

HOMELANDS - SUB-COMMISSIONER General

1988

JAN. — FEBRUARY

109

SA deals enriched Israeli 'spy'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Israeli government has slapped a strict security clamp on all details of the investigation into the activities of suspected Russian spy Shabtai Kalmanovitz, the millionaire businessman who amassed his fortune largely at the expense of the South African taxpayer and the people of Bophuthatswana.

Kalmanovitz, a Russian emigré who arrived in Israel in 1971, was till last November, Bophuthatswana's diplomatic representative there. A friend to high-ranking political

and military officials in Israel, and a former political aide to disgraced MP Shmuel Flatto-Sharon, he is alleged to have been sent to Israel as a Soviet "mole" charged with getting close to the country's leadership.

Kalmanovitz was arrested by the Israeli counter-intelligence agency Shin Bet on December 23.

His links to Bophuthatswana date back to 1980 when he was reportedly introduced to President Lucas Mangope by a New York rabbi.

In 1982 he teamed up with Frankfurt-based financier Henry Landshaft who negotiated a contract for Kalmanovitz's commercial company LIAT to construct a shopping centre

near Garankua.

Although tenders of R18m were received from leading SA construction companies, LIAT which tendered R23m was awarded the contract. LIAT took a R5m management fee and subcontracted the job back to a SA company.

In 1984 LIAT was awarded a R96m contract for the construction of housing and a national stadium.

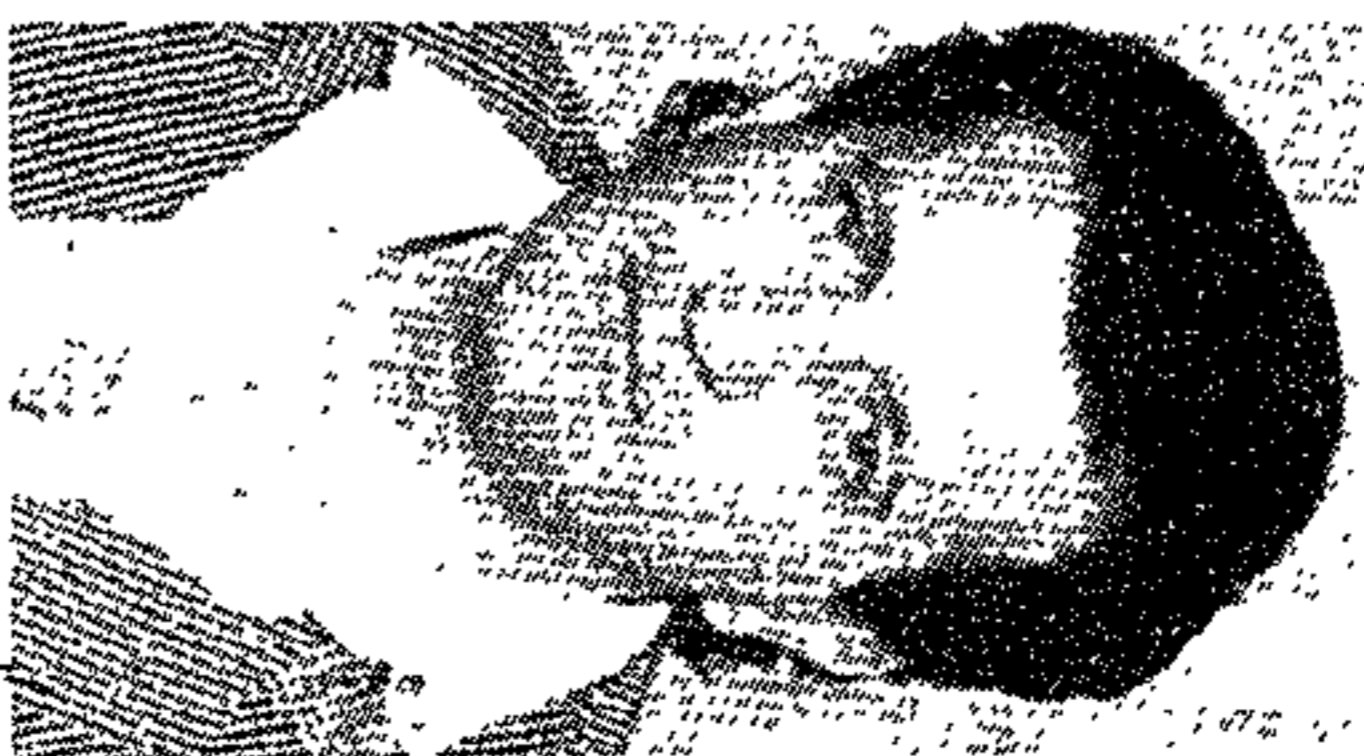
The construction was again subcontracted to a SA firm with LIAT reportedly taking off between R8m and R15m.

LIAT's operations in Bophuthatswana attracted the ire of SA construction companies and after the award of a poultry complex contract to it, LTA,

M&R, Group 5, J C Dunbar and Spartan Cages submitted a joint letter of complaint. The Bophuthatswana Finance Minister promised an investigation into the allegations of corruption and preferential treatment. By June last year nothing further had been heard of the investigation.

Last year Kalmanovitz was arrested in London when US authorities sought his extradition for having allegedly passed \$2.3m (R4.6m) worth of counterfeit Merrill Lynch cheques.

However, according to reports in Israeli newspapers, Kalmanovitz was cleared of the charges before returning to Israel.



Shabtai Kalmanovitz

Foreign Affairs



'No contact with Kalmanovitz'

B/Day 14/1/88 (109)

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs (FA) yesterday denied the government had any contact with the suspected Russian spy Shabti Kalmanovitz while he was acting on behalf of Bophuthatswana.

Kalmanovitz, who has visited SA for the past eight years, is said to be Russia's top agent in Israel.

A FA spokesman declared yesterday that government had "steered well clear of the man", having been fully aware of his unsavoury reputation. He stressed it was most unlikely that Kalmanovitz had been privy to any information about SA's sanction-busting activities routed through the homeland.

Nevertheless, Kalmanovitz's possible connections with the KGB and his alleged activities with Bophuthatswana has aroused some official concern, and an investigation has been launched into his affairs.

Until November Kalomonovitz ran a Sandton City-based construction company, Liat, winning multi-million contracts from Bophuthatswana.

□ Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope, contacted at Mmabatho last night, declined to comment on allegations that Kalmanovitz was involved in large scale corruption involving the independent homeland.

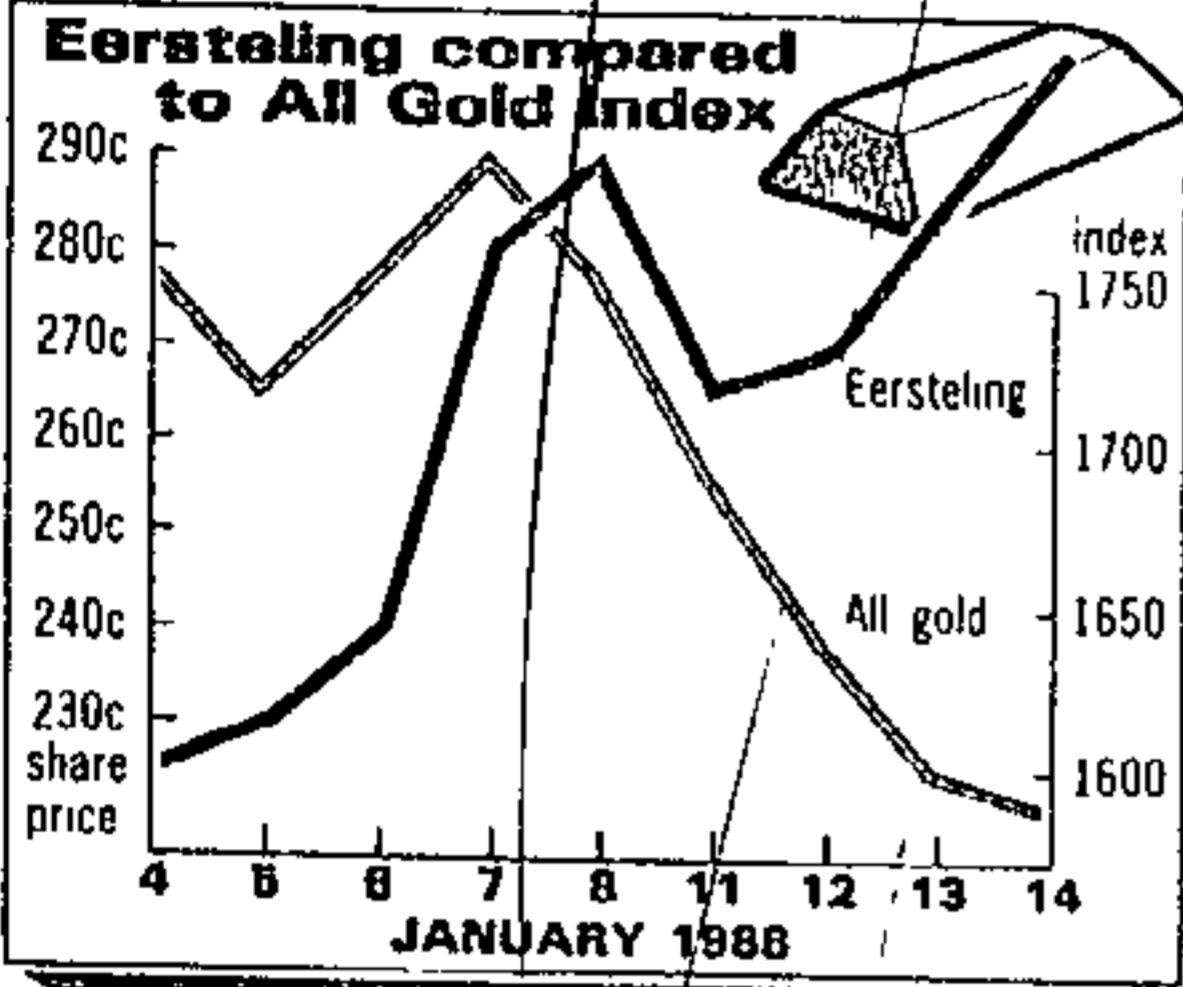
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Share price rise reflects results

CHERILYN IRETON

CREDITABLE underground development results from Eersteling could explain the 36% rise in its share price since January 4.

The mine, which begins gold production today, intersected a high grade pay-



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: ISE

shoot at the end of the December quarter.

Although only nine metres were included in the quarterly results, a good average value of 10,6g/t was achieved over a channel width of 104cm, giving a

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SUSPECTED Russian spy Shabtai Kalmanovitz's construction company Liat was awarded large housing contracts without tenders, on request of the Bophuthatswana Department of Works, a homelands government spokesman said yesterday.

The Department of Works had made an application to the homeland's Tender Board for the Mabopane contracts to be awarded without calling for tenders, a Tender Board spokesman said.

The contracts were for 997 and 1 000 houses respectively in 1985.

He said he could not give the reasons on which the application was based, as it concerned Ministers.

The journal Africa Confidential has said \$48m was paid for a contract awarded to Liat for the construction of housing and a national stadium for

Alleged spy did well out of Bop

DIANNA GAMES

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President Mangope has refused to comment on allegations regarding his connection with Kalmanowitz, who was arrested by the Israeli counter-intelligence agency, Shin Bet, on December 23.

A director of Liat Construction Bophuthatswana, A Kremeris, said yesterday he did not have details of the contracts. The company, under its present name, was formed in 1985.

Premier drops action against Drop Inn

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE-BASED liquor chain Drop Inn has paid the balance of the purchase price for Benny Goldberg's Liquor Supermarket to Premier Group, which has accordingly dropped the legal action it instituted against Drop Inn last year, say both groups.

The summons served on Drop Inn in

December said the balance amounted to R1,7m plus interest.

Outstanding differences flowing out of Drop Inn's acquisition of Benny Goldberg's have been resolved.

Premier has also claimed R1,3m in a second summons served on Drop-Inn.

Air traffic control crisis hits Jan Smuts

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DIANNA GAMES

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CP Reporter

STUDENT teachers in Bophuthatswana who passed their exams last year are having difficulty in securing posts because principals at high schools are turning them away in favour of graduates.

The Department of Education in Bophuthatswana has reacted strongly to this complaint and are prepared to bring action against principals who have acted in this manner.

Bop teacher row goes on

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CP News 17/1/88

The Director of Education in Bophuthatswana, MDC Khutlape, said any teacher who has experienced this reaction should report it to circuit inspectors or go to the department in Mmabatho as soon

as possible for the matter to be dealt with speedily.

"All teachers who completed their courses last year have the right to work if there are posts available - regardless whether the teacher has a diploma or a

degree," said Khutlape.

"Bophuthatswana had a terrible brain drain last year when teachers and social workers resigned in a move they described as 'seeking greener pastures' in SA," he said.

Teachers who were approached for comment were not happy with the treatment they received when they applied for positions, but refused to have their names published for fear of victimisation.

SA business secrets

THE flamboyant Israeli businessman who was arrested as a Soviet spy in Jerusalem this week may possess damaging information about South Africans in high business circles

A number of prominent people are believed to have shared in the amazing deals through which Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz made a fortune in Bophuthatswana

Kalmanovitz — known as "Rasputin" among public servants in Mafikeng — had close contact with top people in the Bantustan government

The multi-millionaire, suspected by Israeli intelligence of being a KGB agent, headed a construction company called LIAT which channelled vast sums out of Bophuthatswana during his seven-year relationship with high officials

On occasions, he actually travelled on a Bophuthatswana diplomatic passport number 006087.

Last year Kalmanovitz was arrested in Britain and deported to the US to face US \$2.03-million (R106-million) fraud charges

The Kalmanovitz empire comprises an international web of interests ranging from construction, arms oil, and diamonds to the fishing industry

The smooth-tongued Russian emigre had an extraordinary set of contacts which

Of Israel's

Red 'spy'

BY JEREMY BROOKS AND STEPHEN WATKINS

Israeli intelligence believes Kalmanovitz may have been planted among Jewish emigrants who left Russia on exit permits in 1971 and kept in deep cover while he built up his business. LIAT's success in Bophuthatswana, according to Airca Confidential, a newsletter published in London and specialising in intelligence background on the continent, paved the way for Kalmanovitz's expansion into Sierra Leone where he also made his fortune

The award to the company of several contracts in Africa were either not put out to tender or were placed when LIAT had quoted a substantially higher price than its competitors, enraged South

African construction firms. Five companies — LTA, Murray and Roberts, Group S, J C Dunbar and Spartan Cages — formally complained to the Bophuthatswana government nearly two years ago. They were promised by the country's Minister of Finance that an investigation would be launched into the allegations of bribery and corruption. To date the findings have not been publicly announced

Scandals

To his associates, Kalmanovitz was the ideal middle-man who could smooth the way in delicate financial matters providing access to high places in many countries

He is also said to have been associated with top officials of the Vaucan bank, Banco Ambrosiano, which several years ago was involved in a major financial scandal

then paid a South African firm R18-million to do the work for it. In 1984 LIAT was awarded a R48-million contract for the construction of housing and a national stadium Bophuthatswana was at that stage R300-million in debt. South Africa had to step in the following year and pump in money to ease the debt burden.

LIAT subsequently confirmed to Africa Confidential that the contract had been awarded without being put to tender.

Playgrounds

Kalmanovitz at this stage had been appointed Bophuthatswana's representative to Israel

Kalmanovitz led a fast life of international travel, parties on the French Riviera and other playgrounds. He had homes in many places. He owns a white Rolls Royce which once belonged to the President of Rumania, President Nicolae Ceausescu

LIAT earned after his daughter, moved into the troubled west African country of Sierra Leone after Kalmanovitz had established himself in Bophuthatswana. He was appointed Sierra Leone's cultural representative to Israel, and he became the favourite of President Joseph Momoh

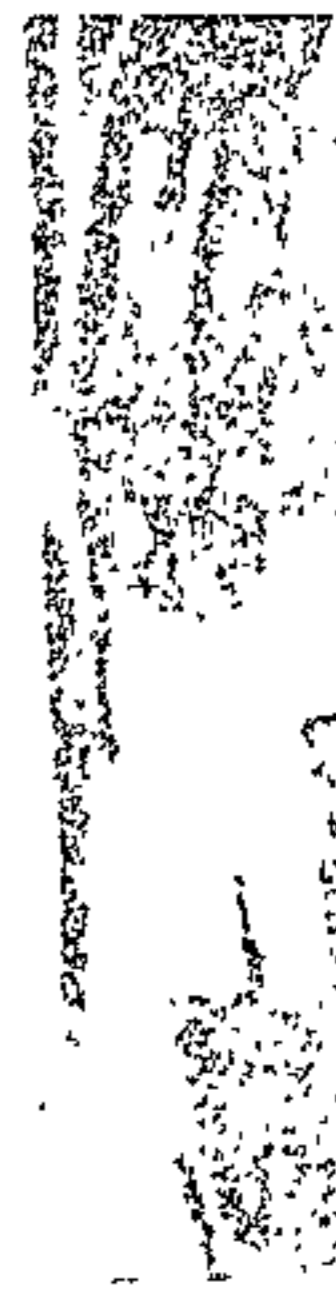
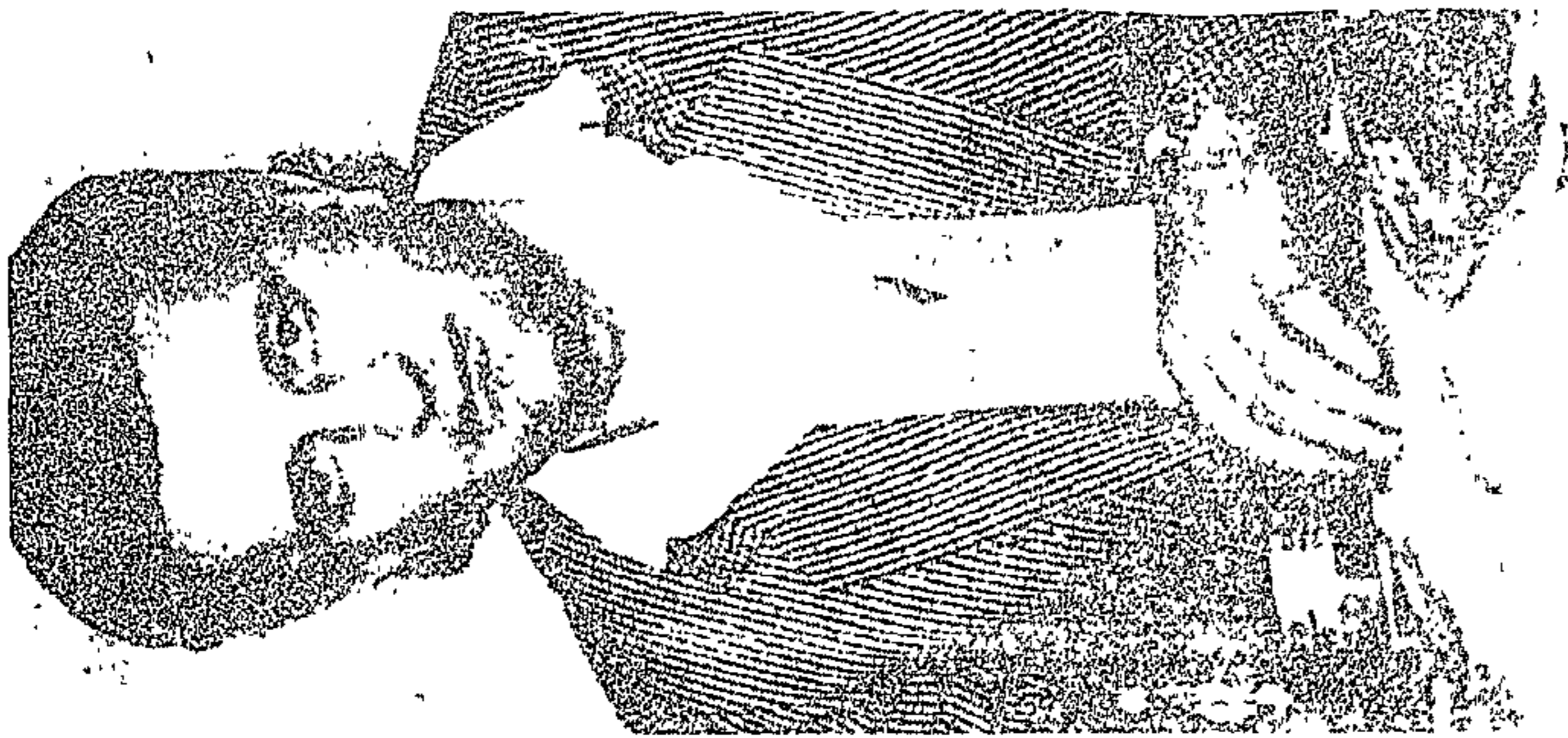
Now in the space of a few weeks Kalmanovitz made as a powerful figure has been scattered as he awaits trial in an Israeli cell

Bombshell

Over the past few months he has been seen in Kenya, West Germany and Russia — where he visited a Leningrad theatre in 1986. He is believed to have been in contact with the Soviet intelligence service in the Soviet Union

Attempts to contact President Shabetai Ntshole last week were unsuccessful

The secretariat said that Bophuthatswana had not yet investigated the damage caused by Mr Kalmanovitz



Shabtai Kalmanovitz, the Israeli businessman who was arrested as a Soviet spy in Jerusalem this week.

A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman said the Government had "not taken any official line" on the issue

Woman takes on top health post

By SOL MORATHI

NEWLY-appointed Bophuthatswana Deputy-Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Alinah Lekgetha, has made great strides since 1943 when she qualified as a midwife at the tender age of 24.

However, it was not all easy going for this dedicated woman. Her leadership qualities seemed to go unnoticed until 1964 when she was appointed chairman of the South African Nursing Association's advisory committee.

And now, 24 years later, the energetic 69-year-old has become the first woman in Bophuthatswana's Cabinet.

Speaking about her achievement, the bespectacled mother of three said: "I have always taught myself to initiate things and not to fear to challenge anything that comes my way.

"I do not have a good



Bophuthatswana's first woman Cabinet Minister Alinah Lekgetha ... men must accept changing world.

academic background, except four courses in nursing, and do not envisage studying any further. But I do have a positive outlook on life."

If she set herself a goal, she will not allow anything to stand in her way. "I am a trend-setter," she chuckled.

Though she acknowledged that her new portfolio was "quite a challenge", Lekgetha said she would be able to serve the people in "the most acceptable and satisfactory manner".

"The position suits me fine. Health is where I belong. I have been a health supervisor for the past 49 years. I, therefore, do not envisage any problems with my new portfolio.

"What also gives me courage to enthusiastically face the job is the promised support I have received from most sections of the community, particularly women."

She said she was surprised by the appointment. "But I have to prove that the woman's place is not only in the kitchen. This is

a changing world and men must accept it.

"We live in a political environment. But at least black people now know how to care for themselves.

"They now know what they want and what they do not want, hence my appointment has been accepted and approved of by many," she said.

Lekgetha, who throughout her career has devoted much energy to community health, said she would continue these obligations despite her appointment.

Bop businessmen to tour Far East

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20/1/88

THE Bophuthatswana Federated Chamber of Commerce (Bofcoc) is to take 32 businessmen on a two-week tour of the Far East next month.

Bofcoc president Carl Mushi said the trip — organised in conjunction with Associated Tour Operators (ATO) to cover Taipei, Bangkok and Hong Kong — was designed to introduce the Bophuthatswana businessman to modern techniques in commerce.

"The men will meet chambers of commerce, look at small industries and see what can be applied in Bophu-

THEO RAWANA

thatswana to promote job creation," he said.

He said Far East industrialists would also be encouraged to start joint ventures in Bophuthatswana.

ATO director Keith Gow said the object was to develop awareness of the opportunities that exist in the Far East. "The businessmen will visit factories and the Taipei World Trade Centre, which is the largest trade centre in the world. The Taiwanese officials will help them to meet suitable contacts.

"The Far East, which was an agricultural society until about 40 to 50 years ago, has now developed into a trading base. Taiwan has become an important business partner for Africa, supplied as it is with raw materials, and, in turn, supplying goods from toys to machinery."

Winterveldt deaths report may finally appear

By VUSI GUNENE

THE long-awaited report of the commission of enquiry into the "Winterveldt massacre" of 1986 may be made public next month.

It is more than a year since the commission began its deliberations — and the delay in publication of its findings has fuelled speculation that the findings may contain revelations embarrassing to the Bophuthatswana government.

The commission, set up to enquire

urgently into the mass shootings by Bophuthatswana police at Winterveldt on March 26 1986, completed its work last year.

Eleven people were shot dead by "homeland" police while attending a community meeting at a football stadium in the shack area.

The commission was dogged by controversy, which came to a head

when lawyers acting on behalf of the Winterveldt community dramatically withdrew from the proceedings — at the request of their clients.

Joseph Jack, secretary to the "homeland's" president, told the *Weekly Mail* the report had been handed to the Department of Justice for scrutiny late last year. It would only be made public once the minister of justice and President Lucas Mangope had met next month.



NEW TALKS . . . The Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss (left), and President P W Botha pose for press photographers after their

talks yesterday

Call Times 26/11/88

Soviets want peace not victory 109 Strauss

Political Staff

THE Soviet Union would not reject an Angolan peace solution that included both the MPLA government and the rebel Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

This was the substance of an unofficial message relayed to President P W Botha by visiting Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss.

Mr Strauss yesterday said he had met the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, shortly before his Southern African mission.

"Shevardnadze did not say 'we want a victory in Angola'. He said 'we

shall accept a solution which guarantees peace and which is approved by all parties'."

Mr Strauss said he had got the impression the Soviets felt they were over-committed in several parts of the world, including Africa.

"Shevardnadze said they would not reject a peace solution including both the MPLA and Unita. The Soviets are convinced neither side can win the war in Angola."

He disclosed at a joint

press conference that in spite of increasing world pressure for punitive economic measures against South Africa, President Chissano of Mozambique had asked him to ask Mr Botha to "allow more unemployed Mozambicans to work in South Africa".

After meeting Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Mr Strauss said the chief's problem was that SA did not consider the homeland part of SA and did not finance it. Because of the lack of international recognition, the homeland was not entitled to development aid.

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R700-m project in Bop bush a white elephant

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A multi-million-rand power station has been derelict in the Bophuthatswana bush for 12 months and there is no indication what will happen to it, electricity supply officials said.

The 60MW Mmamatsuwe power station, a project which when completed would have cost an estimated R700-million, was commissioned by the Bophuthatswana government and the first phase was completed before a halt was called to construction.

Sources in the industry speculated that the project was abandoned after it was realised it would be cheaper to obtain electricity through South Africa's Escom grid. Another possibility was that the cost of the scheme had grown prohibitive.

Earlier reports said the power station was decided on so that the territory would not be dependent on Escom.

COAL RESERVES

The site was selected because there were coal reserves and adequate water for the cooling towers.

The general manager of the Bophuthatswana Electricity Corporation, Mr David Nunns, said the future of the project depended on a decision by the Bophuthatswana government.

Mr Nunns emphasised that the power station was not linked to the Bophuthatswana Electricity Corporation.

A technical publication, Engineering Week, reported that highly developed electrical equipment had been abandoned.

The power station was built by an Italian firm.

The intention of the original project was to have four units of 60 megawatts each.

Bophuthatswana is now seeking international finance to complete the project.

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No money so plant gathers dust Villagers must wait for wonder of electricity

By Joseph Mthibi,
Pretoria Bureau

Families living in a rural village near Warmbaths were delighted with the news this year that the 20th century was about to reach their Bophuthatswana backwater.

Officials from the homeland government called to say that the vast power station erected near their village in the past three years was about to provide them with electricity.

They filled in the required forms, said village headwoman Mrs Regina Moepi, only to be told weeks later that the project had still to be discussed and they should "wait until further notice".

People still come from kilometres

around to ask for the forms that were the first step in the process of getting electricity — but the Mmamatsuwe Power Station, the first stage in a R700 million project, according to *Engineering Week*, now shelters birds and spiders and half a dozen maintenance staff.

Access to the power station is on rutted dirt roads joining up with the only tar road in the area — two kilometres before the station which looms incongruously above the veld in this rural setting.

Inside the six-storey building some control panels are not yet connected to the rest of the station, while others were never unpacked from their plastic sheeting.

Staircases are hung with spiderwebs and bird droppings litter the floor.

Work on the station began in 1985, according to one of the men maintaining the site. It was stopped in October last year.

The entire project was planned to supply 180 MW of power

It was to be fuelled with coal from nearby deposits. The planned mines are at present just a shallow excavation about a kilometre away, devoid of any mining activity

The Star was told this week that Mmamatsuwe could not begin functioning until phase two was built.

Until then, the villagers and Mmamatsuwe will wait for "further notice"

Bop envoy linked to major US spy scandal



Sabtai Kalmanovitch ... now awaiting trial

A GLOBE-TROTTING envoy for Bophuthatswana has been implicated in a major US spy scandal.

Mr Sabtai Kalmanovitch — now awaiting trial in Israel on charges of spying for the Soviets — is alleged to have been an associate of US superspy Jonathan Pollard.

Pollard, an employee at Washington's Naval Intelligence Centre, was recently sentenced to life imprisonment in the US for passing on secrets to Mossad, Israel's secret service. Some of those secrets were US spy reports on SA.

Now, West German intelligence sources have claimed Pollard and Mr Kalmanovitch were part of the same Mossad clique and some of Pollard's secrets were, in fact, being intercepted by Kalmanovitch and passed on to the KGB.

Washington-based reports said Israel was warned by the CIA it had been infiltrated by the KGB and it launched a "full-scale investigation disguised as an offi-

By JEREMY BROOKS

cial probe into allegations of financial corruption".

The West German source said news of the investigation was discreetly leaked by a US administration official to the media in Washington in December last year — probably to put pressure on Mossad to act quickly.

Ten days later Mr Kalmanovitch's arrest was announced by the Israelis.

Three weeks ago, the Sunday Times reported that Mr Kalmanovitch's arrest had disturbing implications for SA where his contacts extended to top political and business circles.

His construction company,

Liat, channelled millions of rands out of Bophuthatswana in a series of contracts which angered SA competitors who had tendered at lower prices.

The smooth-tongued Russian emigre moved in exalted circles across southern Africa — Bophuthatswana government officials referred to him privately as the "White President".

Secrets

But if the intelligence analysts are correct he was privy to high-finance secrets on SA, not only through his dealings but also through his access to the Pollard pipeline.

The extent of the American intelligence operation in SA was described in a 41-page affidavit submitted as evidence during the Pollard trial in March last year by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The contents of the document, described as "secret", were again leaked to the media and published in respected Washington and London newspapers.

Mr Weinberger said Pollard had gravely compromised the operation in SA — information was being passed on to Israel, which in turn passed it on to Pretoria.

'Blown'

He said at least one American agent in SA had been "blown" by Pollard and that others may have been exposed.

The Americans believed information supplied by Pollard was handed over to the Soviets in the Cyprus capital of Nicosia, a well-known KGB base for operations in the Middle East where meetings between Russians and Israelis had been reported in recent months.

They even suggested the trade-off may have been made in return for a promise by Russia to increase its quota of emigrant Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

One analyst said the deals had been engineered by a circle of influential rightwing Jews — adding it was ironic they had become involved in a scandal usually associated with Israel's extreme left wing.

The West German source, with close links to US intelligence, said even before Pollard's exposure the Americans knew they were being compromised.

Mr Kalmanovitch was only exposed after a careful probe into his financial dealings.

Spending 'is a threat to BoP'

GRETA STEYN

SA CANNOT afford too strong an increase in domestic spending because of foreign debt, Volkskas says in its latest Economic Spotlight.

Given the repayment of foreign debt, too strong a recovery in domestic demand could cause problems with the balance of payments (BoP), the article says.

Imports would increase, threatening the surplus on the current account of the BoP.

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9/2/88

R700m project to go ahead

REINIE BOOYSEN

BOPHUTHATSWANA intends completing its controversial three-phase R700m power station project despite accusations that it can never be economical.

A Bophuthatswana spokesman also denied information received by Business Day that its near-complete R170m Mmamatsuwe "white elephant" power station was up for sale.

Concern has been expressed by businessmen regarding the need for the R170m Mmamatsuwe power station while there is an oversupply of relatively cheap power in the country-wide Eskom grid.

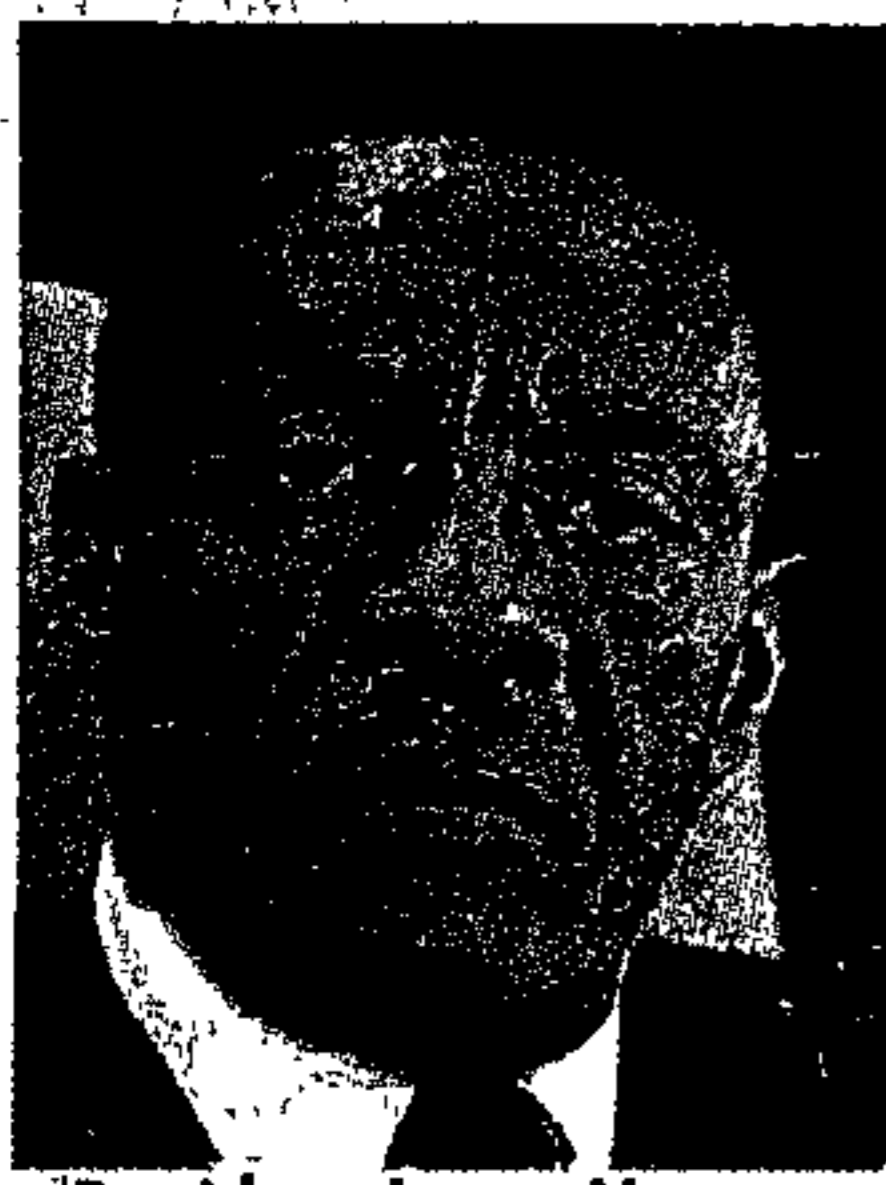
"Selling the plant was an option that we considered some time ago, but that has since been shelved," said Economic Affairs Minister Kiekelame. "We now intend completing the project when we have found suitable finance."

Military overthrows President and ha

Coup ousts

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ARbas 10/2/88



President Lucas Mangope

JOHANNESBURG. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has been deposed in a military coup.

Radio Bophuthatswana announced today that the military had handed power to the independent homeland's People's Progressive Party.

President Mangope and some of his Cabinet were arrested in the bloodless coup at 1am, according to informed sources.

Opposition leader Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing was asked to assume the presidency today.

The son of President Mangope, Major Kwena Mangope, who is in Cape Town, today booked the first available flight to Johannesburg.

He refused to comment on the coup as he left a city travel agency.

Major Mangope, staying at a city hotel, is due to leave tomorrow.

A major in the army is said to have led the coup, but his name has not been disclosed. The takeover is said to have been completed by 3.30am.

About 4.30am 50 soldiers barged into the Radio Bophuthatswana offices and issued a statement.

"Kept informed"

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Government was "in touch with the embassy in Mmabatho and President Botha is being kept informed".

A military statement broadcast on Radio Bophuthatswana called on the public not to panic and to stay at home.

Police, soldiers, teachers and medical staff were instructed to report for duty, however.

The statement said accused KGB agent Mr Sash Kalmanovitch, described as being a close associate of President Mangope, was a central figure in the decision to seize power.

Spying charges

He was once Bophuthatswana's trade representative in Israel and the military said the Bophuthatswana government had spent R1.5-million to "bail him out" on spying charges.

The secretary of the Progressive People's Party, Mr M S Dlamini, said opposition leader Mr Malebane-Metsing was met in his office by members of the armed forces about 8am and told he was to be taken to the Parliament offices to take the oath of office.

"Everything seems to be under control at the moment," said Mr Dlamini.

Mr Victor Sefora, leader of the Seosengwe Party, said the military had given as its reasons for the coup the alleged misuse of government funds by President Mangope.

"More grievances will be coming out. We have been expecting this coup for a long time," said Mr Sefora.

● Early reports indicated that the coup had not affected traffic to Sun City.

"There is no unusual police or army presence ... we're carrying on as though nothing had happened," said Mr Peter Wagner, managing director of Sun International (Bophuthatswana).

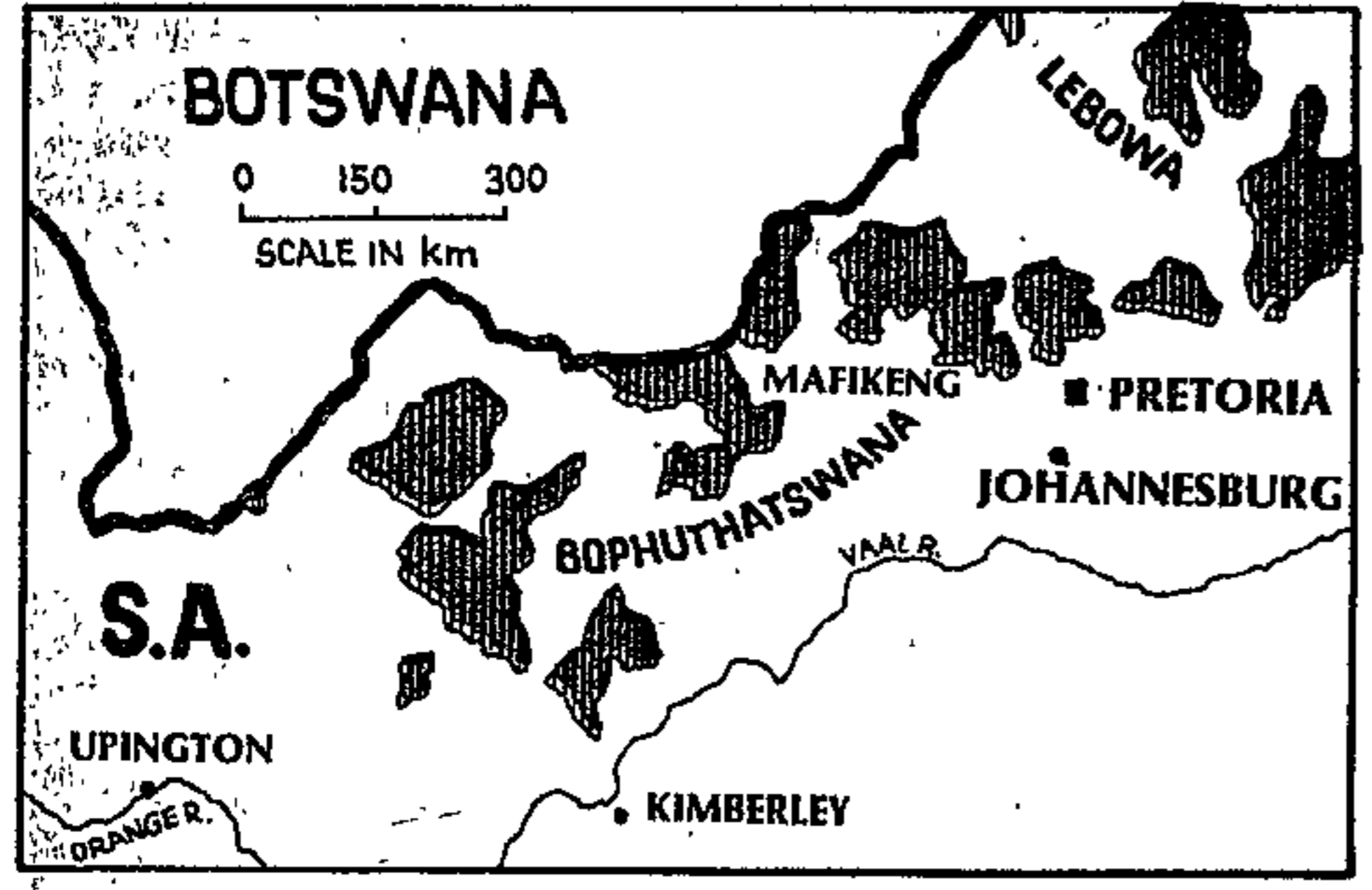
The situation at the Morula Sun, just north of Pretoria in Bophuthatswana, is also said to be normal. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

● More reports, page 4.

Mangosope

ends power to the People's Party

Major Kwena Mangope, central leader President Mangope,



Taken by surprise: What's going on? asks S Africa

By TOS WENTZEL Political Correspondent

REPORTS of the coup appeared to have caught the South African Government off guard.

The Department of Foreign Affairs was making frantic attempts to establish what was happening in South Africa's prime bastion.

While it was willing to look the other way a few months ago when there was a coup in Transkei, the impression in diplomatic circles was that South Africa may not be so willing to allow this one to happen.

RADIO REPORT

A spokesman at the South African Embassy in Mmabatho said they first heard of the coup on Bop Radio.

The radio report said military forces had overthrown Mr Lucas Mangope's government.

Among the reasons given was the involvement of the Israeli businessman and former Bophuthatswana representative in Israel, Shabbtai Kalmanovitz.

He is said to have amassed a

fortune at the expense of the people of Bophuthatswana.

The statement also alleged that the recent Bophuthatswana election was rigged and that power would be given to the opposition, the People's Progressive Party, which won only a few seats.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was in touch with the South African Ambassador in Mmabatho, Dr Willie Kotze, today.

All that Mr Botha would say was that the South African Government was being kept informed.

At one stage today the Bophuthatswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr S L Rathebe, was trying to contact Dr Kotze.

A spokesman at the embassy in Mmabatho said there was a lot of confusion, but that Mmabatho appeared to be calm and there were no signs of unusual numbers of troops in the streets.

● It was understood that the State Security Council was meeting in Cape Town today and events in Bophuthatswana were likely to figure high on the agenda.

Military hands power to oppo

Mangope is overthrown in Bop coup

STAR 10/2/88

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Staff Reporters and Sapa

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has been deposed in a military coup.

Radio Bophuthatswana announced today that the military had overthrown the President and handed power to the independent homeland's People's Progressive Party, led by Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

President Mangope and some members of the Bophuthatswana Cabinet were taken into custody in the bloodless coup at 1 am, according to informed sources.

A major in the army is said to have led the coup, but his name has not yet been disclosed. The complete takeover is said to have been completed by 3.30 am.

At about 4.30 am 50 uniformed members of the army barged into the Radio Bophuthatswana offices and issued a statement.

A military statement broadcast on Radio Bophuthatswana called on the public not to panic and to stay at home.

Police, soldiers, teachers and medical staff were instructed to report for duty, however.

Spying charges

The statement pointed to accused KGB agent Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz, described as being a close associate of President Mangope, as being a central figure in the decision to seize power.

Once Bophuthatswana's trade representative in Israel, the Bophuthatswana government had spent R1.5 million to "bail him out" on spying charges, the military claimed.

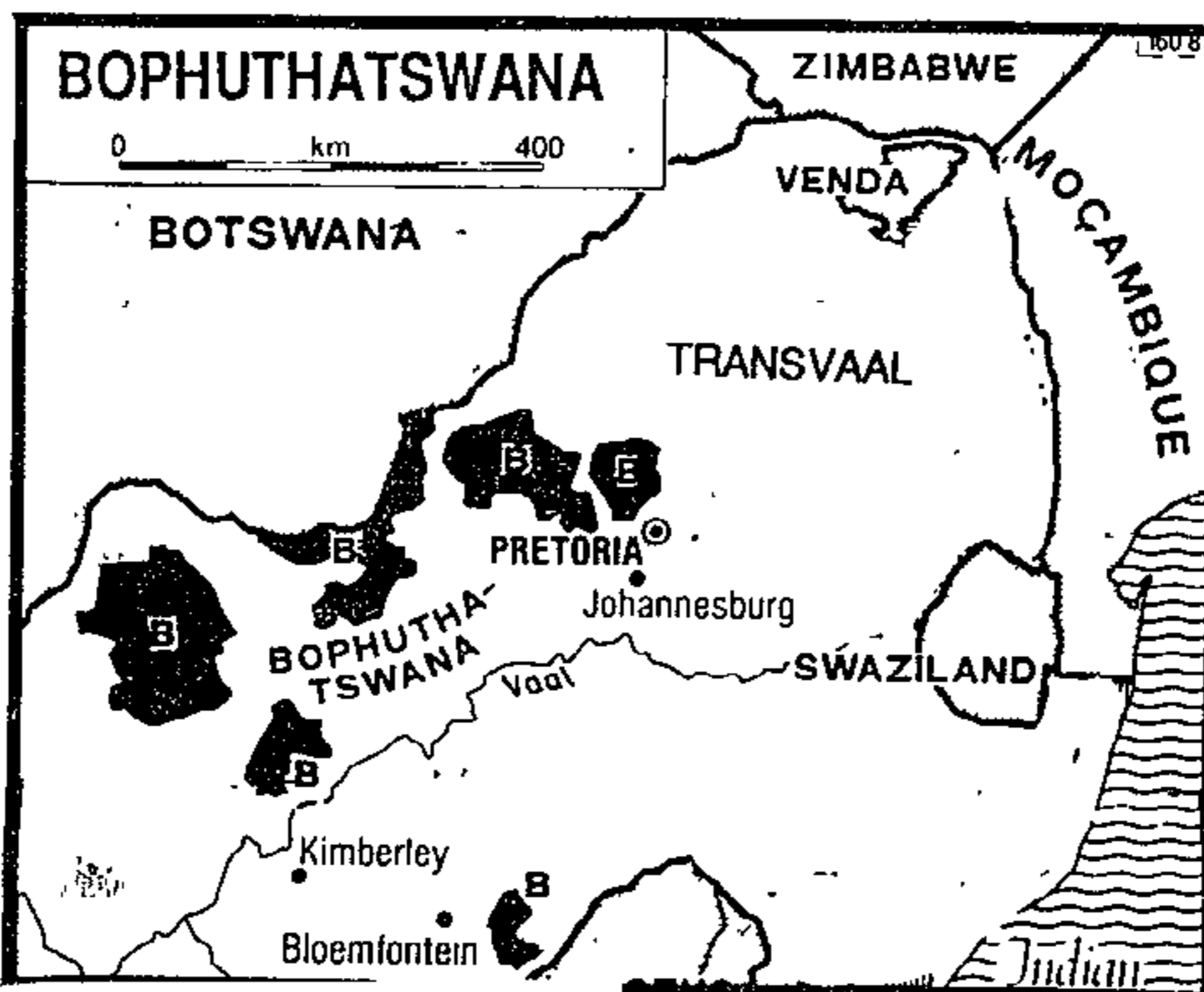
Bophuthatswana opposition leader Mr Malebane-Metsing was asked to assume the presidency of the independent homeland today.

Secretary of the Progressive People's Party, Mr M S Dlamini, told The Star that Mr Malebane-Metsing was collected from his office by members of the armed forces at about 8 am and told he was to be taken to the Parliament offices to take the oath of office.

"Everything seems to be under control at the moment," said Mr Dlamini.

Mr Victor Sefora, leader of the Seosengwe Party, said the military had given as its reasons for the coup the alleged misuse of government funds by President Mangope.

"But the reasons given are just the tip of the iceberg," said Mr Sefora.



8 ter 19/2/88

Government views events with grave concern — Pik

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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government viewed with grave concern the events in Bophuthatswana, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

He was in close touch with the South African embassy in Mmabatho and President Botha was being kept fully informed.

He said: "We view this with grave concern, particularly in view of the fact that Mr Mangope is the legally and constitutionally elected president of that country, recognised by the South African Government.

"The South African Government is giving the matter its close and serious attention."

A spokesman for the SA em-

bassy in Mmabatho said in a telephone interview early today that the situation was confused. The embassy was trying to contact the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said.

Mmabatho is reported to be calm.

Observers believe it is highly unlikely that South Africa would recognise any coup in Bophuthatswana, which until now has been the model homeland. President Mangope has close ties with President Botha and Mr Pik Botha.

It was not certain in the confused circumstances early today whether South Africa would consider intervening in the crisis.

'Russian spy' close to Mangope

Amassed fortune in State contracts

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The financial dealings and closeness to ousted Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope of Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch, 42, the Soviet Union's alleged former master spy in Israel, were today cited as the main reasons for the military takeover in the homeland.

Mr Kalmanovitch, formerly Bophuthatswana's official representative in Israel, is also said to have been involved in a coup in the West African state of Sierra Leone.

He amassed a huge fortune through his Sandton-based construction company, LIAT, reportedly largely at the expense of South African and Bophuthatswana taxpayers.

Bophuthatswana terminated his services on November 1 after it was learnt that he faced fraud charges relating to dud cheques in the United States. He was subsequently released after being arrested in London.

Arrested in Israel

The alleged Soviet "mole" was arrested last year by the Israeli intelligence agency Shin Bet and was said to be the Soviet Union's main spy in the country.

Apart from his large commercial interests in Bophuthatswana, Mr Kalmanovitch had extensive commercial dealings with Eastern bloc countries and made many trips there.

Mr Kalmanovitch, a Jew who left Russia in 1971, was reportedly introduced to President Mangope by a New York rabbi in 1980.

In 1982 he teamed up with West German financier Mr Henry Landschaft, who negotiated on behalf LIAT to construct a shopping centre in Bophuthatswana.

Tenders of about R18-million were received from South African construction companies, but LIAT (which tendered R23-million) was awarded the contract. LIAT apparently took a R5-million management fee and sub-contracted the job to a South African company.

R96-million contract

LIAT was also awarded a R96-million contract to construct housing and a national stadium. According to the journal Africa Confidential LIAT later said the contract was awarded without any call for tenders.

However, the Bophuthatswana Tender Board later said that two stadiums built in the homeland were not constructed by LIAT.

Last year Mr Kalmanovitch was arrested in London after the United States requested his extradition for allegedly having passed about R4-million in dud cheques. The application failed and he was released and subsequently returned to Israel.

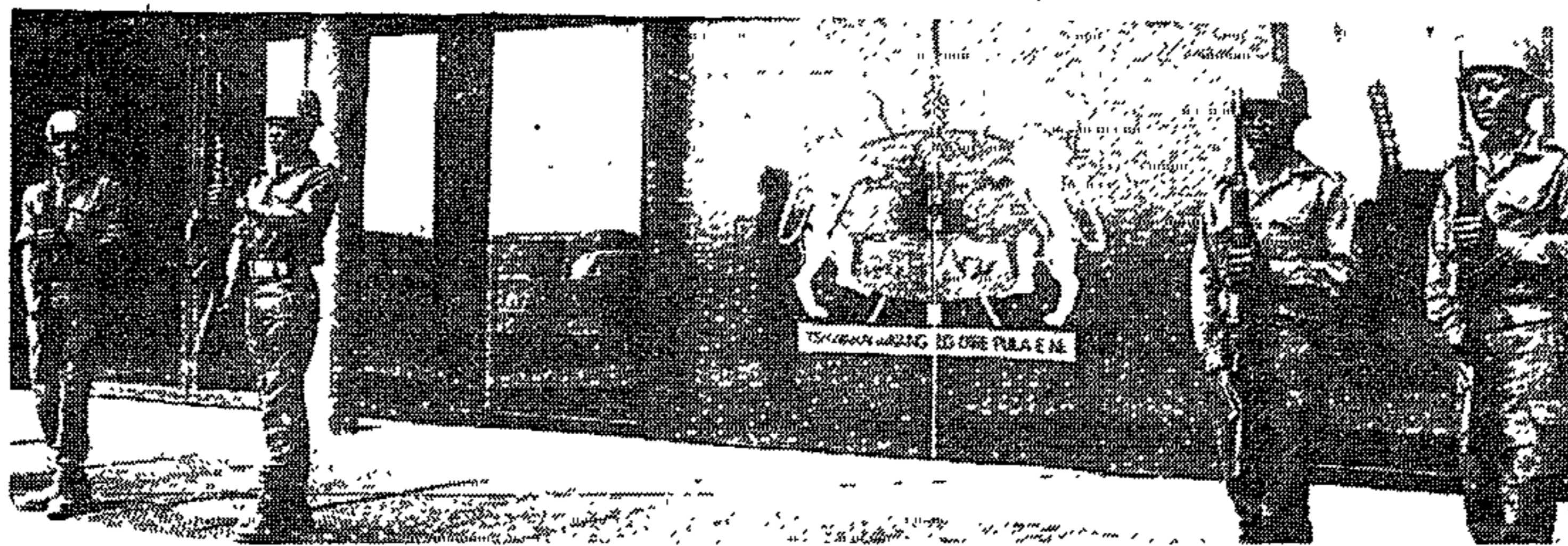
Ten years ago Mr Kalmanovitch was instrumental in arranging a three-way spy swop involving an Israeli, an American and a Russian.

Now awaiting trial in Israel, he is alleged to have been an associate of the US superspy Jonathan Pollard. Pollard was jailed for life in the US for passing on secrets to the Mossad, Israel's secret service. Some of those secrets were US spy reports on South Africa.

Mr Kalmanovitch is alleged to have intercepted some of these reports and passed them on to the KGB.

He reportedly had a concession to mine gold and diamonds in Sierra Leone where he was also reportedly part of a coup d'etat.

Bophuthatswana government officials are known to refer to him privately as the "White President."



Soldiers guard the entrance to the Bophuthatswana Parliament in Mmabatho.

'They are out to get me,' Mangope said last year

'Arbitrary actions' by rulers

Political Staff

THE People's Progressive Party (PPP), under its colourful leader Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing, became the first Official Opposition when it won six seats in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly elections on October 27 last year.

All its MPs were elected in the Bafokeng area.

The PPP and the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party have very similar policies, both believing in the continued "independence" of the homeland.

But in the election campaign the PPP capitalised on grievances felt by a minority of the population caused by alleged arbitrary actions of the administration.

Civil servants heed work stay-away

The Argus Correspondent

MMABATHO. — Early today scores of military personnel were seen at the Garona government building in central Mmabatho, and many military vehicles were travelling on the main road between the city centre and the military base.

Civil servants appeared to have heeded a call to stay away from work and domestics also failed to arrive for work.

Yesterday, at the Mmabatho civic centre, the vice chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana, Professor R Malope, was openly critical of the government in a speech opening the 1988 academic year.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Lucas Manyane Mangope, who was deposed as president of Bophuthatswana in a coup last night, was aware of plans to overthrow his government.

In an interview during the general elections in October last year he said: "The Young Turks are out to get me. I'm getting old and they feel it is time for me to step aside."

The opposition party won six of the country's 72 legislative seats.

The first signs of resistance to Dr Mangope's ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party emerged in June last year when many civil servants refused to register as voters.

MILESTONES

The government threatened them with loss of salary and dismissal.

Bophuthatswana opted for independence 10 years ago.

Many milestones had been passed since then. These included a modern telecommunications network, a sophisticated state administration, world

famous hotels and tourist resorts, the National Housing Corporation, Bop Airways, a national transport company and the Mmabatho airport.

Bophuthatswana is the world's largest platinum producer and mining provides the lion's share of its revenue.

PROSPEROUS

Huge platinum and chrome reserves, diamonds, coal and other minerals are expected to provide the homeland with a prosperous future.

Dr Mangope has often had to defend his decision to take seven small pieces of land, with no coherent borders, and accept independence.

"It was an escape route from apartheid South Africa.

"Whereas South Africa saw it as a way of perpetuating separate development or apartheid, we saw it as a chance to kill apartheid and discrimination and becoming a non-racial society," he said.

South Africa's direct financial assistance to Bophuthatswana rose to about R295-million last year.

Such criticism is generally unheard of in the country.

Students on campus today were jubilant at news of the coup.

Although the army said teaching should continue as usual, lectures at the university appeared to have been cancelled.

School children went to school as usual.

Mmabatho residents spoke of hearing "heavy shooting" about 3am today from the direction of the military camp.

The People's Progressive Party, to which the military has "entrusted" power, came into existence only last year. It

levelled constant allegations of government corruption during the campaign leading up to the October poll.

The PPP publicly questioned the role of Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch, then being held in Israel accused of being a KGB spy.

The party alleged Mr Kalmanovitch had been awarded huge building contracts without having to tender for them and that the man known as Bophuthatswana's "white president" received a monthly salary of about R400 000 from the homeland.

The election itself became a point of bitter conflict between the PPP and the Bophuthats-

Fact file

Staff Reporter

BOPHUTHATSWANA was declared independent by South Africa on December 6 1977. Its independence is not recognised internationally, however, and South Africa is the only country which has diplomatic links with it.

The territory comprises seven scattered, land-locked enclaves surrounded by South Africa and Botswana and occupies 44 000 square kilometres.

The population is about 1.5-million. About the same number of Batswana live in South Africa.

Bophuthatswana is one of the world's leading producers of platinum and most Batswana depend on mining and agriculture for a living.

Wages are generally lower than in South Africa and about 65 percent of the labour force travels daily to South Africa to work.

The country has been basically stable since President Lucas Mangope took power in 1977. However, the unrest in South Africa in 1985 and 1986 was reflected in student protests and boycotts which resulted in several deaths.

STRIKE

There was a strike at the Impala platinum mines in January 1986 which resulted in the dismissal of 20 000 miners. In March 1986, 11 people were killed when police fired on a crowd in a football stadium and in August 45 people were arrested and "communist-related" literature was seized.

Seven suspected members of the African National Congress and more than 20 members of the opposition party were detained the following month.

wana Government, with the opposition party going to court about alleged corruption of electoral officers and alleging that the "secret ballot" amounted to voters having to make their crosses under the intimidatory gaze of homeland officials.

There was widespread disaffection reported in the homeland before the poll, when civil servants and policemen were said to be refusing to vote. The PPP's strategy was to oppose the boycott advocated by more radical opponents of the government and to encourage people to try to change the government by participating in the elections.

Bop coup is fifth bid

YESTERDAY'S coup in Bophuthatswana was the fifth attempted coup in three of the four "independent" bantustans since 1983.

There have now been two attempted coups in Ciskei, two successful coups in Transkei and yesterday's attempted coup in Bophuthatswana.

Till yesterday, the South African government and security forces had not directly intervened in the coups.

The only "independent" homeland which has not had a coup is Venda, where the life president, Chief Patrick Mphephu, has so far maintained tight control over the official one-party state.

Forces loyal to President Lennox Sebe, the life president of Ciskei, suppressed the first coup in 1983 by the president's brother, General Charles Sebe, the former commander-general of the Ciskei security forces, and another brother, Mr Namba Sebe, a former cabinet minister.

Last year, a second coup attempt was launched against President Sebe by soldiers from the neighbouring Transkei.

In Transkei, the first coup by the "committee of 100", all members of the Transkei Defence Force, led to the downfall of former prime minister Chief George Matanzima.

At the end of last year, the replacement prime minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, was ousted by the head of the Transkei Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Bantu Holomisa, in a second successful coup.

CALL Trans. 11/2/88 (109)

Platinum its fortune

SEVEN separate parts of South Africa — including some of the richest platinum-bearing areas in the world — constitute the "Republic of Bophuthatswana".

It gained independence under President Lucas Mangope in December, 1977, and 10 years later is recognized only by South Africa as a sovereign state.

It was the second homeland to do so after being the first to attain self-government under the Homelands Constitution Act of 1971 on June 1, 1972.

After independence, a Bill of Rights was instituted that abolished racism and inequality in the territory.

About 1.5m people live on the scattered patches of ground that make up its 44 000 sq km.

The capital is Mmabatho.

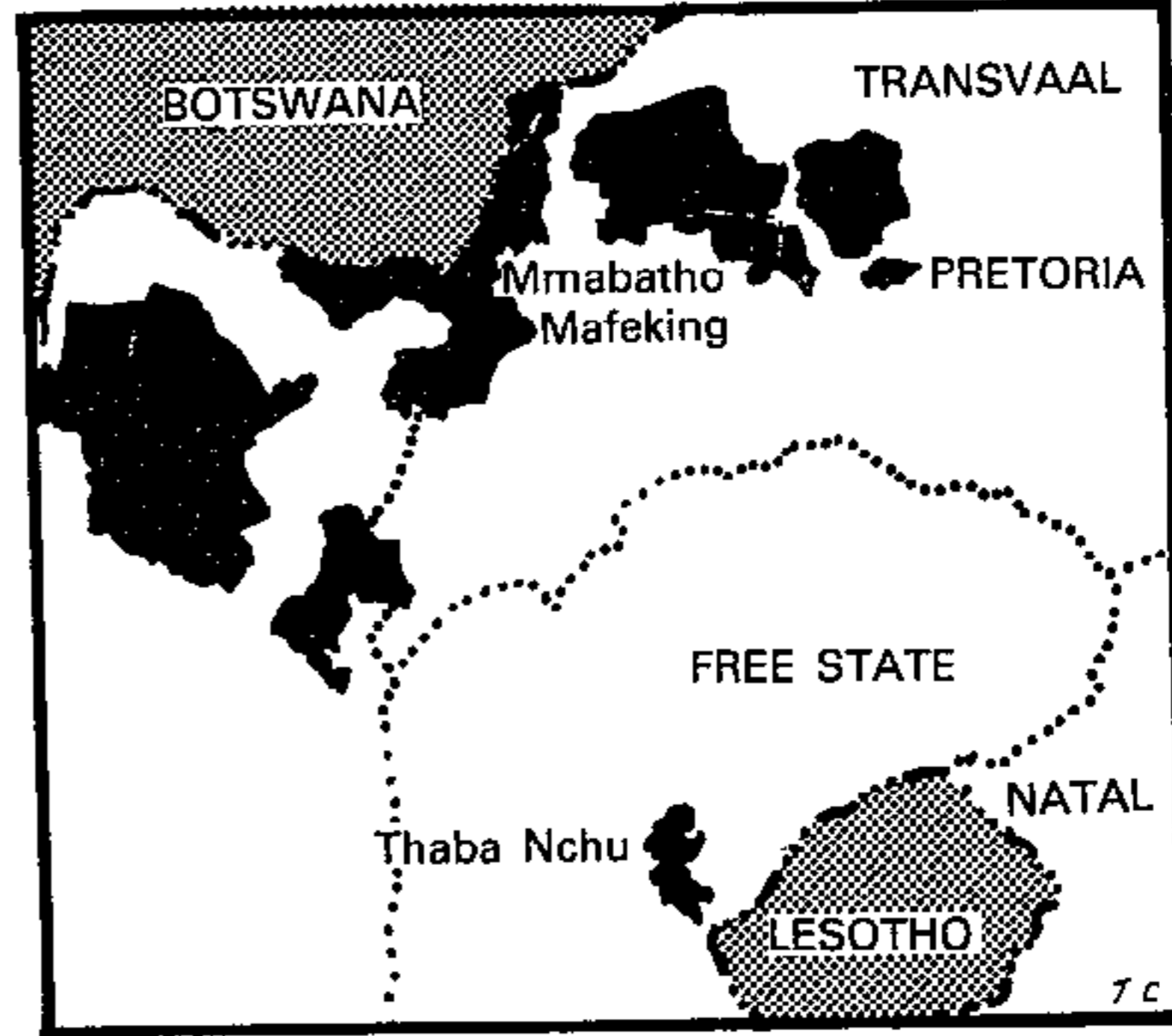
At independence, Bophuthatswana relied on South Africa for 82% of its operating revenue. Today it is earning 74% of its revenue.

This is derived principally from its platinum mines, and plans are well advanced for the construction of a platinum refinery that will make it the major non-communist producer of refined platinum.

In Sun City and the Pilanesberg Nature Reserve, the territory boasts some of the best tourist facilities in Southern Africa. Its partnership with Sun International created some 5 000 jobs and generated millions of rands in gambling revenue.

It can also boast a modern telecommunications network, an indigenous building society, a television station, airline and modern university.

The Bophuthatswana Defence Force includes an air wing which comprises two Helio Courier and two



The many pieces of Bophuthatswana.

Partenavia P-68 patrol aircraft, two Aviocar transports and two Alouette II and one Ecureuil helicopter.

The Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, on a visit to Bophuthatswana two weeks ago, said there was no apartheid in the homeland, that it had a greater degree of independence than East Germany and suggested that the world community should extend diplomatic recognition. — Sapa

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● The Bophuthatswana coup and its aftermath — how it happened, page 15

'MY DAY OF TERROR'

Argus 11/2/88 (109)

The Argus Correspondent
MMABATHO. — Rebels holding President Lucas Mangope threatened him at gunpoint and said they would pour petrol over him and set him alight if he did not resign.



A Bophuthatswana rebel soldier, apparently dead, lies next to an injured soldier while others hold their hands above their heads.

Rebels on run

— ANC links to be probed

By **TOS WENZEL**
 Political Correspondent

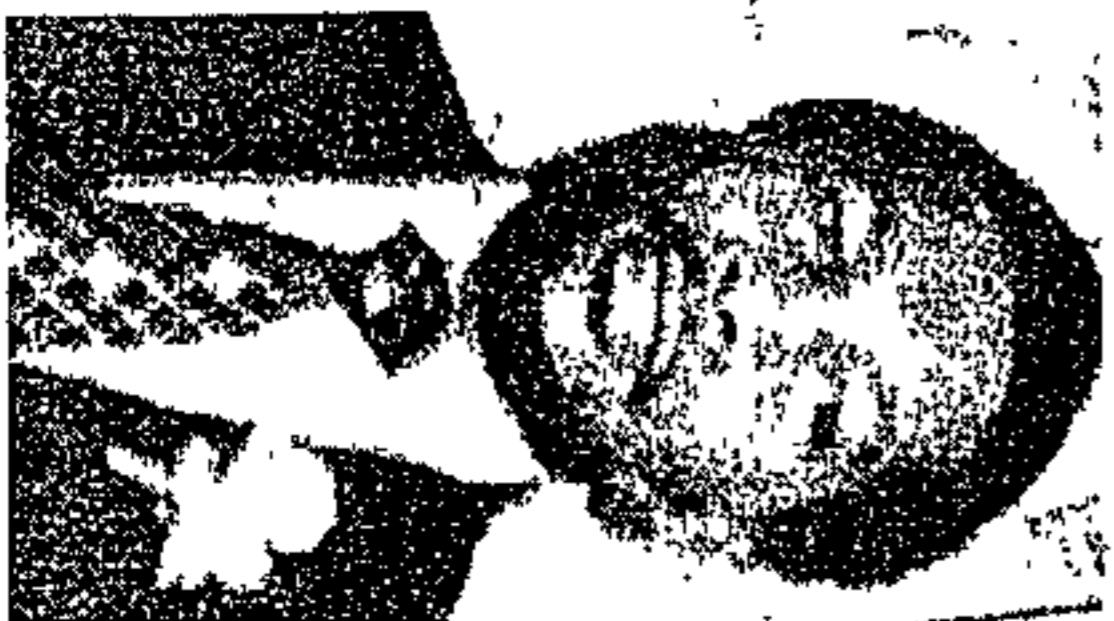
THE ringleaders of the Bophuthatswana coup attempt were today being sought by security forces, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha.

Mopping-up operations were in progress following swift action by South African security forces yesterday afternoon.

A theory that there could have been African National Congress involvement in the failed coup attempt will be investigated by the governments of both countries.

DISAPPEARED

The Leader of the Opposition in the Bophuthatswana Parliament, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, who was involved in the coup attempt has disappeared.



Mr Malebane-Metsing

The Opposition leader and the army major both came

A tired Mr Mangope said he spent about 18 hours under guard at the national stadium before South African Defence Force troops freed him, ministers of his government and about 14 seconded SADF advisers to the Bophuthatswana government.

President Mangope addressed the nation on television, saying he had been man-handled during the coup led by Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, head of the Progressive People's Party.

He said he had been arrested at home about 2am yesterday and taken to the stadium. Soldiers demanded that he sign a document relinquishing his position as President.

'Rather die'

I told them 'Rather than sign the paper I would prefer to die. They took me to where the other ministers were. They had also refused to sign the document.'

He said the soldiers threatened to throw petrol over him and burn him.

I said then they must burn me.
 'They lined me against a wall and ordered me to raise my arms — like a firing squad I said to them 'Shoot, shoot, but I won't sign.'

'They took me to the other ministers. Mr Metsing was there. He was better dressed than I had ever seen him. We were singing and praying, knowing God was with us.'

Took gun

A young soldier took a gun and shot Major-General Turner' (Major-General HS Turner, chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, who was shot in the foot).

● At a Press conference with



Members of the South African security forces guard rebels at the Bophuthatswana Independence Stadium in Mmabatho.

SA police flush out more PPP dissidents

The Argus Correspondent

MMABATHO. — A second stage took place in the Bophuthatswana capital today as South African and local security forces surrounded the Agriculture centre building and flushed out more rebel soldiers.

In a sequel to yesterday's unsuccessful coup to overthrow President Lucas Mangope, 10 South African police Casspirs and their personnel armed with semi-automatic assault weapons ringed the building — an ultra-modern, red-brick, circular structure near the national stadium.

Reporters watched as policemen searching the building flushed out six rebels who had earlier prevented staff from entering.

Within 30 minutes the rebels had been flushed out and escorted away.

One source said the object of the search was to find dissident members of the faction loyal to Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the Progressive People's Party, who attempted yesterday to overthrow the government of Mr Mangope in a 2am raid.

Police would not allow reporters near the Agriculture centre and refused to say whether Mr Malebane-Metsing himself had taken refuge in the building.

Fine and ho'
 (Details — page 2)

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Confirming this today Mr Botha said it appeared he fled when the South African security forces arrived in Mmabatho.

During the day he had twice called at the South African Embassy in Mmabatho claiming that he was the new head of state.

He was on each occasion told to end the coup.

Having failed to get a judge to swear him in he signed a document declaring himself head of state.

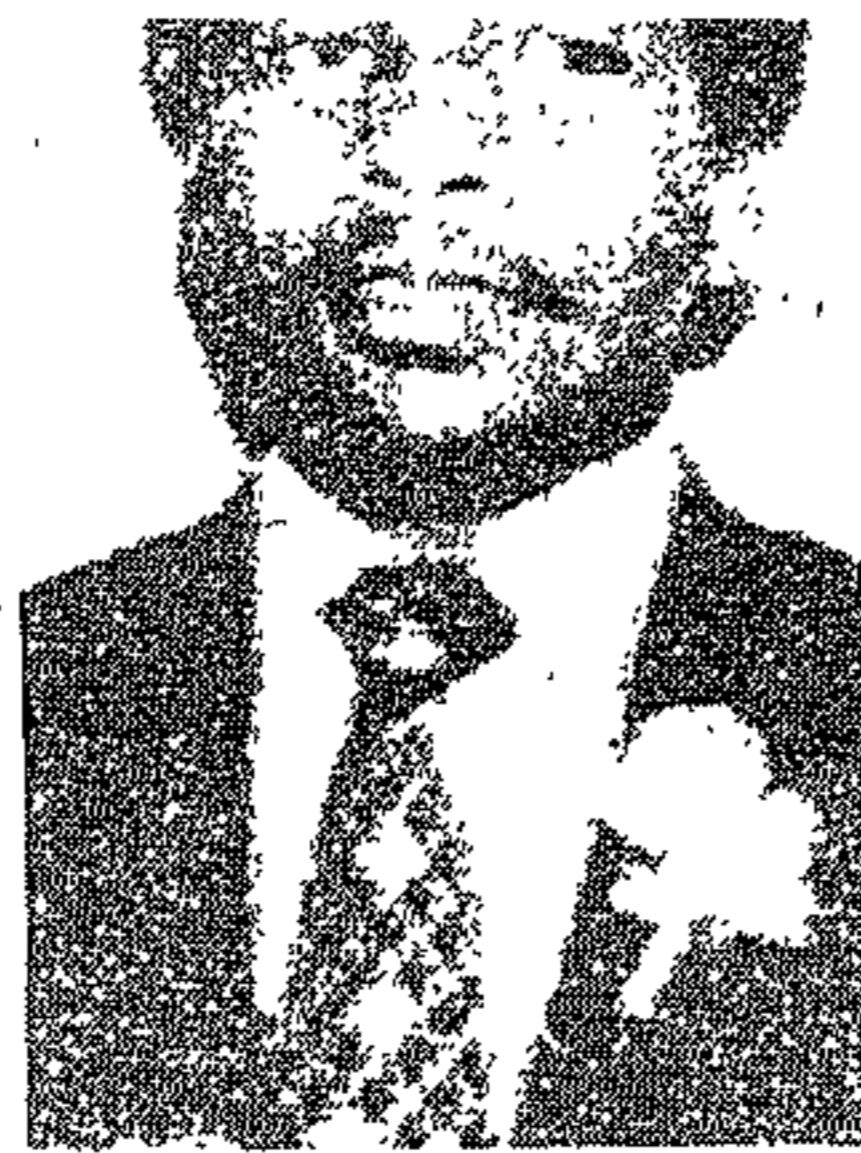
ACCOMPLICE

Another ringleader who was being sought today was a Colonel Molebo of the Bophuthatswana Army.

It appeared that Colonel Molebo and some other soldiers started the attempt and that Mr Malebane-Metsing was a willing accomplice, South African Government sources said.

Asked about one of the theories that there was an ANC connection, Mr Botha said that this was a suspicion because of links Mr Malebane-Metsing had with elements close to the UDF-ANC. He said he had no more information on this matter.

Tribal tension between the Tswanas in the Bophakeng area and those in the Mmabatho area may have been a factor in the coup attempt.



Mr Malebane-Metsing

The Opposition leader and the army major both came from Bophakeng.

President Botha and Mr Pik Botha, along with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, paid a flying visit to Mmabatho last night after it was decided that South Africa owed it to Mr Mangope to help maintain the principles of order and good government.

After a meeting of the State Security Council, President Botha made two statements to Parliament yesterday.

He announced that South Africa had acceded to a request for help from the government of Bophuthatswana saying the coup attempt could not be compared with the recent change of government in Transkei.

SAFE

Just before the Assembly adjourned at 6.30pm Mr Botha announced that Mr Mangope was safe and shortly afterwards left for Mmabatho accompanied by his Ministers.

The request for help came from a number of Bophuthatswan ministers who were holed up in the South African Embassy in Mmabatho while Mr Mangope was being held captive in the Freedom Stadium.

Mr Mangope had been kidnapped by, among others, members of his bodyguard.

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Took gun

"A young soldier took a gun and shot Major-General Turner." (Major-General H S Turner, chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, who was shot in the foot).

● At a Press conference with President Botha and the Ministers of Law and Order, Defence and Foreign Affairs, Mr Mangope thanked the South African Government for the rescue.

"By this gesture you have shown yourself to be a loyal friend to my country," he said.

President Botha said: "We decided we owed it to President Mangope and his ministers to uphold the principles of good government and order in Southern Africa."

● General Turner has been admitted to 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

His wife said he telephoned her today to say he was fine and asked her to bring him some personal items.

Bop coup sends up platinum price

Business Staff

THE Bophuthatswana coup and fears of an interruption in platinum mining sent the platinum price surging by \$16 to \$466 an ounce before it fell back to \$461 in London yesterday.

About 30 percent of the world's platinum is mined in Bophuthatswana.

Only a week ago the platinum price fell to a 2½-year low of \$439.

ANC denies link with attempted coup

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA. — Suggestions that the African National Congress was involved in the Bophuthatswana coup attempt have been denied by the ANC.

"We have never had anything to do with any of the parties in Bophuthatswana," a spokesman said.

Reacting to the statement by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the Government was investigating the possibility of the ANC being behind the coup, the spokesman said: "It is absolutely not true."

Mr Botha said yesterday there were indications of an ANC connection.

"We are going into this but I would not like to comment further at this stage," Mr Botha said.

When told that a morning newspaper had reported that reliable informants believed the ANC might be involved, the ANC spokesman said "Those guys are dreaming."

Asked about suggestions that the man who tried to take over, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, had ANC connections, the spokesman repeated that the ANC had no links with Bophuthatswana politicians.

Members of the South A

Mangope: the man behind Bophuthatswana

JOHANNESBURG — Bophuthatswana gained independence under Chief Lucas Mangope on December 6, 1977 — the second homeland to do so after being the first to attain self-government under the Homelands Constitution Act of 1971 on June 1, 1972. Ten years later Bophuthatswana is recognised only by South Africa as a sovereign state.

Seven separate parts of South Africa in three of South Africa's provinces — the Transvaal, Free State and Northern Cape — constitute Bophuthatswana. About 1.5 million people live on the scattered patches of ground that make up its 44 000 square kilometres.

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The Republic of Bophuthatswana's defence force includes an air wing which comprises two Helio Courier and two Partenavia P-68 patrol aircraft, two Aviocar transports and two Alouette II and one Ecureuil helicopter.

It can also boast a modern telecommunications network, an indigenous building society, a television station, airline and modern university.

If the economic outlook was good in the long term, there were rumblings of profound political discontent.

While Chief Mangope prides himself on his liberal values — he instituted a Bill of Rights that abolished racism and inequality in the territory — his political opponents saw the situation differently, and complained of his increasingly single-handed approach to governing.

After the elections of 1987, which the opposition claimed to have been rigged, Chief Mangope allocated to himself five government posts including Law and Order, Prisons, Public Service Commission, the Auditor General and the Presidency.

In 1961, when the Tswana Territorial Authority was established, the now-deposed Chief Mangope became Vice-Chairman under Chief T. R. Pilane.

When the authority was reconstituted in 1968, he became chief councillor of the Executive Council, remaining in this position until June 1972 when he became the first Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana.

Chief Mangope resigned from the Bophuthatswana National Party and became leader of the newly-established Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) in 1974, and in 1975 he secured his position as Chief Minister when the Legislative Assembly gave him increased support after a bid to oust him as leader.

Bophuthatswana became independent in 1977, and Chief Mangope's BDP took power, with him as President for a seven-year term.

During the first post-independence elections in October 1982, the BDP won a landslide victory, gaining all 108 seats in the 1982 National Assembly, and last year lost six of them to the Progressive People's Party.

Chief Mangope was re-elected as President for another seven-year term on November 11, 1984.

He was born on December 23, 1923, at Motswedi, north-west of Zeerust. He was sent to an Anglican mission school and received his Senior Certificate in 1946 at St Peter's College, Johannesburg. He was enrolled at the Diocesan Teachers' Training College near Pietersburg where he obtained his Junior Teaching Diploma.

In accordance with traditional custom of succession, Chief Mangope had, on reaching the age of 21, become leader of the Mathlathlhowa regiment of his own Tswana group.

From 1947-1949 he worked in the then department of Native Affairs and in 1951 commenced his studies for the Higher Primary Teachers' Diploma at Bethel College near Lichtenburg. After completing the course, he entered the teaching profession, specialising in Afrikaans, and taught variously at secondary schools in Motswedi, Mafikeng, Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp.

Chief Mangope, destined to be chief, retained an interest in politics and on the death of his father in 1959, became Chief of the Motswedi-Baritshe-Boo-Manyane tribe and joined the Zeerust Regional Authority. He served on the Bantu Education Advisory Board and the Advisory Council of the University of the North (Turfloop.)

Until 1972 Chief Mangope appeared to be convinced that separate development was the only effective way for Africans to progress in South Africa. However, following a visit to the US in 1973, his attitude changed and on his return he claimed an amount of R240 million from the South African Government for Bophuthatswana as it was his view that its people had not been adequately paid for for their labour.

He indicated that he would rather see social and economic equality in South Africa, together with one-man one-vote participation in government, but accepted that this was impossible to achieve overnight.

Chief Mangope, an advocate of a non-racial society, has rejected the South African Government's concept of states in Southern Africa, preferring the alternative plan of a federation, discussed at the Umtata summit of black leaders in 1973, but based on the condition that South Africa becomes non-racial in character. — Sapa-DDC

Star 11/2/88

Mangope's friend 'spied'

TEL AVIV — An Israeli businessman, named by the coup leaders in Bophuthatswana, is in prison here awaiting trial on charges of spying on Israel for the Soviets.

On Tuesday, a Tel Aviv court ordered Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz (42) be held in custody until his trial for espionage and treason.

Military leaders in the homeland said yesterday that Mr Kalmanovitz's links with Mr Lucas Mangope were among the reasons the armed forces staged the coup.

Mr Kalmanovitz described himself as the homeland's representative in Israel.

Launching the pre-dawn coup, army commanders had alleged widespread government corruption and economic ties between Mr. Mangope and the Soviet-born businessman arrested by the Israelis last December.

He was arrested on suspicion of cultivating Israeli politicians, military officers and businessmen to obtain sensitive information. — Reuter. (159)

Five killed as Bophuthatswana revolt is

Star 11/2/88

109

SA troops mop

crushed and Mangope

Mmabatho

up after

South African security forces in armoured personnel carriers today besieged a central Mmabatho building before rounding up the remnants of the rebel force which staged yesterday's abortive coup.

The South African forces, who roared into the capital yesterday in Ratels, Casspirs and Puma helicopters on the orders of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to restore President Lucas Mangope to power after a 15-hour coup by army rebels, surrounded Mmabatho's Agricentre Building early today.

Later backed by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, South Africans armed with R-1 rifles searched the entire building and flushed out six rebels who had earlier prevented workers from entering.

The rebels had hidden in the building after yesterday's day of drama when SA forces swooped on the city's Independence Stadium to restore President Mangope to power.

As rebel soldiers were held under guard in Mmabatho today, a manhunt was launched for Mr Rocky

By Dan Side, Claire Robertson, David Braun and McKeed Kotlolo.

● More reports and pictures on Pages 3 and 15.

Malebane-Metsing, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party who was installed as "president" by the rebels yesterday.

The coup left up to five dead.

Two women were shot dead when rebels swooped on President Mangope's residential "enclave" at 2 am yesterday.

It is believed three rebel soldiers were killed when the coup was put down.

Today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he believed the death toll was "about three, possibly four".

Mr Botha said the Government was investigating the possibility that the ANC was behind yesterday's coup.

"There are indications of an ANC connection and we are going into this but I would not like to comment further at this stage."

He said yesterday's rescue action of President Mangope would show South Africa's friends in the Western world that "governments can stand together in their fight against enemies and people who want to achieve their political ambitions through violence".

Former ambassador's wife

Among those killed yesterday were a woman, believed to be the wife of a former ambassador to South Africa, and a person at a Cabinet Minister's house. Both were killed at the start of the coup.

After raiding President Mangope's "enclave" rebels held the president, some government officials, and 14 South Africans seconded to the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, at Mmabatho's Independence Stadium.

The Star's Political Correspondent reports that a group of nine or 10 other Ministers fled to the South African embassy for protection, where they were later joined by their families.

This group appealed to South Africa for assistance.

President Botha then summoned a snap meeting of his State Security Council which authorised security force action.

President Mangope and the others held at the Independence Stadium were rescued when South African forces arrived at about 5 pm.

A South African police officer, seconded to Bophuthatswana, Major-General H S Turner, was shot in a leg.

Star reporters present when South African forces recaptured the stadium saw a man, believed to be General Turner, being treated for an injured ankle.

Another white government official, who could have been Minister of Finance Mr Lesley Young, had his head bandaged.

SA embassy secured

A body, believed to be that of a high-ranking Bophuthatswana officer killed during the day, was carried to a room at the base of the stadium.

