despite the homeland's shortage of doctors. "We can't afford to keep troublemakers," he said.

Dr Nyalagu has a three-year contract and has been with the health department for just over a year.

He obtained his primary degree from Makerere University in Uganda in 1968 and was admitted as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1976. He has worked as a surgeon in Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Nigeria.

The Minister's secretary, a Mr Tihloe, said most doctors working in Bophuthatswana had degrees from Makerere University.

"Doctors trained in Africa, rather than in the Western world, have skills more relevant to our country."

from remanufacturing costs is realised immediately, whereas the benefit from a new vehicle purchase is claimed over five years.

The company now saves up to 60% of the cost of a new truck by remanufacturing in

25-30 working days a truck with up to 700 000 km on the odometer.

"Our rebuilds have given us less trouble than new trucks in the four years we have operated our system," says area transport manager Lloyd Rowlands.

A Mercedes Benz source in Pretoria says he does not see a threat from rebuilders. "Anyone in the market for a truck will look at ours first if it can be well rebuilt. It's a good argument for buying a Mercedes and has a positive effect on resale value."

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Booming Bop

109 Fm 8/3/85

Bophuthatswana is going all out to expand its R200m tourist infrastructure. Well advanced development projects costing some R80m seem set to create a new entertainment complex to rival Sun City and to provide landing facilities for wide-bodied jets within three months.

A 500 ha site at Garankuwa's Nooitgedacht dam, a short drive from Pretoria, has been allocated for leisure and tourism development and negotiations with at least two developers are "under way," says Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) MD Wynand van Graan.

Plans for a resort complex on the dam shores, with water sport and other tourist attractions including harness racing, have been put on the table. But "no Sunday racing will be permitted," says Van Graan.

He adds that an amount of about R40m has been mentioned as the initial development cost.

"With a population of 450 000 in the immediate vicinity, Pretoria only minutes away and the PWV close by, this area could

develop into southern Africa's major entertainment area within the next few years," says Van Graan.

The Bop government will own 50% of the "international" resort project, with a target market of both black and white, he adds.

Work also began this month on a R30m three-star hotel in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho, and other housing and tourism developments are keeping local and foreign contractors busy.

The hotel is being funded by the BNDC, and four companies — three of them based overseas — are negotiating to operate it. A decision should be made within a few weeks, says Van Graan.

The 220-room President Hotel was designed by Israel's Talia, in collaboration with a SA architect.

"It will provide for the growing demand for three-star accommodation at Mmabatho," says BNDC marketing manager Jack Barber. The Mmabatho Sun, also owned by BNDC but leased by Sun International, provides more upmarket five-star accommo-

dation.

Work is also in progress on a 2 800-unit housing project at Mmabatho to provide accommodation for buyers or tenants of all races, says a senior government official. Murray & Roberts is acting as sub-contractors for Talia.

Off-shore finance, in the form of a \$55m loan, was obtained by a consortium of SA banks and a loan agreement was signed last October. Van Graan says the BNDC has just obtained a further \$10m foreign loan "on very favourable terms" for development projects.

With tourism still booming — estimated earnings are R100m this year — work on the new Mmabatho national airport is also far advanced. "The extension of the runway from 2 800 m to 4 000 m should be completed within three months. By then we should be ready to receive wide-bodied jets," says a senior government source, who adds that the airport is "not a prestige project, but an investment in the country's economic future."

He adds that no details can be disclosed at this stage, but as soon as the airport is fully operational, the intention is to bring in numbers of tourists, possibly via Madeira.

The extension of the airport at Pilanesberg, next to Sun City, to enable it to be used by aircraft up to jets of the Boeing 737 size is also being discussed.

The plan is at an early stage, but it would fit in well with the Sun City Monorail and the new Cascades and Kwa Maritane projects.

Van Graan says total investment in the tourist industry is already worth more than R200m. And he adds that investment in Bophuthatswana as a whole since 1975 now tops the R2 billion mark. The private sector contributed roughly half, with BNDC and the Bop government providing the rest.

The proximity to the vast PWV market, a 42% company tax rate, no gst, private land ownership and decentralisation incentives have all played a part in attracting development.

A strong Bop delegation will visit Frankfurt in March to meet top German bankers. This will be followed by visits to Italy, France and England in September. "These trips are aimed at attracting more overseas investment. We find that business leaders and opinion-makers like to listen to us," say the BNDC's Barber.



BNDC's Van Graan ... going for trippers

By SELLO SERIPE
THE homeland Bophuthatswana is a haven for those seeking a new home — since its independence in 1977, it has not turned down a single application for citizenship.

This was revealed by Bophuthatswana Democratic Party official Dr Thomas Motaloa at a mass meeting of more than 800 Batswanas at Dobsonville Civic Hall last Sunday.

A total of 37 264 people had obtained citizenship in the homeland, he said. Among them

REFUGEE IS EASY TO GET IN BOP

109
C. Press
10/3/85

were 288 white South Africans.

The statistics are for the period January 1980 to November 1984.

They showed that Xhosa outnumbered all other groups in applications for the homeland's citizenship. A total of 8 322 Xhosas are now

residents of the homeland.

Second were Pedis.

Other statistics are:
Xhosas 8 322; Pedis 6 428; Ndebeles 6 117; Sothos 5 907; Shangaans 5 007; Zulus 2 832; and Swazis 1 228.

year in terms of agreement between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Transkei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R616 082 500.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Transkei during the 1984-85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. *Direct Assistance*

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs
R129 000 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance:* South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1984-85 financial year provision has been made for an amount of R816 500 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

(iii) *Loan Fund:*

Like any other friendly country Transkei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R7 442 000 will be paid to Transkei in the 1984-85 financial year.

(iv) *Incentive Scheme for Industries:*

In accordance with existing jointly-agreed arrangements between the SATBVC-states, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC-states on a Rand-for-Rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. According to estimates the RSA will refund Transkei to the amount of R14 000 000 during the 1984-85 financial year.

B. *Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements:*

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government:

(i) Income Tax; an estimated amount of
R85 314 000

(ii) An estimated amount for

the payment of Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool
R280 126 000

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of
R9 384 000.

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

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for an action program for the creation of job opportunities.

(ii) R4 512 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985-86 financial year has not yet been finalized and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Transkei at this stage.

109 Howard Q. 61. 689
Bophuthatswana: agreements
18/3/85

367. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

(1) (a) R353 123 840.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1984-85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. *Direct Assistance*

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs
R32 000 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance:* South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1984-85 financial year provision has been made for an amount of R1 693 560 for the possible requirements of Bophuthatswana in this regard.

(iii) *Loan Fund:*

Like any other friendly country Bophuthatswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R15 480 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana in the 1984-85 financial year.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

FAIRS:

HOA

(iv) Incentive Scheme for Industries: In accordance with existing jointly-agreed arrangements between the SATBVC-states, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC-states on a Rand-for-Rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. According to estimates the RSA will refund Bophuthatwana to the amount of R5 000 000 during the 1984-85 financial year.

B. Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Bophuthatwana government:

- (i) Income Tax:
An estimated amount of R34 132 000.
- (ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Bophuthatwana share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R260 325 000.
- (iii) Rand Monetary Area: Estimated transfer of R4 493 280.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R5 419 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985-86 financial year has not yet been finalised and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Bophuthatwana at this stage.

Henderson Q. 601. 692
Venda: agreements 18/3/85
368. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R160 908 140.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Venda during the 1984/85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. Direct Assistance

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs R122 650 000.

(ii) Technical assistance: South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for

assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1984/85 financial year provision has been made for an amount of R158 700 for the possible requirements of Venda in this regard.

(iii) Loan Fund:

Like any other friendly country Venda may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R2 752 800 will be paid to Venda in the 1984/85 financial year.

(iv) Incentive scheme for Industries:

In accordance with existing jointly-agreed arrangements between the SATBVC-states, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC-states on a Rand-for-Rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. According to estimates the RSA will refund Venda to the amount of R1 650 000 during the 1984/85 financial year.

B. Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Venda Government:

(i) Income Tax; an estimated amount of R2 337 000.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Venda's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R30 079 000.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of R1 280 640.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R4 898 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985/86 financial year has not yet been finalised and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Venda at this stage.

Henderson Q. 601. 694
18/3/85
385. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1984, were as follows:

31 January 20 257
29 February 20 103
31 March 18 988

year in terms of agreement between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Transkei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R616 082 500.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Transkei during the 1984-85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. Direct Assistance

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs
R129 000 000.

(ii) Technical assistance:

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1984-85 financial year provision has been made for an amount of R816 500 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

(iii) Loan Fund:

Like any other friendly country Transkei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R7 442 000 will be paid to Transkei in the 1984-85 financial year.

(iv) Incentive Scheme for Industries:

In accordance with existing jointly-agreed arrangements between the SATBVC-states, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC-states on a Rand-for-Rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. According to estimates the RSA will refund Transkei to the amount of R14 000 000 during the 1984-85 financial year.

B. Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements:

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government:

(i) Income Tax; an estimated amount of R85 314 000

(ii) An estimated amount for

the payment of Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool
R280 126 000

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of R9 384 000.

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

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for an action program for the creation of job opportunities.

(ii) R4 512 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985-86 financial year has not yet been finalized and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Transkei at this stage.

Howard Q. 61. 6 89
18/3/85
Bophuthatswana: agreements

367. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Bophuthatswana in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

(1) (a) R353 123 840.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1984-85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. Direct Assistance

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs
R32 000 000.

(ii) Technical assistance:

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1984-85 financial year provision has been made for an amount of R1 693 560 for the possible requirements of Bophuthatswana in this regard.

(iii) Loan Fund:

Like any other friendly country Bophuthatswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered strictly on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. According to estimates an amount of R15 480 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana in the 1984-85 financial year.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(iv) Incentive Scheme for Industries:

In accordance with existing jointly-agreed arrangements between the SATBVC-states, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC-states on a Rand-for-Rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. According to estimates the RSA will refund Bophuthatswana to the amount of R5 000 000 during the 1984-85 financial year.

B. Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Bophuthatswana government:

(i) Income Tax: An estimated amount of R34 132 000.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Bophuthatswana share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R260 325 000.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: Estimated transfer of R4 493 280.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R5 419 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985-86 financial year has not yet been finalized and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Bophuthatswana at this stage.

Howland Q. 601.692
Venda: agreements 18/3/85
368. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in terms of agreements between the two countries in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R160 908 140.

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Venda during the 1984/85 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A. Direct Assistance

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 9: Foreign Affairs R122 650 000.

(ii) Technical assistance:

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests for

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Venda Government:

(i) Income Tax; an estimated amount of R2 337 000.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Venda's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R30 079 000.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of R1 280 640.

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

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) R4 898 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1985/86 financial year has not yet been finalised and therefore it would be pointless to furnish figures with regard to Venda at this stage.

385. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

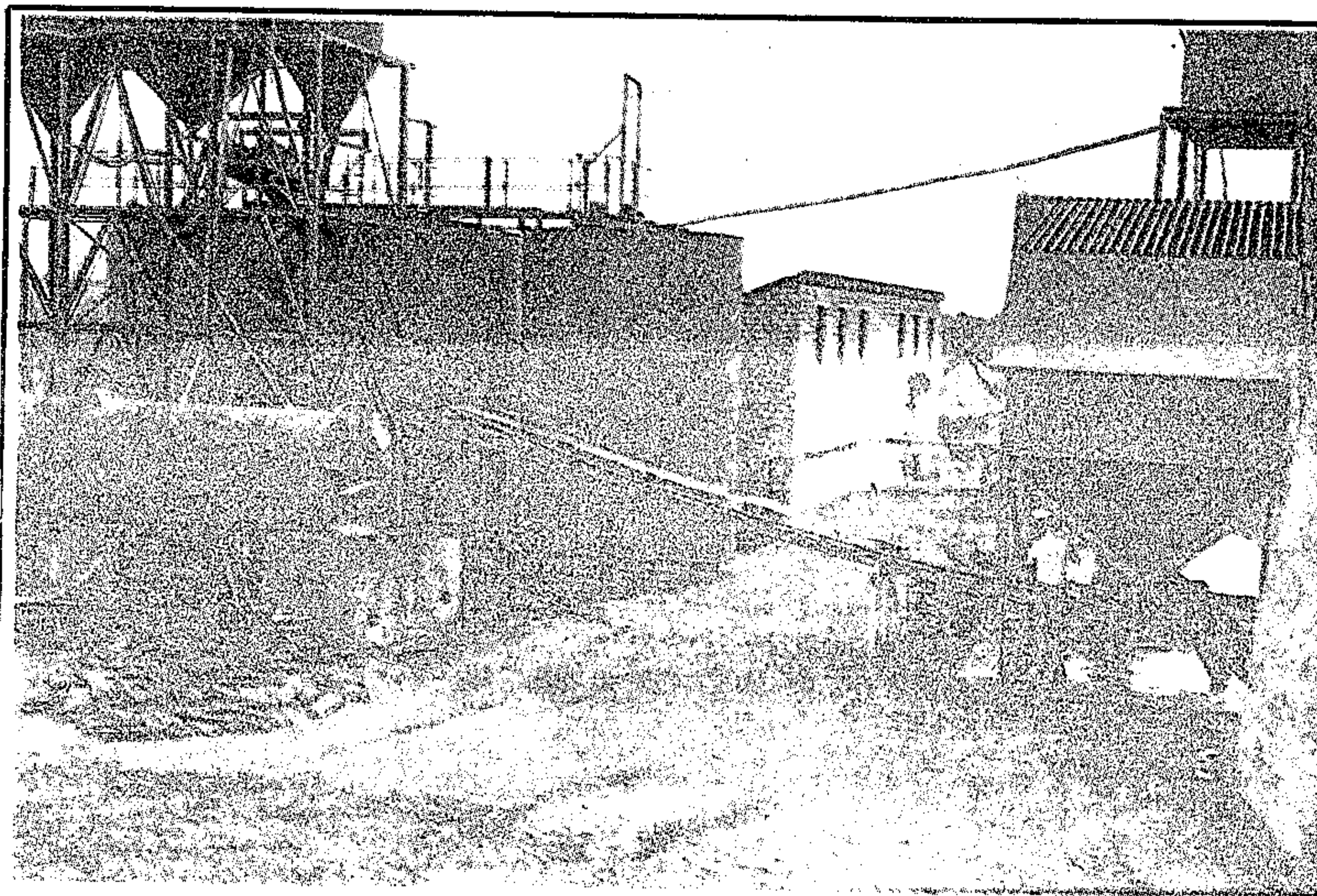
What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1984, were as follows:

31 January	20 257
29 February	20 103
31 March	18 988

B. Transfers in terms of Bilateral Agreements



Not much like the entrance to Sun City . . . but the money gambled on Bophuthatswana's first proper gold mine rivals any of the table stakes at the Pilansberg casino

Bophuthatswana strikes more than Sun City gold

109 *S. Times* *24/3/85*

BOPHUTHATSWANA will soon get another gold mine — the first was Sun City.

The mine is 40km west of Brits and is close to the platinum mines in the Rustenburg area.

Developer of the mine, Anthony Pannous, is the owner and managing director of a group of Volkswagen dealerships in the Western Transvaal.

Approval to explore the farm Waarkraal and the Old Waarkraal mine workings for mineral deposits was obtained by Mr Pannous from the Bophuthatswana Government in 1982.

Mr Pannous claims that gold yielding a gram a ton was found in the soils. Extensive underground exploration produced values of 38g/t, which will mill down to an average of 9g/t.

Assaying of the ore was carried out by one of the major mining houses, says Mr Pannous. He will not name the house.

Additional options were granted to Mr Pannous by the owners of the Old Waarkraal mine for underground exploitation, and for the mineral rights on the farms Losperfontein and Berseba.

The area under these options measures 10 000 hectares, says Mr Pannous.

By Roy Bennetts

The Old Waarkraal mine was worked by Bushveld Gold Mines, but closed in 1938 when the fixed gold price failed to match production costs.

The new mine, which will trade under the name of Bethany Mining & Exploration, is in a remote area of the Bushveld. It will mine the Bushveld Reef.

Capital needs

Mr Pannous says the expected capital expenditure of R10-million has been exceeded by a large amount because of the need to build a road to the workings and a dam wall in the nearby river.

Electricity and a graded surface runway, as well as surface and underground equipment, have thrown the original development budget way out of balance.

Mr Pannous says 85% of this expenditure has come from his pocket and the rest from banks loans.

He puts the break-up value of the mine's assets at between R30-million and R40-million.

The management contract of the

mine has been awarded to Pieter Nel, managing director of Geocapro Services in Klerksdorp.

Gold recovery will begin with the soils at the Waarkraal mine and then a system of winch-stoping will be used to gain the underground ore.

If this is successful, work will start at Losperfontein and Berseba.

Milling rate for the soils is planned at between 20 000 and 30 000 tons in the first two months and will increase by 20% in the following months.

Milling of the underground ore is planned at 20 000 tons a month in the initial stage.

Mr Pannous says the mine will not be listed, but he will make an offer of partnership to interested parties.

Attorney for any transaction regarding the mine is said by Mr Pannous to be Piet Scholtz, of Orkney.

Reopening of the Old Waarkraal mine follows the trend set by Egoli with its Waverley and Minador mines, Golden Dumps and its highly successful Cons Modder and Cyril Heever's plans to reopen the Modder B mine.

Although the big boys continue to bemoan their lot, entrepreneurs are sneaking in under their lofty gaze, and should be able to make a killing when the price of gold swings upward.

Bafokeng get R15m a year but their figures don't add up

Rich tribesmen, poor tribesmen

(109) S-Star 24/3/85

CHIEF Eddie Molotlegi of Bophuthatswana may be the richest chief in Africa — his Bafokeng tribe get R15-million a year in royalties from two platinum mines.

But what the chief does with the money is not clear.

He lives in a lavishly furnished mansion outside Rustenburg with a fleet of limousines including a Cadillac and a Mercedes.

When a Bophuthatswana commission of inquiry examined his administration of the Bafokeng, the chief's lawyers admitted the accounts were not in order.

President Lucas Mangope appointed the commission after the chief had sent him a letter in June 1983 saying the Bafokeng wished to declare "UDI" from Bophuthatswana.

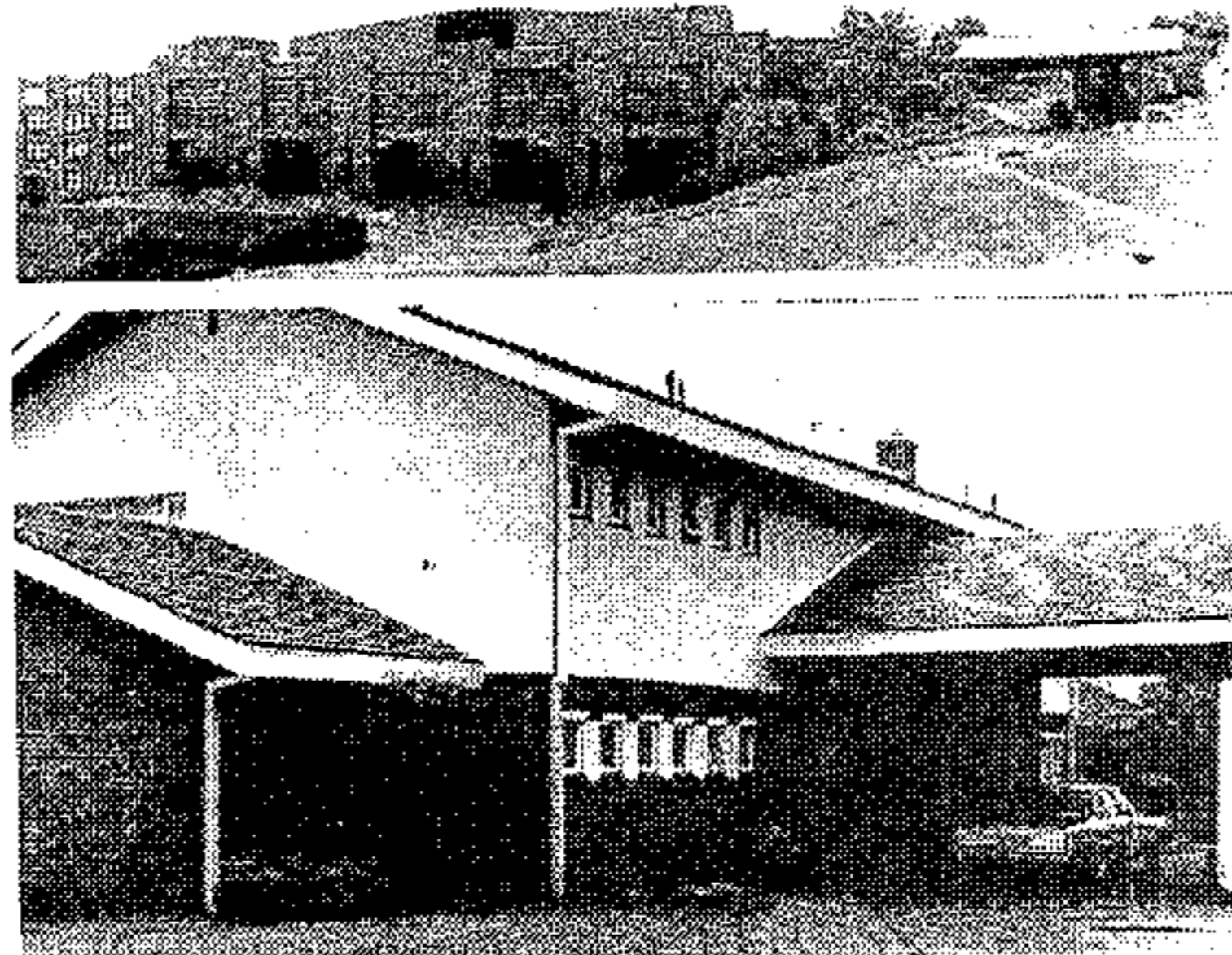
The commission's report has never been released but last August Mr Mangope said the commission had found "maladministration"; that the Bafokeng tribal police had molested innocent civilians; and that Chief Molotlegi had refused to see Bophuthatswana Government officials.

The Sunday Star tried four times in four weeks to interview Chief Molotlegi at his home in Phokeng on the road to Sun City. Each time it was refused on grounds of ill-health.

"The chief has a cardiac condition and is about to go into hospital," his lawyer Mr R M Honey said last week.

