

HOMELANDS — Boputha Tswana — GENERAL

1986

Sept. NOV → DEC.

45 held in Winterveldt

SOME 45 people were arrested in Winterveldt yesterday morning when the Bophuthatswana police and defence force sealed off the area and conducted house to house searches early in the morning.

According to police spokesman Colonel Dave George they were looking for stolen property, cars and dangerous weapons.

A portable television, a BMX bicycle and communist related literature were seized, he said.

The move was carried out "to protect the legitimate peace loving citizens of Winterveldt who are being made to suffer because of the actions of the small minority of the people in the area," Col George said. — Sapa.

Forging ahead from humble beginnings

TSWANA Steel of Hammanskraal, Bophuthatswana, has forged ahead from humble beginnings in 1974 with turnover and profits growing in leaps and bounds.

During the company's first financial year in 1975, turnover was R80 000, and for the year to end-February 1986, this mushroomed to R12,9m.

And Tswana Steel MD Div de Villiers says turnover for the 1986 year, up to the end of August, has already reached R9m.

Because Tswana Steel is in a decentralised area, tax will be paid only from the 1988 financial year.

Pre-tax profit history is:

PRISCILLA WHYTE

- R198 000 in 1981;
- R127 000 in 1982;
- R213 000 in 1983;
- R291 000 in 1984;
- R353 000 in 1985;
- R409 000 in 1986.

De Villiers estimates pre-tax profit at R800 000 for this financial year to end-February 1987.

Originally Tswana Steel produced coat-hangers and spooled bailing wire for lucerne and hay.

The production was switched from coat-hangers to steel beds and the group now holds between 70% and 80% of the steel bed market. De Villiers says the turnover in beds is be-

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tween R500 000 and R700 000 a month.

The group also produces brick reinforcing wire, as well as nail wire and bailing wire.

De Villiers says the company makes 10% of the wire for the local market, which has a total turnover of R5m a month. About 8% of the company's wire output is exported.

Tswana Steel holds about 10% of the sheet metal market, and its turnover in this area is between R250 000 and R400 000 a month.

The company employs 560 people, of which 25 are white.

The shareholders are Div de Villiers with 44%, Wally Walters 20%, Anton Lotter 18% and Lesia Groenewald with 18%.

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Bop police in political raid

29/11/85
Bophuthatswana police have rounded up members of the sole legal opposition party. As many as 24 could be in detention.

The crackdown on the Seotpsengwe Party follows a placard demonstration by members of its youth wing against the Thlabane Town Council, which they accused of failing to curb killings at shebeens and of being responsible for high rentals.

Mr Steven Segale, Seotpsengwe's national chairman, claimed yesterday that the demonstration, a week ago, had been peacefully dispersed by police.

The party's leader, Mr Victor Sefora, and his son, Molofi, were among those arrested.

The detainees are being held at Mogwase police station in Mankwe near Sun City. Relatives had not been allowed to see them, Mr Segale said.

"It's a deliberate attempt to interfere with party organisation," Mr Segale said. The party's meetings had been banned. — Sapa.

Peace talk ^{5/9/86} and mass arrests ^{W&M W&M}

SECURITY Forces in Bophuthatswana do their thing in style.

In a surprise dawn operation on Sunday, armed forces cordoned off the Winterveldt squatter camp, handed food rations to the aged, searched houses and arrested 200 people for "various criminal offences".

At about 5am Winterveldt and neighbouring Mabopane residents were woken by the drone of a helicopter and a "message of peace" from a loud-hailer attached to a police vehicle.

The street dividing Winterveldt and Mabopane was sealed off and residents were refused entry on either side by a long line of soldiers, forming "a-soldier-a-yard" barrier.

It was a public relations exercise, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Dave George of the Bophuthatswana police public relations directorate.

"This was a combined operation between the police and the defence force. The main objective was to

By JOHNNY MASILELA

search for several persons wanted in connection with various criminal offences," George said. "Mealie meal and tea rations were given to several aged people as a public relations exercise."

There is a continuous flow of people between Winterveldt and Mabopane at weekends as churches, supermarkets and other centres are mostly based in Mabopane.

Residents complained they were not able to visit either side on Sunday.

However, George told the Weekly Mail the operation was a success and Winterveldt people "seemed to appreciate the presence of the Security Forces".

He said the purpose of the helicopter was to keep a bird's eye view of the operation and the loud hailer was used to tell residents about the exercise.

Reasons for the more than 200 arrests ranged from "stolen property" to "possession of communist literature".

We were sjambokked naked, pupil tells court

5/9/86 Pretoria Correspondent

A Garankuwa pupil yesterday told the Smith Commission of Inquiry how he and a group of other pupils were taken from school by Bophuthatswana police and made to strip naked before being sjambokked in the open at the local police station.

Mr Matthews Kgobane (18) is a Std 9 pupil at the L G Holele High School in Garankuwa. He told advocate Mr Hennie de Vos, appearing for the State, that on February 13 this year a group of pupils were chased by police from Thuta-Thebe school to his school.

He said: "The police followed, approached a group of pupils from my school and selected a few boys, including me."

Mr Kgobane said they were sjambokked on the school premises and at the police station were ordered to strip naked in the parking bay and were assaulted with sjamboks. "Later we were taken to the Government mortuary where we were sjambokked again."

He had open wounds on his back and had to receive medical attention on his release from detention.

A case is pending in which 42 people, including Mr Kgobane and his colleagues, have applied to the Supreme Court seeking an interdict restraining the police from assaulting them.

Identity crisis for Bop workers

By SOL MORATHI

YOUR money or your house - that's the choice facing 30 000 Bophuthatswana citizens working at Rosslyn near Pretoria.

The workers have been told to choose between working in South Africa - where their bosses insist they must have SA citizenship - or living in Bop, where they have to take out

7/11/86. CITY PRESS 109 220
the homeland's citizenship.

Several say their employers have threatened to fire them if they don't carry SA ID documents.

But if they opt for SA citizenship, they will have to move out of Bop, which has already announced that none of its residents can have dual citizenship.

Workers told *City Press* that Rosslyn bosses had al-

ready started giving preferential treatment to people in the SA townships of Shongu, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

If they forfeit their jobs, those who decide to stay in Bop are likely to stay unemployed - there's hardly any work in their townships.

● An SA Labour Bureau spokesman said it was up to employers to decide who

they wanted as workers - but emphasised that it was "absolutely wrong" for them to urge people to opt for SA ID documents.

He promised to look into the matter.

An Internal Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said more than 5 000 Bop residents working in Rosslyn had applied for identity documents since June.

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Govt: no SA rights for Bop residents

ID applications not accepted

PRETORIA — Bophuthatswana citizens living permanently in the independent homeland could not regain their South African citizenship, the government said yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs said in a statement that citizens of Bophuthatswana "who reside permanently in Bophuthatswana do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship and therefore applications for identity documents are not accepted from them, although they may be working in South Africa on a daily basis".

The department was reacting to a press report on September 6 that Bophuthatswana citizens had been told to choose between working in South Africa — where their employers insist that they must have South African citizenship — or living in Bophuthatswana where they have to take out the citizenship of that country.

"It was further alleged that their employers have threatened to dismiss them if they are not in possession of South African identity documents and that if they opt for South African citizenship, they would have to leave Bophuthatswana," the statement said.

The working arrangement in South Africa regarding commuters remained unchanged, it added.

"It follows therefore that their employment in South Africa is not affected by the fact that they do not qualify for regaining South African citizenship or for the issue to them of a South African identity document." — Sapa

12/9/86



Braklaagte residents sign the petition against incorporation into Bophuthatswana

Picture: GILL DE Vlieg, Atrapix

Bosman country goes to Bop

BETWEEN 30 000 and 40 000 people will be unable to recover their South African citizenship — and thousands of them face forced removal — as a result of legislation passed in parliament last week.

A number of communities and large tracts of land are to be incorporated into the four "independent" homelands in terms of the new Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Act.

Two of the communities to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana are Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte, which have a long history of resisting removal dating back to 1936.

A large slice of the Groot Marico district, immortalised by the author Herman Charles Bosman, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana as well. This includes the farms around the hill of Abjaterskop, where Willem Prinsloo made his famous peach brandy.

The community of Braklaagte — who were first told they had to move in 1936 and successfully fought a mammoth court case between 1957 and 1965 — held a meeting on Wednesday where they vowed to resist incorporation.

The chief of the Bafurutshe, John

A large chunk of Herman Charles Bosman's Groot Marico is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, reports PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

Sebogodi, denies government claims that the community was consulted on the issue. The first they knew of the pending incorporation was at a meeting on July 28.

More than 90 percent of the population of approximately 11 000 have applied to get their South African citizenship back.

Once they fall under Bophuthatswana they will either not be able to recover their South African citizenship or will have to leave their villages because of Mangope's hostility to non-citizens of his homeland.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) estimates that along with the communities of Machakaneng, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein — who also face removal — between 30 000 and 40 000 people will be affected in the Bophuthatswana incorporation alone.

The Bosman country to be incorporated is a northern wedge of

the Marico corridor on the Botswana border, which will link two sections of Bophuthatswana into one block.

Their incorporation follows an agreement between Presidents PW Botha and Lucas Mangope in October last year. Resistance by white farmers three years ago to the buying up of their farms has waned under the onslaught of the drought, which has made much of the land unprofitable.

The chief opposition in this stronghold of the Conservative Party

is what they see as an added security risk.

"It opens up a new passageway," said one farmer. "A black man will be able to walk from the Botswana border to within 12 miles (18km) of Pretoria without being hindered."

A joint Bophuthatswana-South African works committee is deliberating over the fate of the rest of the Marico corridor, which includes Zecrust and divides two blocks of the Bophuthatswana archipelago.

(Handwritten initials and circled number 109)

Cape Times 15/9/86

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Residents of Braklaagte, near Zeerust, have drawn up a petition to the government rejecting their planned incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Last week 671 residents under Chief Johannes Sebogodi signed the petition to be handed to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning this week.

The move was taken by the Braklaagte community after the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament a week ago, threatening the incorporation of thousands of blacks into Bophuthatswana.

15 000 in Kwandebele against forced removal

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A 15 000-strong farming community just north of Pretoria is soon to be forcibly moved from the land they have owned and farmed for 60 years — despite the Government's continued assurances that forced removals no longer occur.

The people of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein farms in Kwandebele have warned of violence if they are "forced from the land our forefathers bought in 1920 and 1947".

They claim they only know of the removal plans through newspaper reports.

Shortly before the Parlia-

mentary recess, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, told Parliament that the people had been consulted "broadly speaking" about their removal.

Reprieve

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, passed by all three Houses of Parliament in the recent session, the people's farming land is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

But the people themselves are to be moved to an area known as Rus-ter-Winter.

The community's attorney, Mr Peter Harris, last week sent a lengthy telex to Mr Wilkens and to Opposition MPs

stating the community's extreme opposition to the move and asking for a reprieve.

The attorney said receipt of Mr Wilkens's telex was confirmed by Parliament a week ago — on September 9.

But a secretary to Mr Wilkens, Mr J de Villiers, said on Monday that the Minister had not yet received the telex. He said Mr Wilkens would comment when he received a copy.

"Chosen to ignore"

In January, according to the telex, the community wrote to Mr Wilkens: "The tribe is not prepared to move to the Rus-ter-Winter area because they love their farm and they are happy. It is painful to be told about our removal from the

farm without even being consulted. This means forced removal."

Mr Wilkens had "deliberately chosen to ignore the expressed wishes of the community and treated their communications to him with some degree of contempt", the telex said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said she had received a copy of the telex. "But, unfortunately, I don't know what can be done about it now. It's too late."

Earlier she told Parliament that if the Government went ahead with the removals it would be "one of the worst forced removals in the history of the scheme".

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20/9/86

Govt: Bop citizens only Bop citizens

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Citizens of Bophuthatswana did not qualify for regaining South African citizenship, which they lost when their country opted for independence, it was announced in a statement released by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday

The statement said the South African Government made it "categorically" clear that although those citizens were working in South Africa on a daily basis, their applications for identity documents would not be accepted.

The statement was in response to press reports that Bophuthatswana citizens had been told to choose between working in South Africa, where their employers insisted that they must have South African citizenship, or live in Bophuthatswana — where they had to take out the citizenship of that country.

The statement said the working arrangement in South Africa regarding commuters remained unchanged

The employment of Bophuthatswana citi-

zens in South Africa was not affected by the fact that they did not qualify for regaining South Afri-

can citizenship, or the issue of them obtaining a South African identity document.

Call M'sane Ext

EAST LONDON — Residents of Mdantsane Extension, which stretches from Zone 13 to 16, are now linked to the world by telephone.

People in the area have been without telephones since 1979.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Ciskei, said private lines in the area started working on Monday.

Mdantsane Extension numbers have a 63 prefix followed by four digits. — DDR

Seascape stolen

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — An antique oil painting, a water colour and a cloth mural, were stolen from an hotel outside Idutywa a fortnight ago.

The manager, Mr Hubert van der Kolk, said the paintings were taken from the diningroom and his private flat while he and his family were away on holiday.

The 100-year-old oil seascape, depicting cliffs and a stormy sea, had a large black frame, while the water colour was of a woman in tribal dress with a gobozi on her

head.

Mr Van der Kolk has offered a cash reward for information leading to the recovery of the paintings and mural.

New Canadian envoy for SA

PRETORIA — Canada has appointed a new ambassador to South Africa.

He is Mr Ronald Stuart MacLean, 58, originally from Sedgewick, Alberta, who replaces Mr E. G. Lee, who has returned to Ottawa

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By SOL MORATHI

HUNDREDS of non-Tswana people are leaving Winterveld following a recent swoop on people living there without residence permits.

The "illegals" this week told *City Press* of their fear of arrest.

And others said they were tired of fighting for a place to live and the legal right to be in Winterveld.

Two weeks ago, more than 200 "prohibited immigrants," including several alleged ANC members, were arrested by Bophuthatswana police in a house-to-house search in the area.

Drugs, including dagga, arms and ammunition were confiscated in the raid.

Police spokesman Colonel David George said the raid was carried out "at the request of residents who had expressed concern at the high crime rate in their area".

But non-Tswana people believe they were being "singled out" and the authorities are biased against non-Tswana people.

Tiny Mahlangu, 48, feels the Bop authorities have shown - in more ways than one - that they do not have room for non-Tswanas.

Mahlangu, an Ndebele who has lived in this sprawling squatter camp 35km north of Pretoria for almost 18 years, has decided to trek to her original homeland KwaNdebele because of the Bop government's "biased attitude."

She says she had a de-

Bop cops 'making Winterveld a place of discontent'

sire to be a Bop citizen, and obtain relevant documents to that effect, but all her attempts have been rebuffed by the Tswanas "without explanation".

Another disillusioned resident, Sam Banda, 72, has decided to quit Winterveld but does not know where to go.

However he believes life could turn out better than the "continued fight to live in extreme poverty in Winterveld where people are also faced with a struggle to live."

Banda sells fruit and vegetables for a living, but is always "terrorised" by the police because he does not have a permit to live or work in Winterveld.

He also revealed that he had made several unsuccessful applications for citizenship.

● An Internal Affairs Department spokesman could not say whether or not Mahlangu and Banda have made applications.

But the spokesman said it was not the department's policy to turn down applications without giving reasons.

Assault-claim youths freed — and redetained

By SEFAKO NYAKA

TWENTY-FIVE youths, most of whom bear marks of assault, were re-detained by Bophuthatswana police minutes after charges against them were withdrawn in the Mogwase Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The youths were part of a group of 36 people arrested with 68-year-old Victor Sefora, the leader of the opposition party, Seopesengwe, more than three weeks ago after a meeting in the area.

The Bophuthatswana government has denied the opposition party permission to hold meetings in a build-up to next year's elections in the homeland.

But after several applications had been rejected, the party was granted permission to hold a meeting on August 26.

However soon after the meeting started, police arrived and advised people permission for the meeting had been denied.

"The people dispersed but a few days later the police rounded up some of them, including Sefora and his 19-year-old son Molotsi," a party representative said.

A Johannesburg attorney said the youths, all members of the Seopesengwe Youth Alliance, were initially charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the government. They were also charged with public violence and holding an illegal gathering. Ten of the youths will be charged with Sefora.

The homeland's attorney general, JJ Smit, said charges against the group will only be completed today.

Smit confirmed that the 26 youths

are being held as witnesses to a case involving Sefora, but said he had no knowledge of assaults on the detainees.

Since their arrest the detainees have been denied access to family members and lawyers. They have not been allowed food parcels or a change of clothing.

Soon after being arrested, Sefora was kept at the Madikoe Police Station. He was later transferred to Mogwase Police Station, where he allegedly had to buy his own candles to light his cell and had to use a fumigator "because the place was crawling with bed lice", one of the youths told a South African Council of Churches worker before being re-detained.

Sefora has been kept in solitary confinement since his arrest.

One arrested youth, George Ntseki, has been admitted to the Paul Kruger Hospital in Rustenburg with a broken jaw. His parents have not been informed.

Another youth showed lawyers burn marks on his buttocks, alleging he sustained the burns after been made to sit on a heater during interrogation.

The attorney said one of the youths alleged a scar on his now-deformed chin was caused when a policeman assaulted him with a screwdriver.

Nearly all the youths that attorneys spoke to had cigarette burn marks and whip marks on their chests and backs.

Family members are expected to bring an urgent application today for the protection of the detained youths.

Assault-claim youths freed and redetained

26/9/86 (109) WEEKLY MAIL

By SEFAKO NYAKA

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SHOOTINGS WERE

JUSTIFIED . . .

*Schwefel
29/9/88*

(109)

By ALINAH DUBE

The Bophuthatswana Police were justified in shooting at the Winterveldt residents at a local soccer field early this year, advocate H Hugo said in Garankuwa on Friday.

He appears for the homeland's police. Advocate Hugo was arguing before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the March 26 shootings which left 11 people dead and scores injured. He said the police did not have an alternative but to fire at the crowd to protect their lives.

"One can think of many other alternatives which the policemen could have used that day. But dealing with the particular situation which they were faced with at the soccer ground, shooting at the crowd was the only answer," he said.

Running

That one of the witnesses said he saw people running away before he could hear the shooting sound was consistent with the fact that teargas was fired first, the commission heard.

The lawyer said Brigadier Andrew Molope's conduct at the scene of unrest "gave very little reason for disbelief".

The colonel, he said, took full blame of what happened at the scene.

into Winterveldt killings

He told judge Edgar Smith that the crowd had gathered illegally, chanted slogans and also attacked the police. "But it is perfectly clear that the people were up to a certain point very peaceful," he said.

He pointed out to the commission that something must have been said or done to provoke the crowd. Although there has been evidence that the people reacted angrily to Brigadier Molope's speech, he said nothing that the commission heard was suffi-

Lawyer tells probe

cient to create "a massive crowd reaction".

Advocate Hugo said it was also difficult for the commission to conclude what could have sparked off unrest or angered residents at the soccer ground.

Among his recommendations to the commission were that:

- Training for riot control be intensified;
- Police equipment be reviewed; and
- Liaison between the police and the public be improved and liaison between the police with their headquarters also be attended to.

(Proceeding)

Future of Unibo is in the balance

Some for 3/10/84 (104)

THE future of the trouble-town University of Bophuthatswana will be determined by a board of inquiry into students' grievances on Monday.

The inquiry was appointed early this week after students boycotted lectures in protest against the presence of a

particular administrator on campus. Students alleged that he was "an informer", and demanded his immediate removal.

According to Mrs Margaret Krisler, Unibo's liaison officer, the students were asked on Tuesday to present a list of grievances to the acting vice chancellor, Professor F A de Villiers.

After "an exchange of dialogue" took place between the two parties, she said, the university council convened an emergency session to

discuss the complaints, "some of which are confidential".

"Professor de Villiers also advised the students to continue attending lectures pending the outcome of the inquiry", Mrs Krisler said.

As students failed to turn up for classes at 11am on Wednesday, Professor de Villiers issued a circular threatening to close the university residences "if students were not serious about their education".

that the issues they raised had to be discussed in that context.

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Unibo boycott ends

University of Bophuthatswana students returned to classes this morning despite the university's refusal to dismiss campus registrar Mr Walter Mositle.

Mr Mositle's dismissal was the students' chief demand when a boycott started last week. Students claimed he was "spying" for the homeland's President, Chief Lucas Mangope.

The university has agreed to the students' demand that an inquiry into the dismissals of a number of students last year should be held.

The return to classes this morning was a result of a number of meetings held by the university authorities and students.

Some boycotting Unibo students return

SOME University of Bophuthatswana students returned to classes yesterday ending a week-long boycott.

The students decided to return to classes at a meeting held on Sunday.

This was after they were allowed to return to the university resi-

By ALINAH DUBE

dences which were closed because of the strike.

Mrs Margaret Kisler, Unibo Press liaison officer, announced yesterday that the students' allegations that a particular administrator acted as President L M Mangope's informer were to be investigated by a board of inquiry.

"Although I'm not too sure how the commit-

tee will be made up, we hope to have names of those serving on it later today.

The students have expressed the need for the complaints to be seriously looked into," she said.

She added that the administrator whose presence on campus has sparked off the controversy was continuing with his duties pending the outcome of the inquiry.

N Transvaal blacks face forced removals

SOPHIE TEMA

GOVERNMENT is to go ahead with its plans to incorporate thousands of blacks of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, in the Northern Transvaal, into Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. This became evident when the final reading of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament last Friday.

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein are now faced with the possible threat of being forcibly removed from their ancestral land to be resettled in Rust de Winter, part of Bophuthatswana.

The Bill went through despite desperate pleas made by the people requesting government to halt the incorporation and their removal from the areas.

Earlier this year government announced the reversal of plans to resettle residents of 13 black towns around the country. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis then said negotiations would be held with residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis.

In the Western Transvaal, several thousand blacks in the Machakaneng and Braklaagte areas are also to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, despite strong objections.

Legal representatives acting for the people of the four areas made a desperate appeal in a telex message to the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives strongly opposing government's intentions.

A telex message was sent to the Minister in 1985 by B Tema, elected headman of Senotlelo Community Authority — the body representing the residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein — after his followers had read a newspaper report that their land belonged to Bophuthatswana and that they had agreed to be moved.

Tema informed the Minister that his people knew nothing about the impending removals.

About four months later the community received a reply from Deputy Minister of Development Aid Ben Wilkins informing them that "the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the SA and KwaNdebele governments".

By this stage it had become apparent that not only was their land to be included into Bophuthatswana but that they were to be removed once it had been incorporated and resettled in the Rust de Winter area in KwaNdebele. Later the tribe indicated to the Minister that they did not feel

bound by this agreement, as it was entered into without their knowledge and that it was their firm intention to remain on their land.

A second letter was written to the Deputy Minister, in which the tribe pointed out that it was not prepared to move to the Rust de Winter area because "we love our farm and are happy. It is painful to be told about the removal from a farm you bought without even being consulted.

"This means forced removal and we are not prepared to accept this to happen. Hoping this will not fall on deaf ears."

Later the tribe got no response from government to their requests asking for a meeting with the Minister. Their legal representative also made several efforts to obtain a reply from the Minister.

In their telex message this week the residents of Machakaneng and Braklaagte pointed out to the Minister that: "We wish to remain citizens and residents of SA for all time. We believe that any attempts to incorporate us into Bophuthatswana will mean that we will be deprived of our rights and privileges as SA citizens."

Unibo students given choice

UNIVERSITY of Bophuthatswana students have been told to appoint "a lecturer who they have confidence in" to represent them in an inquiry into their grievances.

A spokesperson for the university's public relations section, said the university council has already appointed four people who will

serve on the board of inquiry. Students, he added, were still to submit their representative's name.

Brief

Those already appointed are Professor Brunhilde Helms, Dr Zack M Shuenyane, Professor L R Brunyee and Mr Ramarumo Monama. Their brief in-

cludes investigating allegations that an administrator acted as an informer for Mr L M Mangope, Bophuthatswana's president.

The presence of the man in question on campus led to a week-long lecture boycott about two weeks ago. Students have agreed to attend to classes pending the outcome of the inquiry.

14/10/86 (109) Sowetan

Business Day Reporter

NAME this place:

- Blacks have formed an alliance with the Conservative Party (CP);
- Government is upset that citizens are reading the daily papers;
- The fate of 8 000 people may depend on the weather.

Give up? The answer is Braklaagte, a quiet black village in the Western Transvaal.

The reason for all this? A dictate from Pretoria that Braklaagte be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

If Braklaagte is incorporated, Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has said its citizens cannot keep their SA citizenship.

Translated, that means they must first wade through a bureaucratic nightmare before being allowed to work in SA — where 90% of them work today. The move is a thinly-veiled, but largely-ignored, form of influx control.

The forced incorporation fits the needs of both Bophuthatswana, which wants more land, and of government, which is determined to get blacks into homelands.

This is the same policy as forced removals, but using a new strategy. No more will TV cameras bring heart-rending accounts of forced removals into the living rooms of a shocked Western world.