President Botha told the South African Parliament minutes before it adjourned last night that the South African embassy in Mmabatho had been secured and the safety of President Mangope assured.

The security forces were still implementing their task of foiling the coup, he said, and operations were at a delicate stage.

Mr Botha said President Mangope and the other Cabinet Ministers who had been hostages were safely in the care of the South African forces.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, flew to Mmabatho last night to show solidarity with President Mangope, who later addressed the independent homeland in a Bop TV and Radio Bop broadcast.

coups

reinstated

11/21/88 Star

Platinum soars after coup

Platinum prices soared on international metal markets yesterday on news of the coup in Bophuthatswana, but the market retreated later as news of the SADF's "rescue act" filtered through.

The world's two biggest platinum mines, Rustenburg and Impala, which account for about 33 percent of the world supply, are located in the independent homeland and the coup raised fears that the supply of the metal could be seriously disrupted.

Manhunt for ringleaders of uprising

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South African and Bophuthatswana security forces were searching today for the ringleaders of the armed uprising and for any links between the rebels and the African National Congress.

Among those on the run are Bophuthatswana opposition Progressive People's Party leader, Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing, who swore himself in as President, and a Colonel Molebo, the military mastermind behind the overturned coup.

SA Defence Force troops continued to guard Bophuthatswana keypoints while mopping-up operations continued following last night's dramatic reversal of the 15-hour coup.

EMOTIONAL MEETING

President Botha and several senior South African Cabinet Ministers flew into Mmabatho late last night to show their solidarity with President Mangope.

President Mangope greeted President Botha last night with the words: "I never knew friends could be so loyal."

At the emotional meeting, Mr Botha told Mr Mangope he felt he had owed it to Bophuthatswana to uphold good order and orderly government in southern Africa.

Mr Botha gave instructions that the circumstances which led up to the coup be fully investigated and analysed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today there were indications that the ANC could have been involved in some way with the coup, but the Government was going into this more thoroughly and he would not like to comment further.

CP worried that SA was caught napping

Star 11/2/88 (109)

Political Correspondent
The Conservative Party has expressed concern about the fact that the Bophuthatswana coup attempt appeared to catch the security forces by surprise.

Mr Tom Langley MP, the CP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said it appeared as if the coup had come as a complete surprise to the authorities in South Africa, as well as in Bophuthatswana.

He was concerned that bodies like the National Intelligence Service appeared to have been caught off-guard, especially as there had been talk of such a possibility in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Langley said another worrying question was how



Mr Tom Langley ... seems NIS was caught off-guard.

those involved in the coup attempt had managed to capture the people they had held.

Mr Langley said he accepted Mr Botha's explanation of why similar action had not been taken in the case of the recent Transkei coup.

Lessons to be learnt, claims PFP leader

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Bophuthatswanan coup showed how the political chickens of Dr Verwoerd were coming home to roost, Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said last night.

He said the coup, following closely on the military coup in Transkei, showed how foolish it was for the Nationalist Government to have fragmented South Africa into a number of small, non-viable units.

The fact that the Government had decided to intervene pointed to the degree of dependency that Bophuthatswana had on South Africa.

Mr Eglin said he could only

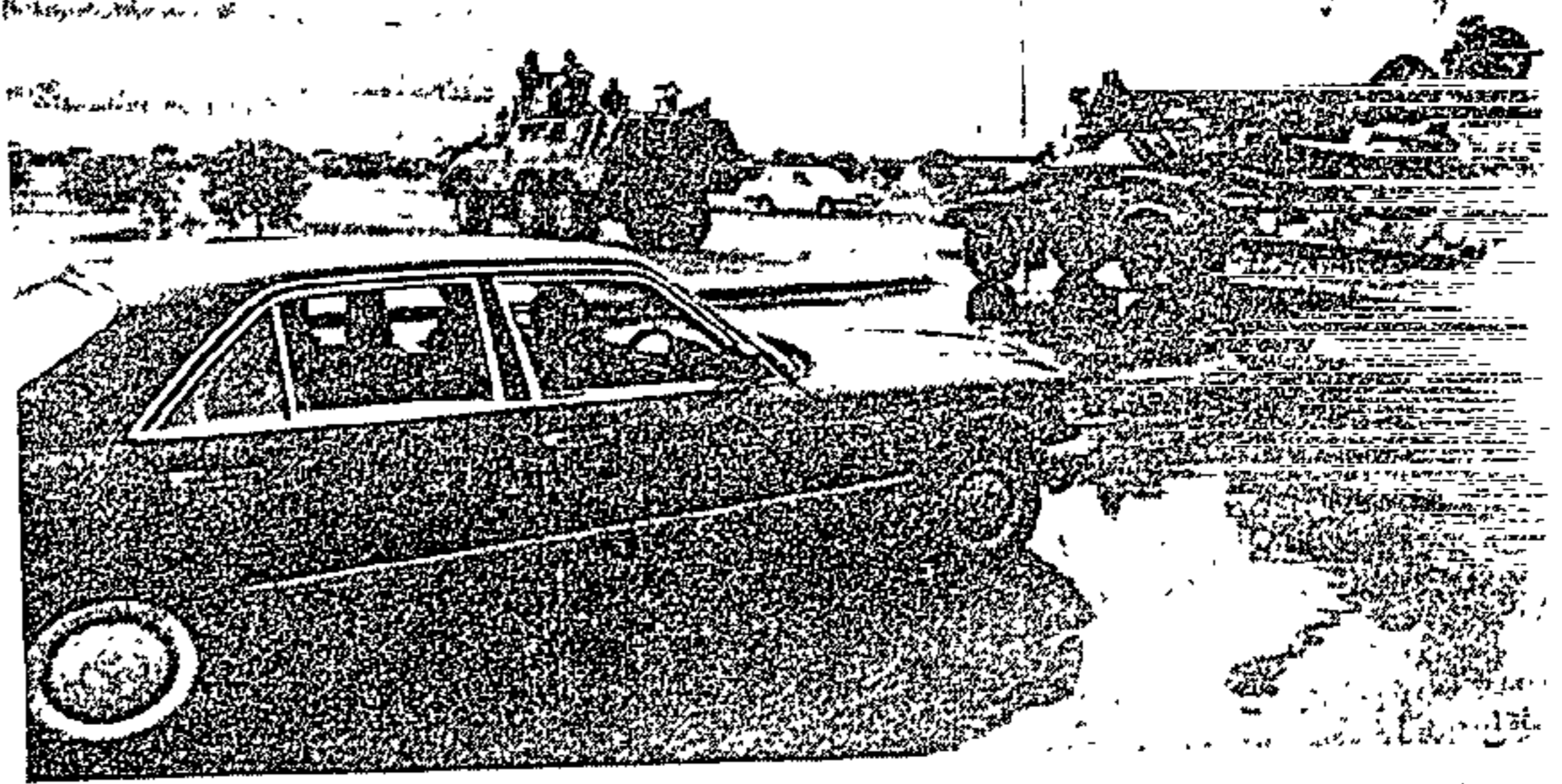


Mr Eglin ... blames coup on Dr Verwoerd's grand design.

hope that lessons were learnt all round and that the people of South Africa would be reunited in a new and greater South Africa where there could be real peace, security and economic growth for all.

SA forces crushed coup after 15 hours

Star 11/2/88 (109)



A South African armoured car forces a car carrying several rebel officers back into Independence Stadium in Mmabatho yesterday.

When South African troops, acting on orders from President Botha, took the unprecedented step yesterday of intervening in an "independent homeland", two of The Star's reporters were on-the-spot, having flown to Mmabatho as soon as news of the coup broke. DAN SIDIE and CLAIRE ROBERTSON were at the Independence Stadium to provide this eye-witness account of how the SADF restored deposed President Lucas Mangope to power and arrested rebel Bophuthatswana soldiers.

The attempted coup in Bophuthatswana lasted only 15 hours before being ended by a column of South African armour and troops.

The coup, which began with a 2 am raid by a rebel faction of the Bophuthatswana military on the presidential and ministerial enclave, ended at 6 pm yesterday — two hours after the "new president" was to address a gathering of reporters.

As pressmen waited for Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing to appear after the apparent overthrow of Chief Lucas Mangope, who was being held prisoner in the national stadium, three SA Defence Force Puma helicopters appeared on the horizon.

They circled the main government building, Gerona, twice, then Mr Lawrence Mahila — defeated opposition Peoples' Progressive Party candidate and a confidante of Mr Malebane-Metsing — told the press the appearance of the "new" president was being delayed as "sensitive negotiations" for the release of Chief Mangope were being carried out with representatives of the South African Government.

Ten minutes later Mr Mahila drove up frantically to announce that "the stadium was being attacked by South Africa".

As he returned hurriedly in the direction of the stadium, four Eland armoured cars charged up in front of the Gerona and took up observing positions.

A Ratel armoured personnel carrier, containing a Major-General Delpont of the Bophuthatswanan Prison Service and Major-General CJ Seleke, the

Bophuthatswana Commissioner of Police, took up a position at a command post at an intersection near the stadium.

Numerous other Elands, earlier reported to be in convoy en route from their base at Zeerust, circled the ultra-modern stadium and guarded all entrances and exits.

Two limousine loads of dissident army officers were turned back as they tried to leave the stadium area.

As the cordon tightened on the stadium, a second Ratel, containing the chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and South Africa's chief of security, General Johan van der Merwe, pulled up and about five more Elands fell in behind it.

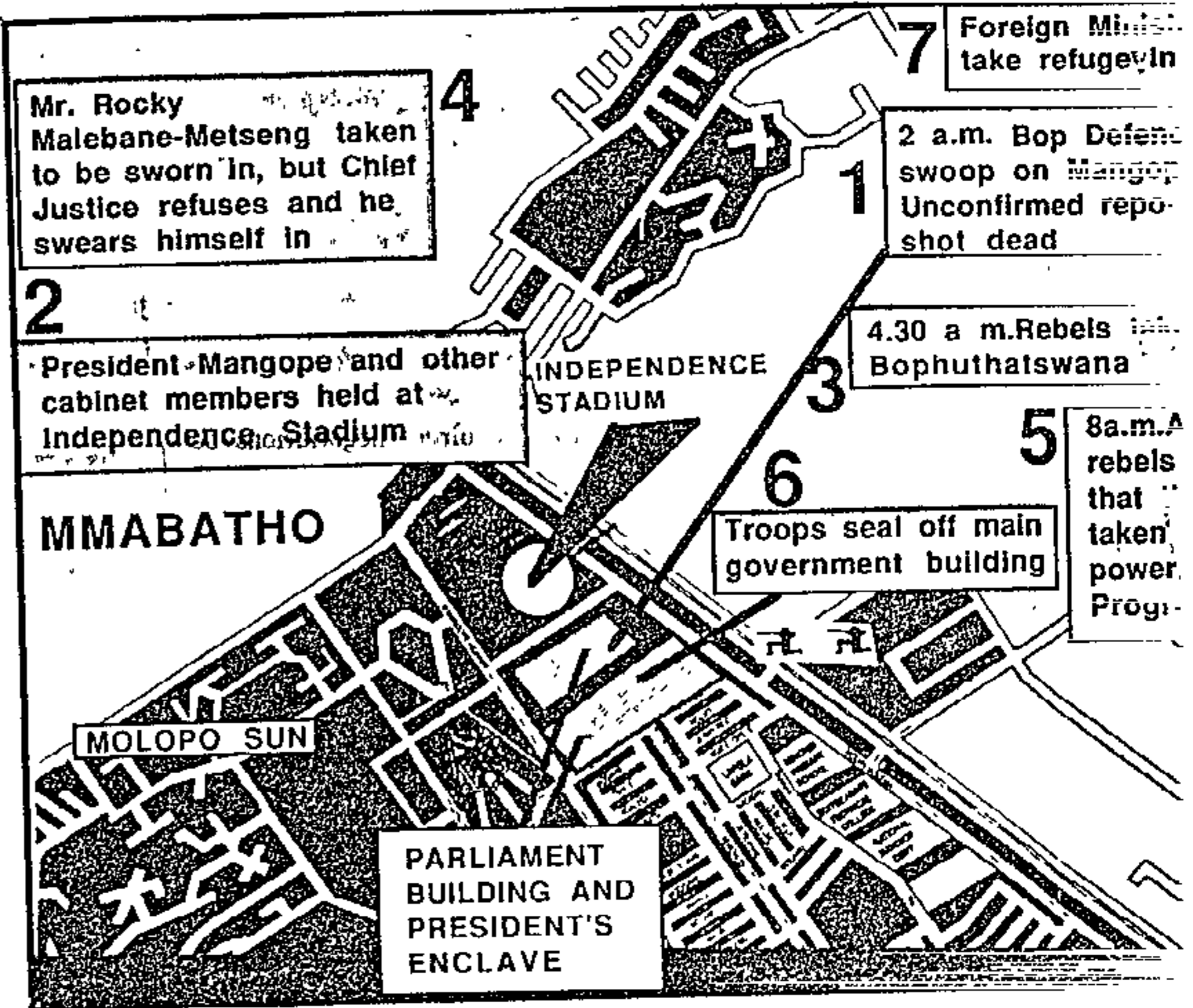
AT GUNPOINT

Shortly afterwards a helicopter appeared, disgorging a task force of South African policemen and a second Puma unloaded more soldiers.

An Eland then broke ranks, crashed down a wire gate on the perimeter of the stadium and proceeded to crash through a steel gate into the main body of the stadium. It broke through on the second attempt and was followed by more Elands.

From outside the stadium, South African soldiers were seen apprehending their Bophuthatswanan counterparts and marching them off at gunpoint. A man — believed to be Major-General HS Turner — was seen being treated for an injured ankle. Another government official, who could have been Minister of Finance, Mr Lesley Young, had his head banded.

Mr Young is believed to have



Coup 'rejection of'

Star 11/2/88 (10)

Pretoria Correspondent

The short-lived coup in Bophuthatswana should be seen for what it was — a rejection of the administration.

This was said yesterday by Mr Vic Sefora, national leader of the National Seopasengwe Party (NSP), during an interview at his home in Tlhabane near Rustenburg as the news of a counter-coup by the SADF in Mmabatho became known.

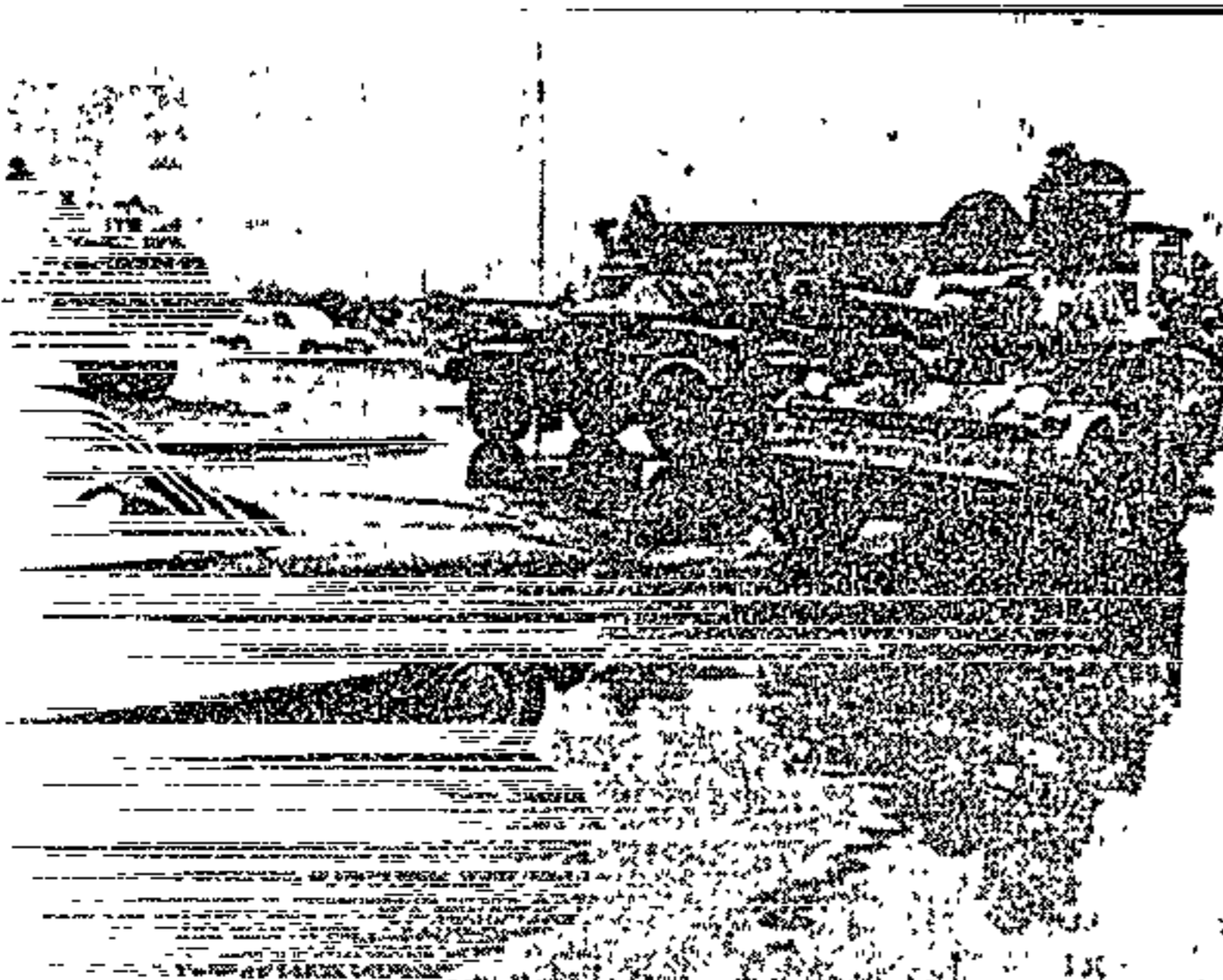
The jubilation that reigned in Tlhabane, the stronghold of the opposition NSP, following President Mangope's brief ousting was soured by the announcement of the success of the counter-coup.

Earlier, the Bophuthatswana army had toppled President Mangope and his Cabinet and

attempted to install Malebane-Metsing, People's Progressive president.

Mr Sefora said the Government beyond the re-instatement of Mangope government. A commission appointed to look into alleged corruption, funds in which top officials implicated, he said.





a car carrying several rebel officers back into Independence in Mmabatho yesterday.

Mangope 'threatened with burning'

109

By Claire Robertson

Star 11/2/88

MMABATHO — Rebels guarding President Lucas Mangope in the national stadium at Mmabatho threatened him at gunpoint and said they would pour petrol over him and set him alight if he did not resign as president, he said last night.

An obviously tired Mr Mangope said he had spent about 18 hours under guard at the stadium before South African Defence Force troops freed him, Ministers of his government and about 14 seconded SADF members, who had been employed as advisers to the Bophuthatswana government.

At a press conference with State President PW Botha, and the South African Ministers of Law and Order, and of Defence and Foreign Affairs, Mr Mangope thanked the South African Government for the rescue.

"By this wonderful gesture you have shown yourself to be a very, very loyal friend to my young country," he said.

President Botha said: "When we heard the news of this experience of President Mangope and his Ministers we decided we owed it to them to uphold the principles of good government and order in southern Africa."

He expressed his appreciation to the SA ambassador in Mafikeng, Dr Willie Kotze, and to the South African and Bophuthatswana security forces.

Mr Botha ended by wishing Mr Mangope a good night's rest. "Go and sleep peacefully and know that your friends are on your side."

Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha said the efficient manner in which the coup had been quashed would have "a very, very strong impact all over southern Africa".

"Apart from the persons who had to pay with their lives, (this action) must have important results for southern Africa," he said.

"This Government will not tolerate intrigue and violence as a means of taking over political power."

SAP try to win hearts and minds in Natal

Star 11/2/88

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Own Correspondent 276

DURBAN — As more police reinforcements moved into the troubled townships of Maritzburg, the South African Police have embarked on a campaign to win the support of residents.

Since the weekend, police have been distributing pamphlets urging people to assist the police in restoring peace.

The pamphlet, headed: "Why move out of your area?", asks residents to supply information in confidence.

During a media tour of Slangspruit, Deda and Elands-kop yesterday, Captain Pieter Kitching, police public relations officer for Maritzburg, said the police had established seven strong-point camps and four bases, which were manned 24 hours a day.

"The strong-point camps are mainly to allow residents to make reports because some people are reluctant to go to police stations.

"The base camps are used by police who live in. Most of the reinforcements are policemen who were scheduled to do border duty.

"We are now dominating the townships and, once we have got the support of the residents, I am certain that we will be able to stop the violence."

He believed the police were on top of the unrest.

"January was a bad month. On New Year's Day, 26 were killed, but things have changed for the better in February. The number of deaths has decreased considerably."

Rain could delay final

The light rain which has fallen over the Witwatersrand for the past 24 hours is expected to delay the start of the Currie Cup cricket final between Free State and Transvaal at the Wanderers today.

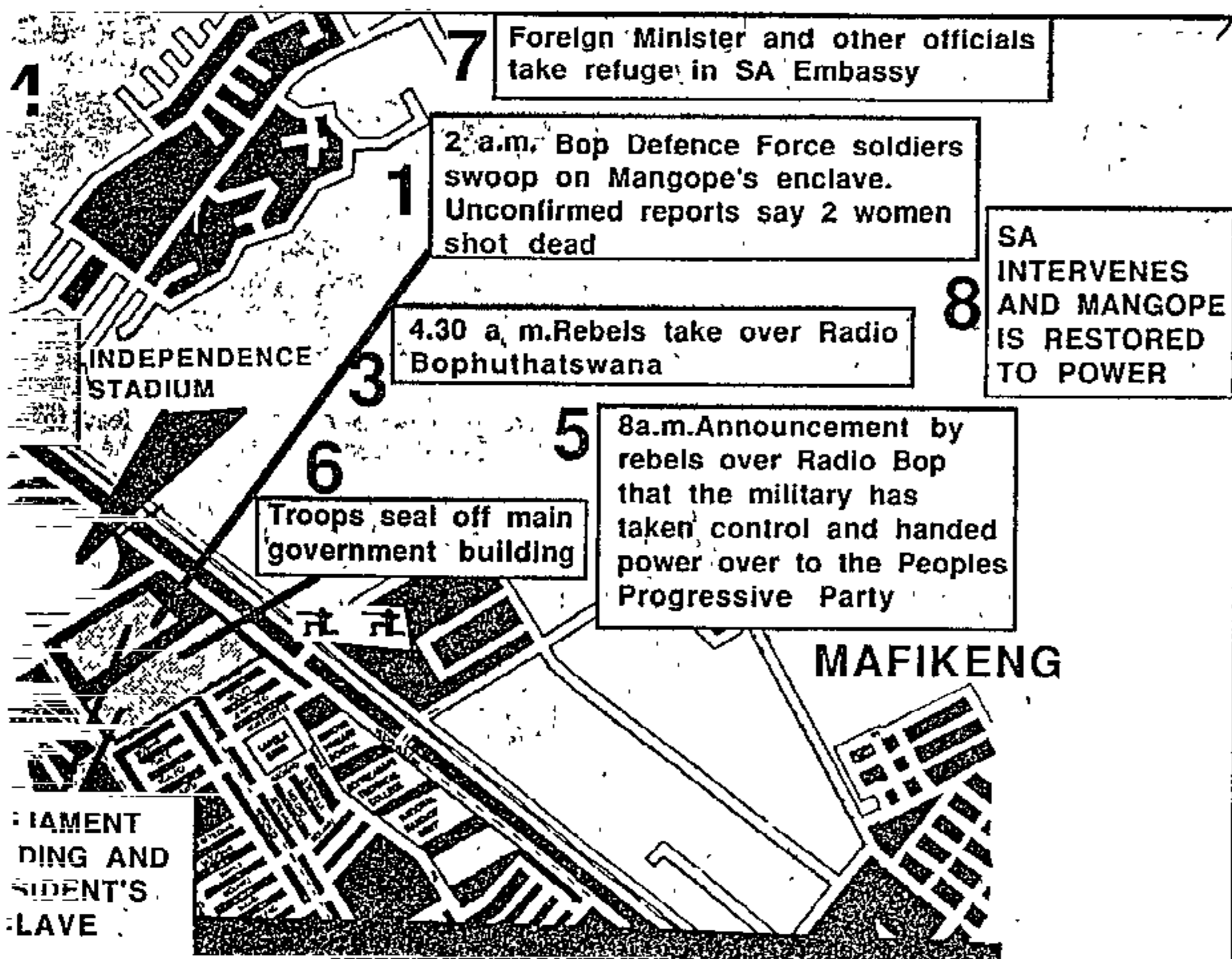
"The heatwave appears to be over, but yesterday's cloudy and cool weather with light rain is expected to continue today," a spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said.

If more than half-an-hour's play is lost today because of rain, that time will be made up over the next four days. For each half hour lost, play on the subsequent days will start at 10 am and not 10.30 am until the time is made up.

Topless arrests

CAPE TOWN — Two topless women bathers were yesterday arrested on Clifton's third beach and charged with public indecency.

A Durban woman, Miss Carmen Leslie (22), said she was "angered and humiliated" at being arrested and having her fingerprints taken. — Sapa.



Coup 'rejection of administration'

Star 11/2/88

109

Pretoria Correspondent
A short-lived coup in Bophuthatswana should be seen for what it was — a rejection of the administration.

This was said yesterday by Vic Sefora, national leader of the National Seopasengwe Party (NSP), during an interview at his home in Tlhabane Rustenburg as the news of counter-coup by the SADF in Mmabatho became known.

The jubilation that reigned in Mmabatho, the stronghold of the Bophuthatswana NSP, following President Mangope's brief ousting was soured by the announcement of the success of the counter-coup.

Earlier, the Bophuthatswana rebels had toppled President Mangope and his Cabinet and

attempted to install Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of People's Progressive Party, as president.

Mr Sefora said the South African Government should go beyond the re-instatement of the Mangope government. An independent commission should be appointed to look into the alleged corruption, manipulation of elections and misdirection of funds in which top officials were implicated, he said.

"Mr Malebane-Metsing blundered by trying to assume office soon after the deposition of the Mangope government. He should have waited for the army to put the house in order."

Mr Sefora said he was not impressed by the coup — even if it had been successful — because "it was not a question of who rules at any particular stage, but the system under which any administration is called upon to operate".

NOW IN SOUTH AFRICA
TRADITIONAL SCHNAPPS

Great news

Mangope adviser is reason for coup, says army

Announcing yesterday's coup, a statement by the military broadcast on Radio Bophuthatswana said:

"Whereas we are positively faithful, loyal and sincere to the well-being of our beloved Bophuthatswana and its people, it is with great concern that we had to take this step.

"Serious and disturbing matters of great concern have emerged and curiously treated suspiciously by President Mangope and his government to

mention one, the issue of a Mr Shabai Kalmanovitz, a close associate of President Mangope who openly enjoyed preferential economic rights and interests until the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) questioned his credentials and his integrity.

"It is at this time when detained or arrested in England that he, Kalmanovitz, loudly claimed that President Mangope and his government owed him his freedom and protec-

See W/2 109

tion. "Curiously also, it was at this stage when high officials in the land and Ministers of State flew in and out of the country and ultimately Kalmanovitz, needing bail of R1,8 million, was bailed out.

"Kalmanovitz is personal owner of the Kwena Gardens at Sun City.

"Kalmanovitz is also the owner of Liat Construction. Liat is the name of his daughter.

"It is a company that secures huge construction projects without tender, example, the national stadium.

"This Kalmanovitz is the sponsor of the Liat Russia Blitzards football club. This clearly indicates that the Russia relations is standing.

"Kalmanovitz is the holder of a Bophuthatswana passport and is a highly salaried representative of the Bophuthatswana foreign desk in Israel and enjoyed freedom of move-

ment within Bophuthatswana and the Republic of South Africa

"He turned out to be a KGB spy and bona fide operative of the Communist Russia.

"We the defence forces in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, entrusted with the general security and the general rousing of the state and its people, treat with great concern the cloudy and firm issue of the general election of October 27 1987, which was deliberately man-

oeuvred to secure a Democratic Party victory by hook or by crook.

"With this matter being contested in the courts of law the Democratic Party government wants to imply that the courts of the land have no jurisdiction over the matter.

"For such reasons, we the defence forces of the Republic of Bophuthatswana have decided to seize ruling powers from the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party government and to en-

trust such powers to the leadership of the People's Progressive Party.

"The party, that is the PPP, have openly and strongly denounced corruption and invasion of fundamental ruling rights and the dignity of the citizens of our beloved country.

"The party also enjoys the broad support of the nation." The statement reads that it should be noted that no harm is intended.

government

SADF moves in to aid deposed Bophuthatswaet

he State President, Mr P W Botha, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday that the South African security forces had been ordered to go to the aid of the deposed Bophuthatswana government.

This decision had been taken following a meeting of the National Security Council after the Foreign Minister of Bophuthatswana and other members of the Cabinet had sent a

message to the South African Government requesting aid.

Mr Botha said the security forces had been ordered to accede to the request.

He would inform the House as soon as there were any further developments.

Mr Botha said SA forces were in the process of carrying out their mission and he was awaiting further information from the forces' commander.

The SA contingent had been ordered to give priority to the safety of the SA Embassy and personnel, President Mangope, his Foreign Minister, his Cabinet and their families.

He said the Government had decided to intervene because this coup differed in important respects from those recently carried out in the Transkei.

The legally elected head of state had not been deposed in

Transkei, there had been no violence and there had been no appeal for assistance from the ousted government for intervention by South Africa.

Mr Botha said there was a mutual-assistance agreement between Bophuthatswana and South Africa covering the present situation.

He read out a message received from the Bophuthatswana Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, Mr S L L Rathebe, transmitted from the SA Embassy and calling for assistance in the name of "peace and justice".

Mr Botha said Mr Rathebe, other members of the Cabinet, relatives and officials had taken refuge in the embassy and the Ministers had decided unanimously to make the appeal to South Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, Mr Pik Botha, was telephoned at 9 am by Mr Rathebe and informed of the situation and the appeal.

President Botha said the Bophuthatswana opposition leader, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, had apparently arrived with an armed escort at the home of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana and demanded to be sworn in as head of state.

operation and continued good relations with South Africa.

Mr Botha told the House that the State Security Council examined all facets of the coup and it was clear that power had been seized violently.

"This Government is against the seizing of power by violent means and decided to respond to the appeal for help," he said. — Sapa.

The chief justice said the constitution prohibited him from doing so whereupon Mr Malebane-Metsing swore himself in with the judge merely witnessing his signature.

Mr Botha said President Mangope was apparently imprisoned and the new President sent a message to South Africa that a new government was in power which offered its full co-

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Delegates back

The action by the State President, Mr P W Botha, against the group which had ousted President Lucas Mangope in Bophuthatswana was "the only proper course that could be followed," the leader of the PRP in the House of Delegates, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said yesterday. Star 11/2/88

SADF MOVES INTO BOP

Army called to aid deposed Mangope



PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — State President, P W Botha, announced yesterday that the South African security forces were ordered to aid the deposed Bophuthatswana Government.

The South African Government decision came after thousands of people in Mmabatho had jubilantly hailed Mr Lucas Mangope's downfall. The Bophuthatswana army took over the government after arresting President Mangope early yesterday morning.

The Sowetan was inundated with calls from people who hailed Mr Mangope's downfall. Radio Bophuthatswana announced yesterday that the military had overthrown the president and handed power to the independent homeland's People's Progressive Party, led by Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Announcing the coup, a statement by the military broadcast on the station said it followed allegations that a close association of Chief Mangope, Mr Shabta Kalmanovitz, "openly enjoyed preferential economic rights and interests."

Sowetan Correspondents and SA Press Association

"It is at this time, when detained or arrested in England, that he loudly claimed that President Mangope and his government owed him his freedom and protection. Curiously it was at this stage when high officials in the land, a minister of state, flew in and out of the country, and ultimately this Kalmanovitz, needing a bail of R1,8 million, was released."

Escort

The statement also mentioned the "cloudy and thorny issue of the general election on October 27 1987 which were deliberately manoeuvred to secure a democratic party victory by hook or crook."

Mr Botha said the Bophuthatswana opposition leader, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, had apparently arrived with an armed escort at the home of the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana and

demanded to be sworn in as head of state.

The Chief Justice said the constitution prohibited him from doing so upon which Mr Malebane-Metsing swore himself in with the judge merely witnessing his signature.

The homeland's army advised citizens not to panic and that until further notice they shall abstain from coming to or near government buildings and security camps.

All public servants were advised not to go to work until further notice. However, teachers, nurses and students were told to continue as normal.

Sources in Bophuthatswana said no shots had been fired in the coup. The army took over the airport, but it was unclear if it had been closed. It could also not be ascertained if the border posts were still open.

It was work as usual yesterday morning for the staff of the Bophuthatswana Consulate in central Johannesburg who carried on with their normal duties in the wake of reports of the coup.

Around 11 am three women clerks were busy handling the passport inquiries of about 20 people at the consul offices at Nedbank Mall while the receptionist and other staff were in their offices.

Shots

The Consul-General, Mr I R Mahuma, was not available. He had left Johannesburg earlier in the morning on a previously arranged engagement, a staff member said.

Radio Botswana reported the coup shortly after 7 o'clock. It quoted residents in Mmabatho as saying that they had

• To Page 2

Army deposes leader

• From Page 1

heard shots at about 3 am

Mr Botha yesterday announced that the South African Security Forces had secured the SA Embassy and the safety of President Lucas Mangope

Telephone communications to Bophuthatswana late yesterday afternoon appeared to be cut following a coup in the independent homeland variously described as "peaceful" and "violent."

Early reports described the coup as "bloodless" However, in his statement yesterday afternoon, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said it was "clear to the government that Mr (Rocky) Ishmael Peter Malabane-Metsing had taken power in an irregular and violent manner" and that the government was "opposed in principal, to the obtaining of power by violence"

Women

Reports lately filtering from Mmabatho said that two women were shot dead in the coup, also that Bophuthatswana's defence chief, Major-General R Turner, had been injured, although this could not be confirmed.

Sapa's attempts to reach Radio Bophuthatswana and the South African Embassy in Mmabatho were met with a short repeated signal showing the line was "unobtainable" Other reports received by Sapa were that Bop TV was not broadcasting

TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1988

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SA forces crush coup

D/D 11/2/88

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JOHANNESBURG — South African troops yesterday crushed a coup in Bophuthatswana and restored President Lucas Mangope to power.

While negotiations were under way between Bophuthatswana rebels and the South African embassy in Mbababo, hundreds of South African troops backed by helicopters and scores of armoured vehicles moved in on the Independence Stadium where President Mangope was being held shortly after 6 pm.

In a 12-minute operation President Mangope and members of his cabinet were whisked to safety after the rebel troops had surrendered to South African forces.

At least three people were shot dead, including President Mangope.

Mangope tells of firing squad threat

MMABATHO — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said in a statement televised on Bob TV last night that he had been threatened with a firing squad and told that petrol would be poured over him and set alight unless he signed a document saying he would resign.

He said in the statement that "a few troops" of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force marched him, his cabinet members, 14 South African Defence Force seconded officers in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, and the Commissioner of Police to the Independence stadium at 2.30 am yesterday.

He said he refused to sign a letter of resignation even though he was threatened with a firing squad. The troops also threatened to pour petrol over him and set him alight, he said.

He and his cabinet eventually managed to get in touch with the South African Defence Force and asked to be rescued from the stadium.

President Mangope said in his televised statement that he wished to express his "sincere thanks for the SADF's excellent rescue".

He said he now had the "situation under control. Now we must decide what to do to normalise everything."

He looked drawn and tired but his aides said he was in perfect health. — Sapa

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, announced at their arrival that order "has been completely restored in Bophuthatswana".

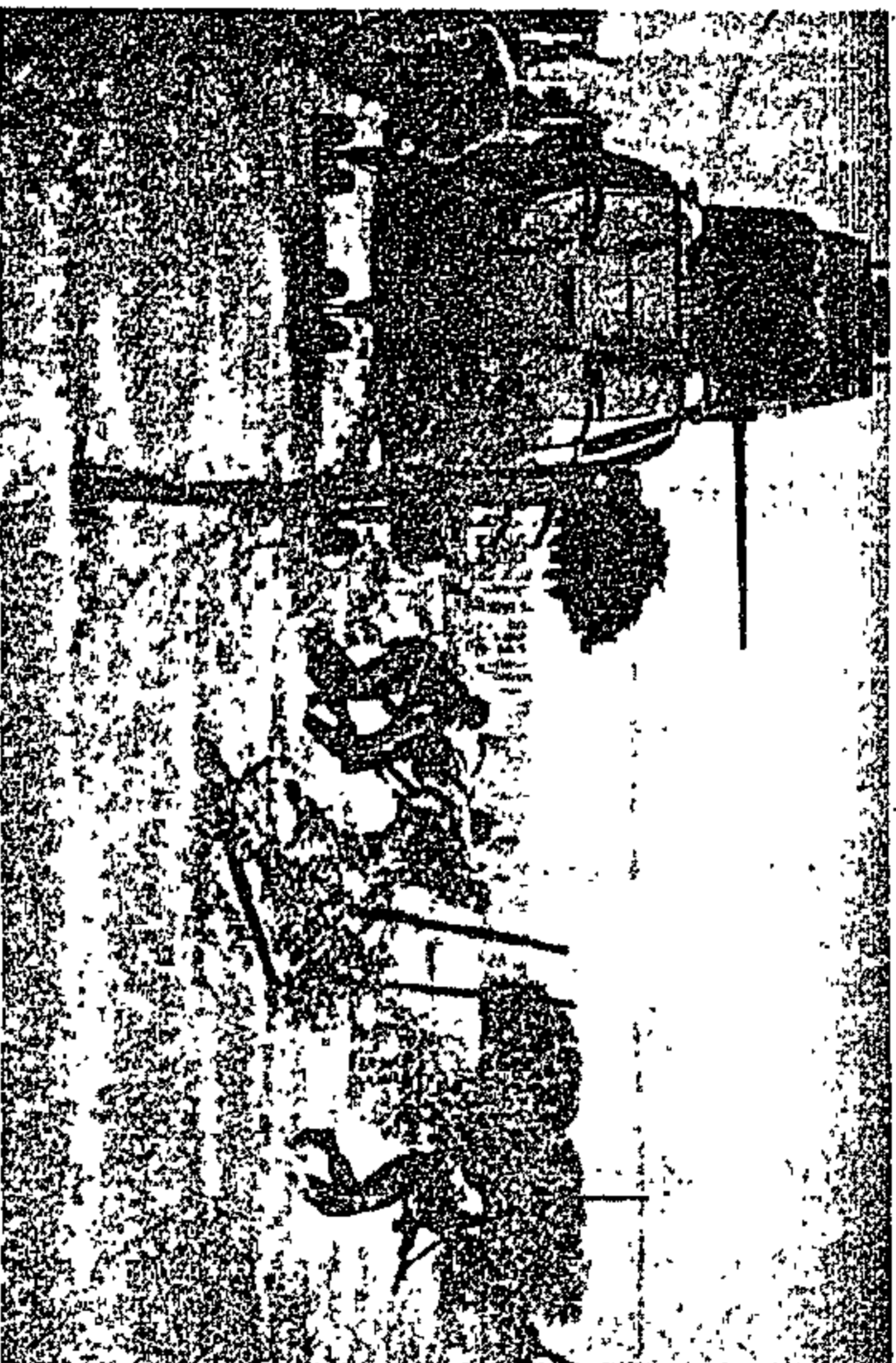
He and the Ministers of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, accompanied Mr Botha on the flight from Cape Town.

High-ranking South African security force officials, including the chief of the SADF, Lieut-General Janne Geidenshuys, and the chief of the security police, Gen Johan van der Merwe, were present when the South African forces surrounded the stadium and launched their operation against the rebels.

They freed President Mangope, General Turner, the Minister of Defence Brigadier Henne Riekard, and other ministers.

The first sign of SADF action was at 4.15 pm when three Puma helicopters circled the stadium where the hostages were held.

By 5.30 pm armoured vehicles had circled the stadium and backed troops were dropped by Pumas. A Black Mer-



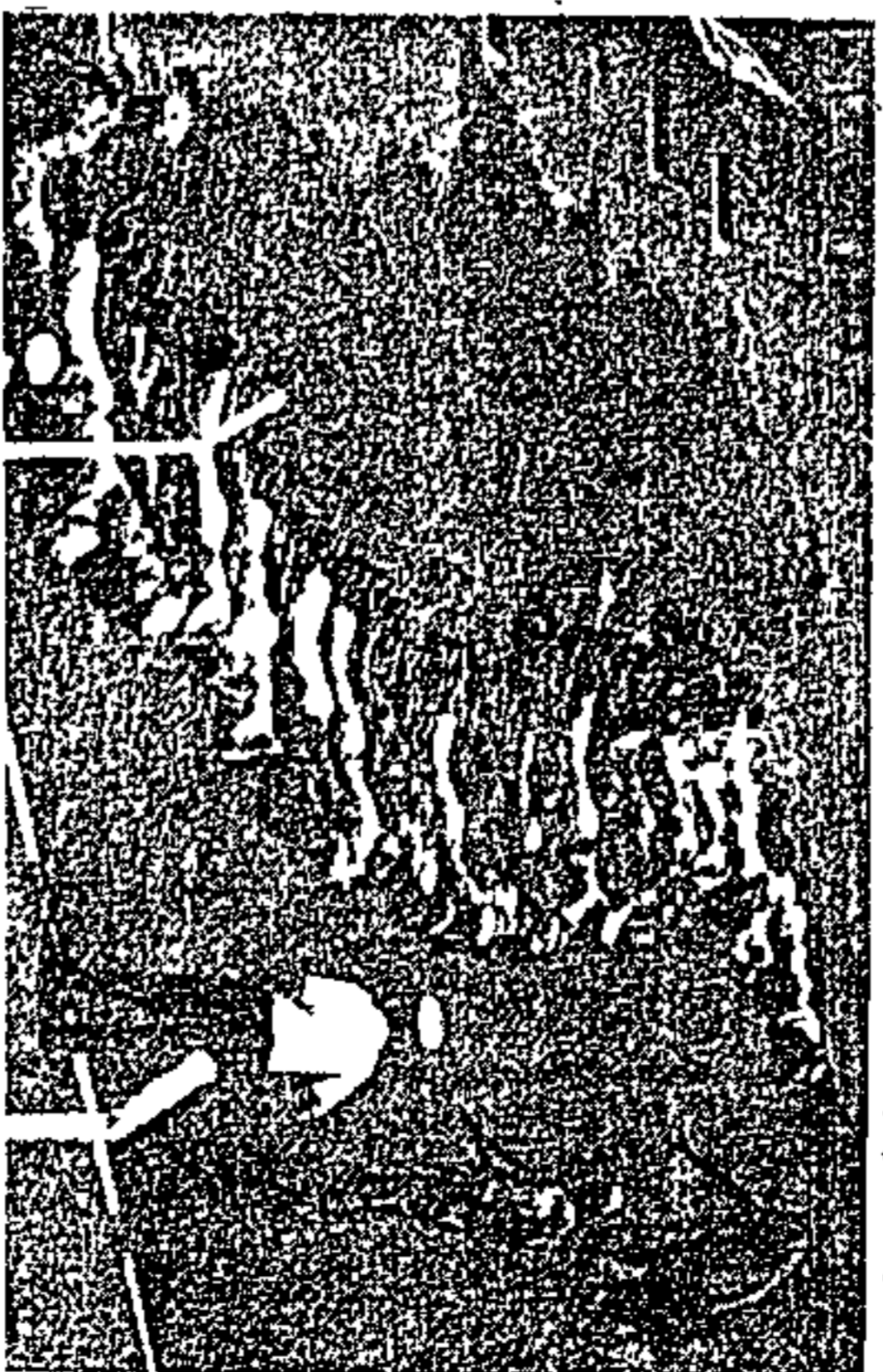
South African troops alight from a helicopter before storming the Independence Stadium in Mbababo.

A senior member of Bophuthatswana Intelligence said in an interview that the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Lalebana-Mesing, and a senior defence force member had staged the coup at about 1.30 am yesterday.

They commandeered the president and his cabinet to the Independence Stadium.

"We were shut in a downstairs room but after about two hours the guys guarding us became jumpy. We managed to overpower them. One was shot dead, one was wounded and the rest ran off."

He said the president and his cabinet were then free to move about the stadium but were



Above: Arrested soldiers are forced to lie down at the Independence Stadium. Below: A soldier is led away by his South African captors.



World-famous
GRAVITY 'A'

SA FORCES CRUSH

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While negotiations were under way between Bophuthatswana rebels and the South African embassy in Mmabatho, hundreds of South African troops backed by helicopters and scores of armoured vehicles moved in on the Independence Stadium where President Mangope was being held shortly after 6 pm.

In a 12-minute operation President Mangope and members of his cabinet were whisked to safety after the rebel troops had surrendered to South African forces.

At least three people were shot dead, including a Bophuthatswana soldier, and the head of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Major-General H Turner — a seconded South African officer — was wounded.

The State President, Mr P. W. Botha, arrived in Mmabatho last night with members of his cabinet to express solidarity with President Mangope.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, announced at their arrival that order "has been completely restored in Bophuthatswana".

He and the Ministers of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, accompanied Mr Botha on the flight from Cape Town.

High-ranking South African security force officials, including the chief of the SADF, Lieut-General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the chief of the security police, Gen Johan van der Merwe, were present when the South African forces surrounded the stadium and launched their operation against the rebels.

They freed President Mangope, General Turner, the Minister of Defence, Brigadier Henrie Riekard, and other ministers.

The first sign of SADF action was at 4.15 pm when three Puma helicopters circled the stadium where the hostages were held.

By 5.30 pm armoured vehicles had circled the stadium and backup troops were dropped by Pumas. A black Mercedes with Bophuthatswana military officials trying to leave the stadium was forced back by an SADF Eland.

In a Ratel with Gen Geldenhuys and Gen Van der Merwe were Bophuthatswana's police chiefs — Major-General Cas Delpert, Major-General Seleke and Chief Mangope's son Kwena.

At 6 pm the South Africans took the stadium by force. Only one shot could be heard as Ratels and Elands flattened fences and gates to enter.

South African soldiers rounded up Bophuthatswana soldiers, disarmed them, and made them lie face down. A dead Bophuthatswana soldier lay in a corner while medical officials attended to Major-General Turner who was shot in the foot.

Outside the stadium the SADF surrounded all government institutions held by the military.



South African troops alight from a helicopter before storming the Independence Stadium.

A senior member of Bophuthatswana Intelligence said in an interview that the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Lalebana-Metsing, and senior defence force members had staged the coup at about 1.30 am yesterday.

They commandeered the president and his cabinet to the Independence Stadium.

"We were shut in a downstairs room but after about two hours the guys guarding us became jumpy. We managed to overpower them. One was shot dead, one was wounded and the rest ran off."

He said the president and his cabinet were then free to move about the stadium but were unable to leave since hostile troops were still controlling Mmabatho.

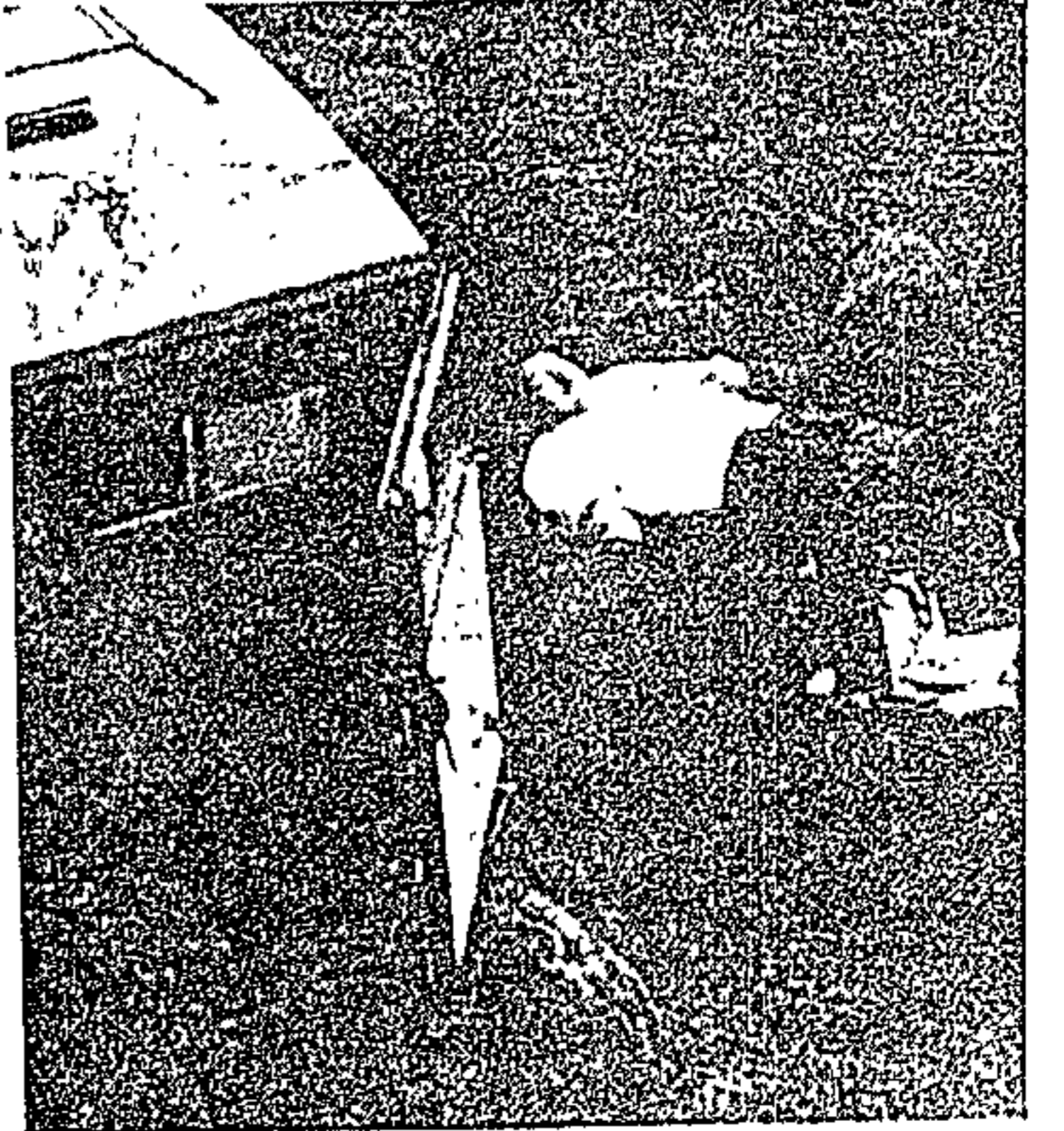
"We found a broken telephone wire which we fixed and then phoned the SA Embassy in Mmabatho and informed them of the situation."

He said Gen Turner had played a leading role in overpowering their guards.

"He had half his foot blown off but he was a hero."

President Botha told Parliament yesterday the decision to intervene had been taken by the State Security Council after an appeal for assistance from Bophuthatswana's Foreign Affairs, Mr S. L. Rathebe.

President Botha said yesterday's coup not be compared in any way with the recent change of government in Transkei. — DDC-Sapa.



The chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Major-General H. Turner, was shot in the foot, is carried to an ambulance.

Corruption, rigged election alleged

JOHANNESBURG — Alleged "corruption" and "rigged" elections last year were cited by Bophuthatswana army chiefs as the main reasons for yesterday's coup.

In a statement justifying its takeover the Defence Force said "serious and disturbing matters of great concern" had emerged.

It cited the October elections, which it considered to have been rigged, and the issue of Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz, a close associate of the president of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope.

The statement said that Mr Kalmanovitz had enjoyed preferential economic rights and interests.

It said Mr Kalmanovitz was the owner of Liat Construction — a company which could secure huge construction projects such as the national stadium without tendering.

He was the holder of a Bophuthatswana passport and a highly salaried representative of Bophuthatswana's foreign desk in Israel.

When he was detained in England, Mr Kalmanovitz had claimed that President Mangope and his government owed him his freedom and protection.

"Curiously also it was at this stage when high officials in the land, ministers of state, flew in and out of the country and ultimately Kalmanovitz, needing bail of R1.8 million, was bailed out," the statement said.

Mangope tells of firing squad threat

MMABATHO — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said in a statement televised on Bop TV last night that he had been threatened with a firing squad and told that petrol would be poured over him and set alight unless he signed a document saying he would resign.

He said in the statement that "a few troops" of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force marched him, his cabinet members, 14 South African Defence Force seconded officers in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, and the Commissioner of Police to the Independence stadium at 2.30 am yesterday.

He said he refused to sign a letter of resignation even though he was threatened with a firing squad.

The troops also threatened to pour petrol over him and set him alight, he said.

He and his cabinet eventually managed to get in touch with the South African Defence Force and asked to be rescued from the stadium.

President Mangope said in his televised statement that he wished to express his "sincere thanks for the SADF's excellent rescue".

He said he now had the "situation under control. Now we must decide what to do to normalise everything".

He looked drawn and tired but his aides said he was in perfect health. — Sapa

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Coup background; reaction; Botha's full statement on page 7

(109) / 11/2/88.

SOVIET MOLE MANGOPE'S BUDDY

THE financial dealings and closeness to ousted Bophuthatswana President Mr Lucas Mangope of former Russian Jew and the Soviet Union's alleged master spy in Israel, Mr Shabtai Kalamanowitz (42), were yesterday cited as the main reasons for the military takeover in the homeland.

Mr Kalamanowitz, formerly Bophuthatswana's official representative in Israel, is also said to have been part of a coup in the West African state of Sierra Leone.

He amassed a huge fortune through his Sandton-based construction company, Liat — reportedly largely at the expense of South African and Bophuthatswana taxpayers.

Bophuthatswana terminated his services on November 1 after it was learnt he faced fraud charges relating to dud cheques in America. He was subsequently released after being arrested in London.

The alleged "Soviet mole" was arrested last year by the Israeli intelligence agency *SHIN BET* and was said to be the Soviet Union's main spy in the country.

Dealings

Apart from his large commercial interests in Bophuthatswana, Mr Kalamanowitz had extensive commercial dealings with Eastern Bloc countries and made many trips there.

Mr Kalamanowitz, who left Russia in 1971, was reportedly introduced to President Mangope by a New York rabbi in 1980.

In 1982 he teamed up with West German financier Mr Henry Landschaft who negotiated on behalf of Liat to construct a shopping centre in Bophuthatswana.

His firm got a R5-m fee

Tenders of about R18-million were received from South African construction companies, but Liat — which tendered R23-million — was awarded the contract. Liat apparently took a R5-million management fee and sub-contracted the job to a South African company.

Contact

Liat was also awarded a R96-million contract to construct housing and a national stadium.

According to the journal *Africa Confidential*, Liat later said the contract was awarded without any call for tenders. However, the Bophuthatswana tender board later said two stadia built in the homeland were not constructed by Liat.

Last year Mr Kalamanowitz was arrested in London after the United States requested his extradition for allegedly having passed about R4-million in dud cheques. The application failed and he was released and subsequently returned to Israel.

Bophuthatswana requested aid from SA says Botha

D/D
11/2/88
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CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr P.W. Botha yesterday addressed all three Houses of Parliament in order to clarify the situation in Bophuthatswana.

The South African Government viewed the events in Mmabatho in a very serious light, he said, particularly because President Lucas Mangope and his government had recently been re-elected as the legal government of Bophuthatswana.

The State President said that the Bophuthatswanan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr S. L. L. Rathebe, together with several other government ministers and their families, had taken refuge in the South African Embassy early yesterday morning.

Mr Rathebe had telephoned the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, from the embassy, saying he and several of his colleagues had decided unanimously to make an appeal to the South African Government for assistance.

Information received from the South African Embassy in Bophuthatswana, was that Mr Malebana-Metsing went to the Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana with armed personnel, and insisted on being sworn in as president.

The Chief Justice had said he could not do so as this would violate the terms of the constitution.

Thereupon Mr Malebana-Metsing had declared himself to be president and the Chief Justice had merely certified his signature.

Mr Malebana-Metsing then delivered a message to the South African Government at the

South African Embassy, stating that a new government had assumed power in Bophuthatswana.

The message said Mr Malebana-Metsing would co-operate fully, and maintain good relations with the government of South Africa.

Mr Malebana-Metsing said further that South African interests and citizens would enjoy protection.

The State President said that it was clear to the South African Government that Mr Malebana-Metsing had taken power in an irregular and violent manner.

He said the South African Government was opposed in principle a violent takeover of political power.

The South African Government recognised President Mangope's government as the government of Bophuthatswana, and had therefore decided to heed Mr Rathebe's appeal for assistance.

Moreover, an agreement between the two governments, providing for one government requesting the assistance of the other in cases of this nature, had been in existence between the two government for several years.

According to the available information, President Mangope was in detention together with certain seconded South African officials.

Consequently, the South African security forces had been instructed to accede to the request of the government of Bophuthatswana.

They had been ordered specifically to give the highest priority to the security and protection of the South African Embassy and all the staff and their fami-

lies, as well as to President Mangope, his cabinet and their families and government officials and their families.

The security forces were engaged in carrying out their instructions as he was speaking, President Botha said.

President Botha said it should also be pointed out that this case could not be compared in any way with the recent change of government in the Transkei.

In that case.

● No violence had been used;

● Neither the Prime Minister nor the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Transkei had appealed to the South African Government for assistance;

● The constitutionally-elected head of state had not been ousted from office. He

had in fact been recognised by the new government and requested to remain in office as part of the governmental authority;

● There had been no competing entity vying for the exercise of governmental authority;

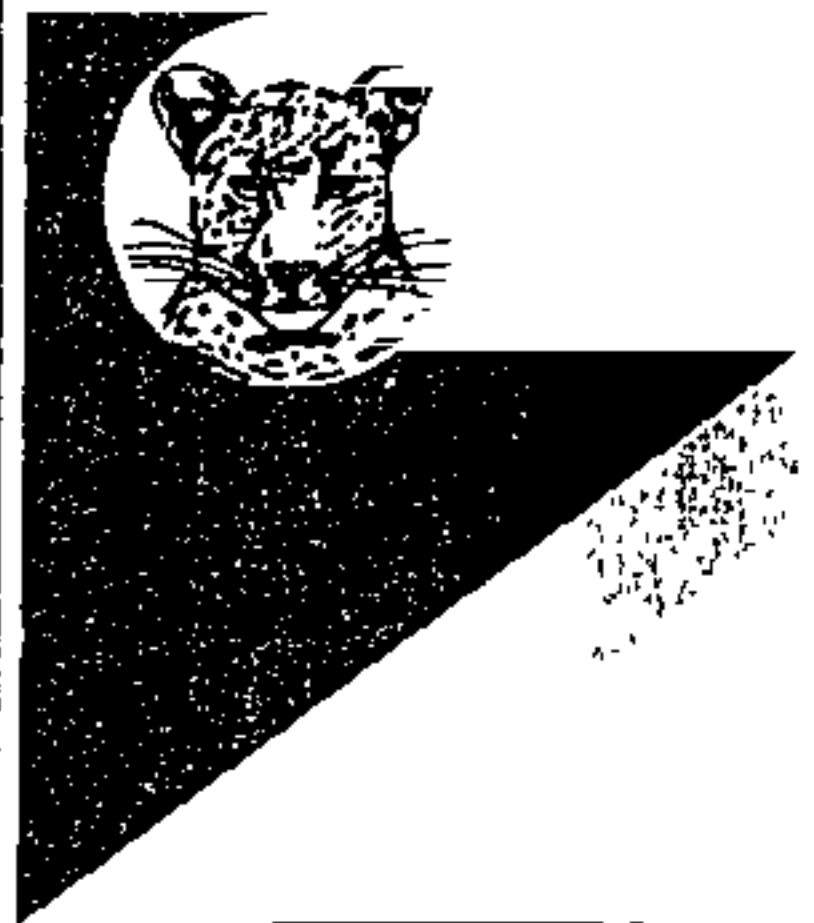
● It had become clear soon after the announcement by Major-General Holomisa that the new government was in effective control of the country and the national administration;

● The South African Government had deliberately waited for some time before granting the new government recognition.

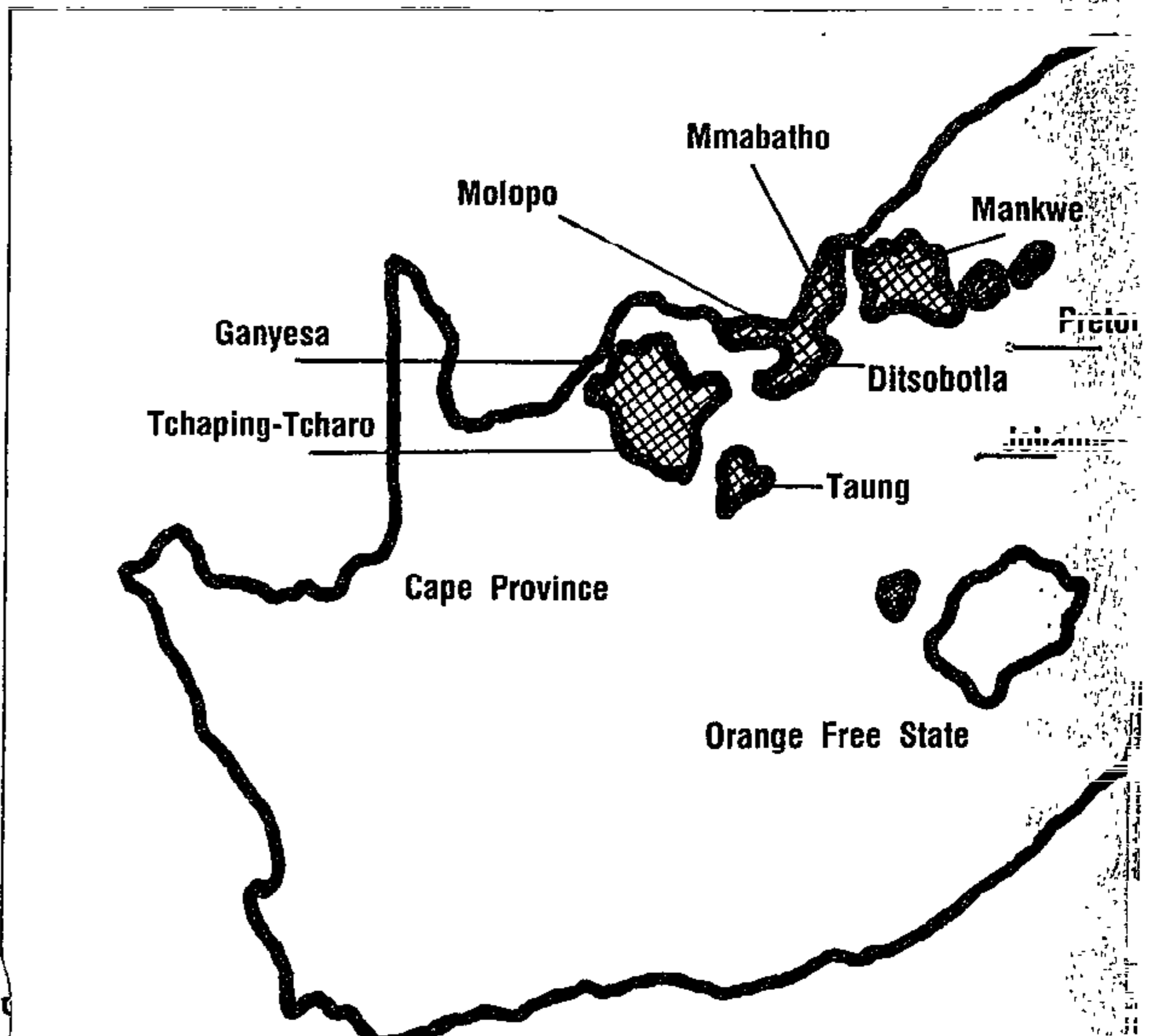
Recognition had been granted only after the head of state of that government had visited the State President personally and requested that such recognition be granted, Mr Botha said. — Sapa

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Bophuth:



The shaded areas of the map all form part of Bophuthatswana where an attempt was made to overthrow the government. South African military stepped in to assist.

BU167

Coup seemed to ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ pass most people by

By Dan Side

MMABATHO — No one seemed to know or care yesterday that a coup was taking place in the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho.

At the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) students were reported yesterday afternoon to have broken into a computer room and destroyed academic records.

And, also on campus, there were a few vehicles showing the marks of a student demonstration in which stones were thrown hours after the 2 am coup.

But on the streets of Mmabatho only a few people seemed to care about what had happened yesterday.

Students at Unibo greeted the short-lived coup warmly.

They had, by coincidence, planned to take action against their administration yesterday.

So, while armed soldiers stood outside government buildings and on roads around the state offices, boisterous students placed themselves at the main entrance to the campus. They said they had taken over and had sent the staff home.

They said nine out of 10 people welcomed the coup and public servants were rejoicing.

The students were boycotting because they felt the

Unibo administrators interfered with their work as academics. They felt their fees were too high because the government had reduced its subsidy.

They complained there was not enough space in the hostels for all the students who needed to stay there.

Troops closed Mmabatho Airport in the afternoon apparently because they did not want aircraft flying over the Bophuthatswana Defence Force headquarters.

Some soldiers were driving around in black official cars.

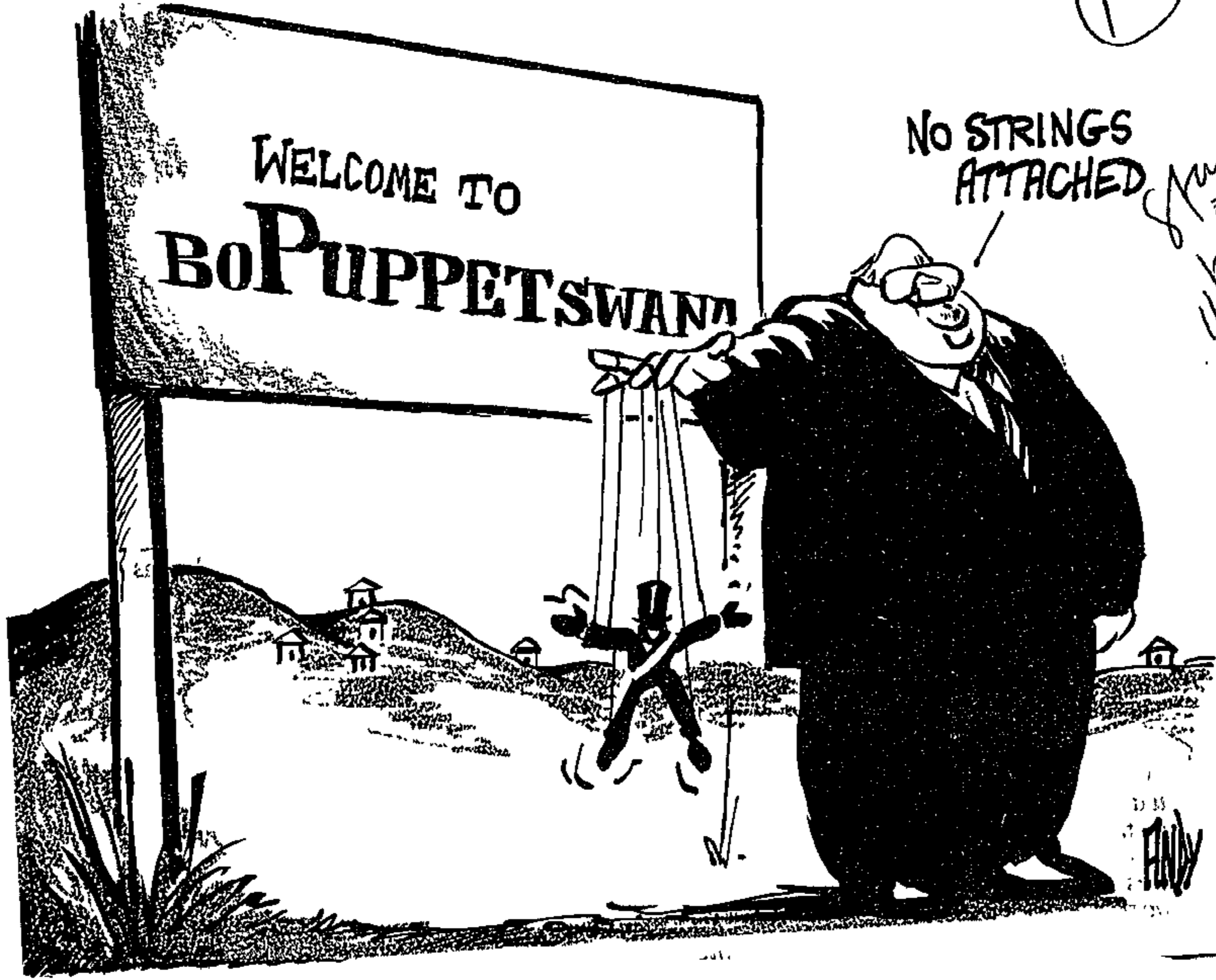
COMMENT AND OPINION

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WELCOME TO
BO PUPPETS WANA

NO STRINGS
ATTACHED

8/2/07
11/2/07



'White president' knew too much

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 11/2/88

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which had huge financial interests in Sierra Leone.

Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope last year tried to dismiss alleged Soviet spy Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz as his country's trade representative in Israel.

The attempt, however, failed because Mr Kalmanovitz was in possession of too much sensitive information.

This was the claim made recently by a London newsletter which also stated that Mr Kalmanovitz had been working closely with one of the world's major sanctions busters.

Mr Kalmanovitz's financial dealings were yesterday cited as one of the main reasons for the coup attempt in Bophuthatswana.

Last month, after Mr Kalmanovitz's arrest in Israel on charges of spying for the Soviet Union, the Bophuthatswana government issued a statement saying its relations with the alleged Soviet spy had been terminated at the end of November 1987.

A flamboyant businessman who often drove around Europe in a Rolls Royce said to have belonged to Rumania's president Mr Nicolai Ceausescu, Mr Kalmanovitz was the owner of Sandton-based Liat Finance Trade and Construction

which had huge financial interests in Sierra Leone.

The London newsletter, *Africa Confidential*, said in January 1987 that Liat was working closely "with one of the world's major sanctions busters, Marc Rich & Co".

Africa Confidential said that Mr Marc Rich, a commodity dealer, had become "one of the two biggest suppliers of crude oil to South Africa in recent years, shipping an estimated 2,5 million tons between 1983 and late 1986 in defiance of international embargoes".

Known in Bophuthatswana as "the white president", Mr Kalmanovitz was also known in the presidential entourage as "Rasputin".

In June last year President Mangope had tried to oust Mr Kalmanovitz as his Tel Aviv trade representative.

His salary as trade representative was alleged to be R20 000 a month, including expenses.

"The attempt failed. Kalmanovitz knew too much sensitive information," said *Africa Confidential*.

Reports from Tel Aviv say that Mr Kalmanovitz was this week remanded in custody at a brief, closed hearing in an Israeli district court. He was arrested in Israel in December.

SADF operation planned from Mmabatho embassy

Star 11/2/88

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Thirty-four South African policemen slipped into the embassy in Mmabatho, dressed in civilian clothing so as not to attract attention.

The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and a senior adviser to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Derek Auret, arrived by helicopter and also slipped into the embassy, where they studied the situation and coordinated their plans.

REBEL CONFRONTED

Mr Malebane-Metsing, having sworn himself in as president in spite of the chief justice's refusal to conduct the ceremony, then turned up at the embassy where he asked for South Africa's recognition.

He was told he should abandon the coup immediately and free the hostages.

The rebel returned for a second meeting and was confronted with the same demands.

He failed to appear for a third meeting, probably because by then he had been alerted to South Africa's security operation.

In the meantime, the South African Government ordered the SABC to interrupt radio and television relay signals from Bophuthatswana in order that the rebels would not be able to inflame the nation or spread uncertainty.

South African security forces then relieved the siege of the stadium, where President Mangope had been trapped, and secured the safety of the hostages.

The Mlopo military base was also taken over without the firing of a single shot.

P.W. SWANES! MANGOPE

Cape Town 11/2/88

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PRESIDENT MANGOPE... Out then back in

Army chief rides in Rattel to crush coup

SOUTH AFRICAN troops, ordered in by President P W Botha, crushed a 14-hour military coup in Bophuthatwana yesterday and restored President Lucas Mangope to power.

By late yesterday a joint SA Defence Force and SA Police counter-attack by land and air had freed President Mangope and his minister of defence from the Independence Stadium where they had been taken; rebel soldiers backing the opposition Progressive Peoples Party had surrendered and three South African cabinet ministers were flying to the scene.

The coup, by PPP leader Mr "Rocky" Melebane-Metsing, started at 1.30am yesterday. It claimed the lives of two civilian women who resisted the rebel takeover and at least one of the rebel soldiers. A South African intelligence officer seconded to the homeland, Major-General H S Turner, was shot in the heel. It is not known how many other troops on both sides were injured.

The coup ended minutes after 6pm when SA troops surrounded the stadium, flattened the surrounding fences and arrested the rebel troops and their leaders. High-ranking SA security force officials, including SADF chief Lt-General Jannie Geldenhuis and chief of security

police General Johan van der Merwe, backed by hundreds of SA troops supported by armoured vehicles, entered the Mmabatho Independence Stadium to

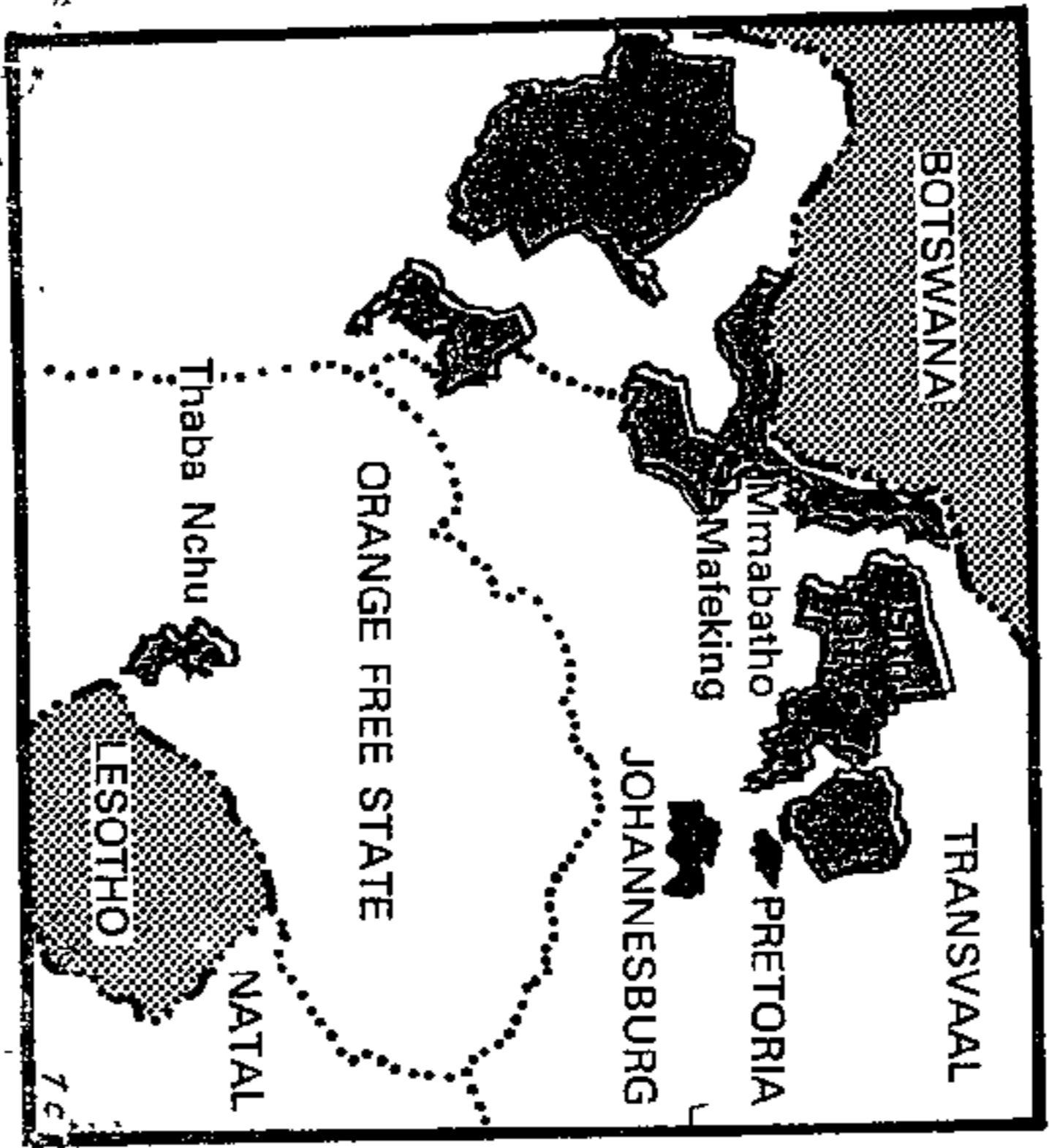
Cabinet flies to coup

Botha on the flight from Cape Town to Mmabatho last night.

Earlier yesterday President Botha told Parliament in Cape Town that the Bophuthatwana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr S L L Raathebe, had taken refuge in the South African Embassy in Mmabatho yesterday morning together with other ministers, officials and their families.

The State President said Mr Raathebe had telephoned Mr Pik Botha from the embassy with an appeal for assistance. According to the embassy, opposition leader Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing — accompanied by "armed personnel" — had presented himself to the Bophuthatwana Chief Justice and "insisted on being sworn in as president".

"This morning the State Security Council met under my chairmanship to go into all the facets of this matter," Mr Botha told Parliament. "It was clear to the government that Mr Malebana-Metsing had taken power in an irregular and violent manner. "The South African government is opposed in principle to the obtaining of political power by violence."



More on the coup

- Price of platinum rises in London and New York and JSE platinum share prices go up — Page 11
- Coup is the fifth in homelands — Page 4
- With friends like these... — Page 4

free deposited Bophuthatwana government hostages. Hostages included President Mangope, Defence Minister Brigadier Henrie Rie-

kard, Gen Turner and other ministers. At 4.15pm three Puma helicopters hovered above the stadium. By 5.30pm armoured vehicles circled the stadium and backup troops were dropped by Pumas. A black Mercedes with Bophuthatwana military officials trying to leave the stadium was forced back by an SADF Eland. In a Rattel with Gen Geldenhuis and Gen Van der Merwe were the homeland's police chiefs — Major-General Cas Delport, Major-General Seleke and Mr Mangope's son Kwena. At 6pm the South Africans took the stadium by force. Only one shot was heard as Rattels and Elands flattened fences and gates to enter. SA soldiers rounded up Bophuthat-

P.T.O.

To page 3

Mangope and his 'Rasputin'

CAL - Trimp
11/2/88

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By PATRICK BULGER

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope was known for his rich and famous friends — and yesterday one of them emerged as a key factor in the Bophuthatswana leader's near demise.

The president — who counts Frank Sinatra and Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss among his friends — met Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch in 1980. They struck up an instant, and for Mr Mangope, almost fatal friendship.

So impressed was he with the flamboyant international wheeler-dealer that he appointed Mr Kalmanovitch as the homeland's trade representative in Israel, according to the influential British-based newsletter Africa Confidential (AC).

Today Soviet-born Mr Kalmanovitch is still in Israel — in custody, accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

In a statement justifying its seizure of power yesterday, the Bophuthatswana Defence Force cited Mr Kalmanovitch's association with Mr Mangope and his business deals in the homeland as a prime reason for the takeover bid.

It suggested that Bophuthatswana may have provided the R1,8 million bail needed to secure Mr Kalmanovitch's release from jail in the United States, where he was facing fraud charges amounting to R5 million. According to Israeli reports he was cleared.

His Liat construction company won its first contract in Bophuthatswana in 1982.

Liat was awarded a contract to build a R23 million shopping centre at Garankua, north of Pretoria.

It won the contract in spite of South African firms having tendered at R18 million for the job. According to AC, Liat pocketed a R5 million management fee and



SHADOWY MILLIONAIRE BUSINESSMAN

... Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch, 42, the Russian emigre who befriended President Lucas Mangope, is now being held in custody in Israel till his trial on charges of spying for the KGB.

sub-contracted back to local construction companies.

"By late 1982, Kalmanovitch was so well established in Bophuthatswana that he was commonly referred to as 'the white president' or even, in the presidential entourage, as 'Rasputin'," AC reported.

Mr Mangope apparently sensed that Mr Kalmanovitch's rise to prominence could compromise his own position. He made an attempt to remove him as his trade representative in Tel Aviv. This failed because Mr Kalmanovitch was by then privy to too much sensitive information, AC says.

After his arrest last year on spying charges, Bophuthatswana took immediate steps to dissociate itself from Mr Kalmanovitch.

But it was an association that had already gone too far.

US and British TV viewers see SA troops in action

The Argus Foreign Service reports from London 11/2/88

LONDON — British and American television viewers saw South African troops bring to an end the coup which briefly toppled President Lucas Mangope.

Without a shot being fired on screen, the South African soldiers were seen circling Bophuthatswana's Independence Stadium and forcing black troops to lie face down.

But although the counter-coup seemed little more than a down-beat army manoeuvre, the BBC's report depicted it as the restoration to power of a leader backed by and approved of by Pretoria.

"It is the first time South African forces have intervened in one of the so-called independent states, despite periods of turmoil in several of them."

Reporter James Robbins said the rebels didn't stand a chance once South Africa had decided to intervene.

The Government insisted President Mangope had been legally elected and there were South African nationals at risk in Bophuthatswana, he added.

Robbins said President Botha was "badly shocked".

He described Bophuthatswana as "the most stable of South Africa's homelands, the best ad-

vertisement for a controversial policy. A coup tarnishing its reputation was never going to be allowed to succeed".

The coup attempt was strongly reported in Fleet Street today. The Times placed its main account on the front page, with two reports inside — a profile of the homeland and a South African report linking the coup attempt with Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz, the alleged KGB spy now held in Israel.

The Times also reports on the "grim poverty" which exists in the "gambling paradise".

● From Washington The Argus Foreign Service reports that the coup made the prime-time national network television news in the United States last night with viewers watching troops restoring order.

At the State Department earlier in the day a spokesman said the United States was following developments closely but had received no indication that any American citizens or other foreigners were in danger.

The spokesman noted that South Africa claimed Bophuthatswana was an independent homeland but that only South Africa recognised its independence. The United States, he added, regarded Bophuthatswana as part of South Africa.

'Chickens coming home to roost'

Political Correspondent

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today the coup attempt in Bophuthatswana, coming soon after the military takeover in Transkei, showed "how foolish and dangerous it was for the Nationalist Government to have fragmented South Africa into a number of small, non-viable states".

He added. "The political chickens of Dr Verwoerd are coming home to roost.

The fact that the South African Government decided to intervene points to the degree of dependency Bophuthatswana has on South Africa.

I can only hope lessons are learnt all round and that the people of South Africa will be reunited in a new and greater South Africa where there can be real peace, security and economic growth for all.

HOW SA CRUSHERS COUP

... a report from The Argus Correspondent in Mmabatho

THE South African Defence Force rein-stated President Lucas Mangope last night after a skirmish with a rebel faction of Bophuthatswana's military at the Independence Stadium in Mmabatho.

Two homeland soldiers were killed when a South African anti-terrorist squad of about 16 led by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, crashed into the national stadium at sunset to restore order in the homeland after a military coup which began at 2am yesterday.

President Mangope and his Cabinet were being held in a VIP lounge at the stadium by rebel soldiers.

The presidency of the independent homeland had been handed to the leader of the Bophuthatswana official opposition, Mr Rocky Malehane-Metsing, of the People's Progressive Party.

The skirmish took place two hours before the new president would have addressed South African and foreign media.

The SADF attack started when three Puma helicopters flew over government buildings.

Eland armoured vehicles surrounded the main government building, known as Garona, while others cordoned off the stadium, which had been tightly guarded throughout the day by rebel soldiers dressed in grey uniforms.

The SADF presence was increased when two Ratels, one believed to have carried General Geldenhuys and the South African Security Police chief, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, took up positions at the stadium's main entrance. The second one carried South African soldiers.

Minutes later an Eland crashed through a main gate in the stadium and was followed by four more.