Mr Honey claimed Chief Molotlegi had "no real control" over the money as it was allocated by a 26-man Tribal Council, which

THE Bafokeng tribe of Bophuthatswana gets royalties of R15-million a year from two platinum mines. But how is the money spent and what do the tribesmen have to show for it? JASPER MORTIMER investigates



CHIEF Molotlegi's mansion with grounds as large as a football field and a Cadillac Fleetwood outside contrasts with the large but empty-looking Bafokeng Civic Centre (top) the biggest building Chief Molotlegi has constructed with his tribe's annual income of R15-million.

Chief Molotlegi chaired. In addition, the Tribal Council's budget was approved by the Bophuthatswana Government.

Mr Honey said the tribe had used the mining royalties to build the Bafokeng Civic Centre, the Phokeng Health Centre, (he claimed each cost R3-million to R4-million) as well as 30 schools and numerous roads.

The tribe had saved R30-million and, according to Impala Platinum, owned 44 farms covering 70 000 ha.

Asked about the suggestion that funds had been embezzled, Mr Honey said the Vivier Commission had heard no allegation of misappropriation. "It was just slack book-keeping."

The tribe seems to have been receiving the mine millions for about 15 years.

Pretoria University's Professor R D Coertze, who, as an anthropologist has studied the Bafokeng, says there is no "outward indication of a squandering of funds".

"My impression is that the present chief has been the initiator of extensive development projects, roads, agriculture and so forth. One gets the impression the affluence is used in an acceptable way."

Phokeng township has few tarred roads but the average house is certainly superior to the Soweto matchbox.

Chief Molotlegi was studying at Wits Medical School when his father died and he returned to Phokeng to take over the tribe in 1956.

His differences with Chief Mangope appear to go back to the days when Pretoria was fostering self-development for the Bophuthatswana homeland. Chief Molotlegi was said to oppose the Bantustan policy.

The UDI move was motivated by the complaint that Mmabatho was not giving the Bafokeng sufficient funds and was "riding on the back" of the mine royalties.

Professor Coertze estimates the tribe numbers about 60 000.

If one ignores sources of income other than the R15-million royalties, the Bafokeng have a per capita income of R250 a year. This is not particularly high as the per capita GNP for Bophuthatswana was R870 in 1980 (the latest available figure) and that of Malawi was R224 in 1981.

YOUTHSLASHED

26/3/85
(109)

Sowetan

26/3/85

(109)

By MONK NKOMO

SCORES of unemployed youths at Rammotse in Hammanskraal, Bophuthatswana, claimed they were severely sjambokked by local headmen who said they should get jobs.

A number of the victims interviewed this week could not sit or walk properly as their buttocks were cut open with sjamboks during severe beating allegedly by local village councillors.

Victims said the "acts of sadism" also included a number of male students from the Lethamaga Middle School near Morokolong.

"About 50 young men have already gone through this hell," an angry parent said yesterday.

The raids against the unemployed young men started last Friday night. The raids were allegedly conducted every night by about seven local village headmen travelling in a van. The victims alleged they were bundled into the van and taken to the royal kraal where they were assaulted.

Shebeens

Several of those assaulted said the headmen raided local shebeens in the night and anyone found in the streets was asked if he was employed.

"If your answer is NO, then you are bundled into the vehicle and taken to the local royal kraal where you are severely beaten on the buttocks until you can't cry anymore," one of the victims said.

Those interviewed, including students, gave The SOWETAN their names but refused to have them published for fear of reprisals. Some, their trousers still blood-spattered, condemned the beatings and accused the authorities of exploitation.

"Where do they expect us to find work when people are being retrenched instead?" they asked.

A spokesman for the students at the Lethamaga Middle School yesterday condemned the actions against his colleagues.

Col David George, Public Relations Officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, yesterday said he was unaware of the incident. He also urged the victims to report the alleged assaults at the nearby police station. "Their complaints will be treated in privacy," he added.

Victims 'must pay'

LARGE numbers of unemployed young men at Ramotse in Hammanskraal, Bophuthatswana, who were recently severely beaten up during "a raid of terror" allegedly conducted by the local tribesmen yesterday claimed they had been ordered to pay R50 each towards the repairs of a van used by the authorities during the raids.

The SOWETAN also established that scores of young men, including students, were now in hiding and living in fear of their lives following what they described "horrific ordeals" at the hands of the local village councillors who punished the unemployed young men in the area.

A number of youths interviewed, who refused to have their names published for fear of reprisals, were still bleeding, and others badly swollen after their buttocks were cut open with sjamboks by the local headmen. And many said although they received medical treatment from the local

clinic, their condition was not improving.

Those interviewed said they received up to 30 cuts each during "brutal" beating at the hands of the village councillors who said they must go and look for work.

Parents of most of the victims yesterday said they had received a directive from the royal kraal urging their children to pay R50 each towards the repair of the van which is used during the raids on the unemployed. A van, according to the victims, broke down after the driver failed to negotiate a corner during the raids.

Large numbers of those who were subjected to the severe beatings said they were afraid to lay charges of assault against the headmen. Col David George, public relations officer of the Bophuthatswana police has urged those affected to report the matter to their nearest police stations promising to treat their complaints in privacy.

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Save for 2/4/85

Hans and Q. 61. 1667
 Boland farms 4/6/85
 *18. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the so-called Boland farms in the Kuruman district fall under the control of the South African Development Trust at present; if not, which Department is responsible for this; if so,

ings is a necessary expense that has to be incurred from time to time.

(ii) From 29 September 1984 to 18 January 1985. The retention period expired on 27 March 1985.

(iii) R36 897.

(3) Yes.
 Messrs. Boskrag
 P O Box 1959
 Vryburg.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes. The Government of Bophuthatswana recently indicated that the decision of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that the Boland farms be deproclaimed is not acceptable to Bophuthatswana and requested that these farms be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

*20. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Natal/KwaZulu area; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether any decisions have been reached regarding the consolidation of this area; if so, what is the nature of these decisions;

(3) whether any further consultations regarding this area are to be held; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who will be consulted and (d) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be reached;

(4) whether (a) Empangeni, (b) Eshowe, (c) Richards Bay, (d) Stanger, (e)

Tongaat and (f) any other specified white areas are to be incorporated into KwaZulu; if so, (i) when, and (ii) why, in each case;

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

can Transport Services were occupied by the Perishable Products Export Control Board at any time; if so, (a) for what period and (b) what was the monthly or annual rental paid by this control board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(2) whether the Perishable Products Export Control Board has since vacated these premises; if so, on what date;

(1) and (2) No. The report is still being considered and no decisions have been reached yet.

(3) whether these premises have subsequently been re-let; if so, (a) as from what date, (b) to whom and (c) at what monthly or annual rental?

(3) and (4) The Government's decisions will be announced in the ordinary way.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 47 years.

These decisions will comprise proposals which will serve as basis for hearing evidence of interested and affected parties and bodies. After the evidence and the inputs obtained by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, the Commission will submit a further report to the Government and the Government will take final decisions in the matter.

(5) No.

Perishable Products Export Control Board

*21. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any premises in Table Bay Harbour belonging to the South African

(2) Yes, on 31 March 1984.
 (3) Yes, partially.

(a)

(b)

(c)

1 September 1984

Hollandsche Aannemings
 Maatschappij

R300,00 per month

1 October 1984

Sun Shing Marine
 Development (Pty) Ltd.

R708,00 per month

1 December 1984

Caleb Brett SA

R344,00 per month

1 July 1985

Lusitania Fishing Co (Pty)
 Ltd.

R919,00 per month

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Residences on the farms Kung Kung, Portion 6 of Boland and Gamahoudi were renovated by effecting repairs to roofs, ceilings and windows and the painting of walls, both inside and outside.

(b) (i) The condition of the houses made renovation necessary. The cost of repairs to build

Hans and Q. 61. 1668
 Natal/KwaZulu area: consolidation 4/6/85

1985

UK companies move to Bop

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

TWO British multinationals are to close their factories in South Africa to open in Bophuthatswana, leaving about 400 workers stranded.

This was disclosed to **The SOWETAN** yesterday by the branch secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), Mr Rob la Grange, who accused

the companies — JP Coats and Patons and Baldwins in Randfontein — of investing in the homeland to exploit workers.

He also revealed that the company had not consulted with the union on the decision to close, but had only discussed the details of the severance pay agreement.

However, the companies' spokesman, Mr

Currie Black, said that in view of the effect of cost escalation, aggravated by the prolonged recession they have decided to rationalise operations.

As a result certain manufacturing processes will be closed. The run-down will be phased out over 18 months to ensure continuity of supply, quality and to allow reasonable notice to be given to employees.

They have reached an agreement with the union regarding redundancy terms.

The agreement with management to pay workers one-and-a-half-week's wages for each year of service in severance pay, "is a payment of money and not jobs," he said.

A NUTW senior shop steward, Mr Vusi Mavuso, accused the company of moving to escape being pestered by the union.



'Bop cop threatened to kill me'

BY MUDINI MAVIA

109

C.P. Press

14/4/85

BOP University student George Boinamo is living in fear that he may be "eliminated" by Bop cops.

BA student Mr Boinamo (left) made this startling allegation as attacks mount on the homeland's Bill of Rights.

Mr Boinamo was released from detention in the homeland without being charged - contrary to the Bill itself,

which states that people should be charged within 48 hours of being in police custody.

Mr Boinamo said the threats to wipe him out were made by a white security police officer minutes before his release from Matikeng police station cells. He was released on Tuesday. "The officer told me I was as good as dead. He said I had been safer inside the cells than I was going to be outside. He said I won't live to see my graduation," said Mr Boinamo.

Mr Boinamo said the same officer "forced" him to sign a typed document stating that he would willingly help Bop cops in their duties.

When he refused to sign, the cop closed the office door and, "with a violent look" in his eyes, shoved a blank paper in front of Mr Boinamo.

"I had no alternative but to write and sign as he dictated. I knew the man meant it. I wrote I would help the police," said Mr Boinamo.

Mr Boinamo was detained on March 26 at the campus. He was questioned about his opposition to President Lucas Mangope's government under the banner of the Seeposengwe Party.

He was also forced to confess to being a member of the African National Congress and Umkhonto We Sizwe.

When he complained about the quality of the food he was told to "go on a hunger strike", he said.

Both Bop Police Commissioner Brigadier J Seteke and liaison officer Colonel David George were not available for comment.

Police at Matikeng police station, where Mr Boinamo was held, referred City Press to a Mr Tsutsubi in Mmabatho - whose office turned out to be a Land and Rural Development office.

Attacks on police won't faze us, says Mangope

Argus Correspondent.

PRETORIA. — Police in BophuthaTswana would not be intimidated by recent attacks on senior officials of the force, the the President of BophuthaTswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at the funeral of Warrant Officer Michael Diale, 46, who was killed at the hands of a crowd two weeks ago.

Warrant Officer Diale was the station commander at Mabopane and he died at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital two days after being attacked and stabbed about 60 times.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

In another attack, a group of men inflicted head wounds on Warrant Officer Abel Letlape, branch commander of the Ga-Rankuwa Murder and Robbery Squad, who was investigating the death of his colleague.

President Mangope, also the homeland's Minister of Law and Order, said police were doing a thankless job and most people had a "negative attitude" towards them.

"We are not going to panic," President Mangope said. "Police should be firm, fair and strong and should not be scared to perform their duties. The government will back them all the way irrespective of some elements' acts of terror against our peace officers."

5 000 MOURNERS

"The police protects your life and property," the President told the more than 5 000 mourners, including a large contingent of police: "If these attacks are meted on people we trust, they will not be allowed to go unchallenged and we will strive to overcome the psychological warfare against us."

"Residents must work hand in hand with police for the sake of peace, security and stability in our country."

Warrant Officer Diale is survived by his wife Wilhemina and five children.

Another senior policeman in BophuthaTswana, Colonel M A Molohe, the Divisional Commissioner of the police in the Odi district was assaulted and admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital with serious head wounds earlier this year.



President Lucas Mangope

Bop cops raid Winterveldt

SCORES of residents in the Winterveldt squatter area were on Tuesday afternoon arrested by the Bophuthatswana police for allegedly being in the area without valid permits.

When The SOWETAN arrived at the scene, elderly women and children were running in different directions in a bid to escape speeding police vehicles. There was complete disorder as armed police in camouflage uniforms chased the alleged victims through the tiny streets of the overcrowded area.

To people living in this area, leading a normal life has become impossible as they claim that they are also affected even when having the necessary documents. They said it was not easy to establish which section qualified to be in the area and that all had to run like "mad dogs" each time there were raids.

"Our children are also being tormented by the fact that they also have to run for their lives when seeing police armed with rifles approaching the area. One wonders if there is no other methods the authorities can apply to solve the problems of illegal squatting without interfering with people's lives," a resident said.

Most people blamed the government for not providing proper housing for those who qualified to be in the area and said it could be easier to bring the situation under control if proper housing facilities were provided.

Colonel David George, a Press liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana Police, could not give details about the raids. He said his office could have not been informed as that was "a continuous thing, in the homeland."

109

Sowetan 18/4/85

(iii) All claims are scrutinized and authorised by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.	(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.	(ii) The state receiving the assistance, also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.
	X	X
(iv) Payments are made as the projects progress.	(ii) The state receiving the assistance, also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.	
(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.	X	X
(ii) The state receiving the assistance, also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.		

R109
Bophuthatswana: subsidies from South African Government 9/4/85
S. Co 1. 1184
545. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS

- (1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Bophuthatswana; if so,
- (2) in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it;
- (3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances of such entrepreneurs/companies; if so, what procedures?
- The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.	(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	Total RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85

Africandles and Chemicals (Pty) Ltd

Babelegi

Candles

* See footnote

A E Staalprodukte (Edms) Bpk

Mothibstad

Steel windows

* See footnote

(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85
Aldex Engineering	Babelegi	Ladders	* See footnote
B A Woodworks (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Wood work	* See footnote
Babelegi Processing	Babelegi	Milk powder	* See footnote
B M W (Boph)	Ga-Rankuwa	Car seats	* See footnote
B A B Cartage and Warehouse	Mmabatho	Transport	* See footnote
Broadway Implements	Selossha	Agricultural implements	* See footnote
J D Bush Manufacturing Co (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Filing Systems	* See footnote
Bitlons (Pty) Ltd	Thaba Nchu	Ladies clothing	* See footnote
Bop Tyres (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Tyre retreading	* See footnote
C & W Tent en Seile (Pty) Ltd	Itsoseng	Tents and canvas	* See footnote
C H T Manufacturing (Boph) (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Floor covering and reinforcement	* See footnote
Comet (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Trailers	* See footnote
Crail Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Engineering works	* See footnote
Craft Press Ltd	Babelegi	Printing	* See footnote
Clencarol Industries (Hacks Holdings)	Babelegi	Knitting-cotton	* See footnote
De Maine (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Radios	* See footnote
D D P Plastics and Piping (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Plastic Pipes	* See footnote

(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85
D R Deloport	Ga-Rankuwa	Canned vegetables	* See footnote
Elmark (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wood furniture	* See footnote
Electric Elements (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Electric products	* See footnote
Frank Fehr Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd	Selosesha	Bags	* See footnote
Fincham Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Steel gates	* See footnote
Gable House Products (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wood furniture	* See footnote
Ga-Rankuwa tile Mills	Ga-Rankuwa	Textile; wear	* See footnote
Hansom (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Bicycles	* See footnote
Heer Printing Co (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Printing	* See footnote
H J Henochsberg (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	School overalls	* See footnote
Joem Industries (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Stainless steel cutlery	* See footnote
Pipes & Works H Jacks and Tubes (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wire	* See footnote
Jacsim Timbers (Pty) Ltd	Selosesha	Furniture and coffins	* See footnote
Lebathabetse (Synd) (Pty) Ltd	Mabopane	Cement bricks	* See footnote
Lengsa (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Leather products	* See footnote
Metal Processing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel cabinets	* See footnote
Marbagan (Pty) Ltd	Phokeng	Gravestones	* See footnote

HOA

Mafikeng Power (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Fruit drinks	* See footnote
Mafikeng Concrete Works (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Cement bricks	* See footnote
Modglass (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Office furniture	* See footnote
Mogwase Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Ladies clothing	* See footnote
Mayflower Linens (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Table cloths and sheets	* See footnote
Multifoil (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Plastic Bags	* See footnote
Northern Plastics (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Plastic cutlery	* See footnote
Northern Plastics (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Pharmaceutical products	* See footnote
Northern Electroplating Works	Babelegi	Chrome plating	* See footnote
Olympic Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Phokeng	Steel construction	* See footnote
Pretoria Meubelfabriek (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Furniture	* See footnote
Phillips Gate and Wire Works (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel gates and wire	* See footnote
New Inventions Marketing Co (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Dog food	* See footnote
Randburg Vervaardigers (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Batteries	* See footnote
Radium Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Agricultural implements	* See footnote
Sponge Metal Industries	Babelegi	Steel wool	* See footnote
Speed Bag (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Travel bags	* See footnote

HOA

Specifico (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Military Canvas rucksacks	* See footnote
SA Cotton Waste (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Cotton wool and bandages	* See footnote
Steyn's Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Salem Clothing Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Springbok Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Mens wear	* See footnote
Sessa Systems (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Solar heating	* See footnote
Taung Printers (Pty) Ltd	Taung	Printing	* See footnote
Telek Manufacturing Co	Babelegi	Furniture	* See footnote
Tiger Clothing Co (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Clothing	* See footnote
Turnall & Newall Hold	Ga-Rankuwa	Asbestos products	* See footnote
T & J Products (Pty) Ltd	Matikeng	Fruit juices	* See footnote
Top Point Clothing Factory	Selosesha	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Tswana Steel	Babelegi	Steel beds	* See footnote
VNB Skrymwerkers en Meubel Fabrikanter (Pty) Ltd	Hartswater	Furniture	* See footnote
Venus Marble (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Artificial Marble	* See footnote
Woodmaster Mmabatho (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Wood work	* See footnote

Green Field Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel cabinets	* See footnote
Total			* See footnote

* Claims amounting to R4 136 385 have been submitted to the Desentralization Board for verification. The claims cover the period 1 April 1982 to 30 October 1984.

(e)	Subsidy type	Period committed
Interest and rental		10 years
Wages		7 years
Housing		20 years
Railage		No limit
Training		No limit
Electricity		No limit

(3) Yes.

(a) The firms must submit on the prescribed forms official applications in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set out in the Manual to which all the states have unanimously agreed.

(b) All claims submitted are strictly verified against the approved application and must be certified correct by a duly authorized senior representative of the company. The claim documentation complies with standard procedures prescribed for the settlement of accounts in the Government sector and must also be substantiated by external auditors' certificates where applicable. One of the requirements is, for instance, the submission of properly audited financial statements and balance sheets. In those cases where doubt might exist about the submitted information the regional development authorities reserve the right to perform on the spot inspections and cost investigations in order to establish the correct-

ness of the submitted information. As sovereign states the TBVC-states apply their own concession systems.

As far as the certification of the Rand-for-Rand claims is concerned the RSA Decentralization Board, at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, fulfills the function of checking the claims in order to establish whether the claims conform strictly with the prescribed requirements and guidelines stipulated in the Manual. Differences which might occur regarding claims are taken up with the country concerned bilaterally and unless mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, the claim cannot be approved for payment.

Rophuthatswana: financing of projects

546. Mr C W ELLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department has approved any projects in Bophuthatswana which are to be financed in part or in whole with money appropriated by Parliament; if so,

(2) in respect of each of the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, (a) what is the name of the project, (b) what is the nature of the project, (c) where is it situated, (d) what is the estimated total capital cost of the project, and (e) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government;

(3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances

of these projects; if so, what are they?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.	(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost	*RSA Contribution
	Jericho Police Station	Police Station	Odi-1-District 1982/83	R 1 570 000	R 710 000
	Bethanie Police Station	Police Station	Odi-2-District	R 1 442 000	R 690 000
	Taung IV	Agriculture Project—Taung irrigation scheme	Taung	R 4 900 000	R 4 900 000
	Bophuthatswana University	University of Bophuthatswana	Mmabatho, District Molopo	R 28 780 000	R 15 500 000
	Ditsobotla Road, Network I	Upgrading of road network in Ditsobotla	District Ditsobotla	R 10 989 000	R 7 000 000
	Garankuwa Railway Line	Railway connection for Garankuwa	Odi-1-District	R 8 400 000	R 6 000 000
	Jericho Dry Land	Agricultural Project: cultivation of maize and sunflower	Odi-1-District	R 2 100 000	R 1 500 000
	Mogwase Roads	Access road and internal roads in industrial area	Mogwase-industrial area, Mankwe district	R 7 870 000	R 3 900 000
	Taung III	Agricultural Irrigation Scheme Project	Taung district	R 700 000	R 700 000
	Industrial Program	Erection of industrial buildings in Bophuthatswana	Bophuthatswana	R 6 000 000	R 6 000 000
	Garankuwa Industrial Growth Point	Erection of industrial buildings and infrastructure	Garankuwa district Odi-1	R 13 930 000	R 7 000 000

HOA

(2)(a) Name of Project

(b) Nature of Project

(c) Where situated

(d) Estimated Total Capital Cost

(e) *RSA Contribution

Grootshoek Dam	Dam project	Thaba Nchu	R 11 231 000	R 3 000 000
Drought Relief	Drought Relief/Loan	Bophuthatswana	R 9 600 000	R 9 600 000
Relief of Distress	Relief of Distress	Bophuthatswana 1983/84	R 4 409 000	R 4 409 000
Winterveld Housing Pilot Project	Housing Pilot Project	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 2 110 000	R 2 110 000
Winterveld Mabopane West Housing	Housing Project	Mabopane-West, Odi-district	R 46 517 000	R 46 517 000
Winterveld Bulk Services	Supplying of Infrastructure to Klippan—South of Winterveld	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 8 895 000	R 8 895 000
Winterveld Office Complex	Information office already completed	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 220 000	R 220 000
Winterveld Schools	Erection of new schools and upgrading of existing schools	Winterveld 1984/85	R 43 800 000	R 43 800 000
Thompson Farms	Resettlement of residents of Vaalboschoek on Thompson-farms (Kgomotso) as requested by Bophuthatswana	Taung-district	R 2 252 980	R 2 160 980
Relief of Distress	Relief of Distress	Bophuthatswana	R 14 276 646	R 5 418 636

* The RSA contribution is reflected for the year in which the agreement was signed whilst the disbursements are made over a number of years.