With the movement of an Arctic iceberg, government plods ahead, having cleverly changed the rules of the game so that a prying Western Press has all but lost interest.

Government claims to have consulted the people before announcing

Influx control takes on a new guise now

The proposed incorporation of Braklaagte village into Bophuthatswana poses some paradoxical questions about government policy

the incorporation, but a Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman admits that only Mangope was consulted.

Meanwhile, Mangope's standing in this community has fallen. He attempted to instal his own chief in Braklaagte — a chief so despised by the locals he does not show his face at village meetings.

It is little wonder virtually the entire village turned out last Saturday for a meeting to fight the incorporation.

Their chief, John Sebogodi, has not lost the bounce in his walk after 86 years. He says: "All people here have just one idea — we don't want to incorporate." There is no dissent.

When village leaders met earlier with government officials, the villagers explained they did not want to give up their rights as SA citizens nor be left to find work in Bophuthatswana's struggling economy.

"How do you know this will happen?" the government spokesman asked.

"We read it in the morning paper," villagers replied.

At this point the villagers were told they must not read the newspapers any more.

Government has got rid of the international Press but cannot count on Phase 2 of its policy — blacks' supposed ignorance.

In fact, CP officials in the Western Transvaal have been advising Braklaagte how to fight government. It seems the CP is looking after the interests of white farmers who will be forced to sell their land to government if the incorporation goes through.

Still, some farmers are happy to sell now, and see it as their only way to unload near worthless land after four years of drought.

A Transvaal Rural Action Committee spokesman predicts that an improvement in the rain situation could do more to help the blacks than all the petitions and lawsuits they could file.

While the CP, white farmers and blacks pray for rain, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis holds all the cards.

109

Oukasie women fight removals

Their homes are of tin or tumbledown brick, but the women of Oukasie have a resolve to resist removals that is as firmly rooted as the beautiful jacaranda trees lining the streets of their village. KATE MCKINNELL visited the area, near Brits, and spoke to some of the women.

Authorities trying to move people from the Brits township of Oukasie will have to contend with a resolute band of women.

Last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that Oukasie had officially ceased to exist, and that its residents would be moved to Lethlabile, 25 km away on the Bophuthatswana border.

But members of the Brits Women's League (BWL) say they will not be pushed around. Most have always lived in Oukasie, a few kilometres from Brits. Their homes are of tin or tumbledown brick, but jacarandas lining the streets and straggling gardens give the village an established feel.

However, there are already signs of removal. Piles of rubble separating many of the houses are evidence of households that have been moved, and all heads turn at truck rumbles past with a family's possessions.

'It will make things worse for us'

Mrs Ellen Khoza, an Oukasie resident for 37 years, was elected as a BWL committee member when it was established quite recently by women who believe their combined effort could be effective in fighting removals.

"There is no need to move us, and Lethlabile holds nothing good for me. I simply refuse to move," Mrs Khoza says. Mrs Khoza lost her job two years ago when the factory where she worked closed down, and many other members of

the community are suffering the same effects as more and more factories in the area close. The move, she believes, will only worsen her problems.

"There is even less chance of finding work when you are living so far out of town — but the most serious problem is that we cannot afford to build new houses.

"The Government is paying people the value of their houses that are demolished in Oukasie, but when you live in a tin hut, like I do, that amount won't build a new house," she says.

The move to Lethlabile

would also mean that transport costs would rise to as much as three times the R1 fare Oukasie residents now pay to get to work.

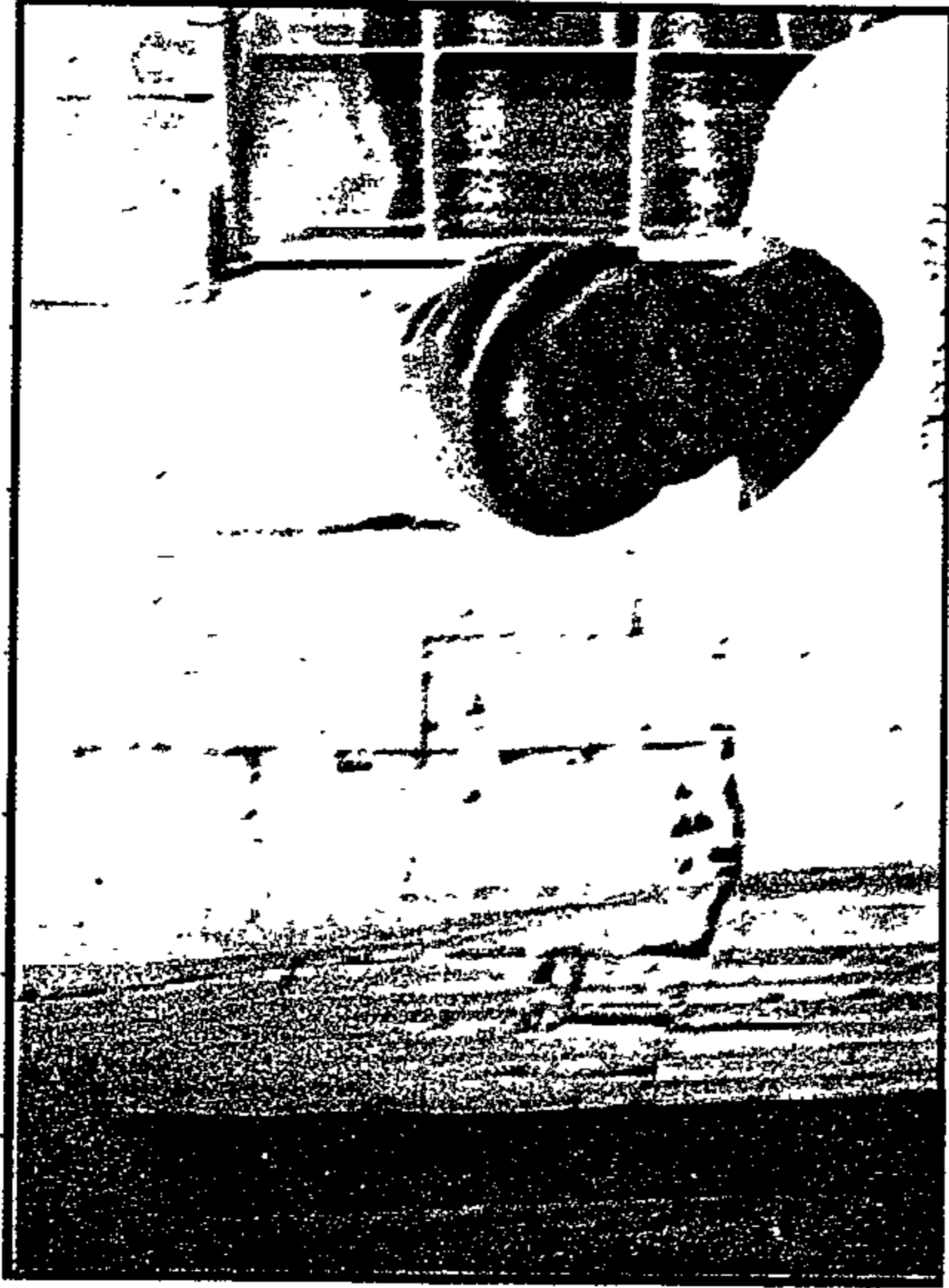
According to residents, they have never been told officially why they are being moved. But when the Government announced the abolition of the area, it referred to poor hygienic conditions and the astronomical costs that improvements would involve.

Mrs Fredah Mangoathe, another BWL committee member, says the community is not disputing that Oukasie is dirty and smelly. Sanita-

tion is poor, residents get water from pipes in the street and there is no electricity.

"Since I can remember the hygiene situation has been the same, and no one has worried before. But the rent we have been paying all these years has never been used to make improvements," she says.

There are rumours that the land Oukasie now occupies is earmarked for white residential or industrial development. The community also fears that an attempt is being made to make them Bophuthatswana citizens by mov-



ELLEN KHOZA: "I simply refuse to move."

ing them to Lethlabile and then incorporating this area into Bophuthatswana.

It has been pointed out that Lethlabile offers the benefits of electricity and water, but Mrs Mangoathe says these do not compensate for the economic and emotional costs of moving.

Another factor which deeply concerns the community at present is that Lethlabile's graveyard has a high water table which would mean burying respected relatives in water.

"We women will stand together so that people cannot be frightened or intimidated into yielding or agreeing to move. We will make people aware of their rights — and remind them of the Government's past promise not to force any more people to move," Mrs Mangoathe says.

CLINIC

She says the BWL will make clear to the Government the community's wish to stay in Oukasie, and will urge the authorities to concentrate on improving Oukasie instead.

To show their own commitment to the area, the women hope to run their own clinic and creche, providing a service to the community as well as employment opportunities.

MOVE TO HOMELAND SPARKS A DISPUTE

109

A DISPUTE is brewing over the planned re-location of Matthey Rustenburg Refiners' (MRR) Wadeville platinum refinery to Bophuthatswana in about two year's time.

The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) has called on MRR to reverse its decision to re-locate. It questions the company's political motives in building a plant in a homeland, and accuses it of wanting to capitalise on the availability of

ALAN FINE

cheap labour in a "union-free zone" while destroying 400 jobs at Wadeville.

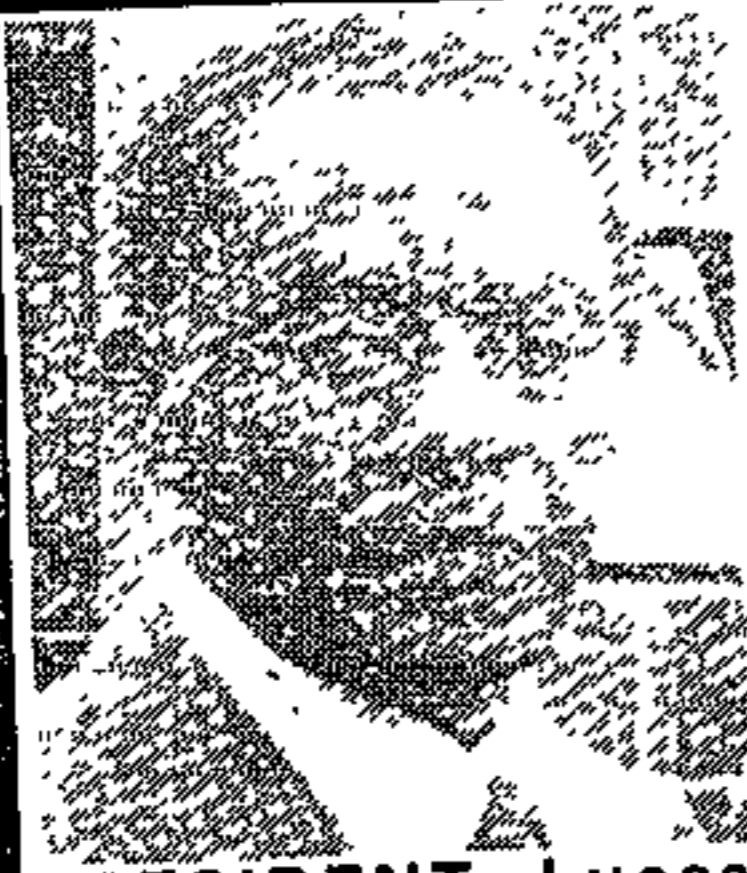
The CWIU says it has conducted studies at a refinery attached to the Rustenburg Platinum mine in Bophuthatswana which show that present wage-levels there are only just over half those at Wadeville.

MRR MID Jack Forbes says the company is willing to meet the union to discuss the issue. But he denies that there will be any reduction in wages and conditions of employment after the move. He questions union allegations on wage levels, saying there is no comparable facility in Bophuthatswana.

He says the company plans to retain as much of the present labour force as possible to "maintain and

apply their skills" at the new plant. Forbes adds that the decision to re-locate was based purely on business reasons — to set up a refinery close to the mine.

Forbes will not disclose how much money the company, owned jointly by JCI and British-based Johnson Matthey, has put into feasibility studies and design of the new plant, but says the exercise has been under way for two years.



PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope.

Bop priest to appear before tribal authority

By ALINAH DUBE

DOMINEE Piet Moatshe of the NG Kerk in Bapong, Bophuthatswana, will appear before a local tribal court tomorrow for allegedly holding an illegal meeting a month ago.

According to the Rev O K Makgopela, the public relations officer for the Brits Council of Churches, Dominee Moatshe was questioned by the tribal authority officials after he made representations to the Bophuthatswana Government in connection with the grievances of local pupils.

This, he said, was after Mr Moatshe was approached by concerned parents whose children attended school at the Barolong High School. The parents were worried about the closure of the school and had wanted community leaders to negotiate with the education authorities on their behalf.

Problems in Bapong were sparked off by the unrest during which a num-

ber of pupils were allegedly assaulted by the Bophuthatswana Police. The confrontation came as a result of a school trip which was cancelled.

Mr Makgopela added that when the students confronted the school head for refunds they were told that they did not have the right to demand the money they had paid. The matter was then put in the hands of particular priests in the Justice and Reconciliation commission who instructed lawyers to represent those who were injured by the police.

At the time Dominee Moatshe was among the negotiating priests and also negotiated in his capacity as chairman of the Bapong High School Committee. The closure of the school was ordered by the homeland's President, Mr L M Mangope, on August 15.

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Tory: recognise Bophuthatswana

DD
13/11/82
(109)

LONDON — A Tory MP, Mr Michael Colvin, last night introduced a debate in the House of Commons urging the British Government to recognise Bophuthatswana.

Mr Colvin visited the nominally independent state earlier this year.

The Minister of State in the Foreign Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, reflected the views of the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who said in an earlier debate that it was not possible to regard Bophuthatswana and "other so-called independent homelands" as having the features of independent states.

Sir Geoffrey said that the fragmentation of Bophuthatswana was one reason why Britain could not recognise it.

Arguing in favour of Bophuthatswana's recognition last night, Mr Colvin said Bophuthatswana measured well against the British Government's criteria for international recognition.

These were that a country should have defensible and fixed borders; its government must exercise effective control and it must have control over its own independent foreign policy. — DDC

UK discusses direct homeland aid

LONDON — The British government has for the first time raised the prospect of indirect financial assistance to blacks in the independent homelands.

Foreign Office Minister of State Lynda Chalker said in the House of Commons on Wednesday there was "no reason why underprivileged citizens of Bophuthatswana should not benefit from our training awards and scholarships for black South Africans."

She said: "We treat Bophuthatswana as we treat other parts of SA."

JOHN BATTERSBY
Britain was mindful of the needs of all black South Africans and had recently earmarked financial assistance specifically for that purpose.

Bophuthatswana citizens could look to the SA government in this respect.

Chalker ruled out direct British aid to Bophuthatswana. This, she said, would be tantamount to recognition of the Bophuthatswana government, which was against UK policy.

Britain recently earmarked

R50m over five years for aid to black South Africans.

Chalker was replying to a Commons debate in which a group of Tory MPs led by Michael Colvin, who visited the territory earlier this year, called on the British government to forge closer links with Bophuthatswana and to give financial aid for black upliftment programmes.

But Chalker ruled out the prospect of UK recognition of the independent homelands now or in the future.

109

British aid for homelands?

Dispatch Bureau
LONDON — The British Government has raised for the first time the prospect of indirect financial assistance to blacks in the independent homelands.

The Minister of State in the Foreign Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in the House of Commons there was "no reason why underprivileged citizens of Bophuthatswana should not benefit from our training awards and scholarships for black South Africans."

"We treat Bophuthatswana as we treat other parts of South Africa," Mrs Chalker said.

She said Britain was "notful of the needs of South Africans as a whole and had recently earmarked financial assistance specifically for that purpose."

She said the citizens of Bophuthatswana could "look to the South African Government" in this respect.

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But Mrs Chalker ruled out direct British aid to Bophuthatswana which she said would be tantamount to recognition of

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Mrs Chalker was replying to a Commons debate in which a group of Tory MPs led by Mr Michael Colvin, who visited the territory earlier this year, called on the British Government to forge closer links with Bophuthatswana and to give financial aid for black upliftment programmes.

But Mrs Chalker ruled out the prospect of British recognition of the independent states now or in the future.

"The road to peaceful change is not through the policy of separate development espoused in the bachelors' one said.

"The South African Government would be better advised to try to have genuine dialogue with free — and freely chosen — black South Africans.

"It is on that basis that dialogue will begin and by which we will see the creation by peaceful means of a non-racial democracy in South Africa as a whole.

"But we will look at Bophuthatswana and all its needs with the greatest care," Mrs Chalker said.

Churchmen to challenge Mangope

109

Sowetan
14/1/86

THREE churchmen due to appear again before a Bophuthatswana tribal court on charges of holding an illegal gathering, have launched an urgent application in the homeland's Supreme Court challenging President Lucas Mangope.

The applicants, who yesterday appeared before the Bapo Ba Mogale tribal Court and had their case postponed indefinitely, are the Rev Peter Moatshe of the NG Kerk, the Rev Robert Dingiswayo of the Roma Catholic Church and the Rev Zola Make of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME), all of Bapong, in Bophuthatswana.

Their appearance in the tribal court is a se-

**By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE
and ALINAH DUBE**

qual to their involvement in trying to quell a dispute at a local high school.

Problems at the school had been sparked off by unrest during which a number of pupils were allegedly assaulted by Bophuthatswana Police.

The school was closed by President Mangope on August 15, this year but has since been reopened.

According to affidavits filed in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the applicants challenged their being denied the right to have legal representation in the tribal court, the jurisdiction of the tribal court to hear their case and the constitutional

validity of Section 31 of the Internal Security Act of 1979.

The respondents in the matter are President Mangope, as head of Government and also the Minister of Law and Order, and Chief Bob Mogale of the Bapo Ba Mogale tribe, Clerk of the Bapo Bamogale tribal court and the Minister for Traditional Affairs.

In papers before court the applicants say on November 6 they made their first appearance before a tribal court charged with housing an illegal gathering with Mogale High School students.

Their legal representative, Advocate E Revelas was told she was not entitled to appear for them and the matter was postponed to yesterday.

Tory backbenchers press British Minister for recognition of Bophuthatswana

The Star Bureau

LONDON - A band of Tory backbenchers has tackled the British Government's policy on southern Africa, accusing it of double standards for refusing to recognise Bophuthatswana.

The MPs, who have all recently visited the homeland, believe their own government's foreign policy in the region is founded merely on expedience. They say Britain is refusing to recognise President Lucas Mangope's government for fear of provoking Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique.

But Foreign Office Minister for African Affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker, told them in a Commons debate last night that Britain considered the fragmented homeland an "instrument of Pretoria's grand design of separate development".

Bophuthatswana was not economically independent and it was questionable whether the Mangope government reflected the will of all its people, she said. These were among the chief reasons why it did not meet the fundamental criteria for recognition.

Mrs Chalker argued that Britain's concern in South Africa was to pursue a policy with the wider objective of creating a peaceful, non-racial democracy in the whole region.

Tory MP Mr Michael Colvin made the charge — repeated several times over the next two hours — that Foreign Office advisers were poorly informed on developments in Bophuthatswana and that, as a result, British foreign policy was based on false perceptions.

He urged Mrs Chalker and her advisers to visit the region to see for themselves what had evolved. He said the Tswana people, "once badly treated by Britain's colonial rulers, live in a country which enjoys de facto independence".

109 B43 Day 19/11/86

Sanctions slow reform — Mangope

MUNICH — Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope yesterday condemned Western economic measures against SA, saying they were slowing up the process of social reform.

Mangope said at a seminar organised by the conservative Bavarian Hanns-Seidel Foundation that sanctions were counter-productive and hurt the black majority.

"The sanctions movement against SA has unfortunately diverted the government in Pretoria from reforms, which were already in progress," he said.

Reforms were only possible in an economically healthy country.

Western firms withdrawing in protest against apartheid were leaving black workers without support. These firms earned huge profits for years by paying low wages, Mangope said.

The President, branded a puppet of Pretoria by most African leaders, said apartheid had left SA blacks with enormous gaps in their education and development. He called for the elimination of the system as soon as possible. — Sapa-Reuter.

7

BOYCOTTED BY
SMK (109)
Unibo agree
21/11/80
to go back

The problems on the boycott-hit Taung campus of the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) will be over on Monday when students are expected to sit their final semester examinations.

They missed examinations for four days last week during a class boycott over alleged derogatory remarks made to a cleaner and alleged sexual harassment of a mute typist by a lecturer.

The university has set up a commission of inquiry, the second within two months. The first one was instituted at Unibo's main campus where an administrator was accused of spying for President Lucas Mangope.

SUSPENDED

The commission has not yet finished gathering evidence.

A lecturer has been suspended after a complaint of sexual harassment by the typist.

Unibo public relations officer, Mrs Margaret Kistler, said students agreed to go back to classes after the university authorities said they would investigate complaints.

She said the student residences, closed on November 13 during the boycott, would reopen on Saturday.

PPP to fight Bop elections in 1987

By SOL MORATHI

ALTHOUGH Bop's Opposition People's Progressive Party leader Rocky Malebana-Metsing intends campaigning for the homeland's general elections next year, many observers believe that President Lucas Mangope will retain his position.

Regardless of the actual outcome on January 31, it is a forgone conclusion that Mangope will retain his position as Bop is a one-party state.

Bop Internal Affairs Department senior officer JM Moeletsi said

strong security measures will be taken during the elections.

He urged voters to register before January 31 next year. Registration of voters has already started, he said.

To qualify, voters must be:

- Bop citizens
- Over 21 years.
- Taxpayers.
- In possession of a Book of Life or an authentic duplicate.
- In possession of a SA reference

23/11/86 CITIPRESS
book clearly indicating that the bearer is a Bop citizen.

Moeletsi said people should realise that registration does not mean casting a vote.

"It accords citizens the right to vote when elections come.

"This will also assure that voters will have a right to elect a government of their own choice."

In the last general election, only 250 000 citizens registered. However, Moeletsi expects this number to treble.



AN artist's impression of the new R30-million Sun Hotel to be built in the Odi district of Bophuthatswana.

R30-m resort for Bop

By ALI MPHAKI

A new R30-million Sun International hotel resort is to be built on the shores of the Nooitgedacht Dam in the Odi district of Bophuthatswana. Completion is scheduled for June 1987.

The hotel's design will be evocative of a traditional Tswana village, with conical roofs grouped around a central porte cochere. The hotel will incorporate a 120 seat cinema, a lobby bar and entertainment complex where live shows will be presented and a slot and recreation centre.

Highway

The complex will be sited on the south eastern edge of the dam, approximately 33 kilometres from Pretoria and close to the Lucas Mangope Highway from Garankuwa to Mabopane. It is also a short drive to Rosslyn.

The growth of industry and commerce in the vicinity during the past 10 years and the expansion of residential areas, has highlighted the need for a hotel which will provide a wide range of services geared to those who live and work nearby as well as holidaymakers and visiting businessmen.

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



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VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

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Vol. 257

PRETORIA, 28 NOVEMBER 1986

No. 10530

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 222, 1986

PASSING OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICTS OF BRITS, THABAZIMBI AND MARICO IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), I hereby determine that the land defined in the accompanying Schedule, situated in the Districts of Brits, Thabazimbi and Marico in the Province of the Transvaal, shall, with effect from 1 December 1986, cease to be part of the Republic of South Africa and become part of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twentieth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

(a) District of Brits

Portion 1 and the Remainder of Portion 30, in extent 109,0061 ha, *vide* Diagram A 1585/56, of the farm Schietfontein 437 JQ and Portion 3 of the farm Uitvalgrond 416 JQ.

(b) District of Thabazimbi

The farm Smaldale 225 KP and the remainder of Portion 1, in extent 455,2812 ha, *vide* Diagram A4166/40 and the Remainder, in extent 748,3855 ha, of the farm Welgevonden 223 KP.

140—A

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 222, 1986

OORGANG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIKTE BRITS, THABAZIMBI EN MARICO IN DIE PROVIN-SIE TRANSVAAL NA DIE REPUBLIEK BOPHUTHA-TSWANA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat die grond in bygaande Bylae omskryf, geleë in die distrikte Brits, Thabazimbi en Marico in die provinsie Transvaal, met ingang van 1 Desember 1986 ophou om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees en deel word van die Republiek Bophuthatswana.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

(a) Distrik Brits

Gedeelte 1 en Restant van Gedeelte 30, groot 109,0061 ha, *vide* Kaart A 1585/56, van die plaas Schietfontein 437 JQ en Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Uitvalgrond 416 JQ.

(b) Distrik Thabazimbi

Die plaas Smaldale 225 KP en die Restant van Gedeelte 1, groot 455,2812 ha, *vide* Kaart A4166/40 en die Restant, groot 748,3855 ha, van die plaas Welgevonden 223 KP.