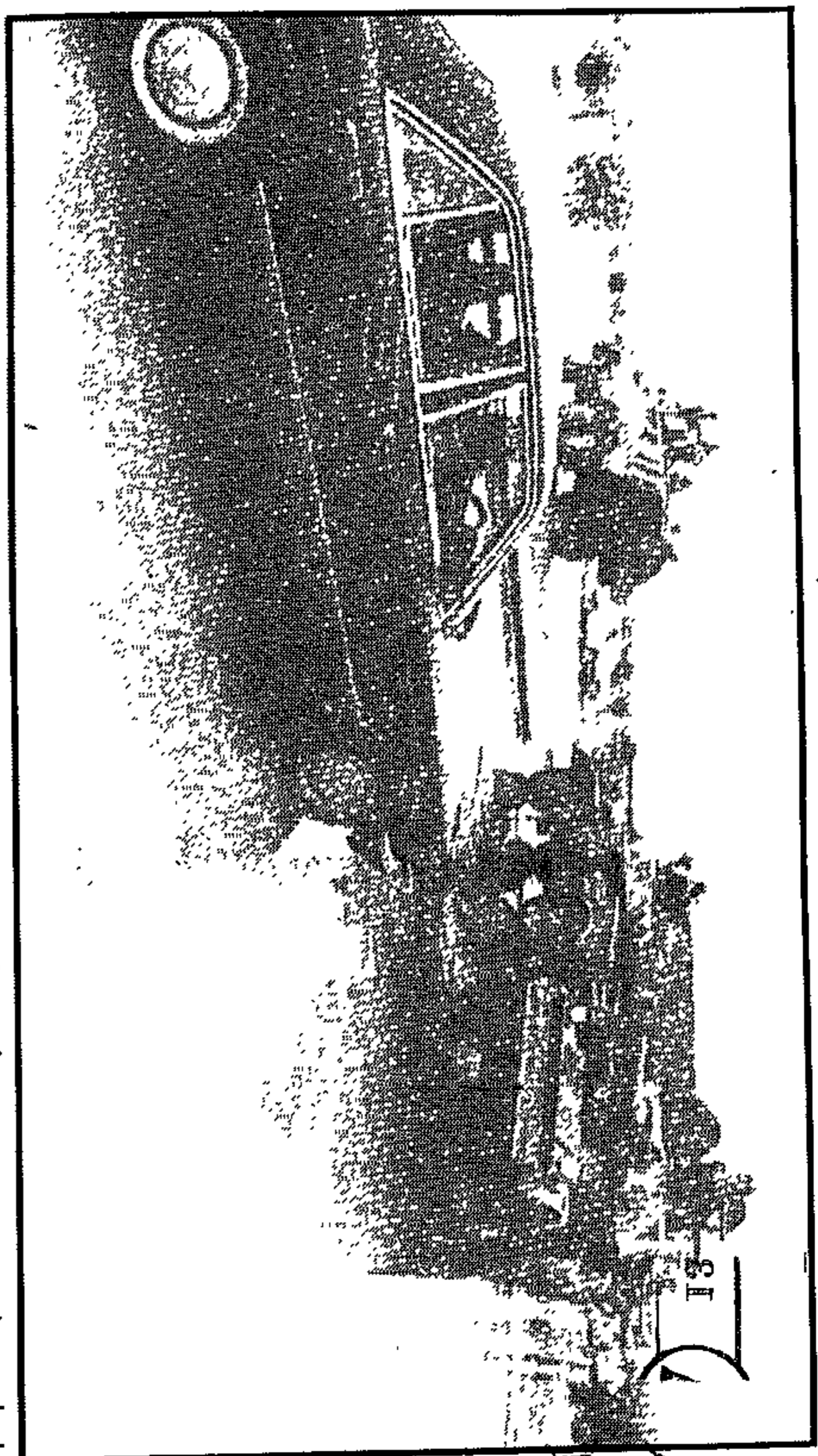
Large crowd
Shots were heard and after about 15 minutes Mr Metsing with his arms held high and flanked by two SADF members ran to the main gate where a large crowd of civilians and newsmen had gathered.

In the centre of the stadium the South Africans were in charge as they arrested and searched Bophuthatswana soldiers. The Bophuthatswana Cabinet Ministers and Mr Mangope were released and put into one of the Ratels.

A medical team treated Major-General HS Turner, a former SADF member and a high-ranking officer in the Bophuthatswana army, who had been shot in the ankle.



BRIEF AUTHORITY: A leader for just 14 hours ... a portrait of Mr Rocky Malehane-Metsing, leader of Bophuthatswana's opposition People's Progressive Party.



CONFRONTATION: A South African Defence Force armoured car forces a car carrying rebel officers back into the Mmabatho Independence Stadium.

Rebel leader 'fearless and outspoken'

From Argus Correspondent LESLEY WROUGHTON in Mmabatho

"MANGOPE is our President," residents sang in the rain-soaked streets of Mmabatho after hearing that Dr Lucas Mangope had been restored to power last night following a short-lived coup by rebel military factions.

The independent homeland celebrates its 10th anniversary this year — a year in which history books will record the 14-hour rule by opposition leader Mr Rocky Malehane-Metsing, leader of the People's Progressive Party.

He dared, with the help of the army and the backing of a powerful and wealthy Tswana tribe, to break the 10-year rule of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP).

Mr Metsing, 38, is relatively new in the political hot seat in the homeland, his support made up of voters unde-

the age of 35.

He is described as charismatic, fearless and outspoken — the first to have sparked fear in the ranks of Mr Mangope's party of a possible defeat in the elections in October.

He campaigned for compulsory education, upgrading of health facilities and general improvement of social structures. He had apparently talked of gradually easing ties with South Africa and strengthening bonds with Botswana.

One political observer and founder member of the BDP said yesterday he felt that even though Mr Metsing appeared to be popular, he was politically bankrupt with no

evidence of a blueprint. Mr Metsing would merely have concentrated on repairing the wrongs of the BDP.

Mr Metsing is a former member of the BDP. "Where the Government could, they tried everything to break him. He was denied any TV coverage in the elections and was almost futile in his attempt to register his party in June, four months before the election," the political observer said.

One of his reasons for the coup was the "cloudy and thorny issue of the election in which the BDP tried to secure victory by hook or by crook."

After the election he investigated alleged rigging and

would have made his findings known shortly. It is doubted whether these will now emerge.

It is expected that possible victimisation of people in the civil service who helped Mr Metsing in the investigation could now take place.

Mr Metsing was also disturbed at the close relationship of President Magope and Russian "double agent" Shabtai Kalmanovitz, who owns Liat Construction in South Africa and is also owner of Kwenya Gardens at Sun City. He is now being detained in Tel Aviv, Israel, at the centre of a spy scandal involving the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

Early yesterday it was ru-

moured in the homeland that South Africa could have been behind the coup in an attempt to halt Kalmanovitz's activities in Southern Africa.

The rumour spread when SADF troops and armoured vehicles were seen entering the homeland after 1pm yesterday.

It is known that President Mangope and his government helped to secure R1.8-million bail for the Russian in Tel Aviv.

As politicians speculated on the future of the homeland, residents continued with their day to day activities undisturbed by events surrounding the coup. They were reluctant to discuss the issue.

Several shops in Mmabatho

were closed while all government offices were ordered closed and public servants told to remain at home.

All streets leading to government buildings were blocked off with a strong military presence.

Students from the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo), who were said to have been aware the day before of a possible coup, milled around the entrance to the campus. They claimed they had sent the staff home.

The main offices of the PPP bustled with activity throughout the day, but officials there claimed they knew nothing of Mr Metsing's whereabouts.

From early morning Mr Metsing was driven around in a black car belonging to the chief of the army.

9/9 11/02/88 (109)

Eglin: coup shows govt's foolishness

CAPE TOWN — The coup attempt in Bophuthatswana, following close on the military coup in Transkei, showed how foolish and dangerous it was for the Nationalist government to have fragmented South Africa into a number of small non-viable states, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

Mr Eglin said in a statement that "the political chickens of Dr Verwoerd" were coming

home to roost.

"The fact that the South African Government has decided to intervene points to the degree of dependency which Bophuthatswana has on South Africa.

"I can only hope that lessons are learnt all round and that the people of South Africa will be reunited in a new and greater South Africa where there can be real peace, security and economic growth for all," he said. — Sapa

D/D 11/2/88 (109)

SADF's assistance illegal — professor

JOHANNESBURG — A professor at the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, said the military intervention of South Africa in Bophuthatswana was in flagrant contravention of international law.

He said he was not aware of any "mutual assistance" agreement between the two countries, mentioned by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, and it was not acceptable in mod-

ern international law.

He said the intervention gave the lie to the legitimate independence of the TBVC states which were clearly only accepted as independent by South Africa as long as their governments were acceptable to Pretoria.

The only time a state could legally respond to a request of that kind was when the new government had come to power with the assistance of a foreign government, he said. — DDC

(109) DID 11/04/88

Rasputin emerges as key factor in attempt to remove Mangope

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Lucas Mangope is known for his rich and famous friends — and yesterday one of them emerged as a key factor in the attempt to remove the Bophuthatswana leader from power.

The president — who counts Frank Sinatra and the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Franz Josef Strauss, among his friends — met Shabtai Kalmanovitz in 1980.

The two struck up an immediate — and for Chief Mangope, a fatal — friendship.

So impressed was Chief Mangope with the flamboyant international wheeler-dealer that he appointed Kalmanovitz the homeland's trade representative in Israel, according to the British-based newsletter Africa Confidential (AC).

Today Kalmanovitz is still in Israel — in custody, accused of suspected spying for the Soviet Union.

An Israeli Government spokesman said there has been no further developments in the case against Kalmanovitz.

In a statement justifying its seizure of power yesterday, the Bophu-

thatswana Defence Force cited Kalmanovitz's association with Chief Mangope and his business deals in the homeland as a prime reason for the takeover.

It suggested Bophuthatswana may have provided the R1.8m bail needed to secure Kalmanovitz's release from



SHABTAI KALMANOVITZ jail in the US, where he had faced charges of fraud amounting to R5 million.

The defence force named him as "a close associate of Mangope who openly enjoyed preferential economic rights and interests".

"When detained or arrested in England (in May last year) he loudly claimed that President Mangope and his government owed him his freedom and protection.

Kalmanovitz was born in the Soviet Union in 1947. He left there,

according to Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in 1971 and moved to Israel, where he tried to ingratiate himself with the government of the then Prime Minister Golda Meir.

He appears to have made little real impact on Israeli affairs and shortly thereafter turned his gaze to Africa — first Sierra Leone and then Bophuthatswana.

"By late 1982, Kalmanovitz was so well established in Bophuthatswana that he was commonly referred to as "the white president" or even, in the presidential entourage, as "Rasputin", AC reported.

Chief Mangope apparently sensed Kalmanovitz's rise to prominence could compromise his own position.

He made an attempt to remove him as his trade representative in Tel Aviv. This failed.

Kalmanovitz's influence in Bophuthatswana continued to expand, however, especially when he met Sun City's boss, Mr Sol Kerzner.

But Kalmanovitz's days of jetting around the world were numbered in the middle of 1987 when British police arrested him.

He was extradited to the US to face charges arising from the alleged passing of about R5m in counterfeit cheques, but according to Israeli reports, he was cleared.

Several months later he travelled to Israel, ostensibly for an eye operation, but he was arrested on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Bophuthatswana took immediate steps to dissociate itself from Kalmanovitz.

The Foreign Minister Solly Rathebe said relations with him ended in November, 1987.

● From London it was reported a Conservative MP, Mr Andrew Hunter, last night met with British deputy foreign secretary Mrs Lynda Chalker to discuss the coup attempt in Bophuthatswana.

The Foreign Office, however, said that as Britain did not recognise Bophuthatswana it had no comment to make on the coup.

Mr Hunter said he was "bewildered and confused" as to what prompted the coup.

He plans to fly to Bophuthatswana this weekend if events have stabilised.

Mangope tells of firing ^{D/D} squad _{11/4/88} ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ threat

MMABATHO — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said in a statement televised on Bop TV last night that he had been threatened with a firing squad and told that petrol would be poured over him and set alight unless he signed a document saying he would resign.

He said in the statement that "a few troops" of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force marched him, his cabinet members, 14 South African Defence Force seconded officers in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, and the Commissioner of Police to the Independence stadium at 2.30 am yesterday.

He said he refused to sign a letter of resignation even though he was threatened with a firing squad.

The troops also threatened to pour petrol over him and set him alight, he said.

He and his cabinet eventually managed to get in touch with the South African Defence Force and asked to be rescued from the stadium.

President Mangope said in his televised statement that he wished to express his "sincere thanks for the SADF's excellent rescue".

He said he now had the "situation under control. Now we must decide what to do to normalise everything."

He looked drawn and tired but his aides said he was in perfect health. — Sapa

Corruption, rigged election alleged

JOHANNESBURG — Alleged corruption and "rigged" elections last year were cited by Bophuthatswana army chiefs as the main reasons for yesterday's coup.

In a statement justifying its takeover the Defence Force said "serious and disturbing matters of great concern" had emerged.

It cited the October elections, which it considered to have been rigged, and the issue of Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz, a close associate of the president of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope.

The statement said that Mr Kalmanovitz had enjoyed preferential economic rights and interests.

It said Mr Kalmano-

vitz was the owner of Liat Construction — a company which could secure huge construction projects such as the national stadium without tendering.

He was the holder of a Bophuthatswana passport and a highly salaried representative of Bophuthatswana's foreign desk in Israel.

When he was detained in England, Mr Kalmanovitz had claimed that President Mangope and his government owed him his freedom and protection.

"Curiously also it was at this stage when high officials in the land, ministers of state, flew in and out of the country and ultimately Kalmanovitz, needing bail of R1,8 million, was bailed out," the statement said.

02 1400



MR THABISO Maruping . . . "finger in too many pies".



MISS Lerato Lekgetho . . . "done a lot for Bophuthatswana people".



MR THABO Dhlabu . . . "not elected by the oppressed masses."



MISS Tshidi Segoe . . . "One-man show".

'Time Mangope's rule was ended'

SCORES of people interviewed in a snap survey in Johannesburg yesterday expressed their support for the military coup in Bophuthatswana, saying "it was time Chief Lucas Mangope's iron-fisted rule ended."

They were responding to the bloodless coup in which President Lucas Mangope was deposed and taken into custody with some of his Cabinet ministers.

Radio Bophuthatswana announced that the military had overthrown Chief Mangope yesterday and handed power to

the homeland's People's Progressive Party, led by Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Most people interviewed said they abhorred the homeland system and believed that Chief Mangope was "no lesser evil".

Apartheid

Many felt the homeland leader, who holds five top government posts, had his finger in too many pies.

"He is involved in almost every sphere in

the homeland. His downfall is inevitable," said Mr Thabiso Maruping of Soweto.

He said Chief Mangope supported the apartheid system.

Mr Thabo Dhlabu of Meadowlands said the homeland leader had been installed by the South African Government — "not by the oppressed masses."

Miss Gadifele Molebatsi of Dobsonville said the homeland leader caused division among black people.

"I would support any attempt to depose him although I do not necessarily agree with the homeland system," she said.

Miss Tshidi Segoe of Soweto said it was high time "people in Bophuthatswana stood up and fought for a united, non-racial South Africa." She said Chief Mangope had turned the homeland into "a one-man show."

The United Democratic Front has called on all people "trapped inside

the bantustans to unite and to end the circus shows" staged by homeland leaders and "their armed gangs."

One Soweto resident, Miss Lerato Lekgetho, said President Mangope "had done a lot for the homeland and the local people, especially the unemployed."

She said she prayed that good sense would prevail and the homeland leader allowed to rule the territory.

Elections

Bophuthatswana celebrated its decade of independence last year. The homeland also held its third general elections in 1987, in which President Mangope was restored as the homeland's leader.

Chief Mangope — besides his position as president — appointed himself as head of the public service, auditor-general, Minister of Law and Order, Minister of Defence and Minister of Prisons

SOWETO ONLY

Bophuthatswana fallout

Bop coup: SA govt suspects ANC move

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government had a "suspicion" that the ANC might been involved in the abortive Bophuthatswana coup, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha told a press conference in Cape Town after returning from Mmabatho that there was a suspicion that coup leader Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing had contacts "with elements close to the UDF/ANC."

Mr Botha said he had "no more information on this matter".

The ANC yesterday denied it had any involvement in the coup attempt.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the House of Assembly that the events should be seen in the light of a recent call by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to "activize" the masses in the homelands.

The minister said Mr Tambo had said on January 8 this year: "The

masses of our people within the bantustans must be activized to transform them into strong and reliable mass bases of the revolution"

At yesterday's press conference, Mr Botha said that 150 rebels had been arrested by 9pm on the night of the coup. At least six more rebels were rounded up yesterday.

The coup had caught to President Mangope and his cabinet — "who are on the spot" — completely off-guard. "If it came as a complete surprise to them, why is it so strange that we (the SA government) might also have been surprised?"

• The African National Congress "had nothing to do with the situation in Bophuthatswana", Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

"I would like to point out that the ANC has nothing to do with the situation in the puppet homeland of Bophuthatswana," she said. — Sapa

Recognition: UK setback

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The attempted coup in Bophuthatswana yesterday has set back a costly campaign to get international recognition for the independent homeland.

In the past year President Lucas Mangope's government, through the Bophuthatswana International Affairs office in London, has been steadily wooing Conservative Party backbenchers to bring pressure on the British government to recognise Bophuthatswana.

But SADF intervention after the coup attempt has persuaded many that South Africa will only tolerate homeland leaders who were acceptable to it.

Pik on coups' 'differences'

Political Staff

THE main reason for South Africa's differing stance towards the Transkei and the Bophuthatswana coups was that the Xhosa homeland did not ask the Republic to go to its aid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

"It is quite clear that there are

vast differences between the two cases," Mr Botha said at a press conference in Cape Town

"The most important factor is that the Transkei government did not ask us for any assistance — they did not even inform us."

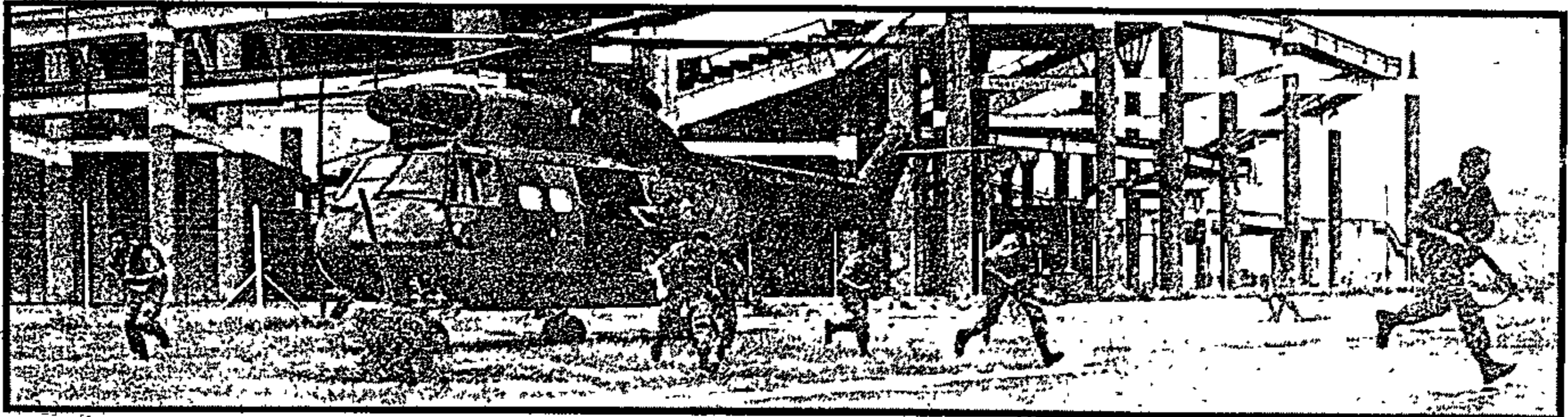
Mr Botha added: "General (Bantu) Holomisa did not use force or shoot people, or take the

president captive — and he did not go the the Chief Justice with an armed guard and demand to be sworn in"

Mr Botha said General Holomisa recognized the constitutionally-elected head of state (President Tutor Ndamase) and invited him to be part of the new executive of government

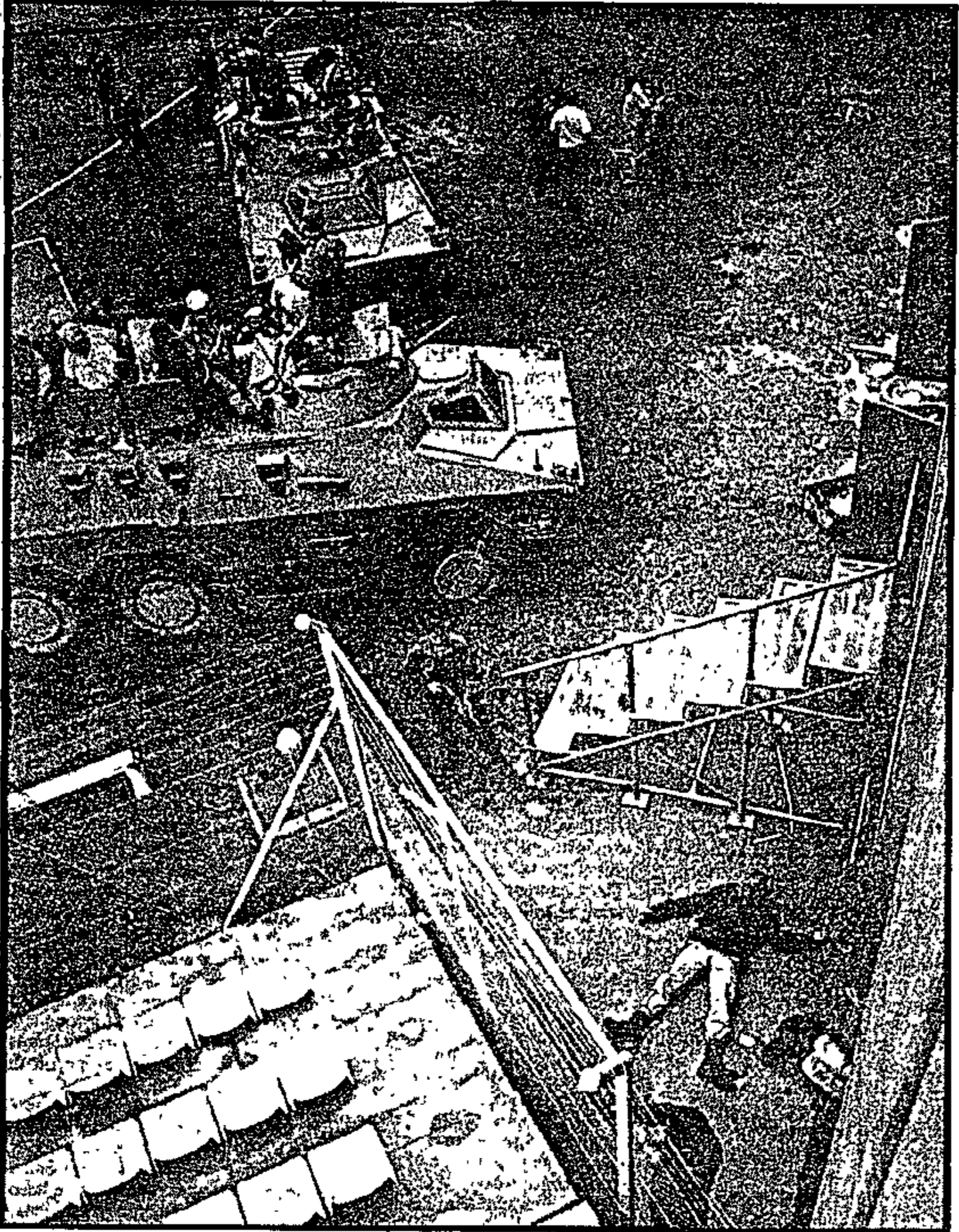
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How Bop's reggae rebels



South African soldiers arrive to capture Mmabatho's Independence Stadium, in the background

swept in ... and tripped up



A rebel soldier lies dead, another wounded, after the rescue of President Mangope
Pictures: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

By SHAUN JOHNSON and VUSI GUNENE
In Mmabatho

WHEN Radio Bop announced the Bophuthatswana coup on Wednesday, the rebels' 500-word proclamation was followed not with the usual martial music ... but with a burst of reggae

This eccentric approach was typical of the fumbled 15-hour coup, one of the more bizarre political events witnessed by a sub-continent which has become used to them

The automatic gunfire which woke the residents of the Bophuthatswana capital, Mmabatho, at 3am on Wednesday started a day in which

● President Lucas Mangope — allegedly dressed in his pyjamas — was held hostage in the VIP lounge of the local stadium;

● The soldiers — "trained only to guard buildings", in the words of a coup supporter — were ordered to keep watch on Mangope, but were not warned to repel attackers.

● A few soldiers casually took control of the local radio station, but omitted the television station.

● Soldiers in the stadium where Mangope and others were held had no apparent way of communicating with their colleagues who held the government buildings.

● So confused was the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) rebellion that it is still not clear who the military leader was. Sources told *Weekly Mail* that, contrary to some reports, he was a relatively junior non-commissioned officer in Bophuthatswana's national security unit, Warrant-Officer MTF Phiri

● It took a South African task force of about 30 men to drive armoured cars through the gates of the Independence Stadium and take control of Mmabatho.

The eventual restoration of "order" by the 34 South African soldiers left the populace thoroughly bemused.

The saga reveals a startling degree of naiveté and amateurishness among the rebels who, but for spontaneous popular support or at least public disinterest, may not have lasted even as long as they did

The drama began with the arrest at



WHY WE JOINED THE REVOLT

The chief spokesman for the rebels speaks from hiding on why the coup was planned and how it failed

PAGE 2

2 30am of Mangope, several members of his cabinet, and more than a dozen South African Defence Force personnel seconded to Bophuthatswana

Shots were heard, and rebel soldiers of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force corralled the captives in cells in Mmabatho's futuristic stadium

At 4.30am, Radio Bophuthatswana was seized. Announcers read the military statement in place of the hourly news bulletin. Citing corruption and electoral malpractice, the statement informed citizens that "ruling powers had been entrusted to the (opposition) People's Progressive Party", led by Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing

Rebel troops sealed off government buildings and called for calm.

By 7.30am, hundreds of students at the University of Bophuthatswana — who had coincidentally planned a class boycott for Wednesday in protest at poor food — heard news of the coup and rejoiced on the campus, chanting "Tyranny is out! Now we can enjoy freedom!"

Some went to the houses of reporters of the *Mmabatho Mail*, and shout-

● To PAGE 3

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations

ed: "Wake up! The rock Malebane-Metsing has landed!"

Students at the nearby Manpower Centre danced and sang in the foyer of their building, displaying posters, held upside down, of Mangope. Passengers in cars driving to the university leaned out of the windows with clenched fists raised.

In the Odi-Moretele district, some 200km from the scene of the coup, youths and students sang freedom songs and danced the *toyi-toyi* in jubilation at the news of Mangope's demise.

Meanwhile Malebane, the heir-apparent, was seen being chauffeured through Mmabatho in the official Mercedes-Benz belonging to the Chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Major General HS Turner, one of the captives at the stadium.

It is believed Malebane attempted to have himself sworn in as president.

By early afternoon Mmabatho and nearby Mafikeng were outwardly calm as inhabitants went about their normal business — apparently more concerned by a torrential downpour than by the political upheaval.

On approaching the stadium and central government buildings, however, reporters were faced by a large concentration of visibly-nervous rebel BDF soldiers.

Reporters were told to congregate at the *Garona* building, housing the presidential suite, where Malebane was to address a press conference at 4pm. A handful of jittery BDF rebels guarded the entrance and foyer.

The fragility of the coup became clear at 4.15pm, when three Puma helicopters flew over the horizon and began to circle the *Garona* and stadium. As they bore no clear markings, reporters were unsure whether they belonged to the rebels or the SADF — until it was pointed out that the BDF boasted only two (much smaller) Alouette helicopters, and no pilots.

Rumours began to circulate of a large SADF build-up in nearby Zeerust.

Within minutes a representative of the PPP, Laurence Mahila, sped into the forecourt of the *Garona* to announce that Malebane would be delayed because he was "conducting ne-

'Mangope didn't win the elections. We simply asked him to move.

Look at all the people in Bop today. They are not worried ...

gotiations with the South Africans for the release of the seconded officers".

He appeared calm and controlled.

As he left, it was announced on SABC radio that the South African government had undertaken to intervene.

A shaken Mahila arrived back at the *Garona* at about 4.30pm, against the backdrop of a convoy of armoured cars heading toward the building.

"The SADF are coming! They are invading the stadium!" he shouted.

As the SADF convoy filed past the *Garona*, rebel guards fled without opening fire.

The South African forces gathered at the stadium. A large black Mercedes, registration YB5, containing five BDF rebels — at least one seemingly of senior rank — attempted to escape.

The path was blocked by an armoured car with gun raised, and the car was forced back behind the stadium perimeter.

"The possibility of escape was ruled out by the arrival of at least one Ratel troop carrier and several smaller SADF vehicles. The stadium was soon surrounded by SADF vehicles, lights blazing through the thick grey cloud."

Astonishingly, in view of the clear evidence that South Africa would not hold back from forcibly crushing the coup, PPP representative Mahila reappeared outside the stadium, within hailing distance of the SADF troops. In an emotional voice he expressed shock at the SADF presence: "Mangope didn't win the elections. We have simply asked him to move.



The planners: Jan Geldenhuys, chief of the defence force, watches Mangope's rescue

An almost-festive air at the stadium.

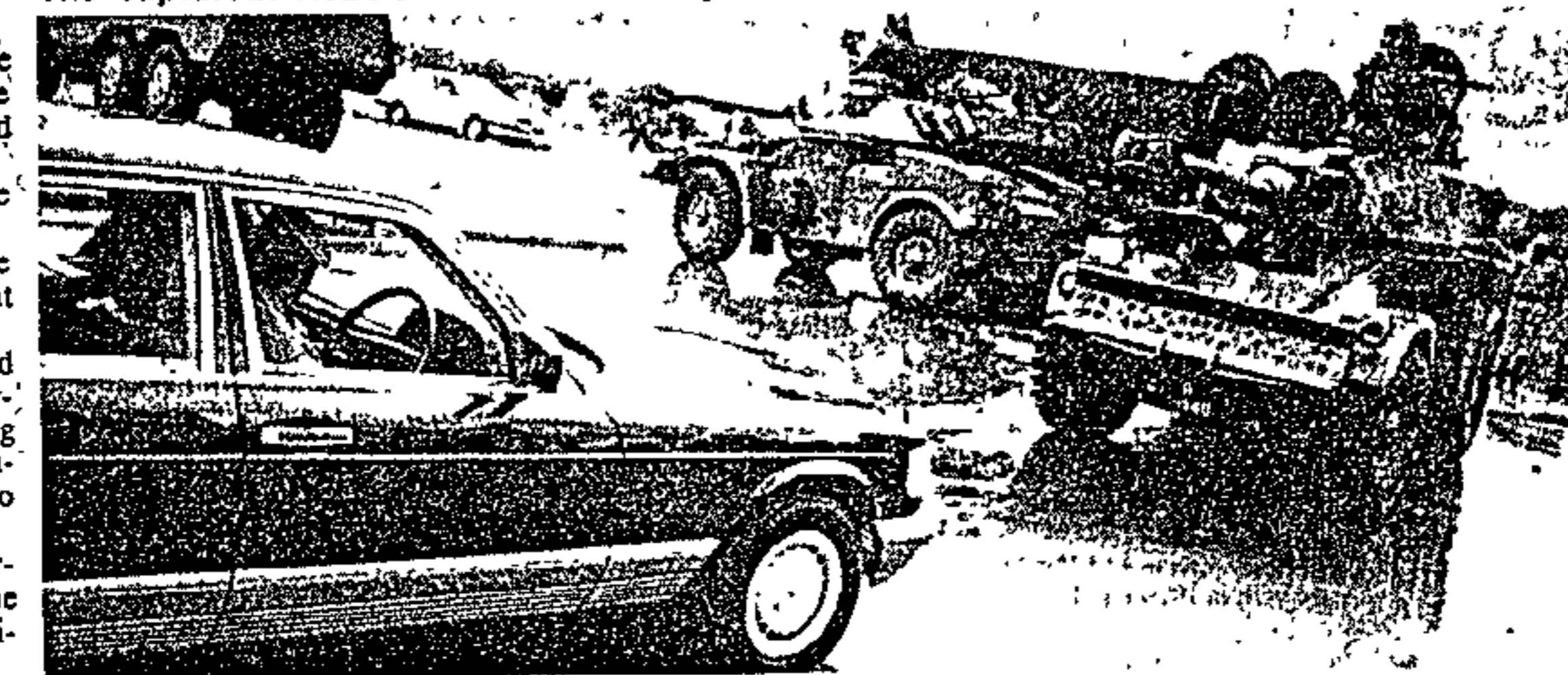
'What time is kick-off?' shouts a journalist. Inside, people are dying



The soldiers: SADF men group for the final assault on "Independence Stadium"



The captured: Rebels are searched by South African soldiers



The escapers: An SADF vehicle stops rebels from fleeing in a captured car

Look at all the people in Bop today — they are not worried.

"We did the normal thing. We went to the (South African) embassy and told them we were in government, and would be co-operating with them. Now look what's happening," he said.

"They have surrounded our government buildings. That thing there (the SADF armoured vehicle blocking the gate) belongs to South Africa. That means South Africa is invading Bophuthatswana — there is no other way to explain it.

"Malebane is in there, supposed to be negotiating. How do you negotiate with guns outside?"

Asked whether his leader was under arrest, Mahila said "I wouldn't think that even they are that stupid." When a journalist suggested that the SADF had indeed already "taken over", Mahila asked "Are you sure of that?" before disappearing in his car.

At 5.45pm a convoy of Ratels drew up, including among their passengers the Chief of the SADF, General Janne Geldenhuys, a special representative of Foreign Affairs Minister Pik

Botha, and Major Kwena Mangope, son of the captive president.

Soon after, two Puma helicopters landed in quick succession, disgorging a force of about 30 South African paratroopers.

The troops gathered behind a Ratel and other armoured vehicles just before 6pm as they set about breaking down a gate and then a steel door barring entrance to the stadium.

An almost festive air prevailed — one reporter shouted to the SADF guard "What time is the kick-off?" Another added: "I've got a season

ticket!"

A single shot was heard from inside the stadium — apparently the lock was being blown off the VIP lounge housing prisoners.

Two paratroopers flanking a captured BDF rebel ran down the stadium's steps to the perimeter fence, and shouted "Call the army." It was not clear which army they were referring to, or why the request was made, but the prisoner was soon escorted on to the stadium field.

The sight angered the substantial numbers of civilians who had gathered nearby, who shouted that the SADF's action was "arrogant." While it was not clear that they were supporters of Malebane, there was a marked lack of enthusiasm for the intervention of behalf of Mangope. "How dare they do this?" asked one woman. "It is humiliating."

Within minutes reporters had gained access to the stadium terraces through the main turnstiles, and were able to witness the closing stages of the coup from what were literally grandstand seats. SADF vehicles had churned up the stadium's turf, which was so moist one Ratel had to be towed out.

Directly below lay at least one dead BDF soldier. Another, seemingly seriously wounded, leant against a wall while a third stood with his hands up against a wire fence, guarded by a paratrooper. A white man in civilian clothes was taken by stretcher to an army ambulance. A leg wound was visible.

Mangope was ferried with his son to the parliament building facing the stadium, where he prepared a television statement.

The decisiveness of the SADF intervention was illustrated by the sight of four soldiers standing and smoking in the middle of the field.

At approximately 6.10pm a column of some 60 disarmed and wholly subdued BDF soldiers emerged at the far end of the field, with their hands placed on their heads. SADF troops ordered them to lie on the turf, face down, where they were subjected to body searches before being bundled into army transporters. Minutes later another four prisoners appeared, accompanied by the sound of a burst of

The men in the large black Mercedes found their path blocked by a Ratel. Trembling and silent, they sat in the car ... and waited

automatic fire — it was impossible to judge where it had come from, but no injuries were visible.

At 6.35pm, another 20 or 30 prisoners appeared, apparently from the parliament building, and most of the military vehicles departed.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of Malebane drew no response.

Within a short time the stadium and its surroundings were deserted, save for a single Bedford troop truck.

At 7.25 a deeply shaken Mangope — who had difficulty in speaking clearly — appeared on local television to announce that "the government of Bophuthatswana is still here" and to "thank the people of Bophuthatswana and the South African government" for their support.

Less than two hours later, he appeared in the South African Embassy with State President PW Botha, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, all of whom had flown to Mmabatho to show their support for the restored regime. No questions were allowed at the press conference, during which the South African president paid tribute to the security forces and Ambassador Willie Coetzee for their efforts.

"This is not only a unique occasion," he said, "but one on which we pledge each other (South Africa and Bophuthatswana) to remain true to each other in keeping up the stability of southern Africa."

The whistle-stop conference over, Botha wished "the president of Bophuthatswana to go and have a good night's rest ... go and sleep peacefully knowing that your friends are on your side."

Pictures: ERIC MILLER and ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

"WELL, we had these problems," South African State President PW Botha said at the end of his swift visit to Bophuthatswana after Wednesday's abortive coup. "We are tonight back in full control."

He hastily added: "The president of Bophuthatswana is in full control."

That phrase, hastily qualified, was one of this week's symbols of the David-and-Goliath relationship between Bophuthatswana and South Africa.

The clearest sign was President Lucas Mangope's patent helplessness in the face of the soldiers' revolt — relying on South

African security forces for both his rescue and reinstatement. This was driven home when South Africa needed no more than 34 crack troops to restore control and oust the rebels.

Then, the appearance of the South African government's top men at Wednesday night's "victory announcement" in Mmabatho resembled nothing so much as patrons accepting the homage of a grateful protégé.

Finally, there was the irony of

Weekly Mail Reporters

South African soldiers forcing their way into the Independence Stadium — the symbol of nationhood built specially for the territory's "independence celebrations".

Botha flew out of the territory with Mangope back in power, but with his position more pressurised than ever.

For example, he still faces serious student dissent. Students at

the University of Bophuthatswana, who had coincidentally started a boycott on Wednesday to protest against the quality of campus food, celebrated when they heard of the coup.

They burnt a Bophuthatswana flag and damaged a kitchen and laboratory, leading to the closure of the campus.

There is serious discontent about last October's election results. A court challenge to the results, alleging widespread

fraud, is pending.

Many residents of Mmabatho made it clear in their reaction to Wednesday's coup that there is much anger in the territory. Many voiced disillusionment at the SADF "invasion".

A rates hike in Mmabatho a few weeks ago has also caused discontent. The most recent edition of the Mmabatho *Mail* newspaper trumpets this issue.

Now Mangope no longer has even the small defence force he had prior to Wednesday. And his dependence on Pretoria's friendship has been more clearly demonstrated than ever before.

A rebel leader explains the Bop coup

THE first inside explanation for the temporary ousting of Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope — and for the rebels' failure — came yesterday from the man who acted as "press liaison officer" for the short-lived coup.

Laurence Mahila, 40, a candidate of the opposition People's Progressive Party in last year's "homeland elections", spoke shortly after fleeing the territory at 6.30am yesterday.

Mahila was the person who first announced to journalists that the South African Defence Force had swept into Mmabatho to crush the military coup which put PPP leader Peter Malebane-Metsing into power for a few hours.

He was later barred from entering the Independence Stadium to consult with coup leaders, and disappeared minutes before the final SADF assault.

Speaking after his flight from the territory, Mahila said the coup was the result of long-standing dissatisfaction with Mangope's rule. He pointed specifically to:

- Anger among Batswana military personnel that all senior army posts were held by white officers seconded from South Africa;

- Widespread allegations of massive fraud in favour of the ruling National Democratic Party during last year's elections;

- Claims of corruption in the cabinet, relating particularly to the role of millionaire Israeli businessman Shabtai Kalmanovitz;

- "Genuinely dictatorial" methods employed by Mangope;

Soon after fleeing Bophuthatswana early yesterday, the rebels' chief spokesman reveals the bitterness behind the coup: Anger at the power of white South African soldiers; at high-level corruption; at Mangope's dictatorial methods.

LAURENCE MAHILA

talks to VUSI GUNENE and SHAUN JOHNSON

- Scepticism about the value of "homeland independence" as offered by Pretoria; and

- Charges of nepotism against Mangope for giving his son Kwena a commission in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) "without military training".

Mahila insisted the coup had been planned and executed by rebel military leaders, and not the PPP.

"The military decided it was necessary, and came to Malebane at 6am, took him, and said they were going to give the government over to him."

He claimed "99 percent" of the 1 500-strong BDF had supported the coup: "The country has been tired of Mangope for a long time. He is genuinely a dictator ... and the spontaneity of it all was shown by the reaction of junior soldiers to the coup — not even the presence of high-ranking white officers could influence them not to take part."

But Mahila conceded that the coup attempt had been badly organised, and that the rebels had been naive in

their belief that the change of leadership would be recognised by South Africa.

"Nobody was really prepared for this, there was no co-ordination," he said. "I knew something was wrong when I heard the same message from the military being repeated on the radio — they weren't pumping the people up."

"And when I got to the TV station, there was no army presence there — it wasn't taken!"

Mahila said the BDF soldiers in the stadium when the SADF assault took place were severely undertrained. "These guys were just trained to guard buildings, they didn't even really know what a coup is. In the cells they were mixing with the prisoners, and guns were taken from them. Even Mangope said afterwards they just ran away, they didn't return

fire. Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

"The military didn't take power Africa-style, that's why nobody was injured at first. They just thought they would take Mangope, ask him to resign, and then release him!"

"Will you believe it? It sounds naive, but a Botswana is like that. My party didn't want violence."

Mahila said the South African intervention to end the coup meant "we are going into a complete dictatorship now. The only thing for us is to get out."

"I think this brings the whole struggle back to where it really belongs — in South Africa. We know now that Bophuthatswana is just a cosmetic creation by South Africa."

But, he added, "It has been proved beyond doubt that you don't f*** with Mangope, man. South Africa will come in and it's finished."



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — While the South African government last night sought to blame the ANC and the UDF for the Bophuthatswana coup, it emerged from a press conference by the homeland's Defence Minister, Mr Hannie Riekert, that it was carried out by 80 to 95 dissident soldiers.

"I feel ashamed they caught us off guard. Such action was never predicted," he said in Mmabatho. "We are back in the saddle," he added.

At least five people — two women and three rebel soldiers — were reported killed in the short-lived takeover, and 150 were detained.

The rebel leader, Mr Rocky Malebane Metsing, 39, was in hiding but believed to be still in the homeland.

On Page 3

- Govt suspects ANC move
- 'Impulsive act by mavericks'
- 'Differences' in coups

Mr Mangope last night failed to attend a post-coup party organized by the SA Ambassador to the homeland, Mr W D Kotzé. The President sent a message saying he was in consultation with members of his cabinet at his Mmabatho home and conveyed his regrets at not being able to attend.

"Outside support" for the People's Progressive Party (PPP) was definitely involved, Mr Riekert said. While there was no proof of ANC involvement, "anything is possible."

He echoed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who told a press conference in Cape Town yesterday there were suspicions that elements close to the UDF and the ANC were behind the coup.

However, there was no certainty on the matter, Mr Botha said.

He said that, all things being equal, South Africa would have responded in the same way if the coup had occurred in Botswana or any other neighbouring state.

Answering questions from foreign and local journalists, Mr Botha said Mr Metsing had established himself with a tribe near Rustenburg which was believed to have close links with the UDF.

In Johannesburg a lawyer for Mr Metsing's PPP revealed that in petitions lodged with the Mmabatho Supreme Court, the PPP had alleged widespread irregularities in Bophuthatswana's general elections last year.

The PPP contested election results in five of the 12 regions, alleging rigging and irregularities.

It is claimed there were no voters' rolls, no secret ballots, voters were identifiable from their ballot papers, some pensions were

To page 3

P.T.C

US OFFICIALS 'CANNOT' Support

Cape Times
12/2/88
109

Coup 'an impulsive act by mavericks'

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE abortive coup against President Lucas Mangope took South African police, military and intelligence by surprise — even though the Bophuthatswana Defence Force is commanded by a seconded South African Defence Force officer and its police have close links with their SA counterparts.

Shaken security sources speculated yesterday that the coup had been an impulsive act by one maverick element of the country's defence force and so escaped detection.

Widespread "backside-kicking" was ap-

parently taking place in at least one intelligence-gathering organization as a result of its analysts' failure to forecast the rebel action.

Security sources pointed out that because of its size and nature effective control of Bophuthatswana could easily be seized — at least in the short term — by no more than 100 men acting in concert. It would only be necessary to arrest the cabinet, occupy broadcasting stations and cut links with the outside world.

Because the country was divided into seven separate areas it would be enough to gain control of the "capital" portion, the sources said.

One source said that to judge from early reports it appeared possible that not all the soldiers who took part were fully aware of what was being done.

The BDF has strong links with the SADF. Its structure and training are virtually identical, the Bophuthatswana Military School co-operates with the South African Military Academy and BDF members have attended specialist courses at SADF training centres.

In addition, it is commanded by a seconded SADF officer, Major-General H R Turner — who was arrested along with President Mangope and was subsequently wounded in the ankle during the rescue.

From page 1

withdrawn from people, and the PPP received no exposure whatsoever in the homeland's newspapers, radio or TV.

The disclosures by the rebel soldiers over Radio Bop on Wednesday that the PPP had taken to court the issue of the October 27 general election was probably the first news homeland citizens had heard of the allegations.

Shortly before the election, the PPP had succeeded in applications to the Supreme Court to have its candidates reinstated in about six regions after the ruling party disqualified them, the lawyer said.

Mr Metsing's brother George said in an interview yesterday that Rocky had not contacted him or his family but was presumed to be still in the homeland.

"He's definitely in trouble but he's brave and I don't think he'll leave," George said.

He added that police had surrounded the Metsing home, raided it and were constantly guarding it.

Police had, during the day, arrested several PPP officers. They were also searching for a third Metsing brother, Paul.

Mr Metsing had been a politician for 14 years, starting off as a founder member of Mr Mangope's BDP.

He had disagreements of principle with Mr Mangope and formed his own party to fight "for a federal government in SA" and a reversal of the homeland's independence.

Asked how Mr Metsing, a civilian, could prompt the army into action, Mr Riekert said the dissidents were all young officers with less than a year's service in the force. "They were easy to influence from a political side," he said.

He confirmed a warrant officer of the military staged the coup. He would not identify the officer, named yesterday by government officials as W/O Timothy Phiri.

It's business as usual at Sun City

Staff Reporter

THE attempted coup in Bophuthatswana caused cancellations at two major hotels in Mafikeng but did not affect Sun City, Mr Ernie Joubert, marketing director of Sun International, said yesterday.

"We did have 68 cancellations in the Molopo and Mmabatho hotels in Mafikeng but those cancelling indicated they would re-book," he said.

SA troops to stay on in Bop

8/5/21
Stev 12/2/88

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By Claire Robertson and Mckeed Kotlolo

Mmabatho

An "element" of SADF forces is remaining in Bophuthatswana following the overturned coup there this week.

This was made clear today by Brigadier Hennie Riekert, the country's Minister of Defence.

"When necessary, we will use them," he said.

But Brigadier Riekert said it was not intended that SADF forces would be a "permanent presence".

Following the reinstatement of President Lucas Mangope in office after South Africa's intervention on Wednesday, Bophuthatswana security forces are scouring the territory for the homeland's "president-for-a-day", opposition leader Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

The homes of several opposition Progressive People's Party officials have been searched by police, and at least one official is believed to have been taken into custody.

In Mmabatho it is widely believed that Mr Malebane-Metsing has fled to neighbouring Botswana following the crushing of the short-lived coup.

Look-out appeal

In a radio broadcast yesterday Brigadier Riekert asked Bophuthatswana citizens to be on the lookout for Mr Malebane-Metsing and leading PPP members.

About 90 Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) soldiers were taken into custody when the Mopopo military base was recaptured before dawn yesterday, and are being questioned, Brigadier Riekert said.

The highest rank among them was that of warrant officer.

Yesterday Bophuthatswana and South African forces patrolled government buildings and the town. About 15 armoured cars, Ratels and Casspirs were seen leaving the homeland in the morning.

Constable shot in mopping-up raid

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

A Bophuthatswana police constable was shot and killed by rebel soldiers when police raided a government building during mopping-up operations yesterday, Bophuthatswana police confirmed today.

This brings to at least five the number of deaths during the coup and counter-coup.

The policeman, Constable Lehoko, died when a rebel trapped inside the Garom government offices opened fire on Bophuthatswana policemen sent to flush him out.

The liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, Colonel David George, told The Star today: "We had reason to believe that more dissidents were still in the building.

"We had started searching when one dissident inside the offices opened fire on the approaching constable. He died immediately.

"The rebel was arrested," Colonel George said.

Mr Malebane-Metsing's family said at their home in Mogwase, near Sun City, that they last saw him on Sunday, three days before the coup.

They had had no contact with him since.

PPP national secretary Mr Amos Lekgotla Mataboge was taken from his Mogwase home by Bophuthatswana police yesterday morning, his family said.

Police said he was being held for questioning, his family told The Star.

The home of deputy secretary Mr Sam Dlamini in Tlhabane near Rustenburg was deserted yesterday, and sources said police had raided the house.

See Pages 3 and 9.

Details of "heroic" action by the head of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Major-General H S Turner, to protect President Lucas Mangope while he was in custody during the coup, are emerging. Some sources say that General Turner, who was shot in the heel, attacked and killed the only rebel Bophuthatswana Defence Force soldier acknowledged to have been killed during the day. Bophuthatswana's Finance Minister, Mr Lesley Young, said yesterday that General Turner was to be commended for fiercely protecting President Mangope, by attacking a soldier who handled the president in a rough manner. Brigadier Hennie Riekert, the Defence Minister, also spoke of General Turner's heroism. "What exactly happened I can't tell you, but they (the group being held by rebels in the national sta-

Turner emerges as coup hero

tion) got hold of weapons from the opposition. "A couple of shots were fired, a couple of people died. Only General Turner was wounded," he said. South Africa's Ambassador to Mmabatho, Dr Willie Kotze, said that General Turner and about 25 government officials held with President Mangope at the Independence Stadium, had overpowered their guards and were able to telephone the embassy every 10 minutes. SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said last

Hunt is on for coup leader

night that he could confirm only one rebel soldier dead and "it was in fact during this skirmish when he (General Turner) was shot in the foot that one rebel was killed and another wounded". General Geldenhuys said he did not have the exact details and General Turner, in Pretoria's 1 Military Hospital, was in no condition to tell the story. He underwent operations on Wednesday night and again yesterday, a hospital spokesman said. Dr Kotze was quoted as saying General Turner's heel had been "shot away". General Geldenhuys's remarks have left confusion about the number of dead. Journalists report seeing the bodies of two Bophuthatswana Defence Force soldiers at the stadium. — Staff Reporters and Sapa.

Bop ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ coup lifts platinum price ^{Star 12/2/88}

By Neil Behrmann

LONDON — The unsuccessful coup in Bophuthatswana has had some international impact.

It helped lift the platinum market temporarily.

Prices surged \$16 to \$466 an ounce before falling to \$461 on Wednesday and dropping further to a close of \$458.50 yesterday.

European and American dealers who had sold platinum short, covered their bear positions swiftly because they feared that production of Impala and Rustenburg would be affected.

Still, dealers remain cautious.

Only a week ago, platinum fell to a two-and-a-half-year low of \$439. It was temporarily trading at a discount of \$3 to gold,

whereas in 1986, the premium was more than 60 percent.

The market has been especially disappointing because Japanese imports reached an all-time record of 1.64 million ounces last year, against 965 000 ounces in 1986.

Yet the demand was easily matched by a sharp increase in supplies from the Soviet Union and investors.

Long-term investors holding platinum in Swiss bank vaults have become wary of the metal and have been consistent sellers.

Mr Tony Warwick-Ching of Landell Mills Commodities Studies says that Japanese imports of Russian platinum totalled around 350 000 ounces last year. In the final quarter alone, shipments were 208 000 ounces.

But not all of the platinum

came directly from Russia. Dealers believe that imports were from Switzerland. Since the bars of the metal had Russian markings, Japanese customs authorities assumed that they were from Russia.

Dealers contend that Russian exports were around 350 000 ounces last year and continued into 1988.

Mr Warwick-Ching contends that they exceeded 400 000 ounces, the highest since the early seventies.

Some platinum agents contend that physical demand is strong and matches production. Yet others are concerned that a large proportion of Japanese imports went into the hands of investors and speculators. If they take profits in a recessionary environment, the price

could weaken.

Mr Frederick Demler of Drexel Burnham Lambert, however, contends that the surplus of supply over demand is rising fast because Western output, Soviet sales and scrap supplies are outweighing consumption.

Palladium prices at \$123 an ounce, however, have been relatively steady because Russia, the biggest producer, has reduced sales markedly. Consumption is also buoyant. Demand for palladium in the electronics industry, for example, has soared in the past year.

Dealers close to the Soviet Union's marketing division, say that the Russians contend that palladium's price is far too low.

The Soviet Union is fulfilling contracts, but it is not quoting a price on the free market.

Bop's 'room service rebels'

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Star 12/2/88

By Claire Robertson

MMABATHO — When the 'youngsters with weapons' eventually brought the Bophutha-Tswana Minister of Defence and his 40 co-prisoners food after 15 hours in the cells at the Molopo military base, it arrived in the familiar packaging of a local hotel.

The "room service rebels" were no more than "a little dog barking at a lorry" in the estimation of Brigadier Hennie Riekert, Defence Minister and one of the Bophutatswana officials rounded up in the early hours on Wednesday by the rebels.

Brigadier Riekert, who has held his post for nine years since retiring from the SADF, was imprisoned in military police holding cells at about 3 am.

He had been awakened at his Matikeng house by a telephone call three hours before arriving at the base and had gone to investigate a report of shooting at the Parliament building, he said yesterday.

Soldiers ordered him out of his car at gunpoint when he arrived at the base about 10 km outside

Mmabatho and told him to march "on the double" to the cells.

"I told them I'm not a trooper, I don't 'double-up', he said. "It reminded me of my days as an instructor."

Brigadier Riekert and about 40 of his men were held in the cell, guarded by "six or seven" youngsters."

"It was very uncomfortable."

Brigadier Riekert said he was not afraid although "a few nasty remarks" were passed by the guards.

"But when you are behind bars and there are six of seven of them with automatic weapons..."

He said he passed his time singing and joking and teasing the youthful guards.

"I told them: 'I want to see our new boss. It's my privilege as ex-Minister of Defence.'"

He had no official contact with his wife during the day, but managed to get word to her.

The men were freed by SADF soldiers "without any trouble" at about 6 pm on Wednesday, he said.

Before dawn yesterday, Bophutatswana and South

African forces recaptured the base without a shot being fired, he said.

"The so-called rebels put up no resistance."

About 90 men were detained, the most senior being a warrant officer.

All the rebels were "young troops", many of whom joined the army just last year, said Brigadier Riekert.

The Molopo base was the only one of four in the homeland to be taken by the rebels.

Lehuretshbe base near Zeerust had received a telex from Mmabatho on the morning of the coup informing it of the new government.

According to Brigadier Riekert, who spoke at length on the loyalty of the majority of the Bophutatswana Defence Force (BDF), the commanding officer at the base waved the telex before the assembled troops and asked them if they were prepared to fight for their new leader.

"They shouted 'No!'" said Brigadier Riekert.

The Minister, a Bophutatswana citizen who refers

to himself as "a Tswana" and is fluent in the language, said he was known to his troops as "Rauwane" (father).

He said he would review screening procedures for BDF recruits following the coup. He was convinced that real grievances existed within the force.

This was the first disciplinary problem the BDF had faced.

"Not even 8 percent of the force comprise SADF men seconded to the homelands defence force."

Brigadier Riekert said he was "very surprised" by the coup.

"My Tswana people are not the type to do something like this," he said.

He said he felt "very ashamed" at the efficacy — albeit shortlived — of the takeover. "It was a very clever effort on their side."

Contingents of the large SADF presence deployed to undo the coup had remained behind in the homeland, but otherwise everything was back to normal, he said.

"Everything is calm."

Bop police hit offices and members of rebel party

109
Blay
12/2/88

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday cracked down on the offices and office-bearers of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) whose leader, Rocky Malebane Metsing, is in hiding but believed to be still in the homeland.

Meanwhile, details of the petitions lodged with the Mmabatho Supreme Court, alleging widespread irregularities in the homeland's general elections last year, emerged yesterday.

A lawyer for the PPP confirmed that in petitions before the court the PPP contested election results in five of the 12 regions, alleging rigging and irregularities.

It is claimed, among other things, that there were no voters' rolls, no secret ballots, voters were identifiable from their ballot papers and some pensions were withdrawn from people.

The disclosures by the rebel defence force soldiers over Radio Bop on Wednesday that the PPP had taken to court the issue of the October 27 general election was probably the first news homeland citizens had heard of the allegations.

The statement broadcast repeatedly during the coup said the ruling Demo-

cratic Party (BDP) had claimed in returning papers that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Therefore, they said, they were "compelled by circumstances" to seize power.

Metsing's brother, George, said in an interview yesterday that Rocky had not contacted him or his family but was presumed to still be in the homeland.

He added that police had surrounded the Metsing home, raided it and were constantly guarding it.

Police had, during the day, arrested several PPP officers. They were also searching for a third Metsing brother, Paul. George said the family had known nothing about the coup.

Rocky Metsing, 39, had been a politician for 14 years, starting off as a founder member of Mangope's BDP. Later, he had disagreements of principle with Mangope and formed his own party.

□ The ANC yesterday denied allegations it might have been involved in the coup, saying it had no contact with politicians in the homeland who, in any case, were "very hostile" to the ANC.

Students rampage: Bop university classes suspended

Star 12/2/88

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — The University of Bophuthatswana was closed yesterday, three staff members were suspended and arrested and 750 students were evicted from their hostels.

The acting vice-chancellor, Professor M R Malope, said the university would be closed "until further notice in view of the dislocation caused to physical structures by student action on Wednesday".

Extensive damage was caused to the university kitchens and the kitchen food stores were looted. The students took over the university on Wednesday in a demonstration against alleged strict security rules and also to celebrate the short-lived coup against President Mangope.

The students broke into cars on the campus and used them to take away food from the kitchens. Doors were broken open, food smeared on the walls, furniture overturned and books stolen from the library.

In the residences, doors and fittings were torn off while damage was done to the student cafeteria.

Booths containing university souvenirs were looted.

A university official said the damage would run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

ANC 'did not know of coup'

Star 12/2/88

LUSAKA — Suggestions that the African National Congress was involved in the Bophuthatswana coup attempt have been denied by an ANC spokesman.

"It is absolutely not true," he said, commenting on a statement by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that the Government was investigating the possibility that the ANC was behind it.

"Until the coup, Rocky Malabane-Metsing was not even known to members of the ANC," the spokesman said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Judge tells of coup leader's ultimatum

Star 12/2/88

Pretoria Correspondent

"I have come to be sworn in as president."

With these words Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing greeted — at gunpoint — the chief justice of Bophuthatswana on Wednesday.

When Mr Justice Teal Stewart refused to swear him in, Mr Malebane-Metsing said this would endanger the judge's life, and threatened to arrest him.

The judge said between 30 and 50 armed troops surrounded his house at about 8 am on Wednesday. Several armed men, including Mr Malebane-Metsing, entered the house.

"He told me: 'I have come to be sworn in as president.'

"I went to answer a telephone and a soldier with a rifle knocked my hand away and said I couldn't use the phone.

"When I told Metsing I couldn't swear him in as it was unconstitutional, he said this was irrelevant," said Mr Stewart.

Mr Malebane-Metsing then declared himself president, saying President Mangope had been deposed.

MMABATHO — The coup that overthrew Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope briefly on Wednesday was carried out by 80 to 95 dissident soldiers, the homeland's Defence

80 rebel soldiers felled Bop govt

Minister Hennie Riekert said yesterday. "I feel ashamed they caught us off guard. Such action was never predicted. But outside support for the PPP (People's Progressive Party) was definitely involved," Riekert said at a media conference.

Meanwhile, a Bophuthatswana policeman was killed yesterday in a shootout after a dissident soldier was found hiding in a government office.

Government offices were cleared out yesterday morning and civil servants sent home after the incident. Bophutha-

12/2/88 (109) ELSABE WESSELS and ROBBIE BOTHA B/day

tswana University was also closed. Mangope last night failed to attend a post-coup reception organised by SA Ambassador to the homeland Willie Kotzé. He sent a message saying he was deep in consultation with members of his Cabinet at his Mmabatho home and conveyed his regrets at not being able to attend.

● To Page 2 ➔

80 rebel soldiers responsible for Bop coup

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In the capital, the SADF kept a low profile yesterday and few military vehicles were visible. Government offices, although deserted, were not guarded.

Riekert, who was held with Education Minister Lesego Holelo by the rebels at Bophuthatswana Molopo Defence Headquarters from 3am to 6pm on the day of the coup, was present when a united contingent of SADF and Bophuthatswana Defence Force units secured control of the military base at first light yesterday morning.

"Within an hour we had captured a number of the rebels with arms and ammunition, and they are now in detention and being questioned," Riekert said.

"We are back in the saddle," he added.

Asked how Peter Ishmael Rocky Malebana-Metsing, the civilian coup leader, could manipulate the army into action, Riekert said the dissidents were all young officers with less than a year's service in the force. "They were easy to influence from a political side," he said.

(109) 12/2/88 ● From Page 1 B/day

He confirmed a warrant officer of the military staged the coup. He would not identify the officer, named yesterday by government officials as Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri.

Riekert said there was no proof of ANC involvement. "But anything is possible," he said.

"All is normal now. SADF vehicles and personnel will remain in Mmabatho for a couple of days and then they will leave.

"A small SADF element will remain."

He said SA's seconded officers accounted for only 8% of Bophuthatswana's Defence Force officers.

Riekert described Defence Force Chief Major-General H S Turner as the hero of February 10.

Turner was shot in the heel when he seized arms from his captives to protect fellow hostage Mangope at Mmabatho's Independence Stadium.

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ANC 'did not know of coup'

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Star 12/2/88

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107/Donnerstag 12/2/88

Baas to the rescue



IT is not often that one gets a coup right on our doorstep. For this reason, one can understand the excitement generated by such an event, and I can imagine the Pretoria News putting out a poster which reads: "Coup Outside City". Somebody must sit down one day and record these events for posterity, for such things happen only once in a life-time

But then the problem is that you have to make sure you know who the person who is overthrown lists as his friends. Our man in Bophuthatswana obviously did not do his homework, and found that President Lucas Mangope had friends in high places.

I mean, who else can muster the support of the President of the Republic of South Africa, and Chief of the Defence Force and other such high people? Who can elicit the kind of sympathy offered by P.W. words to the effect that President Mangope must be tired and sleepy and therefore should go home and relax, knowing that he can count on the security offered by this special unit of the SADF?

The point is that all these homeland coups are becoming more and more of an embarrassment for the South African Government. The story that was being peddled by the Government was that the problem with many of the African countries which had coups was that they had not achieved their independence peacefully.

You see, the "independent" states in South Africa, the story went, did not have to spill blood to get "independence". It was a matter of negotiation between the South African Government and those homelands, and, lo and behold, uhuru came peacefully. It was for that reason that these "countries" were far more stable.

Moral

First, it was Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his brother were going great guns until his brother decided that he was not the best person to have around. He must have learned from Ciskei, where Lennox Sebe had decided that his brother was safer in jail than heading the army.

And then of course, there was the "border war" between Transkei and Ciskei, and some ceremony was organised by the South African Government with all the attendant pomp where "prisoners" were exchanged. It was good television stuff, this, and the outside world must have stood and watched with awe as peace between these two "countries" was sealed.

The moral of this whole exercise was simply that problems need not be solved with guns, and this was held

Loyalty pays off for Lucas

up as a good example of shuttle diplomacy on the part of South Africa. After all South Africa is committed to regional peace and stability, and will do everything in its power to see to it that countries in Southern Africa are good neighbours and friends.

And then came the first coup in this part of the world. Of course, the South African Government was at pains trying to explain to the rest of the world that it was not in fact a coup, but just some misunderstanding. Chief George Matanzima, a nice guy as everyone knows, had just gone on holiday and there was no problem in the administration.

Apartheid

But when it became patently clear that the whole thing went beyond just a simple misunderstanding, the South African Government had to tell the rest of the world that they had now been given an assurance that all existing contractual obligations by the Transkei would be honoured, and that the new government was committed to peace and good neighbourliness. In the light of this development, the South African Government recognised the new government in Transkei.

There must have been many red faces in Government corridors, and the whole matter became subject of intense discussions to establish just what went wrong with the grand apartheid plan. But no sooner had they started the probe, I guess, disaster struck again for the poor South African Government. The champion of clean government, the new Iron Lady, found that she had come explaining to do over a little matter of R50 000 which had been given to her as a gift to sort out her child's schooling.

One Bantu Holomisa decided that she did give good enough reasons and he duly announced that he had taken over government. Another coup had been

• To Page 8



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METSING?

Bop University closed

THE man allegedly behind the aborted coup in Bophuthatswana, Mr "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing, has disappeared.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) and the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) regained control of the Force early yesterday, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Defence said.

The Bophuthatswana authorities were still looking for the alleged architect of the attempted coup, Brig Riekert, said.

"We do not have a clue which way the people we're looking for went. Some went off in vehicles, some went off running," he said.

By late yesterday afternoon there was no clue as to "Rocky's" whereabouts.

Botswana authorities yesterday denied any knowledge that Mr Malebane-Metsing was hiding in that country, reports the *Sowetan Africa News Service*. Both the acting Commissioner of Police, Mr N S Moleboge, and the leader of the Botswana Defence

SOWETAN Reporters and Sapa

Force, General M S Merafe, said they had no reports that the fugitive had entered Botswana.

Meanwhile three staff members were suspended and arrested by the police, 750 students were evicted from their hostels and the University of Bophuthatswana was closed yesterday.

Students had earlier damaged property and burnt the national flag after they heard that Chief Lucas Mangope had been restored to power by South Africa. Students had earlier chanted on campus.

The acting vice-chancellor, Professor Malope, said in a statement that the university would be closed "until further notice in view of the dislocation caused to physical structures by student action on Wednesday."

Extensive damage was caused to the university kitchens and the kitchen food stores were looted. The students took over the university on Wednesday in a demonstration against alleged strict security rules and also to celebrate the overthrow of President Mangope.

The students broke into motorcars on the campus and used them to take away food from the kitchens. Doors were broken open, food smeared on the walls and furniture overturned.

Books were stolen from the shelves of the university library and librarians yesterday were trying to assess the loss.

Looted

Booths containing university souvenirs were looted. Yesterday the debris of the student rampaged still littered the campus.

A university official said the damage would run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Brig Riekert said at a Press conference held yesterday that the Bophuthatswana government was investigating charges against more than 80 rebel soldiers who took part in the aborted coup.

He said the South African security forces would remain in Bophuthatswana, although no state of emergency had been declared there.



A SOUTH African soldier searches his Bophuthatswana counterparts while another SADF man runs across the field where the rebel soldiers surrendered after Tuesday's aborted coup. See Page 4.

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Setback in Tswana recognition campaign

Y/D 17/2/88
109

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

LONDON — The attempted coup in Bophuthatswana yesterday has set back a costly campaign to get international recognition for the independent homeland.

In the past year the government of the President of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope, through the Bophuthatswana International Affairs office here, has been steadily wooing Conservative Party backbenchers to bring pressure on the government of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to recognise Bophuthatswana.

The campaign led to the formation of the British Bophuthatswana Society which recently managed to persuade 120 Conservative and Ulster Unionist MPs to put their names to an early day motion congratulating the homeland on its 10th anniversary of "independence".

In West Germany the campaign has also succeeded in winning support from the right-wing Christian Social Union under the Bavarian Premier, Dr Franz Josef Strauss.

The basis of the campaign has been to stress



MR CRONJE

that South Africa has no control over Bophuthatswana's affairs.

To emphasise this the group has made much of Bophuthatswana's growing dissatisfaction with South Africa over the lack of progress over consolidation as well as Mr Mangope's often stated aim of forging closer links with the Northern Tswana in Botswana.

These actions give lie to the accusation that President Mangope is "Pretoria's man" or that he leads a "puppet government", supporters like right wing Conservative backbenchers, Mr

Andrew Hunter and Mr Mike Woodecock, have repeatedly claimed

The intervention of the SADF to restore him to power this week has, however, completely undermined these arguments

Observers and analysts here are almost unanimous in the view that the SADF intervention showed that South Africa would only tolerate independent homeland leaders who were acceptable to it.

The Minister of State Affairs for Bophuthatswana, Mr Rowan Cronje, who was in London when the coup occurred, attempted a

damage limitation exercise yesterday by saying the SADF intervention was in accordance with internationally accepted practice

"When our government requested military assistance, it was in terms of an existing treaty between the two countries. British colonial history is full of such instances, it was the British Government which restored authority of President Nyerere in Tanzania after an attempted coup there

"Another striking example is Mozambique where Tanzanian and Zimbabwean soldiers are serving in support of the country's non-elected government. France has played a similar role in Chad, while the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation itself is an extended example of such treaties.

"It is therefore totally untrue and unacceptable to accuse Bophuthatswana of being completely dependent on South Africa

The foreign office here, however, would not comment on the coup because it did not recognise Bophuthatswana and therefore regarded the "incident" as something internal to South Africa



MRS CHALKER

Coup bid took defence chiefs by surprise

D/D 12/2/88 109

MMABATHO — The coup that overthrew Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope briefly on Wednesday had been carried out by 80 to 95 dissident soldiers, the homeland's Defence Minister, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, disclosed yesterday.

"I feel ashamed they caught us off guard. Such action was never predicted. But outside support for the PPP was definitely involved," Brig Riekert said at a military press conference.

The death toll from the aborted coup was set unofficially at five by a government spokesman last night. The dead were two women who were killed at ministerial quarters on Wednesday morning, two rebel soldiers killed at the Independence Stadium and a policeman.

It was reported earlier the policeman had been killed in a shoot-out yesterday after the discovery of a dissident soldier who had been hiding in a government office.

Government sources said yesterday an estimated 140 dissidents had been captured and a number were still on the run, but this has not been officially confirmed.

None of the rebels have yet been charged but they are expected to face charges of high treason.

Government offices were cleared out yesterday morning and civil servants sent home after the incident.

President Mangope last night failed to attend a post-coup party organised by the South African Ambassador, Dr W. D. Kotze. The President sent a message saying he was deep in consultation with members of his cabinet at his Mmabatho home and conveyed his regrets at not being able to attend.

In the capital, the South African Defence Force kept a low profile yesterday and few military vehicles were visible. Government offices, although deserted, were not guarded.

Brig Riekert, who was held with the Education Minister, Mr Lesego Hololo, by the rebels at the Molopo Defence Headquarters from 3 am to 6 pm on the day of the coup, was present when a united contingent of SADF and Bophuthatswana Defence Force units secured control of the military base at first light yesterday morning.

"Within an hour we had captured a number of the rebels with arms and ammunition and they are now in detention and being questioned," Brig Riekert said.

"We are back in the saddle," he added.

Asked how Mr Peter Ishmael Rocky Malebana-Metsing, a civilian, could manipulate the army into action, Brig Riekert said the dissidents were all young officers with less than a year's service in the force and were easy to

influence politically.

He confirmed a warrant officer of the military had staged the coup. He would not identify the officer, named yesterday by government officials as Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri.

Brig Riekert said there was no proof of ANC involvement, "but anything is possible".

"All is normal now. SADF vehicles and personnel will remain in Mmabatho for a couple of days and then they will leave. A small SADF element will remain."

Brig Riekert said South Africa's seconded officers accounted for only eight per cent of Bophuthatswana's Defence Force officers.

He described the chief of the Defence Force, Major-General H. S. Turner, as the hero of the coup. Gen Turner was shot in the heel when he seized arms from his captives to protect President Mangope at the Independence Stadium.

Bophuthatswana citizens were last night requested to be on the look-out for dissidents and to report any signs of vehicles or guns used by the rebels.

● University of Bophuthatswana students, who were due to begin classes today, were ordered home yesterday after extensive damage to university property was caused on Wednesday.

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Students leaving the
campus said the protest,
which began the night
before the attempted
coup, was sparked by
dissatisfaction with the
university security control system which keeps
male and female students
apart after
10.30pm.

Extensive damage,
amounting to thousands
of rands, was caused to
the university kitchen,
food was looted, a book-
store raided and library
books removed.

Although the student
protest was said to be
unrelated to the military
action, students went on
the rampage in the confusion following the
coup.

● In Washington, a
spokesman for the State
Department said yesterday the US regarded
South Africa's crushing
of the coup as an internal security matter
since it maintained that
Bophuthatswana was an
integral part of South
Africa.

The British Government,
which also does not recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent state, declined to
comment.

The coup received
prominent coverage in
the British media —
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Coup ringleader arrested

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO. — The ringleader of the attempted coup in Bophuthatswana, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Molopo military headquarters near Mmabatho.

Phiri, on the run since Wednesday, was captured in the Mmabatho area, a defence spokesman said yesterday.

A fellow coup leader, and leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, was still on the run.

A Bophuthatswana Justice Department spokesman said yesterday 196 rebels had been arrested. The first accused are expected to appear in

court on Monday to face charges of high treason, for which death is the maximum penalty.

Defending South Africa's action in ending the coup, President Lucas Mangope said South Africa was the only country with whom Bophuthatswana enjoyed diplomatic relations.

"The country was faced with an extraordinary situation which warranted the heavyweight action," Mr Mangope said. He added that the South African Police would be present in Bophuthatswana "for as long as necessary".

He denied that South Africa's interference raised a credibility question about his country's independence.

● 'No evidence' of ANC — Page 3

CAPE TOWN 13/2/88

Varsity curbs ban welcomed

Staff Reporter

PRINCIPALS of most of the country's major English-speaking universities yesterday unanimously welcomed the Supreme Court's decision striking down university subsidy controls — saying that it proved the justice of their case.

And the University of Natal is hoping to achieve the same success with a similar application on February 26.

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, was awaiting the full judgment and declined to comment on the court ruling.

In welcoming the decision, the PFP spokesman on Education, Mr Roger Burrows, said he would comment more fully once he had seen the full text of the judgment.

● Reports — Page 3

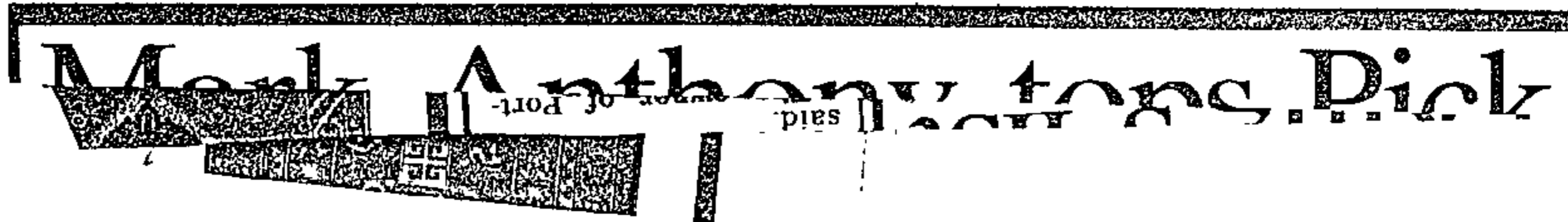
Food fight in flight

LOS ANGELES. — New Yorker Mr Matthew Wallis, 45, dissatisfied with his flight dinner, threw it at attendant Ms Sue Roen, 43 — and was arrested on arrival in Los Angeles, police said. He was released on bail — Sapa-AP

Angola rejects SA call for talks

LISBON. — Angola has rejected a South African call for a regional peace conference that would include the Angolan rebel movement Unita and Swapo, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

A government statement said Angola was prepared to hold direct peace talks with South Africa if the country rejected the United States as a mediator in the negotiations, Angop said. — Sapa-AP



The Rocky Horror Show

Men who freed Mangope belong to special task force

by STEPHEN WROTTELEY
Crime Reporter

THE men who acted "very professionally" during the freeing of President Lucas Mangope, according to General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the Defence Force, were members of the Special Task Force, a top secret police unit.

Backed by armoured cars, between 16 and 34 members of the STF stormed the Independence Stadium in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana on Wednesday and freed the President and other hostages.

It was a situation for which they had been specially trained.

The unit was formed after the Fox Street siege in Johannesburg in 1975, when it was decided to establish a unit specialising in handling situations involving hostages and sieges.

The STF was set up in 1976 and consists of volunteers only, since its members are exposed to high risk.

Because of the secret nature of its work the force has had little publicity. One of its brief forays on to the pages of newspapers was when the hostages were released during the Silverton bank siege in 1980.

Injured

Five people died, including three terrorists, and 22 people were injured.

Members of the unit are sworn to secrecy about their activities.

The unit's techniques were developed and perfected in South Africa. Some methods were borrowed from special units abroad and adapted to local conditions.

Policemen wishing to join the unit are strictly screened. They have to be at least 21 and have two years' practical police service. They have to display leadership qualities, perform well in psychological aptitude tests, and have completed a counter-insur-

gency course.

Only about 30 percent of applicants pass the selection test.

They undergo 10 weeks of basic training, a probationary period of two months and specialised training for about a year.

The men have to undertake to serve with the unit for two years.

The training involves bush warfare, anti-urban terrorism, the handling of hostage situations and sieges, rescue operations including mountaineering, weapon-handling, and handling and identifying explosives.

They are trained in the use of local weapons as well as those used by guerrillas.

They are trained to guard VIP and are taught to parachute and dive.

"Clandestine"

The training base is about 250km from Pretoria and the unit operates from a new complex next to the Police College in Pretoria.

According to the police the force has been used on several operations, some of which were "clandestine and confidential".

They have also found and eliminated "terrorists", their bases and caches, been involved in mountain rescues and in searches for victims.

Because of the clandestine nature of their work they usually pose as ordinary policemen when they operate in the general view of the public.

Members continually undergo refresher courses to ensure that their standard of fitness and expertise remains high.

According to the police the nature of the men's activities and the fact that their families never know where they are going and for how long has a detrimental psychological effect on their relatives.

A member of the South African security forces collects ammunition while another searches rebel troops who surrendered at the country's Independence Stadium in Mmabatho.

Bop defence chief 'tough as nails'

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The hero of the Bophuthatswana counter-coup, Major-General H S "Jack" Turner, Chief of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) is reputed to be as "tough as nails".

The former officer in the South African Defence Force, who led an attack on armed rebel guards and reportedly killed one with his bare hands, is a "no-nonsense man" who worked his way up through the ranks as an instructor in the SADF.

"He was as hard as iron," said a former member of the SADF who served under him.

"When I did my leadership training under Turner, who was then an officer instructor at the Infantry School at Oudtshoorn, my whole group respected him as a first-class soldier who had come up through the ranks the hard way, first as a non-commissioned officer and later as an officer."

He described General Turner, who resigned from the SADF before joining the BDF, as a "very powerful man" who was quite capable of killing a man with his hands: tall and broad-shouldered with a demanding presence.

"Although he was as hard as they come, he never swore at any man."

General Turner, who is being treated in 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte after he was shot in the ankle during the scuffle in Mmabatho's Independence Stadium, has pulled down the steel shutters.

In a satisfactory condition after his wound was inspected under sedation in the hospital theatre yesterday, he is running the BDF from his hospital bed.

He refuses to see anybody. According to hospital staff the general is in constant contact with the Bophuthatswana's Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekerk, also a former member of the SADF.

"We are under strict orders

not to allow anybody access to the general," said a member of the hospital staff.

He said he believed that the order was personally issued by the Surgeon-General of the South African Medical Service, Major-General D P Koozel.

General Turner probably changed the outcome of the coup when he led a few loyal supporters in an attack on rebels guarding deposed President Lucas Mangope in the stadium. In the ensuing scuffle the general was wounded in the ankle.

The small group of rebels were able to seize a few weapons and locked themselves in the stadium's conference room.

P W's visit an 'act of statesmanship'

PRESIDENT BOTHA'S visit to President Lucas Mangope after Wednesday's attempted coup was an act of statesmanship and compassion, says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Speaking during yesterday's no confidence debate in Parliament, he said Mr Botha's visit demonstrated that South Africa and Bophuthatswana were not only good-weather friends.

"A white President went to a black President and said 'Take my hand, I'm your friend and your neighbour'."

"It demonstrated to the people of Bophuthatswana that we stand together," the Minister said.

"Refined racism"

Meanwhile, PFP spokesmen such as Mr Ray Swart (Berea) spoke disdainfully of the independent states, Mr Botha said.

"It is a refined form of racism. They don't want to be in any partnership with such people and they refer to black leaders in terms that are humiliating and disdainful."

The PFP had given the House a frivolous demonstration of its petulance, Mr Botha said.

"One got the impression that they were disappointed the coup failed."

Mr Botha said the PFP also blamed the Government for not knowing about the espionage activities of a Mr Kalmanovitch, but even the efficient Israeli intelligence service took time to uncover him.

Mr Botha quoted other examples of spies who evaded detection and asked how it could be expected that a small country like Bophuthatswana should identify a trained spy quicker than countries such as the USA.

Africa had, since its first independent state was created, had 70 coups.

"Five of them were in Nigeria — and must Britain then be held responsible for them?"

The fact was that 383 new industries and 55 000 new jobs had been

created, and R827-million channelled to these independent states by the Industrial Decentralisation Board.

General Holomisa of Transkei visited the State President this week and gave assurances that corruption was being investigated thoroughly and would be eradicated.

"Where in Africa does one see this happening?" Mr Botha asked.

Mr Botha said that according to agreements reached with the TBVC countries large sums of money would no longer be spent indiscriminately. — Sapa.

Farcical events like cheap movie

Weekend Argus Correspondent

MABATHO. — Bophuthatswana, South Africa's model homeland, looked this week like a banana republic in a cheap, sloppy movie.

All the drama was there, as well as some poor acting. There was fire, emotion and a solid dose of farce.

Citizens of the homeland's capital, Mmabatho, were able to witness it all at the high-tech R40-million Independence Stadium.

Shortest coup

Goggle-eyed and ankle-deep in dozens of people watched the credible end of what must surely be Africa's shortest-lived coup.

The futuristic stadium which only 10 months earlier had played host to celebrations marking 10 years of independence, was witness this week to scenes more bizarre than any film producer could dream up.

While high-powered army vehicles rumbled towards the stadium and Defence Force helicopters hovered, the locals caused a traffic jam in the lead-up to the ground as they came out in droves to watch the action.

A journalist commented: "It must be difficult to keep a coup going in a 24-hour traffic jam."

Wearing pyjamas

Whereas President Lucas Mangope usually has a red carpet waiting for him at the stadium, it was reported that on Wednesday he was made to stand in the rain for three hours, wearing only his summer pyjamas.

The nature of the coup's swift end gave even more credence to the notion that the homeland's "independence" is more shadow than substance: it took a "foreign" government to end the drama, deploying its troops and sections of its police force to rescue the hostages and reinstate the ousted government before the president had been in "office" for even 24 hours.

It was clear much earlier in the week, however, that Wednesday February 10 was going to be, well, different for Bophuthatswana.

Bop Radio, the homeland's official station, seemed to set the signal for the sombre strains of the Christmas carol *Away in a Manger* immediately preceded an hourly news broadcast.

At the South African Embassy

staff and nearby residents stood around outside wondering who the new "President" was.

South African helicopters landed nearby, while the road outside was lined with armoured vehicles, their guns ready to fire.

One resident said he was having dental treatment when his doctor was called out to treat a man injured in the early morning drama when the hostages were taken.

Later events, at the stadium, proved even more farcical.

No one seemed to know precisely what was taking place inside, but dozens of people stood outside amid the SADF's heavy weaponry, not daring to leave lest they miss the show of a lifetime.

Then the signal was given to move in.

When a few shots were heard from the stadium onlookers outside thought that at any moment the rebel force would come blazing out against the might of the SADF. No one moved.

"They're going to kill us all, you'll see," one onlooker said matter-of-factly to her husband.

Gunpoint

One of the rebels, his hands held high above his head, was marched from the stadium at gunpoint by two task force members. They were greeted by a mass of cameras and flashing lights at the exit before the rebel was put into a vehicle and taken away.