(3) Yes.

Project Aid

(a) (i) A project is evaluated by RSA appointed specialists

from within the specific field of activity.

(ii) After implementation has started and before claims

HOA

are certified, the progress and payments are monitored and evaluated by the abovementioned specialists.

(iii) All claims are scrutinized and authorized by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.

(iv) Payments are made as projects progress.

(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.

(ii) The state receiving the assistance also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.

Special Employment Programme and Relief of Distress

(a) (i) A project co-ordinator is appointed to take charge of the day to day management.

(ii) Activities are monitored on a regular basis by an inter-governmental Management Committee.

(iii) All claims submitted to the RSA are certified by the co-ordinator.

(iv) Claims are scrutinized and authorized by officials of

the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.

(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.

(ii) The state receiving the assistance undertakes its own auditing additional to the above by its own Auditor-General.

Howard Q. 69. 1200
Venda: subsidies from South African Government 19/4/85
 347. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Venda; if so,

(2) in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it;

(3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances of such entrepreneurs/companies; if so, what procedures?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(b)

(c)

(d)

Name of Company Where situated Type of Industry

RSA Contribution Rand
 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85

South East Knitwear Thohoyandou Knitwear

121 970 328 037 447 740

VDC (Rental)

Thohoyandou Venda Development Corporation

10 520 28 968 14 808

Thavenda Brickworks

Thohoyandou Bricks

119 658 145 163 250 451

HOA

(2)(a) Name of Company (b) Where situated (c) Type of Industry (d) RSA Contribution Rand
 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85

D R Delpont Makahdo Tomato Paste

— — 172 864

Multi Mix Feeds Muraleni Animal Feed

— — 51 468

Tate Vondo Sawmills Thohoyandou Sawmills

47 492 55 828 43 641

Mabala Tanks Thohoyandou Fibreglass tanks

— 9 600 13 654

Thenzhenne Clothing Thohoyandou Clothing

— 25 537 33 124

D & P Woodwork Thohoyandou Kitchen cupboards & Coffins

— 9 096 42 837

Venda Afro Artex Thohoyandou Printed Material

— 5 278 18 810

A M Knitting Thohoyandou Knitwear

— 6 301 38 564

Nyambeni Steel Thohoyandou Steel Doors and Window Frames

— 16 338 77 058

Term Clothing Thohoyandou Men and Women Clothes

— 8 490 40 708

Nann Hong Ent Thohoyandou Plastic Bags

— 290 503 471 272

Selamulela Eng Thohoyandou Engineering

— 9 318 28 726

Tinion Steel Thohoyandou School Furniture, Steel/Wood

— — 31 666

Shayandima Dehydr Thohoyandou Dehydrated Vegetables

— — 292 851

NTK Venda Roller Thohoyandou Furniture

— — 609 866

HOA

Policing 'squatters'

Judging from its activities at Winterveld, the Bophuthatswana government favours free enterprise only on paper, not in practice. Residents claim the homeland is using its police force to harass the non-formal sector, at least when non-Tswanas are involved.

As a result, the 700 000-strong multi-ethnic community at Winterveld — which has largely depended on informal-sector enterprise for 40 years — faces a seemingly unending struggle against police action.

Residents trace the beginning of their problem to 1978, soon after Bophuthatswana was granted independence and Winterveld was incorporated. The problems faced by Winterveld inhabitants today range from citizenship to housing; denial of trading licences, residential and work permits, and pension rights. There have also been a number of evictions, and residents claim evicted families have been unable to find accommodation at Soshanguve, a nearby SA deconcentration area.

Graham Dyson, a Johannesburg attorney who has represented Winterveld people in court after raids and arrests in the area, says: "Bophuthatswana appears to favour developments based on the free-enterprise principle. This is reflected in its White Paper on development — but then the government uses its police to cripple the informal sector at Winterveld.

"The government has established a 'squatters squad,'" he claims, "which behaves like a Gestapo in its dealings with inhabitants. Members of the squad seem not accountable to anyone."

According to residents, Bophuthatswana independence has brought no joy to non-Tswanas in Winterveld — even those prepared to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship. Says one: "Without proof of citizenship, we are denied access to pensions,



Winterveld trader . . . tolerated only if he is Tswana?

trading licences, work permits; and therefore have no security to live normal lives. Citizenship or permanent residence permits are not readily granted."

Situated 40 km north-west of Pretoria, Winterveld was created in the Forties, when the then white owners of Winterveld/Klippan farms sold stands on a freehold basis to blacks. The stands numbered 1 653, with only 49 earmarked for non-residential purposes.

Only 32 of the 1 604 residential stands were bought by Tswanas; the rest went to Sotho, Swazi, Ndebele, Tsonga, Xhosa and Venda people. Very soon the stand-owners began allowing tenants to settle on their properties. Thousands of people cleared from "black spots" round Pretoria then migrated to Winterveld.

Their numbers were swelled between 1966 and 1976, when overflow population from Atteridgeville and Mamelodi found accommodation at Winterveld.

Residents bitterly resisted incorporation into Bophuthatswana, articulating grievances through the Winterveld Community (WC), a stand-owners' organisation. One month before Bophuthatswana became independent, the WC wrote to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development saying: "Throughout exchanges with your department, the uniqueness of our community as multi-ethnic, with very few Tswanas, has been emphasised. We wish to point out with the greatest urgency that, in view of the pending independence of Bophuthatswana, you . . . will personally take this matter up and review the relationship between our-

selves and Bophuthatswana, as we wish to remain under the jurisdiction of the government of RSA."

The department replied five months later, in April 1978: "As a consequence of the fact that Bophuthatswana gained independence on December 6 1977, the Bophuthatswana government is competent to initiate steps aimed at your resettlement."

Bophuthatswana, however, seemed to regard the Winterveld residents as "squatters," and police raids began.

□ After taking a week to consider the allegations, Bophuthatswana's Secretary for Internal Affairs told the *FM* that "further communication will be addressed to you in due course." ■

NM 27/4/85

R415 m spent on homeland projects

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has spent a massive R414,8 million in project aid over the past three financial years in the 'independent' homelands. This has been disclosed in Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in reply to questions tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point).

Among the projects financed by the South African taxpayer have been R38 million on infrastructure for Bisho, the new capital of Ciskei; R15,4 million of the R28,8 million University of Bophuthatswana campus and R18,7 million for defence installations in Transkei.

They have also included R46,5 million on housing and R43,8 million on schools in the large Winterveld squatter area near Mabopane in Bophuthatswana.

Details

The replies also indicated a huge rise in Government spending on decentralization in the four homelands over the past three years.

The full details on decentralization spending are not yet available as the claims from the Decentralization Board for the 1983/4 financial year have not yet been finalized, and no amounts for specific companies in Bophuthatswana were given in the replies.

But in the case of the Ciskei, the South African Government's contribution was R1 200 000 in 1982/3, and R5 000 000 so far for 1983/4, while claims amounting to R19,1 million have been submitted to the Decentralization Board for the final claims of 1983/4 and the first nine months of 1984/5.

The South African Government provides half of the full claims by industrialists in the independent homelands on a rand-for-rand basis.

Differences

Mr Botha said the Decentralization Board, at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, 'fulfils the function of checking the claims in order to establish whether the claims conform strictly with the prescribed requirements and guidelines'.

'Differences which might occur regarding claims are taken up with the country concerned bilaterally and unless mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, the claim cannot be approved for payment,' he said.

The controversial concessions cover interest and rental subsidies; a cash grant for wages of up to R110 a worker every month; housing, railage and electricity subsidies and a generous tax concession for training.

Mr Botha's replies show that 24 companies have the concessions in Venda, 69 in Bophuthatswana, 52 in Transkei and 61 in Ciskei.

ADM 2 (107) (103) (101)

R415m project aid from Govt

RDM 22/11/85

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government has spent a massive R415-million in project aid over the last three financial years in the "independent" homelands.

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Among the projects financed by the South African taxpayer have been R38-million on infrastructure for Bisho, the new capital of Ciskei; R15-million of the R29-million University of Bophuthatswana campus; and R19-million for defence installations in Transkei.

They have also included R47-million on housing and R44-million on schools in the large Winterveld squatter area near Mabopane in Bophuthatswana.

The replies also indicated a huge rise in Govern-

ment spending on decentralisation in the four homelands over the last three years.

The South African Government provides half of the full claims by industrialists in the independent homelands on a rand-for-rand basis.

The controversial decentralisation concessions, which have been strongly criticised in Parliament this year, cover interest and rental subsidies; a cash grant for wages of up to R110 a worker every month; housing, railage and electricity subsidies; and a generous tax concession for training.

Mr Botha's replies show that 24 companies have the concessions in Venda, 69 in Bophuthatswana, 52 in Transkei and 61 in Ciskei.

Mr Botha said that in regard to project aid, every project was evaluated by South African-appointed specialists, and progress and payments were monitored by these specialists.

these directives despatched and (d) when is it anticipated that the resulting programmes will be implemented; if not,

- (2) whether there has been a delay in this regard; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of the delay;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1), (2) and (3) I refer the hon member to my speech during the debate on my vote on 19 april 1985.

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985:

*29. Mr C W EGLIN—Defence [Reply standing over.]

New Questions:

Public servants: oath of allegiance

*1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether an oath of allegiance has been drawn up for public servants; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) when and (c) in respect of which categories of public servants;
- (2) whether this oath has been taken by any public servants; if so, (a) by how many and (b) what ranks do they hold in the public service?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, an oath of allegiance to the Republic of South Africa.
- (a) Cabinet.
- (b) 28 August 1984.
- (c) (i) Directors General.

(ii) Secretary to the State Security Council.

(iii) Personnel of the Cabinet Secretariate.

(iv) Secretary to the Presidents Council.

(v) All Ministerial Personnel.

(2) Yes.

(a) 36.

(b) Directors General.

Secretary to the State Security Council.

Secretary to the President's Council.

Personnel of the Cabinet Secretariat (all ranks).

Leanaoud
Thabazimbi: township on farm Rossoupoort
Q. Col. 1212 23/4/85

*2. Dr A P TREURNICHT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

- (1) Whether his Department intends establishing a Black township at Thabazimbi on the farm Rossoupoort; if so,
- (2) whether any objections to the planning of this township have been received from any persons or bodies; if so, (a) from which persons or bodies, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the objections and (ii) his response thereto;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No decision has so far been taken to establish a Black township at Rossouwspoor. The Department of Co-operation and Development, in consultation with other bodies concerned, is investigating the matter.
- (2) Yes.

(a) The minister of a local congregation, Reverend L A S van Wyk, on behalf of the Congregation and the District Development Society.

(b) In the course of meetings at Thabazimbi on 30 June 1983 and 16 February 1984.

(c) (i) The present access road to the site on which a Black residential area may possibly be established joins the Thabazimbi-Ellisras Road near a church and a parsonage. An objection was raised that the establishment of a Black township was expected to lead to traffic of Blacks near the church and parsonage, with resultant disturbance.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development and the City Council of Thabazimbi informed Reverend Van Wyk during discussions on 16 February 1984 that, should a Black township be established at Rossouwspoor, access could be obtained by another route.

(3) No.

Soshanguve

*9. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether Soshanguve is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what total number of (i) persons and (ii) houses are there in this township;

(2) whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of (a) South Africa and (b) Bophuthatswana in respect of the citizenship of South African Blacks who will be

come resident in Bophuthatswana as a result; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these agreements?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) and (2) fall away.

Algoa Basin: prospecting for petroleum

*4. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any rights to prospect for petroleum on land in the Algoa Basin have been awarded to any persons or companies; if so, (a) for what period, (b) on what terms and (c) what are the names of the persons or companies to which these rights have been awarded;

(2) whether any conditions were attached to the awarding of these rights in regard to (a) the rate at which prospecting is to be done, (b) the amount of money to be invested in this prospecting per annum and (c) any other specified matters; if not, why not; if so, what conditions in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Until 16 October 1988.

(b) The conditions cover various aspects and are embodied in a voluminous lease document consisting of more than 70 pages which can be inspected at the office of the Registrar of Mining Titles, Johannesburg.

(c) Soekor.

(2) (a) No, apart therefrom that prospecting must be carried out in a manner and on a scale satisfactory to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, no specific conditions are specified in connection

these directives despatched and (d) when is it anticipated that the resulting programmes will be implemented; if not.

- (2) whether there has been a delay in this regard; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of the delay;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1), (2) and (3) I refer the hon member to my speech during the debate on my vote on 19 April 1985.

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985:

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New Questions:

Public servants: oath of allegiance

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- (2) whether this oath has been taken by any public servants; if so, (a) by how many and (b) what ranks do they hold in the public service?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, an oath of allegiance to the Republic of South Africa.
- (a) Cabinet.
- (b) 28 August 1984.
- (c) (i) Directors General.

(a) The minister of a local congregation, Reverend L A S van Wyk, on behalf of the Congregation and the District Development Society.

(b) In the course of meetings at Thabizimbi on 30 June 1983 and 16 February 1984.

(c) (i) The present access road to the site on which a Black residential area may possibly be established joins the Thabizimbi-Ellisras Road near a church and a parsonage. An objection was raised that the establishment of a Black township was expected to lead to traffic of Blacks near the church and parsonage, with resultant disturbance.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development and the City Council of Thabizimbi informed Reverend Van Wyk during discussions on 16 February 1984 that, should a Black township be established at Rossouwspoor, access could be obtained by another route.

(3) No.

Handwritten: R. Col. 12/13, 23/14/85, Soshanguve

*2. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether Soshanguve is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what total number of (i) persons and (ii) houses are there in this township;

(2) whether any agreements have been reached between the Governments of (a) South Africa and (b) Bophuthatswana in respect of the citizenship of South African Blacks who will be-

come resident in Bophuthatswana as a result; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these agreements?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No. (a), (b) and (2) fall away.

Algoa Basin: prospecting for petroleum

*4. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether any rights to prospect for petroleum on land in the Algoa Basin have been awarded to any persons or companies; if so, (a) for what period, (b) on what terms and (c) what are the names of the persons or companies to which these rights have been awarded;

(2) whether any conditions were attached to the awarding of these rights in regard to (a) the rate at which prospecting is to be done, (b) the amount of money to be invested in this prospecting per annum and (c) any other specified matters; if not, why not; if so, what conditions in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) Until 16 October 1988.

(b) The conditions cover various aspects and are embodied in a voluminous lease document consisting of more than 70 pages which can be inspected at the office of the Registrar of Mining Titles, Johannesburg.

(c) Soekor.

(2) (a) No, apart therefrom that prospecting must be carried out in a manner and on a scale satisfactory to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, no specific conditions are specified in connec-

SOWETAN

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1985

22c + 3c GST (SA) Elsewhere 25c

COP SHOTS MUM

A BOBHUTHATSWANA policeman yesterday opened fire in a crowded Ga-Rankuwa restaurant, seriously injuring a mother of two young children.

By ALINAH DUBE

According to eyewitness accounts the policeman had earlier allegedly threatened that he "could shoot at the woman even if she did not believe him".

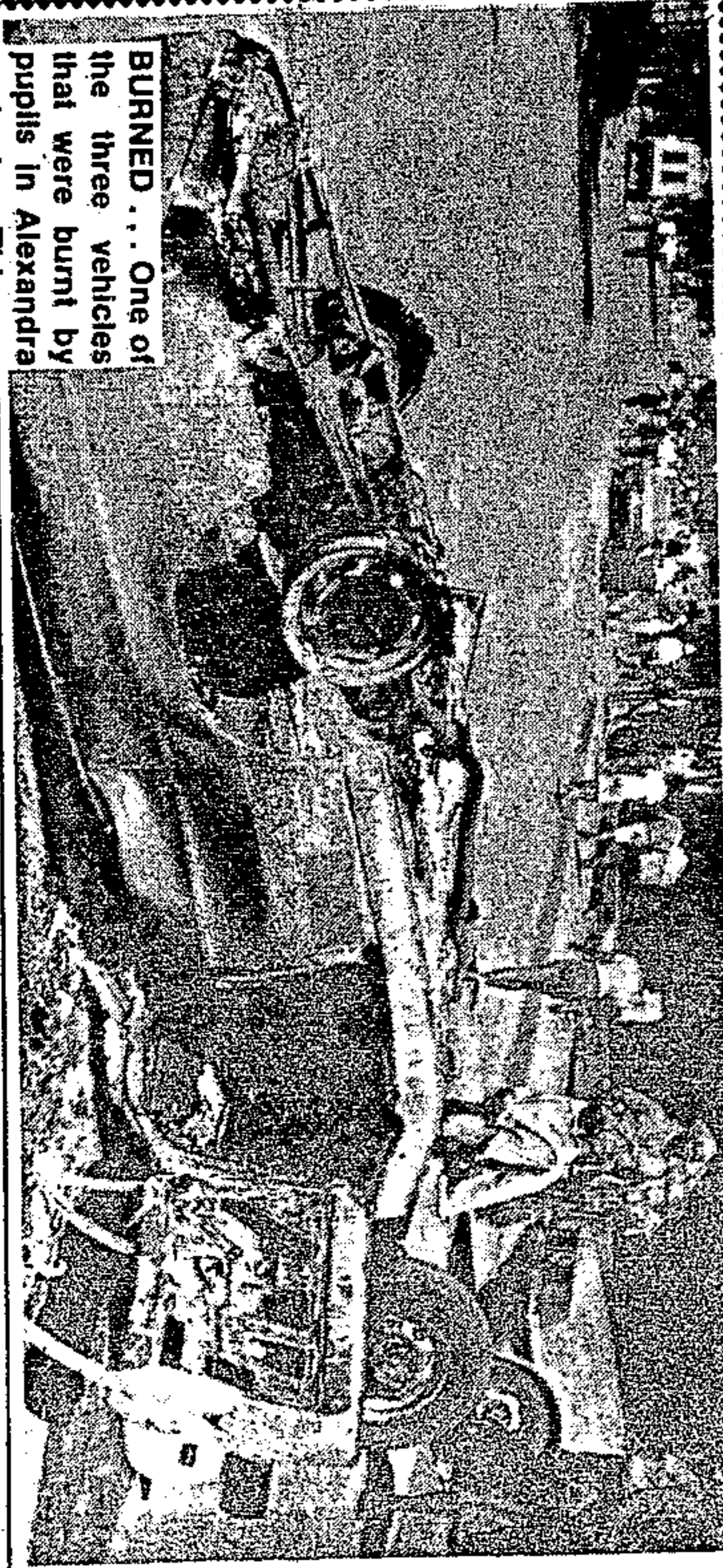
Minutes later horrified residents watched as the young policeman pulled out his service revolver and fired at the woman.

Ms Victoria Dyantji was hit in the chest. The incident happened in a busy restaurant in Ga-Rankuwa's central busi-

A spokesman for the police said they are investigating the incident. The spokesman said initial reports were that a policeman on guard had accidentally shot and injured Ms Dyantji.

People at the scene claimed that a conversation took place between two women and a policeman guarding the

People at the scene claimed that a conversation took place between two women and a policeman guarding the



BURNED . . . One of the three vehicles that were burnt by pupils in Alexandra yesterday. This one was set alight at First Avenue. See story on Page 2.

WEEKEND AND RECORD INDICES

Win with Soccerpot!

YOUR love for soccer could win you hundreds of rands. All you have to do is buy The SOWETAN Sunday Mirror on Sunday and enter our Chicken Licken Soccerpot competition. It's very easy; just predict the results of four major football games and you are on your way to making lots of lovely money. Remember, Soccerpot . . . in The SOWETAN Sunday Mirror only.

CAPE TIMES
27/4/85

~~THE~~
~~NEWS~~

**Court
hears
of AK
ammo**

109

Court Reporter

TWO men who had AK47 ammunition in their pockets and who had earlier been in touch with one of the accused in a South African terror trial, were arrested in Bophuthatswana on September 26, 1984, the Hermanus regional court heard this week.

This was said in evidence by a witness in the trial of Mr Mpumelolo Shadrack Ndlakuhlolo, 29, a teacher, and Margaret Ndlawanla Mfobo, 36, a hairdresser, both from Guguletu, on various charges including plotting to overthrow the security of the state.

The witness, a Tswana-speaking alien whose identity and occupation may not be disclosed by order of the court, said another two men, who had four AK47 rifles and magazines in bags, were detained on the other side of the border in Botswana on the same day.

Helicopter

The Botswana Police had refused to hand the men over to police on the Bophuthatswana side, the witness said, and the men were fetched by security police in a helicopter.

The accused, who have been in detention for six months, are charged with:

● Contravening the Internal Security Act by being members of the ANC and furthering its aims.

● Endangering or attempting to overthrow the authority of the State or instigating a number of people to do so.

● Possessing 34 copies of pamphlets which propagated the aims of the ANC.

● Charges including disruption of industries, the supply of light and water, health and education, television and radio broadcasts, endangering buildings and impairing free movement of transport on land, sea and air.

Another witness said she had known Miss Mfobo for 25 years.

Mxtolise

She told the court that they had gone to visit someone referred to throughout the trial as Mxtolise, who had disappeared after the 1976 riots, in Botswana.

A friend of Mxtolise had told Miss Mfobo and herself that they were members of both the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the ANC.

She said she had received parcels addressed to Mr Ndlakuhlolo one of which contained a photo of Mxtolise and a man named Ben, who was later referred to in court as one of the men arrested in Bophuthatswana.

She had understood that this was to be used to obtain Transkeian passports.

A Guguletu "businessman" (who may not be identified) who frequently travelled to Botswana to buy mandrax tablets, told the court Mxtolise had given him photos of himself and his friend and asked him to get Transkeian passports for them which he did.

The trial was adjourned until July 15.

Mr J van Graan was on the bench. Mr WC Viljoen appears for the State. Mr Omar appeared for both accused. He was instructed by Mr R Vassen and Mr Y Ebrahim.

Sowetan 1/5/85



JSE "PRO" MTHEMBU of Jabulani, Soweto, had all the reason to be happy when he finally said "I do" to his childhood sweetheart, Zodwa Tshabalala of Emdeni, Soweto.

Pic: ROBERT MAGWAZA

Bop bus fares set to rise

109
THE Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings will increase bus fares by 20 percent in all its operational routes with effect from May 5.