10530—1

November 30, 1986



Bop Mogale

Bapo tribe wants Chief Mogale to resign

102 CITY PRESS 30/11/86

BY DAN DELAMINI

TWO Mogale relatives are involved in an internal wrangle over Bophuthatswana's Bapo tribe. According to headman Julius Mogale, a spokesman for the Bapo tribe, the tribe is dissatisfied with its leader and Mogale's relative Chief Bop Mogale. Headman Mogale said representations have been made to the local commissioner to make President Lucas Mangope aware of the tribe's grievances, but they have since heard nothing from Mangope and the commissioner's office.

The dissatisfied Bapo tribe held a crucial meeting on August 24 last year where they outlined their grievances and handed them over to the commissioner.

The most serious was that Chief Mogale ruled the tribe with an iron fist and that whenever there was a tribal meeting, he would call in police to harass the people. Headman Mogale told *City Press* that the tribe did not want Chief Mogale anymore because of his gross maladministration. He said since Chief Mogale was appointed leader of the Bapo tribe, there has never been peace in Bapong village.

Headman Mogale said those who tried to show Chief Mogale that what he was doing was wrong were subjected to sjambokings and huge fines for minor offences. Although he was related to Chief Mogale and is headman of the Legalape village, he was given 10 lashes and fined R200 by Chief Mogale. Headman Mogale said Chief Mogale is a cousin to Mangope. He said Mangope should by now have a copy of the minutes of the meeting held in August last year because a commission of inquiry was set to investigate the grievances of the tribe. But they have not heard anything yet, he said.

Commissioner MM Ramagaga, who should have notified Mangope about the plight of the Bapo tribe, told *City Press* that he knew about the internal wrangle of the Bapo tribe. But he said the tribe had never indicated to him that they did not want Chief Mogale. "They only complained about the council-lors," Ramagaga said. He said he could not comment further because they were still awaiting the findings of the commission of inquiry, which might be available at the end of the month. Attempts to get Chief Mogale to comment on the allegations, drew a blank.



Julius Mogale

109

109

AT A GLANCE

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S name translates to "gathering of the Tswana people".

The country gained its independence from the Republic of SA on December 6 1977.

Head of State: President Kgosi Tshepo M. Mangope.

Official languages: Setswana, English and Afrikaans.

Area: 44 000km² in six segments.

Population: 3.1-million, with 1.6-million living in the country and 1.5-million in SA.

Capital: Mmabatho ("Mother of People"), with a population of 100 000, is a new administrative and residential city on the outskirts of Mafikeng.

Form of government: Parliamentary democracy with two registered political parties, the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party which had a clean sweep at the fast election and the National Aposengwe Party. The National Assembly consists of 108 members.

Currency: The rand.

Economic links: Part of the SA Customs Union.

Principal products: Platinum, chrome, other minerals sorghum, maize, wheat, beef and manufactured goods.

A symbol towers over the nation

AN ENORMOUS water tower, dramatically endowed in two concrete hands posed in an attitude of prayer, dominates the centre of the burgeoning administrative town of Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana.

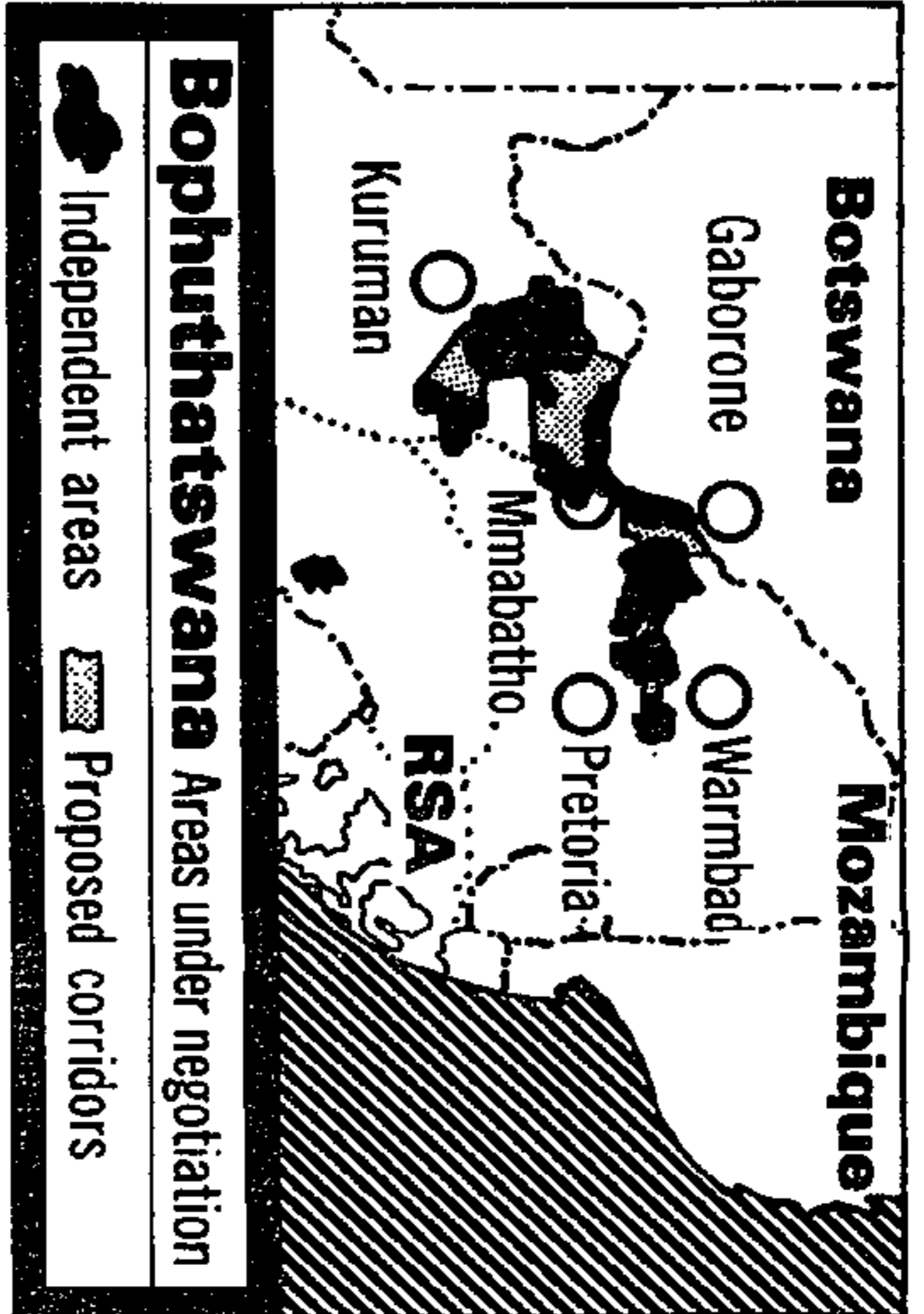
It was not built as a symbol of the nation, but is rapidly becoming one. The tower's design incorporates two primary concerns of this fledgling country, which celebrates its ninth birthday tomorrow: the vital importance of water after five years of drought, and a human plea for recognition.

And while farmers are working in the fields again, indicating that the drought may be over at last, the plea for acceptance remains a driving force within the country.

The most recent episode in the struggle for international recognition was the adjournment debate in the British House of Commons last month in which the country's case was put very strongly, if vainly, by a number of MPs.

Recognition by Britain would pave the way for international acceptance as a fully-fledged nation, and not merely as a "child of apartheid". It would also open the way for a tremendous economic boom in a country that has already worked development "miracles" on a limited budget.

Perhaps the fact that the hands of the water tower are open also indi-



Bophuthatswana Areas under negotiation
 ■ Independent areas
 ▨ Proposed corridors

cates the country's pressing need to close the four remaining land corridors which divide the country's five segments in the north.

The enclave at Thaba Nchu will forever remain a Tswana island, although part of the country of Bophuthatswana.

Negotiations with the SA govern-

ment over consolidation have been going on since before SA acceded to the request of the Tswana people for independence. Part of the Marico Corridor was recently brought into the country. Consolidation would not only ease the problems of administration and give the people more of a practical feeling of identity (they already have it in abundance emotionally), it would also add greater weight to the nation's plea for recognition as a truly independent state.

In the meantime, while these problems are being resolved, the patient people of Bophuthatswana, exemplified by their President, Kgosi Tshepo Mangope, continue with a steady programme of solid economic development.

Mmabatho itself, the "Mother of the People", which surrounds the water tower and its symbolism, is an example of the nation's spirit of development.

Mangope: determined to win recognition for country



□ MANGOPE

THERE is no racial resentment in Bophuthatswana — except perhaps towards a small group of whites and the British government, which effectively took away the country's independence with the Sand River Convention of 1852 and today steadfastly refuses to recognise its nine years of independence.

The country's mild-mannered but self-assured leader, President Tshepo Mangope, is not obviously resentful or bitter but he is quietly determined to achieve international recognition for his country and believes the first step in achieving this goal lies in the House of Commons.

He said: "It was as a result of political moves by the British that we found ourselves part of SA in the first place.

"Now they say we are a child born of SA's apartheid policy, but we began our campaign for independence through negotiation with the SA government more than 10 years before they acceded to it.

"The first thing we did on achieving independence was to abolish apartheid."

In a debate in the British Parliament last month much emphasis was placed on the fact the country was fragmented and therefore had no fixed borders. Mangope rejected that attitude.

He said: "We are still in a process of negotiation with SA to consolidate our country's borders by absorbing the corridors that exist. The negotia-

tions have already borne fruit with the recent closing of the Marico Corridor and we are optimistic our negotiations will prove successful in other cases which would consolidate our country into one area."

Mangope said he had never been able to understand the criteria required for recognition.

He said: "The Tswana people have inhabited this land traditionally and historically for centuries. Botswana had no problem with recognition and I can see no reason why we, as a former British Protectorate, should not be admitted to the Commonwealth."

"Neither the British nor the South Africans even consulted us in making political decisions which affected our people's destiny. Today our destiny is in our own hands and we would like to join the Commonwealth although I doubt if there is much material benefit in becoming a member."

Discussing Bophuthatswana's options for the future, Mangope listed three: "We could remain as we are, we could consider amalgamating with Botswana because we are, after all, the same people who are split because of other people's political decisions; or we could consider becoming part of a federation of states in SA if such a federation would ensure our constitutional rights and if such a constitution would be better than the one we have now."

Mangope believes there could be considerable benefit for Botswana

and Bophuthatswana in amalgamating but there is significance in the fact that there have been no formal discussions at government level. International recognition remains the primary aim because of the boost it would give to the country's economic development.

He said: "It would be beneficial in many ways. Our experience has been that, as a developing Third World country, we are in great need of expertise and we have had to pay heavily for that expertise.

"If we were recognised, that would not be the case because United Nations agencies are helpful in making that expertise available for development."

Mangope freely admits his country's economic dependence on SA, but points out that cross border trade with SA is as important to all the other bordering countries.

Asked about the R70m annual grant in aid from the SA government, Mangope said it was part of the deal negotiated with SA at independence.

He said: "Some people blame us for voting for independence and breaking away from SA, a rich country whose wealth we had contributed to substantially. We felt we were entitled to part of that wealth — just as countries such as Swaziland and Lesotho get aid from Britain."

Bophuthatswana

A Business Day Survey

Edited by MELANIE SERGEANT

Broadcasting Services having a tough time

BOPHUTHATSWANA Broadcasting Services has had a tough time over the past 12 months. This was due to a combination of the falling rand against the dollar and sterling plus the SABC's effective blocking of spillage from BOP TV into the PWV area.

Director-General of Broadcasting David Mochibi said: "Unless the SA government agrees to let us compete fairly against the SABC, I don't see us going anywhere with TV."

Mochibi said despite the overwhelming acceptance by the public of BOP TV, the SABC was taking extraordinary steps to restrict available reception areas in SA.

He said the SABC was now competing freely with BOP TV and Radio BOP in all areas of Bophuthatswana and the same should apply in reverse.

"The programmes presented on BOP TV are no threat to South Africans, indeed they might help to broaden their views," Mochibi said.

"But instead of opening up the airwaves to a free exchange of ideas among people of different backgrounds and traditions, the SABC does everything in its power — irrespective of the costs involved — to block spillage of our signal in the white areas."

The rand's fall also had an adverse effect on expected growth because material was bought from the US and Britain. Nevertheless both stations turned in good financial results, with radio generating an income of R3,6m and BOP TV an income of R3,7m.

The studios for the two stations are situated in almost bare veld in a complex which has been described as "a little village of portable camps with a large tower in the middle". This has now been changed with the completion of the magnificent headquarters at Broadcasting Centre

which will house the full staff of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting.

Commenting on the past year's performance, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, K C A V Sehume said it was one of mixed success.

"While the present radio channel continued its phenomenal growth in terms of audience numbers, the same cannot be said for the television service — it was during the year that our BOP TV transmission was eliminated from some of the areas surrounding Soweto, thus drastically reducing the size of its audience.

"The expansion by the SABC of some of its TV channels into our territory has certainly not made our task of gaining more viewers any easier. But we will continue to negotiate for a better deal."

Sehume said the price of broadcasting equipment, virtually all of which was from overseas, had soared to unrealistic heights which had not helped the situation.

"We strive to serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. Bophuthatswana Broadcasting represents the country and we attempt to present a balanced and comprehensive projection of Bophuthatswana's thought and institutions," he said.

"Perhaps one of the most successful tasks for Bophuthatswana Television was to disseminate educational material to nearly 350 schools in the country both by transmission and by distribution on videotape.

"Partly because of the response to this exercise, and for other reasons, we have established that there is a need for a second radio channel to carry educational and cultural programmes and we are looking into the feasibility of this."

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Old Mutual reaches record heights

Another year has come and gone, a year during which a great deal has happened in Southern Africa. The year has been characterised by unrest and uncertainty amongst many in both politics and business, said Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of Old Mutual, at the 141st annual general meeting in Cape Town.

"Changing circumstances provide both challenges and opportunities and I find it most gratifying that I can report on a financial year during which Old Mutual has continued to grow and prosper, and during which it has continued to serve its policyholders to the best of its ability.

"It has once again been a year during which particular achievements and milestones stand out," he added.

There are encouraging signs in the South African economy, and a more optimistic mood amongst businessmen. The higher prices of gold and other commodities are having an impact. Inward industrialisation and deregulation will add to economic growth. The recent meeting between the private sector and government has done much to improve communication and has further increased optimism that with co-operation between the two sectors, many of

our obstacles can be overcome.

As far as Old Mutual is concerned, the new financial year has started remarkably well. New business on both the group and the individual sides has shown a very substantial increase over comparable periods last year.

Year-on-year comparisons are always useful. However, to assess the impact of consistent healthy growth, it is good to review performance over a longer period. Therefore to put our development in perspective, I would like to look at our progress over the last 5 years.

Income

Total income amounted to no less than R3 542 million.

Premium income is the single most important indicator of Old Mutual's success, because that is the measure of the flow of funds that policyholders are entrusting to us.

Five years ago our premium income was R821 million. During the past year it was nearly three times as much, viz. R2 241 million. It is particularly significant that the income from individual policies, at R1 220 million, and that from group business, at R1 021 million, on their own each

exceeded R1 000 million.

A feature was the substantial income from individual single premiums at R323 million, arising predominantly from annuity considerations. This seems to be a reflection of the rates of return that could be offered on immediate annuities, which were attractive relative to other channels of investment open to individual savers during times of low short term interest rates, a high share market and general uncertainty.

Benefit Payments

In 1981, Old Mutual paid out R241 million to policyholders, excluding policies prematurely surrendered. In the past year these payments were almost 3 times higher, at R823 million over R3 million for every working day of the year. The largest single constituent was maturity benefits paid under individual endowment and retirement annuity policies, which amounted to R228 million. This demonstrates clearly that life insurance is serving as a premier long term savings medium.

Policyholders' reserves, set aside to meet future claims under policies still in force, increased during the year by R3 214 million to R13 762 million, not counting the market value fluctuation reserve.

The total market value of investments has grown to R17 384 million, which is over 3 times the market value 5 years ago. The market value fluctuation reserve on its own now stands at R3 789 million.



Dr J G van der Horst, Chairman of Old Mutual

Medical aid legislation in need of review

Old Mutual Chairman, Dr J G van der Horst, has called for a revision of the medical aid legislation so as to permit funds a greater degree of flexibility in designing benefit packages. Unfortunately the South African Medical Schemes Act severely restricts medical aid funds in this regard.

He said he identified strongly with calls made by the Representative Association of Medical Schemes for such a revision of the legislation. This will enable funds to design benefits to suit the needs of the public and will promote the healthy and dynamic development of the industry.

Mr W Beck supported the Chairman in his second speech and said "I associate myself with the Chairman in calling for a revision of the legislation which would allow the medical aid schemes the flexibility to design packages of benefits which the market-place desires and supports and not those which bureaucrats believe are good for the individual."

He said that in a private enterprise society, legislation which limits the individual's choice between security and risk is outdated. There is no doubt that membership of a medical aid fund provides an important element of security for individuals and their dependants.

Nationalisation of health and hospital services has not proved a panacea in those countries that have adopted this route. In the United States of America medical aid has only survived because it is looked upon as an insurance against catastrophe.

Dr Van der Horst went on to say that medical aid funds play a vital role in the provision of medical and health care services in South Africa, and it is of the utmost importance that they be kept healthy and attuned to the needs of the public.

Recently the medical aid industry has received a great deal of publicity as a result of the failure of one fund and the reported financial difficulties of others. Sharp escalations in contribution rates are the order of the day, and these are likely to continue.

"Unfortunately the Medical Schemes Act does not allow the kind of major medical distress, and if the underlying problems are

not addressed I fear that the whole medical aid movement could be threatened. This would have a most adverse impact on the entire structure of health care services.

"I believe that one of the root causes is to be found in the trend over the past decade for medical aid funds to offer a greater and greater percentage cover of medical expenses, so that many funds now provide 100% coverage with a very high ceiling on claims, or no ceiling at all.

"The members therefore bear none of the risk themselves and have little interest in keeping claims down. They are thereby encouraged to seek the most expensive treatment or services available without relating the cost to the need, and to do so more frequently than may be necessary. Some doctors, moreover, may be encouraged to indulge in a degree of over-servicing," he said.

Medical aid funds can contribute to their own good health by declining to offer 100% coverage and can thereby ensure that the members have a financial interest in keeping their own claims down. Naturally, a reduction in coverage should and will be accompanied by a commensurate reduction in premium rates in the longer run.

"But we should be able to go further. I believe that in reality medical aid should provide cover against bills that cannot comfortably be accommodated within the normal household budget. The odd visit to the family doctor need not be covered, whereas an extended stay in hospital or expensive treatment should be. Major medical aid cover of this nature would be very much cheaper than full cover, and therefore is likely to be widely sought after and accepted.

"Unfortunately the Medical Schemes Act does not allow the kind of major medical distress, and if the underlying problems are

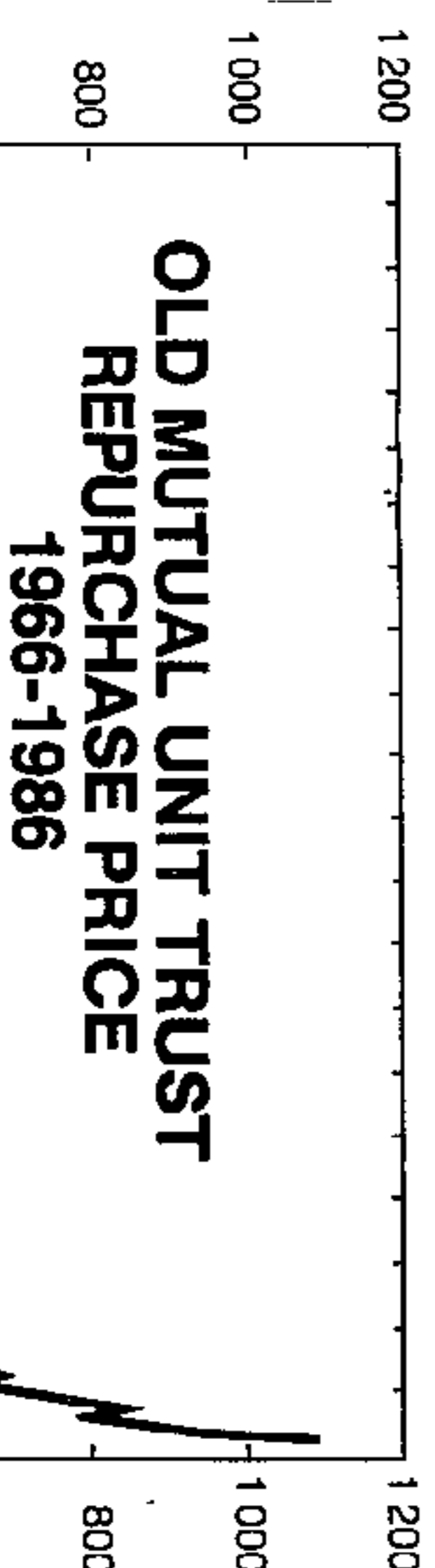
Encourage insurers to create capital

Personnel key to success of Old Mutual

"It is now more important than ever before that long-term capital is created within the country. With overseas sources of capital virtually closed to South Africa, long-term capital for future growth must be internally generated. The life insurance and pensions industries are by far the most important vehicles through which long-term savings are accumulated and channelled into productive and job-creating enterprises, and their continued growth must be encouraged," said the chairman of Old Mutual at the Society's 141st annual general meeting.

In his second speech Mr W F Beck concurred with this view and said South Africa is a developing country and as such requires an increased real fixed investment in plant, equipment and construction if the full potential economic growth is to be attained.

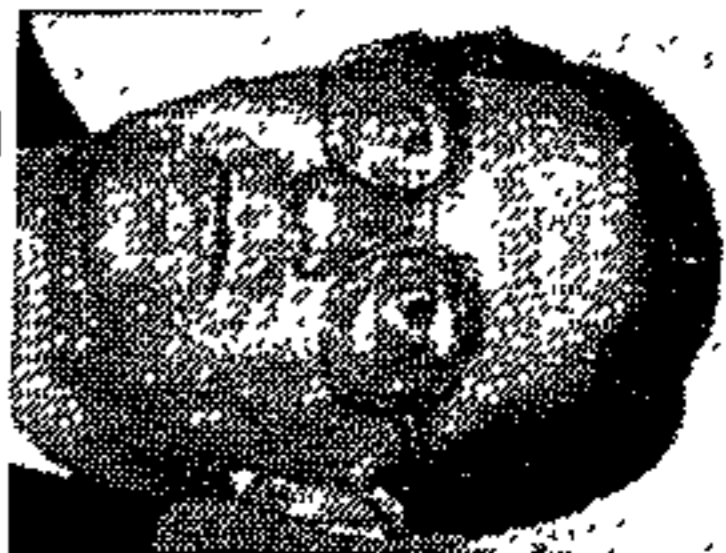
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"I believe the time is ripe in the interests of the some growing pains, largely for a wider range of unit healthy development of the arising from the 1969 stock trusts to be made available industry and so in the public exchange boom and subsequent public, particularly interest to permit the quest fall, this fund has some more specialised registration of new funds, come to play a most vital role in the development of the industry. Dr J G van der Horst said.

Economic muscle lies with BNDC



□ MAREE

POLITICAL stability in a multi-racial society may represent the heart of Bophuthatswana, but the muscle that makes the country economically viable lies with the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC).

The corporation's bottom line is job creation through economic development.

Says CE and MD Johan Maree: "As the country's development arm, the BNDC has played a significant role over the years although the current economic and political climate has had an adverse effect."

"Nevertheless, I am very optimistic about the country's future. I believe Bophuthatswana will attain international recognition, and as soon as that happens, its position will be improved and growth potential will be enormous."

Main activities

The main activities of the BNDC include providing the infrastructure for industrial and commercial development, creating employment opportunities through the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises of all sizes, promoting handicrafts and tourism, and building hotels, shopping complexes and factories.

"Creating job opportunities entails attracting new investment and the relocation of existing businesses either from SA or from abroad, and despite the current recession and political factors, we are being reasonably successful."

Bophuthatswana is already home to a number of foreign products and multi-national operations ranging from Goodyear Tyres to BMW, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Crenora.

Apart from SA, one of the country's main sources of new, relocated industry is the Republic of China (Taiwan), where 16 companies have taken advantage of the tax and other financial benefits available — including a relocation payment of up to R600 000.

BOPHUTHATSWANA is already home to a number of foreign products and multi-national operations ranging from Goodyear Tyres to BMW, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Crenora.

The BNDC currently holds shares in 29 associated and subsidiary companies including Sun International Holdings, Edwoks and D B Light. It has fixed assets of more than R225m.

Maree says the BNDC is involved in a high level of overseas marketing activity and he quotes comparative figures from *Africa Insight*, the publication produced by the Africa Institute of SA to support the country's appeal to overseas companies who are attracted by Bophuthatswana's proximity to the high market demand of the PWV area.

"There is no doubt that Bophuthatswana is an appealing prospect for overseas investors," Maree says. "Each of our main industrial developments: Babelegi, Ga-Rankuwa, Mogwase and Seseosha has its share of international operations."