Inside the other rebels were being lined up against a wall and searched. Nearby the blood-splattered bodies of at least two of their accomplices lay on the grass.

Then, suddenly, the armoured vehicles came speeding out of the stadium, spraying mud on the assembled hordes. One of the vehicles carried an ashen, shaken Lucas Mangope back to the Presidential Palace nearby.

Hours later the President, evidently still in shock, was able to appear on Bop TV to assure the nation that he was still at the helm.

The next day the Bop government was being wined and dined at a lavish cocktail party at the home of South Africa's Ambassador, Dr Willem Coetzee. President Mangope failed to turn up, but he had had a long day.

13/12/88

KGB agent — Bop talks

PRETORIA — A British company based in Johannesburg is said to have paid about £240 000 towards the release of Russian double agent Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz who is being held in Tel Aviv for allegedly spying for the KGB.

This was revealed during a press conference in Mmbatho yesterday afternoon by the Bophuthatswana Minister of Finance Mr Leslie Young.

Mr Young denied that the Bophuthatswana Government had paid R1,8 million bail money to secure the release of Mr Kalmanovitz, owner of Liat Construction in the homeland and Bophuthatswana foreign representative in Israel.

The Russian is the owner of the Kwena Gardens in Sun City and was responsible for the building of the Independence Stadium in Mmabatho where President Lucas Mangope and cabinet ministers were held captive by rebel forces on Wednesday after a coup.

The company which is alleged to have

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

contributed towards bail money is Join View.

"As far as the cabinet knew, Mr Kalmanovitz had sold his interests in a construction company which had dealings in Bophuthatswana to Join View and had no further interest in the homeland," Mr Young told pressmen.

Money from the Bophuthatswana construction company was transferred to Join View in Johannesburg and then to Britain.

The Bophuthatswana Government yesterday attempted to clear its name after a press release by rebel military forces after the coup in which they alleged that Mr Kalmanovitz was a close associate of President Mangope and that senior officials in the homeland flew in and out of the country and secured R1,8 m bail for the Russian.

They claimed Kalmanovitz is a holder of a Bophuthatswana passport.

What happened to BDF?

12/2/88 (109) 5 pm

MMABATHO — The passivity of the bulk of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) in the face of Wednesday's short-lived coup bid by a minority of soldiers will be the focus of intense debate — if not acrimony — when the Bophuthatswana Cabinet meets in its first full post-coup session next week.

A senior Bophuthatswana Cabinet Minister told The Saturday Star that he planned to raise as a matter of urgent priority the failure of the BDF to put down the rebellion.

Cabinet Minister to act on army's passivity

PATRICK LAURENCE looks at coup aftermath

It is now common knowledge that the revolt was crushed by South African troops. What is not generally known is that hundreds of Bophuthatswana troops stood by passively while within striking range of the stadium when President Lucas Mangope and several Cabinet members were held captive.

The BDF has four bases: the main base at Molopo on the outskirts of Mmabatho; a second in Mr Mangope's home region of Lehurutsi; a third at Mankwe, near Sun City; a fourth, smaller base at Thaba Nchu.

The precise strength of the BDF is uncertain but the Bophuthatswana Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, did not contradict a suggestion that it consists of four battalions. A battalion may number up to 1 000 men.

Brigadier Riekert, a former SADF officer who helped establish the BDF after Bophuthatswana became nominally independent in 1977, estimated the

total rebel strength at "between 80 and 90". They were drawn from the junior ranks of soldiers at the Molopo base, the most senior among them being a warrant officer.

That means, prima facie, perhaps as many as 2 900 soldiers were within striking range of Mmabatho and nearly all BDF senior officers did little or nothing to crush the revolt.

Brigadier Riekert was locked in a cell at the Molopo base under armed guard from about 3 am to 6 pm. The BDF command-

er, Major-General HS Turner, was captured with Mr Mangope.

But what about the rest of the BDF? Why did it wait for South African soldiers and police to intervene? Were the main body of soldiers benevolently neutral to the rebels?

These questions are likely to reverberate in Bophuthatswana's corridors of power for a long time. Brigadier Riekert has no doubts about the loyalty of the BDF. Speaking in the wake of the crushed coup, he said he was known to troops by his Tswana name "Rauwane".

— "father of my boys". The walrus-moustached brigadier said: "I am friendly with my troops. They are my boys. They are loyal to me and the present president."

Explaining the non-intervention of soldiers from Luñurutse, he said the commanding officer, a white colonel, received telexes from the rebels at Molopo ordering him to report there but, "smelling a rat", he refused to do so.

He summoned his soldiers and told them there had been a coup and drew declarations of loyalty to him from all recruits, Brigadier Riekert added.

One reported grievance of the BDF was the dominance in upper ranks of white officers, some of them seconded SADF officers. Brigadier Riekert did not comment specifically on reports of dissatisfaction but gave some details.

"The chief of my defence force, General Turner (a white soldier) is not seconded. He joined the BDF. I have fewer than 10 senior officers seconded from the SADF.

"We don't refer to white officers and black officers.

Several top positions in permanent members. Bophuthatswana's intelligence service are held by ex-Rhodesians who served with the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) founded by Mr Ken Flower. They were caught off guard by the rebellion. Brigadier Riekert was frank about his failure to anticipate the rebellion. "I must admit I feel very ashamed," he said. "All I can say is, it was a very clever effort. But we are busy with an investigation) and we will know what happened."

The coup bid was carried out by men in the BDF responsible for guarding key buildings, including the security-proofed part of Mmabatho which contains the houses of Chief Mangope and some of his Cabinet.

but the fact remains that some are seconded. It is not more than 8 percent (of the senior officers) are all Batswana. My air wing ... all my pilots and staff are members of the BDF."

Brigadier Riekert's reply left open the question of how many senior officers were white — former SADF or Rhodesian soldiers — who had joined as permanent members.

Several top positions in permanent members. Bophuthatswana's intelligence service are held by ex-Rhodesians who served with the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) founded by Mr Ken Flower. They were caught off guard by the rebellion.

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Bophuthatswana coup a point of contention: press criticised

Readers who contacted "Speak-Out" to air their views on the recent Bophuthatswana coup were equally divided in their views.

SPEAK OUT

Mr Yor'ir Lewis, of Hillbrow: What business is it of the English press to question the South African Government decision to act on the Bophuthatswana coup and not on the Transkei? Obviously, one was no threat to South Africa while the other had communist and ANC overtones to overthrow a popular government.

Mr Mahendra Parshotam, of Actonville: This indicates the instability of these so-called states. It is a failure of National Party ambition.

Mrs Patricia Mofokeng, of Katlehong: I am very upset at what happened. I nearly collapsed when I heard the SA Government was interfering in Bophuthatswana. It was not fair. President Mangope is a sell-out.

Mr Henry Busch, of Alberton: Coups have nothing to do with SA policy and take place all over — especially in Africa. You and your sister newspapers will do

anything and everything to damage the Government whether it harms our people or not. This can be seen by the wording of the Speak Out! questions and your editorials of the past two days — what venom!

Mr Doug Lawson, of Melville: I approve of the Government reactions to both coups and accept Pik Botha's explanation. More and more I am distrusting the motives of The Star. I think you are serving our enemies far too well.

Dr Charles de Marillac, of Benoni: The Transkei coup last year found favour with the SA Government because the taxpayer had to fit the bill of corruption. Conversely, the Bophuthatswana coup was crushed because the Government's strategic platinum deposits were at stake, and the SA taxpayer could never compensate the loss. It proves that the Government's credibility is at stake over its homeland policy.

Mr A Johnson, of Coronationville: As an elderly man, I think we only deserve what we get. We shouldn't complain. After all we have given them a mandate and they can do what they like. As far as I am concerned Bophuthatswana is a "government" of a Government.

Mr Timothy Groom, of Windsor: I think the South African Government intervened because Sun City is a lot closer to Pretoria than the Wild Coast Sun and I would imagine that in the not-too-distant future one will be able to bet on when and where the next coup is going to be, thus generating a whole new growth industry, part of the Government's new economic plan.

Mr Soeantu Nalangelacu, of Dobsonville: I think President Botha is guarding those mineral resources and I think President Mangope is inflicting apartheid on these people more than Pretoria is doing.

Mr Mark Turner, of Silvanante: I cannot decide which is funnier, the stories from so-called independent countries or Mad magazine.

Mr Sam Suleman, of Lenasia: I think the Government was correct in doing so because Bophuthatswana asked for help while Transkei did not.

Mr Barry Segal, of Yeoville: The homelands are obviously seen as an off-shoot of southern Africa's independent black states, a situation very similar to the old type British colonial era.

Mr Tshier Gerald, of Oakdene: I believe the Government is right. They have reasons beyond our reach.

Mr Ndd Govender, of Jeppestown: The TBVC states are homelands and not sovereign independent states. If Bophuthatswana was a sovereign independent state, why should the South African Government interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state?

Mr Vic Lewis, of Hillbrow: South Africa plays a big role in the running of the independent black states so any sudden changes or coups in Government would obviously have the heavy arm of Pretoria breathing down their necks.

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in Parliament yesterday.

NEWS

Bop a working example of CP race policy

Official Opposition leader Dr A P Treurnicht wrapped up this week's No-confidence Debate by parrying a number of criticisms levelled at his party from National Party benches.

The motion was defeated by 129 votes to 34, with the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party voting in favour. The National Democratic Movement did not vote.

An amendment proposed by the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, expressing confidence in the Government, was carried by 126 votes to 35, with the CP, PFP and the NDM voting against.

Dr Treurnicht praised Bophuthatswana as a working example of the Conservative Party's partition policy and said the Opposition fully supported the Government's swift action in handling the coup there this week.

Questioning the execution of the Government's privatisation policy, he asked how the salaries and benefits of civil servants would be guaranteed.

He warned that apartheid was a "deeply rooted instinct". Blacks were not interested in power-sharing, but wanted power on their own terms, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr Myburgh Streicher, said during the debate that if the PFP wanted to retain any status, it would either have to expel Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) from the party or listen to the advice he was offering the party leadership.

Mr Streicher said Mr Schwarz was isolated from the rest of the PFP. He had stepped as PFP spokesman on defence and held virtually no office within the

party.

Other comments made during the debate were:

● Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pk Botha said President Botha's visit to President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana after the coup on Wednesday was an "act of statesmanship and compassion".

"An act of showmanship," interjected Mr Roger Hulley of the PFP.

● "Ethnic conflict can only occur in a multi-ethnic society," said Mr Hermannus Kriel (NP Parow).

National Party MPs gave notices of motion expressing confidence in the police, the civil service and the white Department of Education, and gratitude for legal re-

forms.

Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) said he would propose on Monday that the House express its thanks and appreciation to state officials for their positive role.

Mr Leon Wessels (NP Krugersdorp) said he would propose that the House congratulate the police on their 75th anniversary.

Mr Danie Schutte (NP Pietermaritzburg North) said he would propose the House take note with thanks of reform in the area of legal process.

Monday's business:
Joint Sittings: Parr Appropriation State Revenue Fund.
House of Assembly: Legislation.
House of Representatives: Legislation.
House of Delegates: Parr Appropriation State Revenue Fund.
Political Staff, Sapa.

FAMILY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Funeral Notices

Memoriam

Church

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repression

People's education to be adopted in part

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13/2/88

Star

CAPE TOWN The Government planned to adopt key elements of the "people's education" philosophy advocated by anti-apartheid militants, the Cabinet Minister in charge of black schools said yesterday.

Education and Development Aid Minister Mr Gerritt Viljoen emphasised at a news briefing that the initiative would be limited and that "politically aggressive" material was unlikely to be included in curriculum.

However, Mr Viljoen

said his department was prepared to break new ground by permitting black communities to fashion much of their local schools' curriculum and by allowing a broader range of views to be reflected in history and literature courses.

Mr Viljoen praised the "positive aspects" of people's education and called for a curriculum "with a greater relevance to the experiences, values and aspirations" of the black majority. In the past, curricu-

lum in black schools has been drawn up primarily by whites.

People's education, as advocated by major anti-apartheid organisations, would entail a virtual takeover of black schools by local communities with the aim of providing instruction free of Government ideology. During the 20-month-old state of emergency, the Government has detained many leaders of this campaign and effectively prohibited

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Prof. ...

People's education

Star

● FROM PAGE 1.

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Star

promotion of the concept.

Mr Viljoen said the Government's new initiative would not go so far as to feature the outlawed African National Congress in textbooks.

"I don't think you can give a hero's role in your history books to an organisation which is fomenting violent revolution in your country," he said.

He indicated, however, that local flexibility would be allowed, so classroom discussions could "deal with township realities" and possibly touch on topics such as the ANC.

Asked why the Government had cracked down so hard on the people's education campaign if the concept was felt to have merit, Mr Viljoen contended that activists had employed "disruptive, destabilising, even revolutionary" tactics, such as encouraging boycotts by students and teachers.

Activists did promote a widespread classroom boycott in 1985-86, but leading proponents of people's education called off the boycott, saying it would be better to wage their campaign while students were in school.

Mr Viljoen reiterated the Government's commitment to a "separate but equal" school system in which State-run schools would remain racially segregated but receive comparable per-pupil funding. At present, he said, the State spends five times more per white pupil than black pupil, and he doubted the goal of full parity by the mid-1990s would be reached. — Associated Press.

Coup hero 'satisfactory'

PRETORIA. — The man identified as the "hero" of this week's coup attempt in Bophuthatswana, Defence Force chief Maj-Gen H S Turner, was in a satisfactory condition in 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday.

A hospital spokesman said he had undergone a wound inspection.

An intelligence officer, who was held captive with President Lucas Mangope in the Independence Stadium, said Gen Turner's right heel was blown off and a soldier shot dead when he wrested the weapon from the man.

While they struggled, another soldier strafed the hostages with a burst of automatic fire — but his gun had been loaded with blanks. — Sapa

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'No evidence' of ANC hand in coup to curb Bop coup — Pik

Political Correspondent

POLICE have denied that there is any "concrete evidence" of the involvement of either Ronnie Kasrils or the ANC in Wednesday's unsuccessful coup in Bophuthatswana.

Reacting to a report in the Burger yesterday, suggesting that Kasrils, a senior member of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, who fled South Africa in 1965, was behind the coup, a police spokesman said no "concrete evidence" existed but that all rumours and leads were being followed up. The whole matter, he stressed, was now in the hands of the Bophuthatswana police.

Suggestions of ANC involvement in the 14-hour coup attempt were made on Wednesday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, while the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee added fuel to the fire when he spoke during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Coetsee referred to a recent call by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to "activize" the masses in the homelands.

He said Mr Tambo had said: "The masses of our people within the Bantustans must be activated to transform these into strong and reliable mass bases of the revolution."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa would have violated an "international obligation" had it not gone to President Lucas Mangope's aid after this week's coup, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said President P W Botha's personal visit to Mmbatho was an act of "statemanship and compassion" in a neighbour's hour of need.

● The KwaNdebele government welcomed the crushing of the coup in Bophuthatswana, Mr F K Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison, said. — Sapa

MMABATHO — The ringleader of this week's abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, was arrested yesterday and taken to Bophuthatswana's Molopo military headquarters just outside Mmabatho.

W/O Phiri, on the run since Wednesday, was captured in the Mmabatho area, a defence spokesman said yesterday afternoon.

Fellow coup leader and leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing was still on the run following South Africa's intervention in the abortive coup. This was confirmed at a press conference called by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope.

A Bophuthatswana Justice Department spokesman yesterday said 196 rebels had been arrested since Wednesday evening.

The rebels will face charges of high treason, for which death is the maximum penalty.

Mr Mangope said the rebels would be tried in an open court of law. The first accused are expected to appear in court on Monday, the Justice Department spokesman said.

Defending South Africa's action in ending the coup, President Mangope said South Africa was the only country with whom Bophuthatswana enjoyed diplomatic relations.



Mr Malebane-Metsing — still on run

"My conscience is clear. I defended democracy. I will not have this country ruled by the barrel of a gun," he said. "I was prepared to die for a principle (democracy)," Mr Mangope said.

He rejected claims made by the PPP during the coup. He said he was prepared to go to court to oppose allegations of electoral irregularities. Claims that Bophuthatswana had paid for the relief operation of KGB agent Shabtai Kalmanovitz, held at present in Israel, were denied.

The Finance Minister, Mr Leslie Young, said the money was put forward by a Johannesburg-based company, Joivie. All Mr Kalmanovitz's interest in Bophuthatswana had been sold, Mr Young said.

The future of Bophuthatswana's battered opposition, the People's Progressive Party, is in the balance. Asked about the party's future, Mr Mangope said his cabinet "had to decide about that".

It is reported from Cape Town that police have denied there is any "concrete evidence" either of the involve-

ment of Ronnie Kasrils or the ANC in the coup attempt.

Reacting to a report in Die Burger yesterday, suggesting that Mr Kasrils, a senior member of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, was behind the coup, a police spokesman said no "concrete evidence" existed but that all rumours and leads were being followed up.

Mr Kasrils, a student at the University of Natal, fled South Africa in 1965.

Suggestions of ANC involvement in the abortive 14-hour coup were made on Wednesday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, while the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, referred to a recent call by the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, to "activate" the masses in the independent states.

(The minister said he was giving permission in terms of the Internal Security Act for the media to quote extracts from Mr Tambo's address which he then quoted.)

Mr Coetsee said on January 8 Mr Tambo had said that "new possibilities" existed for the people to act decisively to "turn these enemy-created institutions against their creator, the Pretoria regime".

● Sapa reports the Bophuthatswana Defence Force chief, Major-General H. S. Turner, was in a satisfactory condition in 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday.

When Gen Turner disarmed one of the rebels during the early hours of the coup, his right heel was shot off.

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**Coup ringleader held,
190 rebels arrested**

Mangope's world upside down



CAMPUS JUBILATION . . . students at the Manpower Centre with a mud-splattered picture of President Lucas Mangope early on Wednesday morning

But at Sun City, gambling coups went on as usual

THE roulette wheels spun, dice rolled, one-armed bandits hummed, money flowed . . . as army rebels seized the country.

At Sun City, a long way from Botswana's capital, Mmabatho, he went on.

To most visitors at Africa's best-known pleasure palace, the start of control of the tiny, disjointed state might well have been 10 000km away. Arriving at the Pilanesberg resort on Wednesday was like arriving there on any other day.

There were no roadblocks en route, no soldiers, no police and not even the customary traffic officers as one heads towards Pretoria.

Just past the turn-off to the new Phokeng shopping complex, with its blinking "No GST" sign large groups of schoolchildren stood spashing in roadside puddles while they waited for buses.

In the lobby of the main hotel, a queue some 50 deep lined up at the reception as members of a computer company conference checked in.



CASH CONQUERS COUP . . . a spot of bother was not going to stop Maida Mathison and Molly Hoffman winning on the slot machines

Sensational

Apparently there had been quite a lot of coverage there and it sounded pretty sensational stuff. But in the casinos the punters refused to be diverted. "I heard about the coup on the bus," said 60-year-old granny Molly Hoffman. "But I came up from Cape Town for a gambling holiday and nothing is going to stop me winning on the machines tonight."

On Thursday morning at breakfast, she was R1000 richer.

Testy

"You see a lot more going on in South Africa," said Bob Henderson, a guest at the hotel, up for a stint on the tables.

"I live near Alexandria and there you see troop activity all the time." "We had no cancellations at all," said Sun International Regional managing director Peter Wagner.

STORY AND PICTURE: HILTON HAMANN

Air flights cancelled until further notice" and the fact that the post office was closed. Staff seemed to know little, but seemed testy and on edge.

There's been a military coup in this country, sir. "No I don't know when there'll be more flights. We've nothing to do with the airline. You'll have to talk to the government. PRCs, whatever they are."

Irony

"What worries us is the President only seems to make improvements around where he lives and works." "Mabhegen is beautiful like any European suburb", but in the rural areas the people still use canes and have to collect wood for cooking." The irony is that the outside world seemed to have enormous coverage with the

STORY AND PICTURE: HILTON HAMANN

hotel staff had to rely on the SABC for information. After a song by Chris de Burgh, Bop-TV switched live to the freed President Mangope who, in Tswana, reassured the nation.

Good now the shouting and shouting are over and the government forces victorious we should get a little more coverage on the box. No luck with savage irony, the President's speech was followed by The Road to Mmabatho Independence Stadium, a documentary about the Bop equivalent of the FA Cup, and then Dynasty.

"My parents in Australia phoned in the middle of the night, wanting to know if I was all right," said Michelle Herne, PRC at the hotel.

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ld upside down

Mangope's wor

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In the lobby of the main hotel, a queue some 60 deep lined up at the reception as members of a computer company conference checked in.

Many did not even know that the country had been involved in a life-and-death struggle, and those who did shrugged it off as not being of any particular consequence.

Testy

"You see a lot more going on in South Africa," said Bob Henderson, a guest at the hotel, up for a stint on the tables.

"I live near Alexandra and there you see troop activity all the time."

"We had no cancellations at all," said Sun International regional managing director Peter Wagner.

"A lot of people phoned enquiring whether it was safe."

The only indication within the hotel that something was afoot was a sign at the porter's desk which read: "Bop

Air flights cancelled until further notice" and the fact that the post office was closed.

Staff seemed to know little, but seemed testy and on edge.

"There's been a military coup in this country, sir."

"No I don't know when there'll be more flights. We've nothing to do with the airline. You'll have to talk to the government PROs, whoever they are."

No one seemed to know what was going on and it was only later in the evening that the news began to filter through that President Mangope was back in power — compliments of his friends in Pretoria.

The fact he had been restored to power seemed to leave the Bophuthatswana staff indifferent.

"It's all right," shrugged a

security guard. "I suppose he (Mangope) is okay."

"If he could just make things better for the ordinary people it would be better."

"I think the people are reasonably happy," said an attractive black waitress in one of the restaurants. Her features could well grace the cover of any international fashion magazine

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STORY AND PICTURE: HILTON HAMANN

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Graft court protest by Bop tycoon

By MARLENE BURGER
DE WET POTGIETER
and ESTHER WAUGH

A HUGE civil action which would have alleged corruption in the Bophuthatswana Government was withdrawn within hours of Wednesday's dramatic abortive coup in the homeland.

Johannesburg entrepreneur Mr Bentley Beira ended four years of litigation when the Government legal representatives cited a constitutional technicality at the eleventh hour.

The case — a R399,5-million damages action against the Bophuthatswana Government for breach of contract — would have contained allegations of corruption involving some senior government officials.

At stake was a concession for the establishment of an international airline and an insurance company in the homeland.

Irregularities

Part of the evidence would have been that irregularities in awarding contracts were common in the homeland.

But the case was postponed on Wednesday when dissident elements of the Bophuthatswana defence force launched an abortive 15-hour coup attempt against President Mangope — because of alleged corruption in the administration.

When the case resumed on Friday, Mr Beira's legal team officially withdrew their action and accepted to pay costs for both parties.

The reason, according to the Beira camp, was that the Bophuthatswana counsel had informed them they would be defending the case not on the basis of the validity of the signed contract, but that it was unconstitutional to award exclusive rights.

Mr Beira's legal advice was that he would not be able to win the case under those

To Page 2

Bop corruption riddle

From Page 1

conditions so he decided to withdraw.

There has been speculation that the coup attempt may have been linked to the civil action.

Mr Beira confirmed this week that he would continue his efforts to get an airing for the background to the signing of the contract and what he claimed was the Bophuthatswana Government's renegeing on the deal.

In a letter to be delivered by hand tomorrow, Mr Beira will ask President Mangope to set up a public debate over the issue.

Meetings

President Mangope was not available for comment yesterday.

The Bophuthatswana Government case was that it was unconstitutional for a Government member to grant Mr Beira exclusive rights to an airline and insurance company in the homeland.

The written agreement, dated January 12 1983, followed a series of meetings between Mr Beira and Bophuthatswana politicians and officials in December 1982.

The legal action followed a letter sent to Mr Beira in March 1984 — six months after he had formally exercised his options of exclusiv-



LUCAS MANGOPE
Relationship questioned

ity — telling him that he had "no agreement with this government, for reasons which we do not wish to canvass here".

Since then, he said, all his attempts to contact President Mangope, members of his Cabinet and senior government officials had been ignored.

In preparation for last week's scheduled hearing, Mr Beira's attorneys had subpoenaed Sun International, which was granted exclusive gambling rights in the homeland, to prove there was a precedent for exclusivity.

At the start of the hearing on Thursday, the defendant's legal team gave notice that it would ask the court to set aside the subpoena.

However, because of the coup attempt the building was evacuated before the application could be considered.

During the 15 months be-

fore the agreement was repudiated, Mr Beira served on the Bophuthatswana Aviation Advisory Committee.

He was appointed by President Mangope after informing him that the specifications for the Mmabatho airport, drawn up by Plessey UK, did not meet international standards.

The proposed airport would have been suitable for light aircraft only, although the contract had been awarded for an airport capable of handling anything up to Jumbo jets.

Mr Beira's discovery led to urgent consultations between President Mangope and representatives of Plessey, who then revised the specifications.

Exile

The civil action — and its precipitous end — comes as the Bophuthatswana Government recovers from the farcical and embarrassing mini-coup this week in which a handful of disenchanted rebels deposed President Mangope and seized most of his Cabinet.

South African security forces responded within 15 hours to restore the President to office.

The rebels have been arrested and Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the coup, has fled into exile.

The rebels claimed the coup was over dissatisfaction with appointments in the Bophuthatswana defence force and allegations of corruption in the Mangope administration.

They also questioned the President's relationship with shadowy Israeli financier Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch, who is currently facing charges in an Israeli court of being a KGB agent.

Empire

President Mangope's son Kwena, is a partner with Mr Kalmanovitch in a crocodile farm in the homeland.

After being introduced to President Mangope by Rabbi Ronnie Greenwald, Bophuthatswana's former trade representative in the USA, Kalmanovitch was appointed the country's trade representative in Israel.

Described as "penniless" when he arrived in the homeland in 1980, he now heads a multi-million rand business empire with interests ranging from construction, arms, oil and diamonds.

His Liat Construction Company was awarded contracts to build various projects in Bophuthatswana, including the Independence Stadium where the President was held captive after Wednesday's coup.

CPK Tuis 15/2/88 109

Treason trial for rebels

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bophuthatswana military coup leader Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri and 120 of his guard rebels will face charges of high treason in Mmabatho today.

A spokesman for the Justice Department said yesterday that charges against the rebels were processed at the weekend and court proceedings against Phiri and those rebels captured since Wednesday's coup would start today.

He said an estimated 220 dissidents had been imprisoned, but a number of them would be released after investigations proving their innocence.

The maximum penalty for high treason in Bophuthatswana is death.

WO Phiri was a member of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's security guard which was responsible for the overthrow of President Lucas Mangope's government.

This was confirmed at a press conference called by Mr Mangope at the weekend.

The guard — a small unit of men who undergo six weeks' training — was established in 1986 to train men to ensure the

Dissidents face death sentence

protection of dignitaries and government buildings.

The force is 600 strong and, at the time of the coup, an estimated 260 were based in Mmabatho. The rest are distributed at government buildings in the seven sections of the country.

Phiri, arrested on Friday morning in the Mmabatho area, was said to be a senior officer of the force.

Mr Mangope described the guards' action as a "violent usurpation of power by the security wing of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force being used as tools in a game of political intrigue".

More information about the guards could not be obtained. Neither Mr Mangope nor cabinet members present could give any information about the guards.

It has still not been explained how the small number of guard rebels could gain control of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports the Israeli Embassy in Pretoria as saying at the weekend that the Israeli government had never granted any official status to Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz who, it was alleged, was the "official representative" of Bophuthatswana in Israel.

The embassy said in a statement that "in the light of misleading information published in the press by certain media agencies", it wished to "state categorically, and emphasize the following:

"The Government of Israel has never recognized the so-called 'independent State of Bophuthatswana' or its government.

"It stands to reason therefore that the Government of Israel has never granted any official status to Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz who, it was alleged, was the 'official representative' of Bophuthatswana in Israel.

"Mr Kalmanowitz, a private Israeli citizen, is now facing charges in the Israeli Court, of spying for the Soviet Union," the statement concluded.

Last Tuesday, a Tel Aviv court ordered Mr Kalmanowitz, 42, to be held in custody till his trial for espionage and treason.

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SADF 'well prepared to deal with demands'

RIVERSDALE. — The events in Bophuthatswana this week showed that the SA Defence Force was well prepared to deal with the present demands in Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Opening a new airfield at Riversdale, he said South Africans could be proud of the ability and performance of the SADF.

He said many people were probably surprised at the swift manner in which the security forces had acted effectively in the coup in Bophuthatswana.

"Those people who know the SADF are not surprised at the success which they achieved on Wednesday with the help of the SA Police.

"This recipe for success is

based on a finely planned military doctrine, specially designed for the Southern African situation.

"This is what enables our forces to tackle or face any opposition. South Africa's potential area of defence is vast — it stretches from Komatipoort in the east to the Angolan border in the north-west."

He said that it was imperative for the SADF to be extremely mobile. In practice it boiled down to extremely mobile combat groups, equipped with tested material, but relatively few soldiers.

He said he wished to make it clear that the SADF acted only on instruction from the government of the day and not of its own accord.

"The events concerning Bo-

phuthatswana prove that the SADF is in all aspects well prepared to meet the military demands of our time."

Traditionally it is accepted that a country's army defends its borders and it was rightly so, but the revolutionary onslaught which South Africa was dealing with at present, made the SADF's task much greater.

"It concerns the protection and ensuring the safety of people and their values which includes land areas, courts... and perceptions of democracy and patriotism."

The SADF was not only the protector of the physical borders but also the protector of people against ideology or terror, against the execution of revolution and against those who wanted to overthrow the system. — Sapa



General Magnus Malan

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Phiri and 120 rebels in court

Bop coup leader faces treason charges in Mmabatho today

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ELSABÉ WESSELS

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The guard — a small unit of men who undergo six weeks' training — was established in 1986 with the sole purpose of training men to ensure the protection of dignitaries and government buildings.

The force is 600 strong and, at the time of the coup, an estimated 260 were based in Mmabatho. The rest are distributed at

government buildings in the seven sections of the country.

Phiri, arrested on Friday morning in the Mmabatho area, was said to be a senior officer of the force.

The guards' action was described by Mangope as "violent usurpation of power by the security wing of the Bophuthatswana defence force being used as tools in a game of political intrigue".

More information about the guards could not be obtained. Neither Mangope nor cabinet members present could give any information about the guards.

It has not been explained how the small number of rebels gained control of the Bophuthatswana army.

Coup leader in court

109 15/2/88
Court proceedings are expected to open today against the alleged leader of the attempted Bophuthatswana military coup, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, and 120 others.

They face a charge of high treason, which carries the death penalty.

About 220 people have been arrested since the takeover bid on Wednesday.

Not all are expected to come before the courts.

Warrant Officer Phiri was a member of a guard deployed to protect dignitaries and government buildings.

He was arrested on Friday.

● See Page 11.

Coup rebels to face charges of high treason

109
D/P 15/2/88

Daily Dispatch Correspondent JOHANNESBURG — The Bophuthatswana military coup leader, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, and 120 of his guard rebels will face charges of high treason in Mmabatho today.

A spokesman for the Justice Department said yesterday charges against the rebels were processed

at the weekend and court proceedings against W/O Phiri and those rebels captured since Wednesday's coup would start today.

He said an estimated 220 dissidents had been imprisoned so far, but a number of them would be released after investigations proving their innocence.

The maximum pen-

alty for high treason in Bophuthatswana is death.

W/O Phiri was a member of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's security "kits guard" which was responsible for the attempted overthrow of the government of the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

This was confirmed at a Press conference

called by Chief Mangope at the weekend.

The guard — a small unit of men who undergo six weeks' training — was established in 1986 with the sole purpose of training men to ensure the protection of dignitaries and government buildings.

The force is 600 strong and, at the time of the coup, an estimated 260 were based

in Mmabatho. The rest are distributed at government buildings in the seven sections of the country.

W/O Phiri, arrested on Friday morning in the Mmabatho area, was said to be a senior officer of the force.

The guards' action was described by Chief Mangope as "violent usurpation of power by the security wing of the Bophutha-

tswana defence force being used as tools in a game of political intrigue."

Neither Chief Mangope nor cabinet members present could give any information about the guards.

It has still not been explained how the small number of guard rebels could gain control of the Bophuthatswana defence force.

109 Sowetan 15/2/88

REEF ATTACK ON MANGOPE'S BROTHER

THE school at which President Lucas Mangope's elder brother is principal was attacked on the same day as the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana took place, causing damage estimated at about R10 000.

Mr Stephen Mangope, head of the Akanyang Higher Primary School in Mopedi Section, Katlehong, near Germiston, however denied yesterday that his home was raided by a group of armed people who were looking for him.

The *Sowetan* was told that Mr Mangope's house in Monaheng Section, was raided by the group minutes after his school was attacked.

Sewerage and water pipes were damaged, taps removed and washing basins and cisterns in all

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

the school's toilets were destroyed and furniture in three classrooms was damaged.

In another development, a Katlehong businessman and former sports editor with the SABC, Mr Isaac "Ike" Metsing, claims he has been receiving threatening phone calls since the coup in Bophuthatswana, demanding that he

produce Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, one of the coup's leaders in the homeland.

"I was threatened with death if I failed to produce Mr Malebane-Metsing by the end of this week. The callers were all white men. They were all rude when phoning.

Not related

"I told them that I was not related to Mr Malebane-Metsing and that I had never met the man personally. The first

time I heard about him, was on the day of the coup," Mr Metsing said.

Mr Malebane-Metsing is still at large. It is believed that he has fled to Botswana but the Botswana Government has denied the fugitive is in their country.

Meanwhile, Bophuthatswana authorities have announced that they have arrested Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, one of the coup leaders.

It was also announced

that 216 others who took part in the abortive coup had been arrested so far.

They are due to appear in court today charged with high treason.

Several leaders of the coup including high-ranking officials of the opposition, the People's Progressive Party, have gone into hiding.

● The African National Congress has denied taking part in the coup. This followed allegations from, among others, the South African Government, that the ANC had taken part in the abortive coup. The ANC said it hardly knew of the existence of Metsing save on the day of the coup.

~~109~~ 109. 15/2/88 D/D
**Israel denies giving
Kalmanowitz status**

PRETORIA — The Israeli Embassy here said yesterday the Israeli Government had never granted any official status to Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz, whom, it was alleged, was the "official representative" of Bophuthatswana in Israel.

The embassy said in a statement that "in the light of misleading information published in the press by certain media agencies," it wished to "state categorically, and emphasise the following:

"The Government of Israel has never recognised the so-called independent state of Bophuthatswana or its government.

"It stands to reason that Israel has never granted any official status to Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitz, whom, it was alleged, was the official representative of Bophuthatswana in Israel.

"Mr Kalmanowitz, a private Israeli citizen, is now facing charges in the Israeli court of spying for the Soviet Union," the statement concluded.

Last Tuesday, A Tel Aviv court ordered Mr Kalmanowitz, 42, to be held in custody until his trial for espionage and treason. — Sapa

Cleric claims Bop reign of terror

Star 16/2/88

The Mangope regime has unleashed a reign of terror against known opponents of its rule after the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said in a statement yesterday.

He had received reports that "hundreds and hundreds of ordinary Batswana in the so-called Bafokeng region have been hunted and harassed and detained by the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, supported by the SA Defence Force which put down the revolt on Wednesday last week".

He said many members and officials of Mr Rocky Malebane-

Metsing's People's Progressive Party had been detained, as well as members of youth clubs and women's cultural groups "who seem not to be supporting Mangope and allegedly voted for Maebane-Metsing in the last elections".

"It is also alleged that both the chief and his wife at Phokeng, who are well known for their opposition to Mangope, have been detained.

"I am particularly concerned about the treatment of all these detainees in the hands of Mangope's soldiers.

"I believe that there is no way in which a popular resistance against South Africa's imposed

bantustan rule can be suppressed by harassing and detaining opponents of the system.

"In fact, the violent oppression of the people will only result in a massive resistance that may result in a violent confrontation between the South African-backed bantustan forces and the people of Bophuthatswana.

"Some of us have warned in the past that the creation of the apartheid-style independent bantustans against the will of the majority of South Africans was a recipe for a violent confrontation in the future and this week's events in Bophuthatswana are just a sign of the be-

ginning of this violence.

"I would like to appeal to the State President and his National Party to re-consider the perpetuation of these Verwoerdian bantustans and enter into negotiations with recognised and legitimate leaders of the people of South Africa to establish a non-racial, just and unitary South Africa free of bantustans.

"I appeal to you to stop the SADF's support of the violent suppression of the people in Bophuthatswana. Please allow freedom of expression, freedom of association and the right for all South Africans to choose those they like to rule this country as a whole," Mr Chikane said. — Sapa.

109

Point-blank escape

● From Page 1

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday a number of rebel soldiers had been arrested, although coup leader Rocky Malebana-Metsing was still on the run.

At a press conference at Mmabatho yesterday, members of the Bophuthatswana government, including President Mangope, put forward their version of Wednesday's short-lived military takeover. In a statement issued at the conference, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Solomon Rathebe, described the coup as "a direct attack on the principles of justice, peace, equity, stable government, and the rule of law".

"It seriously violated the constitution of the country that provides for free elections, threatened the lives of innocent people, and was destined to introduce a precedence of insurrection inimical to the good image of stability consequent upon the commitment of the citizens of this country to a life of peaceful co-existence," Mr Rathebe said.

Bophuthatswana's record of "good government" could not be allowed to "go down the drain in wilful abandon," he added.

Bophuthatswana had requested assistance from South Africa because that country was the only one with diplomatic ties and military and security agreements with Bophuthatswana, Mr Rathebe said.

Because Bophuthatswana was faced with an "extra-ordinary and extra-constitutional situation, and therefore, to meet that sort and magnitude of challenge, only heavy-weight action could be appropriate."

The deployment of Bophuthatswana factions to resolve the issue would have been too costly in lives and "wasteful of our meagre resources", Mr Rathebe said, especially if it was to "merely obviate the fear that we would confirm our dependence on South Africa".

Bophuthatswana had no qualms about where she belonged in the world, Mr Rathebe said, and she would continue to align herself with those Christian countries whose "first and final ethic is to behave in such a way as to be supportive of the principles of peace, justice, equity, free enterprise and the rule of law".

Bophuthatswana would not support "dissidence, subversion, destruction of order, nor commune with any forces of violence", Mr Rathebe said and this she would continue to whether internationally recognised or not. — Sapa.

A point-blank escape for rebel hostages

PRETORIA — A group of hostages was shot at from point blank range by a rebel soldier with an automatic rifle during the Bophuthatswana coup, according to eye-witness sources.

They lived — because the firearm was loaded with blanks. But the man who had wrested a firearm from another captor, Major-General H S Turner, was seriously wounded when his right heel was shot off during the struggle. The rebel captor was killed and others fled to the outside of the stadium.

General Turner, Bophuthatswana's Defence Force chief, was reported to be in a satisfactory condition in No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte last night. A hospital spokesman said General Turner "had undergone a wound inspection and was not prepared to grant press interviews".

An intelligence officer held captive with President Lucas Mangope inside the Independence Stadium said yesterday General Turner had disarmed one of their captors after they had been held for two hours. General Turner's right heel was blown off and the soldier was shot dead. Another was injured and the rest fled.

Military assistance

At this stage another rebel fired at the hostages with a burst of automatic fire — but his gun had been loaded with blanks.

The shaken hostages then telephoned the South African Embassy from the press box at the stadium and requested South African military assistance.

"General Turner was a great hero, if you ask me," the intelligence officer said, sipping a cup of tea at President Mangope house shortly afterwards.

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Colonel Dave George said a Bophuthatswana policeman, Constable OS Mahoko, was shot dead at a government building on Thursday by a rebel soldier who had been hiding in a cupboard.

A Cabinet Minister's aunt and another cabinet minister's maid were also shot dead by rebel soldiers, said sources.

Sources said the second fatality at the stadium could have occurred when one of the rebel soldiers fell to his death from the stadium.

● To Page 2

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10 more die as 'warlords' hold indaba

TEN more people were killed in violence in Natal townships at the weekend amid fears that the fighting between the UDF and Inkatha is spilling over to areas in Greater Durban.

Six people were killed in the torn townships of Maritzburg and four others shot dead at KwaNdengezi near Durban on the eve of the Press conference called by the "warlords".

The South African Police daily unrest report said that three women and a man were gunned down at KwaNdengezi

SOWETAN Correspondent

near Pinetown after a group of men hurled a petrol bomb at a home.

As the occupants fled the burning house, numerous shots were fired at them from a 9mm pistol. Three black women and a man were fatally wounded and two

• To page 2



REV Chikane . . . appeal to President Botha.

More arrested in Bop

A MASSIVE police search in Bophuthatswana following last week's abortive coup, resulted in more arrests yesterday morning bringing the total number held since Wednesday to 374, says the police liaison officer

for the homeland, Colonel David George.

An additional 178 people had been arrested since Friday, said Col George. By Friday afternoon a total 196 people regarded as dissidents had been

arrested.

Colonel George said the leader of the Progressive People's Party, Mr Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing — to whom the military "entrusted" the government after seizing control

— had escaped the dragnet and police were still hunting for him.

He refused to comment on allegations that most of the people arrested were members of the PPP.

To Page 2

COLLECT
NOW
AND WIN!

Arrests
in Bop

From Page 1

The Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, says he has received reports that an action has been unleashed in Bophuthatswana against a wide range of identifiable opponents of President Lucas Mangope.

"I have received reports, for instance, that many ordinary Batswana in the so-called Bafokeng region have been harassed and detained," reads a statement released yesterday by Mr Chikane.

He alleged that the South African task force which put down the revolt on Wednesday was responsible for these detentions.

R130 000

IN PRIZES TO BE WON

IT'S EASY, IT'S FUN
START COLLECTING
YOUR STAMPS NOW

See pages 5, 6, 7, 8 and 23



KING HORN

109

'MYTH OF CASINO' REPUBLIC BLOWN'

GABORONE — A newspaper in Botswana has described Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana as a disgraced leader whose "showpiece" myth of stability in Africa had been blown by last Wednesday's attempted coup and South Africa's action to rescue him from his own soldiers.

According to the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa), the weekly newspaper *The Reporter*, published a cartoon showing Mangope in a desperate state, crying "Oh mama, save me," and beside him was a huge South African soldier whose machine gun was trained at the

Africa News Organisation

leader of the coup, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

The cartoon also showed a letter ostensibly prepared by Bophuthatswana soldiers with the words: "I am

Mangope disgraced says Botswana paper

resigning from puppetry." It talked of widespread repression in the homeland, adding that "the most notorious incident of repression is the Winterveldt shooting, an unprovoked attack against unarmed demonstrators in March, 1986, when 11 people were killed and a further 28 injured."

It said the officers who ordered the massacre



CHIEF Mangope

were later promoted though one of them was assassinated thereafter. — ANO.

Homeland

The article entitled "The Casino Republic Next Door," said only 10 days ago, visiting right-wing German politician, Franz Josef Strauss, declared that Bophuthatswana was an independent nation, "freer from South African influence than East Germany is of Soviet influence."

The newspaper declared that Bophuthatswana was a "homeland" and that it was the homeland policy rather than minor details like the segregation of park benches which was one of the

Bop offers reward (109) ^{SKV} for 'Rocky' ^{1/2} ^{1/88}

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The Bophuthatswana Government is offering a R5 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Mr Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing, alleged to have been co-leader of last week's abortive coup.

Mr Malebane-Metsing was last seen on Wednesday shortly after the South African security forces surrounded the Mma-batho Independence Stadium where President Lucas Mangope was held.

Mr Malebane-Metsing is leader of the opposition Progressive People's Party (PPP).

Sources in the homeland said today that the atmosphere in most areas regarded as strongholds of the PPP was "very tense" and more arrests were reported last night.

The arrested include the five opposition MPs, Chief Lebone Molotlegi of the Bafokeng tribe and his wife and scores of teachers and lecturers, they said.

D/D 16/2/88 (107)

20 rebels charged with high treason

MMABATHO — Twenty barefoot Bophuthatswana rebels were yesterday charged with high treason as hundreds of opposition supporters continued to be rounded up in the aftermath of the failed coup.

The rebels were not asked to plead.

They were warned to appear again on February 29.

A further 13 were released after the charges against them had been withdrawn.

The alleged ring-leader, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, did not appear.

The coup failed when the South African Defence Force intervened to restore the State President, Mr Lucas Mangope, to power last

Wednesday.

The Attorney-General appearing for the state, Mr J. Smit, said up to 370 people would come before the court on treason charges. He said he was still receiving statements from those held and the rest would appear in court before the end of the week.

The defence lawyer, Mr Phancy Magamo, said the accused included 150 civilian supporters and members of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) whose leader, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, was still in hiding yesterday.

Mr Magamo said there had been widescale arrests under Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act since the botched takeover attempt. —DDC

R5 000 reward for information ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ on leader of attempted coup D/D/17/48

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana police yesterday offered a R5 000 reward for information leading to the apprehension of the alleged coup kingpin, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Mr Malebane-Metsing, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), said he reluctantly proclaimed himself president during last Wednesday's botched coup attempt on the instructions of rebel soldiers. The "president for a day" disappeared when the South African Defence Force moved into Mmabatho to free the State President, Mr Lucas Mangope.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman, Col David George, said informants should contact their nearest police station. All information would be

treated in the strictest confidence.

Mr Malebane-Metsing said last Wednesday that soldiers went to his home early that morning, told him that they had seized power and that he should become the new president. He said he had little choice but to oblige.

The purge in Bophuthatswana continued yesterday with arrests now totalling 374. Of these about 200 are soldiers.

Yesterday a further 10 soldiers appeared in the Malopo magistrate's court and were remanded on unspecified charges. Further remands will take place today.

Among the arrested was Chief Lebone Molotlegi, head of the Bafokeng tribe, and his wife. — Sapa

(109) B/day 17/2/88



Some of the 20 Bophuthatswana rebels charged with high treason in the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court leave the court yesterday after being warned to appear again on February 29. About 340 other people will also be charged with attempting to overthrow President Lucas Mangope last week.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Bop police put R5 000 price on Metsing's head

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana police yesterday offered a R5 000 reward for information leading to the apprehension of alleged coup kingpin Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Metsing, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), said he reluctantly proclaimed himself President during last Wednesday's botched coup attempt, on the instructions of rebel soldiers.

The "President for a day" disappeared when the SADF moved into Mmabatho to free President Lucas Mangope.

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Colonel David George said informants should contact their nearest police station or call (01401) 34122, a 24-hour police number.

All information would be treated in the strictest confidence.

Metsing is not in Botswana as far as Botswana police know, a Botswana police spokesman has said.

Seized

It was reported earlier in the SA media that he might have fled to Botswana.

Metsing said last Wednesday that soldiers went to his home early that morning, told him they had seized power and that he should become the new President. He said he had little choice but to oblige.

Police have rounded up at least 374 suspected coup accomplices. These include soldiers, PPP members and a tribal chief. — Sapa.

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Claim that tribal chief was bribed

Mining houses in fight over platinum

109
S.M.C.
17/12/88

By Dan Side

A small exploration company has accused a major mining firm of bribing a Bophuthatswana tribal chief to wriggle out of a R6 million contract for the purchase of platinum rights.

Mr Anthony Tannous, chairman of the Western Transvaal-based Bethanie Mining and Exploration Company, operator of a small gold mine in Bophuthatswana, said the allegiance of the chief of the Bakwena ba Mogape tribe was swayed by a bulk payment of R300 000 from Rand Mines.

Mr Tannous was adamant that a R6 million deal had been finalised with Rand Mines for the transfer of Bethanie's rights to platinum prospects in an area of Bophuthatswana located between Rustenburg and Brits.

Not factually correct

However, when he applied to have the claims made transferable, he learnt that Bethanie had lost "between 7 000 and 7 500 of 10 000 ha" of underground and surface rights.

"Rand Mines went right up to Chief James Mamogale and offered him R300 000 to buy our rights," said an angry Mr Tannous.

A spokesman for Rand Mines said Mr Tannous's account, as told to The Star, was "not a correct record of the facts".

He said in a statement: "Chief Mamogale is retained by Rand Mines as a consultant and receives a consultancy fee."

Chief Mamogale, when interviewed yesterday by Mckeed Kotlolo of The Star's Pretoria Bureau,

denied he was employed by Rand Mines as a consultant and said he had not been paid R300 000 by the mining house.

"I am a chief and am not employed by any company," said the tribal leader, who is also known locally as Chief Lerothodi Mamogale.

Mr Tannous said "the tribe stood to gain 12,5 percent commission" from Bethanie and that in good faith the company had invested "a couple of million" on the claims.

Both these arguments were denied yesterday by the chief, who said that Mr Tannous had been given the platinum rights in 1986 and had done no development work since.

Before the JSE crash in October, platinum shares were riding high, with newcomers to the field Lefkochrysos, Messina and Northam all enthusiastically supported in hectic trading.

But the startling entry of Lefkochrysos into production infuriated major mining house Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) and caused consternation among other major mining companies.

Rustenburg Platinum Holdings, controlled by JCI, held "intermediate and long-term" platinum leases for development near Brits and there was amazement in the JCI camp when the South African Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs established a precedent by allocating a portion of those rights to the Loucas Pouroulis-controlled Lefkochrysos.

Last year was a boom year for platinum and mining companies rushed to develop leases containing the harder to extract UG2 ore.

But since then the shine has come off platinum.

D/D 18/2/88
Hundreds

arrested,
police (109)
brigadier
suspended (109)

MMABATHO — Alto-
gether 446 people had
been arrested since
the abortive coup in
Bophuthatswana, the
Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Mr Solomon
Rathebe, said in a
statement yesterday.

Of this number, 283 were
from the security
guards and 163 from
the opposition
People's Progressive
Party.

Mr Rathebe said so far
46 people had ap-
peared in court. Cases
against 13 of them had
been withdrawn and
33 had been remanded
to February 29.

Brigadier Sekame of the
Police Force had been
suspended pending an
investigation into cer-
tain allegations, while
Chief Edward Molot-
legi had been con-
fined to hospital
under police guard.

"He suffers from an ail-
ment that has nothing
to do with his arrest,
and has been seen by
his private doctor.

"Peter Malebana and
one of is key men.
Lawrence Mahila, are
still at large," Mr Ra-
thebe said. — Sapa

TOP POLICEMAN GETS SUSPENSION

109
dumethan
18/2/88

A SENIOR Bophuthatswana police officer, Brigadier R Sekane, was yesterday suspended from duty pending investigation into certain allegations in connection with the abortive coup on February 10.

This was announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr SL

SOWETAN Reporter

Rathebe.

He said Chief Lebone Mōlotlegi of the Bafokeng tribe, who was arrested this week, has been confined to hospital under police guard.

The Minister said the chief's ailment had nothing to do with his arrest. He is being attended by his private doctor.

To date, 446 people have been arrested following the abortive coup, 283 from the services and 163 from the rival Progressive People's Party.

Rebels

Forty-six alleged rebel soldiers have appeared in the local magistrate's court and 13 have had their cases withdrawn. Thirty-three will appear in court again on February 29.

The leader of the coup, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, and his lieutenant, Mr Lawrence Mahile, are still being sought, said the Minister.

John 8/12/88

Bop coup: 446 people arrested, says Minister 109

A total of 446 people have been arrested since the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said in a statement.

Of this number, 283 were from the security guards and 163 from the opposition People's Progressive Party.

Mr Rathebe said so far 46 people had appeared in court. Cases against 13 of them had been withdrawn and 33 had been remanded to February 29.

Brigadier Sekame of the police force had been suspended pending an investigation into certain allegations, while Chief Edward Molotlegi had been confined to hospital under police guard.

"He suffers from an ailment that has nothing to do with his arrest, and has been seen by his private doctor," the Minister said.

Bophuthatswana: 446 arrests

MMABATHO. ^{9/12/88 (109)} Altogether 446 people had been arrested since the unsuccessful coup in Bophuthatswana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said in a statement yesterday.

Of this number, 283 were army security guards and 163 were from the opposition People's Progressive Party, the statement said.

Mr Rathebe said 46 people had appeared in court. Cases against 13 of them had been withdrawn and 33 had been remanded to February 29.

Brigadier R Sekame of the police force had been suspended, pending an investigation into certain allegations, while Chief Edward Molotlegi had been confined to hospital under police guard. — Sapa

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Laurence Mahila

Bop rebel spokesman surrenders

By VUSI GUNENE

19-25/2/88

W/Weekie

109

THE chief spokesman for last week's abortive coup in Bophuthatwana, Laurence Mahila, is in police custody in the "homeland" — and may have been summoned to see reinstated President Lucas Mangope.

Mahila "gave himself up" to police yesterday, according to Bophuthatwana's Foreign Minister, Solomon Rahebe. A source at police headquarters in Mafikeng said "a directive had been issued to the effect that Mahila should be taken from Rooigrond prison to Mangope's office."

As reported in the *Weekly Mail*, Mahila escaped from the "homeland" in the early hours of the morning fol-

lowing the short-lived military coup.

Mahila is an executive member of the opposition People's Progressive Party, and was a candidate in last year's "elections". Rebel soldiers "handed power" to the PPP for the duration of the 15-hour coup.

While the rebellion was being crushed by South African security forces, Mahila was the only contact between journalists and the rebels.

See page 14

D/D 19/2/88

Key coup figure gives himself up (109)

MMABATHO — The executive member the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) and key man in last week's abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, Mr Lawrence Mahila, has given himself up and is in police custody.

This was announced by the Bophuthatswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathebe, yesterday.

He said the leader of the PPP, Mr Peter Malebane, was still on the run.

Chief Edward Lebone Molotlegi, also allegedly involved in the coup, had been released from prison and would be admitted to a clinic in Johannesburg.

Mr Rathebe said 13 people were to have appeared in court yesterday in connection with the coup. — Sapa

Kremlin propaganda on Bop coup backfires loudly

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Soviet information services, which have stepped up their anti-Pretoria propaganda and disinformation campaign in recent months, ended up with egg on their face in their reporting of the Bophuthatswana coup.

Shortly after the coup took place, Tass — the official Moscow news agency that is used by KGB propagandists to spread disinformation about South Africa — issued a report that President Lucas Mangope's regime had been toppled on the instructions of the South African Government.

According to Moscow, the SA Government felt that a military regime must replace Bophuthatswana's civilian administration ... "to suppress the broadening anti-racist actions of the population of the reservation".

The report continued: "In Pretoria's opinion, the military will be tougher towards the population discontented with apartheid."

Even as the commentary was

Soviets end up with egg on their face

being sent to Tass subscribers, the SA Government was moving in to restore Mr Mangope to power.

But there has been no indication yet that Tass, or the KGB propagandists who prepare much of its dispatches, have done anything to correct their reporting on events in Bophuthatswana.

The Soviets have reacted vigorously to reports in South Africa that MPLA government troops have used chemical weapons against Unita rebel forces in Angola.

Moscow has issued at least three reports, in broadcast as well as print media, denying the allegations and repeating its own charge that SA forces are using chemical weapons against blacks.

Soviet commentator Mr Vladislav Il'inar, in a radio broadcast

from Moscow, repeated an old KGB story that South Africa and the United States were co-operating on an ethnic weapon that killed only blacks.

"It had been tried on human beings in the Oshakati concentration camp in Namibia," Mr Il'inar told his listeners, adding that exposure of the ethnic weapon had caused great irritation in Washington, but that the report was not refuted.

In fact, Moscow's repeated claim of US-SA collaboration on an ethnic weapon has not only been refuted by the US government, it was also refuted by Soviet scientists.

The issue was raised in the December superpower summit in Washington when Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev gave the Americans an assurance that disinformation broadcasts would be curbed. But it seems the Soviet leader has not been able to control his propagandists.

Mr Il'inar said that by accusing the Angolan forces of using chemical weapons, the SA Government was guilty of slander.

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The lessons of Mmabatho

For homeland supporters, Bophuthatswana's attempted coup came at a bad time. Just when President Lucas Mangope was basking in the afterglow of Dr Franz Josef Strauss's tour, optimistic about his international mission for recognition, the bungled power grab in the vassal state last Wednesday reminded the world that Bophuthatswana is little more than a banana republic.

More than any of the other "independent" homeland leaders, Mangope takes his sovereignty seriously. His cause was not helped by Pretoria's scant regard for the homeland's supposed international borders. The hasty visit by President P W Botha and other sen-

The attempted coup in Bophuthatswana has driven home the lesson that the entire homeland policy is riven with contradictions. Pretoria seems to have decided that it needs to set definite limits on the degree and kind of independence enjoyed by its creations.

ior Cabinet ministers to Mmabatho to appear supportively at his side actually did him a disservice. Television coverage of the fawning Mangope at best dented his cherished

image of himself as one of Africa's benign elder statesmen. All that's needed now to prove to the world that we are no different to the South American generals is the mutual exchange of medals for bravery and outstanding service.

In the end, the day turned into a PR exercise for the SADF. Government must have weighed up the cost of blowing its attempt to legitimise the TBVC states in favour of sabre-rattling. Journalists were allowed access, rarely before given, to watch army chief General Jannie Geldenhuys leading the cavalry. Presumably the South African public is now meant to feel secure that it

(109)

eds only a remarkably small contingent of black (white) troops to quickly restore order should any black force step out of line.

This may have impressed the conservative voters in Schweizer-Reneke. But with two homeland upheavals of this kind in less than two months it would be folly to ignore the increasing instability in these areas. Simply put: an era of homeland politics is drawing to an end with the ageing of the old guard. Lebowa's Cedric Phatudi passed away last year; KwaNdebele's Simon Skosana the year before. True, Kaizer Matanzima is still thought to be a driving force in Transkei politics, despite denials by the new military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa. But in any case he is already over 70.

The remaining three leaders of the independent states — Ciskei's Lennox Sebe, Venda's Patrick Mphahlele and Mangope — are all over 60. In the absence of any real democratic process for electing their successors, internal struggles for succession are on the cards, perhaps even inevitable. Increasingly, Pretoria could find it has to intervene to consolidate the man of its choice. This structural instability was predicted at the outset of the homeland policy, and rests on the problem of how power is to be transferred when it becomes effectively locked into one figure.

So the root of the problem is the homeland policy itself. Vast powers have been invested in what should be second- or third-tier gov-

ernment structures — entities in a federal structure, perhaps. But what ought to be mere regional arms of government have been given private armies; all the independent homelands have their own armed forces and the self-governing states their own police forces. They have to; a sovereign state's duty is to defend its borders and its currency. It is a measure of the extent to which the independent homelands are *not* sovereign that their monetary, fiscal, foreign and military affairs are at best only vaguely within their

control and that Pretoria is absolutely willing to adopt its version of the Brezhnev Doctrine when it comes to instability within its "hemisphere."

Pretoria was wise to intervene in Bophuthatswana. It would be wrong to underestimate the power of example. A successful coup in Bop could have been the spark for other attempts. And, given the fact that some of the homeland leaders are seen to have used their positions to enrich themselves, the quality of those waiting in the wings is likely to be

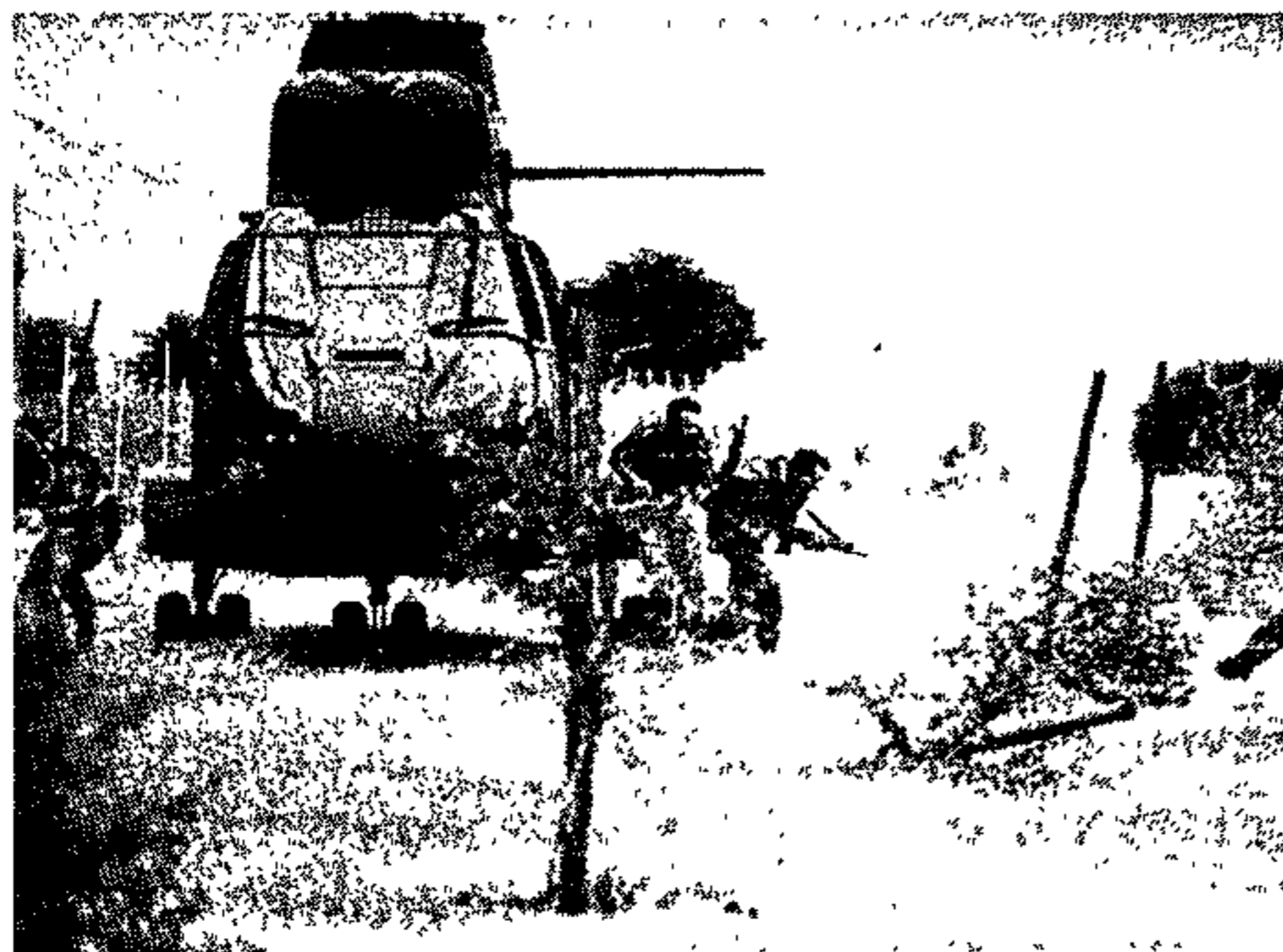
dubious. Who knows what aspiring dictator lurks in a far-flung quarter of Venda and Ciskei waiting for a chance to ride in a limousine? Obviously Pretoria wants leaders friendly to itself. But given the events in Ciskei, Transkei, KwaNdebele and now Bophuthatswana over the past year, it's clear that there are local political dynamics that it cannot predict or control.



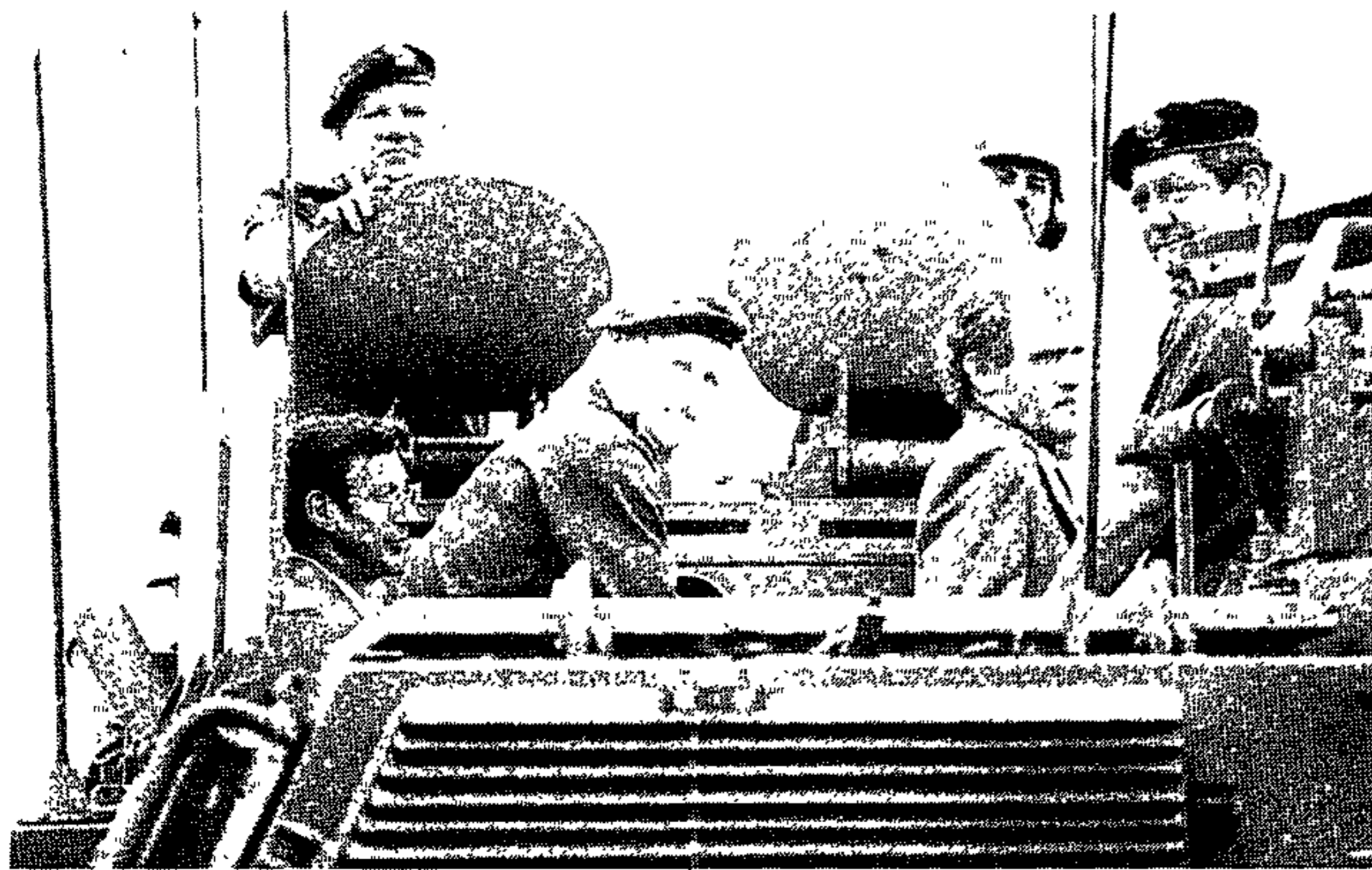
Transkei's Holomisa ... not setting a precedent

Not that succession need be chaotic. On the surface, at least, the appointment of Noko Ramodike as the new Chief Minister of Lebowa was uneventful. Ramodike is regarded as a sophisticated politician and held the portfolio of Economic and Planning Affairs in Phatudi's cabinet.

But the events in Bophuthatswana caught Pretoria on the hop. And that would not have happened if SA hadn't officially recognised the Transkei's new military government. According to one of the failed Bophuthatswana rebels, the coup leaders hoped SA would recognise them following the example of the coup in Transkei last year. It was no coincidence that the Bophuthatswana coup leaders cited corruption as one of their reasons for taking over. After all, this was the reason given by Holomisa for his putsch and that was apparently acceptable to Pretoria. It's an open question whether Bophuthatswana's rebels were genuinely concerned with cor-



SADF into action; rounding up rebels ... applying a local Brezhnev Doctrine



General Jannie Geldenhuys (centre) ... a close cross-border eye

ruption or were using it as an excuse to clamber aboard the gravy train.

Suspected coup leader, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), is known to have political ambitions. After being expelled from Mangope's Democratic Party he formed the PPP and is a supporter of the homeland system. An attempt to form an election pact between the PPP and the anti-homeland National Seoposengwe Party (NSP) for Bophuthatswana's election last year failed because of policy wrangling over the question of participation. The NSP subsequently stood on a ticket to dismantle the homeland structures from within but did not fare well at the polls, largely, says party leader Victor Sefora, because of harassment which prevented them from campaigning. In an interview with the *FM* last year Sefora explained that the attempted election pact failed because Malebane-Metsing "wanted to be Mangope's heir."

Malebane-Metsing himself told the *FM* that if the PPP won he wasn't sure he could become president as he was too young in terms of the Bophuthatswana constitution. Since then he obviously forgot the niceties of constitutional procedure. Malebane-Metsing's ambitions dovetailed with dissatisfaction among a faction of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. But the rebels were naive in taking at face value what happened in the Transkei. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been at pains to detail the differences

between the two coups. In the Transkei the South African ambassador was on radio the morning after the coup welcoming Holomisa. Holomisa himself addressed the South African public on television that night. One is left with the uneasy impression that the real difference was that Pretoria had a hand in engineering the one, while in Bophuthatswana the coup leaders failed to ask permission. Will we ever know?

Government justified its decision to intervene in Bophuthatswana in terms of the non-aggression pacts signed with all the independent homelands preparatory to them becoming independent. But pact or no pact one can be sure that Pretoria will continue to act aggressively on questions of security and the need to neutralise the ANC both militarily and politically. This week Pik Botha reiterated government's stand when he said SA would take steps if a neighbouring government acquiesced to terrorists who undermined the security of SA. "The day any government including the TBVC states feels



Coup accused leave court after being charged ... straight power-play

it is in its interests to ally itself with a terrorist organisation we will make our views known in a number of important ways."

Security in the homelands cannot be separated from the security interests of SA. But instead of creating a unitary state Pretoria is adamant that the homelands remain part of the political plan. In terms of constitutional pilot Chris Heunis's reform politics they are integrally necessary in the process of limiting the number of blacks who will be accommodated within white SA.

Although independence for the homelands remains official NP policy, sectors of the South African government and civil service believe the homeland system is viable without independence. To this end, the Self-Governing Territories Bill aims to confer additional powers on homeland leaders, making formal independence unnecessary. Significantly this Bill excludes foreign affairs and defence.

Even limited autonomy means Pretoria relinquishing total control. Therein lies the potential for unforeseen internal events. It is legitimate to question whether KwaNdebele Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu would have been Pretoria's first choice. Also contending at the time was Prince James Mahlangu who played a pivotal role in the fight against independence.

One questions the judgment of a security network that could brand so obvious a moderate as Prince James a radical. Following the rejection of independence he shunned advances from the United Democratic Front and Azapo, preferring to attempt contact with KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza. At the time there was no doubt that James would have been prepared to head the homeland as a self-governing state. In an interview with the *FM* he indicated that the royal family would not object to the incorporation of Moutse and other areas into KwaNdebele. Over the past 18 months, however, James has seen a revolving door between bouts of detention and harassed freedom. His belief in homeland politics would

have to be granite-like to withstand this treatment. This error of judgment has brought chaos. Violence has continued unabated throughout Majozi's tenure as chief minister. Instability in KwaNdebele is endemic — making another change in leadership possible. Pretoria must realise now that the halcyon days of the homeland leaders playing the game according to its rules are over. The slow and orderly Balkanisation of SA looks daily more like Russian Roulette. ■

Kei winds down its corruption inquiry

By FRANZ KRÜGER, East London

THE Transkei is winding down the commissions of inquiry which uncovered the misuse of millions of rands of state funds and put the issue of "homeland" corruption on the national map.

The territory's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said the current commission would soon complete its work, and the task of uncovering further instances of corruption would be handed to the Auditor-General's Department.

The move is likely to emerge as a major test of political will for the new administration which took power at the new year, citing corruption in the government of newly-elected Prime Minister Stella Sigcau.

Already, the new military government has had to face charges that it used the allegation of cor-

ruption as an excuse to seize power, and that the retired state president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was behind the coup.

Holomisa took the trouble of issuing a statement last week in which he denied newspaper reports that Matanzima was once again ruling the Transkei from behind the scenes.

Dealing with criticisms that a number of officials of the new government had close links with Matanzima, he said the military council had taken into account the qualifications and expertise of those people who were to be appointed mini-

The current commission of inquiry, into the Department of Works and Energy, is the second. A report by the first commission, which probed the Department of Commerce and Industry, estimated directives by the Matanzima brothers had cost the Transkei some R45-million.

Its report contributed directly to the overthrow of the Matanzima regime. The second probe's public hearings have attracted increasing attention as it turned its attention to the issuing of casino

rights. Such figures as Sun International's Sol- and former Cape Town mayor David Bie-

have given evidence. The works and energy commission completed an interim report, but the commission has not yet been made public. The commission is expected to complete its work in April and no new commissions are immediately

aged, Holomisa said. Instead, the auditor general would be given the task of investigating further allegations of corruption. Internal departmental

Emperors on teeteri

WRITING more than 15 years ago, former Minister of Bantu Administration MC Botha, an apostle of grand apartheid, declared: "The Bantu homelands have already become the fatherlands of the various nations, where peace and prosperity have been achieved."

Today, after two successful coups and two attempted coups in three of South Africa's four nominally sovereign black states, they can no longer be presented as thriving havens of tranquility.

The successful coups were carried out in Transkei, where, in less than three months, the commander of the Transkei Defence Force, General Bantu Holomisa, first helped overthrow Prime Minister George Matanzima and then deposed his successor, Stella Sigcau.

Before that in June 1984, Charles Sebe, the former generalissimo of Ciskei and a brother of President-for-Life Lennox Sebe, was sent to jail for 12 years for endangering the authority of the state.

Charles Sebe, a former South African security policeman and intelligence agent, was freed from jail in 1986 by armed men suspected of being Sclous Scouts on contract to the Transkei Defence Force. He later surfaced in Transkei, where he remains in exile.

Bophuthatswana was the scene of a short-lived coup attempt last week. It ended when South African soldiers and police intervened to crush the rebels and rescue President Lucas Mangope from captivity in the Independence Stadium.

The coups and attempted coups blot the Ver-

Lucas Mangope is back on the throne, courtesy of his friends. George Matanzima and Stella Sigcau were less lucky. Charles Sebe was jailed by his own brother, then freed by the enemy. In KwaNdebele, Skosana fought with Skosana. In apartheid's vassal states, the politics remain feudal.



Bop rebels in custody after the coup
Picture: GUY TILLIM

PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the aftermath of the coup

woeridian vision of independent and stable black states linked to South Africa in a harmonious commonwealth of nations.

With their profligate, imperial-style presidencies and unreliable soldiers, they are reminiscent not of vigorous young republics but of decaying kingdoms tottering on the edge of anarchy.

The British-born scholar Roger Southall pre-

dicted more than a decade ago that South Africa's nominally independent states would resist revolutionary change "because of the privileged nature of their elites".

His forecast proved accurate. The coups and attempted coups were not undertaken by revolutionary zealots. They were largely palace coups, in which one perhaps relatively deprived section

of the elite ousted — or tried to oust — But these conflicts are debilitating and render the politics vulnerable to more radical

That appears to have happened in KwaNdebele, where a squabble within the elite — Chief Minister Simon Skosana's lieutenant vs Ngwenyama David Majohe's sons — enabled a popular revolt against independence to succeed temporarily. The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in August 1986 to rescind an earlier decision for independence.

A subsequent counter revolution re-installed original pro-independence decision. KwaNdebele's white commissioner of police, J. J. Lerm, is suspected of playing a major role in restoring the independence decision. He was appointed after the August 1986 decision to independence.

Significantly, however, President PW made his approval of KwaNdebele independence conditional on its rulers demonstrating that independence drive had popular support — it could be achieved in an orderly fashion.

Botha's stand suggested that he suspected revived quest for independence may not have popular backing and that, consequently, it precipitate turmoil rather than lead to stability. The coups and attempted coups took against a common backdrop, actual or suspected corruption.

In Transkei two commissions of inquiry identified Matanzima as the alleged recipient of huge bribes worth about R3-million.

According to evidence before the first commission, one bribe was for R1-million; it came from a contracting company. The second bribe, R2-million, came, a later commission heard, the sale of a gambling monopoly by Transkei to Sun International. Some of the largesse reportedly given by Matanzima to his cabinet ministers. One of the recipients was Stella Sigcau. She acknowledged receiving R50 000.

In Ciskei a commission of inquiry found in 1985 that the former minister of health, Herb Beukes, and the secretary of health, H. H. M. Lem, were guilty of bribery and corruption.

In Bophuthatswana, last week's rebels gave corruption as a reason for their coup, naming Russian-born Israeli, Shabtai Kalmanowitch, the man at the centre of the alleged corruption. He is alleged to have been a business partner of one of Mangope's sons.

Kalmanowitch certainly started to amass fortune in Bophuthatswana after ingratiating himself with Mangope Sr. His company, Liat, awarded two multi-million rand building contracts. In the first his tender was higher than those of rival South Africa companies. In the second no tenders were called for.

Questions are now being asked. Why were contracts awarded to Kalmanowitch? How did he secure them? What did he offer in return and whom? If so, was it money or services? If it was money, was it in the form of a cut of his profits?

Harry Schwarz, finance spokesman of the Progressive Federal Party, said: "One would expect that the Bophuthatswana government will have an independent investigation into the allegations of corruption. Failure to do so will be a matter for considerable comment."

The issue is of direct relevance to South African taxpayers in the financial year 1986-87, when South Africa paid nearly R245-million into Bophuthatswana's coffers, accounting for nearly a quarter of its budget.

Like its political siblings — Transkei, Ciskei and Venda — Bophuthatswana cannot balance its budget without loans from commercial banks. These loans, however, are guaranteed by the South African government, which, as Schwarz points out, means the taxpayer in the last resort.

Whether Bophuthatswana will ever be able to repay its loans is a moot point. Its published

The Empire bites back ... and it hurts

VIOLET Malebane-Metsing, wife of the alleged leader of last week's abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, is among hundreds of politicians, civil servants, traditional leaders, soldiers and other Batswana arrested since Thursday last week.

Also arrested were five of the six MPs of the official opposition, the People's Progressive Party. The sixth, alleged coup leader Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing, has disappeared; "homeland" authorities have launched a massive manhunt for him and "right-hand man" Laurence Mahla.

Arrested too this week was Bafokeng Chief Molotlegi Lebone, his wife and a number of residents of Bafokeng, where the PPP counts much of its strength; and the unsuccessful PPP candidates in last year's election.

This week local residents said they expected all those held to be charged with treason. Of the 446 people arrested so far, at least 46 have appeared in court. Some 280 of those arrested are security guards and 163 are from the PPP, according to a statement made by Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Solomon Rathebe.

Rathebe confirmed that police Brigadier ML Sekame had been suspended pending investigation.

Members of the second official opposition party, the National Seoposengwe Party, said they feared they might be next — or that opposition politics might be banned. No NSP candidate won a seat in the "homeland" elections.

The Bophuthatswana authorities have offered a R5 000 reward to anyone who can give information leading to Malebane-Metsing's arrest.

Roadblocks manned by the South African Defence Force and the South African Police were set this week around Bafokeng and Mogwase, where he lives.

In another incident this week, Bophuthatswana police arrested residents of Bafokeng near Rustenburg and manned roadblocks in search of Malebane-Metsing.

The Weekly Mail visited Malebane-Metsing's home this week and spoke to a family member who asked not to be identified.

"Malebane's wife, Violet, was arrested on Sunday morning by Bophuthatswana police together

Lucas Mangope's revenge has been swift: Some four hundred arrested, including the coup leader's wife. VUSI GUNENE reports

with their four children and taken to Mafikeng," he said.

"We do not know her whereabouts except we were told she was taken for questioning and she would return. We are worried about her because of her health, which started to deteriorate after her husband's disappearance. We cannot understand her continuing detention, as she had nothing to do with the coup or even the PPP.

"The children were taken to her sister's home in Bapong near Brits by police two days after her arrest and we are also worried about them, as three of them are supposed to be at school.

"We view this as an outrageous harassment by the Bophuthatswana police, in an attempt to get Malebane-Metsing. If Violet has violated any of Bophuthatswana's laws, let her be brought to court. We are concerned about her safety and the future of her children."

The family member said the authorities had warned that Malebane's hardware shop in Mogwase will be auctioned, along with his personal belongings, if he does not pay R13 000 he owes for the site within the next two weeks.

He said Malebane-Metsing, born 39 years ago in Rietspruit, near Rustenburg, is a regular churchgoer and has been "charismatic" ever since his youth.

He has held the position of chairman in the Faith Mission's youth club and later higher positions within the church. He was also chairman of a school committee in Mogwase.

In 1974 he joined the ruling Bophuthatswana National Democratic Party. He was elected MP in 1982 for the Bafokeng region, a position he held until his resignation from the party in January 1984 to found the PPP.

Last year's election results were challenged by the PPP; the court hearing is still pending.

ption inquiry

rights. Such figures as Sun International's Sol Kerzner and former Cape Town mayor David Bloomberg have given evidence.

The works and energy commission recently completed an interim report, but the document has not yet been made public. The commission is expected to complete its work in April or May, and no new commissions are immediately envisaged, Holomisa said.

Instead, the auditor general would be entrusted with the task of investigating further allegations of corruption. Internal departmental inquiries

would also be used in some cases. Holomisa said the commissions had become too costly, and although the South African government was sharing the costs, the Transkei could not afford even its share. Pretoria had also been "complaining about the costs, as their economy is not right", he said.

The auditor general would be able to work faster, as "sometimes these commissions delay matters", and he would be able to refer his investigations directly to the police if necessary.

Asked whether he believed the new regime was on top of the problem of corruption, he laughed and said: "No, not yet."

Nor has much money yet been recovered, said Holomisa. — cnews



Reason to frown... Major General Bantu Holomisa says his Transkei regime really can't afford any more corruption commissions

Picture: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

etering thrones

of the elite ousted — or tried to oust — another. But these conflicts are debilitating and may render the politics vulnerable to more radical change. That appears to have happened in 1986 in KwaNdebele, where a squabble within the ruling elite — Chief Minister Simon Skosana and his lieutenants vs Ngwenyama David Mapoch and his sons — enabled a popular revolt against independence to succeed temporarily when the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly decided in August 1986 to rescind an earlier decision to opt for independence.

A subsequent counter-revolution re-instated the original pro-independence decision. KwaNdebele's white commissioner of police, Hertzog Lerm, is suspected of playing a major role in restoring the independence decision. He was appointed after the August 1986 decision to reject independence.

Significantly, however, President PW Botha made his approval of KwaNdebele independence conditional on its rulers demonstrating that their independence drive had popular support and that it could be achieved in an orderly fashion.

Botha's stand suggested that he suspected the revived quest for independence may not have had popular backing and that, consequently, it might precipitate turmoil rather than lead to stability.

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President Lucas Mangope... Imperial-style rule and unreliable soldiers

Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP

debts are estimated at R800-million, according to the publication *Africa Confidential*.

Bophuthatswana admitted in 1985 to an overdraft of more than R300-million. As a sign of Pretoria's concern, in the same year, Chris Strydom, the official in charge of transferring funds in the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, visited Bophuthatswana.

The overall picture which emerges is not one of prosperous statelets run by popular governments. The vista is one of poverty-stricken politics governed by frightened men fearful of their own soldiers.

South Africa's independent black states have

become dependencies in the fullest sense of the word. Their governments rely on South Africa financially and, in the final analysis, militarily.

Designed to bolster South Africa by serving as its loyal and grateful allies, they increasingly force Pretoria to divert resources to salvage them from financial ruin and internal revolt.

Far from evolving into a commonwealth of nations, the nominally independent states have become *de facto* satellites with, ironically, Pretoria playing the role of Moscow and PW Botha playing an equivalent of the "Brezhnev doctrine", intervening or not in the "homelands" depending on demands of South African security interests.

A flurry of promotions as the Bop Blues afflict Sebe

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER, Bisho

CISKEI Defence Force soldiers have received a sudden burst of praise — and several promotions — from the "homeland's" President Lennox Sebe, following last week's abortive military coup in Bophuthatswana.

Sebe announced the promotion of at least 25 CDF officers to ranks ranging from major to full general at a ceremony in Bisho on Tuesday.

In contrast to the recent events in Bophuthatswana — where members of the defence force rebelled against President Lucas Mangope's government — Sebe said he did not expect a situation in Ciskei where the "dog bites the hand that feeds it".