The increases will affect commuters in Mabopane, Soshanguve, Ga-Rankuwa and other areas in Bophuthatswana. A BTH liaison officer, Mr Percy Nkomo, said the percentage increase related to the total fare and that it must not be seen purely against the passenger portion of the fare as reflected, among others, on weekly tickets. Weekly tickets, he added, were heavily subsidised by the government. The passenger paid only about 30 percent of the total fare while the subsidy covered an estimated 70 percent.

Mr Nkomo added that all the bus operators increased fares early this year after the fuel price was increased. At that stage, his company could not do so because of the regulations governing transport in the homeland.

"Although BTH regrets that the increases have to be affected, the company has no option. We want to fulfil our obligation of a continued service to our passengers. The last fare increases were in 1984 and since then we have been absorbing all normal price escalations," said Mr Nkomo.

Pupils beat up alleged rapist

By ALINAH DUBE

Mabopane man was at the weekend attacked by a group of local high school male pupils and later handed over to the police after he allegedly molested a 15-year-old school girl in a forest.

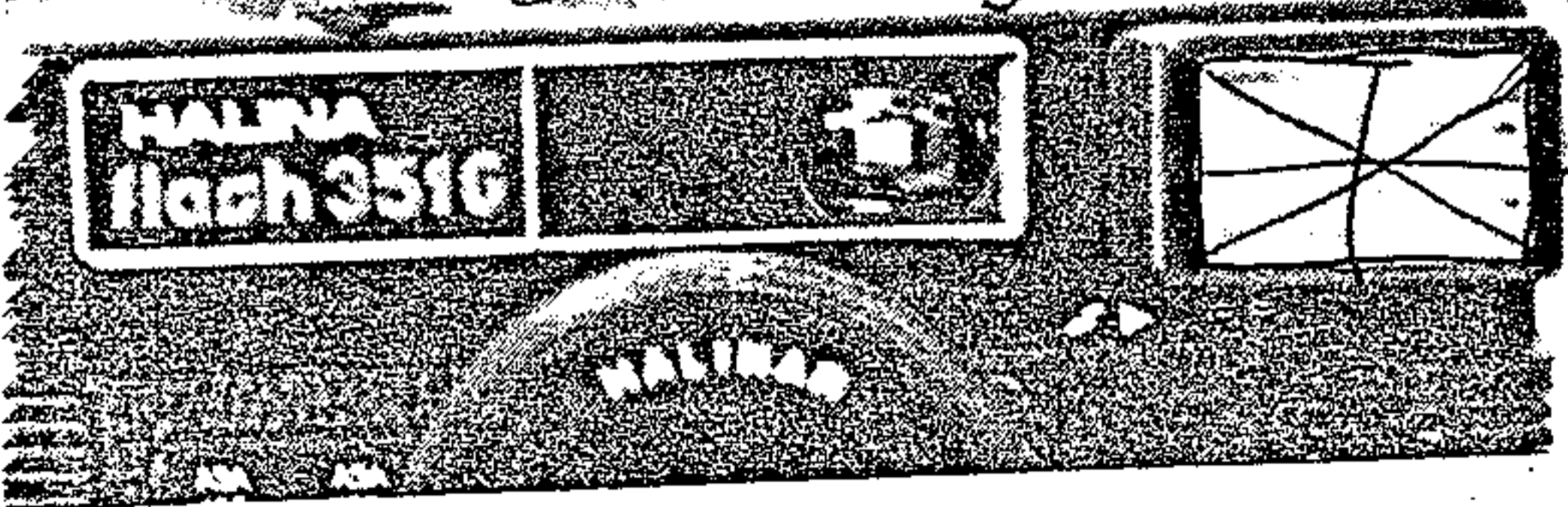
After the assault, the girl managed to get back to school and raised the alarm. The pupils, angered by what had happened to her, rushed to the spot where she was allegedly molested. The pupils found the unsuspecting man under the trees and beat him up. The man was then handed over to Bophuthatswana Police.

According to residents around the vicinity, several young girls have in the past been raped in the same area and there is also a belief that "innocent young kids" were victims of the man arrested on Friday.

Col David George, the Press liaison officer for the Police in Bophuthatswana, confirmed the incident yesterday. He said it took place at about 7.45 am in Block B and the man was held at the local Police station. No injuries were reported, he said, and the case could not as yet be linked with other rapes previously committed in the area.

Wop-A-Stamp Prizes

Sowetan



tel
of J
AV.

Sowetan 2/5/85 (109)

No action against cop who shot Mabopane woman

BOPHUTHATSWANA
Police will not act against a policeman who shot and wounded a Mabopane mother in a restaurant last week.

Colonel David George, a Press liaison officer for the police, said although investigations were continuing, there was no case against the policeman who seriously wounded Miss Victoria Dyantjie last Wednesday.

He added that the shooting was "purely accidental".

Miss Dyantjie was shot at in a crowded restaurant after a member of the Bophuthatswana police force had opened fire after he had allegedly said he would shoot at her even if she did not believe. She was rushed to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital after sustaining a wound in the chest.

A spokesman at the hospital yesterday said the woman was discharged three days ago.

Money-makers

PERTH — ALL sorts of money-making schemes are beginning to flourish in western Australia with the America's cup yachting challenge series only 18 months away.

The latest has been advertised on television — the sale of bottles of water "taken from the Indian Ocean, where the races will be sailed."

This "bargain" is available at two prices: R50 for a 750 ml bottle and R62 for a 1,5 litre bottle. An Australian flag is thrown in as a bonus.

It is estimated that the flag would cost about 50c, the water nothing and the empty bottle only a few cents.

L
A

Bophuthatswana court told:

Pensioner violated Mangope's dignity

(109) 2/10

8/5/85

Sowetan

By Monk Nkomo
A WINTERVELDT pensioner (75) who suffers from a heart ailment appeared in a Ga-Rankuwa Court yesterday on 22 charges, including one of violating the dignity of Bophuthatswana's State President.

Mr Abel Motshoane, a community leader and representative of backyard traders in Winterveldt, is alleged to have unlawfully and intentionally insinuated on February 20 that President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana "did not in any way help him with the purchase of the land he holds in private ownership."

According to the charge sheet, the accused also insinuated that he was entitled to allow illegal trading on his premises, by so doing, the State alleges, he violated the personal dignity and or injured the reputation of the office of the State President.

This main charge under Bophuthatswana's Section 28 of the Constitution Act carries a fine not exceeding R10 000

or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years.

Mr Motshoane's attorney, Mr Graham Dyson, yesterday objected to the charge and submitted before court that the count did not disclose an offence.

The accused also appeared on 21 alternate charges allowing "aliens" to occupy his land in Winterveldt for a period unknown to the State for the purpose of trading there illegally. The maximum fine on each of these twenty-one counts is R6 000.

Mr Motshoane was not asked to plead and the magistrate, Mr L Els postponed the case to

May 20 for hearing. The accused was warned to appear in court without failure.

Bop man shot dead

A well-known Bophuthatswana prosecutor was allegedly shot dead by a policeman during a party at a house in Temba, Hammanskraal, last Saturday night. He will be buried on Saturday.

Mr Oupa Mafuna, a prosecutor at the Temba Magistrate Court in Hammanskraal, was gunned down at a house in Section D, Temba Location, on Saturday night.

The Public Relations Officer for the Bophuthatswana Police, Colonel David George, yesterday confirmed that fatal shooting and said two men have been arrested. He could not, however, confirm if the arrested men were policemen.

The SOWETAN established yesterday that the incident occurred while Mr Mafuna went out of the house, while the party was still on, to fetch cigarettes in his room nearby. One of the men, a policeman, who apparently had an old grudge with him, followed him into the dark.

Instant

Colonel George yesterday said the dead prosecutor was fatally shot in the back. He died instantly. The Police spokesman added that the two arrested men were being detained at the Ga-Rankuwa Police Station.

Meanwhile an Atteridgeville township superintendent and his family escaped serious injury when petrol bombs were hurled into his home yesterday morning.

Bombs

Mr Andrew "Drums" Masethe of 52 Mathole Street, was awoken by a loud explosion at about 12.30 am, after three petrol bombs were thrown into his home by unidentified persons, Police confirmed yesterday.

Brigadier H A du Plessis, chief CID officer for the Northern Transvaal, said the petrol bombs damaged windows, curtains and a radio in the lounge, but nobody was injured. Damages are estimated at R500. No arrests have been made.

The petrol bomb attack came almost a week after five local youths had been arrested in connection with a series of petrol bomb attacks in the township.

Govt still ^{SOWETAN} keeps to ^{17/5/85} its word

THE Government this week reiterated its commitment that Soshanguve township, situated on trust land about 35 km from Pretoria, will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. 109

Thousands of residents in the township near Mabopane have been, and are still living in fear, that the township could be incorporated into the homeland — a move which they believed could lead to a tense confrontation with that country's authorities.

The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr V J van Niekerk, yesterday said they would abide by the statement made in Parliament recently by the Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen that Soshanguve will definitely not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr van Niekerk also announced that they were awaiting ministerial approval on the prices concerning the acquisition of 99-year-leasehold rights in the township.

The chief commissioner also told The SO-WETAN that an official request had already been forwarded to the Minister for an interview with various black organisations in the township who wished to discuss the area's problems with him.

Several Soshanguve residents have lauded the Government's promise that the township will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr Enos Chauke, a resident, said: "We hope that the Government will stick to this commitment."

Pensioner vows to sue ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ Mangope

Sowetan 2/1/85
By MONK NKOMO

A 72-YEAR-OLD Winterveldt pensioner yesterday threatened to sue Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, shortly after charges, including that of violating the State President's dignity, were withdrawn against him.

Mr Abel Motshoane, a community leader and representative of backyard traders in Winterveld, appeared in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate Court yesterday on a main charge of violating President Lucas Mangope's dignity and 2 counts of allowing "squatters" to trade on his premises. He was not asked to plead.

The magistrate, Mr L Els, withdrew all the charges against the accused and said the decision followed instructions from Bophuthatswana's senior public prosecutor.

Charges

Mr Motshoane's attorney, Mr Graham Dyson, yesterday, announced shortly after the charges had been withdrawn against his client, that they were going to institute a civil action against Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order.

"We are going to take legal action against the minister for cruel and inhuman treatment suffered by Mr Motshoane who, at one stage, was arrested, kept in a cell overnight without food and blankets", Mr Dyson said. The claim, he added, will also include unlawful arrest and malicious prosecution.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Motshoane, who suffers from a heart ailment is alleged to have, on February 20 this year, unlawfully and intentionally insinuated that President Mangope "did not in any way help with the purchase of the land he holds in private ownership" at Winterveldt.

He also allegedly insinuated that he was entitled to allow illegal trading on his premises "thereby violating the personal dignity and or injure the reputation of the office of the state president".

Unibo expands

A third campus for the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo), large enough to accommodate 4 000 students, is to be erected at Odi, near Pretoria, at a cost of R120m. Construction is scheduled to begin in September.

The Odi campus will house the Unibo school of technology and engineering. It will offer students degree courses in, among others, chemical engineering, mining geology, metallurgy and mining engineering, as well as diplomas in various engineering specialisations.

Unibo, established at Mmabatho five years ago, already has a second campus at Taung. Together, the Mmabatho and Taung campuses have 1 700 students.

The Odi campus has been planned for the Odi/Moretele region, 300 km east of Mmabatho and comprising most of Bophuthatswana's industrial development.

It will take 4 000 students, and the first intake is planned for 1987.

Professor John Makhene, Unibo's vice-chancellor, says the Odi/Moretele region has a population of more than 500 000 people, with Babelegi and Ga-Rankuwa forming the main centres of employment.

"Numerous companies being registered in Bophuthatswana are increasingly seeking technologists and engineers. The university is destined to play a vital role in meeting this demand," he adds.

Makhene further explains that the first government funds have been made available for the development of the new campus, and approaches are now being made to the private sector for support.

Odi campus is to house Unibo's school of technology and engineering. Later, the schools of education and management are to be established there too. The first technology and engineering students will begin their studies at Mmabatho, and will move to Odi in 1988. ■

Cape Times 28/5/83

Policeman

shot dead

(109)

PRETORIA. — A policeman was killed by alleged terrorists in the Garankuwa area of Bophuthatswana, northwest of here, yesterday.

The Public Relations Division of the SAP said in a statement that the police were busy with follow-up operations, aided by the Bophuthatswana police.

The statement said:

"A black member of the SAP was killed in the Garankuwa area of Bophuthatswana in a conflict with alleged terrorists. The SAP are at present busy with follow-up operations".

No further details of the clash were immediately available. — Sapa

ARRESTED

BOPHUTHATSWANA
Police have arrested a suspect in connection with the killing of a South African Police detective in De Wildt near Ga-Rankuwa on Monday.

109

~~2027~~ **Sowetan**
Brigadier P J Seleke, Bophuthatswana's Commissioner of Police, yesterday confirmed that a man has been held for questioning. He declined to give more information.

Detective Warrant Officer Jacob Tshwane was shot dead and his colleague, Detective Constable Simon Khanyane was slightly wounded, when two alleged members of the banned ANC opened fire on them at a house near Ga-Rankuwa on Monday. 30/5/85

FM 31/5/85 (100)

Such schemes qualify for the seven-year phasing-in allowance, which taxes only 10% of the benefit in the 1985-86 tax year, rising to 100% in the seventh year. Inland Revenue has ruled that:

- Where an employee is forced to sell his house, through, say, an inter-company transfer from Durban to Johannesburg, the same conditions will apply to the new housing loan or subsidy. So if his "old" loan was for R100 000, the phasing-in provisions will apply to the first R100 000 of the new loan;
- Where an employee changes employment from one company to another, and that both have approved housing schemes, the new loan/subsidy will qualify for the same previous benefits. But the phasing-in benefit will apply only up to the amount of the original loan/subsidy at the date of cancellation; but,
- Where an employee simply changes his house through personal choice — which would obviously mean that his old bond is cancelled, to be replaced by a new one — the "new" loan/subsidy will be treated as a new application. In such a case the phasing-in benefits will only apply to the first R50 000, and only if such new loan was granted on or after 1 March 1985.

Chris Hassall, tax partner at Ernst & Whinney, says expected amendments to the legislation have not yet been promulgated. "For this reason it is not possible to comment on the accuracy of Revenue's interpretation.



Ernst & Whinney's Hassall . . . cautious of interpretation

If the situation continues to be unclear the *contra fiscum* rule could be applied, namely, that an ambiguous provision will be interpreted in favour of the taxpayer." ■

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Getting prescribed

Now that the KwaZulu Finance Corporation (KFC) has been granted prescribed status, other homeland development corporations are likely to follow. A spokesman for the Registrar's office confirms that there have been "inquiries from other corporations." But it appears the KFC is further advanced than most with its enabling legislation already passed in the KwaZulu assembly.

In achieving prescribed asset status, the KFC is opening its doors to life assurance and pension fund monies. The KFC now hopes its new eligibility will at least attract a small slice of the enormous flows of funds that the industry has to place into prescribed assets. Currently almost R2 billion/year has to be channelled into cash, government and local authority bills, bonds and securities.

And the move gives credence to the recent suggestion that the government is abandoning its plans to consolidate the various KwaZulu territories in Natal (*FM* May 24).

The KFC will hope to use pension fund monies for investment in housing. The fact that black pension fund contributions have been directed largely into other investments — including white housing through pension fund placements with building societies — has long been a bone of contention.

In an attempt to come to grips with the

FOR SALE

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Up to 1,5 hectares next door to the existing Lonehill Studios and near the new Lonehill Country Club are available for immediate purchase with film studio rights. For additional information on the site and details of development assistance, if required, contact Barry Kennedy of Property Resales (Pty) Ltd. Tel. 705-1421/2/3.

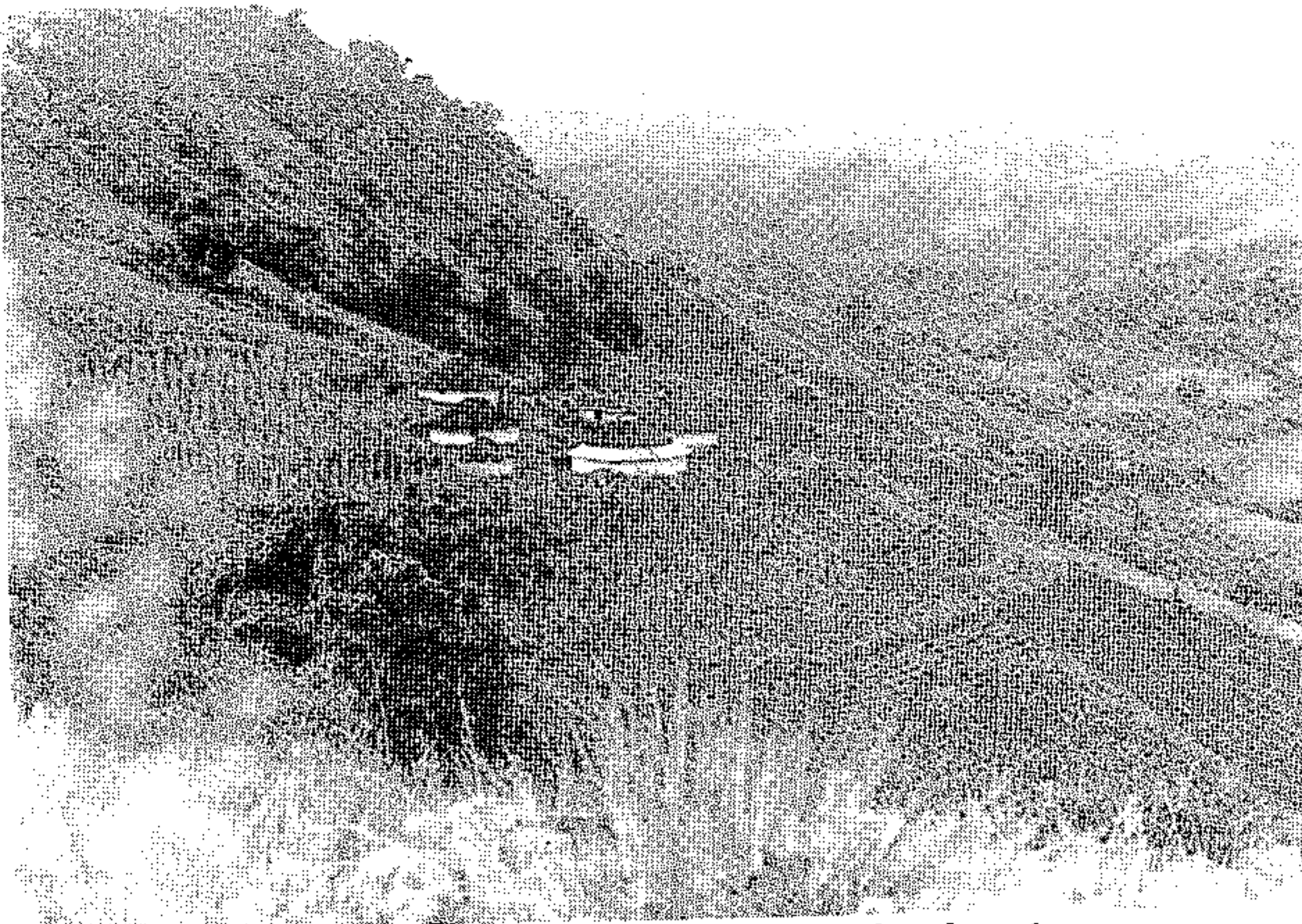
D&A 062

109

pm 31/5/85

pressing need for black housing, two years ago the KFC floated a subsidiary, the KwaZulu Housing Company. Though appeals were made to pension funds for capital, direct fund investments were often perceived to be gratuitous, since they were generally made at returns well below market levels.

"With KFC's new prescribed status," explains Sanlam's regional pension manager Dave Geary, "investments will provide a return in the area of long-term government stocks. Thus investments for housing can be made without trustees compromising their fiduciary duties



KwaZulu . . . attracting a housing boost

to maximise returns." The KFC, which has already attracted some R7,5m to its housing fund through direct investments, is expecting

population, fortunately most realise that this is the direction in which they should be looking." ■

its prescribed status to be a major stimulus to capital inflows. Indeed, executive director Marius Spies tells the *FM* that it already has R6m in pension fund monies under negotiation. Once that has been tied up, more contributions seem likely.

Geary has already been helping the KFC attract funds for black housing.

And he says: "We have not had a single negative response. With the evident social consequences of an underhoused black

Hansard
Boland farms 4/6/85

R9 Q. 61. 1667
*18. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the so-called Boland farms in the Kuruman district fall under the control of the South African Development Trust at present; if not, which Department is responsible for this, if so,

(2) whether any improvements were effected on the farms recently; if so, (a) what is the nature of the improvements effected on each specified farm and (b) (i) why, (ii) when and (iii) at what total cost were these improvements effected;

(3) whether these improvements were put to tender; if so, who were the successful tenderers;

(4) whether Whites are farming on the above-mentioned farms at present; if not, to which race groups do the farmers on these farms belong; if so,

(5) whether representations to allocate the farms to members of other race groups have been received; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Residences on the farms Kung Kung, Portion 6 of Boland and Gamahoudi were renovated by effecting repairs to roofs, ceilings and windows and the painting of walls, both inside and outside.

(b) (i) The condition of the houses made renovation necessary. The cost of repairs to build-

ings is a necessary expense that has to be incurred from time to time.

(ii) From 29 September 1984 to 18 January 1985. The retention period expired on 27 March 1985.

(iii) R36 897.

(3) Yes.
Messrs. Boskrag
P O Box 1959
Vryburg.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes. The Government of Bophuthatswana recently indicated that the decision of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that the Boland farms be deproclaimed is not acceptable to Bophuthatswana and requested that these farms be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

Hansard Q. 61. 1667
Natal/KwaZulu area: consolidation 4/6/85

*20. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Natal/KwaZulu area; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether any decisions have been reached regarding the consolidation of this area; if so, what is the nature of these decisions;

(3) whether any further consultations regarding this area are to be held; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who will be consulted and (d) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be reached;

(4) whether (a) Empanjeni, (b) Eshowe, (c) Richards Bay, (d) Stanger, (e)

Tongaat and (f) any other specified white areas are to be incorporated into KwaZulu; if so, (i) when, and (ii) why, in each case;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No. The report is still being considered and no decisions have been reached yet.

(3) and (4) The Government's decisions will be announced in the ordinary way.