About 250 manufacturing companies with an average investment of about R4m now employ a workforce of more than 20 000, with an additional 35 000 working in the trade and services sector.

Industrial development

Maree says more than \$1bn has been invested in the country from interests in SA, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the US, Japan, Taiwan and Israel.

"The government has already given a clear undertaking that it will never nationalise investments," he says.

During the next five years the BNDC will spend up to \$500m for industrial and commercial property and on infrastructure development.

"We are particularly pleased by the Taiwanese involvement in the manufacture of items such as handbags and shoes," Maree says. "We are looking for labour-intensive industries such as these."

Mining sector booming

BOPHUTHATSWANA is the largest producer of platinum in the West, supplying nearly 30% of total world production. Its mining industry is the biggest money spinner in the country's economy, providing the government with 60% of its income.

The country is also well endowed with a variety of metals which are not yet fully exploited.

The range of minerals is associated with different geological formations which contain large deposits of platinum-group metals, vanadium, asbestos and chrome, while nickel, copper and gold are produced as by-products of the platinum mines.

Gross earnings from the mines topped R1bn last year and the 60 000 people employed by the mines earned R258m, on which the government earns taxes. According to Mining and Geological Surveys director Ben Marengwa, the

mining companies prospect under the same conditions in Bophuthatswana as they do in SA.

Giving details of the industry, Marengwa says there are 15 mines and 13 quarries in the country. The most important is the production of platinum-group metals by Impala Platinum at four mines, he says.

"About 30 000 people work to produce an estimated 950 000 ounces of platinum each year for automotive and electronics products, jewellery, coins and bars."

Impala, in which General Mining holds a 43% stake, is the world's second largest producer of platinum after Rustenburg Platinum.

Young and growing state stresses development

BOPHUTHATSWANA has built up a shortfall of R200m over the past five or six years because of its commitment to development and the creation of infrastructure. But Finance Minister Leslie Young is not concerned about it.

"Everybody in this country is conscious that money should be spent wisely and I believe that has certainly been the case since independence," he says.

"I believe the shortfall can be wiped out within a period of 12 months."

Young has controlled the government's purse for the past five years and is profoundly conscious of the country's development needs.

"We could spend our annual R1bn budget three times over to meet the genuine needs of this country," he says. "Fortunately our resources are increasing, most notably from mining but also from agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism."

"We currently generate 87% of our own revenue and we're creating 4 000 new jobs each year."

He describes achievements since independence as very impressive, and far better than those of most other black-governed states.

The country has built a sound infrastructure and created a stable work-

THE mining industry is Bophuthatswana's biggest money-spinner, providing government with 60% of its income.

Mampower Minister Solomon Tlathebe says only 17% of platinum miners were from Bophuthatswana before independence, but this has increased to 65%.

"We consider the formation of a local workforce one of the keys to future stability," he says.

Training centres have been established at the mines for training unskilled Tsuwans.



Bophuthatswana
A Business Day Survey

The miners are forming legal trade unions, and there appears to be labour stability in the industry — despite an illegal strike in January when Impala dismissed 23 000 workers, most of whom were rehired subsequently.

"Because of our vast platinum and chrome reserves, as well as those of other metals, mining will play a vital role in the country's development and, at the rate it is currently expanding, will provide tremendous job opportunities," Tlathebe says.



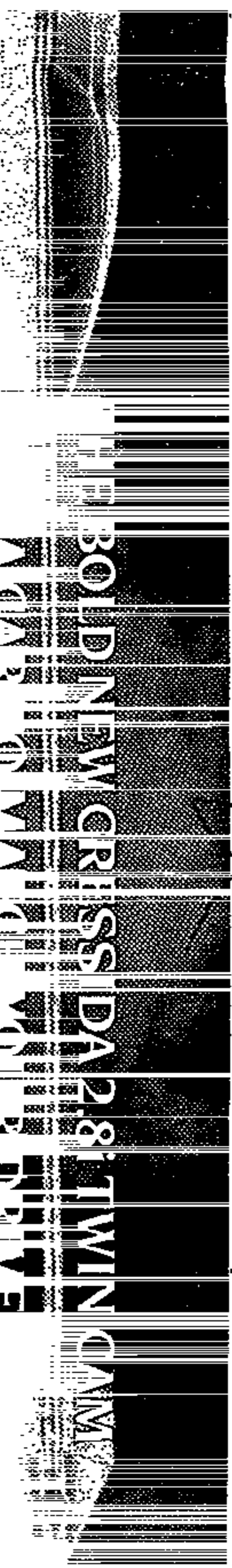
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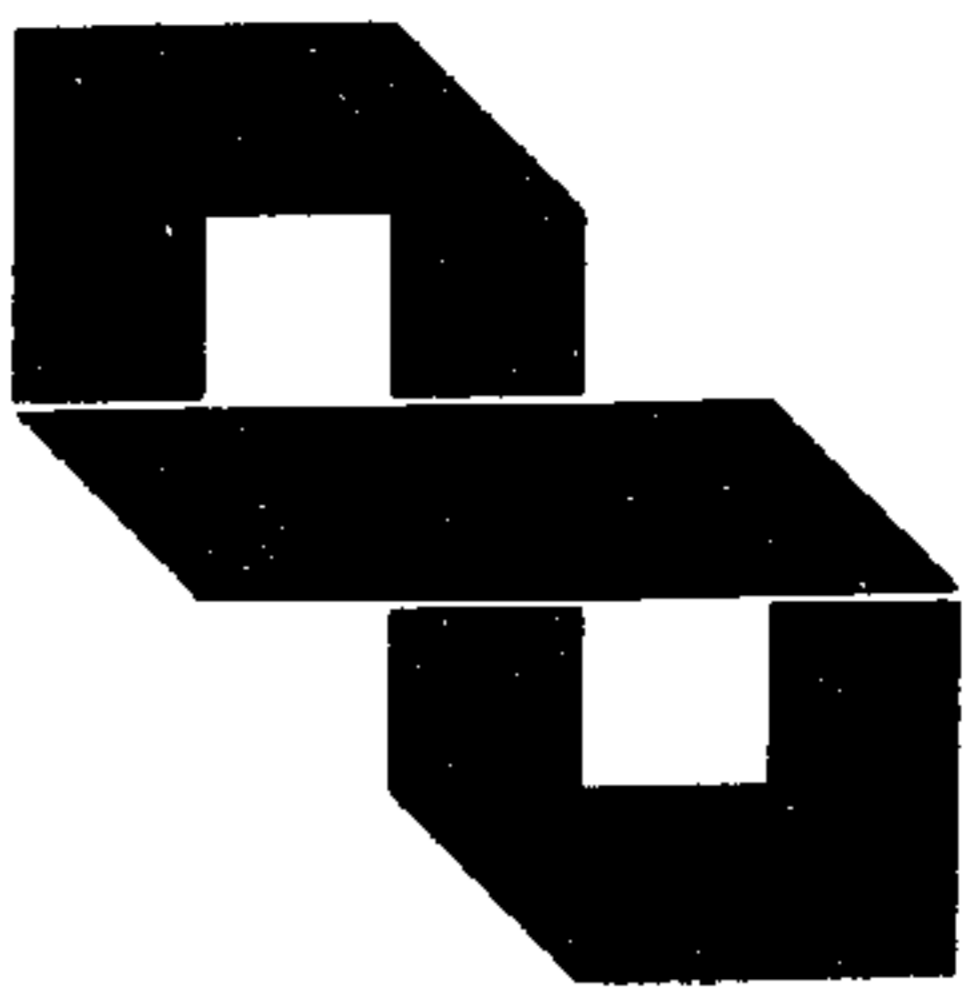
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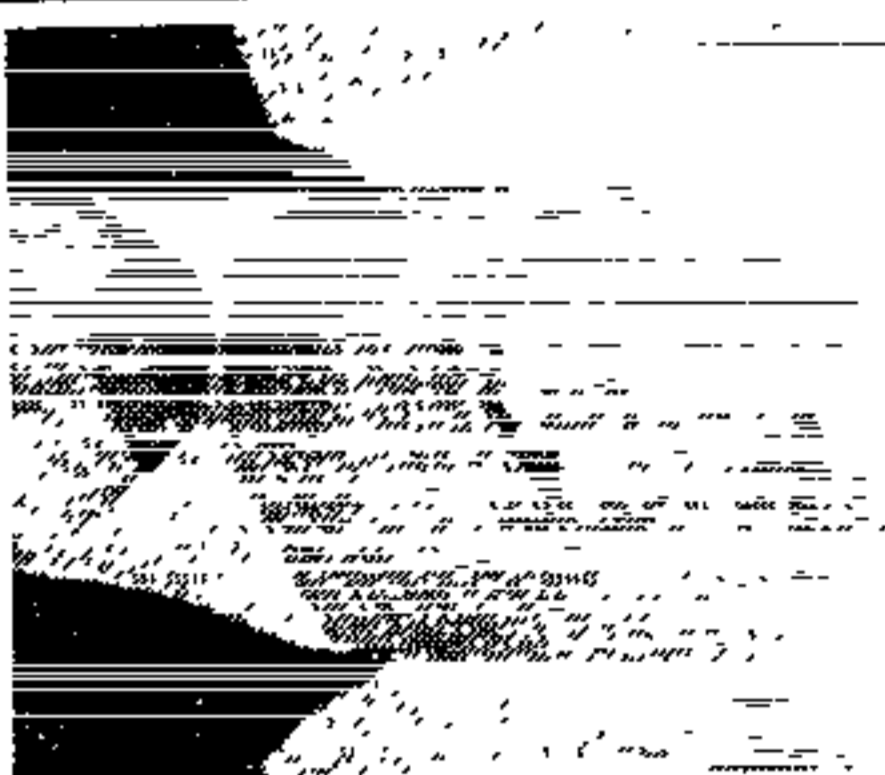
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□ MILTON

THERE are not too many countries with an active ombudsman and few people know what the word means.

But Bophuthatswana has one, having established his office about three years after independence.

The title translates into unbiased arbitrator and in the past five years, ombudsman Christopher Milton has had to exercise his role in hundreds of cases.

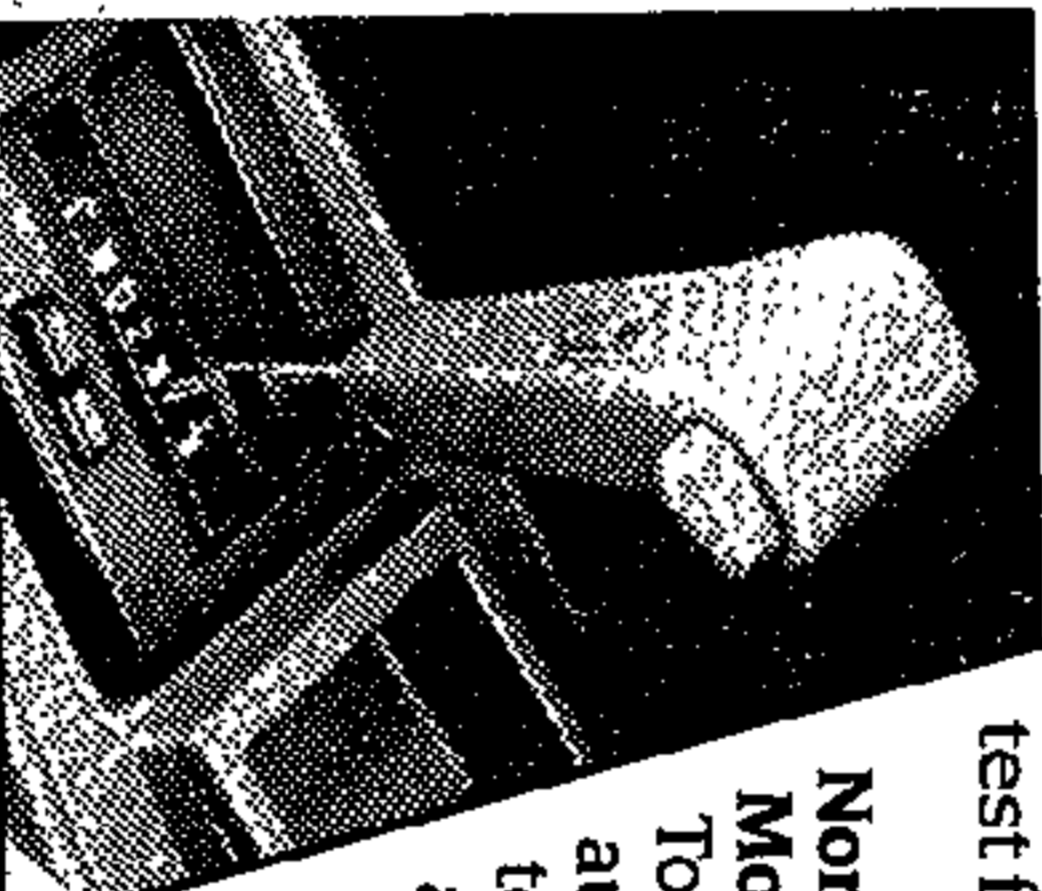
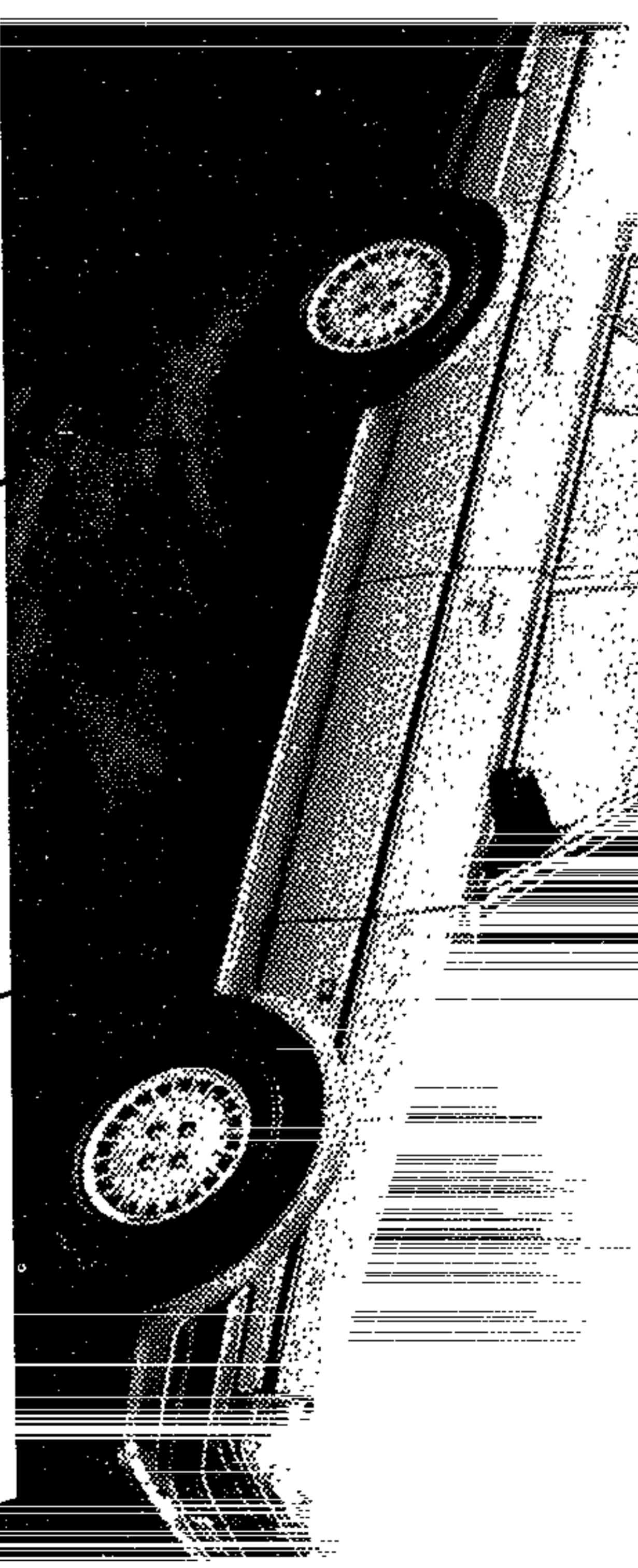
"There is no doubt that the Bophuthatswana government and its officials have an irrevocable commitment to our constitution — especially in the fields of human rights, the rule of law, respect for human dignity and the free enterprise system," said Milton.

He added that during the past year, his office had received inquiries and requests for information and for copies of the legislation from other states thinking of setting up a similar service.

"I am convinced that there is no country, and certainly no country which professes a belief in democracy, freedom and the protection of individual rights, which can afford not to espouse the concept of ombudsman-ship," he said.

It is an institution which is highly flexible and it can be adapted to suit the needs of each country and even of specific problems within a country.

"The establishment of an ombudsman's office by the legislature of Bophuthatswana — or any other country — underscores its commitment to, and provides the independent mechanism required for, self-scrutiny, self-criticism, self-evaluation and self-improvement so essential to the viability and continuation of democratic government."



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R20m aimed at small business targets

OVER the next five years, the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) is expecting to spend about R20m in small business and industrial development.

This is to expand the effectiveness of the manpower centres it is establishing across the country, said GM Gill Maleka.

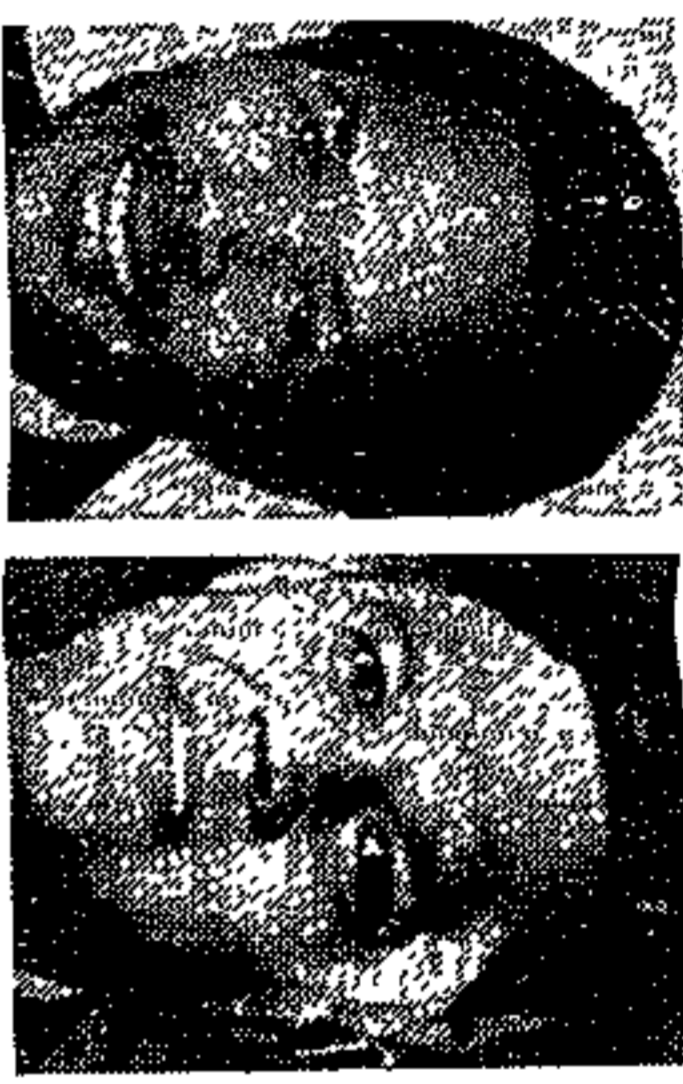
"There are 26 industrial units in the Manpower Centre in Mma-batho," he added.

"It's a mix of people with their individual skills producing a variety of products ranging from furniture, which is exported, to clothing, plastics, engineering, leather works, stone carving and electrical repairs.

"There are similar industrial parks in other parts of the country and a total of 12 areas have been earmarked for industrial development in a five-star plan."

Maleka said people were admitted to the manpower training centres even if they could not read or write, provided they passed the aptitude tests.

"We have developed a business infrastructure in the country and a number of marketing people are planning to take it across the border and expand our export capability. "We are planning to have a show-



MALEKA

house in SA where we will be able to display these products and prove that we are capable of making top quality marketable goods.

"What we have done so far has not created a large number of jobs, but it has created a healthy foundation and some of these small businesses will almost certainly grow into bigger operations.

"Our job is to identify businesses with growth prospects and to assist in developing them."

Maleka said there were also plans to build a Manpower Centre at Odi, outside Pretoria, which would be twice the size of the one in Mma-batho and would include a mini-supply market to teach people display techniques and how to rotate stock.

"It is satisfying to look back on the numbers of people we have already trained — and many of them have never been to school."

He said the training centres offered afternoon and evening classes and involved full-time as well as part-time students studying 19 trades.

"Robbie" Roberts, BNDC manager (Industrial Development) said he, too, was working to a five-star plan which was revised annually.

"The plan indicates the high level of confidence we have," he said.

It provides for sustained growth in the creation of employment which was expected to build up to a figure of 15 000 jobs annually by the fifth year.

"The plan also provides a complete spectrum of infrastructure to survive these proposed industrial establishments over the five-year period."

Roberts said confidence in the economic growth potential of the country was clearly reflected in the considerable investments made by many of the companies operating in Bophuthatswana. These included AECI (R30m), Pukington Shatter-prite (R30m), United Breweries (R22m) and Turnall (R10m).

"Products manufactured in some of the most sophisticated production processes are in operation in Bophuthatswana. These include auto-

motive glass, car components, ceramic floor and wall tiles, fibre cement building products and aluminium extruded products," he said.

The manager of the BNDC Small Business Division, David van Niekerk, said the corporation's training programme for development officers was now taking off.

"They are very important in our operation because they identify possible projects, advise on their viability, and show the people how to operate the business. They also assist existing businesses with expansion," he said.

"The intention is that some of them will leave the corporation and start up their own businesses as consultants."

"We believe we have done very well over the years, but we are probably not moving fast enough. We would like to see even more jobs being created, but this takes money, which is not easily available, and training which takes time."

Van Wyk said the Small Industrial Development programme was started in 1979/80 and 216 workshops had been created across the country. It was planned to erect 80 workshops annually.

Grass roots approach to agriculture pays off

WHEN Bophuthatswana's Agricultural Development Corporation (Agricor) was set up in 1978, one year after independence, it was given the simple instruction by President Lucas Mangope to feed the nation. And five years ago it was doing just that.

The country was self-sufficient in maize, corn, sunflowers and groundnuts, making it one of the few nations in black Africa capable of feeding itself.

Then came five years of devastating drought, but Agricor maintained its impetus in the rural areas, working to a formula called "temisano" which is aimed at the social as well as the economic development of the rural areas.

Agricor MD Schalk Planear said: "It is truly a grass roots effort. We are aware agriculture alone is limited in its ability to bring economic stability to the rural areas. The land can support only a small portion of the population through farming or primary production. "More jobs, not necessarily linked to farming, must be created in the rural areas and the temisano development strategy revolves R150m has been spent on projects.

Oom Paul and the Bafokeng



The Provident Fund is likely to swell to over R100m soon

THE Bophuthatswana National Provident Fund, a statutory body created in 1979, will have a Members' Fund in excess of R100m by March next year, according to public relations manager Claude van Wyk.

The fund was started by the newly-independent government to provide some financial protection for retired workers and those prevented from earning a living for some reason. "The worker is required to pay in 5% of earnings and the employer pays a matching amount," Van Wyk explained.

"It's a combination of unemployment benefit, workers' compensation and retirement fund. The qualifying member gets back all his and his employer's contributions, plus interest at the rate of 5.5%.

Another important aspect of the fund is that the vast majority of the money it earns in members' contributions (90%) is invested in the country itself.