At an earlier rally in Zwelitsha on Saturday, he told supporters: "I pledge my loyalty to our defence force, and I expect their loyalty in return."

In addition, the Ciskei government has declared February 19 a public holiday — "Heroes' Day" — in honour of the "successful repulsion (by Ciskei security forces) of an attack on President Sebe's residence in the early hours of February 19, 1987." The attack had been part of an attempted coup.

Ciskeians "from all walks of life" will be called upon to congregate at the "national shrine", *Ntaba-Ku-Ndaba*, to celebrate the holiday.

Before introducing the officers to Sebe and the government caucus, Ciskei's Minister of Defence Chief DN Mavuso told them: "I am appealing to you gentlemen promoted today, be honest to your government, your nation and yourselves. By doing so... generations will benefit out of your honesty and sincerity."

"Behind solid and dedicated security of a country, development and human upliftment is guaranteed."

Lieutenant General ND Mlamudu, commander of the CDF, was promoted to full general with effect from today. He joined the CDF in 1984, and took charge in 1985, when "South African Defence Force personnel were sent."

Mavuso said the promotions were decided upon after "it was clear there were limitations which would impede the expected progress of the CDF in the future. In order to rectify and remedy these foreseen difficulties, it was approved that a certain number of officers in certain key posts must be promoted."

The promotions were intended, among other things, to provide for: leader elements of an envisaged new second battalion; the creation of a new division for manpower planning and force development planning, and a decrease in the vacuum in the present command structure.

He added: "These promotions will alleviate the congested middle management and will help to earmark the leaders of tomorrow in the force."

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports allege that at a meeting called in KwaNdebele last Friday — two days after the Bophuthatswana rebellion — local MPs were addressed on the "dangers" of coups. KwaNdebele Police have denied that Commissioner HC Lerm attended the meeting, as sources had claimed. In a statement to the *Weekly Mail*, a KwaNdebele Police representative said: "Brig Lerm was not present at such a meeting and has no knowledge of it."

D/D 20/2/88

452 arrested in wake of Bop coup (109)

MMABATHO — At least 452 people have been arrested in Bophuthatswana since the coup here last Wednesday.

The Bophuthatswana Department of Foreign Affairs said 386 of those arrested, including 41 women, were still in custody.

Brigadier M. L. Sekame and Captain M. J. Makgopa of the Bophuthatswana

Police are among those in custody.

Eight people were due to appear in court yesterday.

Twenty had been released with the charges against them withdrawn, while 46 had been remanded.

The leader of the People's Progressive Party, Mr Rocky Malebane Metsing, has yet to be arrested, the department said. — Sapa



Barefoot, but in his army uniform, one of the rebel soldiers who allegedly took part in the Bop coup, leaves the court.

Bop coup accused could hang

By BOL MORATHI

THE appearance of 48 Bophuthatswana Defence Force members in the Molopo Regional Court at Mmabatho this week saw the start of the much talked-about trial emanating from the aborted 16-hour coup in the capital last week.

Those involved in the coup, which occurred in Mmabatho last Wednesday, and installed leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, Rocky Malebane-Metsing as President, face charges ranging from high treason to terrorism, subversion and murder.

Some of these charges carry the ultimate penalty - the death sentence - unless there are extenuating circumstances

The first group of 13 BDF soldiers appeared in court on Monday. They were dressed in green army uniforms and were barefoot.

None of them was asked to plead and they were not formally charged.

They were released on their own recognisances and were warned to appear in court again on February 29.

More than 400 people have been arrested and are expected to appear in court soon.

Most of them are Bop soldiers and People's Progressive Party members.

Among the civilians to have been detained for alleged involvement is Kgosi Lebone Molotlegi of the Batokeng Tribe.

Also expected to appear in court soon is Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri of the BDF. Phiri, arrested in Mmabatho last Friday, allegedly played the leading role in the coup.

He, like Malebane-Metsing, might face charges of high treason and terrorism.

The trial has attracted local and international attention and is expected to run for a considerable period.

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Bop police boss arrested CAP 6-T-75
22/2/88
109

MMABATHO. — The Deputy Commissioner of Bophuthatswana police, Brigadier ML Sekame, has been arrested in connection with last week abortive coup.

According to a statement by the Bophuthatswana department of foreign affairs, police Captain Makgopa was also arrested.

So far 452 people have been arrested.

Eight soldiers appeared in court on Saturday. They were remanded to February 29.

— Sapa

(1) Yes

(a) (i) On 7 February 1988.

(ii) At approximately 19h05 in the prison hospital.

(b) A post-mortem examination was conducted on 9 February 1988 at which a private medical doctor who was appointed by the family was present. The results are not yet known. Apparently the results of laboratory tests are awaited.

(c) A sentence of 4 years imprisonment.

(d) W. Ndunjana.

(2) According to the members who were on duty at that stage he was apparently short of breath. The question of whether it was an asthma attack will be answered by the results of the post-mortem examination.

(3) He regularly received medication as prescribed by a medical practitioner and at the time he was treated by a registered nursing sister who consulted a medical practitioner telephonically in this regard.

(4) Yes. His medical history was on record and available and he was under regular care of medical practitioners whose prescriptions were adhered to.

(5) Yes, in terms of the deconcentration policy whereby prisoners are transferred to other prisons to keep the population of all prisons as low as possible.

Bophuthatswana: secondment of personnel of SADF

*30 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any personnel attached to the South African Defence Force were on secondment to the Bophuthatswana Defence Force in February 1988; if so, what specified personnel;

(2) whether any such personnel were (a) killed and (b) detained while on secondment; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding these events;

(3) whether the Defence Force has contemplated taking any steps to ensure the se-

Bophuthatswana: troops of SADF deployed

*32. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any troops of the South African Defence Force were deployed in the Republic of Bophuthatswana on or about 10 February 1988; if so, (a) how many troops were deployed, (b) under whose command did these troops fall and (c) what was the total cost of the operation;

(2) whether the Defence Force suffered any casualties during this operation; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding these casualties;

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

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) It is not policy to divulge personnel strengths or names of personnel involved in operations.

(c) As at 15 February 1988 the cost for fuel, rations, ammunition and salaries was R58 585,48.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Teachers' salaries: meetings

*33 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether he or his Department has met with representatives of the organized teaching profession since October 1987 in connection with salary matters; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) with what organizations and (c) what was the outcome of the meetings.

(2) whether representatives of any other Government Departments were present at these meetings; if so, of which Departments;

(3) whether he has received documentation regarding a backlog in teachers' salaries at such meetings; if so.

(4) whether an evaluation of this documentation has been undertaken; if not, why not; if so, what was the outcome of the evaluation.

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

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) Meetings were held on:

3 December 1987

21 January 1988

4 February 1988

10 February 1988

22 February 1988

(b) These meetings have taken place with the Teachers' Federal Council.

(c) Facts and points of view that have a bearing on the issue were noted by both parties. There is a need to continue the discussion. Further discussions with other components of the organized teaching profession have already been arranged or are in the process of being arranged.

(2) Yes, the Department of Education and Culture (Administration, House of Assembly).

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes. A preliminary evaluation has been completed. The determination of the salary position of educators relative to other comparable occupational groups in the public sector has now been referred to CES/RECES for further investigation. This investigation will lead to final evaluation of this documentation.

(5) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister concerning the evaluation of the documentation received from the Teachers' Federal Council, would he agree that the teaching profession is in a backlog position vis a vis the balance of the Public Service?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am in discussion now with the teaching profession in this regard. A committee on which they and all other interested parties serve, is considering the report which has been submitted to me and also the preliminary evaluation. It would be incorrect to start debating this now in public. We must give the interested parties the opportunity to use the machinery

CME 19/2/88
26/2/88

Bop coup and SA: 'cheap exercise' 109

Political Staff

AS COUPS go, the recent happening in Bophuthatswana really was a low-key affair which took only five shots fired in anger by the South African relief column to restore President Lucas Mangope to power.

According to the deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, it was also a relatively cheap exercise for South Africa.

Replying to questions by the PFP's nominated MP, Mr Nic Olivier, he said SA forces were there for 12 days from February 10.

Asked if the SA forces had "expended any ammunition or other specified munitions", Mr Breytenbach replied: "Five 5,56mm rounds."

As at February 15 the costs for fuel, rations, ammunition and salaries was R58 588,48.

He declined to say how many troops were involved or how many South Africans were on secondment to Bophuthatswana.

R50 000 SPENT TO CRUSH COUP

24/2/88

Political Staff

(109) STM

PARLIAMENT — It cost the SA Defence Force R58 588,48 to quell the coup attempt in Bophuthatwana earlier this month.

In the process, five 5,56 mm rounds of ammunition were used before the rebels surrendered and their hostages were freed.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W N Breytenbach, gave these figures in the House of Assembly in answer to questions by Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's nominated MP.

Mr Breytenbach declined to give the personnel strengths because this was "not policy".

(109)

Another perspective on the Bophuthatswana coup

SIR — Perhaps you will permit me to make some comments on your issue of February 11 regarding the attempted coup in Bophuthatswana.

I am sure you have as

much regard for truth and facts as any British newspaper and that you will not object to my pointing out some errors.

You are correct in saying that Kalmano-

vitch was arrested in England. This arrest came as a shock to all of us involved in Bophuthatswana because up to November when he was dismissed by the

Bophuthatswana government we had had no idea of his shady dealings.

I can assure you that his bail was most certainly not paid by Bophuthatswana. Indeed the mere thought is absurd as the government was hardly likely to pay a cent towards the release of a man it had dismissed!

Gunpoint

There is an important fact you left out in your account regarding Malebane - Metsing swearing himself in as president, namely that his fellow henchman held the Chief Justice at gunpoint. It obviously did not occur to Malebane-Metsing that even if the Chief Justice had sworn him in, it would have been completely invalid, having been obtained by force.

The fantasy in which Malebane-Metsing lives was evident in that a car which he used to flee Bophuthatswana was found to contain a brand new formal suit and silk top-hat, of the kind used for the swearing-in of presidents. It would be extremely funny if it were not so ludicrous.

Regarding comments made by people interviewed in Soweto: it is as foolish as it is untrue to say that President Mangope supports the

apartheid system. Thanks to his courageous stand, the Tswana people now live in a free society where apartheid is banned under the constitution.

It is probably difficult for your readers, six thousand miles away from Britain, to appreciate the admiration and respect in which President Mangope is held in this country. This is because he has the stature and dignity expected of a world statesman and which, alas, is so often lacking in Africa where aggressive verbal histrionics are used by petty tyrants who have no real interest in peace or prosperity for their own people.

It is only too easy to be derisive of men and women who seek the peaceful and constructive way to change. After all, violence is a cheap commodity and the prerogative of villains.

Yours sincerely,
RUTH REES
Public Relations
Consultant,
Bophuthatswana
International Affairs,
London.

SIR — I've heard that Bophuthatswana has its own Deptment of Education — and produces its own certificates for matric, etc.

Can you imagine what's going to happen to our children when they produce those certificates for jobs (in Johannesburg, for example)? If you can, please tell me.

CONCERNED PARENT
Dobsonville

Page 18



PRES Mangope

**Defence
Force spent
R58 000**

IT cost the SA Defence Force R58 588,48c to put down the coup attempt in Bophuthatswana earlier this month.

In the process 5,56 mm rounds of ammunition were used before the rebels surrendered and the hostages were freed.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W N Breytenbach, gave these figures in Parliament in answer to questions by Prof Nic Olivier, the PFP's nominated MP.

Mr Breytenbach declined to give the personnel strengths or the names of personnel involved because this was not policy.

He said the SADF had been involved from February 10 to 22.

26/2/88
109
Breytenbach

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Bop frees 165 held after failed coup bid

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana has released 165 members of the opposition Progressive People's Party (PPP) who were arrested after the recent abortive coup.

A spokesman for the homeland's Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr A B Mahomed, said yesterday that the released detainees did not make any court appearance.

He said 239 members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) appeared briefly in court for a formal remand on Wednesday afternoon. They were not charged and were remanded.

A senior police officer said these men were arrested immediately after the February 10 abortive coup.

He said the majority of those released yesterday, if not all, were members of the PPP whose leader, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, still rates high on the list of people wanted in connection with the attempted coup.

The officer added that 273 people, including those remanded yesterday, were still in detention. Among them is a former South African Police lieutenant, Brigadier M L Sekane.

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HOMELANDS - BOPUTHA TSWANA - GENERAL

1986

JANUARY - Aug. →

07/11/86 STAR 109

Mine sackings send platinum price soaring

The firing yesterday of most of the workforce at Gencor's Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana has sent shock waves through international platinum markets, with the price of the metal soaring in Europe and the United States.

In London the metal was fixed at \$349,74 — about \$8 up on the previous day, while in New York the price rose even more sharply, gaining about \$15

Impala is the second largest of South Africa's platinum producers, with current output in the region of 900 000 ounces a year — or close to 45 percent of the country's output, which itself is 70 percent of world output. Any long-term disruption of production will undoubtedly affect world supplies.

But the company has large, although unspecified stocks which will see it through any short-term halt in underground production. As a result, the soaring price on the international market is thought to be a result of over-reaction.

On the stock market yesterday Impala's share price rose 125c to 3150c in reaction to the international platinum price rise, rather than the news of the firings.

The number of black miners fired could rise above 20 000 if thousands more striking miners fail to heed the company's demand that they return to work today.

The mass firing yesterday is believed to be the biggest in South African history.

Last year Anglo American fired about 18 000 black miners from Vaal Reefs gold mine.

The Gencor workers were employed at three of the Impala mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South. Ultimatums have been issued to workers to return to work at Bafokeng North and at a processing plant, Mineral Processes. The mines are situated between Sun City and Rustenburg.

About 65 percent of the total workforce at the Impala mines are Bophuthatswana citizens and the impact of the dismissals on families in the homeland is likely to be severe.

Grievances

The strike, by a total of 30 000 workers over a variety of grievances including wages and working conditions, began on New Year's Day.

According to Gencor, no union has been involved in negotiations to solve the crisis as the National Union of Mineworkers is not recognised in Bophuthatswana and the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) has not yet gained official recognition.

The NUM claims it has a 50 percent membership at Impala and said in a statement the strike was against low wages, long hours and Gencor's refusal to give the union recruiting facilities.

Gencor said its decision followed unsuccessful attempts to hold meaningful discussions with black employees and their refusal to return to work.

Jan 19 66

Friday

Man dies as Bop police arrest 150

Business Day Reporter and Sapa

A MAN was shot dead and 150 people were arrested when police dispersed a crowd at Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, yesterday.

Bophuthatswana police liaison officer Colonel David George told Sapa Mabopane residents were awoken early yesterday by youths collecting money for the funeral of Solomon Baloyi

The youths then gathered in an open space, he said.

"A large crowd arrived, and police tried to disperse the crowd and were forced to open fire to defend themselves.

"One person in the crowd was killed. A petrol bomb was thrown at the police, but it failed to ignite.

"After the crowd dispersed, 12 unthrown petrol bombs were found and 150 people were arrested."

Baloyi was shot on New Year's Eve.

In other incidents of unrest, police used shotgun fire to disperse stone-throwers in Soweto.

Several incidents of unrest and stone-throwing were reported at KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth, on Sunday night.

No injuries nor arrests were reported.

At Veeplaas, near Port Elizabeth, arsonists caused extensive damage to Emfundwenie High School.

A spokesman for Krugersdorp Residents Organisation said five Kagiso community leaders were detained under security legislation yesterday morning

27 killed at Bop mine'

BY ZB MOLEFE

GENCOR'S decision to dismiss 20 000 miners this week holds serious implications for the giant mining group - and for labour relations in South Africa

This week the powerful National Union of Mineworkers discussed the situation at Gencor's mines with the recently-launched 533 000-member union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Bophuthatswana's Impala platinum mines were rocked by violence on Tuesday after the dismissed miners were paid off and some bused to their homes outside the homeland

Contradicting statements by Gencor, NUM claimed that 27 miners were hit by rubber bullets during violence at Gencor's Wildebeest North Platinum Mine, which is part of Bophuthatswana's "platinum belt" near Sun City.

NUM said 26 of the injured miners were admitted to hospital. About 48 of the miners were arrested and were expected to appear at the Phokeng Magistrate's Court on unspecified charges yesterday.

Gencor management had earlier denied reports that there had been serious injuries after the mine's security personnel used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of people.

The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union has called on the Gencor management to immediately reinstate the dismissed miners.

NUM Press Officer Marcel Golding said: "The fact that the Bophuthatswana Conciliation Act prohibits us and other unions from operating there has permitted Gencor to use it as a shield to exploit miners."

Political comment in this issue and news bills by P Qoboza, headlines and subediting by D Niddrie and C Vack, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext Johannesburg

★ WORKERS at Boerstra Bakery in Pretoria went on strike for a few hours this week.

Bakery sources said the action was prompted by four workers' unfair dismissal.

Management said the "misunderstanding" was caused by the four's transfer from one department to another.

NEWS PLUS+

★ FIFTEEN families evicted by the Ciskei government from Welcomewood Camp two weeks ago have been resettled at Zeeds Camp, East London.

Ciskei cops had left them on the road next to Mount Coke Mission. Two priests sheltered them for two weeks.

NEWS PLUS+

★ A GROUP of 57 "vigilantes" appeared for the third time in Zwelithsa Magistrate Court this week on murder and other charges.

Their appearance is a sequel to the death of political activist Zalisile Mathylo of Zwelithsa last year.

Amongst the accused is Ciskei MP for Zwelithsa, William Matshekethwa.

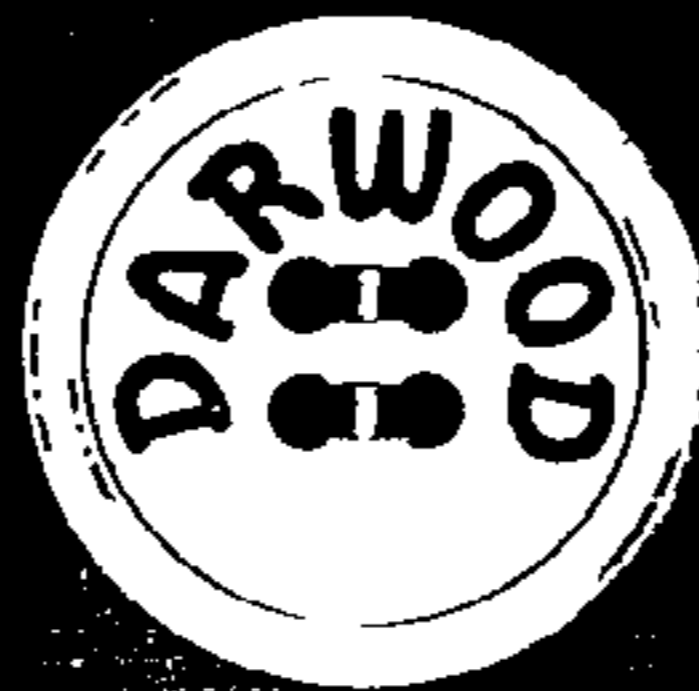
An appeal in a bail application by Matshekethwa will be heard in the Ciskei Supreme Court on Jan 10.

NEWS PLUS+

★ TOP Transkei Development Corporation official Richard Ndungane appeared in the Umtata Magistrates Court on a charge of attempted murder this week.

His trial concerns an incident at an Umtata hotel last year when a shot was fired - which made former Kaizer Chiefs player Juluka Skhosana jump through a third-floor window, fracturing a leg.

Button up
with



DARWOOD
THE TROUSER WITH
THE NAME
ON THE BUTTON

PLATINUM

The labour rumpus (which crippled production at the Impala mine complex outside Rustenburg) has cast new light on the growing role of platinum in the vast armoury of precious metals which underpin the South African economy.

The spectacular leap in the world price of the metal — now even more expensive than gold at around US\$350 or R875 an oz — in turn accelerated the investor rush into platinum shares.

Investors at home and abroad, always on the look-out to make a fast buck out of bad as well as good news, were holding thumbs that a disruption in deliveries from South Africa would add impetus to the platinum price spiral under the simple laws of balance between supply and demand.

What makes the supply route to international buyers so crucial is South Africa's domination of world platinum markets.

Four decades ago, when Canada and the Soviet Union ruled the roost, South Africa held less than 20 percent of the overall world supply of 310 000 oz a year.

At the latest count made by the multi-national Johnson Matthey bullion dealers and refiners, the annual production of platinum was running at 2.75 million oz — almost a nine-fold increase — and the South African share had soared to 84 percent of the global total.

On the basis of a market price of US\$350 an oz, that means platinum is now bringing more than R2 billion into South Africa a year.

Moreover, the entire SA operation is packed into a relatively

A treasure chest buried under the bushveld . . .

11/11/86 STAC

2118

109

The labour rumpus at the Impala mines in Bophuthatswana has generated intense interest on the role of platinum in the Southern African economy.

Fears of interruptions in supplies of the precious metal to world markets has boosted global prices on overseas commodity markets and accelerated an investor rush into platinum shares on the stock market.

South Africa is now by far the biggest supplier of the wonder metal, which has become even more expensive than gold.

The growing importance of platinum — a treasure chest buried under the bushveld — is explained by MICHAEL CHESTER in this article.

of the bushveld complex is astounding.

Researchers at Johnson Matthey estimate that the platinum reserves there amount to no less than 930 million oz — 94 percent of all the known reserves on earth — within a depth of 8

1974.

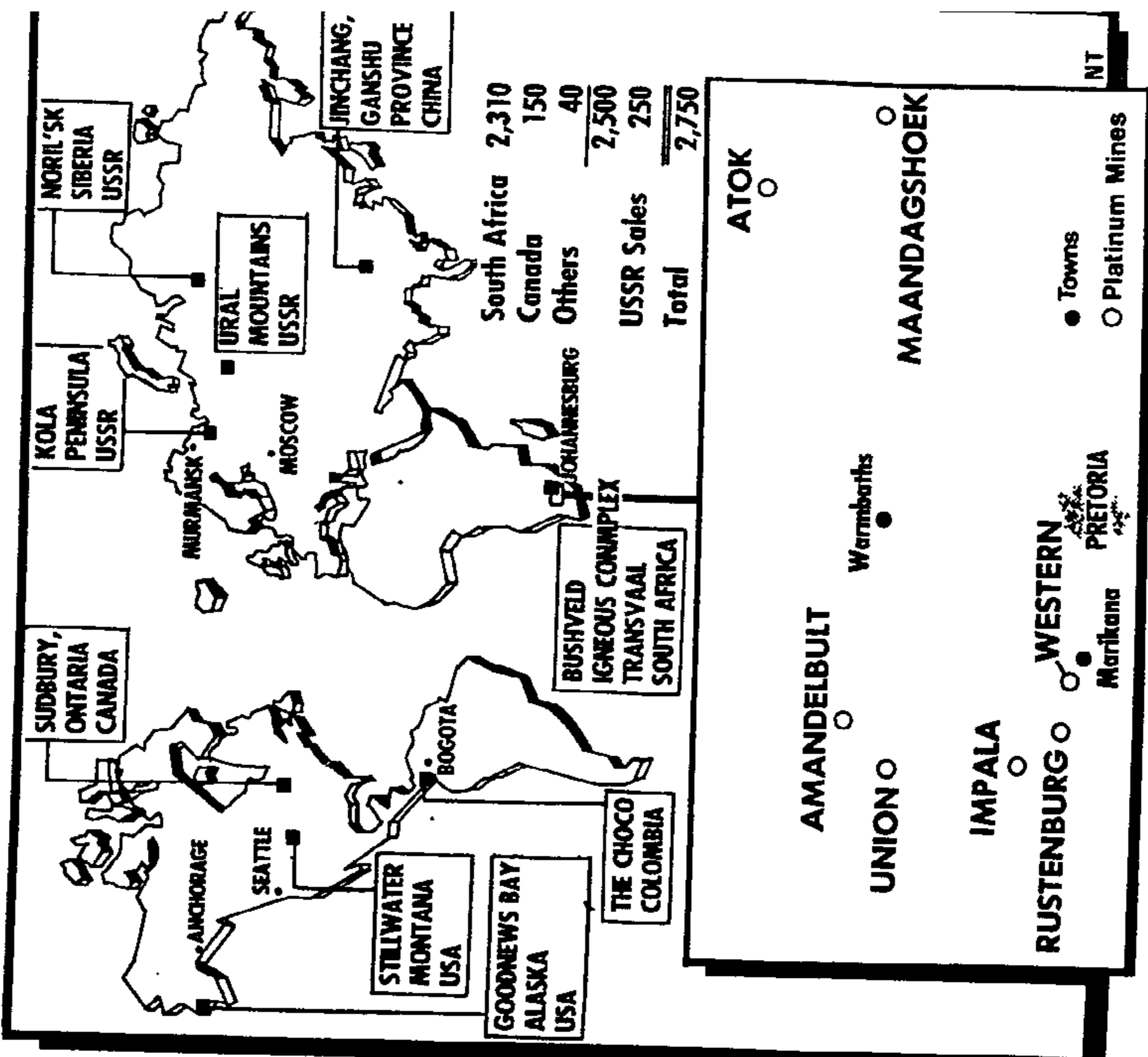
The two huge motor producers are now consuming platinum at a rate calculated at 690 000 oz a year. The US alone had packed more than 3 million oz of the metal into passenger

chemical and electronics companies have also found the metal to be vital to modern processes.

Platinum is also now in wide use in oil refineries, as an active agent in upgrading the octane

In the field of solar energy, complex platinum compounds may be used as catalysts in the conversion of water — under its radiation by sunlight — into hydrogen and oxygen, which many

SOURCES OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS



NT

liners, the annual production of platinum was running at 2.75 million oz — almost a nine-fold increase — and the South African share had soared to 84 percent of the global total.

On the basis of a market price of US\$350 an oz, that means platinum is now bringing more than R2 billion into South Africa a year.

Moreover, the entire SA operation is packed into a relatively tiny stretch of the bushveld which starts around Rustenburg, goes across to Lydenburg, and spreads north to Potgietersrus and beyond.

The two giants are Rustenburg Platinum Mines, controlled by Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, and Impala, run by the Gencor group. Precise production figures are rarely published, but it is believed that each one produces about 1 million oz of the metal a year.

In the long term, the potential

of the bushveld complex is astounding.

Researchers at Johnson Matthey estimate that the platinum reserves there amount to no less than 930 million oz — 94 percent of all the known reserves on earth — within a depth of a kilometre or so.

That, using today's market prices and exchange rates, is worth a mind-boggling R815 billion.

Not surprisingly for so scarce and so costly a metal, the biggest consumer of platinum is the jewellery trade. But it is in higher technology that the metal has scored its biggest successes in recent years.

Ten years ago, jewellery accounted for nearly 50 percent of an annual global demand that

had swelled to 2.5 million oz. By 1984, the proportion going to jewellers had slipped to less than 30 percent — the bulk going to Japan, now by far the largest single market and where platinum has rocketed to the throne as the *ichiban* (No 1) slot among precious metals.

The new gluttons are the overseas motor industries, where platinum has proved to be the key element in new exhaust devices capable of meeting the stringent anti-pollution laws multiplying around the world.

Car exhaust emissions have been controlled by law in the United States and Japan since the late 1960s and autocatalysts relying on platinum group metals were first introduced in

chemical and electronics companies have also found the metal to be vital to modern processes.

Platinum is also now in wide use in oil refineries, as an active agent in upgrading the octane level of petroleum; among dentists, who use it as a hardener for gold alloys in crowns and bridges; by fertiliser manufacturers, who set it to work in the production of nitric acid. It even helps in making glass and glass fibres.

Peering into the future, Johnson Matthey finds the potential new uses of platinum to be virtually boundless.

Researchers are at work looking for new ways to exploit the success of platinum in cancer chemo-therapy.

In the field of solar energy complex platinum compounds may be used as catalysts in the conversion of water — under radiation by sunlight — into hydrogen and oxygen, which may regard as the main pollution-free fuel of the future.

Boffins are also experimenting with platinum as a catalyst inside combustion chambers in car engines where it can achieve clean exhaust and low fuel consumption.

"The horizons are constantly extending for the platinum group metals," says a Johnson Matthey researcher. "There is much we do not yet know about how, why and where these remarkable and versatile metals will be used in the future."

CHESTER in this article.

Marikano

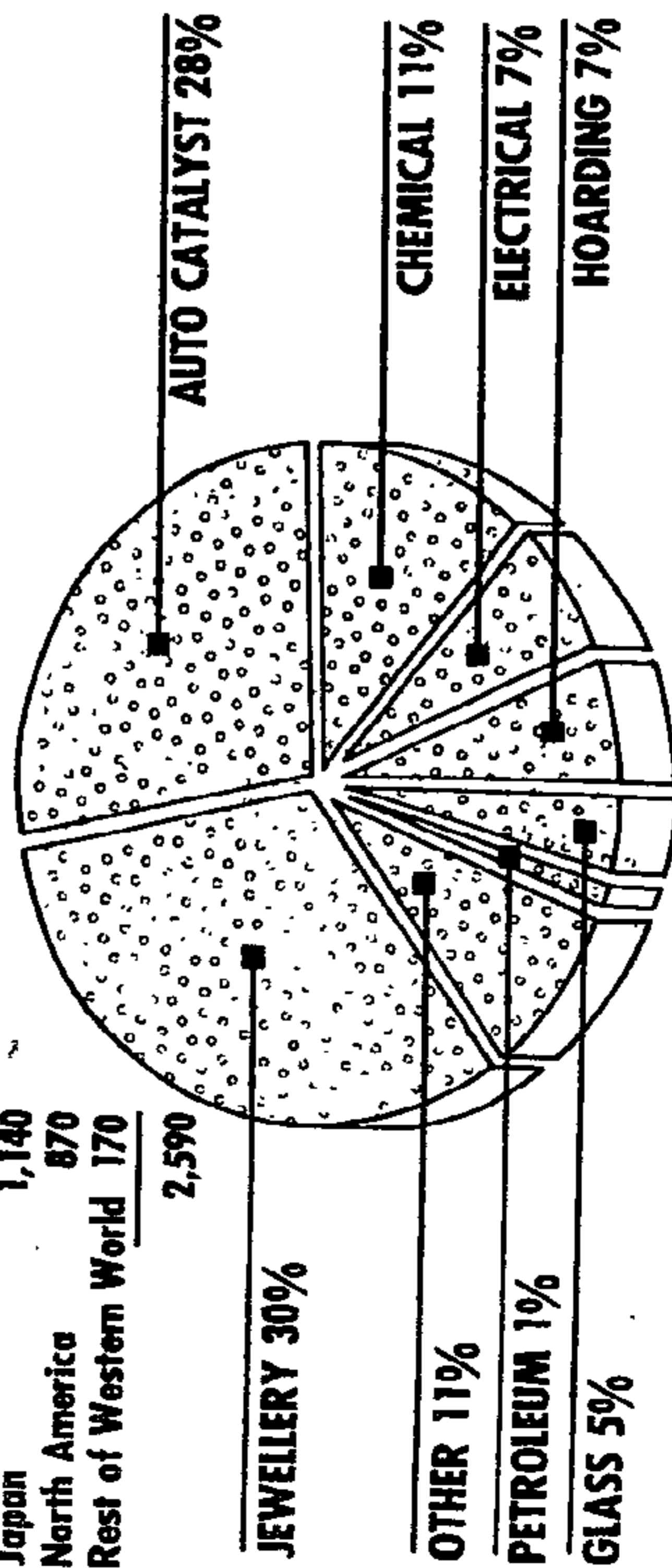
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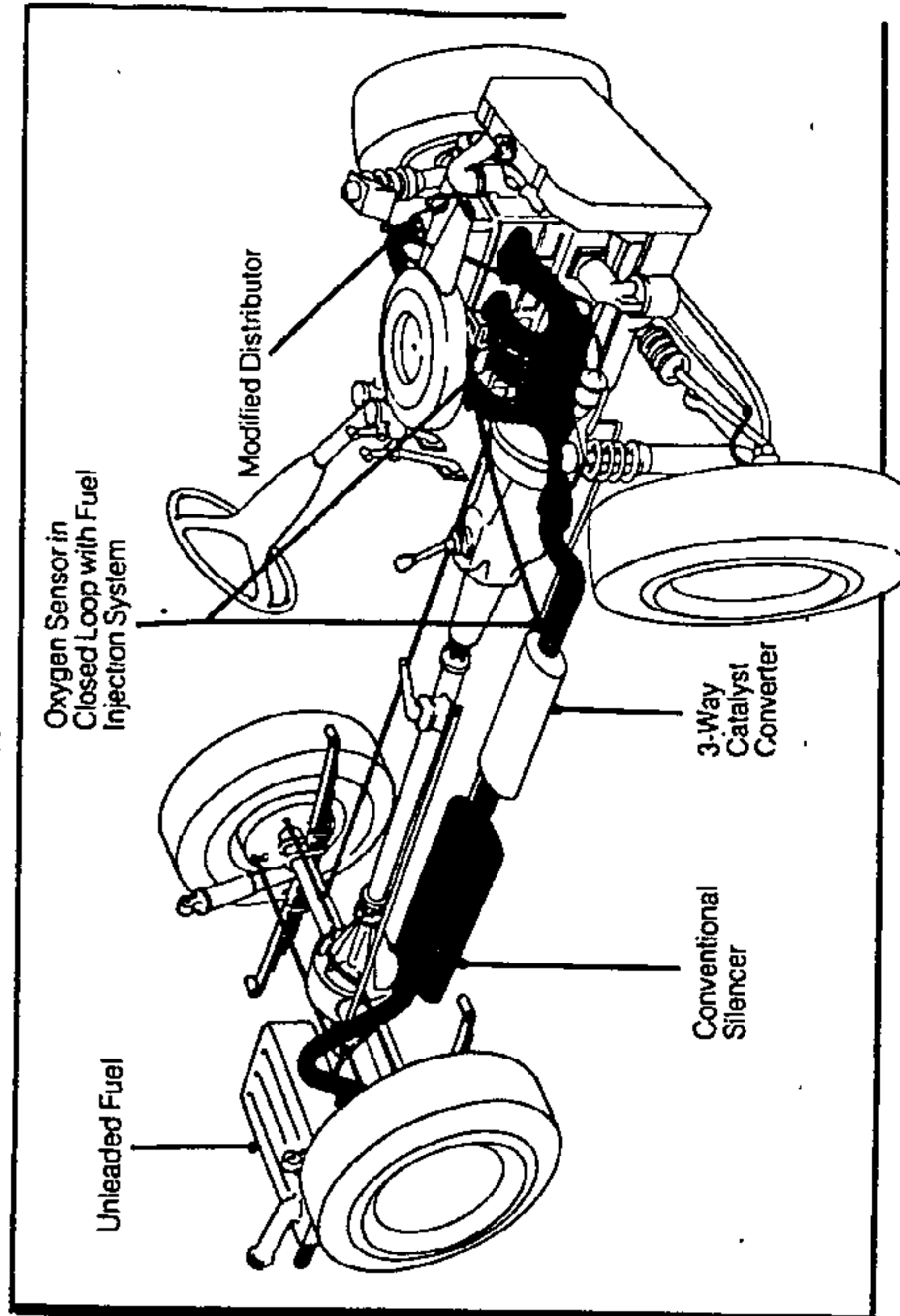
Platinum Mines

PLATINUM DEMAND IN THE WESTERN WORLD

Western Europe	410
Japan	1,140
North America	870
Rest of Western World	170
Total	2,590



TOTAL DEMAND = 2 590 000



Brits dwellers determined to resist removal

By Jo-Anne Collings

Residents of Brits township are not only determined to resist removal to Letlhabile on the Bophuthatswana border — they plan to mount an all-out campaign to buy up their rundown settlement under freehold rights promised by the Government.

At an anti-removals meeting of the Brits Action Committee (BAC) yesterday about 800 residents also resolved to embark on an immediate boycott of all taxis operated by people who had "sold out" and gone to live at Letlhabile while running their businesses in Brits.

Apart from the demand that they be allowed to buy their stands and remain in Brits, residents will campaign for:

- The upgrading of the township, including the tarring of the main road and the installation of drains.
- The improvement of schools.
- The establishment of a new graveyard at Brits and the transferring of bodies from Letlhabile where families were forced to bury their dead because the existing Brits cemetery is full.

The BAC aims to co-ordinate several self-help projects. Residents are to embark immediately on a clean-up campaign and will find methods of support for lodgers whose landlords have moved to Letlhabile, leaving their tenants open to eviction.

Call Times 14/1/86

Man dies as Bop police fire

109

PRETORIA. — A man was killed when Bophuthatswana police fired on a crowd in Mabopane early yesterday. Police arrested 150 people.

Colonel David George, liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, told Sapa that residents of Mabopane were awoken in the early hours on the pretext of giving money for the funeral of a Mr Baloyi which is due to take place this week.

"A large crowd arrived, and police tried to disperse the crowd and were forced to open fire to defend themselves.

"One person in the crowd was killed. A petrol bomb was thrown at the police, but it failed to ignite."

Colonel George said a milk delivery truck was hijacked in Mabopane on Saturday. The truck eventually crashed and 20 arrests were made.

On Friday, an attempt was made to set fire to two buses in Mabopane, he said. — Sapa

16/2/86.
CIT/P.

109

Expulsions reviewed

CP Correspondent

THE position of 36 expelled students and five lecturers and administration personnel of the University of BophuthaTswana will be reviewed soon.

Unibop vice chancellor Professor E Makhene said the government had undertaken to revise its decision after holding discussions with the University Council deputation last week.

Makhene said the government had also promised to grant the university total autonomy.

Meanwhile classes are expected to start in earnest at Medunsa after the scrapping of a rule excluding repeaters in the first academic year from reapplying for readmission.

Walk, mourners told

Pretoria Correspondent

STAR 16/1/86 109
Bophuthatswana police yesterday ordered about 5 000 mourners who had attended the funeral of a man at Mabopane to walk back to their homes.

Colonel A M Molohe, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Odi region, ordered the mourners to get out of the cars which had taken them to the cemetery

The man who had been buried was Mr Solomon Baloyi (22), who died on New Year's Eve after being shot.

Colonel Molohe told the mourners that they should not allow themselves to be ruled by youngsters from Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

The mourners were searched by the police. Some took off T-shirts bearing political slogans.

Three foreign TV crews covered the proceedings, but were not allowed to film police.

Youth freed after 6 months

STAR 16/1/86
A Daveyton youth has been released from Modderbee Prison almost six months after being held under emergency regulations.

Aubrey Mahlangu — believed to be 14 years old — was returned home on Friday, police say.

They repeat that Aubrey is on their books as being 18. But his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Mahlangu, has a birth certificate recording his date of birth as February 1971.

Aubrey is believed to have had no family visits for the first two months.

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SWEET CORN

S. AFRICA
18/1/86
109

Botshabelo issue discussed

MMABATHO — Talks about the development of the Botshabelo area were held here yesterday.

Mr. Chris Teunis, South African Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning said development and co-operation was discussed.

The meeting was the result of complaints that South Africa developed the Botshabelo area without consulting Bophuthatswana. — Sapa.

Mabopane feel the weight of Bop's undeclared 'state of emergency'

NIGHT OF FEAR FOR MABOPANE



SOUVENIRS OF TERROR: Mourners who fled police teargas during the vigil show the shoes they left behind.

City Press 19/1/86
 104

By MONO BADELA

AN undeclared state of emergency seems to be in force in the Bophuthatswana township of Mabopane, where cops this week shot dead an eight-year-old mourner and injured scores of others at the funeral and vigil of an unrest victim.

Mourners said cops stopped the funeral procession of unrest victim Solomon Baloyi, 22, and fired teargas into the crowd.

Of the nearly 2,000 mourners in the procession, only a small number managed to reach the graveside. Hundreds ran away to escape the teargas and rubber bullets. Several were trampled.

Mourners also alleged that cops invaded a night vigil for Baloyi in Mabopane on Tuesday night. After cordoning off Baloyi's home, they fired teargas canisters into the house.

Mabopane police refused to talk to the Press. But earlier this week Bop police spokesman Colonel David George said a 22-year-old man had been shot dead and 150 people arrested after police opened fire on a marching crowd.

According to the dead man's wife, Rosina Baloyi, there was chaos as scores of cops arrived at her home. She said they fired a teargas canister into the house.

Baloyi said an eight-year-old boy was shot in the left side of the chest and bundled into a police truck. Two other young women were also injured by bullets - some went through the iron and zinc front door.

Bop mourners forced to walk home

CP Correspondent

MEMBERS of the Press this week witnessed Bop cops brutally beating a youth during the funeral of unrest victim Solomon Baloyi in Mabopane.

They claim Victor Thagope was beaten by cops after he and a group of youths were

allegedly abducted by a cop who told them he was taking them to the graveyard where Baloyi was being buried.

Some of the youths - including Thagope - managed to alight from the fast-moving car after he was dragged for a long distance. Thagope was seen being savagely beaten and kicked by a group of cops. They also bundled him

into the boot of a cop car. Thagope - who was bleeding profusely and could hardly talk - was taken to a doctor.

Bop cops also ordered mourners out of their vehicles when they were returning from the graveyard. They were forced to walk about 7 km to the township.

Led by Bop police Divisional Commissioner M A Molope, cops also subjected mourners to a vigorous search for about an hour. He accused them of being instigated by the ANC, UDF and Cusos to overthrow the Bop Government.

Cops also confiscated a sign of City Press' correspondent Andrew Letoka.

Mourners said naked men and women were dragged out of the house and slambokked to cop vans which were parked outside the house.

Two younger brothers and a sister of the dead man were allegedly beaten up by police in full view of their parents, mourners alleged.

Mabunda said she was hit by bullets fired from outside. She sought refuge under a bed. She said cops then came into the room, and forced her and a young woman who had taken re-

strong smell of teargas in the air. Furniture was broken, and several items of clothing lay on the floor - apparently left by those forced to strip naked by cops.

Dora Mabunda, 25, who is pregnant, told City Press she was one of the mourners who had been sitting in a bedroom when shots were fired into the house. She realised she was injured when she saw blood oozing from her shoulders.

Mabunda said she was hit by bullets fired from outside. She sought refuge under a bed. She said cops then came into the room, and forced her and a young woman who had taken re-

Continue class boycott - pamphlet

23/11/86

SOWETAN



A GROUP calling itself the Mabopane Youth Congress has urged Bophuthatswana pupils to continue boycotting classes until the government meets demands which include the right to form a political organisation.

The call was made in pamphlets distributed in

Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa this week.

Other demands are that youths be given the right to hold political meetings without police interference, police stop harassing residents, lawyers and doctors be allowed to visit or treat detainees and that the "undeclared state of

emergency be lifted" in the homeland.

There was confusion in Mabopane yesterday as some primary school-children said principals told them not to go to school. They did not know why.

Meanwhile high school pupils continued their boycott in Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa. Some parents said they were uncertain whether to buy books for their children.

Colonel M A Molope, a divisional commandant for the Bophuthatswana police in the Odi and Moretele regions, said he had a pamphlet calling for the boycott of lessons. But he pointed out that policemen were ready to protect those who wanted to attend classes.

"Policemen will have to be posted at schools to protect those pupils who want to attend school from being intimidated. We will not sit back and watch as our children's future is being destroyed by people who do not have their welfare at heart," he said.

CITYP
'Assault'
by cops
probed

26/1/86

109

CP Correspondent

BOPHUTHATSWANA
cops have decided not to prosecute a group of kids held for unrest-related actions - and have decided instead to investigate alleged assaults on the kids by cops who arrested them.

The kids were arrested recently in a swoop in Mabopane by Bop cops.

They appeared in court this week - before charges were drawn up - and the public prosecutor said he had no intention of prosecuting them.

He said the Bop authorities had decided instead to investigate allegations that cops had assaulted the kids.

Parents said that when the kids were released, many of them had serious injuries, including broken teeth.

...A FINTRA has expelled

Bop cops lash kids

109
SOUTHERN
27/1/86

SCHOOLCHILDREN were sjambokked by the Bophuthatswana police after classes were disrupted at schools in Ga-Rankuwa on Friday.

Later on the same day groups of rampaging youths set alight two delivery trucks in the townships. Earlier, employees of a bakery travelling in a delivery truck were ordered to place two loaves of bread in the yards of houses in Zone 4.

The township was in turmoil as the Bophuthatswana police sjambokked schoolchildren they came across in the streets. I saw others being kicked and accused of being "trouble-makers" whose aim was not to attend school.

By ALINAH DUBE

Female teachers at the Odi High School were seen exchanging words with the policemen as the latter beat pupils next to the schoolyard.

Pupils in Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane have been boycotting classes since Bophuthatswana schools were reopened early this month. The boycott is said to be in protest against detentions and harassment by the local police.

Mangope is next to speak to Commons committee

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope is the next Southern African who will give evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The all-party committee has already taken evidence from ANC President Oliver Tambo, from the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, from Mr Somaroo Pachai, a member of the House of Delegates, from Mr Peter Mopp, a member of the House of Representatives, and from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President of Inkatha and leader of the KwaZulu homeland.

The committee has published minutes of the evidence it has taken but has not yet decided whether it will report — and thus draw conclusions — from the evidence.

DISADVANTAGE

But individual members have given their opinions. Both Labour and Tory members are "scandalised" that Mr Tambo's evidence may not be quoted in South Africa.

The MPs said it was unfair that Chief Buthelezi's evidence was given great play in South Africa while Mr Tambo's was not even published.

Tory MP Ivan Lawrence said: "Oliver Tambo starts off at a disadvantage. We hate terrorists and terrorism. So people who come and try and justify it have problems.

"By contrast Chief Buthelezi wanted to achieve a non-violent solution. That immediately gives him more credibility.

"I found him very impressive. Oliver Tambo was not as impressive as Chief Buthelezi, who has more of an intellect than Mr Tambo.

"Unless you are stark raving mad you can't jump to the conclusion that violence is inevitable."

Committee officials could not say when President Mangope would be heard.

CAPE TOWN 20/1/86
Unibo staff
are 'illegal'

MAFIKENG. — Ten staff members of the University of Bophuthatswana have been declared illegal immigrants.

Reacting to reports in a Sunday newspaper that as many as 50 lecturers were affected, the Vice-Chancellor of Unibo, Professor J M W Makhene, said only 10 staff members were involved — of these five were lecturers and the rest from administration.

Professor Makhene said they had appealed to him to have their cases reconsidered and he had referred them to the Interior Minister.

He said 36 students would also not be readmitted, in accordance with government orders.

The expulsion orders follow disturbances at the university last year, when the government alleged that staff participated in illegal meetings, endangering state security. — Sapa

CALL TRIPS 31/1/86

Govt won't discuss Unibo deportations

109/109/109
FROM CLARE HARPER

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bophuthatswana Government yesterday refused to discuss reasons for the deportation orders served on 10 University of Bophuthatswana staff members.

Those affected are South Africans Mr Timothy Menzi, Ms Zanele Mfono, Mr Victor Ndaba, Mr Motali Sibeko, Mr Graeme Reed, Mr Hermien Kotze, Mr Monty Roodt and Mr Leslie Witz; Lesotho resident Ms Betty Dzingwa and Mr James Senabulya, a Briton.

It is understood the deportation orders resulted from their support for students during unrest on the campus in October.

Students who had said they would refuse to return to lectures if action were taken against staff have been refused admission to the university.

Most of the ten were still on leave yesterday but those who returned have been served with orders requiring them to "leave forthwith".

Mr Roodt, a lecturer in the department of development studies, said Ms Mfono had had to leave behind her home furniture.

(109) (1012)

DEPORT ST

(2/2) (2)

(109)

Tswanas deport T'kei lecturer

3/11/86

JOHANNESBURG — A lecturer from Transkei, Miss Zanele Mfono, is one of ten staff members at the University of Bophuthatswana in Mafikeng who has been served with deportation orders by the Bophuthatswana Government

ty Dzingwa, Victor Nda-ba, James Senabulya, Graeme Reed, Hermien Kotze and Leslie Witz.

Graeme Reed, a law lecturer, was apparently involved in the students' decision to take the government to court over the closure of the university by President Lucas Mangope and his government troops

The staff believe they were served with the orders as a result of their support for the students during disturbances on the campus in October last year.

Mr Roodt said that by deporting the staff before the university opened on February 3, no joint action on the part of the university could be taken.

Mr Monty Roodt said he had been served with a deportation order which required him to "leave forthwith"

Miss Mfono, he says, was told to leave immediately, leaving behind her home and furniture.

Furthermore, students who had said in October that they would not return to lectures if action was taken against staff have been refused admission to the university. — DDC.

Others asked to leave are Timothy Menzi, Bet-

Unibop kicks out 10 campus staffers

Sunday Times Reporters

DEPORTATION orders have been sent to 10 staff members at Unibop, the fledgling University of Bophutha-Tswana, and 36 students have been refused readmission to the Mmabatho campus.

According to a staff member, most teachers are still on holiday and only two or three of the eight South Africans, a Mosotho and a Ugandan-born Briton, have been

personally handed their deportation orders.

Those on the deportation list are:

● South African: Mr Timothy Menzi, transport officer; Miss Zanelle Msono, Institute of Development researcher; Mr Victor Ndaba, librarian; Miss Momali Sibeko, public administration lecturer; Mr Leslie Witz, history lecturer; Mr Graeme Reid, law lecturer; and Miss Hermien Kotze and Mr Monte Roodt, devel-

opment studies lecturers.

● Mosotho: Miss Betty Dzingwa, administration and management lecturer.

● British: Mr James Senabulya, assistant registrar, personnel.

They have been ordered to quit "forthwith" and no reasons have been given for the dismissals. Inquiries are referred to the Ministry of the Interior.

Of the 36 students, nine are members of the SRC, whose treasurer, Mr Gaolathle George Boinamo, received a letter from the Ministry of the Interior which, he said, stated that the SRC had been banned from Bophutha-Tswana "because of its links with a terrorist group like the ANC".

at 7/12/86
Calm returns to Soshanguve

PRETORIA. — The situation in Soshanguve seemed calm early yesterday, as thousands of residents returned to work and schoolchildren went back to classes after a one-day stay-away.

Train commuters had to walk long distances to Soshanguve station because of a lack of buses.

Bophuthatswana army and police personnel manned a roadblock near the Mabopane-Soshanguve "border" while the SAP stood on the South African side. — Sapa

109

Release of 110 stops stayaway



CITY P. 9/2/86/109

A TEN-MEMBER delegation led by Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa secured the unconditional release of 110 people arrested during an outbreak of violence in Soshanguve – and prevented a one-day stayaway from work from spreading to Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana.

The 110 people – who included children under 10 years – were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They were arrested on Monday during violence which resulted in the township being sealed off.

On Tuesday workers stayed away from work in solidarity with those detained.

At a meeting later that day about 2 000 people elected Fr Mkhathshwa, Soshanguve Residents Association's chairman Father Hans Hlalithwa and eight others to secure their release.

their school "Oliver Tambo High School" - but apparently don't have the knowledge to spell Tambo's first name.

And, in the heartland of South Africa, Soweto, the situation is little better.

In townships vibrating with chants of "Liberation now, education later", the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee put up a sterling performance to negotiate a provisional return to school.

Now, with many of their demands - or requests - unmet, the SPCC has urged parents not to pay school fees in State-owned schools. Other stories and developments in black education abound.

Whether the Government likes to hear it or not, black education is in a mess. It is politicised like never before. The De Lange Commission's report eloquently showed this beyond question.

And the tragedy is that even if the Government spends millions on free books for black children, it won't help.

Nor will lofty arguments or expensive newspaper ads. They are not facing this problem squarely.

Are we gradually sliding into the position that we have learnt nothing from history? History has a tendency of repeating itself - because nobody listens.

110 miners in court after cop-killings

By HERMAN LETSIE

ONE HUNDRED and ten miners employed at Randfontein Estates Cook Gold Mines appeared in the Westonaria Magistrates' Court on charges of public violence this week.

Their appearance follows recent violent clashes be-

Men sacked after strike

MINERS were bused out of Consolidated Modderfontein Gold Mines this week after a strike.

The National Union of Mineworkers said the strike was over the dismissal of two union members.

Num claimed the mine was sealed off by troops. - Sapa

tween miners and cops in Bekkersdal, which resulted in nine deaths, including those of two white cops from the Krugersdorp Riot Unit on January 22.

A bail application on behalf of three of the accused was opposed by the State.

Captain Neville Thoms of the Westonaria police told the court bail should not be granted because investigations into the matter had not yet been completed. He said the three accused had no fixed addresses, and would probably incite other miners if released.

Judgment on the bail application was postponed to February 10. The hearing was postponed to April 10.

Unibop may call for boycott

CP Reporter

THE University of Bophuthatswana will reopen for the 1986 semester on Monday - but student sources say there could be "chaos" when it reopens.

Sources say students will demand the unconditional reinstatement of 36 expelled students and five lecturers and administration staff. It is believed students may call for a boycott if their demands are not met.

It is also believed students will seek a declaration of intent from State President Lucas Mangope for the university's total autonomy.

Students say the Government has constantly interfered in university affairs since the campus opened about five years ago.

The 36 students - including the executive members of the SRC - were expelled for their alleged involvement with "political organisations" outside Bophuthatswana and for "threatening national security".

The lecturers and administration personnel were declared "illegal immigrants" and ordered to leave the homeland.

They received letters of expatriation dated December 23 last year and signed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs three weeks ago.

Last year Mangope closed the university for a month after demonstrations against SA Government officials and a boycott of lectures.

★ THE case against the remaining four Maritzburg treason trialists received a setback this week when the defence said the State evidence was "irrelevant".

The accused are Saawu officials Thozamile Gqweta, Sisa Njikelana, Sam Kikine and Isaac Ngcobo.

The trial continues.

9/2/86 (109)

'Bop Ministers failed at schools'

CP Reporter

PARENTS and pupils at Odi in Bophuthatswana plan to send a petition to the Bop Education Department demanding action to solve the education crisis in the area.

They claim recent meetings with several Ministers - including Education Minister Losego Helelo - failed to solve the crisis as they were "not handled in a suit-

★ TRANSKEI's parliament will elect a new president on February 19, when Chief Kaizer Matanzima steps down.

Among those tipped for the presidency is Western Pondoland's Chief Vulindlela Ndamase.

able manner".

Parents and pupils claim they were not given a chance to discuss their grievances.

For the past four weeks classes in Odi have been virtually unattended with pupils demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all detainees, an end to police harassment and victimisation, provision of free basic stationery and the introduction of Students' Representative Councils.

The petition will be drawn up at a parents-pupils meeting scheduled for Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane on Sunday. A delegation to look into the matter will also be chosen.

the latest scheme will be enough.

Sun Bop's turnover 17% up since listing

BUY DAY
10/2/85
BUY DAY
109

LIZ ROUSE

SUN International (Bophuthatswana) bucked the downtrend in the hotel industry, proving that casinos flourish even in a recession.

Sun Bop's first report since listing shows turnover up 17% at R82,6m in the six months to December, from R70,37m in the 1984 half-year, and attributable profits up 13% at R14,8m (R13,2m).

Earnings a share increased by 8% to 16,3c on an increased share capital of 91,17-million shares, from 15,1c in the 1984 half-year.

✓ Sun Bop should do better than forecast in the prelisting statement. Based on the good first-half figures and given continued satisfactory trading conditions, year-end earnings should surpass 1985's 26,7c/share.

Intention is to pay out 70% of earnings. The first dividend since

listing will cover an eight-month period to June 1986.

Sun Bop hotels averaged an occupancy of 76% against the industry's average of 54% for the six months to December.

Other favourable factors which make Sun Bop shares a good buy are its tax position and a sharp fall in interest charges in the second half of the year, as a result of the R40m rights issue.

No tax is payable in the immediate future and, as grading allowances are ongoing over a number of years, the tax rate will remain low in the medium term.

Sun Bop shares have been actively traded since listing and are still a good buy at 325c.

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CAPE TOWN 13/2/86 (218) (210) 109

Youths claim assault

JOHANNESBURG. — Scores of Winterveld youths and men who were picked up by the Bophuthatswana police from their homes a few hours before the funeral of a youth last Thursday alleged they were stripped naked and assaulted before being released without being charged.

Sources in Winterveld, a squatter area near Mabopane township about 35km north of Pretoria, said there was a heavy police presence before, during and after the funeral of Joseph Modipane who was allegedly shot dead by police.

The youths, mostly secondary school pupils,

were allegedly collected in a police swoop about 7am and were detained at the Ga-Rankuwa police station. They were released on Sunday afternoon.

A liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, Colonel David George, said he could neither confirm nor deny the allegations.

Meanwhile, the Bophuthatswana police have slapped restrictions on the funeral of Mr Ephraim Motsepe who was shot by police at Mmakau, near Ga-Rankuwa, earlier this month. The funeral may be conducted only by a recognized church minister and only family may attend. — Sapa

BUD DIA (109)

Bop police place restrictions on funeral

GARANKUWA — The funeral of a man who was shot by police at Mmakau, near GaRankuwa, this month has been restricted by Bophuthatswanan police.

Police Commissioner Brigadier P J Seleke announced that the funeral of 23-

year-old Ephraim Motsepe may be conducted only by a recognised church minister and only family members may attend.

Motsepe was killed by Bophuthatswanan police — Sapa.

Unibop: Mangope won't back off

WEEKLY
14/2/86
THE University of Bophuthatswana this week slid further towards bush college status as the homelands government made further inroads into the university's autonomy.

Following representations to the Bophuthatswana government by the university council to rescind the deportation of 10 staff members, the president of Bophuthatswana, Lucas Mangope, has come up with the request that the staff members write personal letters of appeal to the government, asking for their cases to be reconsidered.

Since Mangope has refused to furnish reasons for the deportation orders, such appeals would make little sense.

The request came after another extraordinary situation, when the president joined three deportees for tea at the university.

In the eyes of some deportees, the whole point of the negotiations with government was to persuade the cabinet to reconsider their actions on the basis that they were groundless.

"By making us appeal personally, the government is forcing us to accept some sort of guilt, for which we must make amends, whereas the group of us were united by a common innocence," said one of the deportees. "It would now seem that the more an individual grovels before Mangope the more chance they have of getting their deportation orders revoked."

Meanwhile, the position of the 36 students refused readmission to Unibo due to a government order in terms of the Internal Security Act, has become clearer.

Mangope has reconsidered their exclusion and 29 have been readmitted.

Unibo takes back students

STUDENTS expelled from the University of Bophuthatswana last year as a result of campus violence were to be re-admitted, a university official said yesterday.

Mr Colin Knowles, Unibo's public relations director, said 29 of 36 expelled students would be allowed back, and added staff members expelled for the same reasons could also be reinstated.

Mr Knowles said he could confirm reports that the Bophuthatswana internal ministry was prepared to review the staff cases.

He said those who wished their cases to be reconsidered should submit their applications in writing to the Ministry before the end of the month.

He, also said 29 of the 36 expelled students would be re-admitted.

This followed a meeting between university's Vice Chancellor, Prof J M W Makhene, President Lucas Mangope, and the Cabinet this week.

The expulsions took place following the closing of the University last year after a class boycott and demonstrations — Sapa.

APR 25/86

SO WETAN 14/2/86

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CAPE TOWN 14/2/86

'Shock' at deportations

Education Reporter

109

THE Staff Association of the University of the Western Cape has sent an urgent message to the vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana, Professor J M W Makhene, expressing its shock at the deportation of 10 Unibo staff members.

Those deported are Mr Timothy Menzi, Ms Zanele Mfono, Mr Victor Ndaba, Mr Momali Sibeko, Mr Graeme Reed, Mr Hermien Kotze, Mr Monty Roodt and Mr Leslie Witz, all South Africans, Ms Betty Dzingwa, of Lesotho, and Mr James Senabulya, a Briton.

It is understood that the action by the Bophuthatswana Government at the end of January was as a result of their support for students during unrest on the campus last year.

The university was closed for a

month in October because of unrest.

The association said: "For us this is not only a major disregard for academic freedom but an autocratic way of dealing with persons who hold differing views. It should be quite clear that this may have serious repercussions for the position of universities in South Africa.

"We therefore wish to express our grave concern and request the responsible authorities to seriously reconsider the position of these academics."

● Sapa reports that 29 of 36 students expelled from Unibo last year as a result of unrest would be readmitted.

A Unibo spokesman said he could confirm reports that the Bophuthatswana Internal Ministry was also prepared to review the cases of the staff members.

Row over report on land 'stolen' for game

Walt Argus 15/2/86

109

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A row is brewing in Bophuthatswana over the intended publication of a report on the Pilanesberg Game Reserve.

The Keenan survey claims that part of the Pilanesberg Game Reserve is on stolen land.

The Bakgatla tribe is to sue President Lucas Mangope for R13-million for, it alleges, illegally

and forcibly taking its land to create the game reserve.

The report, written by Professor Jeremy Keenan, professor of anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Development Studies Programme, is repudiated by the Bophuthatswana Government, the National Parks Board and Sun International.

Professor Keenan has expressed his concern that the removed people of Thaba 'Nchu may have suffered the same fate as the people at Pilanesberg.

The National Parks Board, which originally commissioned Professor Keenan to write the report, finds itself in the middle of a storm that threatens the right of the park to exist.

The Parks Board has refused to publish the report as it stands. It will be published in book form by the Transvaal Rural Aid Development Programme.

Professor Keenan has been banned by the Bophuthatswana Government. He has also been warned by Sun International not to publish "false and defamatory material".

CP Correspondent

A 42-YEAR-OLD Mabopane man, shot six times by Bophuthatswana cops recently, has refused an offer from the government to have a bullet lodged next to his heart removed in Germany.

Abel Ntshungu Nthite was shot at the funeral service for political activist Solomon Baloyi in Mabopane on January 15.

He still has a bullet in his body after doctors at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital failed to remove it.

Nthite says he was given the offer by senior Bop police officers a week ago after being discharged from hospital.

They also urged him, he says, not to tell anybody or take legal action against them.

"They thought I was going to die.

"But now they are afraid to face the consequences in the same brave and courageous manner they shot me.

"I have suffered a lot and therefore have no reason why I should not proceed with a civil case against them.

Shot man to sue Bop police

109

AL

"Whatever the cost I'm not going to look back. My legal representative is only awaiting my full medical report," he says.

Nthite says after being shot he was kicked and hit with a bat on the head "to finish me off."

★ Colonel M A Molope and Bop police public relations officer Colonel David George were not available for comment yesterday.

CAT Trunk 19/2/86
Garankuwa trading resumes

PRETORIA. — Garankuwa was calm yesterday after a one-day stayaway on Monday.

Residents returned to work yesterday and all shops and business centres — which were closed on Monday — resumed business.

However, students at Setlogelo Technikon stayed away from classes yesterday morning. They have apparently decided to stay away until Friday in solidarity with Garankuwa students who have

been boycotting classes since last week.

Residents travelling between Mabopane and Pretoria encountered roadblocks manned by Bophuthatswana troops and police for the third week running.

The Mabopane/Winterville Crisis Committee has urged President Lucas Mangope to intervene in the unrest in the Garankuwa, Moretele areas and to order the withdrawal of police and troops from the townships. — Sapa

CITY P. 23/2/86

If your shirt talks — watch out in Bop!

 CP Correspondent

109

BOP has gone one step further than banning freedom of speech — it's banned T-shirts, caps or even takkies with a political message.

The ban — on all articles expressing political viewpoints — has been introduced in the Odi region of Bophuthatswana.

In Mmakau, Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane this week, people wearing printed clothing — no matter what the printed words said — were sjambokked and arrested.

Some had their clothing torn off and were left half naked in public.

Now anyone who has a bumper sticker, T-shirt, a cap or a pair of takkies with a slogan displayed is liable to be arrested or severely beaten by cops.

The visual protest, police say, "sows seeds of disorder and instigates people to rise up against the government". Many people say the ban is "absurd".

25/2/86 SAM (109)

Tswana rioting claim

CAPE TOWN.— Bophuthatswana is undergoing an unreported wave of riots, boycotts and other unrest, according to a secret document.

The document recorded nine killings and hundreds of other violent incidents in the Odi and Moretele districts since mid-November.

Although the disturbances have been going on alongside black protest riots in South Africa, news from nominally-independent Bophuthatswana is usually scanty and is not included in South African police reports.

According to the document, dated February 7 and marked "secret", disturbances have included dozens of stonings and firebomb attacks, 70 abductions and 33 vehicle hijackings. The value of property damaged or destroyed is put at about R3 million.

The document was prepared by the Bophuthatswana authorities and informed sources said it was

discussed recently by the South African Government in Cape Town.

No official comment was available.

The document called for a co-ordinated effort to check the riots.

"Immediate and effective steps are necessary to halt the unrest and to recover the situation," it said.

Professor Jeremy Keenan, a professor of social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand University who has done research on Bophuthatswana, said today that up to 80 percent of the homeland's 2 million residents were non-Tswanas, who had been victimised by the Tswana authorities.

"That area is a huge tinderbox," he said.

"It's been a vicious campaign of brutalisation since independence in 1977." The region affected by the violence included an industrial zone close to Pretoria. — Sapa-Reuter.



CHILDREN play among the remains of a house in Brits Location.

Pic. LEN KUMALO



FORMER standholder, Mr Edward Phale.

A community falling apart

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

ABOUT 15 000 residents of Brits Location in the north-western Transvaal fear they will soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

On December 7, 1985 the Brits Community Council announced that township residents would be resettled at Lethabile, a new area separated by a fence from Maboloka Township in Bophuthatswana.

About 170 houses have been built in Lethabile and are now occupied. Residents

started moving into the new houses on December 10.

Although it is not clear how many people have moved there voluntarily, about 4 000 residents now live in the township, most of them in corrugated iron huts and tents.

Meanwhile residents remaining at the old township are resisting resettlement. They demand that:

- Land on which the township stands be sold to them;
- A proper drainage system be installed and the main road tarred; and
- Proper schools be built and the money residents donated towards extending a school in the township be refunded.

Residents are also angry because the cemetery in the "location" was closed by the authorities and a new one opened at Lethabile. They demand that corpses be exhumed and buried again in the old township.

The Lethabile Cemetery is waterlogged and most of the graves have started to cave in.

Brits Location — called Oukase by residents — was established 55 years ago. It has no

electricity and the old bucket system of sewerage is used

Most of the dwellings are built with corrugated iron.

There are about 1 000 official tenants in the township who build shacks to sub-let

The township is situated about 5 km from the Brits white business district and most workers walk to work. Lethabile is about 25 km from the old township.

Residents believe that they are being moved to make way for a new white suburb.

In 1969 nearly 300 families were removed from the township and resettled at Mothutlung, 30 km into Bophuthatswana.

A white suburb, Elandsrand was established near Brits Location three years ago.

New home for Brits residents

About 30 standholders have already moved to Lethabile.

Sub-tenants are not allowed to stay on the stands vacated by the standholders. If they do not move to the new township they are left homeless. Former sub-tenants, therefore, make

up the majority of those who have moved.

One former standholder, Mr Edward Phale, said he moved to Lethabile three weeks ago after his five-roomed house was demolished. He said he had not been compensated although he was promised money for his old house and the stand.

Mr Phale, his wife and five children share a corrugated iron hut and four small tents supplied by the authorities.

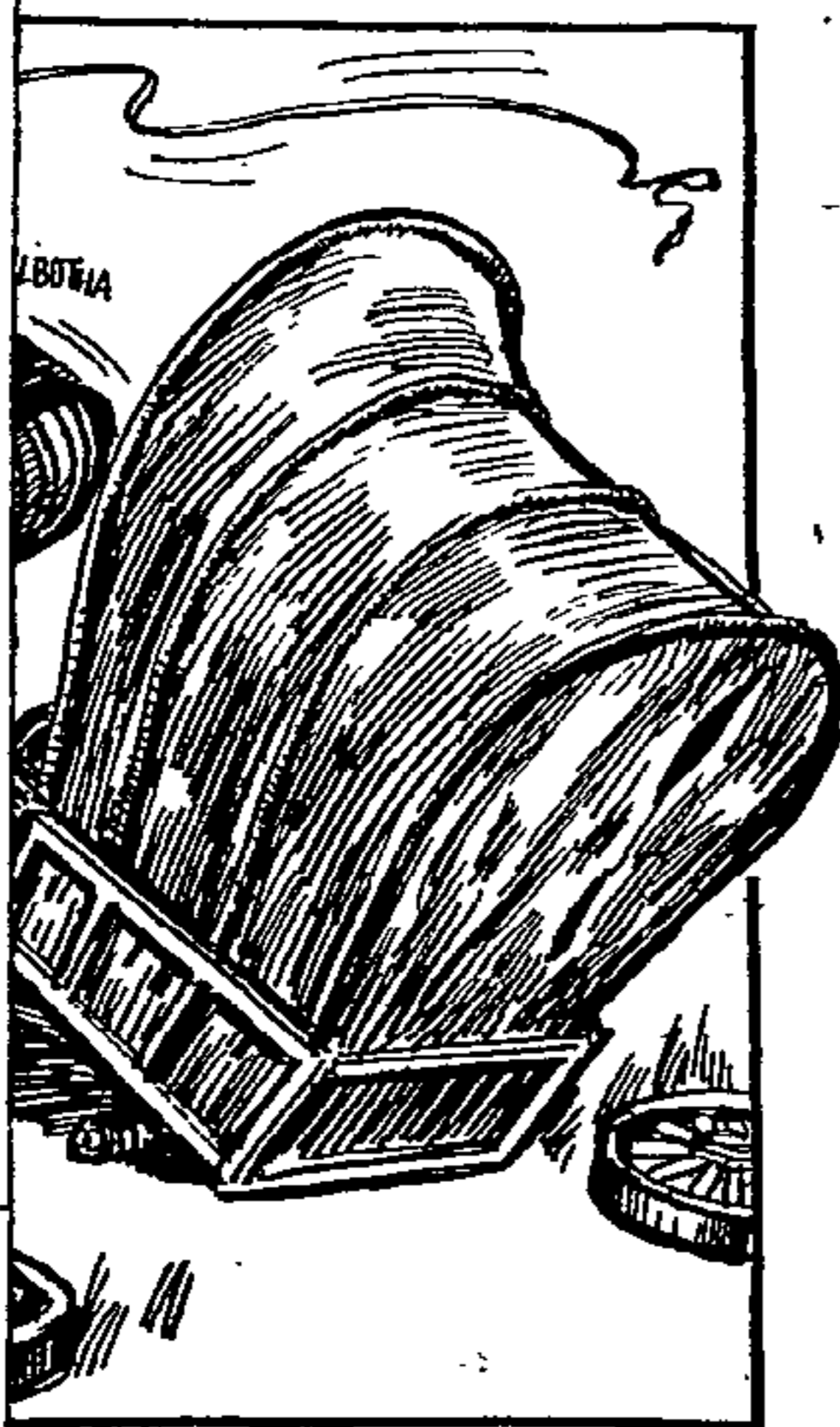
Another concern raised by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) is that the houses and tent dwellings at Lethabile are only 500 metres from the waterlogged cemetery.

The BAC says the township could also be waterlogged and could cause problems in the future.

The BAC has called several protest meetings and so far more than 1 000 people have signed a petition protesting against the removals.

On December 8 last year residents stated their opposition to resettlement at Lethabile and said that:

- They felt there was pressure from the neighbouring white township that they be moved;
- The move was an attempt by the authorities to break the solidarity of workers who joined trade unions in large numbers in 1980;
- The resettlement was a forced removal because the authorities refused to allow that vacant stands be occupied, and
- The new township is eventually going to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, as had already happened when families were moved to Mothutlung.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

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SOEWEN
25/2/86

BOP COPS ACCUSED OF TORTURE

THE Ga-Rankuwa Youth Organisation yesterday accused the Bophuthatswana police of torturing detainees.

In a statement Gayo alleged police brutalities in Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, Klipgat, Winterveldt, Temba and Eersterus in Hamanskraal since unrest broke out there last year.

Allegations against the Bophuthatswana police include:

- Squeezing detainees' private parts with pliers;
- Rape;
- Electric shocks on detainees' genitals; and
- Assault and harassment.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police yesterday said people with complaints against the police should lay charges against them at the nearest police station.

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Violence after resettlement decision

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's decision to move about 15 000 residents out of Brits's old township and resettle them in Letlhabile has caused a serious division in the township's community.

Violence rocked the small township at the weekend and one man was shot, buildings were set alight and vehicles stoned.

Residents who agreed to leave and be resettled in Letlhabile say they are living in fear of their lives after receiving threats from those

who wish to stay.

About 40 stand-holders have been resettled at Letlhabile and the premises on which they lived cannot be occupied by their former sub-tenants.

Police confirmed reports that the anti-removal group had threatened to get even with those who agreed to be moved. Latest reports claim police raided the homes of the township's community leaders, who are believed to be in hiding after the weekend violence.

On December 7 last year, the Brits Community Council an-

nounced township residents were to be resettled. Letlhabile, about 25km from Brits, may soon be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Meanwhile, residents resisting resettlement are alleged to have demanded that:

- The land on which the township was built be sold to the community to enable them to build proper houses.

- The money donated by residents towards extending a high school in the township be refunded and that proper schools be built.

- Corpses buried in the Letlhabile cemetery (said to be water-logged) — after the cemetery in the old location was closed — be exhumed and reburied in the old township.

- Proper toilets be built and the bucket system be replaced by sewerage and the streets and houses be electrified.

Although it is not clear how many people have moved voluntarily, about 4 000 residents are living in Letlhabile in corrugated structures and tents provided by the government.

Residents were told by govern-

ment officials they would be allowed to occupy the structures for two years to enable them to build proper houses of their own. Each family has been provided with a running-water tap and a proper toilet, with a sewerage system.

The Brits Action Committee (BAC) has joined the call to stay by old township tenants and has expressed dissatisfaction about the removals.

The BAC said because there had been no positive response to the plea, the resettlement was seen as a forced government removal.

Workers win Bop bus battle

City of BOP commuters have won their battle against Putco.

Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings will take over all Putco's routes in the homeland, and Putco will run BTH's routes in So-shangive.

The move follows highly successful boycotts of Putco services in Bop since last November, when fares went up.

BTH has already applied for its own fare increase - but they won't apply to the routes previously run by Putco.

Bop cop dies in roadblock

2/3/86 CTP (109)

A COP was killed this week and three others and a soldier injured when a motorist smashed through a roadblock set up by Bop security forces between Mabopane and Soshanguve.

Two cops - Hendrick Masiloane and Pommy Serepa - and a soldier known only as Makomela, were admitted to Ga Rankuwa Hospital.

Serepa and Makomela are semi-conscious, and a third cop, Shadrack Sepalala, was treated and discharged at the Ga Rankuwa Hospital.

The identity of the dead cop will be released when his family have been told

CP Correspondent

of his death.

Cops said they chased a suspect in Mabopane after he sped off when they cautioned him to stop. He was suspected of having stolen a car.

The suspect - with cops in hot pursuit - drove through Ga Rankuwa, Rosslyn and Soshanguve. Security forces at a roadblock between Mabopane and Soshanguve tried to intercept the suspect, but he smashed through the roadblock, said a spokesman for the Bop cops.

Witnesses said the suspect then stopped for a while and looked at the fallen soldiers before speeding off.

There was chaos at the roadblock, with the injured soldiers "screaming for their mothers", said witnesses.

Soldiers were apparently furious after the incident and began assaulting onlookers with rifle butts, said a witness who claimed one onlooker was beaten until he became delirious.

Security force members gave chase, but the suspect escaped.

Bop cops are investigating. No arrests have been made.

★

Capt Tents
3/3/86

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Magistrate alleges police assault

JOHANNESBURG. — A Garankuwa magistrate, Mr Gideon Ntsie, alleges that late last week he was assaulted and arrested by Bophuthatswana policemen, who put him in the boot of their car.

He says he was eventually released after being taken to the local police station, where other policemen recognized him.

"Two armed policemen put me in the boot of their car, and later took me out and kept me in the back seat for the whole night as they drove from

one place to another in the township," Mr Ntsie alleges.

Increasing allegations of assault by the Bophuthatswana police on people in the Odi and Moretele districts of the homeland are being reported daily, despite official denials.

Over the past 10 days, a number of serious assault cases, including gunshot victims, have been treated at Garankuwa Hospital.

A hospital spokesman confirmed that at least eight alleged police vic-

tims were admitted from Monday to Wednesday. Three of them had suffered gunshot wounds, three had ruptured eardrums and the others had facial and body injuries.

The liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, Colonel David George, said he had no comment to make.

● Meanwhile, President Lucas Mangope said recent unrest in the country should be regarded as a lesson to all citizens of Bophuthatswana.

Addressing the Barolong tribe at Seweding near Mafikeng at the weekend, President Mangope said the Mafikeng/Mmabatho area bordered Botswana on the one hand and South Africa on the other, and he called on people in the area to report to the authorities any suspicious elements who might cross the borders.

He cited a shooting incident between armed men and the police in the village last year as an example of what might happen if "these characters" were not reported. — Sapa

SA 'dissidents' blamed for Bop disturbances

Disturbances in Bophuthatswana have been provoked by dissident elements operating from places in South Africa, according to the Bophuthatswana Government.

A statement released by the President's office in response to reports that unrest in the Odi and Moretele districts was increasing, admitted there were problems in the area.

"There is no doubt at all that disturbances in Bophuthatswana have been provoked by dissident elements operating from places in South Africa contiguous with Bophuthatswana," it said.

"Evidence of this is the fact that while the present unrest started in South Africa in October 1984, the disturbances only started in Bophuthatswana

in November 1985. Many of the people arrested by the police in the area have addresses in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Soshanguve, at which latter place meetings are held to plan the incidents that are carried out in Mabopane and Garankuwa."

"The Government of Bophuthatswana is steadfast in its determination to use every lawful means at its disposal to put an end to the acts of thuggery and destruction that it has experienced."

"Our police force has maintained a high degree of restraint and professionalism and any complaint should be directed to the Ombudsman of Bophuthatswana, or the ordinary legal channels which are open to all members of the public should be used."

Bop cops accused of shooting youths

5/3/80
SOWETAN
TWO youths have died during the past ten days after being allegedly shot by police in Eersterust, Hammanskraal in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Koos Kaule of Eersterust was seriously injured after being allegedly shot by police at about 6.30am last Saturday. A spokesman for the Eersterust Youth Organisation (EYO) on Monday said Mr Kaule was from the night vigil of "a comrade" when he was allegedly shot by the Bophuthatswana police.

The SOWETAN was informed that Mr Kaule was from the night vigil of Mr Jan Rapelego, who was also allegedly

(109) (23)
shot dead by the Bophuthatswana Police on February 21. Both were members of the local youth organisation.

Mr Kaule was allegedly shot at point blank range by a policeman travelling in a bakkie. He was later put into a police van and rushed to the nearby Jubilee Hospital where he died shortly after admission, it was claimed yesterday.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana Police yesterday declined to comment and referred The SOWETAN to Colonel David George, Bophuthatswana Police liaison officer, who could not be reached.

By MONK
NKOMO

A spokesman for the Jubilee Hospital yesterday confirmed that Mr Kaule was brought to the hospital on Saturday morning with a gunshot wound. "He died at the casualty section", the spokesman said.

EYO, in a statement released yesterday, said the torture and killing of people in Eersterust by the Bophuthatswana Police still continued unabated.

The shootings "will not deter us from challenging apartheid", The youth organisation called on the media to expose "the oppressor practiced by Presiden

Lucas Mangope and his police".

The statement continued: "the government's continued refusal to meet genuine people's demands will lead to bitter confrontation".

A joint funeral service has been arranged to bury both youths at a ceremony to be held in Eersterust today.

The Bophuthatswana government, in a statement released by the president's office, reportedly blamed elements from Atteridge-

ville, Mamelodi and So-shanguve for the disturbances in the Odi and Moretele district. The government also promised to put an end to thuggery and destruction in the homeland.

"Our police force has maintained a high degree of restraint and professionalism, and any complaints should be directed to the Ombudsman of Bophuthatswana, or the ordinary legal channels open to all members of the public, should be used."

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Political restriction

PRETORIA. — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, has imposed restrictions on all political activities in the Odi and Moretele districts near Pretoria.

The restrictions apply to activities which "endanger the lives and property of the people and government".

No funerals or meetings aimed at causing unrest in the districts will be allowed.

President Mangope yesterday called a mass meeting at Ga-Rankuwa stadium following months of violence in the two areas and at Temba.

Thousands of pamphlets were distributed in the three townships urging people to boycott the meeting.

Police were patrolling the townships early yesterday and there were no signs of pupils going to school. Sapa

B. *Transfers in terms of bilateral agreements*

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Ciskei Government:

(i) Income tax; an estimated amount of R21 401 000.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Ciskei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R132 529 000.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of R2 935 380.

ments 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 1986-87 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R733 029 987.

(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) Two grants.
(ii) Estimated transfers into the following:
Relief of distress (drought) ... R1 972 000
Action programme: Creation of Job opportunities R14 300 000
R16 272 000

(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Transkei during the 1985-86 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 5: Foreign Affairs R273 976 000.
(ii) *Technical assistance*
South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests to assist them 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 1985-86 financial year provision has been made to the amount of R1 013 200 for the possible requirements of Transkei in this regard.

Transkei, amount paid to Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 10/3/86

(1) (a) what total amount was paid by South Africa to Transkei in the 1985-86 financial year in terms of agree-

(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 R35 500 000 will be paid to Transkei in the 1985/86 financial year.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area: Estimated transfer of R10 841 787.

(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) R12 700 000.

(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 development incentive scheme, which came into effect on 1 April 1982. It is estimated that the RSA will refund to Transkei the amount of R14 900 000 during the 1985-86 financial year for this purpose.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1986-87 financial year has not yet been finalised.

Bophuthatswana, amount paid to Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 10/3/86

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in the 1985/86 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries 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;

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 R101 562 000.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Transkei's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R295 841 787.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
(1) (a) R42 407 160.
(b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1985/86 finan-

cial 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 5: Foreign Affairs R72 000 000.

(ii) Technical assistance

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests to assist them 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 1985/86 financial year provision has been made to the amount of R609 200 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 R29 800 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana in the 1985/86 financial year.

(iv) Incentive Scheme for Industries

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrange-

ments 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 development incentive scheme, which came into effect on 1 April 1982. It is estimated that the RSA will refund to Bophuthatswana the amount of R4 000 000 during the 1985/86 financial year for this purpose.

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 R38 367 000.

- (ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Bophuthatswana's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R277 435 000.

- (iii) Rand Monetary Area: estimated transfer of R5 195 960.

- (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.

- (ii) Estimated transfers in respect of the following:

Relief of distress (drought)	R 8 000 000
Action program: Creation of Job opportunities	12 000 000
	<u>R 20 000 000</u>

- (3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1986/87 financial year has not yet been finalised.

Handwritten: VENDA, amount paid to 10/3/86. 22. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) what total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in the 1985-86 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries 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 1986-87 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R185 137 060.

- (b) The budgeted amounts which are to be paid to Venda during the 1985-86 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 5: Foreign Affairs R129 000 000.

(ii) Technical assistance

South Africa is from time to time approached by other countries with requests to assist them 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 1985-86 financial year provision has been made to the amount of R817 500 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 R3 565 000 will be paid to Venda in the 1985/86 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 development incentive scheme, which came into effect on 1 April 1982. It is estimated that the RSA will refund to Venda the amount of R1 500 000 during the 1985-86 financial year for this purpose.

B. Transfers in terms of bilateral agreements

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of in-

Detainee action: Bop minister in contempt of court?

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Lawyers are expected to ask the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court today to declare the homeland's Minister of Law and Order to be in contempt of court over the alleged failure of police to comply with an order authorising access to three men in custody.

In an urgent action brought at the weekend in Mmabatho, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Johannesburg attorney Mr Peter Harris secured a *habeas corpus* order authorising them to see Mawu member Mr Jeremiah Moropa and schoolboys Edwin Matseke (17) and Lazarus Mandlazi (18) who have been held at GaRankuwa police station since Thursday.

They are to return to court today alleging the court order was contravened yesterday when lawyers were prevented from seeing Mr Moropa.

The contempt claim will be made as part of a major court action — spearheaded by the Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, Bishop George Daniels — for an interdict restraining the GaRankuwa police from unlawfully detaining or assaulting residents.

On Saturday, Mr Harris stated in papers before the court there were strong indications the arrest of Mr Moropa was due to his assistance in preparing the main court application.

ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS

Mr Moropa, the court was told, had played a key role in collecting the necessary evidence for this application and particular protection was sought for members of his union.