These decisions will comprise proposals which will serve as basis for hearing evidence of interested and affected parties and bodies.

After the evidence and the inputs obtained by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, the Commission will submit a further report to the Government and the Government will take final decisions in the matter.

(5) No.

Perishable Products Export Control Board

*21. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any premises in Table Bay Harbour belonging to the South African

can Transport Services were occupied by the Perishable Products Export Control Board at any time; if so, (a) for what period and (b) what was the monthly or annual rental paid by this control board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the Perishable Products Export Control Board has since vacated these premises; if so, on what date;

(3) whether these premises have subsequently been re-let; if so, (a) as from what date, (b) to whom and (c) at what monthly or annual rental?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 47 years.

(b) No rental was paid. Up to 31 March 1972 the cost of the building was covered by the pre-cooling tariff and after that date up to 30 November 1982 included in the total pre-cooling cost recovered from the perishable Products Export Control Board on a monthly basis. From 1 December 1982 until 31 March 1984 a monthly rental of R3 600 as proposed by Transport Services but not yet accepted by the Board is due.

(2) Yes, on 31 March 1984.

(3) Yes, partially.

(a) (b) (c)

1 September 1984 Hollandsche Aannemings Maatschappij R300,00 per month

1 October 1984 Sun Shing Marine Development (Pty) Ltd. R708,00 per month

1 December 1984 Caleb Brett SA R344,00 per month

1 July 1985 Lusitania Fishing Co (Pty) Ltd. R919,00 per month

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Tswanas lure PE concerns

By JERRY MISCABE

THE Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) is offering incentives to local automotive component manufacturers that have been described as "10 times" better, than anything Port Elizabeth has to offer.

BNDC officials have on several occasions met local component manufacturers — many of whom are suffering severe hardship because of the adverse economic climate and an unstable labour force.

The BNDC officials have offered an attractive incentive package, and interested businessmen have also been offered a two-day tour of Bophuthatswana — including a trip to Sun City.

The imminent departure of a major section of Ford's PE operation should make the BNDC proposals even more attractive.

Mr Angelo Dashwood of Sten Products described the incentives offered as being 10 times better than those on offer

in PE.

"I am certainly looking at the possibility of moving a part of my organisation to Bophuthatswana.

"Even the worst areas of Bophuthatswana — those nearest Pretoria — offer better prospects than PE."

"It's a question of rands and cents and good business sense to consider what they are offering," Mr Dashwood said.

He said he had been in PE all his life, but loyalty was not the factor involved now.

"The incentives PE is offering can't even bring new business to the area."

He added that he met the BNDC officials sev-

eral weeks ago and gained the impression they were trying "to milk PE".

"But I am not a quitter. I intend staying in PE. But I will certainly consider the possibility of re-establishing a section of my operation to Bophuthatswana."

Another manufacturer, who preferred not to be named, said he had declined the BNDC offer.

"An official phoned me and said that while he was not trying to take business away from PE, he wanted to know whether I would be interested in moving my operation to Bophuthatswana," he said.

"After some thought I

turned down the offer. I sympathise with the problems of PE and I feel we should stay to try and sort them out."

Mr Bill Hayward, director of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers, warned today that manufacturers should not let short term incentives attract them. "The incentives offered by Bophuthatswana are not for long term development."

He believed PE had sufficient potential and infrastructure to justify staying in the area.

Mr Jack Barber, marketing manager for the BNDC, said from Mmabatho today that PE

automotive parts manufacturers had shown an interest in investing in Bophuthatswana and confirmed that he had met several local businessmen.

He had spoken to them about the possible relocation or establishment of a part of their business in Bophuthatswana.

The main incentive he had to offer manufacturers was the close proximity to the PWV area.

"We are not dangling financial carrots," he said.

But Mr Barber admitted that what they were offering was a "very good package".

Weather

Bop bus system

goes in

R23m

deal

11/6/85

Own Correspondent

THE Bophutatswana National Development Corporation has bought the remaining 50% shares in Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings, which operates the country's bus system, from the SA Development Trust Corporation.

BTH is now fully-owned by the BNDC. This was disclosed yesterday in a joint statement.

In a R23m deal, approved by the Bophuthatswana and South African Cabinets, the trust sold its shareholding at a price based on an evaluation of the company's assets by a merchant bank.

BTH transports 120-million passengers a year over 60-million km using 900 buses.

The company's chief architect was the trust's previous transport general manager Dana Viljoen who, in the early 1970s, was given the task of coordinating the transport businesses serving Bophuthatswana.

To ensure co-ordination with SA interests, the trust will nominate a director to serve on BTH's board. The institution of a working committee to deal with all aspects affecting SA interests is also being considered.

Transkei finances on verge of collapse

~~125~~ Sowetan 11/6/85 ~~109~~



CHIEF PATRICK MPHEPHU president of Venda drives around in a very expensive car while the majority of his people are in the stranglehold of poverty.



CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA president of Transkei. His government is on the verge of economic collapse.

THE WARNING by Transkei Auditor General Mr Jiyana Maqubela that the country's financial administration was hanging by a thread that could snap any day, though disturbing, does not come as a surprise.

Last year the South African taxpayer — through the Government — forked out a cool R616 082 000 to keep the Transkei on its feet.

Direct assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, technical assistance, Loan Fund and the incentive scheme amounted to R151m.

Transkeians working in South Africa contributed more than R85m while custom unions and Rand Monetary Estimates amounted to more than R300m.

In his report to the Transkei government's 19 ministries, released in the National Assembly last week, Mr Maqubela said he had warned in previous reports that a decline in the performance of accounting officers signified a collapse in financial administration.

Laxity in accounting

Mr Maqubela said he was perturbed to note that there was a laxity in accounting for advances and travelling expenses, and amounts involved ranged between R36 000 and R63 000.

His report showed that the total unauthorised expenditure for all 19 departments was R13 759 846.

It also showed that the State debt as at March 31, 1984, was R26 752 152 — an increase of R3,8-million over the previous year's figures.

"Valiant efforts by the treasury to bolster the tottering edifice of financial administration of Transkei have not borne fruit due to indifference on the part of accounting officers," Mr Maqubela said.

The payments to the Transkei were debated during the Foreign Affairs Department debate, because Trans-

kei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei are "independent" states.

Last year Transkei made an additional loan of R4 512 000 for a job creation venture.

Through the Department of Co-operation and Development budget the taxpayer paid an additional R1-billion to the "self-governing States" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and OwaQwa.

Last year the Ciskei was sharply criticised for its plans to build a R25m airport, when there was an existing airport at East London — within a radius of 30 kilometres.

Mismanagement

Last year R305 500 000 was paid to the Ciskei in budgetary assistance. R120-million was paid in terms of a three year agreement signed at independence.

A top official of the Foreign Affairs Department visited Ciskei to discuss the homeland's mismanagement of funds. Last year there were allegations in Bophuthatswana of the theft of more than R13-million from the Bophuthatswana government.

And last year a top-secret report was leaked to the Press. The Venda government was facing claims totalling R350-million.

When various joint ventures between the Venda Development Corporation and the Venda government members faced collapse through mismanagement, the VDC refused to rescue them with additional loans.

The purchase of flashy cars by both President Lucas Mangope and President Patrick Mphphu, paints a real grim picture of the financial ineptitude of the homeland leaders.

Considering that the salary of seconded officials in the homelands amount to R31 500 000, it is a high price we have to pay for the Sebes of this world.

CISKEI
on the kr

CHIEF
of Boph
invol

Probe into Bop UIF benefits

By ALINAH
DUBE

THE Bophuthatswana ombudsman has launched an investigation into complaints that thousands of people living in the homeland were having problems in obtaining unemployment insurance fund benefits and that some even forfeited all the money they are entitled to.

According to Mr Jo-

seph Mosenye, a secretary for a committee representing the unemployed in Mabopane, being a resident of Bophuthatswana turns into a nasty experience after losing one's job. Attempts to arrange meetings with relevant authorities to make them aware of the problems they came across when applying for their benefits were unsuccessful.

Mr Mosenye said a meeting was arranged for the committee to

present its case to ombudsman, Mr J M D'Enis. A detailed list of grievances was presented to him. "Although the ombudsman made it clear to us that our case was the first of its kind to be directed to him, he admitted that there were similar problems in other areas in the homeland. He has promised to come back to us when investigations are through," Mr Mosenye said.

Mr D'Enis yesterday confirmed that he met the committee and in-

vestigations were on. He would not comment further.

Complaints are that most residents of Bophuthatswana are employed by South African companies and also contribute towards the unemployment insurance fund (UIF) there. But what confuses people is that they have to get their unemployment benefits by following certain regulations which were introduced in the homeland a year ago.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS

- (iii) All claims are scrutinized and authorised by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.
- (iv) Payments are made as the projects progress.
- (b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.
- (ii) The state receiving the assistance, also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.
- (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.
- (ii) The state receiving the assistance, also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.
- (1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Bophuthatswana; if so,
 - (2) in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it;
- (3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances of such entrepreneurs/companies; if so, what procedures?

X
 1109 Howard X
 Bophuthatswana: subsidies from South African Government 19/4/85
 D. Col. 1184
 545. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes	(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	Total RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85

Africandles and Chemicals (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Candles		* See footnote
A E Staalprodukte (Edms) Bpk	Mothibistad	Steel windows		* See footnote

(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85
Aldek Engineering	Babelegi	Ladders	* See footnote
B A Woodworks (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Wood work	* See footnote
Babelegi Processing	Babelegi	Milk powder	* See footnote
B M W (Boph)	Ga-Rankuwa	Car seats	* See footnote
B A B Cartage and Warehouse	Mmabatho	Transport	* See footnote
Broadway Implements	Selosesha	Agricultural implements	* See footnote
J Bush Manufacturing Co (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Filing Systems	* See footnote
Biltons (Pty) Ltd	Thaba'Nchu	Ladies clothing	* See footnote
Bop Tyres (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Tyre retreading	* See footnote
C & W Tente en Selle (Pty) Ltd	Itsoeng	Tents and canvas	* See footnote
C H T Manufacturing (Boph) (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Floor covering and reinforcement	* See footnote
Comet (Pty) Ltd	Temba Babelegi	Trailers	* See footnote
Crail Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Engineering works	* See footnote
Craft Press Ltd	Babelegi	Printing	* See footnote
ClenCarol Industries (Hacks Holdings)	Babelegi	Knitting-cotton	* See footnote
De Maine Radio (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Radios	* See footnote
D D P Plastics and Piping (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Plastic Pipes	* See footnote

(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85
D R Deloport	Ga-Rankuwa	Canned vegetables	* See footnote
Elmark (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wood furniture	* See footnote
Electric Elements (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Electric products	* See footnote
Frank Fehr Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd	Selosesha	Bags	* See footnote
Fincham Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Steel gates	* See footnote
Gable House Products (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wood furniture	* See footnote
Ga-Rankuwa Textile Mills	Ga-Rankuwa	Textile; sport wear	* See footnote
Hanson Cycles (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Bicycles	* See footnote
Heer Printing Co (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Printing	* See footnote
H J Henochsberg (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	School overalls wear,	* See footnote
Joen Industries (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Stainless steel cutlery	* See footnote
Pipes & Wire Works H Jacks and Tubes (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Wire	* See footnote
Jacsin Timbers (Pty) Ltd	Selosesha	Furniture and coffins	* See footnote
Lebathabetsi (Synd) (Pty) Ltd	Mabopane	Cement bricks	* See footnote
Lengsa (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Leather products	* See footnote
Metal Processing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel cabinets	* See footnote
Marbgan (Pty) Ltd	Phokeng	Gravestones	* See footnote

Mafikeng Power (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Fruit drinks	* See footnote
Mafikeng Concrete Works (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Cement bricks	* See footnote
Modglass (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Office furniture	* See footnote
Mogwase Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Ladies clothing	* See footnote
Mayflower Linens (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Table cloths and sheets	* See footnote
Multifoil (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Plastic Bags	* See footnote
Northern Plastics (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Plastic cutlery	* See footnote
Nel-Le-Muir (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Pharmaceutical products	* See footnote
Northern Electrolating Works	Babelegi	Chrome plating	* See footnote
Olympic Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Phokeng	Steel construction	* See footnote
Pretoria Meubelfabriek (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Furniture	* See footnote
Phillips Gate and Wire Works (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel gates and wire	* See footnote
New Inventions Marketing Co (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Dog food	* See footnote
Randburg Vervaar-digers (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Batteries	* See footnote
Radium Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Agricultural implements	* See footnote
Sponge Metal Industries	Babelegi	Steel wool	* See footnote
Speed Bag (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Travel bags	* See footnote

Specifico (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Military Canvas rucksacks	* See footnote
SA Cotton Waste (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Cotton wool and bandages	* See footnote
Steyn's Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Salem Clothing Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Springbok Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Mens wear	* See footnote
Sessa Systems (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Solar heating	* See footnote
Taung Printers (Pty) Ltd	Taung	Printing	* See footnote
Telek Manufacturing Co	Babelegi	Furniture	* See footnote
Tiger Clothing Co (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Clothing	* See footnote
Turnall & Newall Hold	Ga-Rankuwa	Asbestos products	* See footnote
T & J Products (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Fruit juices	* See footnote
Top Point Clothing Factory	Seloseshia	Ladies wear	* See footnote
Tswana Steel	Babelegi	Steel beds	* See footnote
VNB Skrymwerkers en Meubel Fabrikante (Pty) Ltd	Hartswater	Furniture	* See footnote
Venus Marble (Pty) Ltd	Ga-Rankuwa	Artificial Marble	* See footnote
Woodmaster Mmabatho (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Wood work	* See footnote

Green Field Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Steel cabinets	* See footnote
Total			* See footnote

* Claims amounting to R4 136 385 have been submitted to the Desentralization Board for verification. The claims cover the period 1 April 1982 to 30 October 1984.

(e) Subsidy type	Period committed
Interest and rental	10 years
Wages	7 years
Housing	20 years
Railage	No limit
Training	No limit
Electricity	No limit

(3) Yes.

(a) The firms must submit on the prescribed forms official applications in accordance with the procedures and guidelines set out in the Manual to which all the states have unanimously agreed.

(b)

All claims submitted are strictly verified against the approved application and must be certified correct by a duly authorized senior representative of the company. The claim documentation complies with standard procedures prescribed for the settlement of accounts in the Government sector and must also be substantiated by external auditors' certificates where applicable. One of the requirements is, for instance, the submission of properly audited financial statements and balance sheets. In those cases where doubt might exist about the submitted information the regional development authorities reserve the right to perform on the spot inspections and cost investigations in order to establish the correct-

ness of the submitted information. As sovereign states the TBVC-states apply their own concession systems.

As far as the certification of the Rand-for-Rand claims is concerned the RSA Decentralization Board, at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, fulfills the function of checking the claims in order to establish whether the claims conform strictly with the prescribed requirements and guidelines stipulated in the Manual. Differences which might occur regarding claims are taken up with the country concerned bilaterally and unless mutually satisfactory agreement is reached, the claim cannot be approved for payment.

Bophuthatswana: financing of projects

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

(1) Whether his Department has approved any projects in Bophuthatswana which are to be financed in part or in whole with moneys appropriated by Parliament; if so,

(2) in respect of each of the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, (a) what is the name of the project, (b) what is the nature of the project, (c) where is it situated, (d) what is the estimated total capital cost of the project, and (e) how much of this cost is to be borne by the South African Government;

(3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances

of these projects; if so, what are they?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.	(2)(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost	*RSA Contribution
	Jericho Police Station	Police Station	Odi-1-District 1982/83	R 1 570 000	R 710 000
	Bethanie Police Station	Police Station	Odi-2-District	R 1 442 000	R 690 000
	Taung IV	Agriculture Project—Taung irrigation scheme	Taung	R 4 900 000	R 4 900 000
	Bophuthatswana University	University of Bophuthatswana	Mmabatho, District Molofo	R 28 780 000	R 15 500 000
	Disobotha Road Network I	Upgrading of road network in Disobotha	District Disobotha	R 10 989 000	R 7 000 000
	Garankuwa Railway Line	Railway connection for Garankuwa	Odi-1-District	R 8 400 000	R 6 000 000
	Jericho Dry Land	Agricultural Project: cultivation of maize and sunflower	Odi-1-District	R 2 100 000	R 1 500 000
	Mogwase Roads	Access road and internal roads in industrial area	Mogwase-industrial area, Mankwe district	R 7 870 000	R 3 900 000
	Taung III	Agricultural Irrigation Scheme Project	Taung district	R 700 000	R 700 000
	Industrial Program	Erection of industrial buildings in Bophuthatswana	Bophuthatswana	R 6 000 000	R 6 000 000
	Garankuwa Industrial Growth Point	Erection of industrial buildings and infrastructure	Garankuwa district Odi-1	R 13 930 000	R 7 000 000

(2)(a) Name of Project

(b) Nature of Project

(c) Where situated

(d) Estimated Total Capital Cost

(e) *RSA Contribution

Grootboek Dam	Dam project	Thaba'Nchu	R 11 231 000	R 3 000 000
Drought Relief	Drought Relief/ Loan	Bophuthatswana	R 9 600 000	R 9 600 000
Relief of Distress	Relief of Distress	Bophuthatswana 1983/84	R 4 409 000	R 4 409 000
Winterveld Housing Pilot Project	Housing Pilot Project	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 2 110 000	R 2 110 000
Winterveld Mabopane West Housing	Housing Project	Mabopane-West, Odi-district	R 46 517 000	R 46 517 000
Winterveld Bulk Services	Supplying of Infrastructure to Klippaan—South of Winterveld	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 8 895 000	R 8 895 000
Winterveld Office Complex	Information office already completed	Winterveld, Odi-district	R 220 000	R 220 000
Winterveld Schools	Erection of new schools and upgrading of existing schools	Winterveld 1984/85	R 43 800 000	R 43 800 000
Thompson Farms	Resettlement of residents of Vaalboschoek on Thompson-farms (Kgomotso) as requested by Bophuthatswana	Taung-district	R 2 252 980	R 2 160 980
Relief of Distress	Relief of Distress	Bophuthatswana	R 14 276 646	R 5 418 636

* The RSA contribution is reflected for the year in which the agreement was signed whilst the disbursements are made over a number of years.

(3) Yes.

from within the specific field of activity.

(a) (i) A project is evaluated by RSA appointed specialists (ii) After implementation has started and before claims

Project Aid

are certified, the progress and payments are monitored and evaluated by the abovementioned specialists.

(iii) All claims are scrutinized and authorized by officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.

(iv) Payments are made as projects progress.

(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.

(ii) The state receiving the assistance also undertakes its own auditing complementary to the above by its own Auditor-General.

Special Employment Programme and Relief of Distress

(a) (i) A project co-ordinator is appointed to take charge of the day to day management.

(ii) Activities are monitored on a regular basis by an Inter-governmental Management Committee.

(iii) All claims submitted to the RSA are certified by the co-ordinator.

(iv) Claims are scrutinized and authorized by officials of

the Department of Foreign Affairs before payment.

(b) (i) All payments are subjected to auditing by the RSA Office of the Auditor-General.

(ii) The state receiving the assistance undertakes its own auditing additional to the above by its own Auditor-General.

Handwritten: Vanda: subsidies from South African Government 19/4/85
 547. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Vanda; if so,

(2) in respect of each such entrepreneur/company, (a) what is its name, (b) where is it located, (c) what is the nature of its operation, (d) what amount in aid did it receive in 1982; 1983 and 1984, respectively and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it;

(3) whether any procedures have been laid down for (a) monitoring the activities and (b) auditing the finances of such entrepreneurs/companies; if so, what procedures?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand
South East Knitwear	Thohoyandou	Knitwear	121 970 328 037 447 740
VDC (Rental)	Thohoyandou	Venda Development Corporation	10 520 28 968 14 808

Vhavenda Brickworks	Thohoyandou	Bricks	119 658 145 163 250 451
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(2)(a) Name of Company	(b) Where situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand		
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
D R Delport	Makahdo	Tomato Paste	—	—	172 864
Multi Mix Feeds	Muraleni	Animal Feed	—	—	51 468
Tate Vondo Sawmills	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Sawmills	47 492	55 828	43 641
Mabala Tanks	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Fibreglass tanks	—	9 600	13 654
Thenzene Clothing	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Clothing	—	25 537	33 124
D & P Woodwork	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Kitchen cupboards & Coffins	—	9 096	42 837
Venda Afro Artex	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Printed Material	—	5 278	18 810
A M Knitting	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Knitwear	—	6 301	38 564
Nyambeni Steel	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Steel Doors and Window Frames	—	16 538	77 058
Term Clothing	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Men and Women Clothes	—	8 490	40 708
Nann Hong Ent	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Plastic Bags	—	290 503	471 272
Selamulela Eng	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Engineering	—	9 318	28 726
Tinion Steel	Thohoyandou Industrial area	School Furniture, Steel/Wood	—	—	31 666
Shayandima Dehydr	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Dehydrated Vegetables	—	—	292 851
NTK Venda Roller	Thohoyandou Industrial area	Furniture	—	—	609 866

No joy for Mangope in France

Star 27/6/85
PARIS — "My country is not a satellite of apartheid" was the message conveyed to French business by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

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Mr Mangope was given a warm reception during his eight-day visit, but his hopes for financial investment were disappointed.

He had wanted aid to start a national airline and capital to develop mining resources.

He did, however, have talks with various companies in connection with electricity supplies, a television network extension programme and aircraft.

Mr Mangope left yesterday for Johannesburg.

— The Star's Foreign News Service

Hanging unlawful?

An unprecedented appeal against a death sentence passed in Bophuthatswana three years ago was brought before the Appellate Division of the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court in Mmabatho last week. Central to the argument was the point that the death penalty *per se* is in conflict with the country's constitution which contains a Declaration of Fundamental Rights (DFR).

Defence counsel Professor Johan van der Vyver, instructed by Joe Magua, argued that the sentence was inconsistent with Section 11 of the Bophuthatswanan Constitutional Act of 1977 which states that "no one should be subjected to torture or to inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment."

Van der Vyver, a constitutional law expert from Wits University and vice-president of Lawyers for Human Rights, also asserted that Section 277 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act, inherited from SA and which allows for a mandatory death sentence to be passed if no extenuating circumstances can be found, should be done away with. Furthermore, he said that Section 11 conflicted with Section 10 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act which provides for the death sentence.