Happy position

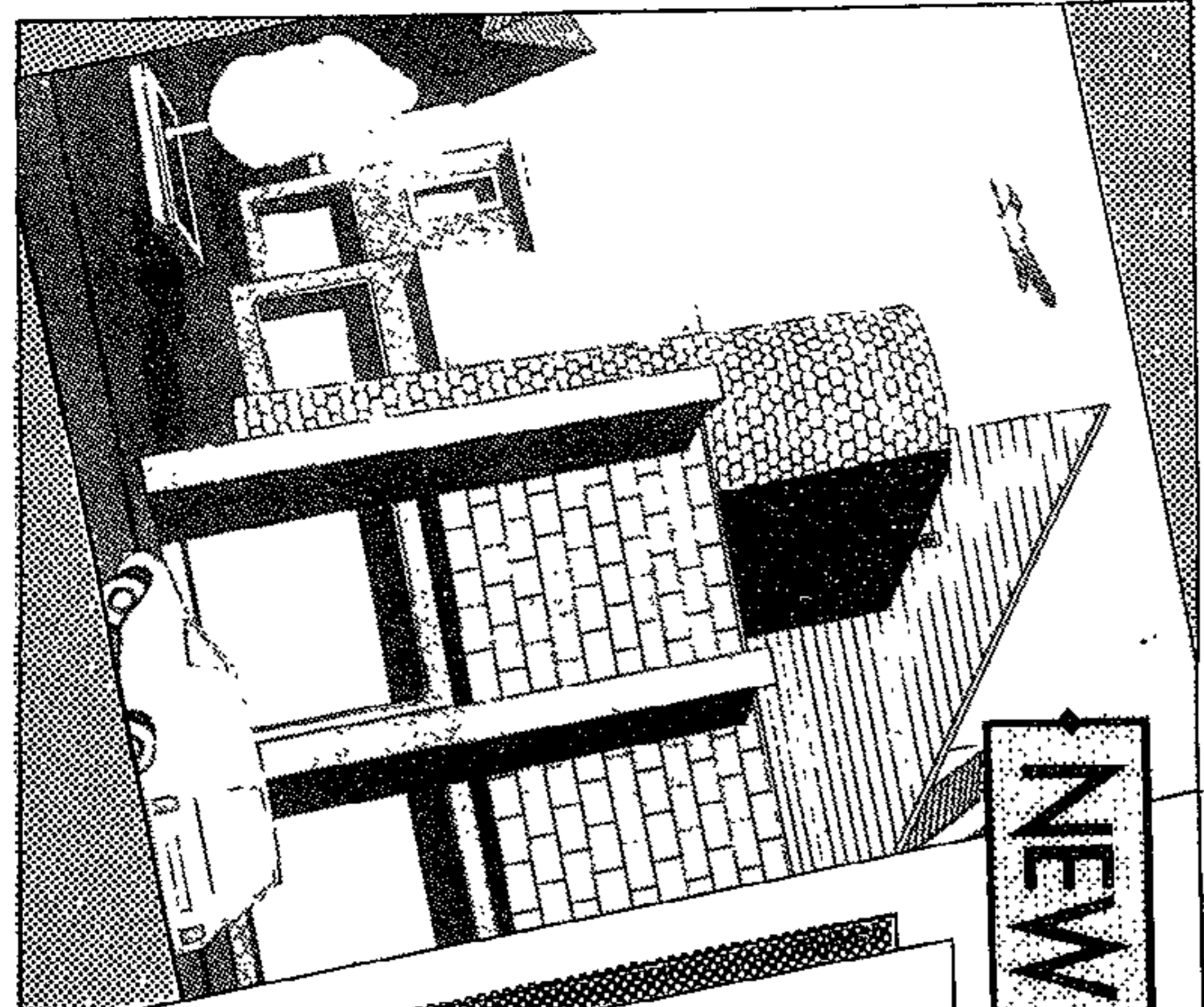
"We are now in the happy position that while our expenditure rose by 11% during the year, our investment income increased by 90%," Van Wyk said. "Our total income for the year was R25m and our contribution income is also growing, with our membership now almost 300 000."

The money is invested in capital markets, almost entirely in Bophuthatswana, in banks and in government stock.

"A substantial proportion of our investment is in the property market in this country," Van Wyk said. "Our own building, Provident House, was a multi-million-rand project, and we have a joint venture with Sanlam in the new Agri Centre — plus two town-house developments."

Van Wyk said a small proportion of the funds available were invested in commercial enterprises in the country because of the need to create jobs for the people.

These investments were in printing and publishing, motor retail, office equipment and computers.



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rich farms — thanks in part to President Paul Kruger.

When Shaka became king of the Zulus in 1816, one of those who fled from his powerful armies was Chief Msilikazi, who found himself in traditional Bafokeng territory. The Bafokeng were no match for Msilikazi, and were driven off the land.

Hendrik Potgieter and his party of 120 trekkers arrived and helped Chief Mokgatle of the Bafokeng to subdue Msilikazi, and the original Tswana inhabitants returned.

In a published account of these events, Impala Platinum, which operates four mines near Rustenburg, has acknowledged the role of the Bafokeng.

"In recognition of the support given to the Boers," the company says, "the Bafokeng were given title to land in the Rustenburg area. Later, in the 1870s, young Bafokeng men went to the Kimberley diamond mines

Transvaal Republic, their earnings were used to purchase more land."

German, French and Swiss missionaries moved in. Churches, schools and houses were built. "The relationship between the Trekkers and the Bafokeng was always friendly, and co-operation continued as Rustenburg grew from a small settlement to a thriving farming community and a centre of political activity."

Gradually tribal lands increased and when, in the 1920s, Dr Hans Merensky discovered a fabulous band of platinum and other precious metals dipping far beneath the surface, Chief August Mokgatle granted several mining options on Bafokeng land.

Today, the Bafokeng own more than 40 farms covering 70 000ha. They receive substantial annual royalties from Rustenburg Platinum and Impala Platinum.

No GST, estate duty

WITH company tax for non-mining companies and the marginal individual tax rate at 40%, Bophuthatswana is something of a tax haven for SA investors.

There is no general sales tax, estate duty, capital gains tax or donations tax.

Mining companies pay a higher rate of tax — on a formula basis for gold, 56,25% for diamond mines and 57,5% for other mines. Non-resident shareholders' tax is levied at 15%.

Married couples enjoy separate taxation, a situation denied them in SA. The only deductions permitted, other than those relating to the carrying on of a trade, are pension fund contributions and contributions to retirement annuity funds.

No tax returns are required if income is solely remuneration from which PAYE has been deducted and if income from interest is less than R400 a year.

There is no tax on dividends declared by companies, so most taxpayers do not have to file a tax return and receive an assessment. A disadvantage of the system is that there is no mechanism for effecting refunds of tax overpayments.

Non-residents are subject to a 15% non-resident shareholders' tax.

The tax scale starts at 4% on incomes of R1 800 a year and hit 40% rate at R26 000. Maximum rate is 50% for visiting sportsmen and entertainers.

Various incentive allowances may be claimed.

Chamber's vital role

THE Bophuthatswana Chamber of Industries and Mines was established in 1979 and registered as an incorporated association (not for gain under the Companies Act).

The chamber is, therefore, an independent organisation.

Its main objective is to protect and to promote, in the widest possible sense, the interests of industry and the mines operating in Bophuthatswana.

It is recognised by the Bophuthatswana government as the official spokesman for industry and mining, and is regularly consulted on proposed legislation that might affect industry and mining.

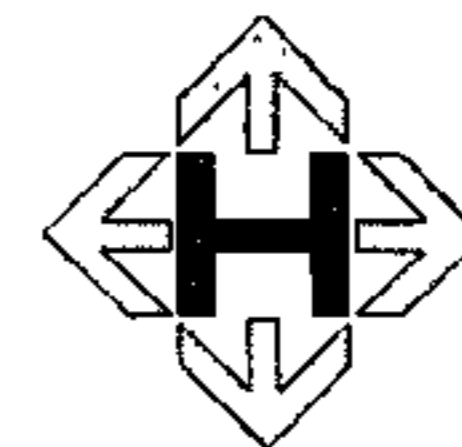
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The incentives that lure foreign investors

BOPHUTHATSWANA holds out several carrots to attract the injection of foreign finance and expertise.

To entice and look after investors, the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) was formed. The country already enjoys the confidence and benefits of more than 250 foreign companies representing investments of well over R2,5bn.

These manufacturers a wide range of commodities, including footwear, foodstuffs, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, agricultural implements, car components, granite and marble products and explosives.

Bophuthatswana covers 44 000 km² and has about 2,5-million mouths to feed.

It promises not to bite the hand that feeds it by countering the threat of nationalisation. The BNDC stresses that the principles of free enterprise are written into the country's constitution and that it is the declared policy of the government that nationalisation will not be considered.

An industrious labour force with highly competitive wage demands is available in the country's larger industrial and commercial centres.

A large number of well-developed and convenient industrial townships have already been laid out.

Aside from the serviced industrial sites, the BNDC has a programme to provide standard factories for rental to smaller industrialists.

The Bophuthatswana government also welcomes foreign ownership of property by investors.

Bophuthatswana's proximity to the PWV, which generates about 60% of the economic activity in Southern Africa, is another plus for investors.

The government offers a number of concessions to encourage economic development. These vary according to locality and are designed to attract industry to regions where development needs are greatest.

Generally, these incentives are highest for investments in Selosessa and lowest for Babelegi and G-rankuwa. In the middle are Mmabatho, Mogwase, Puduone and other development points.

Short-term incentives, aimed at alleviating financing problems in the early years of an industry include a rent subsidy, interest subsidy, employment incentive (a tax grant based on numbers employed or total wage bill), and relocation allowances.

Long-term incentives are designed to compensate industrialists for permanent cost disadvantages attached to locations. They include a tax-free training allowance, an electricity subsidy, transport rebate, housing subsidies for key personnel and tender preferences.

Depending on choice of industrial site, an employment incentive in the form of a non-taxable cash grant will be paid to the investor. This is calculated on the total salary and wage bill, which in turn is subject to a maximum amount per employee per month for a period of seven years and amounts to 80% to 95%.

Then there is a relocation allowance of a maximum of \$340 000 plus 20% for unquantifiable costs which is

paid to industrialists moving to Bophuthatswana from overseas or certain Southern African metropolitan areas.

Training the workforce is taken care of with an allowance for training schemes and centres (which have been approved by the Manpower and Co-ordination Department), and 12% of the training costs are deductible for tax purposes against an external audit certificate. The tax saving is paid as a cash grant.

Almost all the country's industrial sites offer the foreign investor subsidised electricity and transport facilities along with housing loans and tender preferences.

THE following graph indicates the various concession packages provided by Bophuthatswana to industrial operators:

WAGE	HOUSING SUBSIDY (% OF RENTAL/INTEREST PREFERENCE)	TENDER PRICE	
Babelegi and G-Rankuwa	R35 per worker per month	25%	20%
Mogwase and Mmabatho	R80 per worker per month	45%	40%
Thaba 'Nchu	R100 per worker per month	70%	40%
			10%

* Based on the market related interest rate.

In addition a transport rebate of 40% is applicable in the areas Mogwase, Mmabatho, and Thaba 'Nchu. Relocation costs are paid if an existing company moves from the PWV and Durban areas as well as from abroad.

All concessions are paid in cash quarterly. In addition to the above, there is no GST or VAT in Bophuthatswana.

VARIOUS TYPES OF INDUSTRIES ALREADY ESTABLISHED INCLUDE:

- Light Engineering..... 31%
- Textile..... 14%
- Furniture and other wood..... 15%
- Chemical Industries..... 10%
- Electrical Appliances..... 8%
- Food..... 6%
- Heavy engineering..... 5%
- Leather..... 5%
- Other..... 6%

Total number of industries established is 240.

BOTH Rustenburg Plats and Impala Plats, by far the biggest private enterprise employers in Bophuthatswana, have wide-ranging training programmes for all levels of employment.

At Rustenburg Plats, more than 1 000 people a month attend one or more of the numerous skills upliftment and safety programmes, says manpower manager, Piet Delport.

Courses on every mining

category, from hands to loco drivers, last seven to 21 days. "And every worker who comes back from leave undergoes further training."

In the past five years, he says, 135 black staff have been appointed to positions previously or currently held by whites — and in the future this will accelerate. While the company now has only five qualified black artisans, more than 30 indentured black apprentices are being trained.

A composite training scheme, in which blacks in lower echelons get a year's ex-

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Sun City makes its mark

THERE is a lot more to Bophuthatswana than Sun City.

But whichever way you look at it, Sun International's Sun City put the independent state on the map and for a while at least, made it the talking point of international tourism — and showbiz.

The famous stars have been and gone, more anxious to chase their moral image than the crowds at the Superbowl.

Yet Sun City, like the mighty machine it is, continues to be highly profitable and its occupancy rates, says Sun International (SI) chairman Sol Kerzner, have experienced no drop.

He has no regrets about his move into Bophuthatswana. SI continues to develop in the area, and the ties between company and country are closer than ever. On Kerzner's estimate, SI Bophuthatswana contributes about 20% to SI's overall turnover and profit.

Comments Kerzner: "Our relationship with the country goes back to 1976 when we negotiated with President Mangope and his Cabinet.

"Since then we have continued our close links. I think it has been an excellent relationship. One need only look at the extent of the development there in less than 10 years, to realise just how successful the enterprise has been."

Kerzner says the decision to site what is often referred to as his "stately pleasure dome" in the homeland was not

based only on favourable tax arrangements.

He says: "We went in because we perceived the country to have tourist potential. We also saw it as stable. President Mangope has always made it clear that he believes strongly in the free enterprise system."

"These factors, combined with its proximity to very substantial population groups made Bophuthatswana a natural choice for tourist-related projects."

The influence Sun City has had on the small developing state has been remarkable. SI's resorts generate over R150m in foreign earnings while Sun City alone has created 4 500 jobs.

Kerzner points out, too, that the rule of thumb in the industry is that for every job directly created, two more appear in the tourism service industries. This considered, the job creation has been, to quote Kerzner, "very significant indeed."

In addition, massive training schemes continue, Kerzner says. "The number of expatriate employees decreases while overall we continue to expand."

Africa's magic still found here

TO the uninitiated, Bophuthatswana's name is synonymous with Sun City.

But there is a lot more than gambling and glitter to attract the tourist. It still retains the magic of Africa.

Herd of impala, zebra and wildebeest range across the Planesberg Game Reserve which, with its 60 000 ha of land rates as Africa's third-largest reserve south of the Zambezi.

Birds (of the feathered variety) are a major attraction in the Borakalalo Game Reserve.

More birds in the form of the somewhat larger ostriches, provide interest and entertainment at a farm on the border of the Planesberg Game Reserve.

Training a must on the mines

posure to a broad range of mining activities, leads into a learner officials scheme where black and white colleagues are trained in disciplines such as administration, surveying, engineering, metallurgy, computers, chemistry and environmental control.

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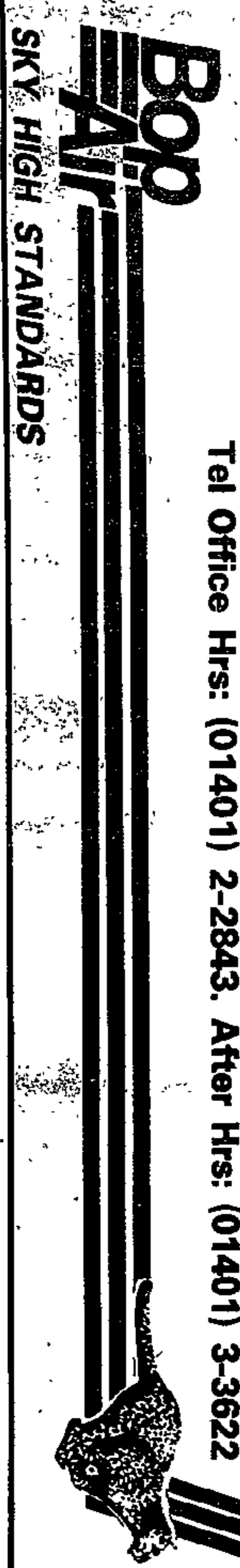
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MON	1630	1730	BV003	EMB	Y		
TUE-THU	1630	1730	BV003	HS	Y		
FRI	1600	1730	BV217	HS	Y	NTY	1
SUN	1800	1900	BV005	EMB	Y		
FROM JOHANNESBURG TO MMABATHO							
MON	0800	0900	BV002	EMB	Y		
TUE-FRI	0800	0900	BV002	HS	Y		
MON-FRI	1800	1900	BV004	EMB	Y		
SUN	1630	1730	BV006	EMB	Y		
FROM MMABATHO TO PILANESBERG (SUN CITY)							
FRI	1600	1630	BV217	HS	Y		
FROM JOHANNESBURG TO PILANESBERG (SUN CITY)							
MON & FRI	0930	1000	BV110	EMB	Y		
MON-SUN	1130	1200	BV112	EMB	Y		
MON-THU	1600	1630	BV114	EMB	Y		
MON-THU	1830	1900	BV120	EMB	Y		
FRI & SUN	1830	1900	BV120	HS	Y		
SAT	1830	1900	BV120	EMB	Y		
SAT	1400	1430	BV116	EMB	Y		
SUN	1400	1430	BV116	HS	Y		
FROM PILANESBERG (SUN CITY) TO JOHANNESBURG							
MON & FRI	1030	1100	BV111	EMB	Y		
MON-SUN	1230	1300	BV113	EMB	Y		
MON-THU	1700	1730	BV117	EMB	Y		
FRI	1700	1730	BV217	HS	Y		
TUE-FRI	0130	0200	BV121	EMB	Y		
SAT & SUN	0130	0200	BV121	HS	Y		
SAT	1700	1730	BV117	EMB	Y		
SUN	1700	1730	BV117	HS	Y		
SUN	2030	2100	BV125	HS	Y		

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Economy built on bars of metal

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S economy is built on bars of noble metal. Platinum group metals and co-products last year accounted for close to half of GNP.

Sales of all minerals reached a new high of almost R1.3bn — some R500m more than the previous year. Platinum mines within the country's borders were largely responsible for the new sales peak.

Contributing to this record total are other high-technology members of the platinum family: palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium. Co-products included nickel, copper, gold and to a lesser degree, cobalt and silver.

The world's two leading platinum mining companies, Rustenburg and Impala, are heavily involved in Bophuthatswana. Roughly 40% of Rustenburg's reported annual capacity of 1.5m troy ounces of platinum is estimated to come from its Bophuthatswana activities. All of Impala's production, reckoned to be close to 1-million oz/year comes from Bophuthatswana nearly twice the size of Manhattan Island.

This would give the fragmented enclave state over half the West's anticipated platinum output this year.

Demand for platinum by non-Communist countries has been forecast at around 2.82-million oz by British platinum refiner and distributor, Johnson Matthey. While this is much the same as in 1985, prices have been sharply higher because of the weak rand.

SA's Minerals Bureau, in a survey of projected mineral exports, suggests that mineral sales by Bophuthatswana could approach R2bn this year. Again, the overwhelming contribution will come from platinum producers.

plies from Southern Africa, either through labour unrest or through withholding of stocks in retaliation against sanctions, prompted speculators abroad to push prices to a six-year high of more than \$650/oz in early September. Recently, prices have moved on either side of \$500/oz — still well above the \$357 average free market level in the 12 months to June 30.

Demand for small bars and coils by private investors has expanded rapidly, says Johnson Matthey. So has West European motor industry acquisition of platinum for catalysts to convert exhaust carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons into harmless carbon dioxide and water.

The price-sensitive Japanese jewellery trade and the chemical, glass, oil refining and steel industries have been less active buyers. However, says Johnson Matthey in its recent Platinum 1986 Interim Review, the market's mood suggests there's little prospect of a quick return to 1985's lower prices.

It looks like being a brighter year for rhodium, being incorporated at the expense of far more lowly priced palladium in the latest three-way catalytic converters for motor vehicles. Such new generation catalysts account for nearly all the expected 60% increase in the Western World's demand for rhodium in a year in which the price rocketed to an all-time high of \$1 405 in September.

The future of platinum group metals appears sound. Their role in industry is strategic and broadly based. Platinum is finding favour among investors, particularly in the US. Platinum jewellery, long a preserve of the Japanese, is gaining ground, notably in West Germany.

High hopes are riding on development of the platinum-incorporating fuel cell as a major energy source from the 1990s.

AECI's move is paying off

A DECISION to build a big explosives factory in Bophuthatswana five years ago is paying off for AECI.

When the step was being mooted the company had two major explosives facilities — at Modderfontein and Somerset West. "We had too many eggs in those baskets," says Len Larson, factory manager of AECI (Bophuthatswana). "So we decided to decentralise and at the same time expand capacity."

Economics, customer relations and strict regulations governing the movement of explosives dictated that the new site should be as close as possible to a number of important customers.

Safety regulations required that all manufacturing and storage areas for explosives should be far from one another. So the size of the property needed — about 4000ha — meant it had to be in a rural area.

In order to keep costs down, the land had to have little or no agricultural or mining potential.

A site at Mankwe, about 60km North of Rustenburg, met all the criteria. Most important, it was within easy distance of all the mines operated by Rustenburg Platinum and Impala Platinum, as well as several chrome ore mines.

The factory, which cost about R50m in 1981, now employs almost 1 500 people in the area where jobs were previously scarce.

ABOUT 50 000 people were directly employed by mining companies in Bophuthatswana last year. Cash incomes amounted to R58.2m or R5 164/person. In 1984, 41 500 employees averaged R4 626. The increase in jobs reflects growth in the platinum mining and allied industries, says the Department of Economic Affairs.

Bophuthatswana's mining legislation does not discriminate against foreign investors, and recognises the vital importance of strong private sector involvement in prospecting and the development of mineral resources," adds the department's 1985 annual report.

Potential for further mining, it notes, is illustrated by the fact that 15 companies were actively prospecting in Bophuthatswana during the year.

Vaneco, owned by Strategic Minerals Corporation of the US, employs 520 workers at its vanadium mine hugging the Bophuthatswana border near Brits. More than 400 are local people.

The mine was developed gradually. In 1976 the major development got under way with an investment of some R20m. Now Vaneco produces around 15% of Southern Africa's vanadium pentoxide — and 9% of world requirements.

The mine was acquired from Union Carbide last April by nine former managers of the company. Vanadium-bearing magnetite ore is obtained from the opencast

About 50 000 found jobs on Bop mines

workings, and crushed and milled to extract magnetite. The magnetite is processed through rotary kilns to extract vanadium, which is further refined into a fused flake or powdered form. The end-products are packaged for export on site.

Vanadium is a high-tech metal primarily used in alloying of special steels, to improve their strength and other qualities. Alloyed with aluminium, it is extensively used in jet engines.

The company devotes as much of its resources as it can towards upgrading employee skills, including the training of artisans. It also provides about R150 000/year in health, educational and other services to the local community.

Important customers of the mine have established offices in Bophuthatswana. One, for example, is Botic Sales, a major supplier of bulk chemicals used as a re-agent in rotary kilns.

The company is still recording an assessed tax loss. It's estimated that, all being well, it should be in a

Housing and industrial relations are key issues

HOUSING and industrial relations are probably the two most important issues facing business leaders, says Len Larson, president of the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Industries and Mining.

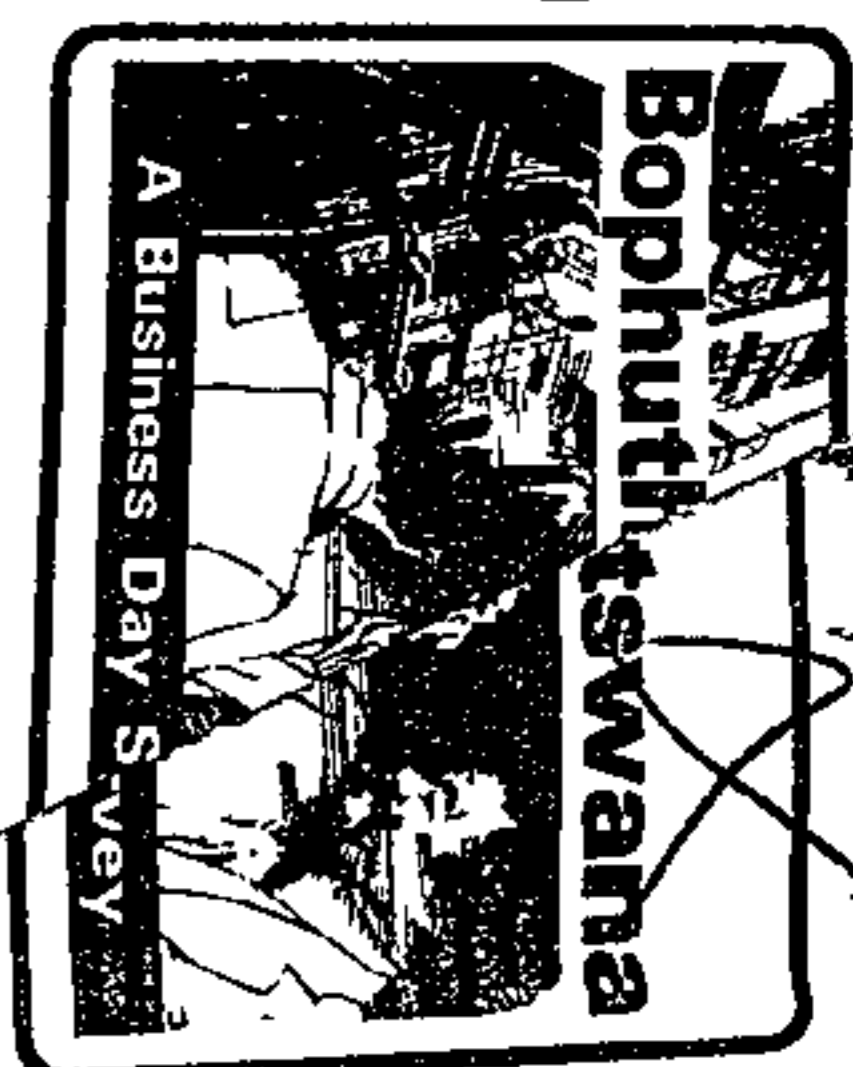
In the Mankwe area, he says, there are about 1 500 houses. "Yet industries there must employ about 6 000. The bus service is impressive, but some of these people travel up to 90km to work."