The two youths detained were applicants in the main court action. Their attorney told the court: "I have a special responsibility for the two youths who feared reprisals. I assured them they had nothing to fear and it was proper to launch such an application."

It was claimed in papers that allegations of assault in custody were pervasive in GaRankuwa and that the two schoolboys in question had already been subjected to beatings by the police.

Suspicion of ill-treatment of the three had been aroused by the fact that police at GaRankuwa had denied that they were in custody.

However, as Mr Harris and an advocate prepared to leave the police station on Friday after receiving this information, they saw Edwin Matseke and Lazarus Mandlazi being led through the charge office by a policeman, the court was told.

Lazarus Mandlazi's eye was allegedly swollen and bruised.

Release staves off bid to jail Mangope

11/3/86 By Jo-Anne Collinge *STAFF*
The late-night release of a Garankuwa trade unionist, who was rearrested yesterday after the Mmabatho Supreme Court had ordered his freedom, staved off a second bid to jail Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope — in his secondary role as Minister of Law and Order.

Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) shop-steward Mr Jeremiah Moropa was set free at about 10 pm yesterday as lawyers were preparing to leave for Mmabatho to launch a contempt action, a union spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, at the Mmabatho Supreme Court, lawyers had agreed to delay

an application for the jailing of President Mangope, the Commissioner of Police, the Garankuwa Divisional Commissioner and the Garankuwa Station Commander when they received an undertaking that three detainees including Mr Moropa would be released. This undertaking was later made a court order. While the other two detainees are believed to have been released, Mr Moropa was rearrested.

The initial contempt of court was allegedly committed by the Minister and his three fellow respondents when police refused to comply with an order issued in the Mmabatho Supreme Court on Saturday.

This provided that lawyers be given "im-

mediate" access to Mr Moropa and two schoolboy detainees, Edwin Matseke and Jeremiah Moropa. Access to Mr Moropa was allegedly denied.

All three detainees had been party to an application for an urgent interdict restraining the Minister of Law and Order and 10 others from unlawfully detaining, assaulting and threatening residents of Garankuwa.

The court will decide whether the interdict will be made a permanent order, on May 26. The contempt action against President Mangope will be heard on the same day.

●See Page 15.



Homeland residents tell Press of assaults

By Mike Siluma

The Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has blamed the Government for alleged assaults on Garankuwa residents by Bophuthatswana police.

The union's Transvaal secretary, Mr Moses Mayekiso, told a Press conference at Mawu's Johannesburg headquarters last night that the union viewed the arrest and assault of people in Garankuwa and other parts of Bophuthatswana as a product of South Africa's homeland system.

He said: "We regard as very serious the situation where the

Bophuthatswana authorities are opposed to any union activity and the mere wearing of a union T-shirt can lead to assault and even death."

Union member Mr Andrew Molepyane spent two weeks in hospital after an attack.

Mawu has many members living in Bophuthatswana but working in the border industries. A member, Mr Jeremiah Moropa, was one of three people on whose behalf a habeas corpus order was successfully

applied for at the weekend.

The conference came only hours after the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court granted an order prohibiting police from unlawfully detaining and assaulting residents.

The Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, the Most Reverend George Daniel, who was the first applicant, was at the conference. Other applicants were union officials and assault victims.

It was alleged that most of

those assaulted or arrested were Mawu members, parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church or students.

Archbishop Daniel claimed that police entered church premises in Garankuwa and beat up church members. On hearing of the outcome of the court application, he said he was "very glad".

Union officials claimed, however, that Mr Moropa had been released only briefly then re-arrested for a court appear-

ance tomorrow on a charge of obstructing justice.

The union warned it would not accept his continued detention and would consider civil action against the Bophuthatswana police.

Reiterating Mawu's (and other emergent unions') opposition to removals, they condemned alleged police assaults at Brits location where residents are resisting being removed to Bophuthatswana.

The union officials said what was happening in Bophuthatswana was experienced in other homelands in different forms.

Left: An alleged victim of assaults by Bophuthatswana police shows scars left by beatings. Top: Mr Andrew Molepyane (right) was one of the applicants who successfully applied to the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court for an interdict restraining the territory's police from unlawfully assaulting and arresting Garankuwa residents. Bottom: The Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, the Most Rev George Daniel (right) and unionists at a Press conference where applicants described their ordeals allegedly at the hands of homeland police.

● Pictures by Kevin Carter.

Metal union accuses Govt

STAFF 11/3/86

Archbishop in bid to end Bop 'assaults'

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Affidavits alleging more than 50 incidents of torture and assault by Bophuthatswana police stationed at Garankuwa, with colour pictures of alleged sjambok and wire whip wounds, were placed in the hands of Mmabatho Supreme Court judge Mr E A T Smith this week.

President Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, did not admit liability for the assaults. He and 10 other respondents, however, conceded a temporary order restraining the police from unlawful detention and assault.

At the head of the 13 people who brought the action was Pretoria's Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev George Daniels, who explained his concern for Garankuwa, part of his diocese, in court papers.

"It appears members of the Bophuthatswana police stationing a campaign of intimidation of the local population, by their large-scale and apparently arbitrary detention, assaults and threats of detention and assault

"The police seem to have identified as particular victims of their campaign of intimidation members of the Roman Catholic Church, members of trade unions, particularly the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, school children and youths and members of the public who find themselves caught up in the web of violence which has apparently become the fabric of life in Garankuwa," he said.

"The general pattern of the campaign of police intima-

tion seems to be large-scale and arbitrary arrests. Those arrested are generally detained for only a few days, often without access to the outside world.

"Very many are never charged with any offence and, judging from their interrogation and treatment in detention, are never even under suspicion or investigation for the commission of any particular offence.

"During their detention they are almost invariably brutally assaulted and abused."

The Archbishop alleged detainees were:

- Whipped with sjamboks, canes, batons and whips.
- Assaulted by hitting and kicking.
- Subjected to strenuous physical exercise.
- Maltreated by tyres being placed round their necks.
- Deprived of food, water and medical attention.
- Subject to various forms of humiliation, including verbal abuse and the forced removal of clothing.

Restrained victim

The Archbishop said two young women had made sworn affidavits claiming police had raped them.

He said photographs of the victims made it "apparent the wounds displayed must have been deliberately inflicted upon a restrained victim and could not have been inflicted in the course of lawful police duties".

Archbishop Daniel said among the affidavits were some by Catholics who alleged they had been singled out for additional assaults because of their faith. He claimed police had "callously" entered and damaged church property.

A hawker, Mr Stanford Rakgabele (25), alleged he was struck with a rifle butt on the head as he was arrested. Later, as he was dragged towards the police van, a policeman allegedly "held the R-1 rifle like a bat and swung it at me. I covered my head with my hands and the rifle hit me on the left wrist and broke my wrist", he said.

He alleged he and a group of youths were assaulted in "a big room" on February 11.

"There were a large number of policemen in the room. They were armed with canes, sjamboks and whips. It appeared as if some kind of signal had been given because all of a sudden these policemen started to shout at us to take off our clothes. I took off my clothes and stood naked before the policemen who hit me with these weapons.

"I screamed in pain and tried to avoid the thrashing. However, there were too many policemen and I was hit extremely hard. Blood was all over the place as it poured from my wounds and also the wounds of other youths who were being thrashed. The sound was too terrible as children screamed and cried.

"The policemen appeared to have lost all control as they shouted, kicked and hit us. I noticed a number of youths lying motionless on the floor, much blood pouring from the wounds on their buttocks and backs."

The other affidavits make similar allegations. Some detainees alleged they were so badly assaulted they could not walk into court. One man was admitted to the intensive care unit of a Johannesburg hospital with renal failure, allegedly caused by the beating.

TUESDAY, 11 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 4 March 1986:

Abattoirs: hygiene

*33. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (a) hygiene standards at rural abattoirs, (b) the policy concerning centralising abattoirs, (c) production standards for milk and (d) the determination of the difference between industrial and fresh milk; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was the nature of the representations:

(2) whether he has taken any action regarding (a) hygiene standards at rural abattoirs, (b) changing the policy concerning centralising abattoirs, (c) changing production standards in respect of milk and (d) changing the definitions differentiating between industrial and fresh milk; if so, what action in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) Yes.
- (i) From time to time during the past years.
- (ii) and (iii) Various persons and interested bodies have made different proposals and representations.
- (2) The relevant matters are continually receiving the attention of the author-

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ities concerned, such as the Chief Meat Hygiene Officer, the Abattoir Commission, the Dairy Board and the various health authorities. These matters may, in so far as my Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is concerned, be discussed during the debate on the Department's vote.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, has he received any specific requests during the past month from the chairman of the Natal Agricultural Union following the tractor protest march a year ago in relation to these particular matters?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, not that I am aware of. This is, however, a rather mixed-grill, shotgun sort of question, and I would be pleased if the hon member could be more specific by submitting a proper question for inclusion in the Question Paper.

New Questions:

Marico corridor farms
11/3/86 109
*1. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether a decision was taken recently to add any of the northern farms in the so-called Marico corridor area to the territory of Bophuthatswana; if so, on what date;
- (2) whether the (a) landowners concerned, (b) farmers' association concerned and (c) Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted before the decision was taken; if so, what was the reaction in each case; if not, why not;
- (3) whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development carried out an investigation into the matter before the above-mentioned decision was taken; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. On 9 October 1985 the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced the Government's decision that the northern farms in the Marico corridor area are to be incorporated in the territory of Bophuthatswana.

(2) and (3) After the Commission for Co-operation and Development concluded its investigation and process of consultation, the landowners, Farmers Association and the Transvaal Agricultural Union were not specifically consulted again regarding the decision to add the northern portion of the Marico corridor to Bophuthatswana.

During the Commission of Co-operation and Development's hearing of evidence some very penetrating evidence was given, among which the inclusion of the whole corridor, the inclusion of only the northern section of the corridor as well as the addition of no land in the corridor for consolidation purposes. All interested parties gave evidence on this occasion.

With the finalisation of the consolidation package as announced on 9 October 1985, all the evidence and inputs as well as the rights and views of those owners concerned were taken into consideration.

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell me when that investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development was done?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I speak under correction, but I think the announcement of the first consolidation proposals was in June 1983 and the first hearing of witnesses was on 29 and 30 August 1983. I speak under correction as far as the dates are concerned, but it was approximately at that time.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Deputy Minister's

HoA

reply, could he inform the House how many Blacks are involved in this incorporation, whether those Blacks were consulted and if so, what their reply was?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the title deeds of all the farms involved, are in the hands of White owners; the number of workers on those farm properties is not normally determined, and in this specific case I cannot give the hon member the specific number of employees on the farms. The normal procedure of the Government is not to consider or to consult farm workers or people who do not have title deed rights, in such a situation.

†Dr W J SNEYMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he please tell us how many farmers are involved in these new proposals?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I again speak under correction, but according to my information there are five farmers involved with the 25 farms that are affected. Two or three of the farmers are specifically resident in the area and two that live there permanently, are a Mr Du Toit and a Mr Tony Brink. The other farmers are, as far as I know, not resident on the farms themselves, but are owners who manage the farms from another property.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon Deputy Minister in which the term "farm workers" was used, could he tell us whether the workers were migrant workers or whether these were people who were really permanently resident on the farms? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, one normally finds that there are mainly permanent labourers on farm properties who work there on a basis of a yearly contract. One also gets cases of labourers hired from time to time on a daily basis. I cannot give the hon member the specific information about the number of workers concerned on these farms. However, one mainly finds extensive livestock farming activities there and intensive labour is therefore not used on these farms.

HoA

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether, in response to the previous investigation of the commission in 1983, recommendations have been made and decisions have been taken not to include this land but other land, and whether those announcements have been made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was decided and announced in 1983 that the major part of the corridor would be included into Bophuthatswana for consolidation purposes. After the announcement of those decisions and the problems that were experienced with President Mangope and the conclusion of consolidation as a whole, it was decided that the whole corridor would not be excluded, but that a part of the farms would be offered for consolidation. This would happen according to the agreement between the two presidents.

I just want to mention that specific evidence on this was not heard any further and that no additional land was involved. This was the conclusion of a total package to round off the consolidation in that area.

Kirkwood: certain person

*2. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the Attorney-General recently re-opened a case concerning a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) on whose instructions and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the case;
- (2) whether any action has been taken in regard to this case; if so, what action;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) After a police docket with documents, in which a person with a name corresponding to that furnished by

the hon member, was submitted to the Attorney-General at Grahamstown, he decided on 28 January 1985 not to institute a prosecution. This decision still stands. However, as in every other case in which a plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict* cannot be tendered, the Attorney-General in principle has to be receptive to new evidence. In the case in question there is an interdict filed in the Supreme Court and it is inappropriate to speculate about any further details.

Lebowa Government: assistance
HANSWARD 11/3/86
3. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether the South African Government is rendering assistance to the Lebowa Government; if so, (a) what is the nature of this assistance and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; if not,
- (2) whether the rendering of assistance to the Lebowa Government has been discontinued; if so, (a) on what date and (b) for what reasons;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Budgetary assistance, manpower assistance, project assistance and advisory services.
 - (b) 11 March 1986.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.

Lethlabile Township

HANSWARD
4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 11/3/86 Q 22 44.

Whether Lethlabile Township near Brits is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) why and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. (a) and (b) fall away.

HANSWARD 11/3/86
Q 22 44
5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police took any action in connection with a bank robbery in Germiston on or about 20 February 1986; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding this incident;
- (2) whether the police were acting on information received prior to the incident; if so, (a) what information and (b) what action was taken as a result of this information;
- (3) whether any persons were shot and killed; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, and (c) what was the nature of their involvement in the bank robbery, in each case;
- (4) whether any of these persons had a criminal record; if so, (a) which persons and (b) what are the particulars of such records in each case;
- (5) whether the police had any grounds to suspect that any of these persons were involved in the bank robbery; if so, what grounds in respect of each person;
- (6) whether standing instructions exist to ensure that the police take precautions not to shoot bystanders when attempting to arrest persons involved in criminal acts; if not, why not; if so, what are these instructions;
- (7) whether any investigation has been held into this incident; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) Yes. Information was received that a (well known) gang leader and some unknown persons planned to rob an unspecified bank or building society in President Street, Germiston. The location of every bank and building society in President Street was determined and some members of the Force were unobtrusively placed at strategic points. At about 08h55 on 20 February 1986 five Black males entered the bank concerned and later emerged at two different exits of the bank, each with a fire-arm in their hands, and ran to a waiting vehicle. The robbers did not react to warnings by the police but immediately fired at the police.

(3) Yes.

(a) Seven persons.

(b) Adem Loati; Patrick West; Jerry Tshabangu; Allen Matuluti; Phillemon Molefe; Solly Maku-bung; John Matabane.

(c) Five of the Black men were directly involved with the robbery. Immediately after the incident, the sixth person ran away together with one of the robbers who handed a hand full of banknotes to him. The banknotes, which formed part of the loot, were later found under his body. The investigation with regard to the seventh deceased is not completed yet.

(4) Yes.

(a) Four of the persons who were directly involved with the robbery.

(b) It is neither policy nor the custom to reveal persons' criminal records.

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether, in response to the previous investigation of the commission in 1983, recommendations have been made and decisions have been taken not to include this land but other land, and whether those announcements have been made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was decided and announced in 1983 that the major part of the corridor would be included into Bophuthatswana for consolidation purposes. After the announcement of those decisions and the problems that were experienced with President Mangope and the conclusion of consolidation as a whole, it was decided that the whole corridor would not be excluded, but that a part of the farms would be offered for consolidation. This would happen according to the agreement between the two presidents.

I just want to mention that specific evidence on this was not heard any further and that no additional land was involved. This was the conclusion of a total package to round off the consolidation in that area.

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) After a police docket with documents, in which a person with a name corresponding to that furnished by

HOA

the hon member, was submitted to the Attorney-General at Grahamstown, he decided on 28 January 1985 not to institute a prosecution. This decision still stands. However, as in every other case in which a plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict* cannot be tendered, the Attorney-General in principle has to be receptive to new evidence. In the case in question there is an interdict filed in the Supreme Court and it is inappropriate to speculate about any further details.

Lebowa Government: assistance

†Mrs SAVAGE 11386
Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether the South African Government is rendering assistance to the Lebowa Government; if so, (a) what is the nature of this assistance and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; if not,
- (2) whether the rendering of assistance to the Lebowa Government has been discontinued; if so, (a) on what date and (b) for what reasons;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Budgetary assistance, manpower assistance, project assistance and advisory services.
 - (b) 11 March 1986.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.

Lethlabile Township

†Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 11386 & 444

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Whether Lethlabile Township near Brits is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) why and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No. (a) and (b) fall away.

†Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police took any action in connection with a bank robbery in Germiston on or about 20 February 1986; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding this incident;
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- (3) whether any persons were shot and killed; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, and (c) what was the nature of their involvement in the bank robbery, in each case;
- (4) whether any of these persons had a criminal record; if so, (a) which persons and (b) what are the particulars of such records in each case;
- (5) whether the police had any grounds to suspect that any of these persons were involved in the bank robbery; if so, what grounds in respect of each person;
- (6) whether standing instructions exist to ensure that the police take precautions not to shoot bystanders when attempting to arrest persons involved in criminal acts; if not, why not; if so, what are these instructions;
- (7) whether any investigation has been held into this incident; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) Yes. Information was received that a (well known) gang leader and some unknown persons planned to rob an unspecified bank or building society in President Street, Germiston. The location of every bank and building society in President Street was determined and some members of the Force were unobtrusively placed at strategic points. At about 08h55 on 20 February 1986 five Black males entered the bank concerned and later emerged at two different exits of the bank, each with a fire-arm in their hands, and ran to a waiting vehicle. The robbers did not react to warnings by the police but immediately fired at the police.

- (3) Yes.
 - (a) Seven persons.
 - (b) Adem Loati; Patrick West; Jerry Tshabangu; Allen Matludi; Phillemon Molefe; Solly Makubung; John Matabane.
 - (c) Five of the Black men were directly involved with the robbery. Immediately after the incident, the sixth person ran away together with one of the robbers who handed a hand full of banknotes to him. The banknotes, which formed part of the loot, were later found under his body. The investigation with regard to the seventh deceased is not completed yet.

(4) Yes.

(a) Four of the persons who were directly involved with the robbery.

(b) It is neither policy nor the custom to reveal persons' criminal records.

HOA

Court restrains Bop police

THE Metal and Allied Workers Union, jointly with the Roman Catholic Church made successful application in the Mmabatho Supreme Court, before Mr Justice Smith here yesterday restraining the Bophuthatswana police together with members of the South African Police from assaulting and harrasing residents of Ga-Rankuwa township.

The court was shown photographs of men and women with scars and ugly wounds on their backs from assaults meted out to them by the police.

Affidavits from some of the victims were handed in, in which they told of groups of about 30 to 50 policemen who ordered them to be naked when assaulting them at the same time with canes, sjamboks, kierries and batons.

Mr Jerry Moropa said he was assaulted to the extent that his kidneys were ruptured and he had to be hospitalised for 19 days.

Mr Samuel Sebitsa, a student, said he was taken from his school by the police who took him to the police station where he was assaulted for not wearing a school uniform. He had refused to sign a statement that he was among youths who had stoned a bus.

In it's testimony, the Roman Catholic Church said members of its congregation in Ga-Rankuwa, were being accused of being troublemakers and instigators of the youth in the township to cause disorder. **SOWETAN**

The accusations were being made by the police, who were harrasing members of the church and had assaulted some of its sisterhood, it was said. **12/3/86**

The police were said to have thrown teargas cannisters at people in a church hall and had assaulted them while assembled peacefully in a church hall.

Order granted against police

From THELMA TUCH
JOHANNESBURG. —
The Supreme Court in
Bophuthatswana has or-
dered the Garankuwa
police to stop detaining
and assaulting people —
in particular members
of the Metal and Allied
Workers Union (Mawu)
and the Roman Catholic
Church.

It also ordered the re-
lease of three detainees
arrested on Thursday
last week and set a re-
turn date for a contempt
of court order brought
against the Minister of
Law and Order — Presi-
dent Lucas Mangope —
and the Commissioner of
Police in Bophuthats-
wana.

In the main action, al-
legations of an unbrid-
led campaign of terror
by Garankuwa police
against schoolchildren,
trade union supporters
and Catholic Church
members were pre-
sented to court.

An interim order was
granted putting a stop to
further Garankuwa
police detentions until
May 26 when the Minis-
ter of Law and Order and
top Garankuwa police
officials are to state
their case. That day the
contempt of court case
will also be heard.

Senior counsel is ask-
ing that President Man-
gope and the Commis-
sioner of Police be put in
jail following the Garan-
kuwa police's blatant
disregard of a Supreme
Court habeas corpus
order.

The order — granted
on Saturday — autho-
rized attorney Mr Peter
Harris to see three of his
clients in police custody.
All were applicants in
the main action seeking
an interdict to stop
Garankuwa police ar-
resting and assaulting
people.

However, despite the
habeas corpus order,
both Mr Harris and ad-
vocate Mr Martin Lui-
tingh were refused ac-
cess to their clients.
Instead they were de-
tained for about an hour,
Mr Harris said on Sun-
day.

Meanwhile the court
ordered that the three
detainees — Mawu mem-
ber Mr Jerry Moropa, Mr
Edwin Matseke and Mr
Lazarus Mandlazi — be
set free. Minutes after
their release, however,
Mr Moropa was rearrest-
ed and is expected to ap-
pear in Odi Magistrate's
Court in Bophuthats-
wana on charges of ob-
structing justice.

Mangope faces contempt charge

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● From PAGE 1

rebuffed by police.

The lawyers then sought redress through an urgent application last Saturday to the Supreme Court in Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana. The court ordered that they be granted immediate access to their jailed clients, pending a hearing of their application for habeas corpus on Monday.

But their attempts to see Mandlazi and Maseke at Jerico prison the following day were at first obstructed and then cut short by a police officer who burst in on their interview to announce that he was detaining the prisoners under Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act.

The lawyers then journeyed to another prison in Odi where Moropa was held. There they were again denied access to their client and were themselves detained for nearly an hour. The Supreme Court order granting them access to Moropa was "treated with utter contempt".

As attorney Peter Harris put it in a sworn affidavit: "A female warder caused great amusement by walking around flapping a piece of paper in the air and repeating in a mocking fashion 'I have an order, I have an order, I have an order'."

The events of Sunday led to another urgent application on Monday, calling for Mangope to be jailed in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order for contempt of court unless he could show by the following day why he should not be imprisoned.

Bophuthatswana's authorities immediately agreed to the release of the three prisoners. Mangope — and the high-ranking police officers named with him — were consequently given until May 26 to show cause why they should not be jailed for contempt.

The situation was further compounded when lawyers for the applicants heard on Monday night that Moropa had been released, only to be re-arrested on a specific charge. He has since been released, however, and is in Johannesburg with Mandlazi and Maseke, out of the reach of Bophuthatswana police.

Mangope had agreed to be interviewed by a Weekly Mail reporter on Monday. He cancelled the interview at the last minute, presumably to deal with the crisis which threatened Bophuthatswana's reputation and his personal freedom.

But Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, T M Molathwa, spoke to Weekly Mail about the troubles in Garankuwa in general.

They were, he said, a "spillover" from the anti-apartheid rebellion in South Africa. He blamed the United Democratic Front for the situation, which has put 88 buses out of action and cost Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings R2-million.

Denouncing Bophuthatswana's opponents as "thugs" who were disgruntled with its progress, he quoted figures to show that people were flocking to Bophuthatswana. They were evidence, in his view, of Bophuthatswana's attraction as a congenial place to live in.

Between 1980 and 1985, 250 000 squatters had settled in Bophuthatswana and nearly 48 000 people who were not Tswanas has applied for and been granted citizenship certificates, he said.

He charged that the press had not reported violence against Bophuthatswana citizens and property, including the lashing of loyalists by dissidents.

Molathwa related that Mangope had visited Garankuwa last Friday and urged the local people to exercise "civic responsibility" and organise against dissidents. Whether or not that was an exhortation to them to form vigilante groups was not clear.

Bophuthatswana's reputation as a relatively benign polity rests largely on the inclusion in its constitution of an enforceable declaration of rights based on the European Economic Community charter of human rights.

It was used by lawyers acting for a young black man, Wilfred Marwane, convicted under the Terrorism Act to secure his freedom on the grounds that the law — which was inherited from South Africa — was in violation of the declaration of rights.

But as Bophuthatswana has come under increasing attack by young black radicals as a product and extension of South Africa's apartheid policy, reports of police brutality have seeped into the media and besmudged its image as a state which somehow combined commitment to liberal values with the vulgarity and extravagance of its multi-million rand casino and entertainment complex of Sun City.

That reputation will come under close and critical scrutiny on May 26.

THE threat of imprisonment hangs over Lucas Mangope, leader and founding father of Bophuthatswana. However remote, the ignominious prospect for Mangope of being jailed at the age of 62 for contempt of court represents the culmination of a series of dramatic court cases in Bophuthatswana which have jeopardised its reputation as the most enlightened and humane of South Africa's four supposedly independent "homelands".

The cases relate directly and indirectly to turmoil in and around the Bophuthatswana town of Garankuwa about 40km north-west of Pretoria. News of trouble there has been filtering out for weeks, but until recently it was judged to merit hardly more than a paragraph or two by local newspapers.

Urgent court applications have spotlighted charges of police brutality by a bishop, a nun and a trade unionist, as well as ordinary residents. Men and women, and even boys and girls, suspected of being behind the growing turbulence in the region have allegedly been whipped, kicked and even raped by police. The charges, in the form of affidavits, were accompanied by photographs of wounds on the bodies of men and boys.

In his affidavit Bishop George Daniel of the Catholic Church, whose diocese includes Garankuwa, charged that Bophuthatswana police are waging a "campaign of intimidation" against the local population by their large scale and apparently arbitrary detention, assaults and threats of "detention and assault".

Victims were often beaten in a mortuary near the police station, the bishop said, adding that members of the Catholic Church, members of trade unions and young people generally were singled out for attack. After an urgent hearing on Monday, the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court granted an interim interdict restraining police from unlawfully detaining or assaulting people in Garankuwa, particularly members of the Catholic Church and the Metal and Allied Workers Union. The application was not contested by the Bophuthatswana authorities. A final court decision will be given on May 26.

Jail threat hangs over Mangope

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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14/3/86

● TO PAGE 2

Mafikeng residents live with guarantees

17/2/86 Pretoria Bureau

The majority of whites living in Mafikeng would leave if the Bophuthatswana Government withdrew its guarantees to whites on religion and education.

These findings emerged in a Human Sciences Research Council's study: "The attitude of white owners of fixed property towards local intergroup relations, four years after incorporation into Bophuthatswana."

Mafikeng was handed over to Bophuthatswana in September 1980 but only after whites received certain assurances on autonomy of churches, schools, citizenship and fixed property.

The current survey was undertaken from January to July 1984.

The report found there was little cultural integration in Mafikeng and most respondents regarded the guarantees of the Government as important.

Most whites accepted a reasonable degree of economic integration, and even residential integration, but no cultural integration.

New Questions:

HANSAARD 18/3/86
 Zeerust: certain erf
 Q 602 563
 *1. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received (a) complaints and/or (b) representations about certain persons in connection with the occupation of a portion of a certain erf in the residential area of Zeerust, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so, what are the particulars of the property concerned;

(2) whether these complaints and/or representations relate to an alleged contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, what is the nature of the (a) complaints, (b) representations and (c) alleged contravention;

(3) whether the South African Police has taken or is going to take steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes, a house situated at erf no 53, Zeerust.

(b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) That an Asian couple is residing in the house concerned, which is situated in a White suburb.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Contravention of section 26(1) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966)—illegal occupation.

(3) Yes

(a) A case docket has been opened and the matter is being investigated.

(b) 11 November 1985.

(4) No.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that the said Act is being contravened in practically the entire Transvaal? Will he not make special efforts to ensure that the provisions of this Act are applied?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware that this Act is being contravened in such a large part of the Transvaal. However, I would like to give the hon member for Risik the assurance that all matters that are brought to the attention of the SA Police, are urgently investigated. A docket is opened and properly completed and submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision. As far as the South African Police are concerned, all such matters enjoy the necessary attention.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I would like to put the following question to him. I have proof that thousands and thousands of Indians, Coloureds and Blacks live in flats for Whites in the centre of Johannesburg.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Jeppe does not have the right to make a speech now.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, I am not making a speech.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! If the hon member wants to put a question, he must do so.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Yes, Sir. The Group Areas Act is apparently not applied in these cases. There are even allegations that the . . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is not a question. The hon member for Jeppe is busy making a speech. I order the hon member to take his seat.

Zeerust: certain erf

*2. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether his Department has granted approval for an Indian family to occupy a portion of a certain erf, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, in the residential area of Zeerust; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what are the particulars of the (i) erf and (ii) matter; if not,

(2) whether his Department intends taking steps in respect of this family; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

(3) whether his Department has consulted the town council of Zeerust in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the town council's reaction?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(2) No, the matter has not been reported to the Department.

(3) Falls away.

Bophuthatswana: general sales tax
 HANSAARD 18/3/86
 *3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:† Q 602 565

(1) Whether, as a result of the fact that no general sales tax is levied in Bophuthatswana, (a) losses and (b) irregularities in connection with the

collection of this tax have occurred in the Republic as a result; if so, (i) what is the total estimated amount in respect of these losses in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) what irregularities have so occurred;

(2) whether he contemplates taking any steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) In the absence of any control over the movement of goods across the borders between the Republic and Bophuthatswana, there is no doubt that (a) certain losses and (b) certain irregularities have occurred in regard to the collection of sales tax in the Republic.

(i) It is impossible to determine the total amount of such losses.

(ii) Some vendors in the Republic have all too easily been persuaded by members of the public to treat goods as having been "exported" when in fact the requirements of the definition of that word in section 1 of the Sales Tax Act, 1978, have not been met. Incidents have also occurred where persons ordinarily resident in the Republic have furnished fictitious addresses at places outside the Republic in order to claim the exemption from sales tax in respect of the sale of goods which are exported from the Republic. This has occurred mainly with regard to sales of motor vehicles concluded in the Republic.

(2) By an amendment to section 6(1)(a)(i) of the Sales Tax Act, 1978, introduced with effect from 1 September 1985 by section 3(1)(a) of the Sales Tax Amendment Act, 1985, the exemption from sales tax relating to the sale of goods which are exported from the Republic applies only if the

purchaser furnishes the seller with a declaration on the prescribed form (Form VB52). This measure was aimed at tightening up control in regard to the application of the exemption relating to the sale of goods which are exported from the Republic. In addition, the matter of motor vehicles sold in the Republic to purchasers who allege that they are ordinarily resident in Bophuthatswana formed the subject of discussions on an inter-governmental level and certain measures have been proposed in order to put a stop to malpractices in that regard.

HANSARD 18/3/86
 *4. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:† **QC 567**

Whether his Department exercised any control over the actual gold production of gold mines in the period before exchange and export control in respect of gold; if not, (a) why not and (b) what agency exercised such control; if so, (i) what was the nature of the control and (ii) how did he determine (aa) when and (bb) at what price gold was sold?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The function of buying bullion from the gold mines in South Africa was delegated by the Minister of Finance to the South African Reserve Bank as early as 1925.

This gold becomes the property of the South African Reserve Bank, and is sold on overseas markets in an orderly manner to the best advantage of South Africa in terms of the policy which has been in force for a number of years.

Any profits or losses incurred during such transactions are for account of the Treasury as provided for in section 17A of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1944 (Act 29 of 1944) as amended.

A detailed statement of the "gold price adjustments account" is furnished to Treasury monthly in which are also set out the prices at which the gold transactions have taken place.

The South African Reserve Bank itself exercises a strict control on purchases and

sales of gold, and a computer printout containing full particulars regarding each individual transaction is furnished daily both to the Governor and to the Deputy Governor in charge of gold and foreign exchange transactions. The daily price of gold is determined by supply and demand on the different markets and there can thus be no meaningful average price for the thousands of transactions taking place over the years.

HANSARD 18/3/86
 Consumer price index

*5. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:†

Whether he will furnish the items making up the so-called basket used in the calculation of the consumer price index; if so, (a) what items make up the basket, (b) how was the basket adjusted over the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available and (c) how is the course of inflation calculated on the basis of these data?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Yes. The so-called basket of items (i.e. the different goods and services together with their relative importance or weights) which is used in the calculation of the consumer price index was published as a special article in the September 1978 issue of the Bulletin of Statistics and copies of this article are freely available on request. A summarised form of the basket is in fact published in each Statistical News Release on the consumer price index. These news releases are issued free of charge on a monthly basis.

(a) The basket contains those consumer goods and services purchased by an average urban household. As the consumer price index is separately calculated for the lower, the middle and higher income groups as well as

for all income groups, virtually four baskets exist.
 In a summarised form, the basket for all income groups comprises:

Food.....	24,98%
Cold drinks and alcoholic drinks.....	2,60%
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco.....	1,69%
Clothing and footwear.....	8,77%
Housing and household fuel and power.....	19,67%
Furniture and equipment.....	5,98%
Household operation.....	4,96%
Medical care.....	2,08%
Transport.....	14,94%
Communication.....	0,99%
Recreation, entertainment and reading matter.....	4,16%
Education.....	0,82%
Personal care.....	2,95%
Other consumer goods and services.....	5,41%
	<hr/>
	100,00%

Johannesburg, Wolmarans Street:
 building purchased

*6. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services purchased a building in Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg; if so, (a) from whom, (b) at what price and (c) when;
- (2) whether the South African Transport Services did a valuation of the building at the time of purchase; if so, what was the valuation; if not,
- (3) whether a valuation of this building was done by a body other than the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) on what date, (b) by what body and (c) what was this valuation?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Netherlands Properties (Pty) Limited.
 - (b) R11,75 million.
 - (c) 31 January 1986.
- (2) Yes. R13 million.

I have a copy of the detailed four baskets for the disposal of the hon member.

(b) The consumer price index is calculated on basis of the Laspeyres method of index calculation, which means that the relative importance of the goods and services or the weights is kept constant for a number of years. Up to now the weights of the consumer price index have been revised approximately every ten years without interim adjustment. The weights currently in use are based on the 1975 survey of household expenditure which will be revised on basis of the 1985 survey. I have already approved the revision of the basket (i.e. including the weights) on a five yearly basis in future.

(c) The consumer price index measures the change in prices of con-

'Crucial' witness barred from Bop squatter trial

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A Wits University professor, described as a crucial defence witness in a mass squatter trial, sat for hours at the Bophuthatswana-South African border yesterday waiting to hear whether the State would waive a ban on his entering the homeland and allow him in to give evidence.

Professor Jeremy Keenan, of the development studies and anthropology departments at Wits, has been declared an undesirable alien in Bophuthatswana. But this week he was served with a subpoena, issued by the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court in Bophuthatswana, to appear in that court yesterday.

The subpoena was issued at the request of the attorney for the 46 Jakkalsdans residents accused of illegal squatting.

The prosecutor, Mr B Groen, said the State was not prepared "at this stage" to grant Professor Keenan indemnity against arrest. But he undertook to raise the matter with the relevant authorities.

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'Flush out members of Cosas or get out'

THOUSANDS of "squatters" in Boekenhout, near Mabopane, in Bophuthatswana claim they were given 14 days to leave the area.

Squatters interviewed said they were given this ultimatum by two senior Bophuthatswana police officers at a meeting last Monday. The police allegedly gave the landlord until the end of this month to evict them.

Angry families yesterday said the eviction order followed their rejection of police orders that they form vigilante groups in the area to flush out political activists.

About 3 000 people are affected.

A spokesman for the squatter families said they were first called to a meeting last Sunday where they were ordered to form vigilante groups to "hunt mem-

By **MONK NKOMO**

bers of the Congress of South African Students".

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana government said the squatters were requested "and not forced" to help the police in bringing the township under control following sporadic incidents of unrest. He denied that the families had been threatened with eviction.

Bop third-party in SA is queried

26/3/86. STAC

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Transport Reporter

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The validity in South Africa of Bophuthatswana third-party insurance seems to have been brought into question by a Pretoria Supreme Court ruling.

The judgment, which is to be studied by the Department of Transport, has far-reaching implications for South African motorists involved in accidents with vehicles registered and insured in Bophuthatswana. It may also affect Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund recognition agreements between South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei.

According to the deputy director-general of the Department of Transport, Mr Ronnie Meyer, the South African MVA fund has agreements with Bophuthatswana, Transkei and the Ciskei whereby the third-party insurance of each country is recognised by the others.

"As far as we know, people correctly insured in Bophuthatswana will be covered in South Africa, and vice versa," he said.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED

According to papers before the court, two Pretoria brothers and their families were on their way from Rustenberg to Pretoria on July 3 1983. A minibus registered and insured in Bophuthatswana crashed into them.

Mr Louis Moolman's two-year-old son died and his six-year-old daughter suffered permanent brain damage. The driver of the other vehicle was later found guilty of culpable homicide.

Last week the brothers applied to alter the details of a claim against IGI, Bophuthatswana's largest third-party insurer. The action was opposed.

Mr J F Ludolf, SC (for IGI) said the agreement by which Bophuthatswana's MVA fund guaranteed the payment of claims was signed and issued on a date when the fund had not yet been established by legislation. It was therefore invalid. He also said policies were normally valid only for accidents in the country in which the policies were issued. On Friday judgment was handed down in favour of IGI, with costs against the Moolman brothers.

Bop has

a secure
future

— Minister

By Glenda Spiro

Bophuthatswana was a developing country with short-term problems but a sound mining industrial and agricultural base, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr B E Keikelame said opening the homelands exhibition at the Rand Show yesterday.

"As a developing country with no direct or open access to the money market, we are bound to experience cash flow problems once in a while," Mr Keikelame said.

"The drought, adverse business conditions and the fall of the rand have had an adverse effect on our economy."

But tourism and industry, on which the exhibition is focusing, is flourishing, he added.

"The creation of employment must not be overlooked — 400 local people, who were recruited as unskilled labour, are working at the new Thaba'Nchu Sun and are responding magnificently to their training.

"Our industrial base is growing rapidly and a selection of goods manufactured in Bophuthatswana are a major theme at our exposition," said Mr Keikelame.

There was "no need to fear about the future of Bophuthatswana", he said.

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Bloodshed at Winterveldt

BOP COPS KILL 11

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

THE future of black education in South Africa comes under the spotlight when about 1 500 delegates meet in a crucial conference in Durban this weekend.

The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) yesterday held a Press briefing at which the publicity secretary, the Reverend Molefe Tsele, stressed the importance of the conference.

He said the conference comes at a time when the relevance of education to oppressed blacks had to be looked into.

"Blacks have to know whether they are being certificated or educated. The education crisis is

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Sowetan
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27/3/86



THE EASTER bunny visited the Children's ward at Baragwanath Hospital, Soweto, yesterday to spread a little cheer. Among the delighted recipients were (from left), Johannes Kgoabane and

Lawrence Dlaombe. With them is Sister Catherina Sikhova. The sweets and cool drinks were donated by a leading supermarket.

Pic ROBERT MAGWAZA

AT least 11 people were killed, scores seriously injured and hundreds arrested by the Bophuthatswana police yesterday.

By MONK
NKOMO

Sources told the *Sowetan* that police charged at a resident's meeting held at an open veld at Makgatho in Winterveldt at about 11am and opened fire, killing more than 10 people and injuring many others.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police confirmed the shooting saying the meeting was "illegal" and that police confiscated about 30 unused petrol bombs.

Political organisations in Bophuthatswana and Pretoria yesterday condemned what they described as "barbarous actions" of the Bophuthatswana police. The shootings came a few weeks after accounts of alleged police brutality in Bophuthatswana were related by the victims at a Press conference convened by the UDF in Pretoria.

Sources yesterday said hundreds of people, including elderly residents were assaulted, some seriously by the

police and then arrested. The seriously wounded were rushed to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital. Hundreds of the slightly wounded were loaded into police vans and taken to the Zone 5, Ga-Rankuwa police station.

Colonel David George, liaison officer for Bophuthatswana police yesterday declined to comment and said he was still awaiting reports.

Sjamboks

Witnesses to the incidents yesterday said police opened fire and assaulted residents with sjamboks. "Those who fled into neighbouring houses were dragged out, punched and kicked and loaded into vans," the *Sowetan* was told.

"I saw a bundle of shoes, jerseys and other clothing left behind by residents when they fled from the scene. It was a sorry sight," sources said.

A spokesman for the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, at the time of going to press, said 22 people had already been brought to the hospital in ambulances and police vans. "One of them was certified dead on arrival," he said.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or a small advertisement, is mostly illegible due to the high contrast and grain of the scan.

Bop probe into 11 deaths

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28/3

From SOPHIE TEMA
JOHANNESBURG. — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has ordered an inquiry into the deaths of at least 11 people killed by police in Winterveld this week.

Minister of State Affairs Mr Rowan Cronje yesterday said a one-man commission to investigate the "circumstances under which certain people met their deaths in an incident involving the police in Winterveld" had been appointed by Mr Justice E A T Smith.

The minister said Mr Justice Smith would also be required to look into the events that led to the incident and report to the president "as a matter of urgency".

'2 500 in court'

The Mmabatho police department yesterday said at least 2 500 people, arrested in Winterveld after a bloody battle between police and residents, had appeared in court yesterday.

Yesterday morning two French doctors, who work for a clinic in Winterveld, told a press conference in Pretoria they

had been assaulted and arrested by Bophuthatswana police in their attempt to offer medical help to the injured and to stop the police from shooting.

Dr Vincent Faucherre and Dr Benedicte Chanut said they were held for almost 12 hours at GaRankuwa police station.

Both doctors attached to Medecins du Monde, a non-government French organization, were released after consultation between the French Embassy and the Bophuthatswana police.

Weals on back

Dr Faucherre took off his shirt and showed his back and right shoulder which was criss-crossed with heavy weals caused by sjamboks used on him by the police.

Dr Chanut told the conference she was hit with sjamboks on her shoulder, arm and back.

She said: "I was also beaten and punched in the face and then held for about 12 hours at the Garankuwa police station."

Both doctors said they

♦♦♦♦

To page 2

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From page 1
heard gunshots while at the clinic from which they had been operating.

They said: "We rushed to the scene to offer medical help if any of the people were injured."

"When we arrived in the area we noticed people running and others being beaten by police."

"We tried to tell the police that we were doctors and asked them to stop their beatings, but instead they assaulted us."

Dr Faucherre said he was grabbed by the police, assaulted and pushed into a police vehicle before being driven to the police station.

Dr Chanut said: "I was assaulted and pushed into a police van with other people. At the police station, I was again assaulted."

"While we sat in the yard more people were brought to the police station and many had been injured."

Both doctors said they enjoyed their work at the clinic and it was unlikely they would lay charges against the police.

Reports yesterday claimed that the wife of Dr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), was allegedly seriously injured and arrested at Winterveld.

Doctors from France were assaulted

STAR

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29/3/86

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

One of the horrifying stories to emerge from the bloody soccer field confrontation at Winterveld in Bophuthatswana this week is the alleged indiscriminate beating of two French doctors by police.

At an international Press conference in Pretoria on Thursday, the doctors described their ordeal, which started when police opened fire on Winterveld residents

Pedestrians

Their arms, backs and chests bore witness to the severe beatings they received

Among the allegations they made was the savage beating of people in police custody, and how a policeman opened fire on pedestrians from a moving police van.

The doctors, Dr Vincent Faucherre (31) and Dr Benedict Chaneut (29) were at the Roman Catholic Mobile Clinic in Winterveld on Wednesday when they heard the shots.

'Fireworks'

"It sounded like fireworks, and we jumped in the car to go and see what was happening," said Dr Faucherre. "We saw policemen beating woman and children. There were people running through the veld."

Dr Faucherre approached an armed plainclothes man saying "I am a doctor. You cannot do that."

He then went to a colonel, who allegedly pushed him and told two policemen to take him away.

In reply to a question, he said he was not sure if the colonel witnessed his subsequent beating by the two policemen. The sjambokking lasted for two to three minutes.

When Dr Chaneut ran to help him she was also assaulted.

Embassy

She demonstrated how she was punched on the jaw by a policeman. Both doctors were arrested, put in a van, and taken to the Ga-Rankuwa Police Station.

They were held in the yard with about 1 000 other people.

"We are not speaking for ourselves. We are speaking for those who are still being detained," she said.

Throughout the after-

noon they sat huddled in the police station yard as "laughing young policemen walked among us kicking and beating us".

"They are laughing... always laughing," said the doctor, who has been in the country for only two months. She said she would gladly stay and carry on her work among the needy.

Police allegedly prevented anybody from speaking to them. "When we tried to tell them we were from France, they refused to believe us and accused us of being communists and terrorists," said Dr Chaneut.

About 8 pm, the French Embassy contacted the police station. After that they were treated better.

"One policeman offered me cigarettes and water. It seems like they wanted to be forgiven," she said.

Dr Faucherre also told of how a man, who was standing behind him inside the police station, was savagely beaten by a policeman. "It was terrible. Everybody was being beaten."

On his way to retrieve his car, Dr Faucherre said one of his police escorts fired two rounds from his rifle as the car drove past pedestrians. He did not see if anyone was hit "as the car was moving too fast and it was dark".

Dr Faucherre was due to return to France yesterday.

Passport puzzle

CITY P. 20/3/86
CP Correspondent
SWAZILAND cops are investigating the mysterious disappearance of 100 passports from the Ministry of Interior and Immigration.

Rumour has been rife in Mbabane that the passports were taken by former Swaziland roving ambassador Antonio Fernandes, who has left the country.

Fears have been expressed in parliament that the disappearance of the passports may be linked to a plot to overthrow the Government.

Braaied at braai

CITY P. 20/3/86
CP Correspondent
A BOPHUTHATSWANA man was jailed for 18 years this week for setting a construction worker alight.

David Sedingo, 36, set Ishmael Mbatha alight after Mbatha tried to stop Sedingo quarrelling with a friend at a braai last year.

The court heard that Sedingo doused Mbatha with petrol while he was asleep - and then set him alight.

Mbatha died of 90 degree burns.

Judge P Waddington said Sedingo was "a danger to society" and should not be shown any mercy.

Old enough to be their grandfather

CITY P. 20/3/86
CP Correspondent
OLD-TIMER Herbert Riley likes his women young - too young.

The 74-year-old Bellville man was this week found guilty of committing "indecent acts" with three girls - all under 16.

Riley, who pleaded guilty, was acquitted on three counts of rape. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

Riley admitted committing indecent acts with three girls aged 11, 12 and 14.

● The father of one of the girls - initially Riley's co-accused - is to be tried on three charges of rape. - *Sapa.*

Bekkersdal's got boycott-busters!

CITY P. 20/3/86
CP Correspondent
By HERMAN LETSIE

THE fleet of minibuses recently bought by new Bekkersdal taxi-owners has made the township's youths see red.

They claim the taxis were sponsored by the Greyhound Bus company - which is being boycotted.

Earlier this month, over 21 applications for taxis were approved by the local Transportation Board. The new taxi owners badly needed minibuses - their permits were for eight passengers.

Last week 11 new minibuses entered Bekkersdal - and there were rumours they had been bought by the bus company.

Angry Bekkersdal youths called on commuters not to board the new minibuses - claiming the taxi owners were just a "front".

"Some of the new taxi owners were known to be without money. I smell a rat," a youth told *City Press*.

But a spokesman for the new taxi owners said they bought the taxis with the help of the African Bank.

"We paid a small deposit compared to other financial institutes. We have no business with Greyhound," he said.

He said he had taken a youth leader to the bank "to prove what I'm saying".

BY MARTIN NTSOENLENGOE

MOTORISTS injured in an accident involving a Bop driver in SA can't forget it - they can't claim against Bop's third party insurance.

Last Friday the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled that Bop third party insurance was invalid in SA - even though Bop drivers may legally drive in the country.

● The Government will have to give urgent attention to this situation, observers say.

The court's ruling can have wider implications if it is taken up by other homelands, they say.

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You can't sue a Bop driver...

"This is very wrong," said a lawyer.

"The law must be changed - or Bop drivers will get away with murder."

"This is a bad reflection on the Government. It has done everything to please its banana republics - because some of them opted for shallow independence."

"Now they have the right to fun us over and get away with it," he

said.

● The court turned down a R1-million claim against IGI - Bop's biggest third party insurance underwriter - by two Pretoria brothers who had been involved in a crash with a Bop driver in 1983.

RPG Moolman's two-year-old son was killed and his six-year old daughter, Melanie, sustained permanent brain damage. Moolman, his brother Louis and both their

wives spent a few months in hospital for treatment.

The Bop driver was found responsible for the accident - but unfortunately for the Moolman brothers, it happened beyond Bop's borders on the Pretoria-Rustenburg road.

The court ruled that IGI cannot be forced to pay out claims made in SA - as it had given no undertaking that it would cover acci-

dents outside Bop's borders.

● Evidence was led in court that an official undertaking given by Bop's Motor Vehicle Assurance fund that it would guarantee the payment of claims against Bop's third party insurance was invalid.

Advocate JP Ludolf for IGI argued it was invalid.

He said the undertaking governing Bop MVA payments was signed and issued before the fund

had been established. Ludolf also argued that policies are normally only valid for the countries in which they are issued.

This obligation can only be extended to other countries with the insurance underwriter's consent.

When Judge SW McCraith asked whether that meant that a valid claim cannot be made in SA against a person insured in Bop or against Bop's MVA fund, Ludolf said that could indeed be the case.

He said: "It is something that the authorities concerned will have to rectify."

Nafcoc chief's wife charged

2/11/86 BUS DAY

THE wife of the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and three others were yesterday charged as ring-leaders of a protest group.

Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Nafcoc head Sam Motsuenyane, and three others appeared in the GaRankuwa Magistrate's Court in connection with the protest gathering which led to the Winterveld shootings.

They are believed to be the last of a group of 2500 people, arrested in Winterveld last week during a confrontation with the Bophuthatswana police, to ap-

SOPHIE TENA

pear in court.

The other alleged leaders who appeared with Joslyn were Mrs Lebopo, Mr Moshwana and Mr Ngema.

Bophuthatswana police captain M A Molohe confirmed that Joslyn and the three people who appeared with her have been charged as the ring-leaders of the protest gathering.

At a special sitting on Easter Monday, a group of about 250 people appeared in court and were each fined R100 or six months' jail suspended for five years.

The alleged ring-leaders are to appear in the GaRankuwa Regional Court.

They were arrested at a protest meeting in the area last week when at least 11 people were killed and scores injured.

Eyewitnesses said Joslyn was seriously injured when police confronted the protesters.

Until yesterday, she and the other alleged leaders had been held in police custody since their arrest.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Mabopane/Winterveld Youth Organisation (Mawiyo) claimed the number of people killed was far more than the reported 11.

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Nafcoc head's wife charged over protest

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, the wife of Nafcoc president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, and three other people were charged in the GaRankuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday as the ring-leaders of the protest gathering that led to the Winterveld shootings.

About 120 others also appeared in court yesterday. They are believed to be the last of 2 500 people to appear. They were arrested in Winterveld last week during a clash with the Bophuthatswana police.

11 killed

According to the police 11 people were killed and scores injured during the clash at a soccer stadium on March 26.

Those who appeared with Mrs Motsuenyane are Mrs Lebopo, Mr Moshwana and Mr Ngema.

All were warned to appear in the GaRankuwa Regional Court.

They had been in custody until yesterday.

Witnesses at the protest said Mrs Motsuenyane was injured when protesters were confronted by police



Dr Motsuenyane

At a special sitting on Easter Monday a group of about 250 people appeared in court and were fined R100 or six months, suspended for five years.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Mabopane-Winterveld Youth Organization (Mawiyoo) claimed the number of people killed was more than the reported 11.

A hospital spokesman said 32 people were admitted to the GaRankuwa Hospital with gunshot wounds and one of them died immediately on admission.

Five others were treated for minor gunshot wounds and discharged while the rest were still in hospital.

A police spokesman yesterday said five of the dead had already been identified.

A mass funeral is being arranged for a date to be decided on.

Minister of State Affairs for Bophuthatswana, Mr Rowan Cronje, said President Lucas Mangope, had ordered an inquiry into the Winterveld massacre.

● About 51 people were arrested at Maboloka village, near Brits in the Western Transvaal, in connection with an incident in which several Bophuthatswana buses were stoned, police said.

Suspended

Fifty Bophuthatswana Transport Holding (BTH) buses were extensively damaged this week at a bus depot near the village in the Odi region.

Services to the area were suspended indefinitely.

BTH managing director Mr Hendrik Prinsloo said the services had been suspended until there were assurances that the incident would not be repeated.

Colonel M A Molope said the 51 arrested are between 18 and 30 years old. They will appear appear in court soon.

Fifty buses burnt down

FIFTY buses belonging to the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings were burnt down by unknown persons in Maboloka, Bophuthatswana, yesterday morning.

A BTH spokesman estimated the damage at R1m. He said the incident took place during the early hours of the morning at the company's parking area.

Thousands of commuters were left stranded as buses did not operate on the route. The company spokesman said there was no way in which a service could have been quickly restored because a large number of vehicles were involved.

Colonel M A Molope, a divisional commissioner of police in the Odi and the Moretele regions, said the matter was under investigation.

"The situation was so serious that many people could not reach their places of work because of lack of transport this yesterday morning," he said.

28/10/88
SOUTHERN



50 Bop
buses are
damaged

MAFIKENG — Fifty BophuthaTswana Transport Holding (BTH) buses were damaged extensively early today at a bus depot in Maboloka Village in the Odi region.

The police district commandant, Colonel M A Molohe, said 51 people had been arrested and would appear in court soon. They were aged between 18 and 30.

BTH managing director Mr Hendrik Prinsloo said services to the area had been suspended until assurances were received that the incident would not be repeated.

He said it was disappointing that locals had assisted in the attack on their own transport service. — Sapa.

Five witnesses tell of Winterveld shots

4/4/86 WEEKLY M. 109



Aftermath of the shooting. Crowds gather round a pile of shoes left behind by the fleeing throngs in their haste to escape police gunfire. Injured witnesses say they were crushed and trampled, then shot while people stampeded.

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON, AFP

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
 FIVE wounded Winterveld men this week gave their account of shooting by Bophuthatswana police which left 11 people dead and scores of others injured.

The five, who are being treated at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, were among those injured when police fired on a crowd at a meeting at City Rocks' soccer grounds in Winterveld on Wednesday last week.

The men said police fired on the crowd without any provocation and they denied police claims that the crowd attacked them with petrol bombs.

However, Bophuthatswana Police Divisional Commissioner MA McLope insisted the crowd attacked the police with petrol bombs and stones.

One of the injured, Thomas Maluleka, 27, said there was a large number of armed soldiers and policemen at the grounds when he arrived at the meeting.

People were talking with the police, he said, and he heard gunfire. He was crushed and knocked down by people running for cover. While he was lying on the ground a policeman came and shot him in the right thigh.

He lay on the ground with the dead and other injured until an ambulance and mortuary van arrived, he said.

Thomas Shoma, 58, said the police colonel addressing the crowd at the meeting said ANC leader Nelson Mandela "is not wanted in Bophuthatswana".

The colonel added that if the children "continued to destroy" they (police) would also destroy.

Shoma heard gunfire and he was hit by three bullets. Two bullets went through the left, then through the right thigh. The third went through the left thigh, breaking it.

Vatsoy Mokoena said that when police summoned elderly people to the front of the crowd he tried to move forward, but was knocked down by a fleeing crowd, crushed and trampled. He was then shot in the right thigh. A policeman later ordered him into a van to go to hospital.

Johannes Chauke said there were many policemen and soldiers when he arrived. A police colonel was addressing the crowd when Chauke heard gunshots. He was hit in the right thigh.

Wilson Ngwenya, 24, heard people demanding explanations from policemen about assaults and detention of youths.

A senior policeman told the people to see to it that their children did not burn buses if they did not want to die. Another policeman then said "I'll shoot these things," Ngwenya said.

He then saw police preparing their guns while teargas was fired. He was hit by three bullets in the left arm as he ran. A finger was also broken.

Four Winterveld residents killed were James Dutoke, Martha Ntuli, Walter Nkabimi and Thomas Lusenga. The other dead include Philemon Magaledi and Phineas Maganedi.

A mass funeral for the victims has been tentatively set for Wednesday, April 9, in spite of the banning of political funerals in Bophuthatswana.

The injured included two French doctors, Vincent Faucherre and Benedicte Chanut.

The South African ambassador to France, Dr Robert du Plooy, reportedly had to cut short his Easter holiday when the French Foreign Minister asked to see him to protest against "renewed repression" in South Africa.

Meanwhile, 67 people, including Mrs Josslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Nafcoc president Sam Mtsuenyane, were released on bail when they appeared in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The Pretoria UDF area committee and the Mabopane-Winterveld crisis committee will hold a press conference today to discuss the violence at Khanya House, Pretoria, at 12 noon.

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Slabbert speaks on UDF platform

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

DR Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the Opposition, will be speaking on a United Democratic Front platform in Johannesburg next week.

The meeting is part of a new UDF "Call to whites campaign", intended to present UDF affiliates as a political alternative to whites opposed to the government.

Titled "Where to white politics?", it is the first in a series of five such meetings.

The meeting is organised by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), a UDF affiliate.

Slabbert will speak alongside Zac Yacoob, of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr Nthato Motlana, leader of the Soweto Civic Association, and Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC.

It will take place at the City Hall on Wednesday evening.

More violence in Winterveld as four houses fire-bombed

Staff Reporters and Sapa

The strife-torn Winterveld area in Bophuthatswana, just outside Pretoria, was rocked by further violence yesterday amid new claims that last week's shootings which left at least 11 dead were deliberate and unprovoked.

As four houses in Winterveld, all belonging to popular leaders, smouldered following early morning petrol-bomb attacks yesterday, the Mabopane-Winterveld Crisis Committee (MWCC) called a Press conference to condemn last week's sports stadium killings and add claims that when Bophuthatswana police opened fire it was entirely unprovoked.

One MWCC member said she had seen a red flag raised by the police as a signal to open fire.

And, in defiance of a direct order by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope that no "political" funerals were to take place, the MWCC announced at the Press conference that all 11 known victims of the shootings last week are to be buried after a mass funeral next Wednesday.

Among the homes fire-bombed was that of Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce. The house was gutted by two petrol-bombs early yesterday.

Mr Tshini Mulondo of the MWCC said three of the firebombed homes belonged to members of a delegation which had held discussions with the

Divisional Commissioner of Police in Ga-Rankuwa last month.

They are Mrs Joycelyn Motsuenyane, wife of Dr Motsuenyane; Mrs Martha Lebopo, Mr J Motshwane, who is in hospital with serious burns, and an unnamed Winterveld resident.

Turning to the incidents of March 26, a statement released at the conference by the MWCC condemned the killings and said the tragedy was a "manifestation of the ongoing repression by the bantustan on the people of Bophuthatswana in general, and the Winterveld community in particular."

Mrs Sheila Monyebodi said she was a member of the delegation which sought a meeting with divisional police commander, Colonel Molope. The delegation wished to discuss alleged police harassment of children and the arrest of youths.

Colonel Molope undertook to meet them on March 26 at the stadium.

Fight

There, Colonel Molope allegedly told the crowd the children were guilty of stoning buses, burning administration buildings and killing people.

"If your children are going to fight then I am also prepared to fight," Mrs Monyebodi alleged Colonel Molope said.

Police then hoisted a red flag and began firing on the crowd.

Campaign to release Mpetha

South African anti-apartheid groups yesterday launched a campaign for the release of jailed 76-year-old trade unionist Oscar Mpetha, who is reported to be seriously ill.

Mpetha, formerly a leading official of the United Democratic Front (UDF), was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1983 for inciting youths to riot.

"This Government has no justification for keeping Oscar Mpetha in jail," Mr Aubrey Mokoena, a spokesman for the Release Mandela Committee, told a news conference.

Speakers at the conference said Mpetha was very ill. He is suffering from diabetes and has had his left leg amputated.

The campaign to release him is supported by the UDF and several trade unions. — Reuter.

Petrol-bombing linked to 'political activities'

SUN 11/5
By ALICE MOPELONG

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JOSLYN MOTSUENYANE, wife of Nafcoc president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, believes the petrol-bombing of her home on Friday morning was linked to her "political activities" last week.

Mrs Motsuenyane said the bombing could be related to her involvement in a meeting to discuss the deaths of 11 people who were killed by BophuthaTswana police last week.

Mrs Motsuenyane was de-

tained by police on Monday and appeared in court on Tuesday on a charge of attending an illegal gathering. She was released on R2 000 bail and the case was remanded to May 26.

"I don't know who was responsible, but I have my suspicions," said Mrs Motsuenyane.

Two other people who ap-

peared in court with Mrs Motsuenyane also had their homes petrol-bombed on Friday. They were Mrs Martha Lebopo and Mr Abel Motshoane, who was admitted to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital with burns.

The three were also members of a delegation which met the divisional commissioner of police for Ga-Rankuwa in March to discuss the arrest of students in Winterveld.

ARGUS 9/1/86

Police refuse to release bodies

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The funeral of eight of the 11 Winterveld people shot by Bophuthatswana police has been cancelled because police are holding the bodies

A spokesman for the Mabopane-Winterveld Crisis Committee, Mr Gilbert Mahlangu, said police refused to release seven of the eight bodies.

280 109 548

The divisional commissioner of police, Colonel M A Molope, said yesterday as far as he knew no mass funeral was planned for today.

He said police did not recognise the crisis committee and burials would be arranged by families.

Winterveld was tense today as thousands stayed away from work to attend the funeral.



● A baton-wielding policeman chases one of the marchers at Winterveld.

3 'shot dead' in Bop demo

10/4/86 SIPHO NGCOBO

WINTERVELD community leaders yesterday said at least three people were shot dead and others injured when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on a crowd of marchers.

Police in Bophuthatswana could not confirm any deaths yesterday, but said they were investigating.

An incident occurred after Winterveld residents, singing freedom songs and chanting political slogans, took to the streets in protest against the refusal by police to release the bodies of 10 unrest victims for burial yesterday.

Armed police confronted the marchers on the township's main road and allegedly opened fire, lobbed teargas cannisters and launched a baton charge.

At the same time, a number of youths were arrested at the home of one unrest victim.

Winterveld police said relatives of the dead did not know the mass funeral was scheduled to take place yesterday, and police headquarters in Mafikeng said they could not release the bodies because post mortem examinations had not yet been done.

□ The 10 families waiting for release of their relatives' bodies were yesterday still consulting with a top Johannesburg lawyer in a bid to find ways of recovering them.

BU DAY
10/4/86

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3 reported shot dead in Winterveld

Three youths are reported to have been shot dead by Bophuthatswana security forces at Winterveld, north of Pretoria, yesterday

The reports said that the youths had come from a night vigil when the shooting occurred at about 3 am.

It was also reported that many people were arrested on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning

Yesterday, several hundred people gathered at a football field for the mass funeral of the 11 people shot dead at Winterveld last month but police refused to release the bodies.

Although the crowd was well-behaved, a large force of Bophuthatswana police and soldiers arrived on the scene.

Representatives from the crowd spoke to the police and, after about two hours, the crowd dispersed.

People began running down the main road, chanting and singing. Police then fired teargas and beat people with batons and sjamboks.

A reporter from *The Star* saw police firing at fleeing residents with their service revolvers.

Bophuthatswana police could not be contacted for comment.

Mass funeral cancelled

BOP REFUSES TO RELEASE BODIES

By MONK NIKOMO

THE Bophuthatswana Government yesterday refused to release the bodies of 11 unrest victims who were to be buried at a mass funeral in Winterveldt, Bophuthatswana, yesterday morning. The funeral was cancelled.

A number of people, mostly youths, were allegedly assaulted and others arrested by the police at the night vigil of 66-year-old Reverend Thomas Lusenga in the early hours of yesterday, the *Sowetan* was told by a spokesman for the Ma-

bopane/Winterveldt Organisation.

Later tearsmoke was also used to disperse a chanting crowd immediately after the cancellation of the mass funeral.

There was a wide-spread stayaway from work and school in the area and thousands of mourners converged on King's Park Stadium for the funeral of the victims shot dead by Bophuthatswana police at a meeting on March 26.

Colonel D J Mokobanye, divisional com-

mandant for the Odi and Moretele districts, and Major R J Nkoane later told local youth organisation leaders that the funeral had been cancelled. No reasons were given.

Colonel Mokobanye told the Press that families of the deceased had to report at the local police station where individual funeral arrangements would be made.

Some of the dead who were to be buried yesterday were: Mr Walter Nkabinani (20), Mr Lucas Ndobe (31), Mrs Dinah Sibande (30), Mr Vusumuzi Zwane (16), Mr Albert Nkabinde (20), Mrs Martha Ntuli (37), Mr Daniel Maimela (66) and Reverend Lusenga (66).

Colonel Mokobanye appealed to the mourners to disperse peacefully and told newsmen: "I don't want to see a repeat of what hap-



A WINTERVELDT youth leader puts a point across to a Bophuthatswana policeman yesterday after it became known that the bodies of 11 unrest victims would not be released for burial.

bring the priest's body but later changed their minds.

The area was quiet but tense and a number

of shops were closed as a mark of respect and police patrolled the streets.

No other incidents had been reported at the ridgeville, who sustained serious burns after his home was recently petrol-bombed, Masupye Street, Atteridgeville, who sustained serious burns

opened recently".

Scores of mourners left but others refused and called for the police to leave first. Later police in vans and casspirs confronted a group of youths chanting "Mangope is in trouble", and fired tearsmoke to disperse them.

Police, he added, had at first also promised to

WINTERVELD — still waiting for the release of the bodies of 11 people shot by police — was yesterday tense after the postponement of the funeral and a night of confrontation with the Bophuthatswana police.

The shack township was an operational zone on Wednesday night following the cancellation of the scheduled funeral for the 11, who were shot by police during a public meeting at a sports stadium in Winterveld two weeks ago.

Chaos broke out after police dispersed mourners and the press who had gathered for the funeral.

Soon after police ordered the crowd to disperse, there was gunfire throughout the township as gun-toting police engaged in running battles with youths.

Police, mounted on vans and hippos and backed by Bophuthatswana Defence Force members, fired teargas as they pursued youths through the

Winterveld tense after night of confrontation

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTERS

Three people were reported shot and scores injured, while about 50 people were arrested.

At least 10 buses were stoned and a van petrol-bombed.

Samson Ndou, a United Democratic Front vice-president who was due to speak at the funeral, was arrested at a roadblock in the nearby township of Soshanguve.

Winterveld had come to a standstill for the funeral. All shops were closed, no buses and taxis were running and few people went to work or school.

The unrest spread to nearby

Mabopane, where many workers and students also stayed at home.

Police denied there were any shootings on Wednesday. Journalists and lawyers were among those who claimed to have been shot at by the homeland police.

The Bophuthatswana State Attorney yesterday said the bodies will only be released after a second post-mortem has been conducted.

This contrasts sharply with the homeland police's version of why the bodies were not released in time for the funeral on Wednesday.

Major RJ Nkoane of the Garankuwa police said the bodies were not released because the next of kin had

not come forward to make the necessary arrangements with the police for the burial.

"If they can come forward today, then they can have the bodies tomorrow," he said.

"They can bury them as they want. We won't stop them."

But late yesterday, Johannesburg lawyers acting for the families of the deceased said they had been told by the homeland authorities that the first autopsy results were not satisfactory.

Attorney Peter Harris said it was his impression that the homeland authorities were not prepared to release the bodies for a mass funeral and are using the autopsy as an excuse.

Meanwhile, the Mabopane/Winterveld Crisis Committee is still conducting an investigation into the whereabouts of 10 more bodies which, they claim, have been missing since the shooting.

Relatives of victims ^{STAR 12/4/86} 'forced to attend secret meeting'

Staff Reporters

Relatives of some of the 11 Winterveld residents shot by Bophuthatswana police two weeks ago are reported to have been escorted from their homes by heavily armed police to attend a "secret" meeting with top homeland officials.

This development, in the early hours of yesterday morning, came two days after police forced the cancellation of a mass funeral for the victims by refusing to release the bodies of the dead.

The Mabopane Winterveld Crisis Committee has expressed fears that family members may be coerced into signing an undertaking not to take part in any future mass funeral.

A spokesman for the committee said several families had ignored an order, issued by police on Thursday evening, to gather at the Makgatho shopping centre in Winterveld at 6 am yesterday.

Two policemen allegedly went from house-to-house on Thursday instructing each family to send a representative to the meeting place, from where they would be taken to an undisclosed location for the "secret" meeting with President Lucas Mangope.

When the families failed to appear, police allegedly fetched them from their homes. Members of the families of Dianna Sibanda, the Rev Thomas Lusenga and Daniel Maimela were among those who allegedly left their homes under police guard.

According to the crisis committee spokesman, the escort comprised heavily armed police — some with dogs — under the command of Colonel M A Molope, district commandant for Odi and Moretele.

By late yesterday the families had not been returned to their homes and lawyers were still trying to trace them.

Attorney Mr Peter Harris said the police had not denied that family representatives had been escorted from home. "The police are saying that these people are being held voluntarily. But we know from witnesses that this is not the case.

"I find it unbelievable that the police can not only prevent the burial of the victims but can then go on to detain members of their families."

Mr Harris said he had been informed by the police that they were making arrangements for the funeral. If this was the case, it constituted "an unjustified interference".

All attempts by *The Star* to contact President Mangope yesterday were unsuccessful.

The 11 victims were killed when police opened fire on a meeting of more than 12 000 residents on March 26.

130 E 11 Street
1983

Bop cop set alight

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CITY (P) 13/4/86

CP Correspondent

AN ANGRY crowd of people pounced on a Bop cop, doused him with petrol and set him alight in Winterveldt this week.

First-year student constable Joseph Mokoena was apparently walking through the township - recently the scene of bloody clashes between Bop cops and residents - when the crowd surprised him.

After he was set alight, he managed to break free and extinguish the flames. He was rushed to GaRankuwa hospital, where he is being treated for 30% chest, hand and thigh burns.

A GaRankuwa hospital spokesman said Mokoena was in pain, but his condition was stable.

The cop was off duty when the crowd pounced on him. Bop Divisional Commissioner MA Molope said two men had been arrested and would appear in court soon.

Meanwhile, the mass funerals for 11 people killed two weeks ago in a bloody confrontation between Bop cops and residents at a meeting in Winterveldt, did not take place on Wednesday as scheduled.

Despite round-the-clock efforts by organisers to arrange the mass funeral, it was learnt late on Wednesday that the service would not take place.

Molope said he would keep the bodies at the police mortuary because "agitators" were being brought into Bop to conduct the funeral.

Molope then deployed large numbers of cops and soldiers to "maintain law and order" in the homeland.

Battle for Bop bodies

CITY By MONO BADELA (109)

The Mabopane/Winterveld Crisis Committee is determined to bury the bodies of 11 homeland unrest victims held by Bop police — despite Wednesday's ban on the planned mass funeral.

In a renewed attempt to retrieve the corpses, the committee and the families of eight of those shot dead in Winterveld stadium, is going to court to demand the immediate release of the bodies. They also want an undertaking from the police not to interfere with the running of the funerals.

But when lawyer Peter Harris informed the homeland state attorney of the court application, he was told the bodies were being held for a possible second post-mortem.

When he queried this with Bop state pathology officials, however, they denied knowing anything about a second post-mortem. Harris now believes Bop authorities are playing for time.

GaRankuwa police chief MA Molohe said afterwards: "These people are not interested in the welfare of the homeland. We will not give the bodies to the agitators." He will not allow a mass funeral in Bop, he said, and would arrange for the burial of the bodies with each family.

● Lawyers are preparing a court application on Monday to have Colonel Molohe arrested for the alleged assaults on 40 people taken from a GaRankuwa night vigil on Wednesday.

● At least three people were reported shot dead and many seriously injured when Bop cops in Winterveldt opened fire on a crowd of marchers protesting cops' refusal to hand over the bodies on Wednesday.

Yesterday the police in the homeland would not confirm any deaths, but said they were investigating.

When City Press and about 40 local and foreign journalists arrived at Winterveldt stadium for Wednesday's planned funerals, a large group of police in Caspiers, vans and cars had occupied the pitch to prevent the 800 mourners moving in.

When angry mourners dispersed to march through the streets, police followed — joined by units of the homeland army — and in the clashes which followed, the three were reportedly shot.

● See Page 2



Photographers — led by Reuters' Wendy Schwegmann and Peter Magubane — ignore the Bop ban, working, literally, behind the cops' back.

Pic: Themba Nkosi

Winterveld: ^{16/4/86}
CAPE TIMES
Court order

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order in Bophuthatswana has been issued a court order to show cause why 26 people arrested in Winterveld during March and April have not been brought before a court in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

The minister had until noon today to give reasons. Sapa

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CAPE TIMES 17/4/86
Motsuenyane
resignation

PRETORIA. — The president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, has resigned from the board of the University of Bophuthatswana's (Unibo) Foundation.

In a letter to the board's secretary, Mr Colin Knowles, Mr Motsuenyane said: "I deeply regret that owing to the continuous harassment I am experiencing in Bophuthatswana, I have decided to resign from the board of the Unibo foundation with immediate effect."

Dr Motsuenyane's resignation follows a petrol-bomb attack on his Winterveld house. The house was gutted on April 4. — Sapa

We did see Mangope families

By ANDREW LEFOKA

FAMILIES of people shot in BophuthaTswana — and who are still awaiting burial — are adamant that they *did* meet President Lucas Mangope, in spite of the president's denials.

And they insist that Mangope secretly offered financial help to the six Winterveld residents whose relatives died on March 26 when BophuthaTswana police fired on a crowd at a meeting in a stadium in Winterveld.

All residents interviewed claimed Mangope offered money for the funerals — as long as they were private funerals attended only by relatives.

But a local political activist, Zebulon Sithole, who accompanied the residents to the meeting, said that although it was true that Mangope had offered them funds, he had added they would have to repay in instalments until he recovered his money.

In an interview with Weekly Mail, the residents said Mangope addressed them on Friday last week at a secret meeting understood to have been held at Ga-Rona Building.

According to the residents, Mangope conveyed his deepest sympathy for the deaths and tried to dissuade them from holding a night vigil and mass funeral. He urged them to conduct the burials with relatives and priests only.

Peter Harris, the residents' attorney, said it was clear his clients had been taken to Mmabatho to meet Mangope and that he had offered them a sum of money if they agreed not to hold a night vigil and a mass funeral.

"We have a situation where people are shot and killed by the police, and not only are the bodies not released, but the relatives are persuaded with

money how they should be buried," Harris said.

However, an official at Mangope's office, Joseph Jack, denied the president met the residents.

"That is news to me. There was no such meeting. Even if the meeting took place it did not take place in this office." He refused to discuss the matter further.

One resident Ephraim Mokwena, who walks with crutches, said: "Police bundled me into a van like a bag of mielie-meal when they fetched me at home. At Mmabatho we were taken into an office where we were seated at a table with Mangope."

Mokwena said: "I refused when I was offered finance to bury my wife, Dinah. Police also came to my home on Monday to take me to Winterveld Police Station to select a coffin, but I refused."

Sinah Bjopape said a police colonel and another senior policeman told her the "chief" wanted to talk to the residents at Mmabatho.

"Mangope said he was heartbroken about what happened at Winterveld. I refused financial help to bury my husband, Johannes," she said.

Samuel Maimela said police fetched him at his home, saying they wanted to help him select a coffin for his son, Daniel, who had been shot dead. He was taken to Ga-Rankuwa Police Station to sign for the coffin, but he changed his mind and told police he first wanted to consult his relatives in Giyane.

Daniel Nkakbinde said Mangope told him that those who needed finance for the burial would get it, but he had turned it down after consulting his family. His son, Abel, was one of the dead.

"I was taken to the police station and offered a coffin, but I told the police my burial society would finance it," he said.

Col M A Molope, district commandant, was said to be on leave and could not be reached.

He was earlier reported as having denied any meeting had taken place.

Pushing a tyre could lead to jail

By Rich Mkhondo

Pushing a tyre along a road could land Bophuthatswana residents in jail, according to a Bill passed in Mmabatho yesterday.

The Bophuthatswana Government Special Assembly was called by President Lucas Mangope to "discuss matters of urgent needs and concern" — and the "necklace" was clearly on the lawmakers' minds.

During the assembly two Bills were passed — the Special Offences Act of 1986 and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

Tabling the Special Offences Act of 1986, deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr A Segoe said "the security of people and their property are at stake".

According to the Bill, "the possession of tyres, similar articles and inflammables is an offence and a person could be liable to a conviction of a fine of R1 200 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both penalties".

The Bill provides that, if someone can prove to a court that a tyre or inflammable liquid was to be used for a purpose other than a crime, it would be acceptable as a defence.

CAT Tumb

19/4/86

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2nd post-mortem on Winterveld victims

PRETORIA. — The Bophuthatswana police, in a move described by lawyers as "very strange", have ordered a second post-mortem on the 11 victims who died during police action in Winterveld three weeks ago.

Mr Peter Harris, the attorney for the families of the dead, said he viewed it as a delaying tactic on the part of the police.

"I can find no possible reason why they would want to hold another post-mortem. The first was done three weeks ago by a highly competent pathologist," he said.

A mass funeral, planned for April 9, was cancelled when police refused to release the bodies.

Colonel M A Molohe, divisional commissioner in the Odi and Moretele regions at the time of the shootings, said there would be no mass funeral as "no organizations had come forward to make arrangements".

"At no stage was a second post-mortem mentioned. It is our opinion that this is a delaying tactic," Mr Harris said.

He said a legal representative would be present at the post-mortems today. — Sapa

Judge inspects death scene

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A shell case from an R-4 rifle was picked up in the dust at Winterveld yesterday as a judicial commission of inquiry completed its inspection in loco of the soccer ground where 11 people died last month in a confrontation between residents and Bophuthatswana security forces.

The empty cartridge, found near the southern goal posts, was kept as evidence for the one-man commission under Bophuthatswana's only judge, Mr Justice E A T Smith, who will begin hearing evidence in the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The judge was accompanied by about 40 people — lawyers, police officers, journalists and Black Sash observers — and walked slowly round the soccer field, inspecting aspects of the scene pointed out by counsel for the Bophuthatswana police, Mr Jan Hugo.

These included:

● Small holes — possibly bullet holes — on the outer surfaces of two houses. These marks were to be inspected by ballistics experts and further evidence on their cause will be submitted to the commission.

● A pile of weather-worn shoes and outer garments lying in the dust on the eastern edge of the field. Mr Justice Smith observed that these had apparently remained on the field since residents fled the scene during the confrontation on March 26.

● A rubbish dump, which will be referred to in future evidence, and four entrance points to the field, which is surrounded by houses.

Legal representatives for Winterveld residents' organisations and for several prominent members of the community refrained from identifying any aspects of the scene as particularly significant to future evidence.

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STAR
1/5/86

Dusty Jericho celebrates a miracle

By Olga Horowitz

On Sunday, the 15 000 to 20 000 people of Jericho, a drought-dusty village in Bophuthatswana, will celebrate a miracle.

After years of paying R6 a drum for stagnant pool water carried 40 km by water traders, Jericho has turned on taps to receive a phenomenal gush of pure, sparkling water from a 68 000-litres-an-hour borehole.

It all started about two years ago, appropriately in the waterwashed and green fields of England's Lake District. Mr Len Apfel, founder of Imqualife — Improving the Quality of Life — a body dedicated to improving the lot of South Africa's rural people, was on a private visit to England.

There he renewed the acquaintance of Mrs Brenda Mottershead of Alderley Edge. She had once been a teacher in Soweto and asked him to talk to her church community on South Africa's homelands.

Len told a story of drought-borne disaster, espe-

cially related to Jericho where Mrs Mottershead and her community were already paying the school fees for 10 children through Mr Sam Kwate, principal of a Jericho school. They set up a trust fund for a borehole, making Mr Apfel a trustee in South Africa.

Correspondence burgeoned back and forth between the two continents and money flowed into Jericho. It was carefully spent.

With the help of World Vision and added donations from St John's Church in Parkmore, with the people of Jericho themselves contributing and the Bophuthatswana Government supplying the pump and the motor, the whole installation was completed about a month ago. It will be blessed this Sunday.

"Four boreholes were drilled," says Mr Apfel. "The first yielded nothing, the second caved into a muddy hole, and the third produced this unbelievable benison of 68 000 litres. We ran this for 24 hours — and were then convinced it was a miracle."