However, Bophuthatswana's Director of Public Prosecution, Johan Smit, who appeared for the State, said that the constitution allowed for the death penalty for the protection of the local community. He quoted the Royal Commission's finding that hanging was the most humane form of execution.

The accused, Madala John Chabalala, was convicted on seven counts of murder and sentenced to death by Mr Justice Hiemstra in 1982. He was refused leave to appeal. A second application for leave to appeal, this time to the Chief Justice of the Appeal Court of SA and a subsequent petition for mercy to Bophuthatswana's Chief Minister Lucas Mangope were also unsuccessful.

On April 2 1984, literally hours before he was due to hang, Chabalala was granted a stay of execution on the grounds that no evidence had been led on extenuating circumstances. An execution date was again set for March 14 1985, and again hours before he was due to hang, a stay of execution was granted on the grounds that the death penalty in Bophuthatswana is unconstitutional. The stay pended the outcome of last week's hearing.

Magua says that if the appeal is upheld it

(109) FM
28/6/85
could have important bearings on the Criminal Procedures Act in SA. (The number of death sentences here rates among the highest in the world.)

But any ruling on Section 11 as applied in Bophuthatswana, would carry no weight here as, unlike the fledgling state, SA does not have a bill of rights.

The outcome of Chabalala's appeal could also have some bearing on the fate of the 14 prisoners waiting on death row in Bophuthatswana. Thirty death sentences were passed in Bophuthatswana between 1978 and March 1985. Apart from those now on death row, two were pardoned and 14 have already been executed.

Bophuthatswana, which gained "independence" in 1977, is the only southern African state to have a DFR in its constitution. Drawn up in 1977 by another South African constitutional law expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, it is based on the European Convention of Human Rights of 1953, and in particular on the West German model. It allows for, among other things, equality before the law, the liberty and protection of the individual and freedom of expression. Although Bophuthatswana is a product of SA's homeland policy, Van der Vyver cited precedents from the US and Germany rather than from SA, since, he argued, the Bophuthatswana legal system is closer to the aforementioned.

Last week's hearing was presided over by the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, Mr Justice Theal Stewart. Also on the Bench were the recently appointed Judge President of the Transvaal Provincial Division, Mr Justice Henry Moll and Judge Leo van den Heever of the Cape Provincial Division.

Judgment was reserved and no date was set for the next hearing. ■

Bakgatla sue Mangope for R13-m

THE Bakgatla tribe of the Pilaanesberg area is involved in a land wrangle with Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope and is to sue him for more than R13 million.

The Bakgatlas claim they were not properly compensated for ceding about 8 500 hectares of their land to the Bophuthatswana authorities for the creation of the Pilaanesberg Game Reserve.

In 1980, some Bakgatlas were moved from their homes to make way for the game park.

Nature conservation

In a letter delivered to Chief Mangope this week, the tribe said it was claiming R13 216 631 for losses and damages for the "wrongful appropriation of the land owned freehold by the Bakgatla tribe and certain individuals".

Chief Mangope has been given 30 days to decide whether he wants to make a settlement or contest the matter in court.

The claim is a sequel to a study by Professor Jeremy Keenan, chairman of the University of the Witwatersrand's Development

Own Correspondent

Studies Programme and head of the Department of Social Anthropology.

Professor Keenan spent 18 months studying the effects of the 50 000 hectare reserve on the people in the area. It was the first study in Africa to be based on the philosophy of using nature conservation for the benefit of the local population.

"It is perhaps surprising that the plans for the creation of the Pilaanesberg Game Reserve . . . should have failed to undertake even a minimal survey of the prevailing socio-economic situation of the local population," said Professor Keenan.

In a two-volume report, which concluded with criticism of the effects of the reserve, he wrote: "The Pilaanesberg Game Reserve stands as an example of totally inadequate planning and callous disregard and lack of concern on the part of the agencies involved for the consequences and implications of the park for the local population."

According to Professor Keenan's study, 104 Bakgatla families were moved from the farm Welgevval to make way for the move.

Although they were paid an average of about R1 500 in compensation for each family and were able to re-use their building materials, those moved felt they had been inadequately paid out.

Professor Keenan notes that among the reasons for the dissatisfaction are the lack of usable agricultural land at their new base and a poor supply of water.

"The question of compensation for the rest of the Bakgatla is probably more serious," he said.

Allegedly threatened

The tribe agreed to cede its land only because it was allegedly threatened with the confiscation of its state land if it refused.

The Bophuthatswana authorities said these state lands were given as compensation, but according to Professor Keenan the land in question was allocated to the tribe about 30 years earlier.

An agreement to allocate additional land was not kept, and other land was taken over by various individuals for their personal use, he wrote.

A spokesman for President Mangope said he had received the letter about the Bakgatla claim on Friday, but was not prepared to comment on it.



CHIEF Lucas Mangope . . . tribe is suing him for R13 million.

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R28-m housing project 109

THE Bophuthatswana government has embarked on a R28-million housing project to alleviate the shortage of houses in Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa. ~~Soweto~~

The first phase of the project has already been completed in Ga-Rankuwa and most houses are ready for occupation. There is a total 412 units of two and three-bedroomed houses.

Mr Philip van Eyk, director of the Department of Housing in the homeland, said fully serviced plots were also available for those people who wanted to build their own houses.

In Mabopane, Mr Van Eyk said, construction work was expected to start early next month. About 1 000 houses are to be built there. 25/7/85

"Our people are presently busy with making roads and electrifying the area where the new residential place will be situated, he said.

Grade 10

0.00	0.00	17.59	20.22	21.98	23.74	27.72	27.72	31.68	34.76
0.00	0.00	30.07	24.45	24.59	23.67	21.76	19.96	21.88	21.47
Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +0.0%									

Grade 12

11.88	15.84	19.43	21.58	23.74	25.90	30.24	30.24	34.56	38.16
22.12	29.06	33.21	26.09	26.55	25.82	23.74	21.77	23.87	23.57
Current Hours: 44 Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal +425.6%									

Real +61.2%

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 21.79

Current Real Weekly Wage: R 19.85

Bop TV's new boss

109

BOPHUTHATSWANA Broadcasting has appointed a new director of television, Mr Dick Minton who, for the past two years had been Bop's head of TV News.

Sowetan

31/7/85-

Minton, an American who has 26 years experience in radio and television in the United States, has been appointed on a two-year contract.

He takes over as director from Jim Neil, whose contract was not renewed at the end of June.

The director general of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Mr David Mothibi said: "With the phenomenal growth of Bop TV, it is our constant endeavour to give our viewers the highest standard of local and international programming and the success we have enjoyed has been due to a small dedicated team of professionals and I am delighted to be able to appoint our new director from within this team."

No immediate changes in Bop TV policy are expected and Dick Milton said "I am honoured at the opportunity to serve Bop TV as director and look forward to the challenge of leading the team and continuing the growth of this exciting and dynamic TV station."

Non-Tswanas in Bop face

FORCED REMOVAL

109
28/8/85

MORE than 5 000 residents at Nooitgedacht, near Mabopane in Bophuthatswana are faced with forced removal from the area because they are non-Tswana, sources said yesterday.

Another 5 000 to 7 000 people who are non-Tswana living in Winterveldt and Temba, Hammanskraal, are said to be faced with the same fate if the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, goes ahead with a threat made earlier this year.

Residents in Nooitgedacht had been given until June 30 to leave the area, but because none of them did, fears are growing that the authorities may now force them to leave.

The SOWETAN was told that President Mangope called a meeting of all plot-owners in Nooitgedacht and informed them that those who are not Tswana would have to leave the area by June 30. After the deadline



CHIEF Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

had passed and no family had left, President Mangope held another meeting with the plot-owners on Monday, August 19.

Last week notices calling for a meeting of some of the affected residents were distributed, but the occasion scheduled for last Sunday, August 25, failed to take place.

The meeting was requested by Major Mokubane, district commander of Odi, who was supposed to meet tenants on the plots owned by Mr D D Shibambo and Mrs S Schultz at 10 am and 11,30 am respectively.

At the time of going to press the Bophuthatswana Government had not responded to our inquiries. A telex was sent to the Department of the President last Wednesday inquiring about the fate of the thousands of people who would be affected.

received their prizes at a coronation ball held in a Johannesburg hotel last night.

Botha, Mangope have talks

by Colleen Ryan,
Pretoria Bureau

STAR

31/8/85

109

The State President, Mr P W Botha, paid a "working visit" to the President of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, yesterday where the issue of land consolidation was apparently discussed.

At a lunchtime banquet given in his honour after the meeting in Mmabatho, President Botha gave no clue to the outcome of the talks, but stressed the positive relationship which existed between the two states.

The State President thanked Mr Mangope for the warm welcome he had received, but made no mention of the student demonstration outside the government buildings in Mmabatho where the talks were held.

Between 800 and 1 000 students, mainly from the University of Bophuthatswana, and a group of school pupils staged a peaceful demonstration against

the visit, waving anti-apartheid banners and singing freedom songs.

The importance of land consolidation was stressed earlier in the day at a Press conference attended by Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, Mr T M Molathwa.

In his address to Mr Mangope, Mr Botha defended Bophuthatswana's right to independence.

"It is only right for your people to be independent," he said.

Referring to calls for an end to apartheid, Mr Botha said he had long rejected any policy which deprived people of their rights.

In his address, President Mangope said Mr Botha was the first leader in South Africa capable of bringing about reform. He urged him to speed up the reform process and to dismantle apartheid.

The two leaders then exchanged gifts — Mr Mangope presented the State President with a grandfather clock made in Bophuthatswana and Mr

Botha presented his counterpart with a South African painting.

Mr Botha also announced the gift of 34 tons of milk powder and 20 tons of potatoes to the people of Bophuthatswana.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

Earlier the student protest apparently disrupted plans for a pupil guard of honour and drum majorettes to welcome the State President whose helicopter landed away from the protesters, avoiding a possible confrontation.

Students interviewed by *The Star* said they strongly objected to the meeting between the two presidents.

"We don't want him (Mr Botha) to talk to homeland leaders, but to talk to our legitimate leaders like Mandela," said one student.

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Demos at Botha indaba

Sowetan
2/9/85

109

~~109~~

ABOUT 1 000 chanting and placard-waving students of the University of Bophuthatswana demonstrated against the visit of State President, Mr P W Botha, to Bophuthatswana on Friday.

The students called on Mr Botha to lift the state of emergency and to speak to "the real leaders of South Africa".

The demonstrations were held outside the Mmabatho Civic Centre where Mr Botha and Bophuthatswana's President, Mr Lucas Mangope, discussed the transfer and consolidation of land.

In a Press statement released after the talks, the two presidents said important matters concerning the transfer and consolidation of land as well as other subjects of common interest were discussed in "an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality".

No further details of the talks were given and the Press conference that was to have been held after the talks was cancelled and no reasons were given for the cancellation.

Freedom

The demonstrations were the first ever in the capital of Bophuthatswana, a homeland regarded as the pride of the South African Government.

The students had gathered outside the civic centre long before the arrival of Mr Botha, who was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens, and an entourage of about 30 journalists and photographers.



DEMO: Part of the 1 000 students who demonstrated against the visit of State President Mr P W Botha to Bophuthatswana last Friday.



PRESIDENT MANGOPE . . . called on South African Government to eliminate apartheid.

Mangope warns Botha

109
2/9/85
Sowetan

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S president, Mr Lucas Mangope, has called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to speed up the process of reform because time was running out for those committed to peaceful change in South Africa.

Speaking at a lunchtime banquet given in Mr Botha's honour at the end of a "working visit" to Mmabatho on Friday, Mr Mangope said apartheid was the cause of great hardships for blacks and that to remove such hardships, legalised apartheid must go.

Appeal

"I appeal to you, Mr President, to ensure the speedy and total elimination of discrimination based on the colour of a man's skin. This elimination of discrimination, as experience has taught us, will result in the re-

storation of the human dignity to all those who over the period of centuries have been oppressed and therefore grossly disadvantaged.

"The complexity resulting from the diversity of all the peoples of South Africa is well appreciated by all of us but we must nevertheless note the extreme urgency of recognising the value systems and the aspirations of all the people of this diverse population.

"The fault of the past up to now has been to ignore this. And, Mr President, in my opinion, you are the first South African leader who can achieve this.

"We pray that you will find the strength and the support to press on despite whatever obstacle may be placed in your way, because, it is only through your strength and your commitment to meaningful change that the present heart-rending unrest will be overcome," Mr Mangope said.

Important

He also said the greatest and most important advantage of Bophuthatswana's independence was the restoration and rediscovery of human dignity.

BOP POLICE RAID JAKALASDANS

(109) Sowetan 1/10/85

THE Bophuthatswana authorities continued their battle against Winterveldt squatters when scores of people were last week served with summonses after a raid by the police.

The police raided the plot "Jakalasdans" in Winterveldt.

The SOWETAN was also told that a number of summonses were issued to tenants who were not at home at the time of the raid.

"The police took the names of many of the tenants from the landlords and then issued summonses in their absence," a squatter said.

Colonel David George, public relations officer of the Bophuthatswana police declined to comment say-

ing The SOWETAN should send him a telex. At the time of going to press, no reply had been received as yet.

Some of the arrested tenants said they had applied for Bophuthatswana citizenship — many as far back as six years ago —

but they had not received any response from the authorities.

An estimated 98 per cent of the squatters are now card-carrying members of the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic party (BDP).

"Some of these cards were confiscated by the

police during the raids after claiming that they were fake," a tenant said.

A Johannesburg attorney says his firm has already been briefed by about 200 of the families who were raided by the Bophuthatswana police at "Jakalasdans".

Bop cops harassed us, claim mourners

109
A GROUP of people returning from the funeral of a Winterveldt youth leader, Mr Doctor Mbukwane (19), who was stabbed to death two weeks ago, were on Sunday allegedly dragged from the cars they were travelling in and loaded into vans by the Bophuthatswana Police.

Mr Tshini Mulondo, a South African Allied Workers' Union organiser, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the homeland police marched on mourners as they were approaching the house of the dead man from the local cemetery.

Sowetan
Mr Mbukwane was a student at Soshanguve High School. He was also a member of both the Mabopane/Winterveldt Youth Organisation (Mawiyo) and the recently banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Mr Mulondo said heavily armed police intervened after taxis had been hijacked to transport mourners. "Although some of the people had managed to run away when police arrived, others were dragged out of the cars they were in and put into police vehicles," he said.

15/10/85
Colonel David George, a press liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police could not confirm or deny the allegations. He said the matter had not yet been reported to his office by the police.

109

THE Moretele Magistrate's Court in Bophuthatswana has dropped its so-called "squating" charges against 200 residents of Bosplaas.

Bop drops 'no squating' charges

Koornhof.

● South African government pressure led to the temporary cessation of these raids and a less high-profile campaign.

And a spokesman for the Moretele Court said the charges were dropped last Friday on instructions from the homeland's Attorney-General, J J Smit.

Despite being declared "illegals", the defendants continued paying homeland taxes.

Although the withdrawal of the charges may be seen in legal circles as a major victory, it brings little relief to those affected.

There followed a period where non-Tswanas were denied access to the bureaucracy. Applications for citizenship and residency were turned down, passes were not renewed or given, work seeker permits and other necessary documents were denied.

"The President (Lucas Mangope) instructed me to drop the charges as the matter would be solved outside court on a political basis," Smit said.

In some cases they were sold membership in the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party in exchange for a promise of citizenship, which never materialised.

While the case was being heard, the defendants were re-arrested, harassed and intimidated, according to defence counsel.

Bophuthatswana government ministers described these people as a "cancer which had to be cut out".

It is understood that the homeland authorities decided to drop the charges after being confronted with a bulky dossier of alleged corruption and fraudulent activities by Bophuthatswana local authorities in the region.

The press officer in the President's Office, J Mokgajane, said he was unaware charges had been withdrawn.

One of the defendants claims that police said to him while he was being assaulted: "We are doing this to teach other people what will happen to them if they get lawyers."

Finally, the Bophuthatswana government amended the Land Control Act in such a way as to make it effectively illegal for all but citizens and those with valid residency permits to be resident in the homeland.

Smit confirmed that the homeland police are investigating allegations.

The withdrawal of the charges last Friday comes 18 months and seven court appearances after the Bosplaas residents were first arrested under the amended Land Control Act of August 1983.

Advocate Paul Shapiro complained in court that police harassment and intimidation had made it impossible for him to trace and interview his clients and witnesses.

For about nine months in 1978, the authorities conducted police raids against non-Tswanas. These raids became so violent that the leaders of the other "homelands", embarrassed by the publicity given to the excesses, sent a delegation to then-Minister Piet

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KEN OWEN

A story of bitterness in the promised land

B. Dey

16/10/85

THIS is a tale as old as the hills. A tale of a simple man who buys a piece of land, and sweats and suffers to pay for it, and finds that his title deed is defective, and loses it all.

It's an old, old story, with a bitter South African twist. It starts in 1917 when a group of Ndebele people, chieftainless, settled on the farm Bloedfontein, beyond the Rust der Winter dam. It was a lovely farm, of 6 113 morgen, with strong water, and rich level soil, and a koppie to break the monotony of the plain.

After two years the people decided to buy the land. It took them years of paying in crowns, and half-crowns, and cattle and bags of seed. Today, the old men or their sons bring you the receipts, carefully preserved for more than half a century, to show that Isaac Shigwane or Morris Morope or somebody else paid "three head of cattle" back in 1922.

After eight years, in 1927, they had paid £9 126. Technically, that's R18 252, but if you take into account the decay of the currency, they must have paid the equivalent of R100 000 or more in today's money.

For a leaderless clan, that was a mighty achievement, but to be without a leader is, in South Africa, a problem. White man's law required that the farm be registered in the name of the purchaser, and there was not one purchaser but many.

A sloppy-minded white official, too ignorant or too slothful to find another solution, suggested that they register the title in the name of the local Tswana chieftain, Robert Moepe.

David Tema, grey and dignified, steps forward from a the ragged shade of a thorn tree to explain how it happened. "We bought the land from David Schuurman. It was forest. Robert Moepe signed

for the karat, the title deed. They said we must look for somebody to sign the karat. I know no more."

One by one, the tribal elders flesh out the story. Robert Moepe was a Tswana, from Skilpadfontein, and when he was given money to pay for the farm he went to Bronkhorstspuit and bought a car, and was charged in the commissioner's court at Hammanskraal and sentenced to 90 days.

Then, to make up the loss, they started a new system called a levy, and the old people paid the levy until Bloedfontein was bought. All the receipts were marked "Bakgatla ba Mocha", which is the name of Robert Moepe's Tswana people, and nobody can say why.

Later they bought an adjacent farm, Geweerfontein, using the women's sorghum — "kaffir-corn", they still call it — which sold at the time for nearly £4 a bag. The new farm was smaller, only 832 morgen, and it cost £1 872, plus some shillings and pence.

By that time, 1946, old Robert Moepe's son, Patrick, was chief, and he was asked to sign the karat — the word is a corruption of the Afrikaans *kaart en transport* — and given the money to take to Native

Affairs in Pretoria. Nobody actually saw the title deed, Patrick just waved it at a meeting, and said, "Here it is, here is the karat".

Even so, the people lived happily at Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein. They worked in Pretoria, and on the farms, and they brought back their money to their own farm and built stone houses, and brick houses, and dug wells, and planted their crops, and grazed their cattle.

They lived happily (happily, as Eliot says, but not too happily lest they tempt the vengeance of the fates) until the government got this idea of making a place for the Ndebele people at Kwandebele, the little Bantustan. Where did the people of Bloedfontein belong?

They were Ndebele, so the government put them under the administration of Kwandebele. That was in 1979. They lived on, unaffected, unknowing.

Then, a few weeks ago, they read in the newspapers that the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was proposing to change the map of Kwandebele, to add pieces to it, and to take other pieces away. Bloedfontein

tein and Geweerfontein would be taken out of Kwandebele and added to Bophuthatswana, and the people of these two farms would have to move to new land inside the new Kwandebele.

The shock is total. The move is unthinkable. They call for help from the only whites they truly trust, the Black Sash, and meet under a tree.

From the crowd steps a man wearing a badge of the Zionist church, the church where President P W Botha spoke to a million people or more not long ago, and returned heartened to know that not the entire black population was radicalised.

"This thing of removal," says the churchman, "it is the first time I hear of it. There is no one on our farms who has said he is prepared to move. These farms do not belong to one person but to the community."

A grey man in a golden waistcoat steps forward, wondering who could have misled Mr Heunis. "Where is the man who said we are prepared to move? Who is he?"

A woman, recalling that the women bought Geweerfontein with their kaffir-corn, says: "We don't want to live under Bophuthatswana." There's a lot of speculation. Patrick

Moepe, everybody says, has died and his widow is now an important person in Bophuthatswana, a Member of Parliament. Perhaps she thinks her people, the Bakgatla ba Mocha, truly own the farms? Perhaps she does not know that Robert Moepe and Patrick his son were mere nominees for the chieftainless Ndebele community?

Perhaps, more ominously, there was a deal with the government of Bophuthatswana which doesn't like non-Tswana people, but likes land too much?

Gravely and carefully the people of Bloedfontein study, for the first time, the mysterious laws of Bantustans and the terrible business of population removals, and they decide, first to draw up a petition for Mr Heunis, and then to get a lawyer, and then to organise all the people of Bloedfontein so that they speak with one voice.

And so, from bad government and the neglect of order, another community begins to think about good government, and the good order which white rule has failed to provide, and the justice to which they have a right. So the spirit of Soweto seeps into the hearts of the people of Bloedfontein.

WORLDS

BARELY 150 kilometres of creeping Karoo separate Mafikeng and Vryburg — but they could just as well have been on different continents.

Vryburg is a cauldron of political dispute. Mafikeng is perhaps the model town for a multiracial future for South Africa — living proof that the races *can* and *want* to live together.



BOET JOUBERT
On his crocodile farm

The whites of both towns will vote in the October 30 by-election. The dividing issue will again be apartheid.

Vryburg's whites are split between the National Party supporters, who say they want grand apartheid abolished, and the far-right, who cannot get enough of apartheid.

And the far-right is again split. The HNP argue the home-town of their leader, Jaap Marais, should be theirs to contest.

The CP, however, believe they have the best chance of defeating the NP.