The government has a master plan for housing, but it will take time and a lot of money to implement.

The chamber's 125 members are trying to find ways of helping the government. "Many would like to get involved in home ownership schemes, but many businesses don't have resources to start their own schemes."

Two companies without the same financial constraints have come up with popular schemes to help their workers buy houses.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines, situated partly in Bophuthatswana, has set up a Housing Information Centre to advise employees on houses and building, says Piet Delpoit, the company's manager. "If they can negotiate bonds, we'll subsidise the interest."



position to start contributing directly to Bophuthatswana's taxes in 18 months.

Samancor's dormant Bathlao chrome mine is due to re-open shortly with 115 employees to serve a new R3m ferrochrome plant adjacent to the mine. A feature of the plant, designed and built by Pyromet in Johannesburg, is that it will use run-of-mine ore. In an area of low employment, it will have a staff of about 100.

Production is due to start next month. Samancor will sell output to Bathlao Ferrochrome, whose chairman is Professor Owen Horwood. Samancor will act as export sales agents for the ferrochrome produced by the new plant.

Samancor and Vereeniging Refractories share equally in two chrome operations north of Zeerust. Employment varies from 100 to 150, depending on the nature of production.

Opencast mining takes place on different farms, some in Bophuthatswana and others in

Another big employer, AECI (Bophuthatswana), has a home-ownership scheme with several advantages. Employees wanting to buy houses in the area around the factory receive assistance in various ways, says a company spokesman.

No deposit is needed, and employees are allowed to raise a bond of up to three times their annual wage. The company will subsidise a buyer's bond rate. The extent to which this is done depends on the bond rate and on the person's standing in the company. Bond repayments may also be subsidised on a sliding scale.

The government's decision to allow Bophuthatswana to have its own labour unions has been welcomed by spokesmen for leading industries.

The Industrial Conciliation Act bars across-border unions from activities within Bophuthatswana. A fledgling, locally registered trade union, the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume), has been given access to employees at both Rustenburg and Impala platinum mines.

Says Impala's MD, Don Ireland: "They're recruiting with our full cooperation." In order for Bonume to be recognised by Impala's management, he

It manufactures ammonium nitrate-based blasting explosives for the mines, as well as safety fuse and capped fuse. Capped fuse is exported from Bophuthatswana to gold mines in other parts of Southern Africa.

now more actively committed to SA, one of its main markets, say Ahrenbeck. The company is also looking at the Lesotho Highlands Water and Mossel Bay gas projects.

a valuable meeting ground for employees and construction company representatives.

representation" among the workforce. "So far, membership appears to be minimal."

Refinery in the pipeline

FIRST contracts are to be awarded soon for construction of a R250m precious-metals refinery to be built in Bophuthatswana by Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

A site is being cleared close to existing mining and metallurgical installations. The refinery is expected to be commissioned in late 1988 or early 1989.

It will use a solvent-extraction process which has been proved at Matthey Rustenburg Refiners' large-scale pilot plant at Royston, England. Capacity will exceed Rustenburg's current output.

The new refinery follows a substantial increase in the cost of Rusplats of precious-metals refining at Royston as the rand weakened against sterling.

Rusplats expects the Bophuthatswana refinery to bring about significant savings in operating costs. It should also allow the release for sale of a significant part of the platinum-group-metal inventories required at present by the Royston and Wadeville refineries.

All refining at Wadeville is to be phased out. Primary refining at Royston will be stopped but the British plant will continue to do secondary refining.

In view of adverse exchange rates, local manufacturers and suppliers will likely be used wherever possible in the refinery project.

Mines a prime tax source

MINING companies are expected to contribute almost R100m in direct company tax to Bophuthatswana's coffers in the year to March 1987.

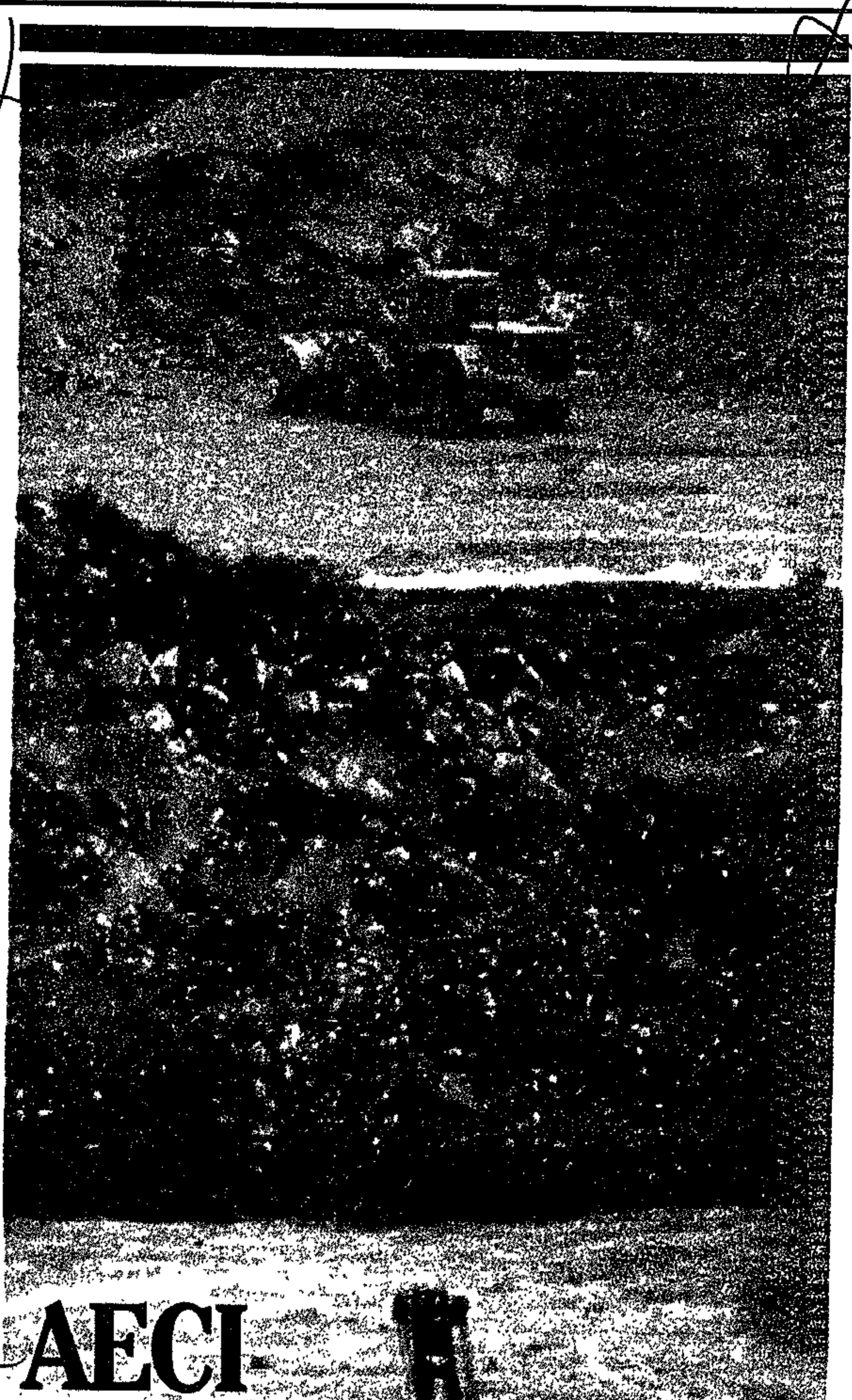
The tax rate payable by mines is 50%, plus a 15% surcharge.

Another R26m is likely to accrue from the state's share of mining profits and royalties, and R8m from non-resident shareholder tax.

Revenue from prospecting may amount to about R1m, bringing the direct total from mining activities to about R135m. This is more than half the R200m-odd anticipated from all direct tax.

Mine employees, predominantly members of the platinum industry, will also contribute largely to the anticipated R65m in personal tax.

Mining has a ripple effect on Bophuthatswana's prosperity. Few businesses within its borders are not dependent to some extent on the mines for their well-being.



AECI EXPLOSIVES BREAKING

NEW meeting their needs. AECI's Mankwe explosives and accessories factory in Bophuthatswana is part of that policy. New technology - new thinking - higher efficiency - that's AECI. Moving with the times.

GROUND Leaders in science and technology
AECI (Bophuthatswana) (Pty) Limited, Mogwase.



ROLAB

ROLAB BOPHUTHATSWANA

*Congratulate
The People of
Bophuthatswana on
their National Day*

NUM pledges solidarity over Bop move fight

By Mike Siluma

The country's largest industrial union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), has pledged solidarity action with Matthey Rustenburg Refineries' workers, who are fighting a company plan to move to Bophuthatswana.

NUM information officer Mr Marcel Golding said on Monday that a weekend meeting of the union's JCI shop stewards had condemned the proposed relocation.

"The decision by JCI (which owns the plant) to relocate Matthey Rustenburg Refineries to Bophuthatswana is clear evidence of JCI's overt support for apartheid and the bantustan system."

"The shop stewards further pledged support for the campaign of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) to oppose the relocation by mobilising its members to take solidarity action," said Mr Golding.

He said that earlier this year the NUM was "a victim of the bantustan system when more than 20 000 workers were dismissed at Impala Platinum Mine after striking in support of trade union rights".

The plan to move to Bophuthatswana was an attempt to put profits before jobs, Mr Golding said, and would "fuel the already tense climate which exists on the mines".

Matthey Rustenburg's managing director, Mr Jack Forbes, the only spokesman on the issue, could not be reached for comment as he is overseas.

Several hundred CWIU members last month staged a day-long stoppage at Matthey Rustenburg's Wadeville plant, demanding that management reverse its decision to relocate.

Botswana mum over meeting

S.M.C. 17/12/85
The Star's Africa News Service

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GABORONE — The Botswana authorities have remained silent over reports that senior government officials met Bophuthatswana ministers on Monday.

It was the first official meeting between Botswana and Bophuthatswana, which is not recognised as an independent country by Botswana.

It is understood the Botswana delegation to the talks included the Minister of Works and Telecommunications, Mr Collin Blackbeard, and the Minister of Labour and Home Affairs, Mr Englishman Kgabo. Other officials were the chief immigration officer and the permanent secretary of works and telecommunications.

No details of the talks have been released but it is understood they concerned railway affairs between the two countries.

Border squeeze on Botswana alleged

DD 22/12/86

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GABORONE — An independent Botswana weekly newspaper has reported that Bophuthatswana has mounted a campaign to "squeeze Botswana economically" in an attempt to force the Botswana Government to recognise it.

In a front page article headlined Botswana

holds delicate talks with Pretoria and Mmabatho, the paper, The Reporter, recalled that last week, Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope, lashed out at the Botswana Government for its "uncooperativeness".

The Reporter quoted President Mangope as

saying if Botswana continued with its attitude, he would have no option but to review his policies.

Bophuthatswana asked Botswana to allow it to establish immigration offices at Lobatse but this had been turned down by President Quett Masire's government.

The paper said the Botswana Government's position had angered President Mangope, who last week informed officials of the Botswana Government that as of February 1, 1987, he would not allow trains to cross into South Africa using Bophuthatswana territory.

Botswana is due to take over its section of the railway line from Zimbabwe in January. — Sapa

HOMELANDS — Bophutha Tswana — GENERAL

1987

JAN. — OCT. —> DEC.

By SOL MORATHI

TWO Winterveld residents are suing the Bophuthatswana police for a total of R40 000 for unlawful arrest, assault and detention.

Amos Monyane 20, and Collet Mbewe, 19, are demanding R20 000 each from Law and Order Minister Lucas Mangope and Police Commissioner Brigadier PJ Seleke following their arrest on July 3 last year at their homes in Winterveld.

The two say they were unlawfully arrested, assaulted with pick handles and subsequently detained by Bop police "who at the

Mangope is sued for R40 000

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CITY PRESS
4/1/87

time were acting within the course and scope of their employment".

Lawyers acting on their behalf are expected to issue summonses to Mangope and Seleke today.

On September 16, the lawyers demanded R10 000 for each client and gave Mangope and Se-

leke a period of a month to settle.

They threatened to take further action if Mangope and Seleke did not respond to their demand.

Monyane and Mbewe say in affidavits that after their arrest they were taken to the Jericho Police Station, where they were

assaulted with pick handles and choked with "some electrical apparatus".

They say as a result of the assaults they were unable to walk for three days and Monyane had to be treated at GaRankuwa Hospital.

Monyane claims he was released on July 12 and Mbewe on July 15 without being charged or having appeared in court.

The lawyers believe the arrest, assaults and subsequent detentions were without justifiable reason, unlawful and executed recklessly and in bad faith.

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CITY PRESS
4/1/87

Azasm members hiding

By SOL MORATHI

SEVERAL Azanian Student Movement members have gone into hiding following the Bophuthatswana police's detention of four Ga-Rankuwa and one Atteridgeville Azasm branch members recently.

The Bop police, bent on eradicating undesirable elements in their territory, arrested Bah Rapoo 17, of

Atteridgeville - at a road block in Mabopane on December 19 for allegedly having "unwanted material."

Azasm president Nkosi Molala said Rapoo had gone to make arrangements for the new school term with his friends in Mabopane when he was arrested.

The other four Azasm

members, Molala says, were picked up at their homes in Ga-Rankuwa late in November last year.

The Ga-Rankuwa police have confirmed that they are being held at the Odi prison in Mabopane in terms of the Maintenance of Law and Order Act.

Molala has condemned the arrests.

What's good for Jo'burg isn't for Bop

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BY STILLO SEARPE

A FORMER Bophuthatswana University Student Representative Council(SRC) member claimed this week that local soldiers confiscated banned stickers from his car.

Gaolathle Boinamo, 34, also claimed that the soldiers told him at a road-block mounted at the entrance to "White City" in Mmabatho that he could only display the stickers in Johannesburg.

Boinamo, who was refused permission to register at Unibop this year, is now registered at Wits for a BA degree in African and European history.

The incident took place on December 14. The offending stickers read "Free The Children" and "I Love

Kenya". "Other stickers were removed from the cubby hole of the car and a soldier wanted to know what 'Free the Children' meant.

"Before driving off in a Casspir, the soldier told me that if I wanted the stickers back I should contact a Sergeant Maphule at the Gopane Military Base," said Boinamo.

A Bop police spokesman for Commissioner-General PJ Seleke's office said that as the incident occurred over two weeks ago "it would be impracticable to begin a search for the culprit".

"The complainant should also have reported the matter to us immediately instead of running to the Press," he said.



Gaolathle Boinamo, of Dinokana in Bophuthatswana, whose car stickers were confiscated by soldiers in Bophuthatswana.



babwe within the next few days.

The Zambian news

that the New Zealander was cornered by police

South that th to bor stone a way S the N Compa

Matric pass rate in kwaZulu is up 20 pc

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Education Reporter

STAL

The 1986 matric results of pupils registered with the Department of Education and Culture in kwaZulu showed a 20 percent improvement over last year's results.

A statement released by the kwaZulu Education Department yesterday said that of the 21 282 pupils who wrote the examinations 55,15 percent passed. This was a 20 percent improvement over last year's results. Of those who passed 13,2 percent gained matric exemption.

Candidates from the Montebello and Albini High Schools were top scorers — all candidates from those schools passed.

The Austral sion of Austral fessed t had ne Africa.

He s been in while ti expired authori to depc was "a crous".

School urgently needs pre

Education Reporter

A nonracial private school in Johannesburg, due to re-open on Jan- [premises]

applied to the Transvaal Education Department — under which department the school is registered — for temporary accommo- [ation], but this request

dining, areas. T the schc pared to Sage, lished i area tw

weight

Bophuthatswana boars traffic from Botswana

GABORONE—The South African black homeland of Bophuthatswana, seeking diplomatic recognition as an independent state, has begun barring Botswana citizens from entering its territory.

Analysts said the move, choking off Botswana traffic on its main road and rail routes to South Africa, could threaten the arid, sparsely populated nation with economic collapse.

Botswana's official news agency Bopa said the border clampdown took effect at the weekend when Bophuthatswana immigration officials turned back several Botswana, as Botswana's citizens are known, including a train driver and supporting staff.

Others affected by the move were Batswana business people as well as ordinary passengers going either to the homeland or to South Africa, it added.

Bopa, quoting witnesses, said many Batswana parents whose children studied in Lesotho and Swaziland and had to travel through the homeland, flocked to the border to inquire about the new regulations.

The border crackdown follows an announcement by Botswana in December that the homeland had demanded recognition and threatened to block movement of Botswana's exports and imports through to South Africa, the main route of Botswana's trade.

As a result, Botswana cancelled a planned take-over of a railway line moving through its territory, now managed and owned by Zimbabwe, which had been scheduled for January 1 this year.

'Heavily dependent'

Regional economic analysts have said Botswana, which has until now refused to recognise Bophuthatswana, could collapse within weeks if its border with the homeland was closed.

Most believe the homeland is acting at the instigation of South Africa, upon whom Botswana is heavily dependent economically, to dramatise Pretoria's economic power now that global economic sanctions are being imposed on South Africa to try to force it to end apartheid racial laws.

It's a way to show the world that South Africa holds the economic lever in this region and will not suffer alone, commented an analyst in Zimbabwe's capital Harare yesterday.

Botswana has frequently stated that it has no capacity to impose sanctions on South Africa, but that it would also not stand in the way of those states wishing to take measures against that country.

In the past 20 months, South Africa has allegedly launched two military strikes on Botswana, killing at least 13 people, in what Pretoria said were raids on terrorists. Botswana has always denied harbouring the terrorists and said those killed were either Batswana or South African refugees.

Last January Pretoria imposed a border siege on the tiny kingdom of Lesotho, encircled by and totally dependent economically on South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuters)

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12/1/87
10/12

Bop to build new hospital

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S Department of Health and Social Welfare has been offered a site on the north-eastern side of the Odi Prison in Mabopane for the building of a hospital that would alleviate accommodation problems at the Garankuwa Hospital.

This was said yesterday by the Administration of the Odi Health Ward, Mr B Ratshefola.

Mr Ratshefola could not give more details as the project is still under discussion.

Finance

Early last year, the secretary of the department, Mr J Tsholoe, said that discussions between his government and South Africa were at an advanced stage regarding the establishment of a hospital in the Odi Region. He said the project would be financed by both governments.

Mr Tsholoe said his department had decided to build a hospital in the region because of the large population which depends entirely on the Garankuwa Hospital. The hospital caters for Garankuwa, Mabopane, Winterveldt, Soshanguve, Mothotlung, Mmakau and Brits.

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Sowetan 12/1/87

THE government has rejected a request by the Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein communities to withdraw the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill, which allows for their inclusion in Bophuthatswana.

In a letter to the communities, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens said: "Your viewpoints and reservations regarding the inclusion into Bophuthatswana have been brought to the notice of the Government of Bophuthatswana to be discussed

BUS DAY 21/1/87

Govt rejects plea by rural people

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THELMA TUCH

on bilateral level prior to the incorporation of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein into Bophuthatswana."

The majority of the approximately 2 000 residents living on the farms in the central Transvaal are not Tswana. They are North Sotho and Ndebele.

Indaba report handed over with warning

THE KwaZulu government might have to rethink its attitude towards negotiation politics if government rejected the KwaNatal Indaba report.

This is the view of Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's representative in the four-man team, which handed the report to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis in Cape Town yesterday.

Heunis said at the ceremony it would be premature of him to react to the report at this stage.

But Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said later they were still optimistic about the report, even though three minority reports were included — one a combined effort by three major Afrikaans organisations. These placed heavy emphasis on race rather than on free association, while backing the concept of negotiation.

Clarence said Heunis was prepared to consider a test of Natal public opinion on the report.

He said the Indaba had not been disbanded and that it would be prepared to consider government suggestions or comments on it.

THE OK Bazaars and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) confirmed yesterday that tentative moves to appoint a mediator to assist in ending the strike at the company are in the pipeline.

However, both parties are extremely cautious about the possibility of these efforts achieving their goal.

The OK strike is now almost four weeks old.

OK personnel director Richard Blackwell said: "Their (Ccawusa) lawyers are talking to ours to canvass all possibilities which may bring the dispute to a successful conclusion. Mediation is one of those."

Asked what conditions would have to be met for the OK to agree to this step, Blackwell replied that it would have to

A mediator for OK strike?

ALAN FINE

be satisfied that mediation held some hope of success.

He added the OK had proposed mediation before the strike but the union had rejected the offer.

Ccawusa spokesman Vivi Masina said the union had not actually proposed mediation.

But it considered it "an extension of negotiation" and had always said it was

To Page 2

Car-producers braced for the worst

DAVID FURLONGER

CAR-MAKERS are totting up sales figures for 1986, amid fears the result could be even worse than the most pessimistic predictions.

Industry figures to be released tomorrow are expected to show sales in December fell to about 12 500 — the worst monthly total of 1986.

The previous worst was November's 13 109, the lowest November total since 1967.

Industry sources say December sales will push the total for the year to about 175 000, compared with 204 000 in 1985 and 269 000 in 1984.

Some optimistic industry officials predicted at the start of 1986 that car sales would stay around the 200 000 mark. But as the year progressed and prices went up by leaps and bounds, estimates came down.

Thumbs-down for SA from high-flyers

US BUSINESSMEN who visit Africa are returning home with vivid memories of the continent's wildlife.

However, it is not the four-legged wildlife of the game parks they remember but the two-legged species — and the South African kind fare badly as a particular danger point in their listing.

Among hazards encountered by businessmen flying to Africa are surly customs officials, unhelpful hotel staff,

thieves and trigger-happy troops and police.

The latest edition of *International Update*, magazine of the International Business Aviation Council, says Africa creates more problems for business travellers than anywhere else in the world.

Its findings — many relating to African airports — are based on first-hand

experiences of US businessmen.

On SA, "Update" says US consular officials have had difficulties gaining access to Americans arrested since the emergency was declared and recommends that all Americans register with the US embassy or a consulate upon their arrival in SA.

"Exercise caution in photographing or tape-recording events that may be construed as being anti-government".

PRICE MOVES AT A GLANCE

ROUTERS

KEY MARKET MOVEMENTS — JANUARY 12 to JANUARY 13

Gold			JSE	Previous			Latest		Johannesburg Stock Exchange		
\$/oz	\$/oz	R/oz	Krugerrand	\$/R Comm	\$/R Fin	DM/\$	£/R	3 months BA	All Gold BD Index	BD Indust Index	JSE Ov'all Index
411,00	411,10	866,02	1190	0,4795	0,2200	1,9010	0,3218	8,95	2033,8	1564,5	2133,0
409,00	409,00	852,97	1160	0,4747	0,2175	1,8730	0,3185	8,90	2013,0	1561,4	2121,0
LONDON CLOSE			LONDON AFTERNOON FIX			FRANKFURT CLOSE		LONDON CLOSE			

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SA support for Bop border move alleged

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — South Africa has given its support to Bophuthatswana's recent border restrictions on Botswana nationals, a top Botswana source claimed today.

Officially the Botswana government is remaining silent about border restrictions seen by observers as an attempt by Bophuthatswana to force Botswana to recognise the "independent" homeland.

South Africa had not been in touch with Botswana on the issue, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said.

A highly placed source said, however, that South Africa had confirmed it agreed with Bophuthatswana that no Botswana passport holders should enter Bophuthatswana without visas.

Trains not allowed

Botswana trains and train drivers would not be permitted entry into Bophuthatswana.

Dr Chiepe said the resolution of the issue lay with Bophuthatswana. South Africa had not been in touch with her government on the issue.

In the interim Botswana has advised its citizens to apply for visas to enter Bophuthatswana.

The controversy follows an announcement last month by Botswana that it had postponed a planned takeover of the Zimbabwe-owned railway line after Bophuthatswana had threatened to block the movement of Botswana imports and exports through its territory to South Africa.

Bophuthatswana has not made similar demands on Zimbabwe.

A Botswana source said it was unrealistic for

Bophuthatswana to expect unilateral recognition from Botswana. If Bophuthatswana gained recognition from the United Nations the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) "Botswana will not hesitate to recognise the homeland as a country".

The source said high-level secret talks between the two governments over the railway issue had broken down following an announcement that Botswana passport holders would require visas to enter Bophuthatswana.

Unconfirmed rumours here say Botswana could soon face a more difficult situation because of plans to hand some South African privately-owned land to Bophuthatswana.

The land, owned by an unnamed South African farmer, forms a corridor between two areas of Bophuthatswana through which the main road from Gaborone to Zeerust goes and which at present is South African territory.

If this purchase goes ahead Botswana passport holders will be unable to travel to Johannesburg without passing through Bophuthatswana and being required to apply for visas. Visas are subject to delays of up to a month.

Since last Friday there have been protracted delays at the Ramatlabama border near Mafikeng.