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where Situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
South East Knitwear VDC (Rental)	Thohoyandou Thohoyandou	Knitwear Vanda Development Corporation	447 470
Vhavenda Brickworks	Thohoyandou	Bricks	14 808
D R Delpoit	Makahdo	Tomato paste	250 451
Multi Mix Feeds	Muraleni	Animal feed	172 864
Tate Vondo Sawmills	Thohoyandou Industrial Area	Sawmills	51 468
Mabala Tanks	"	Fibre glass tanks	43 641
Thenzhenhe Clothing	"	Clothing	13 654
D & P Woodwork	"	Kitchen Cupboards & Coffins	33 124
Venda Afro Artex	"	Printed Material	42 837
A M Knitting	"	Knit Wear	18 810
Nyamabeni Steel	"	Steel Doors and Window Frames	38 564
Term Clothing	"	Men and Women's Clothing	77 058
Nann Hong Ent	"	Plastic Bags	40 708
Selamulela Eng	"	Engineering	471 272
Tinon Steel	"	School Furniture, Steel/Wood	28 726
Shayandima Dehydr	"	Dehydrated Vegetables	31 666
NTK Vanda Roller	"	Milling	292 851
Lincliff Trading	"	Underware	609 866
Cedar Woodcraft	"	Small Wood Articles	20 676
Speedy Clutch	"	Clutch and Brake Shoes	2 244
Tsimbi Steel	"	Steel Windows and Doors	14 645
Mar's Garment	"	Clothing	30 070
Pennells, Footwear	"	Shoes	133 456
Total	"		23 028
			2 904 227

(2)(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

(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 the 1984-85 financial year and (e) for how

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Bophuthatswana
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OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) to (e). Please see the attached table.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where Situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Africandles and Chemicals (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Candles	7 157
AE Steel Products (Pty) Ltd	Mothibstad	Steel windows	24 537
Aldek Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Ladders	738
BA Woodworks (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Woodwork	287
Babelegi Processing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Milk powder	410
BMW (Boph) (Pty) Ltd	Garankuwa	Car seats	30 100
BA B Cartage and Warehouse	Mmabatho	Transport Car Tyres	5 223
Bardeen Tyres Services	Mafikeng		13 275
Bone-meal (Boph) (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Bone-meal	21 145
Broadway Implements (Pty) Ltd	Selosesha	Agricultural implements	3 102
Bop Badge and Button	Mogwase	Badges and buttons	5 745
D Bush Manufacturing	Garankuwa	Filing systems	34 027
Biona Textiles	Garankuwa	Textile	27 639
Bopstructures (Pty) Ltd	Montshiwa	Steelworks	3 612
Biltons (Pty) Ltd	Thaba'nchu	Ladies clothing	49 710
Bosele Printing	Garankuwa	Printing	5 788
Bop Tyres (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Tyre retreading	23 910
Boshoff Steel	Babelegi	Steel construction	13 137
C & W Tents and Canvas (Pty) Ltd	Itsoeng	Tents and canvas	32 420
Briges Curtains	Babelegi	Curtains	579
CHI Manufacturing (Boph) (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Floor covering and reinforcement	27 304
Busy Brickworks	Mogwase	Bricks	5 545
Cornet Temba (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Trailers	45 005
C W L Manufacturers	Babelegi	Crossbows and sport equipment	373
Crail Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Engineering works	83 720
Classic Design Furniture	Mmabatho	Furniture	774
Craft Press (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Printing	419
Cochrane Steel Products	Babelegi	Wire products	15 633
Glencarol Industries (Hacks Holdings)	Babelegi	Knitting-cotton	46

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where Situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Canosa Pottery De Maine Radio (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Pottery	39 855
D Bush Mnf D D P Plastics and Piping (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase Garankuwa	Radios Stationery	96 303 29 779
DR Delpor Elmark (Pty) Ltd Entertaining Electronics Epol (Pty) Ltd Flextec Mnf Electric Elements (Pty) Ltd	Garankuwa Garankuwa Babelegi Mogwase Selossha Garankuwa	Plastic pipes Canned vegetables Wood furniture Radios Animal feeds Motor cables	29 434 43 875 22 662 11 333 3 406 9 349
Frank Fehr Bophutha- swana (Pty) Ltd Fincham Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Selossha	Electric products Bags	25 357 102 764
Galleria Woodwork Gable House Products (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho Mogwase	Wire Gates Woodwork and carpet weaving	19 810 38 549
Garankuwa Knit Garankuwa Textile Mills Golden Era Printers Hanson Cycles (Pty) Ltd Hamanskraal Brick- works	Babelegi Garankuwa Garankuwa Mogwase Babelegi	Wood furniture Knitted clothing Textile: Sport wear Package printing Bicycles	99 766 18 266 21 517 45 819 4 072
Heer Printing Co (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Bricks	1 066
H J Henochsberg (Pty) Ltd	Garankuwa	Printing	71 133
Hypedeck (Pty) Ltd Joel Industries (Pty) Ltd H Jacks and Tubes (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Garankuwa Mogwase	School wear, overalls Metal roofing Stainless-steel cutlery	8 253 14 745 58 064
Kenrow (Pty) Ltd King Tex Garments Jaeksim Timbers (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Babelegi Garankuwa	Wire Furniture Clothing	20 057 35 292 22 799
Krause Engineerings Leboithabetse (Synd) (Pty) Ltd	Selossha Mafikeng	Furniture and coffins Plumbing	42 153 981
Landpak (Pty) Ltd Lengsa (Pty) Ltd Lehurutsho Concrete (Pty) Ltd	Mabopane Mogwase Mmabatho Lehurutsho	Cement Bricks Agriculture bags Leather products	20 622 42 393 38 433
Marbgran (Pty) Ltd Mafikeng Leather M and H Engineering Mafikeng Concrete Works (Pty) Ltd	Lehurutsho Phokeng Mafikeng Babelegi Mafikeng	Cement bricks Grave stones Leather products Mining equipment Cement bricks	21 770 31 981 4 343 8 780 119 671

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Where Situated	Type of Industry	RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Mogwase Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Ladies clothing and sportswear	51 765
Mayflower Linens (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Table cloths and sheets	23 763
Mutifoil (Pty) Ltd Marino Wool Metalware Mnf Mogwase Distillers Mogwase Textiles N K Engineering New Era Packaging New Era Paper Bag Nel-Le-Muir (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Montshiwa Selossha Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Babelegi	Plastic bags Colour wool Stainless-steel utensils Liquor Textile Mining pipes Packaging Paper bags Pharmaceutical prod- ucts	155 757 2 284 131 315 9 019 167 321 12 668 165 372 243 540
New Era Plastics Northern Electroplating Works Olympic Engineering (Pty) Ltd Oriental Metal Pretoria Furniture Fac- tory (Pty) Ltd Plastic Industries Phillip Gates and Wire Works (Pty) Ltd Pretorius Furniture New Inventions Market- ing Co (Pty) Ltd Qualifurn Manufacturers Randburg Manufacturers (Pty) Ltd Radium Engineering (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase Babelegi Babelegi Babelegi Mogwase Babelegi Babelegi Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Mogwase Babelegi	Chrome Plating Steel Construction Paraffin stoves Furniture Plastic and bank bags Steel gates and wire Furniture Dog food Furniture Batteries	17 882 33 650 2 798 23 133 13 965 24 536 38 257 14 871 16 735 10 118 7 173 29 483
Sponge Metal Industries Speedy Bag (Pty) Ltd Specifico (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Mafikeng Mogwase	Agricultural Imple- ments Steel wool Travel bags Military canvas ruck- sacks	73 22 747 19 068
S M Plastics Sponge Metal SA Cotton Waste (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Babelegi Babelegi	Plastic bags Steelwool etc	136 604 6 523 76 883
Steyn's Clothing (Pty) Ltd Salem' Clothing Manu- facturing (Pty) Ltd Springbok Clothing (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi Mmabatho Babelegi	Cotton wool and ban- dages Ladies wear Ladies wear Mens wear	24 705 35 792 15 475 193 193

(a) Name of Company	(b) Where Situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Stemark Mnf	Babelegi	Overalls	21 793
Sessa Systems (Pty) Ltd	Babelegi	Solar heating	2 958
Taung Printers (Pty) Ltd	Taung	Printing	6 404
Tswana Craft	Mogwase	Ornaments	2 498
T & J Products (Pty) Ltd	Mafikeng	Fruit juices	24 815
Top Point Clothing Factory	Selosesha	Ladies wear	20 080
Thaba Brick Works	Selosesha	Bricks	4 328
V H V Marine (Pty) Ltd	Mogwase	Boats	1 293
V N B Woodwork and Furniture Manufacturers (Pty) Ltd	Hartswater	Furniture	180 499
Venus Marble (Pty) Ltd	Garankuwa	Artificial marble	19 265
Weaving Gallery	Selosesha	Carpet weaving	12 362
Woodmaster Mmabatho (Pty) Ltd	Mmabatho	Woodwork	14 884
Wesglas	Garankuwa	Windscreens for motorcars	3 214
Wessel Bou en Sement	Thaba'nchu	Bricks	2 993
Total			3 728 667

(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

(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 the 1984-85 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidise it?

489. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to en-

(a) Name of Company	(b) Where Situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
SA Transport Services	RSA	Transportation	1 625 667
Umtata Municipality	Umtata	Municipality	702 948
Butterworth Municipality	Butterworth	Municipality	316 137

(a) Name of Company	(b) Where Situated	(c) Type of Industry	(d) RSA Contribution Rand 1984-85
Autolooms (1980)	Butterworth	Motorcar electrical	61 952
Agricultural Produce	Butterworth	Wool and hide brokers	99 057
Truborne Clothing	Ezibeleni	Clothing	11 221
Beier Industries (Transkei)	Butterworth	Shoes	307 652
Formosa Enterprises	Ezibeleni	Clothing	220 760
Riverside Sawmill	Mount Ayliff	Sawmill	82 053
Eagle Golf Manufacturers	Butterworth	Golf equipment	57 504
Border Mills (Pty) Ltd	Lusikisiki	Timber sawmills	150 650
Golden Co	Butterworth	Cutlery	327 102
Intermagnetics (Transkei)	Umtata	Magnetic tapes	207 771
Plascon-Evans Paints	Umtata	Paints	8 247
K Braun	Butterworth	Motor exhaust systems	208 147
Etwa Sawmills (Pty) Ltd	Maclear	Timber sawmills	107 125
Franco Safety Glove Manufacturers	Butterworth	Industrial gloves	219 100
Franco Industrial Gloves (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Plastic chemical	143 634
Albron Foundries	Butterworth	Foundry	77 522
Trico Enamelware	Butterworth	Enamel	200 816
Flashman Sportswear	Butterworth	Sportswear	142 840
Chet Industries	Butterworth	Chemical	783 049
Louis Falaine Clothing	Umtata	Clothing	28 438
Franco Wigs	Butterworth	Wigs	4 761
Pacemaker Industries	Umtata	Shoes	3 904
Garden and Patio	Butterworth	Aluminium garden furniture	149 778
Benjane Toys	Butterworth	Wooden tags and furniture	49 636
Xhosa Carpets	Ezibeleni	Carpets	308 614
Tannery Protea	Butterworth	Tanning of hides and skins	259 207
Butakem (Pty) Ltd	Butterworth	Chemical products	409 788
Kei Timbers	Butterworth	Timber products	112 453
Transkei Knitting Co	Butterworth	Jersey and knitwear	415 120
Lion Match Co	Butterworth	Matches	18 594
Tramatex Group	Butterworth	Spinners	907 976
Umtata Timber Development Co	Umtata	Timber sawmills	159 209
Sun Manufacturing Co	Umtata	Toys and related products	55 619
Keitex	Butterworth	Auto-engineering	150 509
Ohlsson's Cape	Butterworth	Brewery	102 048
Tsao Manufacturing	Umtata	Clothing (Chinese)	141 656
Cane Furniture	Butterworth	Cane furniture	87 806
Malenge Sawmills	Riverside	Timber sawmill	80 952
Gibson Conjwa Sawmills	Cala	Timber sawmill	27 636

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(a) Name of Project	(b) Nature of Project	(c) Where Situated	(d) Estimated Total Capital Cost	(e) RSA Contribution Rand
	1985/86 Financial Year			

- (b) Erosion Combat Program.
- (b) Building of Dams and Construction of Pipelines.
- (c) Maintenance of Infrastructure in e.g. Hospitals, Clinics and Schools.
- (d) Erection of Fences.

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HANS MD Bophuthatswana
5/5/86
 484. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION 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, 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?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Please see attached table:

Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where Situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand
Winterveld Police Station	Police Station.	Winterveld	R2 000 000	R1 600 000*
High Mast Lighting	Illumination of Area.	Winterveld Klippan	R2 600 000	R2 600 000*
Relief of Distress	Supplying of food, water, animal feed in drought-stricken areas.	Throughout Bophuthatswana	R23 748 000	R7 950 600

*The RSA Contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is spread over a number of years.

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(a) Name of Project	(b) Nature of Project	(c) Where Situated	(d) Estimated Total Capital Cost	(e) RSA Contribution Rand
	1985/86 Financial Year			

Special Employment Programmes

Relief of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes, e.g. Recovery of soil under soil erosion combat programme.

(b) Building of dams and construction of pipelines.

(c) Maintenance of infrastructure at e.g. Hospitals, Clinics and Schools.

(d) Training Programmes.

(1) Whether his Department has approved any projects in Transkei which are to be financed in part or in whole with moneys appropriated by Parliament; if so, 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?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Please see attached table.

Name of Project	Nature of Project	Where Situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost	RSA Contribution Rand
Special Employment Programme	Relief of Cyclical Unemployment through the Creation of Temporary Job Opportunities under	Throughout Transkei	R13 406 000	R10 500 000

H04

HAND GRENADE BLAST KILLS 2

3 others injured outside house in Mabopane

TWO people were killed and three others were seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded outside a house in Mabopane, Bophuthatswana, at the weekend.

Bophuthatswana police yesterday confirmed the deaths and said the incident took place on Saturday night.

Colonel David George, liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana police, yesterday said two men died instantly when a hand grenade exploded outside a house "during a disturbance".

The country's security forces were not involved, he added.

Two other people, Col George said, were seriously injured. They were both rushed to hospital where their condition was yesterday reported as satisfactory.

sifted through the rubble looking for clues, the source said.

Col George said no arrests had been made.

Meanwhile the house of a well-known Anglican Church minister was set alight by unknown people in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, at the weekend.

Father Kenneth Motsepe of 41 Mote Street said his furniture worth thousands of rands was burnt down. Nobody was at home at the time of the attack.

A double celebration

IT WAS an occasion for pride for Mofolo South mother S'bongile Dube when her twins, Rethabile and Banele, celebrated their second birthday.



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PRETORIA BOYCOTT OFF

THE consumer boycott of white-owned shops in the Pretoria and Bophuthatswana areas, imposed seven weeks ago, has been indefinitely called off and residents can start buying in town as from today.

A spokesman for the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee said the decision to call off the boycott followed a meeting they held last Thursday.

The boycott in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Garankuwa, Mabopane, Hamanskraal and Soshanguve was enforced on March 24.

The boycott committee demanded, among other issues, the immediate withdrawal of security forces from the townships, the unconditional reinstatement of dismissed workers at Metal Box in Rosslyn and the unbanning of Cosas as a condition of calling the boycott off.

A spokesman for the Boycott Committee at the weekend said the boycott had been indefinitely suspended to enable people to buy winter clothes.

"We don't know when or if another consumer boycott will be imposed again this year," he said.

He added that they were planning alternative strategies of pressuring the Government to accede to the demands of the black community.

A number of residents yesterday said suspension of the boycott came as a relief because certain shops in the townships had taken advantage by charging people exorbitant prices.

Groups of youths in Pretoria's townships have in the past enforced the boycott, stopping vehicles and destroying goods bought in town.

A well-known Pretoria socialite was recently caught redhanded with groceries from town by the youths, who forced him to drink two tins of condensed milk mixed with raw eggs. He was also ordered to stay away from work for two weeks.

FIN MAIL
9/5/86 PARABATS IN BOP

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Last week, South African soldiers from 1 Parachute Battalion, Bloemfontein, jumped from two DC-3s (Dakotas) into the Thaba 'Nchu area of Bophuthatswana. Also used in the operation were three SAAF Impala jet aircraft that performed several low-level fly pasts after the paradrop.

The 40 paratroops grouped at the Thaba 'Nchu police station before patrolling the township on foot in a combined ground operation with the SA Police, described by a Defence Force spokesman as a "preventative action." He said "the action was planned, controlled and coordinated locally after certain information was received by the security forces."

They later withdrew in Buffel troop carriers. There were no reports of arrests, finds of arms, or any civil disturbance.

The incident is significant in two aspects: it took place inside Bophuthatswana and, as far as is known, "Parabats" were deployed for the first time in an urban "unrest" situation.

Forty-four Parachute Brigade, which includes 1 Parachute Battalion, is a crack assault force used primarily in the northern operational area in airmobile reaction units. The superbly disciplined and aggressive Parabats — all volunteers — are ranked among the elite of the SADF and are second only to the "Recces."

The incident points to the possibility of armed ANC/PAC cadres or other dissidents in the region. This could, in part, explain why frontline assault troops trained in bush warfare were deployed in an urban area, instead of using standard units.

Help rejected

RELATIVES of the Winterveldt shooting victims had rejected Bophuthatswana Government help in burying their dead because of threats of "necklaces". The independent homeland's Information Office said yesterday.

SOWETAN B/S 186

CAPG TIMES 16/5/86 (109)

From IAN HOBBS
LONDON. — The influential Conservative MP and former Industry Minister, Sir Peter Emery, is expected strongly to oppose attempts to sue him for R248 730 (£75 902) he is alleged to have "improperly" obtained from the National Commercial Corporation of Bophuthatswana.

It is alleged that Sir Peter, MP for Honiton in Devon, used a draft "purportedly endorsed" by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to "wrongfully and without authority" convert the money "to his own use" through the Credit Suisse Bank of Geneva in

Bop funds: UK MP accused

Switzerland. It is stressed that there are no allegations against President Mangope.

Sir Peter, 60, who is on parliamentary business in Canada, was warned last week that a writ may be issued against him in the High Court in London.

Before leaving for Canada he said: "It is a complete mystery to me.

My solicitor and I have heard nothing from anyone."

Until 18 months ago Sir Peter's public relations firm, the Shenley Trust, represented Bophuthatswana interests in London.

The writ alleges that Sir Peter drew the money off the corporation's London bank account in September 1984 and that the draft had been "pur-

portedly endorsed" by Mr Mangope.

It declared that because of Sir Peter's alleged "breach of fiduciary duty and wrongful conversion of the draft", the corporation had suffered loss and damage amounting to R248 730.

The writ made front-page news in "Today" newspaper yesterday.

Sir Peter survived controversy five years ago when the Shenley Trust was criticized for allegedly making 70 percent profits from a navy diving centre in Scotland.

He denied the claim of profiting improperly from public funds and no further action was taken.

Bop cops fail to produce documents

CP Correspondent

BOP police this week failed to produce documents relevant to the Winterveld shootings - and the inquiry had to be postponed for a day.

The commission of inquiry - led by Judge EAT Smith in the Odi Circuit Court in GaRankuwa - are investigating the deaths of 11 people killed by Bop police and security forces in Winterveld on March 26.

Earlier this week Advocate R Nugent - for the Pretoria Council of Churches, Mabopane Action Committee, Winterveld Crisis Committee, Metal and Allied Workers' Union and families of the deceased - demanded that police present the commission with the documents.

But the cops - who promised to present the documents the next day - failed to produce photographic negatives of the Winterveld shootings, a book for people arrested during the incident, the Winterveld occurrence book and copies of telexes sent from one police

station to the other.

Other documents also included radio and record books, ammunition records, correspondence records between members of the force and ministers, statements made by members about the shooting, and the register of people arrested, injured and killed during the incident.

Nugent said the documents had to be provided because the commission - unlike in a civil case - was bent on finding the truth without any party being seen to be hiding from the truth for his own benefit.

All the documents relating to the case were supposed to be in possession of the State, he said.

The judge agreed with Nugent and postponed the case so that police could produce the documents.

Police legal representative A Hugo initially said he had handed the documents to the Winterveld defence counsel.

Later, when asked why he did not, Hugo said he had no formal instruction from the commission to do so.

By he was willing to do so as soon as possible, Hugo said.

He could also not issue documents because he did not know what procedures the commission wanted to follow, he said.

Nugent told the commission the documents would help ascertain the circumstances and incidents surrounding the shooting of the 11 people.

The inquiry is proceeding.

18/5/76
CITY PR

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Chief reacts to PW

SEVERAL non-negotiable principles set out by the State President in his announcement to the President's Council held ominous implications for blacks, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said.

Reacting to Mr P W Botha's television announcement on establishing a National Statutory Council to explore and negotiate the future, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said that any declaration of white self-determination was seen by blacks as a threat if that meant continued white dominance.

Mr Botha emphasised in his statement that minority self-determination was non-negotiable and had to be visible and effective.

However, Chief Buthelezi said it appeared Mr Botha's concept of white self-determination meant that whites would remain the dominant decision-making group.

Dictate

"This statement (of minority self-determination) sounds so innocent to a great many white ears. Blacks, however, see it as an ominous statement. Whites now dictate to blacks in such things as the Group Areas Act in 87 percent of the country. Whites will continue to dictate to blacks if white self-determination empowers them to maintain such Acts as the Population Registration Act.

"The self-determination of whites implies for blacks the continued controlling hand of the white minority over the country's economy, civil service, defence and police force, its transport system and everything else that gives the white minority a deciding role in the destiny of the country."

Framework

Chief Buthelezi also repeated his call for a declaration of intent — rejected by Mr Botha as "prescriptive" — which would set out objectives whereby blacks and whites could establish a framework for meaningful negotiation.

He said he did not believe the country had time to "experiment" with negotiation, as negotiation had to be carried through to some meaningful conclusion. Consequently, unless Mr Botha stated clearly that Acts such as the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were to be scrapped and that negotiation would lead to real and meaningful power-sharing, Chief Buthelezi said there could be no black confidence in any negotiated future.

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Sanjeet 19/5/86

Plan to help stamp out consumer abuse in Bop

20/5/86 -
STAR (109)

Bophuthatswana is waging a relentless war on consumer abuse.

It has outlawed abuses, which the Bophuthatswana Consumer Council claims flourish in South Africa because of this country's "ineffectual consumer protection laws".

Plans for a nationwide educational programme to encourage Bophuthatswana people to make use of its powerful Consumer Council, which was launched 16 months ago, were announced last week.

In a joint statement, the Consumer Council chairman, Mr Gill Maleka of the Department of Economic Affairs, and Professor Carmen Nathan, vice-chairman and dean of the law faculty of Bophuthatswana University, said the council was now solidly established and was becoming very active as a consumer watchdog.

"Our objective is to work both in the interests of consumers and honest businessmen to facilitate and encourage free but fair trade between the two.

"We will eradicate unconscionable market schemes designed to catch the unwary and take the less privileged for a ride," they said.

A special Market Court with Supreme Court powers, headed by a judge and assisted by two assessors, one a consumer expert, has been created to arbitrate.

Professor Nathan said: "We want all our people to know priority is given to consumer interests and honest business practices as this form of protection is particularly relevant in a developing country.

"There are many practices the public has accepted for too long, particularly in some neighbouring states."

Professor Nathan said the council had already examined many contracts presented in "standard form" and had suggested alterations to remove clauses considered unfair.

The Consumer Affairs Act specifically prohibited deception.

An added protection is the prohibiting of the use of small print less than eight points in size. Professor Nathan said it was unfair to present a consumer "with a contract for which a magnifying glass is needed".

Abuses such as certain forms of aid schemes, bogus water divining services and the selling of non-existent services have already been outlawed by the country's Consumer Affairs Act.

how many and (b) when was each of them transferred to that Police Force;

(7) whether he will furnish information on the present (a) rank and (b) position in the Lebowa Police Force of each such ex-member of the South African Police; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(8) whether members of the Lebowa Police Force wear the same uniform as the South African Police; if so, why; if not, in what respects do these uniforms differ;

(9) whether any funds appropriated by Parliament are used to pay the salaries of members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, what amount was allocated for this purpose in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (9) As the command and control over the Lebowa Police have already been transferred to the Lebowa government in terms of relevant legislation since 1978, I do not deem it appropriate to make known information regarding the Police Force, its composition, training and other functional particulars, since the disposal thereof will be detrimental to the independence of that force.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act

1028. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether any persons were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) for what contraventions, and (ii) what were the fines, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Yes.

(a) 8: 1 May 1985 until 30 April 1986.

(b) (i) (a) Unauthorized cultivation of new land—5 prosecutions.

(b) (b) Neglect to apply conservation measures on cultivated land—1 prosecution.

(c) Unauthorized burning of veld—2 prosecutions.

(ii) (a) R500 penalty or 3 years imprisonment suspended for 3 years.

R500 penalty of which R400 is suspended for 5 years.

R500 penalty or 6 months imprisonment of which R400 and 5 months are suspended for 5 years.

Found guilty and warned. R100 penalty.

(b) R500 penalty suspended for 3 years on condition that conservation measures are carried out before 86-03-10.

(c) R50 admission of guilt (2).

THURSDAY, 22 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: **HANSDAARD**
Magogwane community: removal of 109
395. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether the Magogwane community was moved from the farm Kaffirskraal to the Ramatlabama area in Bophuthatswana in or about 1978; if so, why;

(2) whether any agreements were reach-

ed between the members of this community and the South African Government regarding the use of agricultural land at Ramatlabama; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(3) whether any agreements were reached between the South African Government and the Government of Bophuthatswana regarding the use of this land by the Magogwane community; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(4) whether any steps were taken by the South African Government to ensure compliance with these agreements by the Government of Bophuthatswana; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(5) whether the Magogwane community was (a) promised and (b) provided with compensation for their move to Bophuthatswana; if so, (i) what was the nature of this compensation and (ii) on what basis was it calculated;

(6) whether he or any of his predecessors received any representations regarding this land; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) to (6) The Magogwane community, formerly of Kaffirskraal, was settled in the Ramatlabama area, in the execution of consolidation plans.

During negotiations between officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the community which resulted on the farm Kaffirskraal, the community elected to accept the compulsory land at Ramatlabama. The land was then prepared and the community was settled thereon.

After their settlement (on portions of the farm Oaklands, Bugler's Post, Hartbeestlaagte, Knowle Park, Drummard, Westwood Park and Heathfield) the representative of the estates obtained affida-

vits from the heirs of the original 59 owners of Kaffirskraal in which they stated that they preferred compensation in cash to compensation in land. That was agreed to and they were accordingly compensated at market value for their land and improvements at Kaffirskraal, in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975).

As they were compensated in cash and there was no alternative land available for them to purchase, they were allowed to remain at Ramatlabama. On 8 July 1982 and 21 November 1985 they made representations to have the land registered in their names.

Favourable consideration of their representations depends on their complying with the provisions of section 13(7) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, i.e. that they apply to purchase the land and make an offer for it. Should such application be granted they will be required to pay in cash or to furnish a guarantee for payment before the land is transferred to them, by the South African Development Trust, in which ownership still vests.

The agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana published by Government Notice No. R.2496 of 6 December 1977 makes provision for settlement projects of this nature. Consequently no separate agreement was entered into with the Bophuthatswana Government about the land concerned.

The land was incorporated with Bophuthatswana by Proclamation No R.259 of 1981. Ownership of the land however still vests in the South African Development Trust as, due to the circumstances related above, it was so far not possible to transfer the land to the rightful owners.

Llandudno/Bakoven: road
HANSDAARD
767. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police (a) set up or (b) assisted at a road block between Llandudno and Bakoven on or about 25 March 1986; if not, who was responsible for this road block; if

BOP President Lucas Mangope this week set up a second commission of inquiry - this time to investigate allegations that a Bop MP and opposition leader was behind the unrest in parts of the homeland.

The commission will look into claims that opposition leader Peter Rocky Malebana was behind unrest in the Odi region - comprising GaRankuwa, Mabopane, Winterveld, Mmakau and Klipgat.

The unrest resulted in mass class boycotts, consumer boycotts, burning of private, and government property in the area and the deaths of over 20 people.

Mangope set up the commission after the Bop parliament was told of Malebana's alleged involvement in the unrest.

Parliament heard that Malebana instigated Odi youths to rebel against the government by holding a series of illegal gatherings with them.

Mangope recently ordered that a commission investigate incidents and circumstances surrounding the shooting of 11 Winterveld residents by Bop security forces.

This commission, led by Judge EAT Smith, is currently sitting at Mmabatho Supreme Court.

Mangope has ordered that all the findings and

Bop MP faces grilling

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recommendations by the two commission be handed to him.

● The switching of the Smith Commission's hearing from the Odi Circuit Court in GaRankuwa to Mmabatho on Monday has angered Odi residents - who say they can't travel that far to testify.

Mmabatho is almost 250km from Winterveld - and residents say they don't have the money for transport.

They say there is no special reason for the commission to sit in Mmabatho, as most people involved are Odi residents.

They claim the government is trying to discourage them from getting involved in the proceedings by changing the venue.

Residents say even if the government offered them accommodation around

Mmabatho and compensation to attend the commission, it would still be difficult for them to do so as they would be forced to leave their families behind.

Some say their jobs would also be put in danger - as they can't travel to Mmabatho without permission from their employers.

● No-one was available for comment at the Bop Information Department this week.

Commission Secretary HM Boikanyo was also not available for comment.

Bop soldiers 'did not shoot' at Winterveld

By Kym Hamilton and Josias Charle,
Pretoria Bureau

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An internal Bophuthatswana Defence Force inquiry found its soldiers did not take part in the shooting of 11 people at the Winterveld soccer field on March 26 and that only one soldier fired three warning shots into the air.

Lieutenant Andrew Moeti Monoto yesterday told the one-man commission of inquiry sitting in the Ga-Rankuwa Supreme Court that there were 20 members of the BDF at the soccer field when the shootings occurred.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

He told Mr Justice E A T Smith that he was instructed by his superiors to hold an inquiry into the role the soldiers had played in the shootings.

Lieutenant Monoto told the commission the Defence Force inquiry was impartial and it had been up to him to decide which witnesses were called.

He found no action should be taken against the troops at the scene. He found the meeting was illegal and the crowd refused to disperse. He described the crowd as aggressive and said the security forces present were forced to open fire to protect themselves.

He also found the crowd was too large and there were not enough security force members present to control them.

He said he had been in the defence force for six years. On March 26 this year, he was in command on the base at Ipeleng near Winterveld when a policeman, Major J Mokubyane, arrived asking him to send some troops to the stadium as a crowd was marching in that direction.

Lieutenant Monoto said he sent 20 men. When he arrived at the soccer field about 10 minutes later, he saw a crowd of about 4 000 gathered in the vicinity and decided to return to the base for reinforcements.

The men were armed with R4 rifles. Riot gear was not issued to the troops on that day.

to the question today, but next week when he will be here. [Interjections.]

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's request, since when is it the custom that replies to questions stand over until the hon member who posed the question is present in the House?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Jeppe asked me whether I would not reply to the question next week, as he is not able to be here today. It is at his request that the question stands over further. The reply is however already available. [Interjections]

[Reply standing over.]

New Questions:

SABC

*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) To what extent is the State liable for losses suffered by the South African Broadcasting Corporation on films produced in partnership with foreign companies,
- (2) whether a case of this nature occurred recently; if so, (a) what film was involved and (b) what steps does he intend taking in this connection;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) The State is not responsible for any losses suffered by the South African Broadcasting Corporation.
 - (2) and (3) In terms of article 3 of the Broadcasting Act, No 73 of 1976, as amended, the business of the South African Broadcasting Corporation is managed and controlled by the Board of the Corporation.
- Consequently I have forwarded

HoA

the hon member's question to the Chairman of the Board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation and I will make his reply available to the hon member as soon as it is received.
I might add that in terms of the Broadcasting Act, the South African Broadcasting Corporation is obliged to submit a report to Parliament in which amongst other things, its balance sheet appears as well as a statement of income and expenditure of the previous financial year which has been properly audited

Kimberley/Diskobolos: members transported

*2. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were transported between Kimberley and Diskobolos on or about 1 April 1986 in buses belonging to Black companies; if so, (a) where are these companies registered and (b) to which population group do the bus drivers concerned belong;
- (2) whether it is the policy of the South African Defence Force that members of the Defence Force be transported in this way; if so, (a) in what cases, (b) since when and (c) why;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Bophuthatswana.
 - (b) Black.
- (2) No.
 - (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (3) Yes. Normally in the conveyance of SA Defence Force members by road

on official journeys, only Defence Force vehicles are used. If a situation were to arise in which the SA Defence Force may be forced to make use of civilian road transport, the circumstances of the case will dictate which means of conveyance will be used. In the case in question the members were not on duty but on week-end leave and it was a private journey which was arranged by the unit. The unit in question has a contract with a White controlled bus service to transport National Servicemen to their homes and back, over week-ends at a reasonable tariff. It, however, occurs at times that this firm does not have enough buses available to transport the servicemen to different destinations. In such a case it hires buses from the SA Transport Services. In emergencies where the SA Transport Services cannot assist or cannot provide the number of buses required, the firm hires buses from a Black controlled firm, because these buses are mechanically sound and the interior appointments are of an acceptable standard for the unit. National Servicemen who make use of these buses do so voluntarily without any duress from the side of the Defence Force.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, as I understand a company to be a juristic person on its own, would he like to tell us what a Black company actually is?

*3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

- (1) Whether the retail prices in South Africa of parts imported from European countries are higher than those at which such parts are sold in the countries of origin; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) why and (c) what cost factors are responsible for this;
- (2) whether his Department has instituted and/or will institute an inquiry

in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

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

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) It is accepted that the question refers to motor vehicle parts.

- (a), (b) and (c) The Department of Trade and Industry does not keep record of prices of commodities in other countries. It can be expected, however, that the retail prices of motor vehicle parts imported from European countries will be higher in South Africa than those in the countries of origin because, among other things, cost factors such as freight charges, import duties, import levies, insurance cost and the cost of financing purchases are taken into account when determining the local price for imported goods. The same applies to parts in general.
- (2) No. Such an investigation is not to the point. At issue is rather the local content programme in respect of motor-cars and light commercial vehicles and, as has already been announced, this programme is being reinvestigated at present. Furthermore, it may be noted that sound competition exists in the motor industry.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Poison BHC

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 18 on 15 April 1986, the poison BHC was banned in the Republic at any stage; if so, (a) when and (b) why;

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tion. The hon member is quite right. It was a good question.

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Bophuthatswana
*7. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action in Bophuthatswana in May 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) for what purpose, (c) what specified (i) personnel and (ii) equipment was used on each occasion and (d) what is the rank of the person who was in charge of the operation;

- (2) whether the Bophuthatswana Government (a) requested that this action be taken or (b) was informed that such action would be taken; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (aa) which member of the Bophuthatswana Government requested that this action be taken or gave permission for it to be taken and (bb) when;

- (3) whether any (a) persons were arrested, (b) arms were discovered or (c) action was taken to combat unrest, if not, what specified action was taken; if so, (i) how many persons were arrested, (ii) (aa) where were arms discovered and (bb) what specified arms were discovered and (iii) where was action against unrest taken;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.
- (4) No.

*8. Mr P G SOAL—Law and Order. [Withdrawn.]

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any other specified causes; if so, what are the particulars of these movements;

- (3) whether tests have been conducted into the possibility of an earth tremor damaging the Koeberg structure to such an extent that a release of radiation may result; if so, what would have to be the intensity of such a tremor?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(b) (i) A number of fault-zones inland of Koeberg were identified. They trend north-west to south-east. The nearest is the Saldanha-Franschoek fault-line which passes within 18 km of the Koeberg site. In addition there is some evidence to suggest a parallel fault-line passing through the Milner-ton area about 8 to 10 km off-shore of Koeberg.

The Saldanha-Franschoek fault-line involves granite and has sheared ultramylonite in the fault-zone north of Darling and involves deformed granite and felsite south of Darling.

Some twelve significant earthquakes have been recorded in the South-western Cape region in the past 350 years. The most severe was the Ceres earthquake in 1969 which measured 6.3 on the Richter scale. It is not possible to associate these shocks with any particular fault-line. The epicentre of the Ceres quake was approximately 90 km north-east of the Koeberg site. No surface displacement was observed at the site.

It may be added that the

South-western Cape is seismically a stable area relative to areas such as Japan, Italy and California where suitably designed nuclear power stations are operating.

- (2) (a), (b) and (c) No.

(3) Yes, the seismic design of Koeberg was based on very conservative assumptions. An earthquake of magnitude 7 (far greater than that at Ceres), was assumed to occur 9 km from Koeberg on the nearest possible fault-line. Such an event would set up forces on the site which have a calculated probability of occurrence of less than once in a million years.

However, to ensure that there would be no release of radio-active material in such an event, Koeberg was provided with a specially-designed aseismic foundation. The safety margins incorporated in the design of the station are such that it could probably withstand an event significantly greater than the design basis earthquake of a magnitude of 7, nine kilometres away without a substantial release of radio-active material.

Tests were performed on models of the station to verify the design of the aseismic foundation. The performance of equipment within the station, in the event of a major earthquake, is verified either by calculation or, where possible, by shaking the equipment in suitable test facilities.

Koeberg nuclear power station

*11. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any cracks have appeared in the (a) foundations and (b) containment of the Koeberg nuclear power station since the coming into operation of the first reactor; if so, what is the (i) nature and (ii) cause of these cracks;

- (2) whether any steps have been taken to repair these cracks; if so, what steps;

HQA

Winterveld inquiry is told of sjambokking

C A-RANKUWA — A member of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, Lieutenant Andrew Monoto, told a commission of inquiry into the Winterveld shootings yesterday that he saw Bophuthatswana police sjambok and baton-charge people at the stadium.

In an internal defence report on the incident by Major C L F Soli to Lieutenant Monoto, it was stated that Major Soli pleaded with a police officer to instruct his men to stop assaulting people.

He saw police hitting people with R4 rifles. After seeing four people lying dead, he pleaded with a warrant-officer to instruct police to stop their action, but nobody listened.

Lieutenant Monoto said he could have sent his defence members armed only with teargas if he had correct information about the type of crowd.

He said his men were armed with live ammunition because of wrong information.

He said one member of his platoon, who was slightly injured, fired three shots because his life was in danger.

The lieutenant told the commission he was asked by the Gdi police district commandant, Major Diale Mukubane, to send soldiers because people were marching at Winterveld.

Eleven people were shot dead that day. — Sapa.

Eight township violence cases pending in Natal

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

SINCE the beginning of April human rights lawyers in Durban and the local Legal Resources Centre (LRC) have been swamped with applicants wanting to bring urgent interdicts against imps operating in the KwaMashu area north of the city.

Already eight such applications have been lodged and in several cases criminal charges have been or are to be laid with police as a result of the applications.

Most prominent in this week's crop of interdicts was an application against Thomas Mandla Shabalala who is also the KwaZulu legislative assembly MP for the Lindelani area.

Belinda and Simon Mfeka, who brought the application, said they were threatened by Shabalala because they had not paid their "Inkatha dues" — this included various amounts for Inkatha, the Inkatha Women's Brigade, the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa and Shabalala's bodyguard fund.

Shabalala allegedly told them that since they had not paid dues to Inkatha they must belong to the United Democratic Front (UDF). If they did not get out of the area he would "send his warriors" to kill them and burn their house down.

They said his house was "a sinister place" where they saw patrolling men dressed in khaki and carrying rifles. They saw a number of people being held there against their will, including a young boy, whose hands were bound, and who was shivering, apparently with fear. They were told he was "waiting for the Amabutho to take him away and kill him".

In a similar case an urgent application was brought against another Inkatha official, a Women's Brigade leader in Ntuzuma Virginia Shandu made no effort to contest the order which was made final last Friday. She is also to pay the costs of the application brought by the Dlamini family.

Allegations against Shandu include claims that she was behind several attacks on Samuel Dlamini and that on at least one occasion the impi which attacked him was seen coming from and leaving her home.

It was also claimed that she was seen moving down the street pointing out houses allegedly occupied by UDF members to Shabalala. He was arranging with her to send his men to attack and burn these homes.

The Dlaminis claimed they had reported the matter to the police station but the police had refused to take a statement from them — a common claim in these applications.

As a result of this case, charges of attempted murder, malicious damage to property and arson, have been laid with the KwaMashu police station against Shandu by Durban's LRC.

Claims in other applications include one that 30 schoolboys were forcibly abducted from their homes and taken to the home of KwaMashu councillor Napoleon Mhlongo, who kept them overnight at his place under armed guard, releasing them only after

Officials can't comment

INKATHA officials are prevented by the sub judice rule from commenting on the string of urgent applications now before the courts. In the past, however, Buthelezi has strongly denied that Inkatha members were involved in attacks by armed gangs, saying his organisation was committed to non-violence.

In March delegates to the National Education Crisis Committee conference in Durban were attacked by a large group of people, some in Inkatha uniform. They were brought to the conference by a bus which Putco officials later said had been booked by Inkatha.

On that occasion, Buthelezi responded by attacking the NECC for

its motives in holding its meeting in Durban. He said the organisation's presence and intention were confrontational and had provoked the anger of the people. "If there were people in Inkatha uniforms involved in the eruption of anger (against the NECC), why must I be blamed for their behaviour?" he said.

On a number of other occasions, when gangs of men armed with traditional weapons have clashed with other residents in Durban townships, Buthelezi has described the fighting as the anger of "the people" against troublemakers who were denigrating and vilifying him or who had been causing unrest in the area by, for example, encouraging school boycotts.

lawyers acting for the parents contacted him to threaten legal action.

The boys were allegedly held because Mhlongo believed they were responsible for burning the township superintendent's offices the previous weekend.

Another councillor and former mayor of KwaMashu, Esther Africa, is alleged to have given a speech in which she urged the "homes of the troublemakers who are perpetrating violence in KwaMashu must be burnt and their residence must be terminated".

The violence revealed in the Supreme Court applications, however, is just the tip of the iceberg.

Conflict between armed imps and radicals in KwaMashu alone left at least 14 dead in six days last week.

Tension between the two groups has been simmering in all Durban townships since the death last August of civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge. Violence has erupted sporadically, but the publication of a pamphlet in KwaMashu has intensified the "war" there.

The leaflet, published last month, was distributed at all local schools, laying the blame for school boycotts and violence on a number of specific people and encouraging attacks on them.

The people — whose names and addresses were listed on the leaflet — were, or were alleged to be, members of the UDF or its affiliates, or the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and it was claimed they were linked to the National Education Crisis Committee, and were therefore troublemakers.

As with schools in other black townships in the country there has been discontent in KwaMashu since the start of the year. KwaMashu pupils have been dissatisfied over the question of free books and stationery, the "legality" of Student Representative Councils (SRCs), the handling of funds by some principals and other issues.

On several counts, pupils claimed there was a difference between announcements on these issues being made in the KwaZulu legislative assembly and in parliament, and

between what was said in Ulundi and what was being practised in schools.

Last Tuesday a number of Amabutho armed with guns and said to have been bused from Lindelani, arrived at schools in KwaMashu. There they clashed with students, after they demanded that SRC members be handed over to them.

The clash left six vigilantes dead, several of them necklaced.

In response to these killings, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made a strong call that KwaMashu be given to KwaZulu police "to control the situation".

On Thursday night a youth and an older man were killed by armed imps and on Friday night, in an apparent display of strength, a large number of Amabutho marched through KwaMashu.

Some of them disrupted the electricity supply to certain sections, and by the next night the power was still off in some parts when six people were shot and hacked to death by imps.

Police said they did not take action against "people in the street" on Friday night as they were not acting illegally. They did not receive any report of electricity being disrupted.

As the spiral of violence worsens, it seems not even those who have brought applications to the Supreme Court are safe.

Of the six who died on Saturday night, two people were members of the Phungula family.

"Tiki" Phungula — who managed to escape with his life while the impi tried to decide how to kill him — was recently an applicant in an interdict against Africa and another prominent KwaMashu figure, former KwaZulu legislative assembly member Gobizizwe Bhengu. In terms of the urgent interim order granted by the court they were barred from assaulting or threatening Phungula or his family.

The home of another applicant in that same interdict was also attacked and set alight.

In neither incident were the victims able to identify the attackers — several of whom wore balaclavas to hide their faces.

Buthelezi Warning on National Council

By Mike Cadman

The proposed National Council will not get off the ground unless political prisoners are released, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after returning from Rome where he attended the 17th congress of the ruling National Democratic Party and met several political figures, including the Italian Foreign Minister.

President Botha announced this month the Government's intention to form a National Council in which South Africans of all races will participate "in the planning and preparation of a constitutional dispensation which provides for the participation of all South Africans in the process of government".

PRISONERS

"I don't see how it can get off the ground while certain black leaders are incarcerated," Chief Buthelezi said. "I have said before that I consider the release of Dr Mandela and other prisoners a prerequisite to the success of the council.

"The announcement of the formation of the council may be what the world has wanted to hear from Mr Botha but there are still a lot of problems to deal with."

Chief Buthelezi said he was concerned about the right-wing backlash.

"President Botha can neutralise the threat by acting quickly to prevent the threat from gaining momentum," he said.

"Eugene TerreBlanche is the wild man of our politics. Like Albert Hertzog, who spent years in the political wilderness, it may well be that he gets support later."

Chief Buthelezi said that anybody who did not believe that the future of black and white people in this country was intertwined "needs his head read".

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Court must wait on Bop leader

CP Correspondent

BOP President Lucas Mangope and police commissioner Brigadier PJ Seleka were "too busy" to appear on charges of contempt of court this week.

Mangope - who was to appear in his capacity as Law and Order Minister - and Seleka could not attend as they were engaged in the commission of inquiry into the shooting of 11 Winterfeld residents on March 26, the court was told.

The case - resulting from the alleged violation of a Supreme Court order preventing Bop cops from illegally detaining or assaulting GaRankuwa residents - was postponed indefinitely.

On March 10 this year, 14 people urgently applied to the Bop Supreme Court for an order restraining GaRankuwa cops from assaulting or illegally detaining residents.

The Supreme Court granted an interim order. The application was not contested and a final decision was set for May 26.

But five days before the date, three applicants - Mawu member Jerry Moropa, Edwin Matscka and Lazarus Mandlazi - were rearrested.

Attempts by attorney Peter Harris to secure their release and to gain access to them were rebuffed by cops.

Harris then obtained a Supreme Court order to get access to them - but the cops refused to comply.

Harris then applied to the court to have the Law and Order Minister - Mangope - and the police commissioner jailed for contempt.

Their case was supposed to be heard on Monday - but Harris and Mangope's defence agreed to postpone it indefinitely.

Number of White pupils

HANSARD
*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

What total number of White pupils attended schools in the Republic in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1982 1 006 763
1983 1 015 818

Teachers

HANSARD
*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether it is anticipated that any teachers in schools in the Cape School Board area will lose their jobs at the end of 1986 as a result of (a) a reduction in the number of pupils and (b) the implementation of revised pupil/teacher ratios; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether changes in pupil/teacher ratios are to be implemented (a) in stages or (b) at one time; if so, (i) when and (ii) why?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes, exact number not known. In accordance with the staff provision scales schools were informed of the abolition of 94 teaching posts. Representations for the retention of posts are still being considered at present
(b) No, none.

(2) No decisions have yet been taken in this regard.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

Teachers

*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether it is anticipated that any teachers in schools in the Parow School Board area will lose their jobs at the end of 1986 as a result of (a) reduction in the number of pupils and (b) the implementation of revised pupil/teacher ratios; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether changes in pupil/teacher ratios are to be implemented (a) in stages or (b) at one time; if so, (i) when and (ii) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes, exact number not known. In accordance with the staff provision scales schools were informed of the abolition of 72 teaching posts. Representations for the retention of posts are still being considered at present.
(b) No, none.

(2) No decisions have yet been taken in this regard.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

School hostel posts: remuneration system

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether a common remuneration system has been instituted for school hostel management and supervisory posts falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was this system instituted and (b) what total amount was paid out in terms of this remuneration in the 1985-86 financial year.

(2) whether any provincial education departments have at any time deviated from this system; if so, (a) which education departments, (b) in what respects and (c) why;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

(a) 1 April 1981, except OFS who implemented it from 1 April 1982,

(b) Cape—R3 580 261
OFS—R1 802 600
Transvaal—R4 088 791, 56
Education and Culture—
R1 373 465, 64

Natal—not readily available, allowances formed part of the remuneration package;

(2) no, the system however makes provision for remuneration for different functions. The Departments themselves determine which functions are to be executed by the various officials and remunerate them accordingly.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away;

(3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that in certain provinces certain posts are remunerated whereas in other provinces they are not remunerated at all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as I have indicated, it is quite possible that there is a difference in the various education departments with regard to the remuneration of certain functions.

HANSARD
3/6/86 9 00 2125
Umtata/Mafikeng: schools 109
*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools in (a) Umtata, Transkei, and (b) Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, fall under the control of his Department; if so, (i) what are the names of the schools in question, (ii) what is the total number of pupils attending these schools, (iii) how many such pupils are White, (iv) under which provincial education department do these schools fall and

(v) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) yes,

(i) Umtata High
Transkei High
Mafikeng High
Mafikeng Primary
Mafikeng Preparatory,

(ii) 1 794,

(iii) 1 525,

(iv) Cape Education Department,

(v) 31 January 1986.

Underutilised/unused education institutions

*8. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he had held discussions with any other Ministers of State responsible for education regarding the existence and possible future use of underutilised and unused education institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which Ministers has he held discussions, (b) on what dates and (c) with what results;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No formal discussions were held with any Minister for Education concerning any underutilised or unused institution, as I did not yet regard it as necessary,

(a), (b) and (c) fall away;

(2) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will

THE WINTERVELD INQUIRY

Homeland police 'fired shots in self-defence'

STAR
4/6/86
109

Brigadier accused of brutality

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Bophuthatswana police hurled and fired many rounds of teargas into a crowd of 10 000 to 15 000 before stones and petrol bombs were thrown at members of the force, the judicial commission of inquiry into the killing of 11 people at a Winterveld meeting on March 26 heard yesterday in GaRankuwa.

After stoning began, police had been ordered to fire, the officer who gave the command, Brigadier M A Molope, told Mr Justice E A T Smith.

EVADED ARREST

Brigadier Molope was the divisional commissioner of police for the Odi-Moretele area at the time.

Before teargas was used, some residents "threatened to fight" with knobkerries, petrol-bombs and stones, but no attack took place at that stage, the brigadier testified.

Armed youths evaded arrest by "melting" into the crowd, which continued to refuse to disperse, he said.

When teargassing was met with stoning, "I realised that the lives of the police were in danger — that my life was in danger — and I gave the instruction that they must use firearms.

He said that after a "volley" of shots he gave the ceasefire command.

"The crowd retreated and most people fell — not because of any force but

because they threw themselves down so that they would not be hit by bullets.

"I gave an instruction that all those who were on the ground should be arrested. Those who ran away were chased by the police. More than 1 000 were arrested."

The brigadier said he had immediately seen eight "bodies" on the ground — some of these proved to have been wounded, others killed outright.

Three boxes of stones, 24 bottles (of which 22 contained cloth or wicks and many of which contained some liquid), a bundle of sjamboks and a collection of wooden knobkerries and iron bars were handed in to the commission.

RED BANNER

Brigadier Molope said these had been collected after the shooting on the soccer ground where the meeting had been held.

Mr Justice Smith observed that none of the "wicks" in the bottles appeared to have been burnt.

Also exhibited in court was a red banner — referred to by Brigadier Molope as a red flag. It bore the words: "Please Mr Botha set the people free. They cry."

The brigadier testified: "The crowd was already referring to me as (State President) Mr (P W) Botha and I told them I was not Mr Botha."

The hearing continues.

Two police officers had been accused earlier this year of "brutal intimidation" of the population in the jurisdiction of the GaRankuwa police, it was put to the commission into the Winterveld shootings.

Counsel for victims' families Mr Wim Trengove said during cross-examination that Brigadier M A Molope, who had been in command of police at the Winterveld meeting on March 26, and Colonel D J Mokobanye, had been accused in three separate applications to the Supreme Court in Mmabatho of commanding men who perpetrated atrocities, unlawfully detained people and of disobeying a court order.

The brigadier said he was aware of only one of the actions.

When Brigadier Molope denied witnessing any police assaults, Mr Trengove asked: "Even the army left in disgust at the barbaric conduct of you and your men."

The brigadier acknowledged that he knew witnesses for the army had said police had assaulted residents at the scene.

109

RESIDENTS FORCED - BOP COP

HUNDREDS of Winterveldt residents were forced to attend a meeting and also prevented from going to work by the Congress of South African Students, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the deaths of the people in the area on March 26 was told yesterday.

Brigadier M A Molopo, a senior official of the Bophuthatswana police said most people who were arrested that

By ALINAH DUBE

day told him they had attended the meeting because they feared for their lives.

Residents, he added, did not have specific complaints about the police.

Illegal

After agreeing under cross-examination by Mr Wim Trengove, for the residents, that he believed those who said they gathered at the sta-

dium against their will, Brig Molopo said he, however, charged them for attending an illegal gathering.

Brig Molopo said he left it to the court to decide if the residents had been truly forced to a meeting.

"As far as I am concerned they were guilty because they obeyed the 'comrades' and preferred not to disperse when I asked them to.

"They seemed to fear the 'comrades' more than they did the police," he said.

The witness, then a colonel and a divisional commissioner of the police in the Odi and Moretele districts, took up a senior position in Mmabatho shortly after the Winterveldt shootings.

"If the community's complaints were genuine, the people had reason to be angry on March 26," he said.

He also said the complaints were true and that police were guilty of intimidation.

Proceeding.

days is prohibited.

(b) Traumatic bleeding in left upper leg due to a gunshot wound.

Duncan Village: detainees

1038. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether certain persons from Duncan Village near East London, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were detained by the police on or about 24 April 1986; if so, (a) where, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions, and (c) where are they being held at present, in each case;
- (2) whether the families of these persons were informed of their detention; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;
- (3) whether any member of the South African Police has received representations regarding these persons; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Duncan Village.
 - (b) Section 50(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982).
 - (c) They have already been released.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) At the time of their detention.
 - (b) By members of the South African Police.
- (3) No.
 - (a) to (c) Fall away.

HoA

RSA/Bophuthatswana: joint operations

1071. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the police forces of South Africa and Bophuthatswana have undertaken any joint operations since the independence of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where and (c) what (i) was the purpose and (ii) were the results of each joint operation;
- (2) whether any persons were arrested or detained on these occasions; if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom, (c) where, (d) when, and (e) in terms of what statutory provision, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) I am not prepared to make known any information of this nature.

Annual reports

1084. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by the South African Police during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) One.
 - (b) The South African Police.
 - (c) R4 259,92.
 - (d) The Government Printer.
- Annual reports**
1094. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (a) How many annual reports were pro-

HoA

duced by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (a) One (only the Department's own annual report).

(b)

	(c) (R)	(d)
Abattoir Corporation	11 065,04	Kirstenberg Press
Banana Board	1 904,00	V & R Press
Canning Fruit Board	1 480,00	Paarl Press
Chicory Board	3 083,74	Nasionale Koerante
Citrus Board	760,00	Self
Cotton Board	2 790,00	Wentzel Coetzer
Dairy Board	8 965,00	Berea Press
Deciduous Fruit Board	2 468,00	A B C Press
Dry Bean Board	1 923,00	Co-operative Press
Dried Fruit Board	2 950,00	Paarl Press
Egg Board	16 456,00	Pieter Roos Studios
Karakul Board	991,90	Ultra Press
Lucerne Seed Board	614,80	Bros. Bowles
Maize Board (2)	4 280,00	Self
Meat Board	6 437,08	Self
Mohair Board	2 105,60	Nasionale Koerante
Oilseeds Board	3 333,00	Hoofstad Pers
Potato Board	5 001,00	Promedie
Rooibos Tea Board	2 285,78	Boland Pers
Tobacco Board	7 200,00	K R Litho
Wheat Board	1 125,00	Self
Wool Board	14 239,00	Berea Press

Information is for the period 85.04.01—86.03.31.

Cheese/full-cream milk/skim-milk powder: imports

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (a) Yes.
 - (i) 1 336 ton exotic cheese which are either not manufactured at all or manufactured in insufficient quantities in the RSA.
 - (ii) R6 346 000.
- (b) No.
- (c) No.

1106. Mnr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether the Republic imported any (a) cheese, (b) full-cream milk and (c) skim-milk powder in 1985; if so, (i) what quantity, and (ii) at what total cost, in each case?

HoA

5/6/86
STAR

Winterveld: photo evidence

Pretoria Correspondent
Pictures of people allegedly assaulted by Bophuthatswana Police prior to the Winterveld shooting on March 26 were handed in as exhibits at the Smith Commission of Inquiry yesterday by Advocate Wim Trengrove.

He was cross-examining Brigadier Andrew Molope, the officer commanding the police on the day of the shooting in which 11 people died.

Mr Trengrove said police had carried out systematic assaults against the residents before the shootings.

The pictures showed sjambok weals and cuts on bodies of people who were held by police.

"This may explain why tension was high between residents and police," said Mr Trengrove. "The people had real grievances."

SECRET

Pupils warn Bop Govt

By MONK
NKOM

109
5/6/86

THE Hammanskraal Students Congress has warned the Bophuthatswana Government that schooling in the trouble-torn local areas would remain abnormal, unless their demands are met.

A spokesman for Hasco, said in a statement issued yesterday, that their demands included the immediate withdrawal of security forces from the townships and the release of political activists.

Classes at about 20 schools in the Temba, Majaneng, Bosplaas, Dertig, Makapanstad, Eersterus, Stinkwater, and Maubane districts, are disrupted almost daily, because the authorities failed to meet pupils' demands, the *Sowetan* was told yesterday.

Demands

A spokesman for Bophuthatswana's Department of Education said classes were being disrupted and scores of pupils were being intimidated. He added that most of the pupils' demands were "political and beyond our scope".

The spokesman said he foresaw no problems, however, in the democratic election of SRCs at schools.

A spokesman for Hasco said their demands also included:

- The lifting of funeral restrictions;
- Student/parents meetings to be held without State interference;
- All political activists chased away from school should be allowed to return and those detained, released;

Police records 'were altered after shooting'

BY ALINAH DUBE

THE SMITH Commission of Inquiry into the Winterveldt shootings on March 26 yesterday heard in Ga-Rankuwa that there were discrepancies in the Bophuthatswana police registers containing the issuing of weapons that day.

Brigadier M A Mopopo, a senior police official, admitted that the Ga-Rankuwa police station register had been altered after the shooting.

A piece of paper containing information which differed from that previously recorded

had been pasted on the names of five members of the force.

The commission again heard that other documents of arms and ammunition issued at the Winterveldt police station that day showed that only one R4 rifle had been given to the police.

The police station's occurrence book says a

Warrant Officer M J Tshela fired eight shots at 11am that day. But in another document it is said that he was issued with 13 rounds of ammunition but fired none.

Brig Moloopo agreed that it was a standing order that no erasure was allowed in any official book.

He added that although he was not certain, the handwriting where changes had been made in the register appeared to have been

that of the station commander, a Mr M A Modise.

He also told the commission that he refused to release the bodies of the victims following instructions from the Commissioner of Police in Mmabatho. A second post-mortem was to be conducted, he said.

"I cannot say why a second post-mortem was ordered but I believe the authorities deemed it fit," he said.

109

CMC Traps 7/6/86 (109) (scribble)

SI to spend R160m in SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sun International (SI) is to spend R160m in Southern Africa over the next 18 months, on a hotel and African theme park in Bophuthatswana and extensions to the Transkei's Wild Coast complex.

SI chief Sol Kerzner has also disclosed he is considering listing the Wild Coast operation to raise funds for the project.

Plans

Announcing the plans yesterday, he said the new hotel and Disney-style park would be near Babelegi, north of Garankuwa and about 50 km from Pretoria.

The R40m hotel is expected to be complete by next June.

Researchers were still studying the concept of a R60m African theme park, he said, but he hoped the development would be ready for use by December next year.

He hinted that if all went well "this might just be the beginning".

The R60m extensions to the Wild Coast Sun will increase the number of rooms by about 130, bringing the total to 400, and add substantially to the public areas with additions which include a theatre and conference centre.

Finance for this project would come either from a listing of the Transkei operation — a route favoured by Kerzner — or through a loan raised by the undergeared company. Either way a decision is to be made soon.

Commenting on perceptions that Sun International, with its recently forged UK links, might be moving away from Southern African, Kerzner said that while the company would undoubtedly grow internationally, he certainly saw it continuing to expand in this region.

'Probe into Bop cops never happened'

By SOL MORATHI

BOP President Lucas Mangope's order that his police investigate allegations of misconduct by cops in the Odi region was never carried out, a Bop brigadier told the inquiry into the Winterveld shootings this week.

Mangope had instructed police commissioner Brigadier PJ Seleka to investigate — at the highest level — allegations that the homeland cops were harassing, victimising, torturing and killing people with impunity in GaRankuwa, Mmakau, Mabo-

pane, Winterveld and outlying areas. Mangope's instruction followed an application brought before the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court for an order restraining GaRankuwa police from assaulting or illegally detaining GaRankuwa residents.

The court granted an interim order when the application by 14 residents — including Metal and Allied Workers' Union member Jerry Moropa — was heard on March 10. In an affidavit presented to court by Seleka at the hearing, he said that — on Mangope's order — he had already called for a thorough investigation into the assaults and other complaints as submitted by the 14 applicants. But this week it emerged before the inquiry investigating the shooting of 11 Winterveld residents that the Bop police commissioner had never conducted the investigation.

Brigadier MA Molohe told the commission that nothing had so far been done to look into the alleged police malpractices in the area. He said he was district commandant in the Odi region between March 10 and May 1 and the police commissioner should have informed him about Mangope's instruction. Molohe said he would have participated in the investigations — if he had been told about it. Molohe — who was recently promoted to brigadier — said he was not even aware that there has been an order from Mangope for an investigation into police conduct.



CITY PR.

109

Fresh water on tap for KwaZulu

CMPK.

109
8/6/86

TENS OF thousands of rural people in KwaZulu will have clean drinking water piped to them for the first time, thanks to a scheme initiated by the Umgeni Water Board.

KwaZulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi told his legislative assembly this week that the board had been concerned for some time that people in the rural areas weren't getting "a basic supply of wholesome water".

This was mainly because they could not afford to bear the cost of delivering small quantities of water over a long distance.

The water board had asked its main consumers - the Durban and Maritzburg municipalities - if they would co-operate in the scheme, by providing the funding.

The two municipalities agreed, the chief said.

The new service will mean an increased cost of 0,06 cents per kilolitre a year to the two municipalities, according to Buthelezi, and the communities themselves will be charged the normal water tariff.

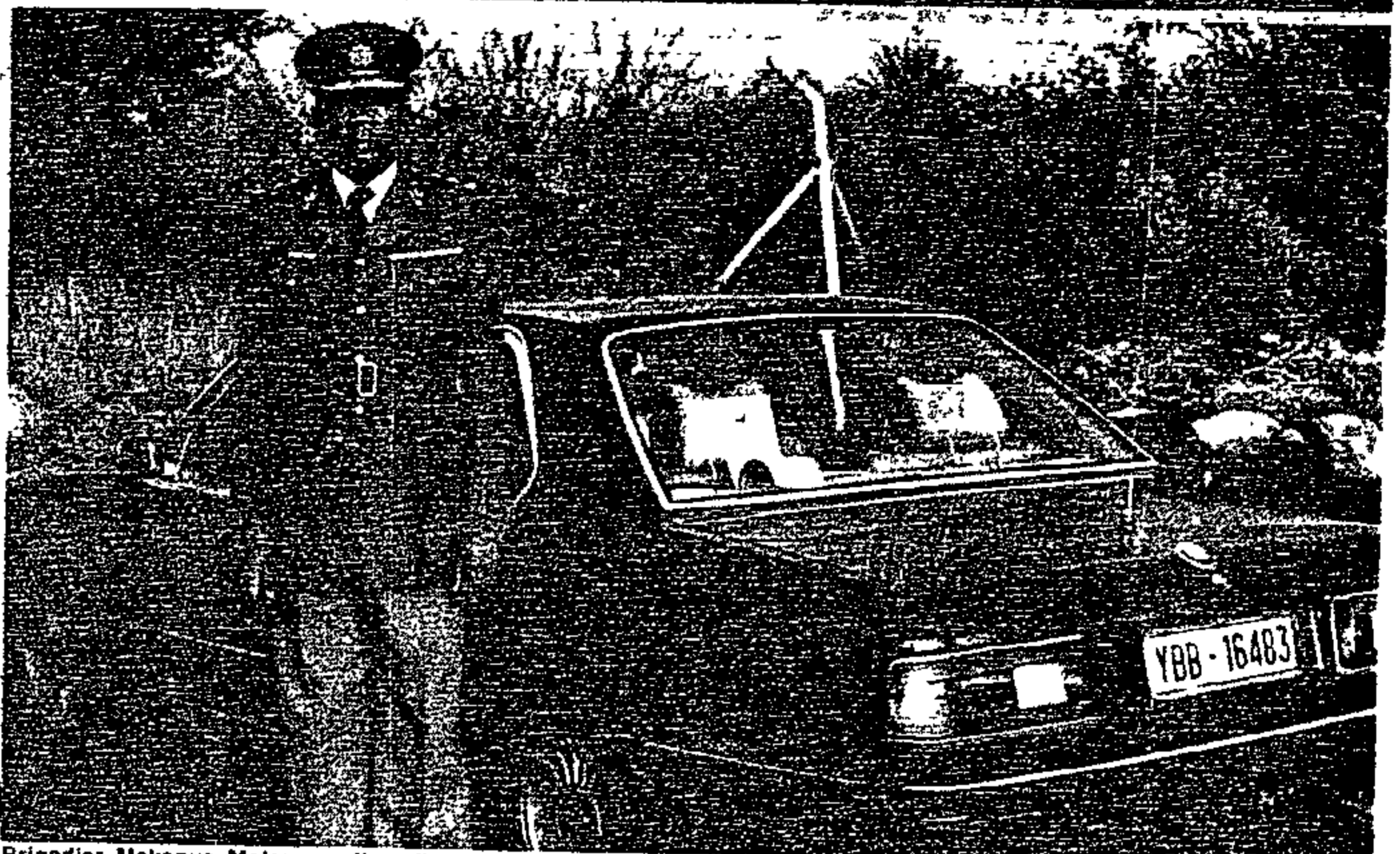
Buthelezi said that as Durban and Maritzburg had already agreed to the scheme, the board would start supplying the drinking water shortly.

He thanked the board and the consumers involved, and said the new supply would mean a big improvement in the lives of people who had previously walked long distances for buckets of water - which was often dirty and contaminated. - Sapa.

A COURT HEARS OF THE DAY ELEVEN PEOPLE WERE SHOT AT WINTERVELD

The Brigadier who gave the order to fire at Winterveld poses with his bullet-proof limousine

Large crowds descended on a fortress-like court house in Ga-Rankuwa where the officer who gave the order to fire on a crowd gave evidence to a commission of inquiry
JO-ANN BEKKER reports



Brigadier Makanye Molope ... 'I realised that the lives of the police were in danger'

Picture JO-ANN BEKKER

"I AM certain there is not a single person who considers me a threat. I really work very well with people," said the police brigadier who gave the order to Bophuthatswana Police to open fire on a crowd at the Winterveld Stadium.

Brigadier Makanye Molope was giving evidence to a Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 shootings which left 11 people dead.

The brigadier's appearance in his bullet-proof black BMW, drew large crowds to the hearing in the red-brick fortress which houses the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court outside Pretoria.

Towering head and shoulders above everyone in the courtroom the brigadier turned his back to the public gallery during three days of grueling cross-examination this week. He held his head high but never lifted his eyes to look at his questioner, Advocate Wim Trengove, who is representing community organisations and the families of the victims of the shootings.

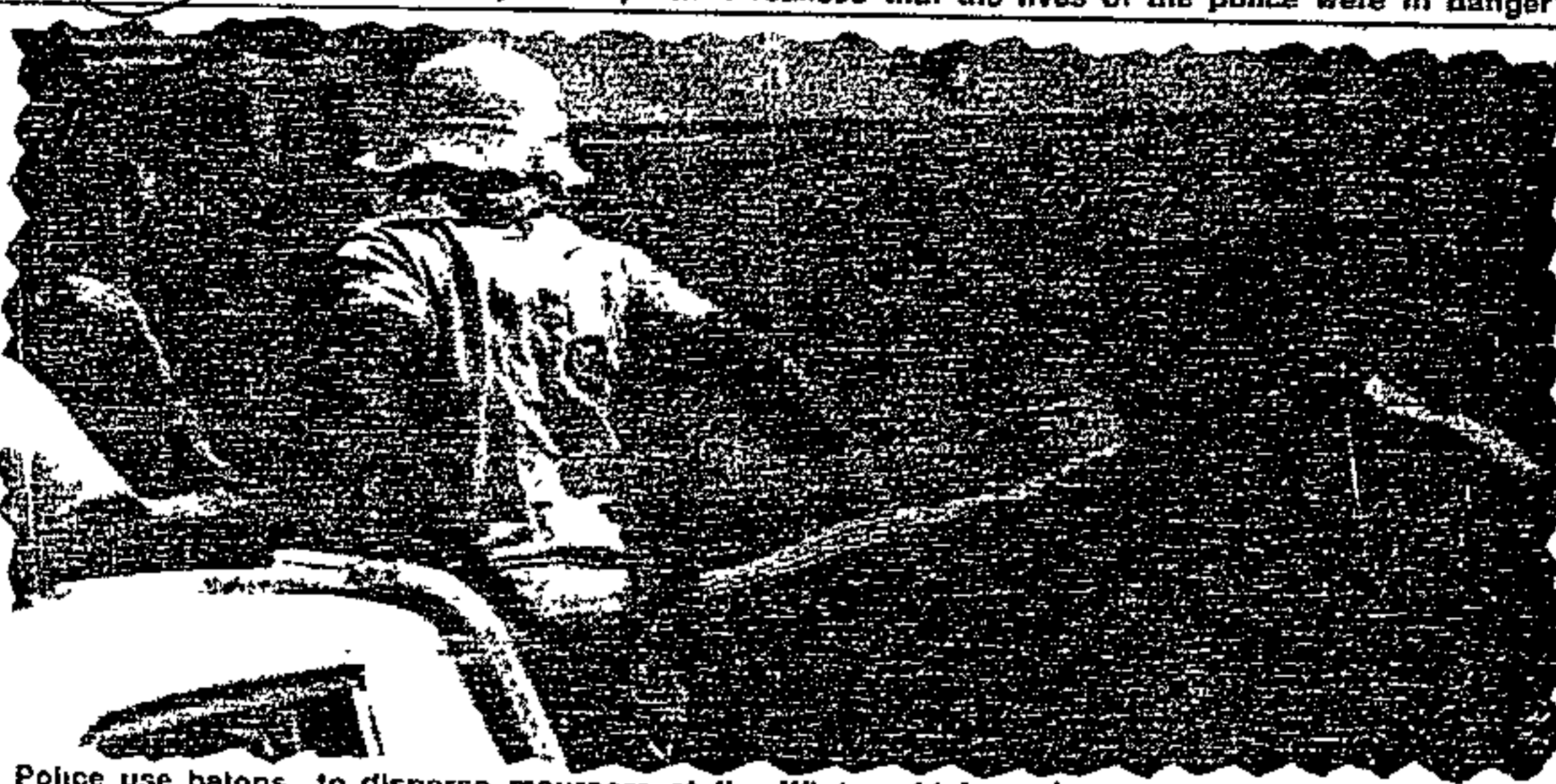
Molope's evidence gave a sensational turn to the five-week-old commission which was appointed by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to examine the background and circumstances of the shootings, ascertain the nature and extent of the involvement of the homeland's police and defence force, and recommend any changes to existing laws it may see fit. The commission is headed by Justice Edgar Smith, a former attorney general in what was then Rhodesia.

Not the least dramatic was the evidence that little more than a month after the "Winterveld massacre" Molope was promoted from colonel to brigadier and is now stationed at the head office of the Bophuthatswana police in Mbathe. When he gave the order to open fire he was divisional commissioner of the police for the Odi-Moretele area which includes the Bophuthatswana villages of Winterveld and Mabopane, outside Pretoria.

Molope, 41 — who joined the South African police when he was 17, and, shortly after being made an officer, was transferred to the Bophuthatswana police in 1977 — told the inquiry he believed Mangope who is also the Minister of Law and Order, had publicly expressed his confidence in his decision at Winterveld by promoting him.

In earlier evidence before the commission, a number of soldiers from the Bophuthatswana Defence Force testified they had seen police under Molope's command assaulting members of the crowd immediately after the shooting.

Said Major Fred Sole, commander of the BDF's Ipeleg base in Mabopane. "I saw one policeman hit people on the head with an R4. I said to him he should stop molesting the people but he said he felt nothing. I then went to a warrant officer in



Police use batons to disperse mourners at the Winterveld funerals

Picture TREVOR GAMSON, AFP

the police and asked him to talk to this particular policeman, but he answered that that man was a sergeant and was used to acting in such a manner."

Molope told the hearing that the chairman of the Winterveld Community Council, Lawrence Lebese, had approached him on March 25 and said he had been mandated by the community to petition for the release of a group of detained children. Molope said he had promised to help if the families of these children approached him.

The first he knew about the stadium meeting the following day was when a police major phoned him and said he was "needed" there as the situation was confused and dangerous, he said. The major had not asked for reinforcements.

Molope estimated that between 10 000 and 15 000 people were gathered at the soccer field. He asked a woman, a leader in the community, why the crowd had gathered and she had said they wanted their children released from detention. He had established that they had not obtained a permit to hold the meeting.

Molope said he had told the crowd they were gathering illegally, and had invited them to approach him individually about the detained children. Then he turned to go.

But the crowd had jeered at him. They had called him "Botha", which he took to be an uncomplimentary reference to South Africa's State President P W Botha, and had called out that they also wanted jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela released.

As he turned back he saw youths carrying five petrol bombs, but as he ordered police to arrest them they disappeared into the crowd.

"I said to the people 'I notice you don't want to disperse'. And I instructed the police to use teargas. There were about five paces between the police and the crowd."

Molope said the people had used water in containers around the field to wash the teargas from their faces and

had then thrown petrol bombs (which had not ignited), stones and other articles at the police.

"I realised that the lives of the police were in danger, that my life was too, and I gave instructions that the police should use their fire arms," Molope said. He himself had been unarmed, he said.

He said after a volley of shots were fired the crowd retreated. Many fell to the ground to avoid being shot. He ordered a cease-fire and the shooting stopped.

At this point people in the gallery sighed and shook their heads as they recalled the scene that day.

Molope said he had instructed police to arrest all those lying on the ground. "As the police moved in some got up and fled," he said. He had counted eight corpses.

"I gave instructions for an ambulance and mortuary van to be called. I ordered that the seriously injured be taken to hospital immediately by police van and I tried to assist the injured," he said. He denied he had seen any of his men assault those on the ground.

He said he had been trained in crowd control in unrest situations in the South African police and had followed these guidelines at Winterveld.

Molope said his men had collected a variety of weapons which the crowd had left behind on the field and these were handed in as exhibits.

Justice Smith's bench was turned into a geological display as he examined a variety of rocks from three crates which had been earlier hauled into the court by convicts.

"I doubt whether this one could be thrown," he said, struggling to lift a stone the size of a child's head.

Then the bench was transformed into a bottle store as the judge sniffed gingerly at a row of 24 liquor bottles, all containing unlit wicks. The police also handed in seven rubber sjamboks, one iron sjambok, 10 wooden kleries, five iron bars and two lengths of rubber which they said had been collected after the shooting.

affidavit in the second case.

He said the police had not investigated the charges of police assault contained in the applications, because no complaints had been formally laid with the police.

Trengove then quoted from an affidavit filed by Mangope in the first application in which he said "I have already called for a thorough investigation to be made of alleged assaults and other complaints."

"You can tell us that statement is a lie," Trengove said.

Molope replied "I am not going to commit myself because I do not know when he conducted these inquiries."

Outlining his interpretation of the reason for the crowd's anger at the stadium, Molope said the unrest previously experienced at Ga-Rankuwa had spread to Winterveld on March 26 and was part of a revolutionary conspiracy organised by the banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and Mawu.

He said Cosas had stopped people from going to work before and it was quite possible that they could force 15 000 people into the stadium.

Trengove asked how the crowd could be more terrified of instigators than of armed police. Molope replied that he did not know what the people had been told by Cosas, perhaps they had been told the police had no ammunition, he suggested.

"As far as I'm concerned, the grievances of the Winterveld community had no part to play in what happened that day," he said.

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A PROMINENT LAWYER
A TOWNSHIP RESIDENT

DATE Sunday 8th June 1986
TIME 2.00pm
Venue HOD Hall, Gardens Road, Orkney

All welcome

Officers' promotion prompts lawyers to quit Bop inquiry

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The promotion of two Bophuthatswana officers — who were in command of police who opened fire on a public meeting in Winterveld on March 26, when 11 people were killed — has prompted lawyers for the community to withdraw from the judicial inquiry into events

GRIEVANCES

Commission chairman, Mr EAT Smith, heard that Winterveld community groups and victims' families viewed the promotion of Brigadier MA Molohe (who was a colonel at the time of the shootings) and Colonel DJ Mokobyane (who was a major), as "a slap in the face, both to them and their grievances and, indeed, to this commission".

Counsel Mr Bob Nugent elaborated. "Notwithstanding the most serious allegations which have been made against



Winterveld residents leave the gaRankuwa Supreme Court in high spirits after hearing their lawyers tell the Smith Commission: "We're quitting."

Picture by Herbert Mabuza

the men under the command of these officers, the executive has made what is seen by our clients as a public display of its confidence in them by promoting them."

Mr Nugent said his clients "no longer have confidence that the executive will act impartially in relation to any findings which this commission may make". They had concluded that further participation in the inquiry was useless as the

commission could go no further than making recommendations.

Mr Nugent emphasised the community aimed not merely to justify its contentions that police had acted unjustifiably and unlawfully, but to see that the "conduct of which they complain is brought to an end and that those responsible for it should be brought to account."

"Our contention before this commission has been

that the incidents which occurred on March 26 were preceded by a campaign of intimidation and violence by a section of the Bophuthatswana Police Force which had its inevitable consequence in the tragedy which occurred on that day."

Mr Nugent added that several attempts had been made before March 26 to curb the allegedly unlawful activities of the police

Mr Justice Smith ex-



Mr Chini Molondo, chairman of the Mabo-pane/Winterveld Crisis Committee.

pressed regret at the withdrawal, saying it would make the task of the commission more difficult. He added that the promotion of the two police officers would in any event have been examined by the commission

"YOU SEE, IT PAYS TO BE A REBEL!"

WINTERVELDT LAWYERS PULLED OUT OF INQUIRY

109

LAWYERS representing the Winterveldt community in the Smith Commission of Inquiry yesterday withdrew on instructions from their clients.

Announcing the withdrawal, advocate Bob Nugent said the people they were representing have lost confidence in the powers the commission has. He added the residents insisted that "the campaign of intimidation and violence by the Bophuthatswana police be brought to an end" and action be taken against those responsible.

"But this commission has no powers in that regard. It is a fact-finding body appointed by the government to provide it with advice and information," he said.

Mr Nugent said police behaviour during unrest in Winterveldt "must fall squarely on the shoulders of either Brigadier Andrew Moloape or Colonel D J Moko-byane." The two, a colonel and Major at the time, were promoted to senior posts shortly after the killings.

Mr Nugent added that Brig Moloape's earlier evidence that he had been promoted because of the role he played in the unrest was a "public display of the Bophuthatswana government's confidence in the two men."

"The announcement of these promotions during

By ALINAH DUBE

ing the course of an enquiry at which their conduct is being questioned is seen by our clients as a slap in the face, both to them, and this commission," said Mr Nugent.

"This development was a matter of great concern to our clients and a serious setback to their initial expectation that if they satisfy the commission appropriate action will be taken," said Mr Nugent.

Mr Justice I A T Smith, chairman of the inquiry, said the legal team's withdrawal would toughen the commission's duties. He added that the decision seemed to have been based on speculation as the justification of the two policemen's promotions was to have been scrutinised by the commission.

Winterveld lawyers walk-out in protest

WEELEU M. 13/6/86

By JO-ANN BEKKER

LAWYERS representing community organisations and the families of 11 people shot dead on March 26 by Bophuthatswana police at Winterveld have walked out of the official commission of inquiry into the incident.

Advocate Bob Nugent, who spoke for the legal team, said this week they were withdrawing because their clients had lost confidence in the Bophuthatswana government's willingness to act on the commission's findings, after hearing that the two police officers in charge at the Winterveld shootings had since been promoted.

Nugent said the promotions — which came at a time when the conduct of the police at Winterveld was one of the main areas under scrutiny at the enquiry — were "a slap in the face" to his clients, their grievances, and to the commission.

The commission, headed by Judge Edgar Smith, a former Attorney-General of white-ruled Rhodesia, was set up by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope shortly after the killings at the Winterveld sports stadium.

But, it emerged during the inquiry last week, less than a month after the incident Mangope, who is also Minister of Law and Order, promoted the man who gave the order to fire, Colonel Makanye Molope, to Brigadier. His second-in-command, Major Mobobyane, was made colonel.

Brigadier Molope told the Commission he believed that President Mangope had publicly expressed his confidence in his (Molope's) actions on March 26 by promoting him. Molope also said there had been three other colonels in line for promotion — two were at the same level of seniority as himself, but one was his senior.

Nugent said his clients believed the events of March 26 were preceded "by a campaign of intimidation and violence by a section of the Bophuthatswana Police Force".

He said civic leaders had taken steps to curb this campaign by approaching the community council and bringing three urgent applications before the

Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana.

Without pre-empting the findings of the commission, Nugent said, it was possible Justice Smith would find that the conduct of the police on March 26 was unjustified, and that the incident itself was attributable to a course of unlawful conduct by the police.

However, Nugent said, the people of Winterveld no longer had any confidence that the Bophuthatswana government would act on the commission's findings should they reflect badly on police actions and on the two men in command.

Nugent said he was not criticising the way the commission had been conducted, nor its impartiality.

Justice Smith said he regretted the decision to withdraw the lawyers as it would make the commission's task more difficult.

The decision was partly speculative, he added. "One of the matters I had intended to investigate in more detail was the promotion of Molope and the other policeman. The commission will still do this," he said.

The withdrawal of Nugent and his attorneys means the commission will now hear evidence led by lawyers representing the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and Police, as well as a lawyer, HJ Fabricius, representing four Winterveld residents who face criminal charges arising from the shootings, including possible charges of treason. Fabricius said he understood Nugent's argument, but felt compelled to place his clients' version of the events before the commission as they had already been named by other witnesses.

At a press conference after the walk-out the head of the Winterveld Crisis Committee, Chini Molondo, said the shootings at Winterveld should not be blamed merely on Mangope and his policemen, "but on his bosses who created Winterveld for us".

He added: "What happened at Winterveld happens each and every day on South Africa's soil. We know even if Molope was thrown out of the police force it would not stop the whole problem in South Africa."

Bop students won't listen to Mangope

By SOL MORATHI

STUDENTS in Bophuthatswana's Odi and Moretele regions say they're going to defy homeland president Lucas Mangope - and mark June 16 despite his threat to expel them.

The students decided at a meeting in Soshanguye this week that they won't go to school.

A memorandum stating that schools should close today was drafted at the meeting, and was due to be sent to the Bop Education Department.

Students said Bop was "still part of SA" in 1976 as it had not gained independence. And for them to overlook the day would "be a serious sign of shortsightedness".

Earlier Mangope publicly announced that students and pupils who do not attend school - particularly on June 16 - will be expelled. Bop schools are scheduled to close on June 19.

Mangope said June 16 was "of no significance" to Bop and its residents, and there was no reason for them to remember this day.

A Bop Education Department spokesman said they had not yet received a memorandum or a formal request from anyone to close the schools before June 19.

When they receive the request, they will refer it to the Minister concerned and he will decide what to do, he said.



Power crazy!

By NEIL HOOPER

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S new R250-million power station being built at Skilpadfontein, in the north-east of the territory, is destined to be a monumental white elephant — it will not be able to generate electricity!

BophuthaTswana will have to continue obtaining its power from South Africa's Escom, which is charging the territory an estimated R50-million a year for the service.

Two weeks ago, the Sunday Times revealed that BophuthaTswana — the cash-strapped former showpiece of apartheid — had cancelled all but the first phase of the original R700-million project.

This week BophuthaTswana's Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr E E Keikelame, revealed that his country was still trying to find funds to finance the first phase of the power station, presently under construction.

He admitted that, until the territory could find massive additional funding to build

Ohmless in BOP . . . the generating plant which can't generate anything

the scrapped phase two, the Skilpadfontein power station would not be able to generate power

But BophuthaTswana's chances of obtaining massive overseas loans seem remote. As revealed by the Sunday Times, BophuthaTswana was forced to withdraw its application to the Johannesburg-based Development Bank of Southern Africa for a loan to build the power station.

Overdraft

It was also advised to "terminate" the construction of further phases of the power station.

In addition, it is understood that the BophuthaTswana Government has been asked by one of its major creditors,

the Standard Bank, to reduce its R300-million overdraft.

Asked whether he could confirm that BophuthaTswana had withdrawn its application to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Mr Keikelame said his government had not actually applied for a loan

"We were still carrying out investigations about a loan to finance the power station, but had not applied to the bank. We have now decided to look for an alternative source to finance the first phase of the project

"The intention of the original project was to have four units of 60 megawatts each

"What we are doing is building phase one of the contract, for which we are hop-

ing to find finance from suitable sources.

"The power station will not be able to go on stream when this is completed in 1988. To go on stream we will have to build phase two."

Reserves

BophuthaTswana has said that it decided to build the power station so that the territory would not be dependent on Escom for power, and that Skilpadfontein was selected because there were coal reserves and an adequate water supply for the cooling towers.

The coal reserves belong to Gencor, which told the Sunday Times it had no plans to start mining in the area.

A Gencor spokesman also

said that no agreement had been negotiated with BophuthaTswana to supply coal to the power station.

This was confirmed by Mr Keikelame.

"We have no final agreement with Gencor to supply coal . . . we are also looking at other options to fuel the project."

Resources

He also conceded that, even if the power station had been completed in all its phases according to the original plans, it would not have been capable of meeting the power requirements of the entire territory.

"It would have supplied power to the eastern part of BophuthaTswana, and we would still have had to rely on Escom, but the approach was that we must develop our own power resources," he said.

Civil engineers in charge of constructing the power station are uncertain what the outcome of the present project will be, and whether it will have the infrastructure to ever generate power.

STATE (109)
16/6/81

Bop Govt to bar its citizens from having SA papers

MAFIKENG — Bophuthatswana will not allow its citizens to take out South African citizenship because of the discriminatory laws still being practised in South Africa, Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, Mr TM Molathwa, said yesterday

Speaking in Madikwe at the congress of the ruling Democratic Party, Mr Molathwa said if there were Bophuthatswana citizens who wanted to take out South African citizenship they were free to do so, but they would not be allowed to have dual citizenship.

On the question of the new identity documents being issued in South Africa, Mr Molathwa said Bophuthatswana residents should not accept them until some points on the issue had been finalised. — Sapa.

Residents 'were beaten by cops'

18/6/76 SOURCE: SW
101
MEMBERS of the Bophuthatswana police assaulted residents shortly after the March 26 shootings in Winterveldt, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into that day's killings heard in Ga-Rankuwa yesterday.

This was said by Corporal George Sobadwa of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. He said police could not "easily carry out arrests" and had to sjambok the people.

"The people were fighting and did not run away after shots were fired at them. Police had to attack in an attempt to disarm the crowd."

ing. - Sapa.

CITY PH.
'Police used sjamboks'
22/6/86 109
BY SOL MORATHI

BOPHUTHATSWANA police assaulted many people on March 26 - the day when 11 people were killed in Winterveld.

Bop army Corporal George Sobadula - who was among the two platoons deployed at the soccer field on March 26 - told the judicial inquiry in GaR-ankuwa that the police "could not carry out arrests easily and had to sjambok people".