□ □ □

The issue is the black township of Huhudi, which last year was reprieved from forced removal after local businessmen and black leaders had convinced Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that Vryburg would become a ghost town as the result of lost business.

In Huhudi the dissension is the most violent between the Huhudi Civic Association, linked with the UDF, and the government-instituted Huhudi Community Council.

And even in the most integrated part of Vryburg, the Indians and Coloureds clashed when the government foisted a separate school on the Indians.

Mafikeng, on the other hand, officially became a suburb of the Bophutha-Tswana capital, Mmabatho,

Vryburg a cauldron, Mafikeng a model

last year without an eyebrow being raised.

The whites' precondition for inclusion was that they be entitled to retain their vote in Vryburg.

Now most white Mafikeng residents want double citizenship to sidestep the red

tape in the homeland over permanent work and residence permits, and pensioners who fled because of fear of the take-over are now returning.

But in Vryburg residents are still pressing for curfew measures on the law book to be applied.

The Huhudi Civic Association is all but banned — but in Mafikeng President Lucas Mangope personally intervened to defend Dr Andries Treurnicht's right to hold a meeting there.

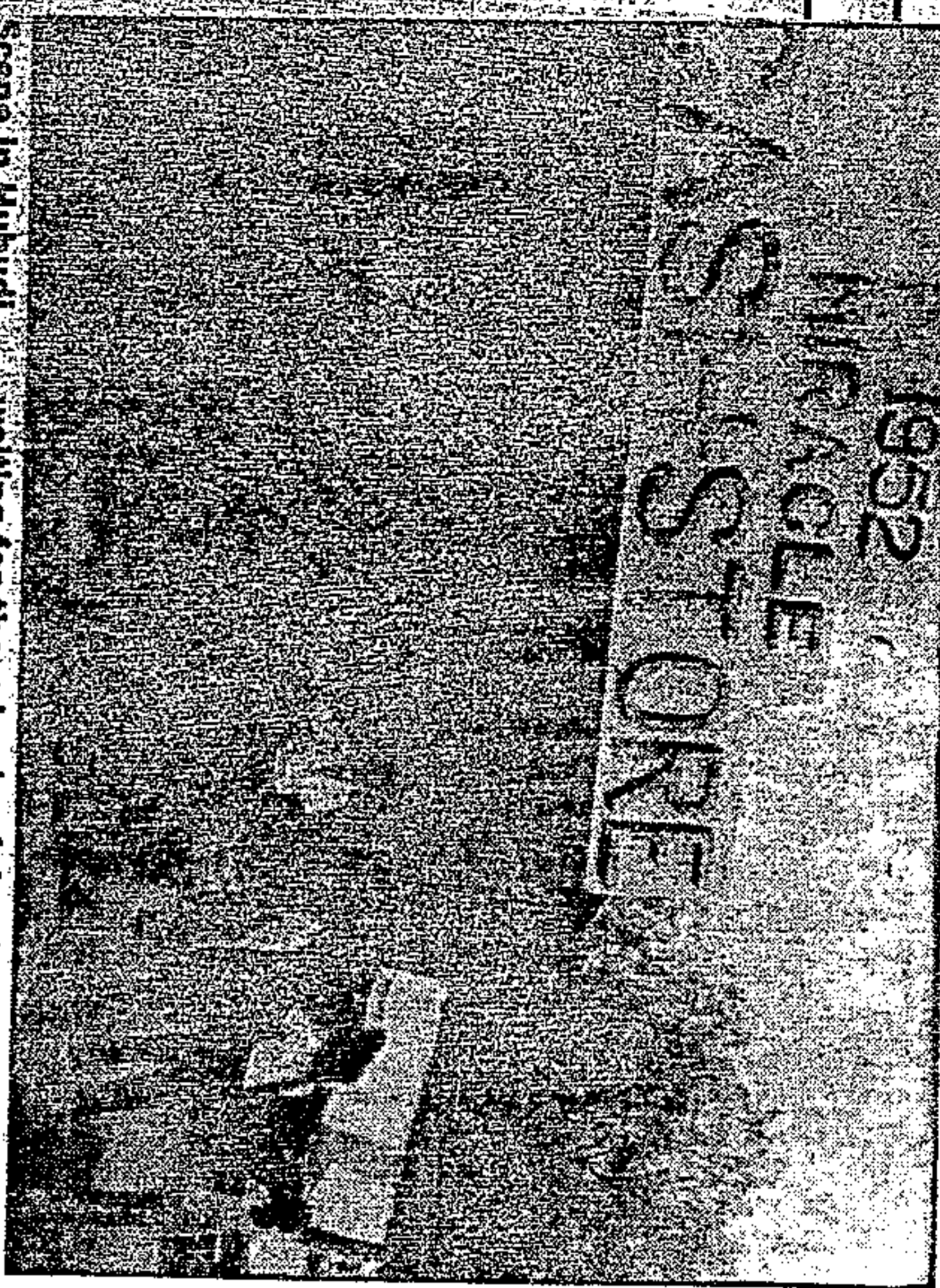
The most striking indication of progress in Mafikeng is the change of heart among lifelong Nationalists.

"Co-operation among the races is much better than before incorporation in Bophu-

1982

MIRACCLE

STOCKS



Scene in Mmabatho waiting for the miracle of development to happen

that Tswana," says Nationalist
Poet Joubert, one of two
white members of the Mma-
batho Municipal Council.

One of the big surprises
was that we soon realised
that we would have to raise
the level of debate among the
whites to cope with the argu-
ments of the black council.

Mr Joubert says he feels
sorry for moderate black
leaders in South African
townships who can show
nothing for their involvement
in local government over the
past 20 years.

The private sector has
been brought into the
scheme, but at the moment
administrative red tape re-
mains the biggest obstacle.
Mr Dikole warns that the
slow pace of development

and the political inadequa-
cies of the recently-an-
nounced Regional Services
Councils are certain to keep
the embers of discontent in
Mmabatho smouldering.
Which means the security

forces will have to remain on
the alert, the local comman-
do will have to leave farms
and businesses to guard
schools and Government
buildings, and the HNP will
have more grist to their mill.

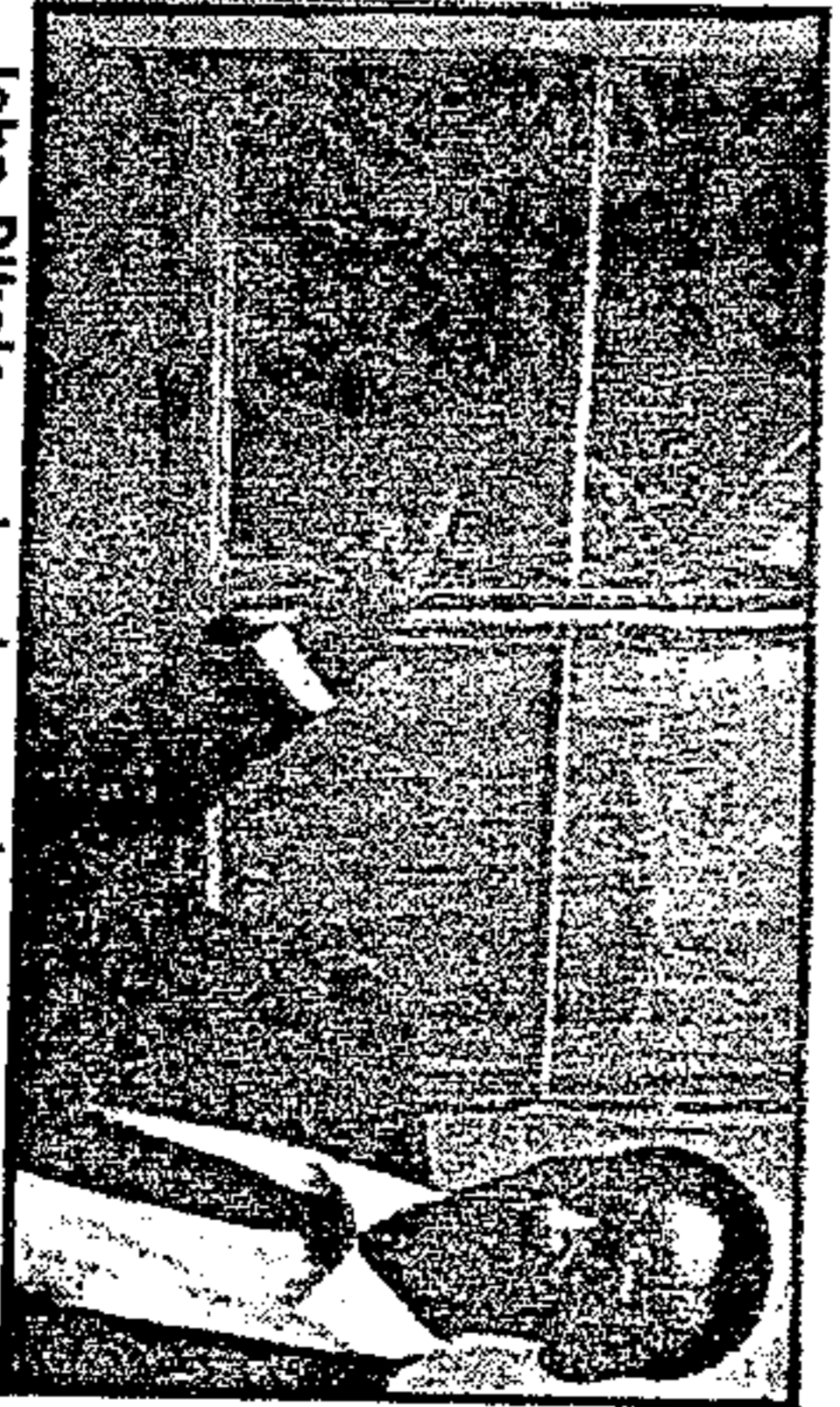
APART

109
SUNDAY TIMES, October 20 1985 15
by HANS PIENAAR

In Vryburg "moderate"
chairman of the Mmabatho Com-
munity Council John Dikole
says the hand-grenade attack
on his house earlier this year
has forced him to reconsider
whether he should be avail-
able for a further term.

"If there is no development
soon, I will resign."

The Government has, how-
ever, set aside R4-million for
the upgrading of Mmabatho and
negotiations are under way
for another R16-million in
loans.



John Dikole... hand-grenade attack on home

'Bill of Rights ignored'

24/10/85
By Rich Mkhondo

MMABATHO — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and his wife yesterday listened attentively as counsel for university students told a packed court that the closure of the university contradicted the Bill of Rights enshrined in the country's constitution.

As one of the four respondents in the case, Mr Mangope has submitted that from the facts and information at his disposal, he had reason to believe activities on campus endangered the State and public security.

He had caused an order to be issued barring access to the campus and ordering it to be closed indefinitely.

Yesterday Mr B G Savvas SC, for the students, said the fundamental right of freedom of expression and the essence of the Bill of Rights had been violated.

TREURNICHT

The community and parents believed the Government was embarrassed by student demonstrations against President Botha's visit on August 30 and the visit by the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, on October 7, he said.

109
Students trying to disrupt the October 7 meeting were injured by police.

STASC
Students stayed away from classes in protest against the police presence on campus.

On October 9 — a day declared by a group of churchmen to be a day of prayer for peace in South Africa — students attempted to hold a prayer meeting but were told that President Mangope had issued a directive indefinitely closing the university.

The hearing continues.

No ruling on varsity

109
MABATHO judgment in the case in which University of Bophutha-
tswana students inter-
dicted President Lucas
Mangope and demanded
the reopening of the uni-
versity, was yesterday
reserved in the Supreme
Court here. STAR

Hundreds of students
who attended the pro-
ceedings said afterwards
they were worried that
the judgment was re-
served as they wanted to
return to lectures as soon
as possible. 25/10/85

A State advocate Mr
J H Hugo, told the court
that despite the Bill of
Rights enacted in the
country's constitution, it
was also stated in the
constitution that the sys-
tem of education be con-
trolled by the State.

University to remain closed

A Bophuthatswana judge yesterday dismissed with costs an application for an interdict brought by University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) students demanding the re-opening of the campus to enable them to finish their academic programme this year.

The judge, Mr Justice E A T Smith, said President Lucas Mangope, who was acting as Minister of Law and Order at the time of the closure, had reasonable information at his disposal that the continued tense atmosphere on campus following incidents of unrest necessitated the closure of the university. **STAR**

The judge said he was satisfied with the submission by the State President and the Commissioner of Police that they had reason to believe the situation on the campus endangered the security of the State and of the public.

109
30/10/85

KARL MAGYAR

How not to develop Bop

IN MY OPINION

109

Professor Karl Magyar of the Department of Philosophy and Political Science at the University of Durban-Westville is a former economic adviser to President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

The *FM* interviewed Bophuthatswana Minister of Finance Leslie Young (October 4 1985). My good friend the Minister is, to be sure, a very capable, diligent and dedicated man. He is probably the very best in his profession. But the problem is that he doesn't have much to work with. He and President Mangope run Bophuthatswana like a corporation. Which it is not.

Since being forced into early retirement from my position as Economic Adviser in 1982, I have observed sadly that nothing is really developing in Bophuthatswana — except the government offices, houses, cars, and the roads for the elite to drive around on. Mmabatho as a capital city must surely rival the ancient pyramids as a monument to its ruler. Just what is the price of those splendid buildings? That space-age stadium? The cost of Bop-TV? The "international" airport? The overseas missions? and so on, and so on.

The Minister laments the lack of industrialisation, and he offers instead the "rural option" — opportunities in agriculture! The virtues he cites include the observation that this does not disrupt the family, it avoids urbanisation with its enormous costs of services, and it reduces crime.

But just what *is* the urban option? In Bophuthatswana it is not very promising. *Growth* (December 1982) cites government statistics which indicate that agriculture contributed one half of one percent to the gdp. Optimists say up to 5%. F J Villiers estimated that more than half of the resident population working in Bophuthatswana is engaged in agriculture (mostly subsistence) but the prospects for this sector are not very good due to traditional land usages, cultural impediments, lack of water resources, low production and the negative attitude towards agriculture. Anthony Duignan wrote in *The Star* last year that Bophuthatswana faced a total crop failure due to drought. F J de Villiers Graaff noted that fewer and fewer households in Bophuthatswana are participating in agricultural activities with migrant labour depriving this sector of the most valuable work force.

And, in his analysis of the attempts at building modern agricultural industries in Bophuthatswana, M J Roodt concludes: "The inherent limitations and intrinsic pitfalls in the programmes demonstrated here, and their irrelevance as total solutions for long-term goals of the central and homeland governments, should be taken note of . . . This reversal of the urbanisation process has further exacerbated this crisis of poverty, employment and expectations." (*Indicator SA* Winter 1985).

In view of the general trend of the declining productivity in rural areas throughout Africa, Minister Young's rural option appears to be nothing more than a scheme to "keep 'em down on the farms" — after they've seen gay Mmabatho.

If the prospects for agriculture are so poor in Bophuthatswana, just what *is* going on in its economic development process?

Well, as a starter, 69,8% of Bophuthatswana's workers are migrant workers in SA. A good portion of the remaining 30% are unemployed or underemployed or very poorly paid if employed. I uncovered routine starting wage rates of R17 per week at Babalegi — and for that many people travelled up to six hours a day to and from work! The precise data of minerals receipts and wages paid is subject to "interpretation" — but about half of the revenues derive from this source (*Growth* December 1982).

Gambling and "related business," which the Minister cites, are profitable — but to whom? Professor J Keenan uncovered some rather stark realities of low wages, excessive unpaid overtime work, and higher unemployment in the Sun City area than elsewhere (*Weekly Mail* July 5-7, 1985). The Sun International phenomenon provides much less than 10% of the income — but over 90% of the publicity to Bophuthatswana.

When reviewing the nature of the government's economic planning strategies, a distinct corporate pattern emerges. Revenues are collected from sources which the Tswana population had little to do with (for example, mines, hotels, gambling, TV, and so on) and these scarce profits are "invested" in show-piece projects which will offer status and wages to only the few. Whites have introduced these projects, some long before "independence;" and they are intended to make money primarily from other whites.

Except for construction labour and subse-

quent maintenance personnel, such development schemes all but bypass the black citizens. Just how many Tswanas are to be employed in any but baggage carrying and floor capacities at the new "international" airport? And when will the hordes of tourists arrive in charter flights which will pay for the airport? And how profitable will Bop-TV be when SABC decides to embark upon the commercial path itself? And what will happen when a new SA eases the gambling laws throughout the land?

Looked at in a comparative perspective, one must be more sympathetic to presidents Matanzima of Transkei or Sebe of Ciskei as they must produce under much more austere conditions. They lack minerals and commuting proximity to the PWV area. Bophuthatswana remains little more than the dormitory and training ground for the PWV's labour needs.

The essential problem of Bophuthatswana concerns the failure to clearly define its relationship to SA. Its development plan that I reviewed was written as if the country was a sovereign state and its inherent relationship with SA as all but non-existent. This is exceedingly myopic as virtually all of its productive sector forms an integral part of SA and indeed prospects for economic independence are steadily diminishing. The development ship needs a rudder.

Is this a call to dissolve Bophuthatswana? Not at all. The self-awareness and non-racialism introduced into this entity must be expanded and protected. But as a unit in a federal structure of SA. The people are pleasant and deserve a better future than "independence" offers. Once this reintegration takes place *de jure*, a new development direction may be introduced — with perhaps genuine development getting underway at last. The Tswanas will not be attracted to the rural option. Keeping them in the rural areas is nothing more than the equivalent of banishing them to the homelands' own homelands. It is nothing more than a method to ensure the development of the new indigent elite. True development must address the needs of all Tswanas and not only the privileged few.

Forget the rural option. Recognise that development cannot take place in a political vacuum and until this is resolved, scarce funds will certainly be wasted. Bophuthatswana is not a private corporation.

Boycott

← From Page 1

their fellow-students who boycotted their exams. We also feel that black students can only participate in these ceremonies as pawns to glorify the ethnic, segregated education system.

"In fact, these ceremonies are something used to give credibility to sellouts from the tricameral parliament and the bantustans by parading them at these ceremonies," he said.

Bop's tough line on pupils

SOWETAN
THE Bophuthatswana government will clamp down on "foreign" students wanting a place in the homeland's schools.

This follows attempts by parents from South Africa's townships to place their children in schools in Bophuthatswana.

Many parents fear more class disruptions in the townships next year.

The Bophuthatswana Minister of Education, Mr L G Hotele, has sent a circular to all principals, outlining rules to be followed in admitting scholars or students in the homeland.

The circular says, among others, that no alien scholars or students will be allowed to enter or stay in Bophuthatswana to study unless he has a valid travel document.

Heads of educational institutions are asked to ensure that all foreign scholars and stu-

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SOWETAN
students enrolled at their schools, colleges and other educational institutions in 1986 have valid documents and permits to be in Bophuthatswana.

Observers felt for the Bophuthatswana government to deny blacks an opportunity to learn was an "unforgivable sin".

Meanwhile the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm) has called for a boycott of graduation ceremonies at black educational institutions.

In a statement to The SOWETAN, publicity secretary of Azasm, Mr Gomolemo Mokaie, said: "We urge all black students who are completing tertiary education at universities and technikons this year to boycott their prospective graduation ceremonies.

"This action, we contend, would be an exhibition of solidarity with

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(109)
C. Press
24/11/85

'Pay up — or die of thirst'

GA-RANKUA's Mmakau village residents are made to pay up to R2 for 200 litres of water from local "pedlars".

This was revealed in interviews with villagers, who described living conditions in the area.

The villagers, who also complained that the water was unpurified, said they pay one cent for a litre of water to use for cooking, drinking and washing.

The water pedlars make about 150 percent profit on the trade.

A resident said there were only a few communal taps to cater for the expanding population.

"As a result, we are forced to buy water," he said.

Mmakau, which has an estimated population of 20 000, has less than 40 communal taps. Most of them are broken.

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'No burden on taxpayers of SA'

Bop admits it is R300-m in debt

date: 12/84

(109) Spar 28/12/85

By Phil Mtimkulu

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana Government has admitted having an overdraft of more than R300 million and that it will have to go slow on some development projects.

This was admitted by senior Cabinet Ministers at a Press conference yesterday. It follows disclosures in a Sunday newspaper that the country is in debt.

The paper said the shortfall ranged between R575 million and R875 million, and was caused by the four-year drought, overspending, decline of the tourist industry and the poor dollar-rand exchange rate.

The conference was held after

the media was shown progress being made to get the National Independence Stadium at Mmabatho ready for the independence celebrations in December.

The Ministers said the financial situation was not too serious because Bophuthatswana had investments in South Africa exceeding the deficit.

Airport

South Africa had no reason to be unhappy about Bophuthatswana's finances because it contributed a negligible 3 per cent to the country's budget.

"South African taxpayers do not have to pay our debts," said

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr T M Molathwa.

Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination Mr S L L Rathebe said there was no question of the government having embarked on unnecessary projects — all were for the benefit of the country. Some had benefited the country financially.

The officials said the international airport was not healthy financially because Bophuthatswana was not recognised internationally. Major airlines still used Jan Smuts Airport.

On the decline of tourism at Sun City, they said there was a general downturn in the hotel industry, but Sun City had, on average, a far better bed occupancy than hotels in South Africa.

On disinvestment, Mr Rathebe said Bophuthatswana was opposed to sanctions as they would not benefit the black people, and it was a violent method of pressurising South Africa to change its policies.

Concerning the question of dual citizenship, the officials said this would be decided by their country and not the South African Government. Bophuthatswana had long had the attitude that Tswanas in the urban areas could decide what citizenship they wanted.

Cable over river shocks canoeist

A canoeist on the Crocodile River near Pelindaba suffered a shock on Saturday afternoon from a generator-powered electric cable strung across the river by a farmer to deter canoeists.

Mr Russell Doig, of the Dabulamanzi Canoe Club, was not injured.

Charges had been laid against the farmer, he said.

"We were not trespassing. Legislation allows for use of the river by the public, provided they do not go onto the land."

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ECONOMY

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BophuthaTswana 'bank overdraft at R310 million'

MMABATHO. — The BophuthaTswana Minister of Finance, Mr Lesley Young, has confirmed that his country has a bank overdraft of R310 million.

Mr Young said the overdraft had been incurred as a result of the "substantial development in BophuthaTswana".

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Young said BophuthaTswana had investments that exceeded the amount of the overdraft.