Many citizens from Botswana have been turned back by Bophuthatswana officials for not having visas.

Yesterday 23 Botswana migrant workers returning to worker at the Rustenburg platinum mine were prevented from entering Bophuthatswana while on their way to their work place.

Tswanas to change rail deal with SA

MMABATHO. — Bophuthatswana has informed South Africa of its intention to "amend the existing agreement with South Africa relating to railways traffic entering and leaving Bophuthatswana".

A statement issued by Bophuthatswana's Ministry of Internal Affairs did not elaborate on this but added: "At the same time we have also advised Botswana that as from the 9th day of January 1987, all holders of Botswana passports and travel documents will need visas to enter, travel through and depart from Bophuthatswana."

Internal Affairs Minister Mr Kgosi Motsatsi was quoted in the statement as saying:

"I also want to take this opportunity to inform the people of Bophuthatswana and Botswana that as from tomorrow they will have to complete the arrival, departure and transit forms which will be supplied at the border posts." — Sapa.

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Alleged terrorists held at Mendu

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A number of suspected terrorists were arrested and a Transkei security officer was wounded in a combined operation of the Transkei Defence Force and the Transkei Police at Mendu in the Willowvale district this week.

The chief adviser to the Prime Minister, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, said at a press conference here yesterday that the Transkei Defence Force and the Transkei Police had carried out a number of joint operations in the "thickly wooded" Mendu area in pursuit of armed terrorist gangs.

He said a number of arrests had been made and a quantity of terrorist war material had been recovered.

He said one member

of the Transkei Security Police stationed in Butterworth, Colonel E. Nkupe, was wounded in the arm during the operation but his condition was satisfactory.

Mr Ntshongwana described the operation as "tough but very successful". The terrorists had opened fire from the thick forest where the Transkei Defence and Police men tracked them down, returning the fire.

He said the presence of the terrorist gang in the forest was discovered as the result of an intelligence network in the country.

He would not confirm reports that some private property had been damaged in the cross-fire.

He said the operation was the first of its kind in Transkei.

Mr Ntshongwana appealed to Transkeians in the Mendu and other neighbouring administrative areas to assist the Transkei forces in the area by being on the alert for any suspicious individuals.

Meanwhile hundreds of cars were searched while passing through Norwood, a suburb just a kilometre away from Umtata towards Kokstad, in a joint army and police operation.

A spokesman at the Transkei Police Directorate said the operation was merely a routine check for wrongdoers because of recent criminal incidents in the area.

DD 24/1/87

Extradition pact signed with SA

PRETORIA — A comprehensive extradition agreement has been entered into by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, according to a Government Gazette proclamation in Pre-

toria yesterday.

The agreement was closed by cabinet ministers from the four states in Pretoria on November 20 last year.

Transkei is the only "independent" national

state which has not entered into the agreement.

The convention contains a proviso for states to refuse extradition for an offence which is considered political. —Sapa

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The cold war between Botswana and Bophuthatswana will take a new turn if the Gaborone authorities decide to build a railway turn-around at Rakhuna Halt, a few kilometres from the Ramatlabama border post. This would enable Botswana to avoid Bophuthatswana territory and enable it to continue with its transport links with South Africa without having to recognise Bophuthatswana. In what observers say is an attempt by Bophuthatswana to force Botswana to recognise it as an independent country, late last year Bophuthatswana

The Star's Africa News Service

SA has next move in Botswana border chess

109



The Star Tuesday

27/1/81

started demanding visas from Botswana nationals wanting to cross the border into South Africa.

As a result Gaborone had to shelve plans to take over the railway that runs through the country from South Africa to Zimbabwe and which is now controlled by Harare.

Officially the takeover was postponed "owing to unforeseen circumstances", but it is an open secret that Bophuthatswana had threatened not to allow the trains into the country if it did not gain recognition

from Gaborone. Now, sources in Gaborone say, the Botswana Government is considering plans to build a turn-around at Rakhuna Halt. The sources say Botswana had already requested the South African Transport Services (SATS) to agree to trains and goods being handed over at Rakhuna Halt instead of at Mafikeng. Observers say that in the complicated chess game being played in Botswana's borders it is possible that South Africa could turn down this request,

but if it did so it would be risking cutting one of its links with the north through which a profitable trade is carried with black Africa. In a display of quiet and cool diplomacy the Botswana Government is underplaying the issue and has persistently refused to be drawn publicly into the controversy.

It also refused to retaliate by demanding visas from Bophuthatswana nationals. However, there is a growing feeling among Botswana officials that South Africa might

be supporting Bophuthatswana's demands. They point out that Bophuthatswana has not introduced visa demands for Zimbabwe railway staff or imposed any restrictions on Zimbabwe railways.

Last week, a highly placed Botswana source said South Africa had confirmed that it agreed with Bophuthatswana that no Botswana passport holders should enter Bophuthatswana without visas. Botswana trains and train drivers would, therefore, not be

allowed entry into Bophuthatswana. Officially the Botswana Government has refused to elaborate on the dispute.

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe said the resolution of the issue lay with Bophuthatswana. South Africa had not been in touch with her government on the issue, she said.

Botswana's border posts with the south are Ramatlabama, Lobatse, Ramotswa, Tlokweng, Sikwane and Martins Drift.

Only two — Tlokweng and Martins Drift — allow direct entry into South Africa, the others link Botswana with Bophuthatswana.

There are fears in Botswana that soon the country could be totally dependent on Bophuthatswana, if South Africa agrees to hand over to Bophuthatswana land that allows direct access to South Africa from Gaborone through the Tlokweng border post.

The land forms a corridor between two areas of Bophuthatswana, through which

the main road from Gaborone to Zwerust goes and which at present is South African territory. It has been reported in Gaborone that farmers who own land in that corridor have been made substantial offers for their land which would then be handed over to Bophuthatswana. Ironically, Bophuthatswana's demands that Botswana national request visas has resulted in a loss of business for shops in towns like Mafikeng. Botswana nationals crossed the border regularly to shop in Mafikeng where goods are cheaper. Now these numbers have dwindled.

Unibo needs help with accommodation for students

2011/11/27 Star 109
Education Reporter

The University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) is experiencing serious accommodation problems and would like the community to help it out.

Senior Press and information officer Mrs Margaret Kistler said the institution was capable of admitting up to 3 000 students in terms of teaching facilities, but is limited to only 750 spaces in the three campus residences.

She appealed to residences in the adjoining neighbourhoods of Mmabatho, Mafikeng and Montshiwa to consider renting to students.

She added that families could provide accommodation on a shared-facilities basis.

"In a shared facilities arrangement, the student would be required to take the midday meal and/or evening meal on campus and would be responsible for his or her laundry."

She said those interested in providing accommodation to either male or female students should ring Mrs Dorcas Motsoahae at telephone (01401) 21171 ext 477 or 356.

By Ruth Golemba

BOP Air is flying high.

It carried more than four times the number of passengers in the past year than in 1985.

Ian Bond, managing director of the State-owned Bophuthatswana airline, says the increase was achieved in spite of the recession. Projections are for a 20% increase in passengers this year.

Mr Bond says: "In the five years since the airline was started the number of passengers carried has risen from nearly 5 000 to 42 000 a year."

"The increase in business and building and technical development in Mmabatho are the main reasons

BOP Air aims high

for our success. There has also been a sharp rise in leisure travel.

"Sun City is the big attraction, but the recent development of game parks and other tourist spots is starting to draw visitors. Flying lops two-thirds off the travelling time by road."

Although the airline's scheduled flights operate only between Mmabatho, Pilanesberg and Jan Smuts a Free State sector Bophuthatswana will begin soon.

Mr Bond says that although the

Mmabatho airport is modern and geared for international travel, economic and political restraints have delayed plans to fly further afield — possibly into Africa and to the Indian Ocean islands.

"Our attempts to gain over-the-border routes are advanced, but we have had to put our plans on ice until the political and financial future is secure."

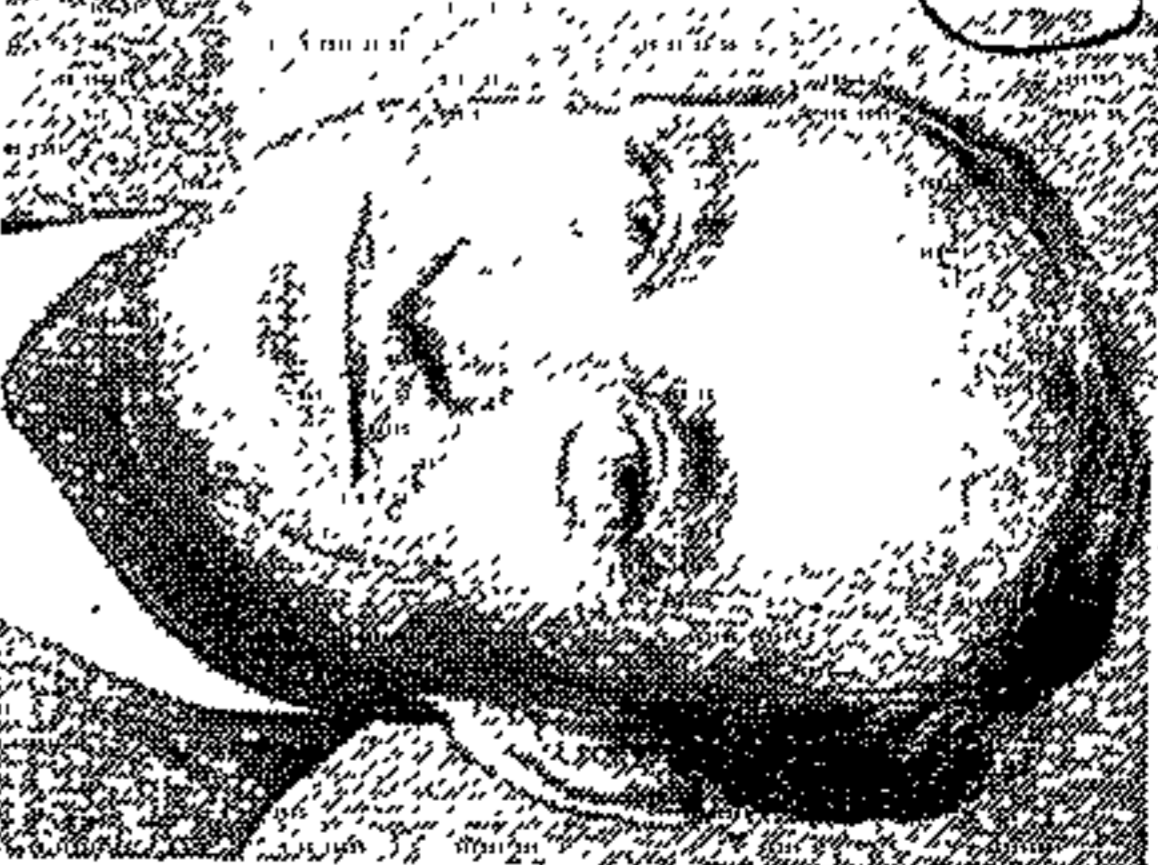
"Flying is highly competitive and the South African region is well served. In the present economic climate it would be financial suicide to

extend our service.

"Air routes are regulated and we have only one point of entry in South Africa. Although we undertake charter flights to almost anywhere in South Africa, we would not be granted rights to compete with SA Airways."

"I do not think South Africa would be able to sustain another airline at the moment."

"We are kept busy enough by the growth in traffic between Johannesburg and Bophuthatswana and plan to expand the service."



Ian Bond . . . recession-buster

MATRIG GIRL SHOT DEAD

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Sowetan
10/2/87

A MATRIC pupil was allegedly shot dead by her policeman boyfriend outside her home in Mabopane at the weekend.

SOWETAN Reporter

Boitumelo Maria Molapisi (19), of Block B, Mabopane, who attended Dr A Moreosele High School, was found in a pool of blood by her horrified parents a few minutes after she went outside with her boyfriend.

Colonel David George, of the Botswana Police Liaison Office, yesterday confirmed the incident and said that they were trying to trace one of their policemen.

Col George said there had apparently been a quarrel between the police constable and members of the Molapisi family. The policeman has since disappeared, he said.

Ms Castinah Molapisi, a relative of the slain girl, said Boitumelo's boyfriend arrived at their home on Friday night and asked to talk to her outside.

"We then heard shots being fired and went to investigate.

"Many other shots were fired as we went out. We were afraid that we would get hurt. A man holding a gun then ran away.

"Boitumelo was lying on the ground bleeding profusely. She died soon after," Ms Molapisi said.

Policeman sought in lovers' tiff tragedy

News in Brief

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ONE 1/4 11/28/7

Murder: Policeman held

GA-RANKUWA. — A South African policeman has been arrested by the Bophuthatswana police in connection with the murder of a young boy from Ramogodi near here. Police said he was arrested on Monday at his Mamelodi home.

BOPHUTHA-TSWANA police have launched a hunt for a policeman who allegedly killed his 19-year-old lover in Mabopane at the weekend.

According to Col David George, a Press liaison officer for the homeland's police, the man who is alleged to have shot Boitumelo

Hunt is on for cop

Mari Molapisi was based at the Mabopane police station. He said police were still searching for him following his disappearance after the incident.

Boitumelo, a matric pupil at the Dr A

Moreosele High School, died in a hail of bullets on Friday night after her boyfriend allegedly asked to see her outside her Block B home. Her bullet-riddled body was found lying on the ground by her shocked parents who came to investigate after hearing gunshots.

SATS averts border train disruption

CALL TIMES



JOHANNESBURG. — Disruption of train traffic between Zimbabwe and Botswana and South Africa has been temporarily averted by the South African Transport Services stepping in to collect traffic at the Bophuthatswana border.

The two countries' trains are to stop at Bophuthatswana's border depot, Ramathlabama, "and we will collect the traffic there and take it down to Mafeking", SATS spokesman Mr Frikkie Stevenson said.

Disruption of the traffic has been threatened by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope demanding visas from Zimbabwean and Botswana railwaymen travelling through the homeland to get to South Africa.

The SATS measures would last

for two months while the three countries negotiated a solution, Mr Stevenson said.

He did not want to comment on the reasons for the disruption — "It's an inter-state thing and I don't know how long it will last."

The Botswana government informed the South African government that Bophuthatswana's actions contravened the 1969 Customs Union Agreement which allowed unrestricted movement between the territories.

The Botswana Press Agency reports that the visa requirement will continue until formal agreement is signed with "the Republic of Bophuthatswana".

Three Botswana ministers, including the Minister of External Affairs, visited Pretoria on January 26 and informed South Afri-

ca's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of the interference.

Mr Botha said he would "consider the matter", Bopa said.

According to a Gaborone-based weekly newspaper, the Reporter, "the whole affair has been engineered by Pretoria anyway as a means of pressuring Botswana to deal with the Bophuthatswana homeland and secure its adherence to the Customs Union Agreement, along with Transkei, Ciskei and Venda".

A Johannesburg newspaper reports that the general manager of Zimbabwe Railways, Mr John Avery, has said that despite the demand for visas, "the trains will be running normally".

Mr Stevenson also said: "We don't see any problems in the traffic flow." — Sapa

RAIL LINKS

F/M 13/2/87

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Warning shot for Mugabe

Whatever the intention, Bophuthatswana's attempt to wring recognition from Zimbabwe and Botswana by forcing them to seek visas for train crews entering the homeland should serve as a sharp lesson to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe of the dangers of sanctions against SA.

Sats stepped in at the last minute this week to avert a major transport crisis for the region which would have cut a major rail outlet to the sea for Zaire, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Temporarily at least, SAR crews will move trains from Mafikeng into Botswana, obviating the need for Zimbabwe and Botswana to seek visas for their train crews.

The warning to Zimbabwe and to a lesser extent to Zambia is timely. A series of meetings have been held recently between leaders of the two countries to map out a sanctions strategy. Despite the setbacks, mainly a shortfall of foreign aid, there are persistent rumours in Harare that the Zimbabwe sanctions package is imminent.

But now industrialists in Harare and Bulawayo, having faced the crunch, are saying closure of the rail line through Botswana would have a devastating impact on Zimbabwe. Official sources say that about 54% of Zimbabwe's export-import rail traffic uses the Botswana line while about 40% goes along the direct line to SA at Beit Bridge and the balance along the Beira line. Not all the rail traffic goes to South African ports, because some is sent via SA to Maputo.

At the same time, well over 50% of Zaire's imports are carried on the Botswana line, and about 70% of Zambia's imports and 40% of its exports move through SA.

The railway line through Botswana has been operated by Rhodesia Railways and subsequently the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ). But this was scheduled to change from January 1 when Botswana was supposed to have taken over the operation of the line after purchasing the fixed assets from NRZ.

The takeover was postponed at the last minute because of Bophuthatswana's insistence that Botswana recognise its administration. The same demand for visas was due to come into effect for Zimbabwe crews on Monday.

Despite Sats' rescue of the link, Harare officials are convinced the crisis was a put-up job designed to demonstrate to Zimbabwe and Zambia the risks they run in imposing economic sanctions against Pretoria. Zimbabwean officials do not believe that Bophuthatswana — described in the media as a South African "puppet regime" — initiated these moves but is acting as a proxy for

Pretoria.

If the border were to be effectively closed as a result of Harare's refusal to seek visas, then Zimbabwe would try to reroute as much traffic as it could through Beit Bridge, pending the hoped-for development of the alternative Beira link.

Meanwhile, the Beira project has advanced a stage with the announcement by Standard Merchant Bank in Harare that the Beira Corridor Group's (BCG) Z\$1m debenture issue has been oversubscribed. The funds have been raised from corporate subscribers in Zimbabwe — many of which are externally-controlled — as part of the programme to rehabilitate and improve transport links by road and rail between Zimbabwe and the country's natural port of Beira.

The sum raised, of course, is nominal. But it does show that the private sector is demonstrating its commitment to and support for the programme to reduce transport dependence on SA. An estimated 250 applications were received for the 200 Z\$5 000 BCG debentures on offer. ■

Rail crisis: crucial meeting today

By PATRICK LAURENCE

TOP officials from South Africa and Botswana meet today in a bid to find a long-term solution to a dispute which threatens to halt the flow of railway traffic between South Africa and the neighbouring states of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire.

At the core of the dispute is a conflict of will between Pretoria's nominally independent and strategically situated outcast state of Bophuthatswana and the internationally-recognised states of Botswana and Zimbabwe.

But for the intervention of South African Transport Services (SATS), which is committed to the free flow of rail traffic, the trains might have been brought to a halt already, to the disadvantage of all.

Bophuthatswana's geographic position gives it a relevance far beyond the pariah status conferred on it by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

One of the seven blocks of territory which make up Bophuthatswana runs along the border with Botswana. It is through that piece of territory that the railway line linking South Africa with Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire passes.

At the beginning of the year Botswana was due to take over from Zimbabwe Rail the administration of that portion of the line which runs through its territory. That meant its railway staff would have to take trains across the border into Bophuthatswana and onto Mafikeng, where SATS staff would assume responsibility.

Bophuthatswana, however, demanded that Botswana train drivers and railway staff apply for visas before bringing the trains across.

Botswana, fearing that Bophuthatswana's demand was a stratagem to force it to recognise Bophuthatswana, decided to postpone its takeover of Zimbabwe Rail rather than confer *de facto* recognition on Bophuthatswana.

But then Bophuthatswana raised the stakes by demanding visas from Zimbabwe Rail staff. Zimbabwe, too, balked at the thought of applying for visas and giving indirect recognition to Bophuthatswana.

The prospect of a major breakdown of the flow of goods between South Africa and its black neighbouring states loomed, conjuring visions of material piling up on the Botswana side of the border by truckloads. At least one train with 15 to 20 trucks crosses the border each day,

according to Leon Els of SATS.

But SATS intervened to prevent the crisis, sending its railway men to collect the trains and bring them across Bophuthatswana to Mafikeng.

That, however, was an interim solution for two months only to enable the parties to the conflict to resolve the situation permanently.

Theoretically there are three possible durable solutions to the conflict.

First, Bophuthatswana can be persuaded to withdraw its demands for visas, or, conversely, Botswana can be induced to agree to apply for them. South Africa can bring a lot of leverage to bear on Bophuthatswana and, to a lesser extent, Botswana. For the moment, however, both territories seem to have adopted entrenched positions.

Second, Botswana can build a new railway turn-around point at Rakhuna 5km inside the Botswana border to avoid the journey through Bophuthatswana to Mafikeng. Rakhuna would feed into Zeerust in the Western Transvaal via a 22 km bypass line, thus averting passage through Bophuthatswana, Els explained. But at a minimum cost of R500 000 per km that would be an expensive exercise which Botswana may not be able to avoid or complete quickly enough.

Third, Bophuthatswana and Botswana could meet for bilateral talks to try to find a mutually amicable compromise. That is the approach favoured by South Africa.

But whether Botswana will agree to talk officially to Bophuthatswana is another matter.

No easy solution is in sight.

The issue is further complicated by the warning delivered to Botswana by South Africa last weekend over the alleged presence in Botswana of two African National Congress guerrillas, Jacob Zuma and Lambert Moloi. Zuma is said to have been active in Mozambique until South Africa demanded his expulsion.

South Africa warned Botswana that it reserved the right to take whatever steps it deemed necessary, presumably, including armed force.

Botswana's President Quett Masire denied that the two men were in Botswana.

Nevertheless, the raised political temperature is not congenial to today's talks.



A young boy mourns for a relative allegedly killed by *kitskonstabels* in Grahamstown's Tanti township. The funeral of four victims was held last weekend.

Picture STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

Tutu 'anti-Jew' claims a smear says Goldberg

By FRAN BUNTMAN

THIS week's reports of "anti-Semitic statements" allegedly made by Archbishop Desmond Tutu emanate from a source characterised as "highly suspect" by Aleck Goldberg, executive director of the SA Jewish Board of Deputies.

The source — credited by the Boston Jewish Times, which ran the story in November last year — is the "Israel News Bureau". The story is datelined Jerusalem.

According to the Boston newspaper, Tutu delivered a speech two years ago at a closed meeting of the Board of Deputies in which he "shocked his audience by declaring that 'The Jews are the biggest exploiters of the blacks, so they must suffer... There will be no sympathy for the Jews when the blacks take over'".

The Boston newspaper article added that the Board had "decided not to publicise the remarks out of fear that Tutu would be angry and would become even more anti-Jewish".

The identical "quotes" appeared this week in South African newspapers. However, while the Boston paper gave its source as the INB, the Johannesburg paper cited a newsletter, which in turn credited a Washington columnist as its source.

Tutu has denied ever saying such a thing, and Goldberg this week called the Boston report "a total lie". Tutu had met with the Board only once, last year, and there had been "a cordial exchange of views".

Goldberg said he had tried to investigate the INB, and discovered neither the Israel Censorship Board nor the Israel Press Office had ever heard of it. It was identified, he said, only by a post-box number. He has written to the Boston paper denying the report.

Meanwhile an American journalist has also investigated the INB and alleged a connection between the report and Rabbi Meir Kahane, an ultra-right Israeli political leader who emigrated from the US several years ago. A number of ultra-right groups have consistently attempted to undermine Jewish support for the anti-apartheid movement, both in South Africa and internationally.

Bop roadblock in SA

By SOL MORATHI

DAILY COMMUTERS between Pretoria and GaRankuwa were this week stunned by a massive roadblock set up by Bophuthatswana Security Forces four kilometres outside their boundaries.

The forces, comprising heavily armed policemen and soldiers, manned the roadblock between Dorothea - three kilometres from Medunsa and four kilometres from GaRankuwa hospital - and Hornsnek.

The area where the roadblock was set up falls under South Africa. All vehicles driving into and out of GaRankuwa were stopped and searched thoroughly.

Security forces also checked road transportation certificates and drivers licences and demanded identification cards and documents from everybody.

The roadblock surprised many people who say they know where the Bop and South Africa territories adjoin.

Bop police pro, Colonel David George, said yesterday he was not aware that the security forces had set up roadblocks outside their jurisdiction. He said maybe they did not realise where their boundary ended.

Col George promised to put the matter up for discussion with the Odi Divisional Commissioner.

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17/2/87

Botswana scores in rail row

BOTSWANA has won the first round in the rail row between Bophuthatswana and its northern neighbours.

HAMISH McINDOE

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But a permanent solution to the crisis that threatens severely to disrupt the flow of rail traffic between Frontline states and SA is nowhere in sight.

No details of the meeting emerged and a Foreign Affairs spokesman would only say that talks were continuing at a "technical level".

Sats last Friday started collecting south-bound rolling stock from the Botswana border town of Rakhuna instead of Ramatlabama in Bophuthatswana.

Pretoria, however, is caught between honouring its commitments to Botswana in terms of the Customs Union Agreement and recognising the sovereignty of Bophuthatswana.

On the same day the Department of Foreign Affairs mediated at talks in Gaborone to bring the two sides to settlement over Mmabatho's visa demands for Botswanans and Zimbabweans.