Sobadula said "the people were fighting and did not run away after the police had opened fire". "They shouted that they were going to kill us and take our guns," he said.

Sobadula told Advocate Hennie de Vos the army was called out to protect the police.

"When I arrived at the field with 20 other soldiers, I saw a crowd of people - they had apparently gathered for a meeting.

"Most of them were armed with petrolbombs, sticks, sjamboks and stones."

Sobadula said it was a dangerous situation. He submitted that while Brigadier MA Molohe was talking to some representatives of the people, part of the crowd threw stones in the direction of the police. They threw stones for about two hours, he said.

After the shooting he saw the police arresting and sjambokking some people on the field. "It was not easy for the police to arrest them without some pressure being applied," he said.

The inquiry continues.

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SOEWATAN

SOEWATAN
BY MONK NKOMO

23/1/86

109

"Soet play is suspected. Investigations have been launched, Col George said. He could not confirm or deny that the senior police officer was shot dead with AK-47 assault rifles."

A S E N I O R B O -
phuthatswana police officer, Brigadier Andrew Makane Molope, was gunned down by unknown people carrying AK-47 assault rifles outside a house in Winterveldt on Saturday night.

Brigadier Molope, former Divisional Commissioner for the Odi and Moretele district, was certified dead on arrival at the Ga-Rankuwa hospital

after assailants, pumped five bullets into his body at about 8 pm on Saturday.

A second Bophuthatswana policeman, Sergeant T J Petele was stabbed to death when he tried to stop two people fighting in Phokeng this weekend.

Colonel David George, liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana police confirmed both deaths. He said Brig Molope was killed after being involved in a shooting incident

The *Soewatan* has established that Brig Molope was visiting a house in Winterveldt on Saturday night. He was attacked a few metres from the house when he left at about 8 pm.

The dead policeman was promoted from colonel to brigadier last month and was stationed at Mmabatho about two months after eleven Winterveldt residents

were killed at an alleged illegal meeting by police under his command.

Lawyers representing the families of the 11 victims recently withdrew from the Smith inquiry into their deaths after submitting that Brig Molope's promotion, together with that of Col D J Mokubanye was seen as a "public display of the Bophuthatswana government's confidence in the two".

Unrest

Brig Molope told the commission that his promotion followed the role he played during the unrest in the area. Advocate Bob Nugent told the commission's chairman, Mr Justice E A T Smith that they withdrew because their clients had lost confidence in the powers the com-

Farewell to Kenny



HUNDREDS of people came to bid farewell to top South African athlete, Kenny Jacobs, who was buried at Eldorado Park yesterday. His fellow runners, Mark Plasilles (right), Steven Morake and Gibeon Moshaba (behind Morake on left row), were among those who carried the coffin.

SHUTTERS IN THIS ISSUE

THE Information in this issue of the *Soewatan* that relates to unrest and conditions in black townships is supplied by the Government's Bureau of Information. In terms of emergency regulations, the *Soewatan* and other media are not allowed to publish any information on unrest except what is given by the Bureau.

Brigadier is one of the victims

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CAP/1/100 23/10/80
109
**Police officer
shot dead**

MAFIKENG. — A former divisional commissioner of the Bophuthatswana police in the Odi/Moretele region, Brigadier Andrew Molohe, was shot and killed in Winterveldt last night.

This was confirmed yesterday by the police chief in the area, Colonel Diale Mokubyane.

An eyewitness said several gunshots were fired about 8pm.

The brigadier was believed to be visiting a friend in Winterveldt.

He was certified dead on arrival at Garankuwa Hospital.

No arrests have been made and police are investigating. — Sapa

Bloody end for Brigadier Molope

By McKeed Kotlolo
and Jo-Anne Collinge

One of the most controversial figures in Bophuthatswana, Brigadier Makane Andrew Molo, has been gunned down in the "Beirut" area of Winterveld.

He was dead on arrival at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital on Saturday night, becoming the second Bophuthatswana policeman to die at the weekend. In Phokeng, near Rustenburg, Sergeant DJ Petlele was stabbed to death when he intervened in a fight.

The Commissioner of Police, General PJ Seleke, confirmed the deaths. But he could not confirm rumours that AK-47 rifles has been used in the fatal attack on Brigadier Molo.

Sources in Winterveld said five bullets hit Brigadier Molo and more lodged in the walls of the modern home he had been visiting.

The assassination of Brigadier Molo, which occurred just as he was ending his visit in Winterveld, came just 15 months after an earlier attempt on his life. In February last year he was attacked in his car at Winterveld.

Brigadier Molo was in charge on March 26 when Bophuthatswana security forces fired on a gathering and killed 11 people. He told the commission of inquiry that he had given

the order to open fire.

At the time he was divisional commissioner for the Odi-Moretele area and held the rank of colonel.

He was promoted to brigadier and transferred to Mmabatho after the shootings but before the end of the judicial inquiry into the Winterveld deaths. His second-in-command on March 26, Major Diale J Mokobyane, was promoted to the rank of colonel.

SLAP IN FACE

Their promotion was regarded as a slap in the face for the commission by lawyers representing families of the dead, and they withdrew from the inquiry two weeks ago.

Brigadier Molo was also named as a respondent in three Supreme Court applications arising from alleged police brutality against the people of the GaRankuwa/Winterveld area. An interim order was granted by the court in March restraining the police from assaulting and unlawfully detaining people.

One application, alleging that police had flagrantly disregarded a habeas corpus order, asked that the court jail the Minister of Law and Order — a position held by President Lucas Mangope — and Brigadier Molo, among others.

109

Police 'beat Winterveldt residents'

24/6/86

SOWETO

109

MRS JOSLYN Motsuenyane, wife of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, was one of the people who organised the March 26 residents' meeting in Winterveldt, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into that day's killings heard yesterday.

Lieutenant Eric Seme, an information officer for the Bophuthatswana Defence Force, said Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane's name was included in a police document listing a number of people who called the meeting, at which 11 people were shot dead.

Other organisers, Lt Seme added, were Winterveldt community leaders Mr Albert Motsoane, Mrs Martha Lebopo and Mr Jacob Situ.

Complaints

Under cross examination by advocate H Hugo, for the police, Lt Seme said the impression of the crowd at the meeting "appeared to have been just citizens who had complaints. They had complaints because they demanded that the police and soldiers leave the scene. Their action showed that they were dissatisfied with the two groups."

Corporal Joel Ramasimong told the commission that he saw the police severely assaulting the residents at the stadium. "People were running as police repeatedly hit them and loaded them into vans. The soldiers were providing protection in case police were attacked by the mob," he said.

Search for killers of policeman

109

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Police in Bophuthatswana have launched a country-wide search for the killers of senior police officer Brigadier Andrew Makane Molohe, who was gunned down at the weekend.

Brigadier Molohe, the former Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Odi and Moretele districts, was killed on Saturday night outside a friend's house in Winterveld, by people believed to have been carrying AK-47 assault rifles. He was certified dead on arrival at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

A second Bophuthatswana policeman, Mr T J Petlele, was stabbed to death in Phokeng, near Rustenburg, when he intervened in a fight between people in the village.

Colonel David George, liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, confirmed both deaths and said police were investigating.

About a year ago a similar attempt was made on the brigadier's life when his car was attacked. He escaped uninjured.

Brigadier Molohe, at the time a colonel, headed the contingent of police during the shooting of 11 people on March 26 when Bophuthatswana security forces

opened fire on a crowd of about 30 000 people at a gathering.

Soon after the massacre, President Lucas Mangope ordered that a judicial commission of inquiry be set up into the killings.

The then-colonel and his second-in-command, Mr Diale J Mokobyane, were promoted to higher ranks.

Brigadier Molohe was then transferred to Mma-batho.

Lawyers representing the families of the dead victims withdrew from the inquiry after the two men's promotions, claiming the promotions were a public display of the Bophuthatswana Government's confidence in the two officers.

One said they also withdrew because their "clients had lost confidence in the powers the commission had".

During the inquiry it had been disclosed that Brigadier Molohe had been cited as respondent in three Supreme Court applications arising from alleged police brutality against residents of Winterveld and Ga-Rankuwa.

Yesterday morning the Bophuthatswana flag was flying at half-mast at the Ga-Rankuwa police station where the brigadier had formerly been stationed

TEAR GAS IS USED

By SOL MORATHI

109

BOP cops fired many rounds of tear gas into a crowd of about 15 000 before stones and petrol-bombs were thrown at them, the judicial commission of inquiry into the shooting of 11 Winterveld residents was told this week.

Brigadier MA Molope - the officer in command when the 11 were shot - told the commission led by Judge EAT Smith that the cops and security forces opened fire when the crowd became "more aggressive".

He said they did so because the lives of the members of the force were "in danger".

Molope was divisional police commissioner in the Odi-Moretele region at the time.

He said after "the volley of shots", he gave the ceasefire command.

The crowd fled "on realising that the police guns had ammunition and shot to kill", he said.

"While other people fled, others threw themselves onto the ground to avoid being hit by bullets."

Molope said he then ordered that those who had thrown themselves onto the ground be arrested and taken to GaRankuwa police station.

He said immediately after the shooting, he saw eight bodies lying on the ground.

Some were injured and others were dead, he said.

Molope said he then ordered his men to collect an assortment of weapons that had been left on the field by the fleeing crowd and to call an ambulance and a mortuary vehicle.

Three boxes of stones, 24 bottles - of which 22 contained some liquid and had cloth or wicks in their necks - seven sjamboks, 10 sticks and two lengths of wire were exhibited at the inquiry.

Also brought before the commission was a red banner bearing the words: "Please Mr Botha, set the people free - The cry."

Molope denied that people were assaulted during the incident.

He said he saw no one being assaulted and nobody had come to him to report any assault.

A number of Bop soldiers who had testified earlier said they saw cops assault people - some with R4 rifle butts.

It was done in the presence of Molope and Colonel Mmukobyane, they said.

SOWETAN

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Youths were badly wounded

SENIOR officials of the Bophuthatswana police instructed Brigadier Andrew Molope, former Divisional Commissioner of the Odi/Moretele district, to "speedily and thoroughly" investigate the arrest and detention of juveniles, including allegations that police assaulted people.

This was disclosed by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Stanley Blight, an advisor to the Mafikeng CID chief, Colonel M T Molale. He was giving evidence before the Smith Commission of inquiry into the March 26 Winterveldt shootings in which 11 people died.

Col Blight said he and Colonel Molale were sent to GaRankuwa on January 20 to investigate allegations that local policemen assaulted prisoners. The move, he said, followed a complaint from a local chief magistrate, Mr A

Top Bop cops tell inquiry

By ALINAH DUBE

In GaRankuwa, he said, they met Mr Greyling and Mr B D Groen, a senior prosecutor. He said the magistrate expressed concern over the ill-treatment of detainees in the area.

"We drafted a report to the Commissioner of Police, Major General P J Seleke. We also saw 15 youths in cells who claimed

they were assaulted after having been stripped naked by members of the police. They were badly wounded," he said.

The report contained allegations that:

- A substantial number of accused appeared in court with visible wounds;
- Assaults took place at police stations;
- Most detainees were of tender age ranging from 12 years;
- Police were unable

to produce evidence against the accused;

- Police defied court rulings that detainees be sent for medical attention;
- Mr Greyling became more concerned after some of the accused had to be carried into courts because of the wounds they suffered and others were later



FLASHBACK: Brigadier Andrew Molope (in glasses), the top Bophuthatswana policeman who was killed on Saturday night, talks to Winterveldt residents after a mass funeral for 11 unrest victims had been cancelled. He was a colonel at the time.

- Although members of the police were then faced with the difficult unrest situation, the actions would not be legally justified by the courts;
- Police attitudes could result in loss of support and respect from the community;
- Police assaults were likely to spark off a series of civil claims resulting from malicious prosecution, illegal arrest and illegal assaults.

Proceeding.

First SA
TODAY

Shot dead: Winterveld's brigadier

BRIGADIER Makanye Molope died less than three kilometres from the Winterveld stadium where, on his orders, Bophuthatswana police shot dead 11 protestors three months ago.

Police said he was visiting a friend in Beirut, a new suburb of Winterveld, when he was shot several times by unknown attackers. Liaison officer Colonel David George said no suspects had been arrested. He could

not confirm reports that the assassins had used AK-47 rifles, but he rejected suggestions that Molope had been killed by a fellow policeman.

The giant policeman (some called him King Kong) was notorious in the Bophuthatswana townships near

how militant youths had surrounded his car and attacked him in February last year. He would point to a hollow in his forehead as evidence. After that incident, he drove a bullet-proof luxury car and was always armed.

Shortly after he ordered the

By JO-ANN BEKKER

of Pretoria and was named in several urgent court applications brought to stop police harassing residents and torturing detainees.

Molope, 49, frequently recounted

"stadium massacre" shooting in March, Molope was promoted from colonel to brigadier. The families of the 11 victims withdrew from the Bophuthatswana commission of inquiry into the killings, saying his promotion was "a slap in the face".

Molope will be given a full military burial in Mabopane on Sunday. According to Col George, President Lucas Mangope will attend.

W/E ARGUS 28/10/86 (109) (778)

Top cop killed in girl's room

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Andrew Molohe, one of the strongmen of the Bophuthatswana police force, was in a room with a woman friend when he was cut down by a hail of AK-47 bullets in Winterveld.

Although Bophuthatswana police refused to reveal the identity of the woman, Weekend Argus established that she

is Miss Rose Tsotetsi of the Beirut section.

Miss Tsotetsi was taken to Garankuwa Hospital, where she was treated for shock and discharged.

The hospital superintendent, Dr A R van Niekerk, confirmed that Miss Tsotetsi was given sedatives the night the brigadier was shot dead.

Miss Tsotetsi would not comment but Weekend Argus talked to her family.

A teenage relative said he was in his bedroom at 7.30pm when there was a knock on the door. He refused to open it and turned off the lights. He then heard a knock at the door of a back room. Miss Tsotetsi was with the brigadier in this room.

The teenager said he heard gunfire and Miss Tsotetsi screamed.

As Brigadier Molohe was shot, two bullets tore Miss Tsotetsi's dress. She collapsed.

CH-7MF 30/6/86
109

State burial for Molope

JOHANNESBURG. — A state funeral was held yesterday at Mabopane near Pretoria for a senior Bophuthatswana policeman, Brigadier Andrew Molope.

He was shot dead last week, allegedly with an AK47 assault rifle. There had been a number of previous unsuccessful attempts on Brigadier Molope's life.

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope and several senior South African policemen attended the funeral.

Mr Mangope paid tribute to Brigadier Molope at the church service:

"He maintained law and order. Law and order without which we can never ever be happy. Law and order without which there can never ever be peace."

The mourners then followed the coffin to the Mabopane cemetery where the body was laid to rest. — Sapa

Bop police (109) try to identify blast victims

Bophuthatswana police are trying to identify 10 bodies found in a burnt-out minibus after a series of blasts rocked the Madikwe area in Bophuthatswana on June 27.

According to police it is suspected that the men were killed when "explosive devices" in the vehicle went off.

A police spokesman in Mmabatho said the explosions occurred in the early hours of the morning.

Anyone with information about the deaths should contact the police at Mogwase on telephone (014652) 2111.

The spokesman said it was suspected that one explosive device went off accidentally, causing a chain reaction.

Police do not know where the minibus came from.

Burnt bodies found in kombi after explosion

10 DIE IN BOP

SOWETAN

2/7/86

109



BOPHUTHATSWANA police announced yesterday that 10 people were killed — five days after the incident.

The 10, who were killed in an explosion on Friday in the area, have not been identified and the police statement yesterday requested the public to assist in the identification of the corpses.

SOWETAN
Reporters

The bodies were found in a burnt-out Volkswagen minibus shortly after the blast.

People who can assist with the identification of the bodies are asked to telephone the police at Mogwase, telephone (014) 652-2111.

Meanwhile eight people, including two children, were injured when a bomb exploded outside a motorcycle shop in Main Street, Johannesburg, yesterday.

The injured people — among them a black woman — were all rushed to the Johannesburg General and Hillbrow hospitals where they have been admitted.

The blast — the sixth in Johannesburg this year — was confirmed by Colonel Frans Malherbe of the South African Police at a Press conference near the scene of the incident.

Turn to Page 2 →

Bomb blast in central Jo'burg

2/7/86

SOWETAN

109

From Page 1

He said about 1.55 pm a bomb that was apparently put inside a waste paper basket near the bus stop exploded. Bomb experts were busy sifting through the debris after the blast.

The explosion caused damage to several neighbouring shops.

Firemen and ambulancemen arrived at the scene as hundreds of people gathered in Main Street. Police immediately cordoned off the scene and nobody was allowed near the place.

The manager of the nearby bottle store, Mr

Cecil Smit, said he was surprised that no other people were injured in the blast as it took place near a bus stop which normally was crowded at the time.

In Pretoria, the Bureau for Information said four women and one child were injured in the explosion. The blast was in the line with adopted policy of the African National Congress, the Bureau said.

A Johannesburg Hospital spokeswoman said the injured sustained mainly sharpnel wounds.

The condition of the two-week-old baby boy, Jarret Pailey, was "se-

rious", she said. He has a "badly lacerated ear and it is suspected he has shrapnel in his head."

His mother, Mrs Cheryl Patley (19), had multiple shrapnel lacerations, but was "stable" and both were admitted and would be scanned in the theatre.

The condition of another victim, a three-and-a-half-year-old girl, Geraldine van der Merwe, is not serious and she has been discharged with a "bump on the head", the spokeswoman said.

Geraldine's mother, Mrs Mignon van der Merwe (23), sustained lacerations to her fingers and the others suffered minor injuries, she said.

Those treated and discharged were: Mrs Leonie Brummer (24) Miss

Jane Snyman (20) and Miss Lindsay Strydom (36).

One of the eight injured, the black woman, was taken to the Hillbrow Hospital. The Johannesburg Hospital spokeswoman could not provide any information about her condition.

HIT-SQUAD MAY HAVE MURDERED KUBHEKA

THE Bophuthatswana businessman shot dead on Tuesday night may have been the victim of a hit-squad.

Mr Malcolm Tati Kubheka, who was also chairman of the Bophuthatswana Soccer League (Bopsol) first division team Grinaker Wanderers, allegedly reported the presence of three armed men to the police in March this year after he had given them shelter for the night.

However, a statement from the Bophuthatswana police in Mmabatho yesterday said: "Preliminary investigations into the shooting of Mr Kubheka in Mafikeng on the evening of July 1, have been completed. The police are quite

satisfied that the death occurred as a result of a shooting accident. No other person is involved and foul play is not suspected."

Earlier reports were that Mr Kubheka was confronted by an unknown man who fired three shots at him. One of the shots hit him on the forehead, and the other two on the side.

The Kubheka family was told by police that Mr Kubheka's death was an accident which took place after Mr Kubheka scaled a wall at his business. He fell as he scaled the wall and his gun accidentally

Riddle of Bop tycoon's death

went off, fatally wounding him, police said. Four bullets are said to have been fired during the incident.

But the *Sowetan* has learnt that three men were given shelter at Mr Kubheka's home in March, this year. He later noticed that the men were armed. During the night he telephoned the police to report the men's presence but was overheard by

one and the men escaped.

Our informant said: "Mr Kubheka was also given police protection as a result of the incident. The belief around here is that the men eliminated him for his action on that particular night."



BUMPED OFF? . . . Tati Kubheka.

This manual is prepared principally minimum wage data base. It will, however, users of the data base.

INTRODUCTION

I'M NO DRUNK

Bop chief angry over being bottled up

By SOL MORATHI

MABESKRAAL chief Ramokata Mabe - suspended for three years by Bop President Lucas Mangope for "drinking too much" - insists he is not a drunk.

But the chief, berated by Mangope last week for his drinking habits, does admit he takes a tot here and there - "just like any other man"

"Not in the way Mangope tried to make out to the public," he said in defence this week

Mabe, 43, whose duties as leader of the Batlhako-ba-Matutu near Rustenburg were temporarily halted at a public meeting in Mabeskraal last Thursday, reckons his suspension was unjustified, and had been hatched by his rivals

He believes Mangope did not have the right to suspend him or to make such "defamatory remarks" about him in public.

"My character has been impaired," says Mabe

"And I cannot take that lying down" He said he was going to take legal action against the Bop government and Mangope for defamation.

Mangope ordered his villagers to "nurse" the chief for three years as he was "a very sick man."

He said the villagers must constantly give him a progress report about the chief's drinking habits.

Mabe vehemently denied that he was an alcoholic, and that he had not made any significant contributions to Batlhako since he came into power in December 1979.

He cited a number of projects he had done for the villagers and said he was a very enthusiastic and responsible chief who had the interests of his people at heart.

Mabe, who has a five-month-old baby with his common-law wife, said the plot to oust him began "a long time ago"

He referred to a family feud that began about four decades ago

He said the plot to oust him is now led by a rival group headed by "some people working in Johannesburg"

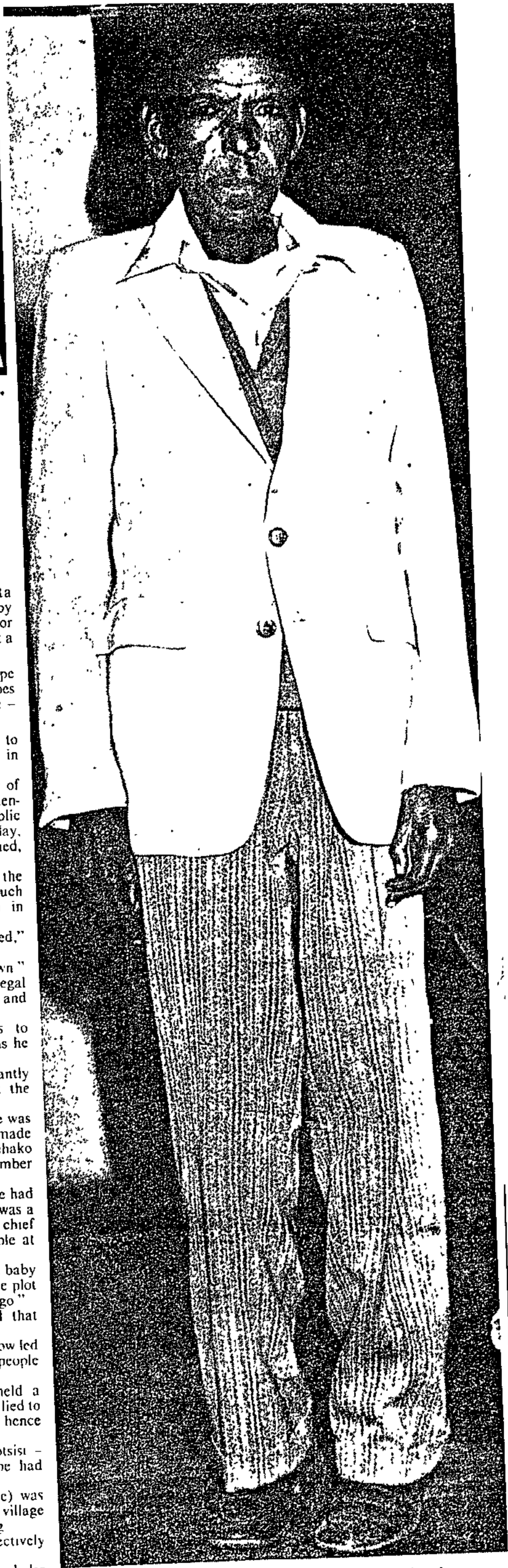
"The same people recently held a secret meeting with Mangope and lied to him about my drinking habits - hence my suspension"

Mabe's uncle - Thabane Motsisi - told *City Press* he felt Mangope had "done a very good job".

"This man (referring to Mabe) was retarding the progress of the village because of his excessive drinking

"He could not do his job effectively because of liquor," said Motsisi

Some of the villagers interviewed also welcomed Mabe's suspension



Chief Ramokata Mabe insists he is not a drunkard.

CAPE TOWN 7/7/86

Plan to give Free State township to Qwa Qwa

109 (109) (109) Political Correspondent

THE government announced yesterday that a further 12 000 hectares is to be added to the black township of Botshabelo in the Free State with a view to incorporating it into the Qwa Qwa homeland.

The planned extension incorporates a number of farms south of the Thaba Nchu/Bloemfontein tarred road and west of the existing sprawling Botshabelo dormitory township.

Although much of the extended township borders on parts of the Bophuthatswana homeland in eastern Free State, it is slated for eventual inclusion in Qwa Qwa.

According to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, the proposals will serve as a basis for negotiations and for hearing of evidence before final proposals are submitted to Parliament.

Those wishing to present evidence and representations to the Commission for Co-operation and Development should submit supporting memoranda to the commission's secretary, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001.

14/7/86

Churches blamed for bloodshed



ULUNDI—Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much blood that was now being shed in South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual KwaZulu National Day of Prayer in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were, by not consulting the people, acting any differently from 'various regimes' which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops's Conference.

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and dis-

investment it had consulted the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, Cusa and Azapo and had left out Inkatha. He said this was because, 'parrotting our political opponents' view', they did not consider Inkatha a genuine liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic Bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by deciding to support economic pressures against South Africa as long as these did not damage the economy.

Chief Buthelezi said the Day of Prayer was raising the questions of whether ministers — religious and political — who served God's people were their masters or their servants and whether Christ would have acted in this way.

'Would he have advocated anything which would cause poor people to suffer more poverty and starving people to suffer even more

starvation?

'What did Jesus Christ do when people were hungry or sick or suffering in any way? Did he advocate more suffering?

'Do we by any of our actions either as the Church, that is as God's people, or as an administration — as Ministers, Members of the Legislative Assembly or as civil servants — cause more suffering, illness or starvation among the people we serve?' he said.

He called for prayers for the black leadership in Inkatha, the ANC, UDF, PAC, Azapo, Uwusa, Cosatu, Cusa, Tucsa and other political and trade union organisations as well as the State President, MPs and the Chairman and members of the Presidents' Council and for the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the S A Council of Churches. — (Sapa)

Mangope understands violence

'SA govt is to blame



● MANGOPE

DIANNA GAMES

BOPUTHATSWANA may disagree about the tactics involved in freeing SA, including sanctions, but dared not condemn those who believed in extremes to achieve that goal, President Lucas Mangope said in Mmabatho yesterday.

And he said those who favoured extreme means had been forced into that position by the SA government's intransigence.

Mangope said: "They have been forced by those who, even now, want to continue to enslave their own people just because the enslaved have a black skin.

"Though we were fortunate to find a way to be free without sanctions and without violence, we know there are those who don't feel their freedom will come without resorting to such methods.

"It is time for us to do whatever it takes to end apartheid."

But the Bophuthatswana people wanted to be certain that

sanctions would not cause further suffering "to the millions who have suffered under human repression for so long".

Mangope said there were many in SA who believed that full sanctions were absolutely necessary to avoid violence and there were others who were convinced that violence was better than continued enslavement.

He said: "Those of us who live under other laws than those which are so cruelly applied in SA find it easy to condemn those whose ideas seem extreme."

At the time of Boputhatswana's independence, no infrastructure had been left by former rulers and, even now, the SA government was using electronic devices to stop its citizens from receiving the racially integrated and uncensored programmes of the local TV station.

Warning to blacks of ID tricksters

NO private person or organisation had been appointed to take photographs, fingerprints or to complete identity document application forms for blacks, Home Affairs director-general Gerrie van Zyl said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, he said complaints had been received that black members of the public who applied for the documents were being exploited by people who professed to have been appointed by the department to receive payment for their services.

"The department wishes to state unequivocally that no private person or organisation has been appointed to render any such services to the public."

Applicants for the new identity documents who required assistance in completing the forms could approach any regional or district office of the department, or any magistrate's or development board office, where their fingerprints would be taken.

Van Zyl appealed to whites, coloureds and Indians who already had ID documents not to apply for new books. The documents they had remained valid. — Sapa.

17/7/86
BUS DAY

BUS DAY

109

AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

SUN 3:30 pm
THE NAUGHTIEST ALL-DIRTY

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Sowetan
23/7/86

Chief (109) makes a peace (109) offer

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana yesterday offered to act as a go-between in negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government in an urgent attempt to stop the violence in southern Africa and to eliminate apartheid.

Addressing Bophuthatswana's Parliament in Mmabatho, he said his nation had an interest in the future of the region and that "for too long I have been too silent".

Pres Mangope, speaking at a Press conference shortly after his address, said he had also sent similar messages to the United Democratic Front, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.



CHIEF Lucas Mangope.

He warned in his speech that the youth of South Africa were still at present listening to the ANC but that there were frightening signs that some of the more frustrated people in the South African townships were losing their patience.

"Without unmistakable signs of real progress there are indications that some South African young people will stop even listening to the ANC."

'Hunt is on for stayaway students'

By SOL MORATHI

HIGH SCHOOL principals in Bophuthatswana's Odi region have been ordered to submit names of students who stayed away on June 16.

The order, principals say, comes from local circuit inspector SJ Rammutla - but he has denied issuing the directive.

Most principals said they did not understand why Rammutla had demanded to be furnished with students' names.

The directives were allegedly issued last week - a few days after schools reopened.

Before June 16, Mangope had threatened to expel students who didn't attend classes on this day - the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

He also threatened to close any educational institution in the homeland that was found to be involved "in any act of misconduct."

This directive was made into a law in the Bop House of Assembly in Mmabatho four days before June 16.

The students had asked that schools close before June 16 for "their safety" and to commemorate this day as it had "a direct or indirect effect" on them.

Nevertheless schools throughout Bop were closed three days after June 16 as Mangope said he saw no need to commemorate this day.

Rammutla has denied that he asked for the students' names. He said he did not foresee that happening.

Citizenship rights warning

The Argus Correspondent,
JOHANNESBURG

BOPHUTHATSWANA has issued a veiled warning that its attitude towards South African citizens within its own borders could be influenced by the way in which South Africa eventually handles the black citizenship issue.

"We don't want to be forced to shunt people around in our country," Bophuthatswana's ambassador to South Africa, Mr A D Maherry said.

Bophuthatswana, which is opposed to dual citizenship, wants South Africa to grant permanent residence to those Bophuthatswana citizens who qualify for permanent status in this country but prefer to retain Bophuthatswana citizenship.

According to conditions spelled out by the Department of Home Affairs last week, all blacks who qualify for permanent residence could take up South African citizenship. If a person in this category prefers to remain a citizen of one of the four independent states, he becomes a temporary alien in South Africa

Mr Maherry hinted that this could have a bearing on the position of South Africans in Bophuthatswana who did not want Bophuthatswana citizenship.

"What should our attitude be towards them if our own people who don't want South African citizenship, will be regarded as temporary aliens? Will we also have to force them to choose between South Africa and Bophuthats-

wana if they want permanent residence in our country?

"We certainly don't want to be forced to shunt people around in our own country."

According to Mr Maherry South African citizens in Bophuthatswana were presently being regarded as permanent residents in terms of a bilateral agreement between the two countries.

The whole question should still needed to be discussed, Mr Maherry said.

"In spite of that South Africa has already started issuing new identity documents and citizenship to blacks."

The early granting of South African citizenship is "undoubtedly premature" in the case of Bophuthatswana citizens, Mr Maherry said.

The day 11 were shot dead in Bophuthatswana

SLAIN COP'S THREAT

He said he would 'leave them lying all over like ants'

SOME MAN
THE assassinated Bophuthatswana policeman, Brigadier Andrew Molope, warned Winterveldt residents who were gathered at a soccer field that he would "leave them lying all over like ants".

He said he would bulldoze their houses the next day, an inquiry into the fatal shooting of 11 people was told yesterday.

Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Nafenc president, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, gave this evidence before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 shootings.

She said Brig Molope accused people of causing confusion in Bophuthatswana.

"He told the crowd that he was going to fight for the land of Bophuthatswana. The police official said he was aware that the crowd had come to the soccer field to fight but stressed that he would deal with everyone accordingly before leaving the

By
ALINAH DUBE

area," Mrs Motsuenyane said.

People in the crowd said they were not there to fight, she said.

"But the brigadier ignored us and continued with his threat that he was even prepared to die for his country," she said.

The commission was told that shortly after some parents had shouted "Our children are in police vehicles", Colonel DJ Mokobyane answered: "Yes, we have arrested them and they will not be released."

Col Mokobyane, she stated, also told her that some people in the crowd were carrying petrol bombs — a thing



Mrs JOSLYN Motsuenyane ... evidence.

she said she did not witness.

Mrs Motsuenyane said she fell and was trampled after shots were fired at the crowd. She said she lay there for about five minutes and managed to get up with her hands raised

above her head.

Mr Justice E A T Smith also heard that the witness choked after Brig Molope threw a teargas canister at a group of people lying on the soccer field after the shooting.

She said she was fetched from the area by Dr Motsuenyane at 4pm. Police picked her up from her home shortly after 8pm and she was taken to the Garankuwa Police Station where she was charged with public violence.

(Proceeding)

Bloemfontein murder trial argument — Page 2

109 Bop 'warns' about SA whites

By Hannes de Wet

Bophuthatswana has issued a veiled warning that its attitude towards South African citizens within its own borders could be influenced by the way in which South Africa eventually handles the black citizenship issue.

"We don't want to be forced to shunt people around in our country," Bophuthatswana's ambassador to South Africa, Mr A D Maherry told *The Star*.

Bophuthatswana, which is opposed to dual citizenship, wants South Africa to grant permanent residence to those Bophuthatswana citizens who qualify for permanent status in this country but prefer to retain Bophuthatswana citizenship.

According to conditions spelt out by the De-

partment of Home Affairs last week, all blacks who qualify for permanent residence could take up South African citizenship. If a person in this category prefers to remain a citizen of one of the four independent states, he becomes a temporary alien in South Africa.

Mr Maherry hinted that this could have a bearing on the position of South Africans in Bophuthatswana who did not want Bophuthatswana citizenship.

"What should our attitude be towards them if our own people who don't want South African

citizenship, will be regarded as temporary aliens? Will we also have to force them to choose between South Africa and Bophuthatswana if they want permanent residence in our country?

"We certainly don't want to be forced to shunt people around in our own country.

"One point on which there was a specific agreement so far, is that South Africa would grant no Bophuthatswana subject South African citizenship unless certain procedures have been followed," Mr Maherry said.

"According to this agreement the Bophutha-

Bop 'warns' about SA whites

tswana subject has to formally inform our own internal affairs department that he was renouncing Bophuthatswana citizenship. We are then to inform Home Affairs in South Africa that the person in question could be granted South African citizenship.

"Then, and only then, could he become a South African citizen. But this is not happening. South Africa is carrying on regardless in issuing new identity documents," Mr Maherry said.

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, responded by saying that he did not want to comment at this stage as "delicate negotiations" between South Africa and Bophuthatswana were still continuing.

'Molope would not withdraw'

BRIGADIER Andrew Molope, former divisional commissioner for the Bophuthatswana Police in the Odi-Moretele district, refused to withdraw his forces from the Winterveldt unrest scene on March 26, the Smith Commission of Inquiry into that day's killings heard yesterday.

This was said by Lieutenant-Colonel Diale Jerry Mokubane before the commission in Ga-Rankuwa.

He was relating the events of the day on which 11 people were shot dead by the police.

He told the commission that about 9am he was told about a meeting at a soccer field. There he found a crowd of between 5 000 and 10 000 people.

Two men and a woman, he said, explained that the meeting had been organised by community leaders Mrs Martha Lebopo, Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce president, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, Mr Abel Motshwane and Mr Situ Ngema.

Although there had earlier been noise at the stadium, the commission heard, "people got worked up" when Brig Molope arrived.

After speaking to Mrs Lebopo and Mrs Motsuenyane, the witness said, Brig Molope announced that the meeting was illegal and ordered the crowd to disperse. At that time, Lt-Col Mokubane said, Mr Lebopo requested that policemen leave the stadium.

"But Brig Molope was against the idea and said his men would only leave after the crowd had dispersed," he said.

Proceeding

109

[Handwritten initials]

Lebopo

5/8/81

Leaders 'fled mob violence'

WINTERVELDT community leaders, Mrs Martha Lebopo and Mrs Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of Nafcoc president Mr Sam Motsuenyane, fled when a mob threw stones at Bophuthatswana police on March 26.

Saying this under cross-examination by Advocate E van Graan in Ga-Rankuwa yesterday was Lieutenant-Colonel Diale Jerry Moku- byane, Divisional Commissioner in the Odi- Moretele District.

He was testifying before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the fatal shooting of 11 Wint-erveldt residents by members of his police force.

Col Mokubane told the commission that although his colleague, Brigadier Andrew Molo- pe, had told Mrs Le- bopo at the soccer field that day that he was "re- sponsible for the safety and lives of people," he was unsuccessful in his attempt to disperse the crowd peacefully.

Ordered

"Brig Molo- pe subsequently ordered the po- lice and soldiers to leave the scene. But as we tried to obey his instruc- tions, part of the crowd forcefully followed us and some tried to sur- round us," Col Moku- byane said.

"Tension grew when policemen attempted to arrest someone who was carrying a petrol bomb in his hand. As we realised that the act could have sparked off trouble, we decided to leave the person," he added.

Col Mokubane said trouble started when the mob hurled bottles and stones at policemen. He said then both Mrs Le- bopo and Mrs Motsue- nyane ran away.

Proceeding.

6/8/86
M. S. S. S.

MEMBERS of several organisations conducted what they referred to as the "people's court" at the Soshanguve Roman Catholic Church to discourage residents from reporting crime to the police; a Bophuthatswana policeman told the Smith Inquiry in Gankuwa yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Diale Jerry Mokubyane, a divisional commissioner for the Odi/Moretele district, said this un-

Inquiry told of 'people's court'

der cross-examination by Mr Hennie de Vos before a commission of inquiry into the March 26 shooting at Winterveldt.

Organisations formed after violence broke out in Bophuthatswana, the witness said, forced people to attend meetings at the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mokubyane said the duties of such bodies included:

- Organising bus boycotts;

Burning

- Burning buses and buildings; and
- Distributing pamphlets to influence con-

sumers not to buy from white-owned shops.

"Those who were against activities were harassed continuously during unrest. These organisations did not give residents peace," he said.

The Lieutenant-Colonel said none of the policemen who were pre-

sent at the scene of unrest had undergone special riot control training.

When he arrived at the soccer field, he said, "there was not time" to position his men in accordance with the ammunition order.

He said the order was that shotguns be used after teargas was found to be ineffective in controlling the riot situation. If the two methods failed, it was then that R4 rifles could be used.

Radio Bop to go for SABC's new station

The "signals war" between Bophuthatswana and the South African Broadcasting Corporation has spread to radio.

President Mangope announced this week that Radio Bophuthatswana will provide services from two stations from September 2 — one in English and one in Setswana.

The English station will be in direct competition with SABC's Radio Metro to be launched on September 1. Radio Metro will be geared for the urban black and will be entirely in English.

The director-general of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting, Mr DM Mothibi, said this week it was an open secret that the SABC's new station was planned to compete with Radio Bop. The establishing of the two stations would allow Bophuthatswana to compete on an equal basis.

The FM network and the present medium wave transmitter (1 098 kHz) will broadcast the Setswana station and a new transmitter in Mmabatho will carry the English station.

A spokesman for Radio Metro told *The Saturday Star* that the launch of the station was in no way influenced by Radio Bop's plans.

PRISCILLA WHYTE

SUN BOP'S attributable earnings raced ahead 23% to R28,8m for the year to June.

A final dividend of 13c a share has been declared, which makes a total annual distribution of 20c (19c).

The disparity between the 23% advance in attributable earnings and 8% advance in earnings a share to 28,9c (26,7c) was caused by the sharp increase in the average number of shares in issue after the R40m rights issue before the JSE listing.

Chairman Sol Kerzner says that, provided the economy does not deteriorate further, earnings should improve "by a modest margin" in the current financial year.

The Malopo Sun hotel in Bophuthatswana opens in October and a decision will be made in the next few months on whether to go ahead with the Ga-Rankuwa theme park.

The resort and entertainment complex in Ga-Rankuwa is scheduled for completion by June and is expected to contribute to earnings in 1987/88.

For the year to June operating profit climbed 22% to R36,4m on a 17% rise in turnover to R168,3m with operating profit margins slightly better at 21,6% (20,7%).

Sun Bop's earnings ¹⁰⁹ race ahead

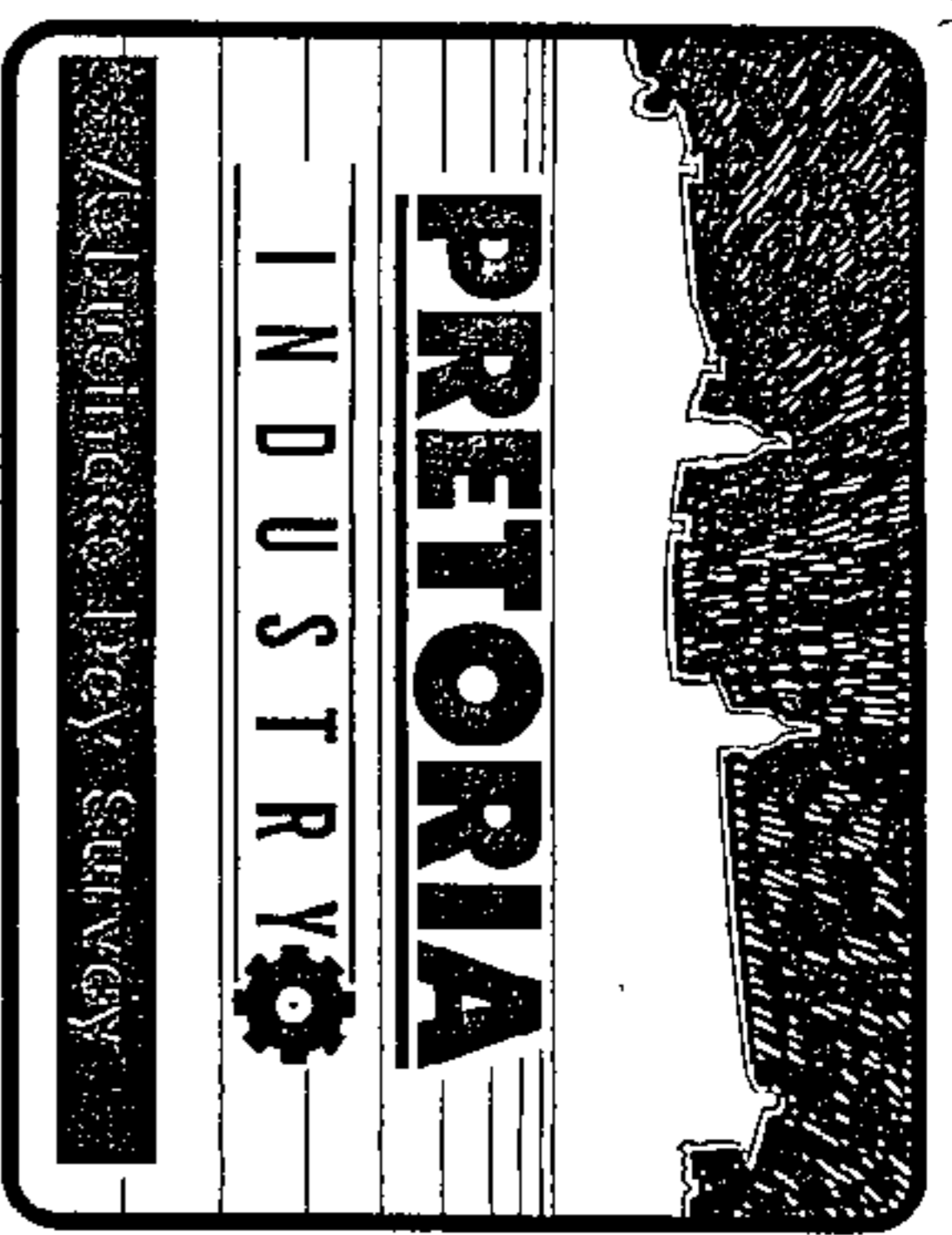
Sun Bop's three casino resorts had a 75% room-occupancy rate. The number of room nights sold increased by 22% with the inclusion of the Thaba 'Nchu Sun Hotel. Kerzner says room occupancy should be maintained this year.

The average occupancy of three-, four- and five-star SA hotels has plunged to 53% and resulted in heavy discounting.

No tax was paid compared to R507 000 in the 1985 financial year because investment and grading allowances on new buildings exceeded taxable profits.

The 10-year grading allowances will continue to give Sun Bop a low tax rate in the medium term.

The balance sheet is sound with gearing dropping to 22% (32%) because of the R40m rights issue and lower interest-bearing debt of R42,1m (R46,2m).



Edited by MELANIE SERGEANT

Gateway: the latest site for big development



AN aerial view of the Gateway site near Verwoerdburg.

THE Gateway industrial park is one of the latest industrial developments to be launched around Pretoria. It is situated in the fast-growing Verwoerdburg area.

One of the park's main selling points is its easy accessibility to several highways.

Firms are to utilise this aspect — not only for quick access but also by offering manufacturers that rely on high-profile advertising a position near the highway to advertise themselves.

According to one of the developers, the site will cater predominantly to light industrialists, and companies involved in high-technology operations are regarded as ideal.

"Surveys showed a fast proliferation of high-tech companies in SA — both service and manufacturing-oriented."

"With Johannesburg and Pretoria fast growing closer together and more interrelated, Gateway is considered to be ideally placed for factories that serve both centres," says a Gateway spokesman.

Bop business grows at a steady rate

DAVID FURLONGER

SITUATED within easy reach of main markets on the Reef, and with no shortage of incentives to set-up business there, it is little wonder that some of Bophuthatswana's industrial growth points continue to "poach" industry from the Pretoria region.

Equally, it is not surprising that established business around Johannesburg and Pretoria is none too happy at having to compete against subsidised opposition.

Babelegi, Garankuwa and Mogwase all enjoy substantial advantages over competitors over the border in SA.

Concessions available for potential investors include low rents, low-interest loans, relocation allowances, training grants, subsidised electricity transport rebates housing loans, tender preferences, and even help with the wage bill.

Like any other industrial decentralisation point in SA, Bophuthatswana admits that without such inducements it would be hard-pressed to attract industry. The markets, and the infrastructure of the Reef would see to that.

The inevitable result would be no jobs and no boost for the local economy. Even so, there are plenty of detractors, who believe the existence of growth points like those at Babelegi, Garankuwa and Mogwase, represent a distortion of the manufacturing economy at a time when it can least afford it.

SA textile and clothing companies, in particular, resent the fact that at a time when there are not enough orders to go around, existing manufacturers are having to lay-off thousands of workers while taxpayers' money is spent on subsidising new companies to undercut the market.

However, such labour-intensive industries are a natural target for a fledgling state with three main industrial aims — mass employment, a source of cash for the local community and profits for the state.

Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) officials insist that all three aims are being

Fast-growing city flexes muscles

PRETORIA, apart from being the country's key administrative centre is burgeoning as an industrial centre.

It is also SA's fastest-growing city. As such it has attracted (and kept) several large corporations which have headquarters there, and it has given birth to service industries that supply private and public enterprises.

These corporations include Tomkor, Iscor, Pretoria Portland Cement and Saambou National Building Society.

Its position in the PWV market area has done much to boost the city's drawing power. The motor vehicle manufacturing industry in the area has grown to become the second largest industry and employer after Iscor.

A stable labour force from nearby Bophuthatswana has also helped, although this region is now drawing potential newcomers away, because of the subsidies and allowances it offers as a decentralised area.

While the micro-economics of the city are fairly well buffered because of the relatively stable income from the large number of public servants employed there, it is not immune to macro-economic trends. The housing market is one that is suffering. One source says that residential property prices in Pretoria have fallen recently more than they have in most centres.

Even the office market — which is 70% occupied by government departments — is experiencing an oversupply situation similar to that in the retail outlet market.

The city council has bold plans to rejuvenate the central business district, which is suffering from an exodus of shoppers and inhabitants. This project will provide work for several property developers.

The city also boasts the largest population of higher-education establishments in SA.

Business Day will carry a survey on different aspects of this high-growth area every day this week.

Today's survey looks at industry.

- Commerce and banking will be covered tomorrow.
- Property will be featured on Wednesday.
- Government departments, research and educational institutions will be looked at on Thursday.
- The different agricultural departments and Pacht will be covered on Friday.

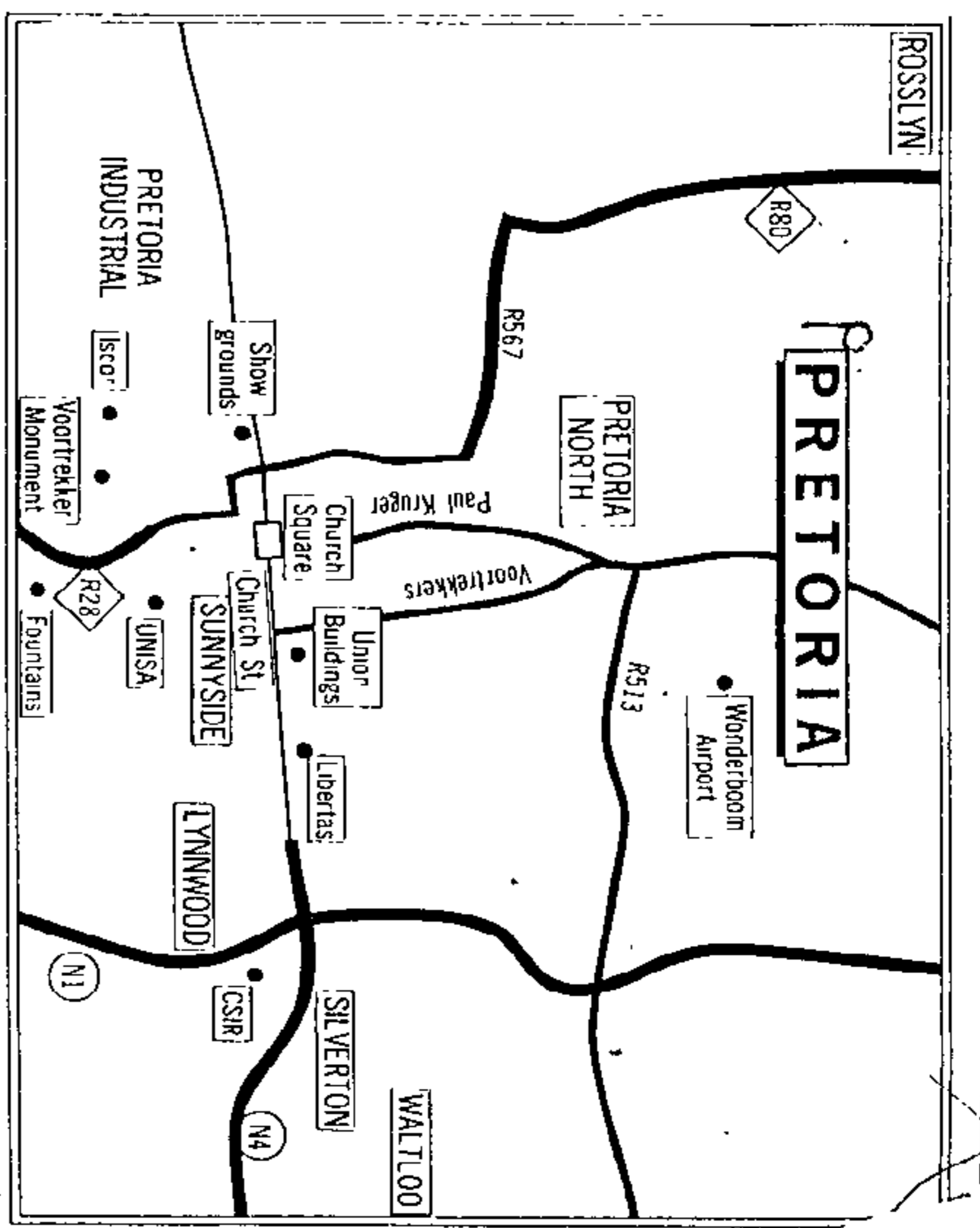
They point to the steadily growing list of SA companies joining the drift to their industrial growth points.

Not all are labour-intensive. AECI maintains an enormous explosives manufacturing and testing facility there, while windshields for many of SA's cars are produced by Wesplass. There is even an ocean yacht-building yard.

Another criticism of the industrial incentives system is that it encourages abuse, and there is no doubt that there has been abuse of the system.

Where government has contributed to the wage bill for each worker hired, some companies have actually paid their workers less, and pocketed the difference. There are frequent accusations of sweatshop conditions as employers take advantage of safety requirements that could be described, at best, as minimal.

In spite of the abuses, the BNDC is in no doubt that the incentives system has done what no alternative could. It has brought industry and employment to areas that otherwise would remain economically dead.



THE fastest-growing city in SA, Pretoria is becoming a major industrial centre. This map shows some of the newest growth points that have sprung up in and around the city in the last few years.

The DTI has a busy time

THE Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is, comparatively speaking, one of the smaller government departments, although it has a wide range of activities and responsibilities.

Pretoria-based, the department deals with matters ranging from regional development, promotion of small business, to export promotion and technology transfer.

No less than 17 institutions, boards and corporations are linked to the DTI, ranging from Iscor in the mega-industrial realm, to the CSIR in the science field.

Other fields linked to the department include estate agents, consumer protection, canned fruit, fertiliser, liquor, the sugar industry and decentralisation.

From Pretoria's point of view, the department is a substantial employer with 920 posts designated, though not all these are filled.

It can also lay claim to boosting the real estate industry, renting a total of 21 500 m² of office space, scattered through various parts of the city.

However, its greatest contribution to the city must be in the fields of industrial and export promotion — particularly since Pretoria has grown into a substantial industrial centre. One only has to look at the giant Iscor to get a feel for the scale of this development.

Moreover, there has recently been a strong move to the city by the motor industry, a sector hungrily seeking export markets.

Though the Eastern Cape has long been seen as the home of the motor industry, BMW, Ford, Mazda, Mitsubishi and Nissan vehicles are now built in Pretoria.

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SMK 109 19/8/86

Winterveld accused 'made to eat dog food'

Pretoria Correspondent

Scores of people arrested by Bophuthatswana Police shortly after the Winterveld shooting of March 26, were taken to Jericho police station and made to eat "salty dog food," a witness at the Smith Commission of Inquiry said yesterday.

Mr Sunnyboy Motshepi (67), a Winterveld resident, said he was arrested on the bloody Wednesday together with many others. They were taken to the Ga-Rankuwa police station, charged, then taken to the Jericho near Mabopane, where he was kept until his wife paid R100 for his release the following Saturday.

"We were not given any food. But on Thursday night, the prison guards brought us dog food — which

I refused to eat. I saw other people eating the food because they were hungry," said Mr Motshepi.

He said in reply to Advocate Hennie de Vos he had been forced to go to the meeting at the soccer field on the day of the shooting. On arrival he saw police armed with sjamboks and other weapons.

"Brigadier Andrew Molohe was speaking in Setswana. I volunteered to interpret in Ndebele," he said.

The brigadier had said if they wanted to know the whereabouts of their children they should approach the police and not hold public meetings.

"One policeman threatened to shoot me on the forehead. I decided to leave the field."

"I heard shots and saw people running in different directions. I was later arrested and sjambokked."

DETAINEEES FED 'DOG FOOD'

109
SOWETAN
19/12/86

By ALINAH DUBE

A GROUP of people who were arrested shortly after the Winterveldt shootings early this year were fed with "dog food" at a Bophuthatswana police station, a 67-year-old man said yesterday.

Mr Sonnyboy Motshepi, a Winterveldt resident, also told the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the shootings which left 11 people dead that policemen assaulted him at a soccer field. He was assaulted again at the GaRankuwa Police Station. He said he was accused of having attended an illegal meeting even though he was a Motswana.

He said a man who tried to interpret what Brigadier Moloche was saying to the crowd was stopped from doing so.

The brigadier, according to the witness, told the crowd that he disliked the Ndebele language.

Mr Motshepi then became an interpreter after the crowd had shown its displeasure at that decision.

"In his address, Moloche said parents should report cases of missing children to the police. But as he continued with his address, armed members of the force moved towards the crowd. This caused tension and the crowd said the police were trying to encircle them," Mr Motshepi said.

The witness said he stopped interpreting as the situation worsened.

Among other things,

he said, Brigadier Moloche told the gathering not to ask for Nelson Mandela's release as the ANC leader would fight against Bophuthatswana.

Mr Motshepi said the police officer became aggressive. He added that he saw people running at high speed while some knocked him down on their way to seek shelter in neighbouring houses.

Assaulted

He said he was among those who were arrested at a nearby house before being taken away in a police vehicle.

He was assaulted at the GaRankuwa Police Station, he said. He was later taken to Jericho Police Station where the detainees were given "dog food" the next day. He refused to eat it, he said.

Principal sparked unrest, say parents

GA-RANKUWA. — Parents of pupils at Mogale High School in Bapong, near Brits, yesterday accused the school principal of sparking unrest at the school.

At a meeting in Bapong, parents, teachers and Bophuthatswana police met to discuss the sjambokking of pupils by police last week.

The parents said the principal, Mr J Modukanele, started the trou-

ble at the school when he failed to refund pupils their money for a cancelled school expedition.

Major R J Nkoana said police had taken action to protect "life and property". He said the cancelled school trip had never been mentioned at an earlier meeting with the pupils to air their grievances.

The pupils called for the resignation of the principal. — Sapa

A GROUP of Soweto actors yesterday claimed Bophuthatswana policemen assaulted them and made them confess that they were "insurgents".

The incident allegedly took place after a raid on the Thlokweg Hall, near Rustenburg, where the actors were to perform for pupils last Wednesday.

Police were apparently acting on information about insurgents who carried suspicious-looking parcels.

After the raid, the actors were taken to the local police station where they claim they

Actors tell of assault

By SELLO RABOTHATA

were assaulted and detained overnight.

One of the actors, Mr Lucky Xaba, is in a serious condition in hospital.

Play

The group further claimed that the next morning they were made to act their play

for the police who wanted to satisfy themselves that they were actors.

The Bophuthatswana police spokesman, Colonel D George, yesterday said he had no knowledge of the incident.

He asked that a telex be sent to him, but by late yesterday his office had not responded.

5/11/83 109
Teargas prevented photos

Pretoria Correspondent

A Bophuthatswana police photographer who was present on March 26 when 11 people were shot dead in Winterveld, told the Smith Commission of Inquiry yesterday that he did not take many pictures because he was blinded by teargas.

Warrant-Officer Moses Mahuma said he arrived at the scene between 10 am and 11 am after being summoned by the late Brigadier Andrew Molohe, who was commanding the police there.

"As I parked my car next to the soccer field I heard shots being fired and saw people running in different directions. Some were chased by police."

Three pictures were handed in as exhibits. Warrant-Officer Mahuma said he was told the others were underdeveloped.

"I was not surprised by this. I knew I had taken bad pictures because I was blinded by teargas."

109 CITY PRESS 24/8/86

I'M SO SORRY!

By SOL MORATHI

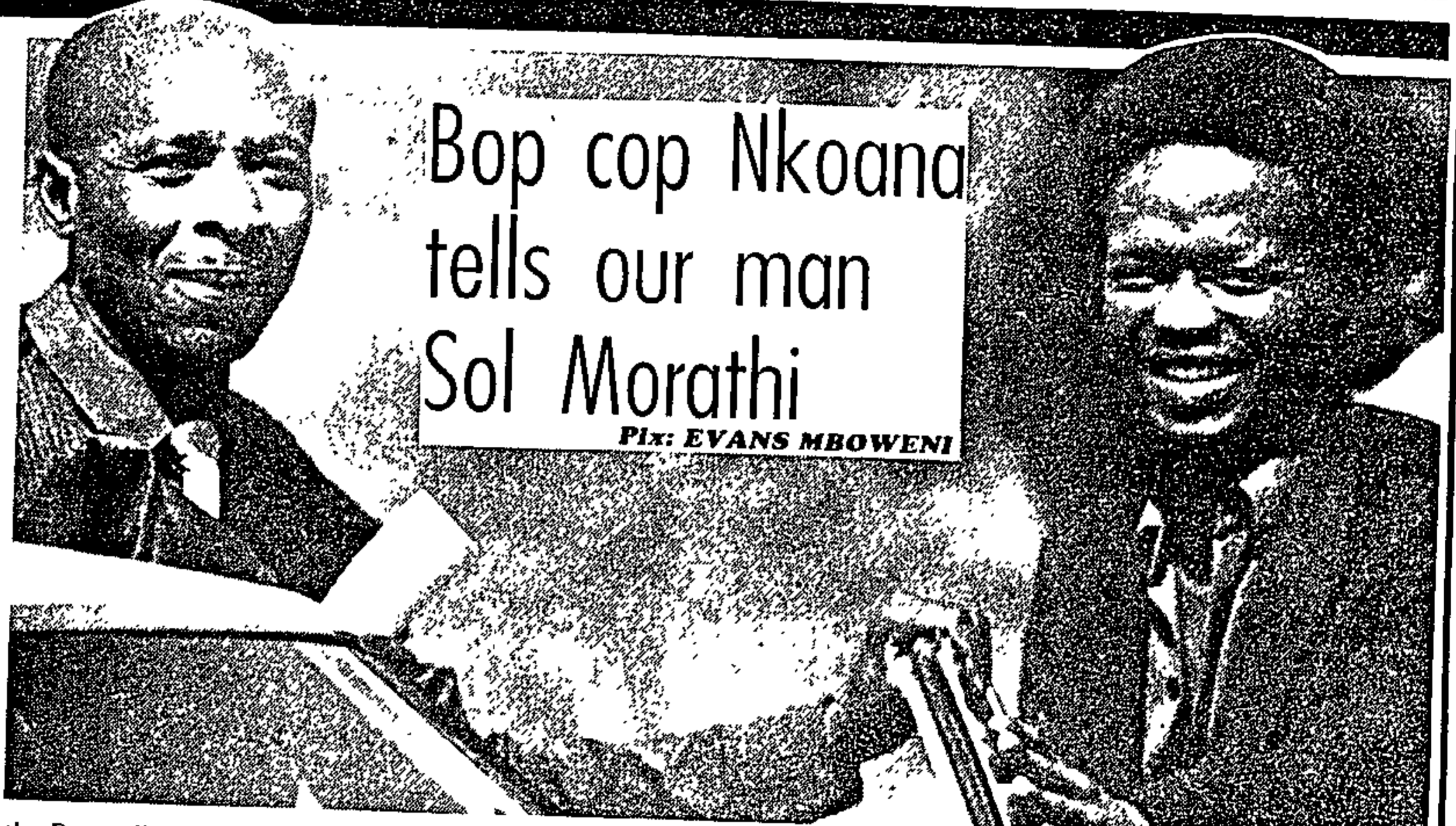
A SENIOR Bophuthatswana policeman this week acknowledged that his men had assaulted students at Mogale High School in Bapong, near Brits - and said he was sorry about it.

Major A Nkoana told Bapo-ba-Mogale senior citizens on Tuesday that while the police had a duty to act last week Friday when a number of Mogale students were beaten, the assaults had been "unjustifiably inflicted".

He said the police had not intended to harm anyone, but "the junior police" who had been deployed to the area on that day had exceeded their powers.

But the villagers expressed disapproval at the police actions and demanded they be charged.

The villagers called an urgent meeting with the chief of the village on Tuesday for an explanation about why their children had been assaulted and badly treated by



Bop cop Nkoana tells our man Sol Morathi

PIX: EVANS MBOWENI

the Bop police "without any provocation".

The villagers claimed the school's principal had caused discontent.

But the chief told them

Bop police had a duty to act by involving themselves in the affairs of the village, and would always be called to maintain law and order.

He also ordered them to urge their children to go back to school as the students' grievances against their principal would soon be "effectively looked into" by the education department.

Most of the villagers grumbled during and after the meeting, saying the chief was "siding with the police - the same people who injured our children".

The meeting was a sequel to "severe assaults" on a number of Mogale students - who last week marched to the local tribal office demanding the immediate dismissal of the principal, WM Molukane.



Principal Molukane: The centre of the controversy.

The students said the principal treated them badly, often insulting them, their parents and teachers.

The principal has refused

to comment

One of the assault victims, Harry Moerane, told *City Press* that after they were beaten with sjamboks and batons, they were made to do strenuous exercises, and were driven around in police vans

Moerane, with cuts and weals on his body - allegedly inflicted by police sjamboks - said police beat people indiscriminately without any provocation.

Classes were back to normal this week.

Kei MP's two sons 'joined ANC'

By STAN MZIMBA

SIX Transkeians, including Agriculture Minister EZ Boo's two sons, appeared in the Umtata Magistrates' court on seven counts of terrorism related charges. Tobile Dlaku, 31, Pakisa Mabika Ntshobane, 33, Peace Sokaya Kali, 22, Mlungisi Boo, 28, Bongani Boo, 24, and Vukile Penford Makhwelo, 32, alleg-

edly recruited five people to join the ANC and harboured three guerillas.

Kali allegedly recruited Jabu Sibongile Tshangane to join the ANC during July 1985 and asked Tshangane and two unnamed people to form ANC cells.

The Boo brothers and Makhwelo allegedly gave Zolani Mvuli (who also used the aliases Monwabisi Mbethe, Roll Call, RC), a lift in their father's car from Lady Frere to Umtata on February 2 when a handgrenade he was carrying exploded, killing him and injuring the others.

In follow-up operations police found two AK47 rifles, eight magazines loaded with 30 rounds of ammunition each and a further 55 rounds of AK47 ammunition contained in a plastic bag, in a room belonging to Bongani Boo.

Dlaku and Ntshobane are facing five counts of harbouring three guerillas and attempting to recruit five others to join the ANC.

They were not asked to plead. The case was postponed to August 4 for hearing in the regional court. The accused are all out on R1 000 bail each.

PEOPLE'S DIARY

GOT a meeting, a conference, a funeral or any other gathering you want to publicise, phone Stan Mhlongo or Len Kalane at Johannesburg: 836-7441, 836-7442 or 836-7443 Tuesday to Saturday, 9am to 5pm, or bring the details to the office, 204 Eloff St Ext, Johannesburg - next to Faraday Station.

Get out, say the people - and out they go, too!

By SOL MORATHI

THREE Mothotlung town councillors, including deputy mayor Seth Mosito, have resigned - allegedly because the Bop government did not want to give them "fair recognition".

The others are J Moatshe and B Peteke.

Mayor Jacob von Welligh said they resigned because of "the council's lack of powers in controlling the township's finance".

Mosito declined to com-

ment on his resignation. Moatshe and Peteke were not available.

There are only four councillors now - Von Welligh, Martin Kanyane, N Moche and J Semanya.

Last week residents called on all councillors to resign because the council was "incompetent and lacked initiative".

Mothotlung was established in 1969, but still does not have a post office, creches, and sufficient shops and schools.

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Pretoria Correspondent

A Winterveld youth yesterday told the Smith Commission of Inquiry he was arrested and assaulted while in detention.

The 16-year-old said he was arrested by Bophuthatswana police on January 3 and released on January 14.

He said he was walking with a friend to shops when "two policemen in a police van stopped us and asked where we were going. They offered us a lift".

The youth added: "We were instead taken to a different place where another police vehicle was parked. The two vans then drove into the township and stopped near a soccer field where some boys were playing football.

Winterveld youth (16) claims police beatings

"Policemen in brown overalls and armed with sjamboks alighted and sjambokked the boys. They were then taken into both vans and we drove on."

He said they were later joined by a police truck and the three vehicles went to the township.

More people were assaulted and arrested — both youngsters and adults — he said.

The youth told the commission some of those arrested were hit with rifle butts as they were put in the police vans.

At another spot in Winterveld,

youths selling fruit and vegetables were also sjambokked and arrested, he claimed.

He said the three vehicles were full when they left for Ga-Rankuwa police station.

The youth added: "On our arrival we were assaulted again by the policemen in overalls. We were then hurled into a room where we were ordered to take off our belts and give the police the money we had.

"At about 1 am two policemen came in the room. They ordered us to bend and they assaulted us

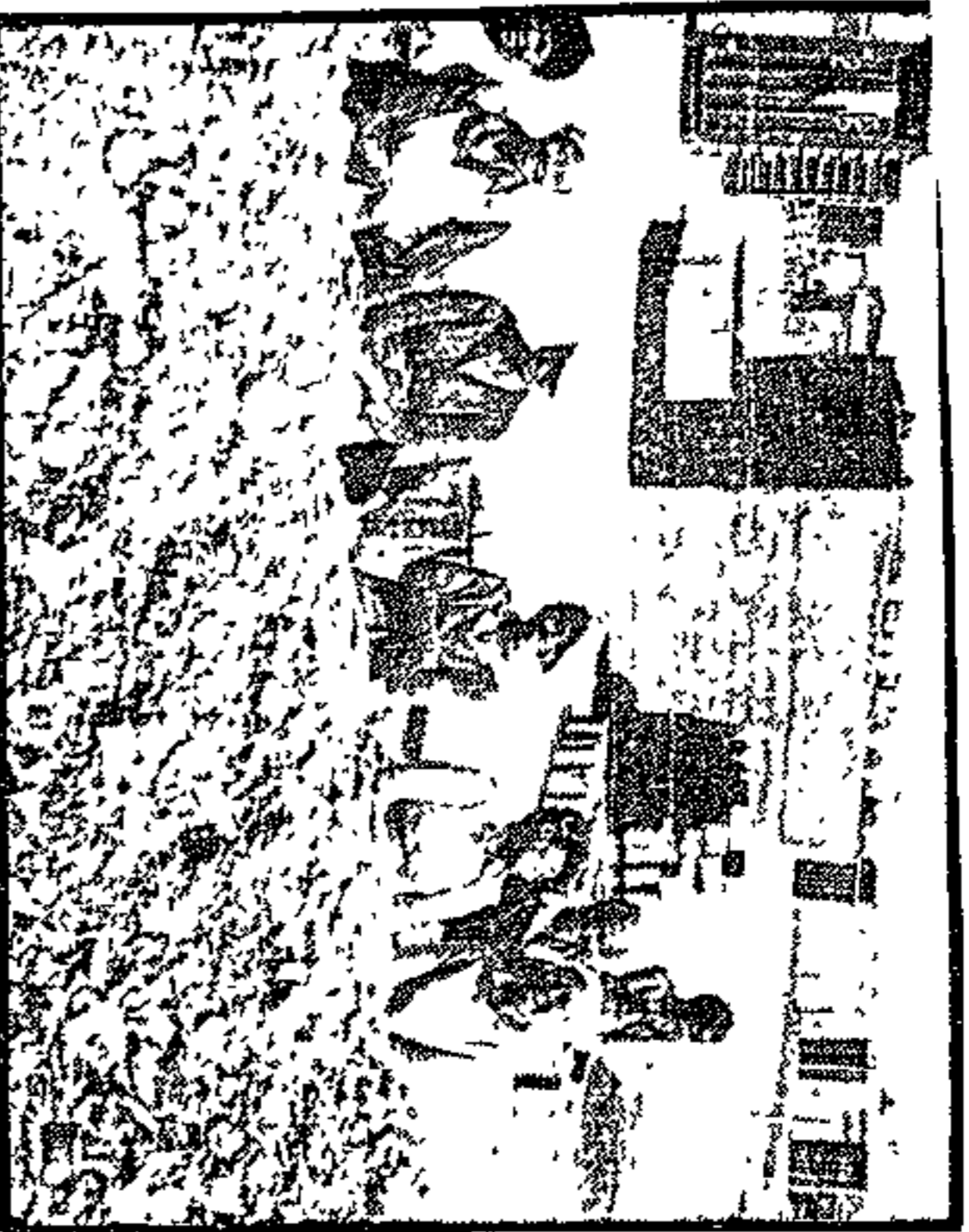
on the back. Anyone lifting his face was kicked and told to bend."

He said he was beaten by police on three occasions at the police station. The following day statements were taken from them and later they were made to exercise while being beaten.

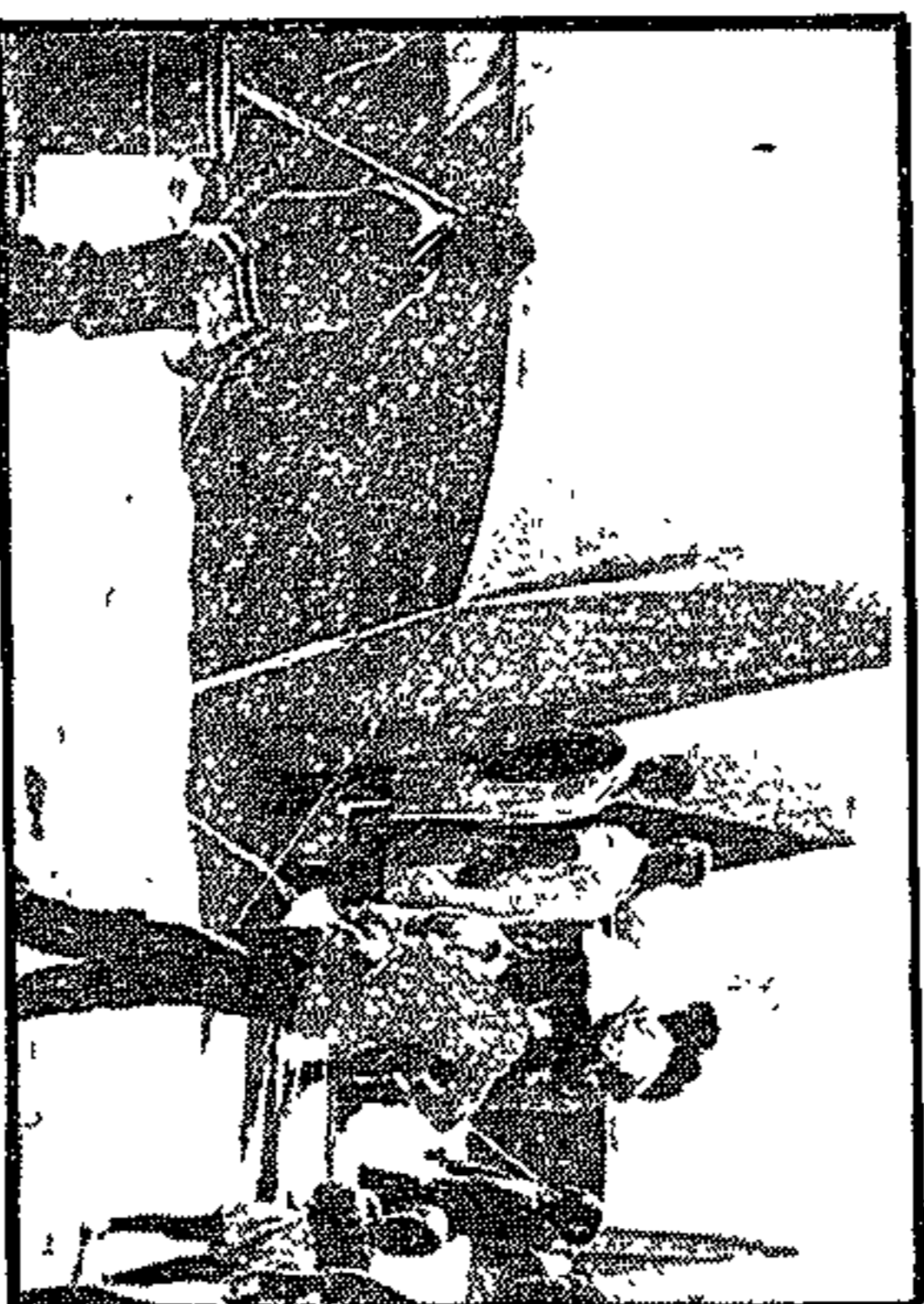
He added: "We had to trot on the same spot with arms outstretched above our heads. We were sjambokked while doing this."

He claimed the group went hungry for three days and were then fed soft porridge in the morning and "stywe pap" in the evening.

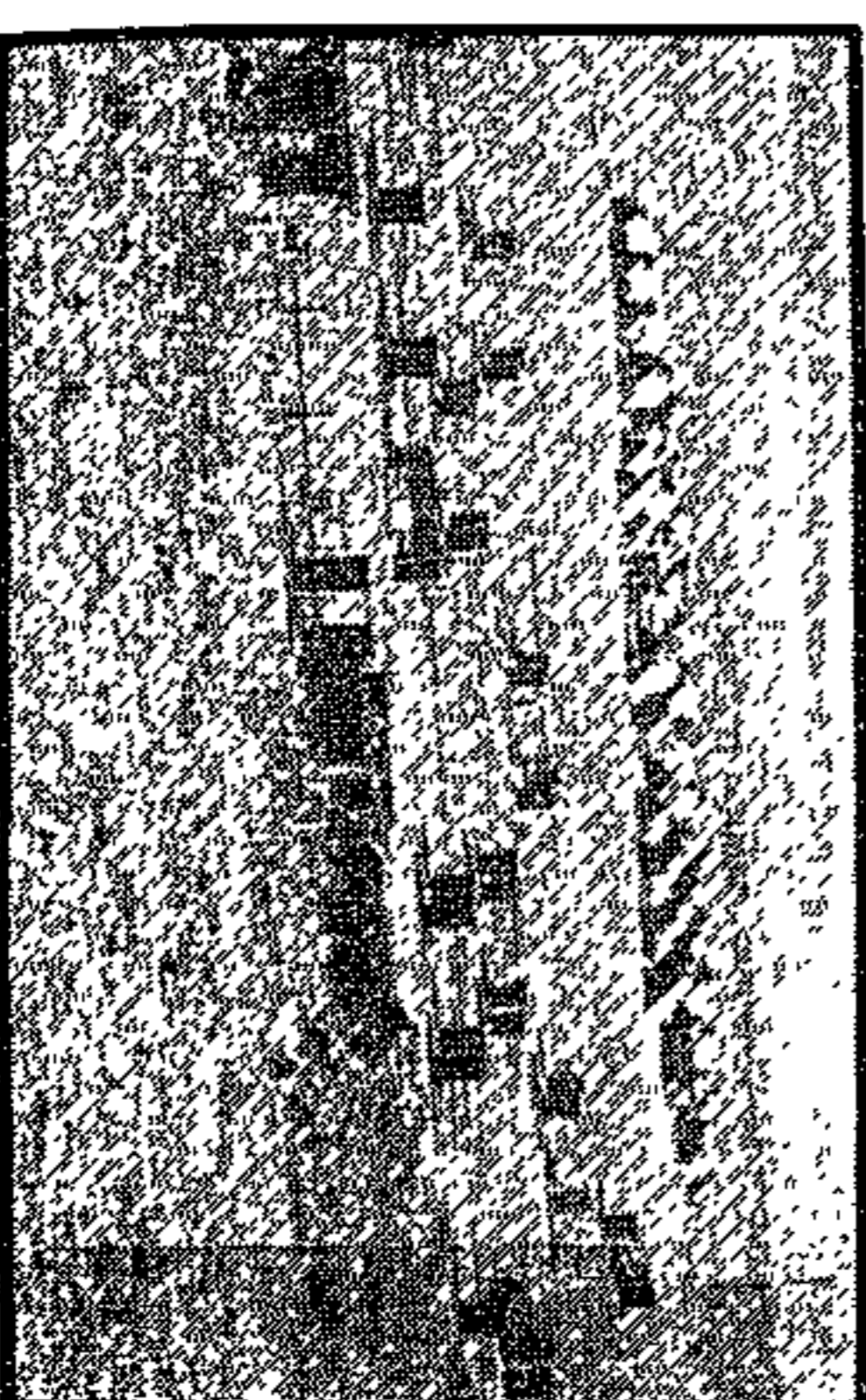
They made no court appearance and were released on a Tuesday after being assaulted again on Monday.



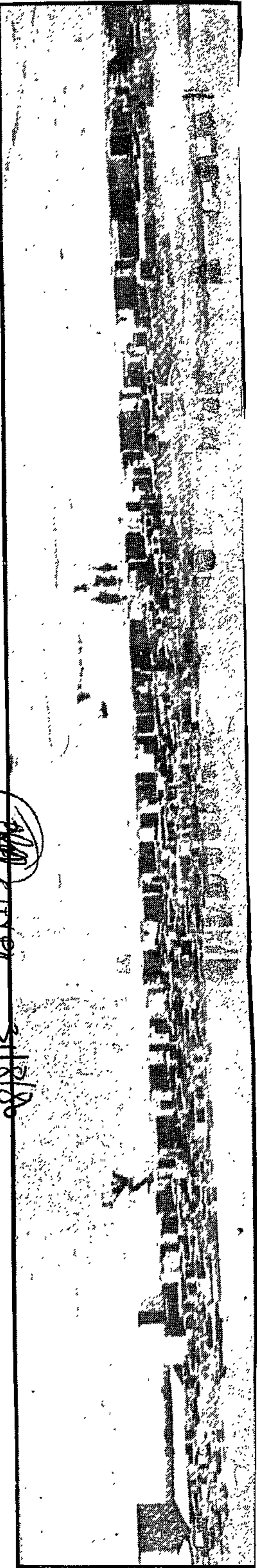
Women from Botshabelo work as trench diggers and help lay pipes for a wage of R136 a month.



There are almost 500 000 people of Botshabelo and many of them have to live in tents.



A forlorn group of toilets stand ready for residents to build their houses on the stands provided for them.



SOUTH AFRICA'S HIDDEN TOWNSHIP

By MONO BADELA

IT'S South Africa's "hidden township" — and its almost as big as Soweto.

But Botshabelo — "tucked away" on the south-western side of Thaba Nchu — is unlikely to be hidden much longer.

Because Wits University academic William Cobbett has just finished a Phd thesis on this State-created township. And he believes that Botshabelo — which has a population of 500 000 — is earmarked to become SA's first "city state."

This week Cobbett took journalists on a tour of the township — officially known

as Onverwacht.

According to Cobbett, the township — situated some 55 km east of Bloemfontein on the Botshabelo-Bloemfontein-Thaba Nchu axis — is a pilot project for the State and they hope it will eventually show how their "orderly urbanisation" and wide reform program can be implemented.

To date the township has been relatively free of the resistance which has characterized communities elsewhere. But Cobbett believes the new township is bound to explode if certain State designs are implemented without meaningful

negotiation.

Only last week the home of a priest — a Botshabelo Crisis Committee member — was petrolbombed by vigilantes, a teacher and BCC member dismissed from his job and a student detained.

How did Botshabelo emerge? It's history dates back to the mid-1970s when the State implemented its policy of forced removals.

Thousands of apartheid refugees poured into Thaba Nchu, a segment of independent Bophuthatswana, and started the Three Bulfonteins and Kromdraai

squatter camps.

By the mid-1970s the South Sotho refugees outnumbered the original Tswana ethnic group and pressure on them intensified when Bophuthatswana was granted independence in 1977.

After a series of raids on them by Bop police in 1978, the QwaQwa authorities — who represented the Sotho residents — intervened.

Negotiations between the SA government, QwaQwa and Bophuthatswana led to the purchasing of the land and in 1979 the first refugees moved into the area.

Residents City Press spoke to said the conditions at Kromdraai were appalling.

"We were being hounded and our cattle were impounded" by Bop cops. But conditions aren't better here. We're starving."

They complained of a lack of facilities and said the mobile clinics, manned by army doctors, are not enough.

The area uses buckets to dispose of sewerage and in some sections pipes have been laid on to provide taps for communal use. About

99,5% of the residents have no electricity.

Residents are provided with a stand on which they have to build their houses. But overcrowding — the population grew from 64 000 in 1979 to an estimated 200 000 in 1983 — reached such a critical point last year that about 30 000 people moved to the outskirts of Botshabelo and claimed their own stands.

Botshabelo's current population stands at an official minimum of 300 000. But even State officials aren't sure. Some privately specu-

late the figure may be as high as 500 000.

According to Cobbett Botshabelo's population grew at a rate of approximately 35% between 1980 and 1984.

About 600 hectares of the township is designated for industry, but only 60 hectares of it is being utilized.

The 21 factories in the township employ 3 000 workers. Some 25 000 workers commute about 60km to Bloemfontein daily, and the 30 000 migrants who work on the Orange Free State goldfields are

also based in Botshabelo.

Very few jobs are available and women work as trench diggers and help to lay water pipes, earning R136 a month.

The fact that Botshabelo could be incorporated into QwaQwa by 1988 has already sparked off dissent.

While the older generation may be in favour of the idea, the youth — 73% of residents are under 30 — are not. One youth group has already launched a campaign to inform the authorities of its strong opposition to incorporation.

31/8/86
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