● Africa's total foreign debt is expected to reach \$174 billion this year, 10 percent higher than the 1984 figure of \$158 billion, African Development Bank president Mr Babacar N'diaye has said.

In a public lecture in Lagos, he said the size of the debt, coupled with a 27 percent fall between 1980 and 1984 in the value of Africa's exports, raised questions about their capacity to repay.

HUNGER AND FAMINE

"The African continent is passing through a crisis, characterised by hunger and famine in a number of our countries, as well as by economic stagnation and unrecedented debt servicing difficulties," he said.

Mr N'diaye said African countries' debts had been increasing by an average of 7,5 percent a year since 1980, while in sub-Saharan Africa, the continent's most depressed region, gross domestic product per head had fallen by 3,6 percent a year.

He said that since 1975, 17 African states had restructured their debts and had done so more frequently than countries in other regions.

"This confirms the view that Africa's debt problem is much more acute than is indicated by the relative size of the debt".

African countries needed to earn more from exports in order to solve their debt problem, Mr N'diaye said.

Unless creditor nations opened up their markets it was hard to imagine how Africa could service its debts. — Sapa-Reuter



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FIGHTS

SEVEN people were killed and two seriously injured in separate gun battles with South African and Bophuthatswana security forces in the early hours of yesterday.

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

Four men were killed and two injured during a clash between a group of armed men and Bophuthatswana Police at Tlhabane, near Rustenburg.

In another incident, three suspected insurgents were killed during a violent shoot-out with security forces shortly after an unsuccessful rocket attack on Sasol II and III installations, General P-J Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police said yesterday afternoon.

Russian

In a statement issued to Sapa by the police public relations division in Pretoria yesterday, Gen Coetzee said that a number of arms of Russian origin were seized.

"It has already been established that one of the deceased was involved in a previous attack on the same Sasol

installations during 1980.

"The rocket attack occurred at 01h00, when a number of 122 mm rockets were fired at the installation. It appears that between four and six explosions occurred, although no damage was caused, since the targets were not hit."

Gen Coetzee said shortly after the rocket attack a member of the Security Branch at Pieter Retief, after a crack tracking down exercise, traced a hakkie with three black occupants. He forced the vehicle off the road. The occupants then fired at him.

The policeman re-

turned the fire and the men fled into a dense plantation.

The assistance of Defence Force units in the area was called in and the three men were traced close to the Swaziland border.

A violent shoot-out ensued and the three suspected guerillas were killed. No security force members were injured.

According to the liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, Colonel David George, the gun battle started when a police patrol confronted a group of armed men in the streets during the early hours of yesterday morning.

During the ensuing shoot-out four people were killed and two others taken to hospital with injuries.

"A quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered. Police suffered no casualties in the shoot-out," said Col George.

Residents of Tlhabane told The SOWETAN that the police and a group of men at G G Section of Tlhabane Location had a gun battle about 1 pm.

Three men were shot and the fourth refused to hand himself over. He was fighting from inside a house.

During the battle an explosive device exploded blowing the house apart. A woman and an eight-year-old child were taken to the Rustenburg Hospital in a serious condition.

By yesterday afternoon scores of residents were still at the scene as police went through the debris.

The Bophuthatswana Police could not give the names of the dead at the time of going to Press.

Mainstay Cup supplement inside

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Bust on all counts

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Bophuthatswana is broke. Its accumulated debt in the 1986-1987 fiscal year could run at R875m. Like every country in black Africa bar Botswana, its national budget is in a shambles.

Unpublished figures show that SA is committed to providing Bop directly with cash of R394m (see table) in the 1985 fiscal year — 40% of the Bop budget. SA's Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating Bop's finances. What has emerged so far is that a loan of R245m was contracted from a South African commercial bank in 1984-1985: repayment of capital and perhaps part or all of interest accrued is still in limbo.

In the 1985-1986 fiscal year, loan amounts of R269m were raised, though little from commercial banks. Some R154m was raised from the Public Investment Commissioners (similar to SA's Corporation of Public Investment) which confiscates funds from Bop's institutions such as pension funds; and R115m from sources thought to be the local capital market and offshore.

With the sharp decline in the rand, uncovered foreign loans have often doubled in amount. If this is the case in Bop, an extra strain could be placed on this year's estimated government expenditure of R996m.

Although Bop started this fiscal year with a book surplus of R25m, the combined effect of the outstanding commercial bank loan and this year's debt raised is an exposure of at least R514m. To this could be added development loans provided by SA (at "soft" rates) of R50m last year and R42m this year, to produce a grand total of R606m.

If this debt is carried over in full into

1986-1987 and next year's loan requirements equal this year's R269m, Bop's debt could total R875m — excluding further development loans from SA (see table). This would comprise a budget deficit equal to 88% of this year's revenues.

A deficit before borrowing of this size is catastrophic. Bop's potential debt of R875m excludes accrued and capitalised interest which could be as much as R100m, depending on when payment was last made.

There are two avenues open to solving the problem:

□ Dramatic cutbacks in government spending. This has probably gone over the budgeted R996m this year, mainly because of continuing drought, depressed economic conditions in the sub-continent and alleged questionable allocations of funds under certain budget classifications.

Bop's expenditure votes are for development.

Latest available figures (for 1984-1985) show R77m was voted to finance; education R144m; transport R64m; works R173m; and health and social welfare R72m;

□ A bailout by SA. Further cash hand-outs are unlikely given that SA has a strapped fiscus and perhaps the most that could be expected is that SA will under-

write to some extent a debt rescheduling.

Bop finance minister Lesley Young is on record in this week's *Sunday Times* as saying that SA is only committed to paying R35m to Bop this year. It is difficult to guess what impression Young wants to convey by quoting this figure. For one thing, Bop figures for Internal Revenue do not reveal that SA is committed to pay Bop "general tax" of

R40m this year.

This is appropriated from SA's Inland Revenue and paid in like to each of the Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) countries. The amount is calculated by a formula based on the premise that nationals of TBVC states contribute to SA by working here.

Although the amount payable as general tax already exceeds Young's R35m, SA is also committed to pay R5m in terms of a monetary relations agreement. A further R72m (up from an estimated R25m in 1984-1985) is payable as budgetary aid. Bop's largest single revenue item, R277m from Customs and Excise, is payable under the Sacu agreement.

Although this is not a direct appropriation, it is a direct subsidy to the countries and national states which qualify for it. All in all, Bop can say thanks to SA for R394m this year. Certainly, if separate development were to be measured in terms of its monetary cost, it can now be said to be a dismal failure, as Bop is the richest of the demarcated South African states.



Young

BOPHUTHATSWANA Main Revenue items in the 1985-86 Fiscal Year (estimated)

	Rm
Customs and Excise	277
Public Investment Commission (loan) ..	154
Other borrowings	115
Budgetary Aid from SA	72
Mining Tax	63
Personal Tax	50
Mining Leases	46
Development loan from SA	42

APPROPRIATIONS FROM SA TO BOPHUTHATSWANA 1985-86 Fiscal Year ending 31 March

	Rm
"Interim Agreement" transfer	5
General Tax	40
Budgeting Aid	72
Customs and Excise	277
	<hr/>
	394

BOP'S POTENTIAL DEBT 1986-87

	Rm
Commercial Bank loan (1984-85) ..	245
Public Investment Commission (1985-86)	154
Other loans (1985-86)	115
Development loan from SA (1984-85)	50
Development loan from SA (1985-86)	42
Debt requirement 1986-87 (est.) ...	269
	<hr/>
	875

INFLATION ~~15.8%~~ FOM

Real humdinger

Optimism on the inflation front has waned with the October cpi figures released last week. The index reached a high of 16,8%, a level not breached since 1920.

Most economists were predicting a drop — if slight — in the inflation rate over the next few months. The depth of the recession and the degree of spare capacity, they said, provided scope for boosting output without fuelling inflation.

Cost-push pressures, however, have begun to filter through. Absence of demand-pull, contrary to what many believed and hoped, has provided little relief. In fact, says one economist, it has led to nothing but a process of impoverishment.

The key in the short and medium-term outlook for inflation is the exchange rate. Says Volkskas chief economist, Adam Jacobs: "If we can extend the repayment period of our foreign debt through negotiations, and get the rand up to US\$0,45, infla-

29/11/85

Keenan 'crucial witness'

Prof defies ban to testify for accused

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Professor Jeremy Keenan of the University of the Witwatersrand, described as a vital witness in a mass squatter trial in the Bophuthatswana township of GaRankuwa, yesterday defied a ban on entering the homeland in order to be present in court.

Professor Keenan's action resulted in the summary trial and conviction of defence counsel, Mr Paul Shapiro, on a charge of contempt of court and the professor will appear on a similar charge on January 20.

Mr Shapiro, sentenced to R20 or 10 days' imprisonment, gave notice of his intention to appeal against sentence and to have the case reviewed. He was released and his sentence was deferred.

Mr Shapiro had told regional magistrate Mr L Els that the assistance of Professor Keenan of the Wits University Department of Development Studies was "absolutely crucial to the preparation of the (squatters) case. He is the main witness for the accused".

He said a notice prohibiting Professor Keenan from entering Bophuthatswana without a visa had been issued just four days before the hearing.

Mr Shapiro contended that Professor Keenan's key role was known to the State and that the homeland government's ban on him was an attempt to hamstring the accused in preparing their case.

He advised the court that there had been insufficient time to obtain a visa.

Mr Els decided there was a prima facie case of contempt against both Mr Shapiro and Professor Keenan. After a short

adjournment Mr Shapiro was tried and sentenced and Professor Keenan's case was postponed to allow him to consult a lawyer.

Earlier, prosecutor M B Groen had argued that Mr Shapiro had not been properly briefed because of another banning order affecting the instructing attorney. "These people sitting in this court today in effect have no attorney."

Mr Groen said that Mr G Maluleke of G S S Maluleke and Associates was banned from entering Bophuthatswana.

"He cannot effect practise (in Bophuthatswana). Clients had to go to Kempton Park in "another country" to consult him.

Defence counsel pointed out that the Bill of Rights of the homeland guaranteed the accused legal representation of their choice. He said that Mr Maluleke had been banned from Bophuthatswana about three years ago and since then his firm had represented many people in the homeland's courts without his physical presence.

Only when he became involved in defending squatters, whom the State had declared it was determined to get rid of, was his status challenged.

"The distinct impression is that the State is attempting to deny legal representation to the accused," said Mr Shapiro.

The 50-odd accused, residents of the Jakkalsdams area of Winterveld, sat impassively through the morning's proceedings. Some were obviously bewildered by the trial of their counsel.

Their case was postponed to January 21.

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CID in widespread probe as 'model' state celebrates

STAR 6/12/85

Bop 'corruption' shock

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By Michael Chester

Disclosures of alleged corruption and embezzlement at local government level threatened to rock Bophuthatswana today as celebrations were launched to mark eight years of independence.

A dossier has been prepared by Professor Jeremy Keenan, of the department of social anthropology at Witwatersrand University, and sent to Mr Jaggen Smit, the Attorney-General in Mmabatho.

Mr Smit confirmed yesterday that the document had been handed over to the Commercial Branch of the CID in Mafikeng, with instructions to carry out a full investigation.

"The police have opened a docket. There are many people

involved and many documents to analyse," he said. "The investigation is obviously going to take time."

Professor Keenan believes it may prove to be the first in a series of dossiers as more evidence of alleged corruption is unearthed in an investigation into local government in the fragmented homeland.

Economic problems

The shock allegations follow within weeks of revelations on how Bophuthatswana — considered a showpiece among the black independent states — has toppled into worsening debt.

A full report on the economic problems is being compiled by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria and may influ-

ence the extent of future financial assistance pumped into the homeland by South Africa — estimated at R72 million in budgetary aid in the current fiscal year, plus R42 million in development loans.

There is also a strong possibility that the size of aid programmes next year will depend on assurances from Mmabatho that Bophuthatswana intends to exercise more discipline.

The first Wits University probe into alleged corruption has concentrated on the Thaba y Batho community authority at Bosplaas.

However, Professor Keenan contended that more evidence of corruption had already been uncovered in the next two local authorities to come under the university probe.

"At Bosplaas, it is obvious that fraud and embezzlement has been rife for years," he said.

"The most common of the swindles has been the illegal collection of taxes — taxes imposed on everything from donkeys and bicycles to graveyards."

There was also evidence that a number of community leaders had persuaded plot owners and tenants to pay R5 each for membership cards for the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party — instead of a standard R1 — with promises to "take care of all their problems".

Professor Keenan said: "We discovered instances of councillors lending money to the authority at exorbitant interest rates — in one case as high as 140 percent."

Bop murder: 2 found guilty

MMABATHO — Murder and a robbery attempt at the home of the Bophuthatswana Deputy Minister of Law and Order in 1982 had a sequel yesterday in the Mmabatho Supreme Court when two men were convicted of murder and attempted robbery.

Joseph Stephen Mashinini and Robert Moncho were found guilty of attempted robbery with aggravating circumstances and murder.

Mashinini was also found guilty of attempted murder.

The two Garankuwa men

were acquitted on seven other charges.

The court heard that on November 16 1982, three men went to the home of the present Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Amon Segoe, in Phokeng, where the acts were committed.

A third man, Mosheledi Elphas Mogale, found to be the leader of the three, was killed by a bullet intended for Mr Segoe.

Sentence will be passed today after mitigation. — Sapa.



Mangope opens new 'nature education' Pilanesberg complex

Environmental education is a priority objective for all Bophuthatswana's national parks, President Lucas Mangope said at last week's celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the showpiece Pilanesberg National Park.

Opening a new group camp, restaurant, shopping centre, swimming pool and caravan park at the Manyane complex near the Pilanesberg main gate, President Mangope said it was in environmental education that parks could best serve the people of Bophuthatswana.

The group facility, called Bosele, can accommodate 180 people.

The intention is for a school party of 90 to use half the camp, which has log-cabin dormitories and canteen, while the rest of the camp is reserved for other groups ranging from 15 to 90 people.

Adjacent to Bosele is an educational and interpretive centre featuring audio-visual equipment, classroom space and an outdoor film arena.

Though not officially opened until this week, Bosele has already hosted more than 5 000 children since July on awareness courses as part of Bophuthatswana's contribution to the International Year of Youth.

The new caravan park with 75 vehicle sites and 10 tent spaces is served by a licensed restaurant, pool and shop.

Completion of the Manyane complex calls for building a camp of 60 permanent chalets, which will bring Pilanesberg's planned accommodation to full

complement but for possible future small wilderness camps.

Acknowledging achievements at Pilanesberg since the park opened, President Mangope described the rapid development of disused farms into a fully functioning national park with game fencing, tourist roads, hides, the Mankwe tented camp, Tshukudu luxury camp and Kololo wilderness camp.

Park staff had performed well in the face of a serious clash of interests, he said.

Because the park was expected to pay for itself, it had to supply facilities for which visitors would pay premium prices.

Yet the park was also expected to provide the people of Bophuthatswana with an affordable recreational venue which would be an educational experience.

School programmes and reduced tariffs for local residents were meeting these objectives.

REVENUE

Mr Roger Collinson, deputy director of parks and wildlife, said the total cost of Pilanesberg developments had been about R11 million, half for infrastructure and half for educational and tourist facilities.

Income from tourism and sale of wildlife had already exceeded estimates.

The park was expected to cover 60 percent of running costs this year from revenue, he said, and the break-even point was expected in the 1988-89 financial year.

During the celebrations, 22 park personnel received five-year service certificates from

National Parks Board chairman Mr L L M Letlhaku.

In addition, South African Breweries group managing director Mr Meyer Kahn presented Pilanesberg chief communications officer Mr Peter Hancock with the keys to a mobile film van for use by a roving conservation education team.

This was the second such van donated by SAB. Even though it screened films to up to 7 000 children around Bophuthatswana each month, the first van was unable to meet demands for its service.

FUN AND GAMES

Environmental education is all very well, but for parties of scholars there must also be some fun.

To this end the camp's log dormitories are on stilts, with open shaded areas underneath.

One has a giant wooden board on the ground, where children can play a traditional game similar to draughts.

Another dormitory has a permanent hopscotch game marked out underneath it.

Nearby is a "spray race" — a rig that offers cooling sprays of water to play in, without the hazard of drowning for children who have never learnt to swim.

On a tour of the new facilities, members of the Thlabane Youth Choir confirmed the theory that children need fun.

Having discharged their duty of supplying dignified entertainment for the Bosele opening in their choral garb, youngsters from the choir abandoned formality in favour of some uproarious games.

Thousands flee Bop's sweep on militants

By SEFAKO NYAKA

THOUSANDS of youths have fled Bophuthatswana in the wake of a massive police campaign to "rid the homeland of elements who are bent on destabilising it".

This week several youths in Temba township outside Hammanskraal and GaRankuwa told of mass arrests and alleged assaults at the hands of police.

Trouble in the Bantustan started a few weeks ago when Putco announced bus hikes in the Pretoria area.

Bophuthatswana commuters still use Putco buses in some areas; they called for the government to withdraw Putco and to introduce instead state-subsidised Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings buses.

There were incidents of stone-throwing and several buses were damaged.

Tension escalated a few weeks ago when 500 workers were dismissed by Metal Box in Rosslyn.

A boycott of products — including beer and soft drinks in cans — was called in solidarity with the workers — and a music festival at GaRankuwa was disrupted when youths realised that beer and soft drinks were sold in cans at the festival.

Three people were killed, and it was later claimed they had been run over by motorists who were fleeing from the stone-throwing youths.

As tension continues to rise, youths have reported unrelated incidents of alleged police harassment and a high rate of arrest.

A young activist, Gordon Manamela, whose back was a criss-cross of sjambok weals, was allegedly assaulted when he and a friend were picked up at the friend's home before being taken to the Temba police station two weeks ago.

"On our arrival at the police station, we were assaulted with an assortment of weapons, including rubber truncheons and wooden batons," he said.

His swollen clean-shaven head was covered in festering wounds and bruises.

He said he was rudely shoved into the back of a police van carrying several youths.

"At the police station we found



Gordon Manamela shows the weals on his back

another group of youths, and after the assault we were taken to the Bedwang Police Station, where the assaults continued.

"When we complained about the quality of the food at the police station, we were deprived of food for three days," he said.

Two youths, Rama Ntebatse and Innocent Tlolane, were admitted to Jubilee Hospital before being transferred to GaRankuwa Hospital.

Several youths were allegedly refused medical attention while in detention.

According to Thabo Manamela, hospital authorities refused to give him his younger brother's medical report so that he could lay a charge of assault against the police.

They were initially refused bail, but it was later fixed at R200, and some of the youths were released into the care of their parents.

The youths, most of them members of the Temba Youth Organisation (Teyo), are to face charges of public violence.

They have also been accused of

furthering the aims of a banned organisation, an indirect reference to the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Several youths said they have been repeatedly asked to name the "students from Atteridgeville and other areas who are behind the present unrest".

Their interrogators allegedly forced some of them to admit that the trouble was fanned by outsiders running away from police in South Africa.

Shortly after the outbreak of violence, a meeting was held in Temba and a senior government official "whom we do not know", said youths, told parents outsiders were responsible for the unrest.

He allegedly told the meeting violence is not akin to Tswanas and that they should stand together against the non-Tswana element.

"He even said Bophuthatswana will hit an eye for an eye in its fight against the radicals from outside," said a youth.

A government official in Mafikeng denied the allegations but confirmed several meetings had been held with the residents in an effort to normalise the situation.

He refused to name officials who had addressed such meetings.

And on the Bantustan's television this week, President Lucas Mangope appealed for "loyalty, firmness, determination and purposefulness" from Bophuthatswana citizens to fight the "mind-colonising campaign launched by organisations such as the UDF".

He said no "foreign" students would be admitted next year; teachers would be screened, and no teacher would be allowed to become a member of the United Democratic Front.

He asked teachers who belonged to the UDF to get out of the teaching profession and out of Bophuthatswana. He said he had been approached by several people who asked him to ban the UDF.

Attempts to ascertain the exact number of youths arrested since the outbreak of violence were unsuccessful. A Lieutenant Cekisa in the Public Relations Directorate said the only person entitled to answer press queries was on leave.

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Landmine found in Bop, claims CP

By Sue Dobson

Sources in the Conservative Party allege that a landmine was discovered between Pitsane on the Botswana-Bophuthatswana border and Ramatlambama in Bophuthatswana last week — just a few kilometres from the north-western Transvaal town of Zeerust.

The Conservative Party's spokesman on Defence, Mr Koos van der Merwe, told *The Star* that a reliable SADF source in the Zeerust area had informed him that the mine was discovered on December 13.

The landmine is said to have been recovered by the South African Security Police. Its origin is not known.

Police Headquarters in Pretoria say they do not issue statements about events in neighbouring states, even where members of the South African

police assist in combined operations.

The acting commander of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Colonel B G Breedt, said: "We will not deny or confirm this incident. We have received orders not to comment."

Mr van der Merwe's source, who refused to be identified, confirmed the details of the incident and said that soldiers from the Zeerust Command had this week briefed border farmers and their workers of the discovery of the mine and to be on the lookout for strangers and report any irregular signs on farm roads.

He emphasised that, while the SADF was responsible for the country's northern areas, the SAP were responsible for the Western Transvaal border.

Mr van der Merwe has approached the SADF and has demanded an explanation of the incident.

Brits Action Committee ^{STAR} opposes township move ^{23/12/85} ¹⁰⁹

Residents of Brits township have declared they will not be persuaded to move from their homes on the fringe of the white town but will wait "until they send the bulldozers to remove us".

About 400 residents attending a meeting called by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) at the weekend expressed opposition to moving to the newly developed area of Letlabile, about 15 km from the town.

They resolved:

- To boycott the businesses of community councillors whom they regard as having "sold out" on the question of moving to Letlabile.
- To continue to seek support from the community for a petition opposing the move.
- To raise funds for the Action

Committee, which is spearheading the bid to save the old township, and for the immediate expansion of school facilities.

BAC chairman Mr Marshall Buys said Bophuthatswana had announced "outsiders" would be prevented from attending school in the homeland in 1986 to stem political dissent. As a result Brits's already overflowing schools would be unable to cope.

- To press the authorities to upgrade the present township by tarring roads, providing sewerage and later electricity.

Residents of the Brits township have not received any ultimatum to leave the old area. They have received pamphlets encouraging them to go to Letlabile and promising that this will not mean incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

used in police cell