Under a previous agreement scheduled to last until mid-May, Sats was to use Ramatlabama as the collecting point after Botswana and Zimbabwe said they would no longer use Mafikeng in protest over the visa demand.

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THIRD PARTY INSURANCE

Rescue for Bop

Astronomical increases in expenditure over the past six years have been threatening to cripple Bophuthatswana's Third Party Insurance system. Only a cash injection from two sources at the end of 1986 saved the day.

With projected payouts of about R11m for the current financial year ending in April, its Motor Vehicle Assurance (MVA) fund had reached a balance of around R3m by August 1986 — despite doubling of premiums. And not until December was the situation eased by a quarterly contribution, estimated by Bop officials as about R1m, from SA's Central Energy Fund (out of the 2,6c/l levied on petrol in both SA and the TBVC states); as well as a 2c/l contribution direct from fuel companies operating in Bop. Both had been levied since March, but because of legislative and administrative delays, only began to flow into the Bop MVA fund in December.

The question now is whether income can keep pace with mounting expenditure. The exponential growth in claims since the fund's inception in 1981 is not encouraging.

In the first year, the fund paid out R13 000; the next year claims rocketed to R310 000; then R1,1m; R1,8m; and nearly R8m by 1985. For the current year, which ends in May, R7m has so far been paid out; and the administrators expect another R4m to be paid out by year-end. This represents an increase, from inception, of more than

80 000%.

The problem is not peculiar to Bop. Great demands are made on Third Party insurance because of an increasing propensity of accident victims to claim compensation, as well as an increase in the value of settlements by the courts.

But an additional problem for the tiny homeland is that its roads carry traffic bound for "Xanadu." Since opening in December 1979, Sun City has proved a magnet for revellers from the Reef, Pretoria and elsewhere. As the law of averages decrees that a certain number will end up as accident victims, many claims against the MVA fund are generated by traffic flowing along the road to Rustenburg and on into Pilanesberg.

According to an attorney, the relatively high earning power of Sun City visitors is an important factor in the size of awards, as claims include compensation for lack of earnings. Exactly what proportion of total claims relate to accidents on Sun City roads would be difficult to establish. But one way or another, many claims emanate from South African residents.

Also, cars registered in Bophuthatswana frequently travel to the metropolitan areas of the PWV. In fact, the Receiver of Revenue believes many owners are actually South African residents using Bop addresses to avoid GST (*FM* February 6).

The bill has to be met from the slender resources of the Bop MVA fund which, according to Secretary for Transport Sekitla Sepeng, started "with nothing."

But the Bop fund has not been the only one to feel the pinch.

For some years, the South African fund has been run on an immediate cash-needed basis, instead of the long-term provision basis traditionally used by insurers. The latest available figures show that it had deficits at the end of the 1984 and 1985 financial years of R221m and R354m respectively.

Since May, when the premium system of funding was replaced by a petrol levy, cash flow has presumably improved. At the time, it was estimated that it would put more than twice as much money into the fund. However, with outstanding claims totalling R630m at April 30 1985, this would not have been enough to put the fund in the black.

With MVA funds established in Transkei in 1978 and in Ciskei in 1983 also under pressure, the implications for future accident victims are serious.

Third Party cover differs from other insurance in that it gives the consumer no choice of underwriter. Though claims are administered by private insurance companies, the ultimate insurer is a central fund. Moreover, to avoid collusion between insurer and insured, compensation comes through the liability cover of the defendant. This means the victim, who is the real consumer, is two stages removed from any choice.

In the circumstances, it is essential that all who use our roads are assured that valid claims for compensation can be adequately met. ■

Bop visas: hints of collusion

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23/2/87
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Political Staff

Pretoria appears to be acting in collusion with Bophuthatswana, which insists that Zimbabwean railwaymen carry Bop visas on their way to South Africa, says the research director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mr Andre du Pisani.

The strategy may be a Pretoria ploy to point out to Frontline States the cost of anti-South African sanctions.

At the same time, it could also be aimed at pressuring Frontline states into de facto recognition of "independent homelands" such as Bophuthatswana, he believes.

Mr du Pisani is researching the threatened disruption of rail traffic from Zimbabwe, moving through Botswana and Bophuthatswana, to South Africa.

Pretoria has denied any involvement and insists the initiative was taken entirely by Bophuthatswana in order to receive de facto recognition of its independence by Frontline states.

But Mr du Pisani believes the South African Government has

common interest with Bophuthatswana in the visa issue.

Firstly, both South Africa and Bophuthatswana are anxious to make the point that South Africa is central to the economy of the whole Southern African region, he said.

Secondly, both South Africa and Bophuthatswana want to receive de facto international recognition for the independent homelands, which the rest of the world refuses to acknowledge.

The homelands were created by Pretoria as a vital part of its separate development policy.

He pointed out that Botswana may build a detour line to South Africa, bypassing Bophuthatswana, rather than give in on the visa issue.

South Africa has accepted this, and on the face of it this appears to indicate no Pretoria involvement in the visa row.

However, Mr du Pisani believes the cost of building a new rail link will help to drive home to the Frontline states the message of South Africa — namely, the high cost of anti-South African sanctions.

New bus-building plant for Bophuthatswana

24/2/87 -

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Sometar

By SY MAKARINGE



Mr. KOBUS Vosloo, general manager of Comark Holdings.

A BUS manufacturing plant, described as the first of its kind in southern Africa, has been officially handed over to Durabuild — a subsidiary of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings — at a ceremony at Temba, near Hammanskraal.

Built at a cost of R12,5-million, the new plant will produce at least 40 buses a month — about double the number being built at the existing plant in Mabopane.

It will also produce 18 major chassis rebuilds a month and about 20 new models a year.

A spokesman for Comark, a marketing arm of BTH, said the plant would create more than 300 jobs for people living in the homeland.

Competitive

General manager Mr Kobus Vosloo said the decision to expand BTH's production facility was because the public transport field was becoming increasingly competitive with operators requiring bigger payloads, greater comfort and reliability.

He said this was coupled with threats to cut supplies from overseas sources.

"As a result of these factors, southern Africa will increasingly need to look at supplying its own needs with large-scale production such as that envisaged at the Temba plant," Mr Vosloo said.

Since it started, Durabuild has supplied BTH with more than 500 new buses.

It has also carried out all major chassis rebuilds.

Bop cops won't talk

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday refused to release details about a Transport and Allied Workers Union member who was allegedly arrested in Temba a week ago.

Mr Lucas Kekana, a Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings employee, was picked up by policemen while on duty on February 18. This was after BTH employees had gone on strike in protest against the company's refusal to recognise TAWU and their representative body.

Colonel David George, Press liaison officer for the homeland police, refused to discuss Mr Kekana's arrest with the *Sowetan*. "Police have no comment," he said.

A spokesman for lawyers representing TAWU said the trade unionist was being held under security laws. No further details were available.

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Sowetan
3/3/87

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No cash for Bop staff

By SOL MORATHI

THE CAUSE of the mass exodus of Bophuthatswana teachers to South African schools has been revealed - the homeland government is not paying them.

Some teachers, including school principals, claim they have not been paid for the last two months despite meagre salaries.

Others also revealed that the cheques they were issued with had bounced, and they have not received any apologies.

One of the teachers told *City Press* that he had spend about R80 on transport in his bid to get paid. The teacher was supported by a number of other teachers.

City Press phoned the department on more than 10 occasions, but the education secretary was said not to be available and he never phoned back in spite of requests to do so.

Unionist is freed

A TRANSPORT and Allied Workers' Union member who was detained by the Bophuthatswana Police three weeks ago has been released without being charged, writes ALI NAH DUBE.

A spokesman for the union said in Pretoria yesterday that Mr Lucas Kekana was freed last Wednesday — two weeks after his detention.

At the time of his detention Mr Kekana was employed as a driver at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings. His detention followed a strike by BTP employees who protested the company's refusal to recognise Tawu as their union.

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10/3/87

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BTH fares to rise

R/Swag 3/87
THE Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH) will by the end of this week release details of the planned bus fare increases in its operational area, Mr Slatter Rawlins, public relations manager, announced in Pretoria.

He stated that although details of the increases were not finalised yet, his company wished to make commuters aware of the pending hikes.

The company has attributed the move to high running costs and a decline in passenger demand.

109 If implemented, the increases will come as bad news to commuters who will be left with little or no difference at all between bus fares and those of taxis. A Garankuwa/Pretoria single bus trip presently costs R1,40 while commuters pay R1,50 for taxis.

SOUTH SCOPE

Seeing Bop's border is believing

THE announcement that Bophuthatswana - the most fragmented homeland - would demand visas from some travellers is baffling its neighbours.

The territory comprises seven separate areas with unnoticeable borders impossible to police in many places.

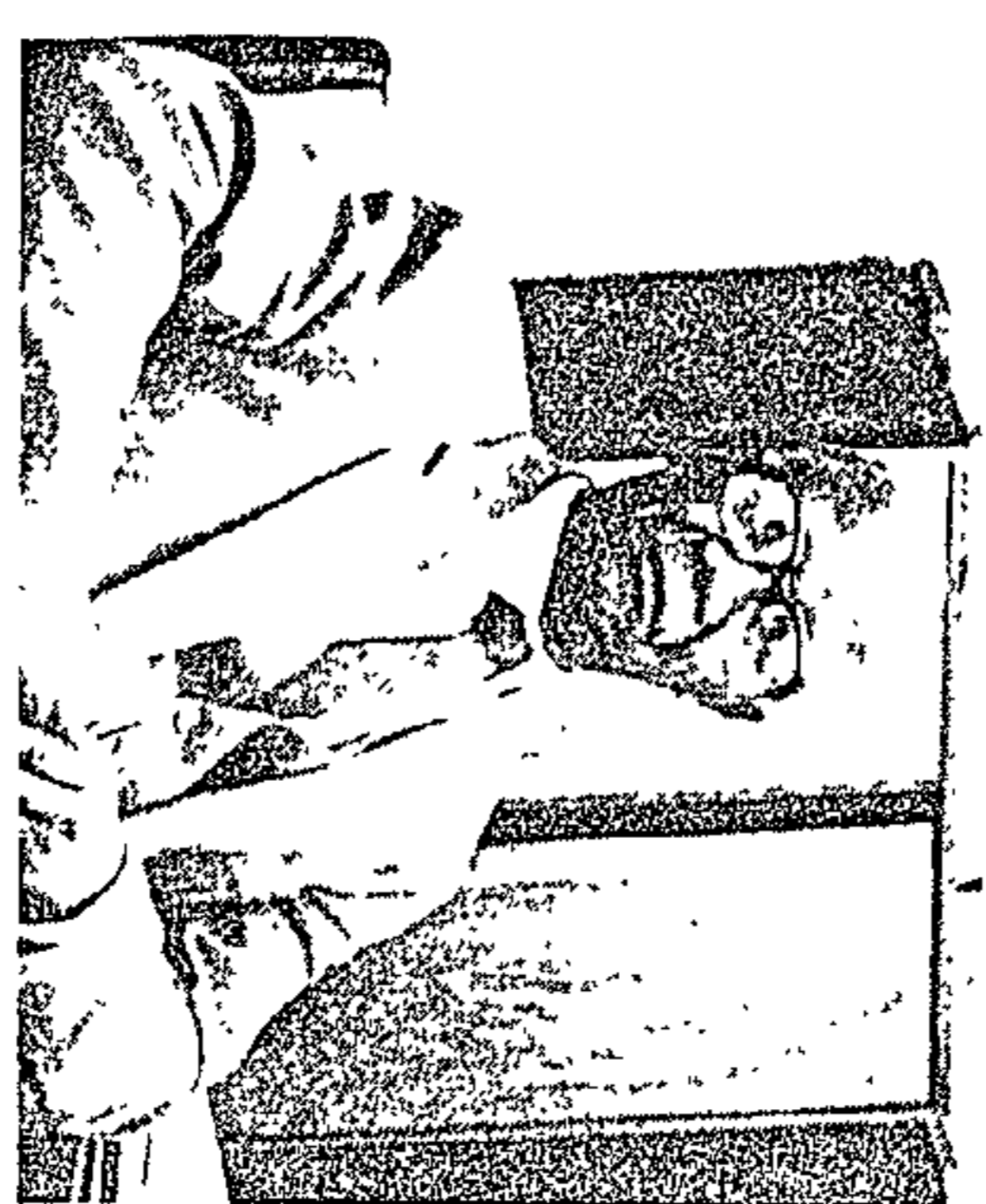
But homeland officials now demand that the citizens of Botswana and Zimbabwe must have visas when crossing the border.

Queries addressed to the homeland government produced nothing but officialese. I was told Bophuthatswana had to "regularise the movement of people" or that meetings with officials from neighbouring states were "cordial and positive". But nowhere was there a feasible reason for this sudden bureaucratic fuss.

So I went to "Bop" to see what really happened to "foreigners" on these many borders. Homeland officials have warned that all non-citizens, except of course South Africans, would need visas soon.

What was once just an airstrip in the territory's capital, is now the Mmabatho International Airport, home of Bop Air.

The eight arriving passengers were divided into two queues, one for Bop citizens and/or South Africans and another queue for the rest.



L S Mogajane, director of information and foreign missions

Bops and South Africans sailed through. Some did not even have passports. The officials seemed uncertain what to do about the rest.

A uniformed functionary came to the rescue: "Where are your visas?" His

If you don't believe the headline, then read Sylvia Vollenhoven's account of her border-hopping escapade in Mangope country

shoved a blue South African arrival form towards them. Having settled a potentially tricky situation, the official broke out in welcome smiles and asked the Spaniards if it was alright for him to stamp their passports. "No, please don't," they said, without hesitation.

At the government building in Mmabatho, I was shown to the offices of L S Mogajane, director of information and foreign missions. His role was to explain the visa policy.

Each time I asked a question he buzzed his secretary for a publication on Bophuthatswana. Was it mere harassment, instigated by Pretoria, and why? "We are a sovereign state," he said - I heard this often before giving

me a glossy publication produced for the fifth anniversary of "independence". I staggered out of Mogajane's office no nearer the truth about the visa issue but weighed down with press statements, tourist brochures, Bop Air magazines, a copy of the Bop constitution, education journals, business guides and even the "Bophuthatswana Tax and Financial Guide".

About 30 kilometres from Mmabatho, at the Ramatlabama border post, the station commander, Patrick Maza, complained that he did not have enough visa forms to issue to travellers. Because Bop does not have any diplomatic representatives anywhere except in South Africa, the citizens of the neighbouring countries through the border post some-times just sit and wait at the border. When I asked Maza if I could take pictures at the border post, he telephoned an official, called Moaletse, in Mmabatho. Moaletse came to the border immediately and forbade me to speak to anybody there or take pictures. When I said I intended crossing to the Botswana side he said it would not be possible. I argued that I had a valid passport, a statement that brought out his trump card: "Then you will need a visa when you come back." Needless to say it was an idle threat and Moaletse was gone when I returned. He had leaped into a car filled with Bop policemen to chase a driver who had raced through the border post without noticing it.

109 25/3/87
SMTA

Bophuthatswana fares up

Commuters to pay more

Bus fares in Bophuthatswana will go up from Monday, the manager of the marketing division of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH), Mr Slater Rawlins, said.

He said increases would vary depending routes and on whether cash fares were paid or weekly or monthly coupons were bought.

"The fare on coupons will increase from between 2½c and 15c a journey, depending on the distance travelled. The average

increase will be 10c a journey.

"The cash fares in the off-peak period between 8 am and 3 pm will increase 12,5 percent. Cash fares during peak hours will be about 10 percent more than in off-peak hours.

"Route details will be distributed to passengers and will also be available at operating centres and ticket-selling points.

"The multi-trip tickets are subsidised by the government and the commuter pays only 37 percent of the total fare with the government contribution being 63 percent."

Mr Rawlins said the last increase on certain BTH routes was in March 1986. Other fares increased in November 1985.

"Since these fare increases BTH has absorbed all cost increases. BTH has cut costs to the minimum but has had to increase fares to ensure quality and continuity of services."

Bop opposition battle with BDP

By SOL MORATHI

TWO Bophuthatswana opposition parties are locked in separate court battles against the ruling Bop Democratic Party.

The National Seoposengwe Party is seeking an interdict from the Mmabatho Supreme Court restraining the BDP, "in conjunction with the homeland police" from harassing and

victimising its members.

And the People's Progressive Party has taken the BDP to court for allegedly refusing to grant it the status of an official opposition party, or alternatively to recognise it.

The two cases, though running separately, both began last week, as campaigning for Bop elections gain momentum.

Seoposengwe, led by Victor Sefora, claims that homeland police, instructed by the BDP, have:

- Disrupted its meetings.
- Arrested its members.
- Generally victimised and harassed its members.

"The way we have been torn from pillar to post in the last 10 years can give one the impression that we are not an official opposition party. We are. This

has only been done to frustrate and demoralise us," said Sefora.

"The BDP must not expect us to drop the matter. We will fight to the bitter end," he said.

Sefora said his party, whose objectives were to achieve a non-racial society and strive for non-discriminatory, peaceful, and prosperous co-existence of all, was officially regis-

tered in 1977 as an opposition party.

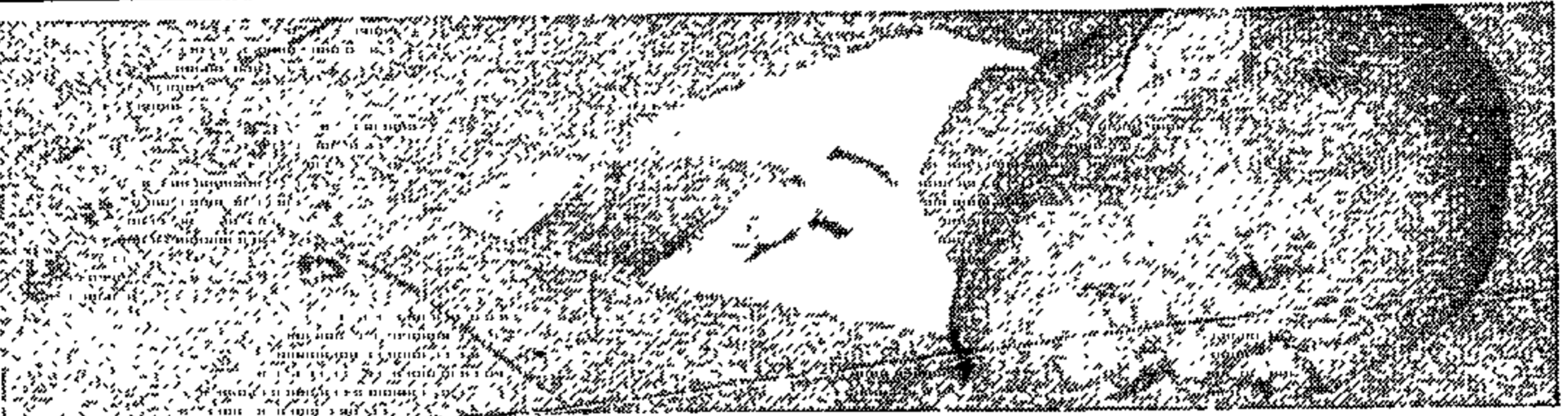
Since then, he said, the party has never received fair treatment from the BDP.

Subsequently, he was forced into oblivion in the past seven years and was not represented in the last two Bop parliamentary sessions, claimed Sefora.

Rocky Malebana, leading the People's Progressive Party, is worried that the PPP will not be able to contest the elections as because of lack of recognition.

Malebana said his party had all the qualifications necessary to be an official party, but the BDP did not want to give it recognition status as it feared opposition.

The Party has been battling for almost two years for recognition. BDP elections are scheduled for August. Voter registration will close on April 1.



Lucas Mangope

More delays in Bop inquiry

By SOL MORATHI

THE findings of a commission of inquiry into the fatal shooting of 11 Winterfeld residents last year have still not been completed.

The delay, according to the secretary of the commission's chairperson, Judge EAT Smith, has been caused by the "usual" court duties the judge was faced with.

"He has such a load of work to do,"

said the secretary yesterday, "but hopefully, he will be through in the next few weeks, most probably at the end of the month."

The commission was appointed by Bop President Lucas Mangope to look into and ascertain circumstances and incidents relating to the shooting. It also had to look into the extent of involvement of the homeland security forces in the incident.

Smith is expected to refer the findings and his recommendations to Mangope for a final decision.

Eleven people were killed and 28 others suffered gunshot wounds following the incident.

Over 50 other people had to be hospitalised for allegedly being assaulted by security forces. The inquiry began in May and ended in October.

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Total
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455
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Turn of easy money

1099 Cl Press 29/3/87

By SOL MORATHI
FAST, easy money involved in prostitution is providing the catalyst in Mmabatho, the Bophuthatswana capital.

The city, which lies adjacent to the historic town of Mafikeng, is not the same anymore.
The humble and law-abiding folk, whose pace of life once resembled a snail in motion, have changed.

The need for overnight wealth (or is it money?), has swung the pendulum of life in this growing capital -- and Mafikeng -- dramatically.

Young women, anxious to get rich quick, are offering their bodies for a nominal fee of R10 -- sometimes R20 depending on the briskness of business -- to keep up with the pace and demands of the day.
This phenomenon -- de-

scribed by Bop Information Director S Mogaiane as sickening and absurd -- has hit the city like a craze.

Though the problem of prostitution seems universal, especially in intergrated states, Mmabatho seems to be worst hit, if the latest developments and a series of court cases in the area is anything to go by.
Attractive and slim, plump and round ladies do

their body business in the wee hours of the night in the streets, hotels and night spots of Mafikeng, Moutshwa and Mmabatho.

Their ages range between 14 and 35.
The prostitutes use most of the hotels as their places of business.
This is where their bodily business flourishes.
A recent visit to one of the hotels in Mmabatho

provided *City Press* with proof.

In the marbled floored foyer of one of the well known hotels, there was that subdued bustle, the whispered efficiency that marks all great hotels, when a number of prostitutes confidently walked in.
The hotel is one of Mmabatho's finest, a monument to Bop's more prosperous days.
Outside the hotel,

chauffeurs stood beside their gleaming cars.

The head doorman gave the "ladies" an admiring glance as they walked past him. They were very attractive and nice, wearing high-heeled shoes and dressed to kill.

Presumably, the hotel staff had been warned to be on the look-out for prostitutes, but the "ladies" did not arouse any suspicion.
They had class written all over them and the only eyes they attracted were covetous ones.

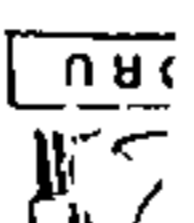
They sat down near me, or more precisely near the *City Press* crew.

And as the team had a drink, the ladies seemed to develop an interest in some of us and introduced themselves.

It did not take the crew long to hear that the ladies were prepared to offer their services at R10 each. Of course, we declined their offer.

Bop police also nearly found themselves victims of the strip ladies, according to evidence given in the Moloopo Regional Court this week.

Last year, *City Press* awarded in an article that prostitution was rife in Mafikeng and Mmabatho. At the time it seemed the authorities did not take heed, now the matter has become cause of great concern among law abiding citizens in the cities.



RONDREBOSCH
7700

2/4/87
Bophuthatswana

Bop⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ Govt lifts ban

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Bophuthatswana Government has lifted the ban on meetings of the homeland's official opposition party, the Seoposengwe Party.

This was announced yesterday by party leader, Mr Jeremiah Mokotong in Pretoria — two months after the party threatened to boycott the country's coming elections in protest against the banning of their meeting.

Mr Mokotong said the Department of Justice gave them the go-ahead to hold meetings starting April 28 after an application in which they promised, among other things to "assist the government in encouraging all residents in the Odi region to register as voters."

It is not certain yet when elections will take place but an announcement will be made when Parliament is convened.

Although Seoposengwe is not represented in Parliament, 96 candidates will contest elections in Bophuthatswana's 12 regions, according to Mr Mokotong.

He said: "We maintain that South Africa is a homeland of all its people and that the policy of independent homelands is a fraud depriving blacks of their political right in the land.

"Should we win the coming elections in Bophuthatswana, we shall destroy the independence document in which it is written and revert back to South Africa and claim our right to be in the Cape Town Parliament," said Mr Mokotong.

He pointed out that people were being encouraged to register as voters. The party's motto is: "One South Africa, One nation, One citizenship."

about 220km north-west of Vryburg — for
this purpose.

Cap. Tink 2/4/87 ~~288~~ *109*
Bophuthatswana rioting

MMABATHO. — Rioters stoned houses and shops and attacked police in Pampierstad in the Taung district of Bophuthatswana early yesterday. Police opened fire and one of the rioters was injured, while 37 were arrested. The municipal office in the township was petrol-bombed, windows at the post office were smashed and telephone lines cut. Police reinforcements were called in to restore order. The cause of the unrest could not be established.

BOP MVA

Carrying the can

Insurance companies handling Third Party claims, and motorists who believe this compulsory cover provides adequate protection, could find themselves responsible for large sums owed by Motor Vehicle Assurance (MVA) funds. For if the funds run out of cash, responsibility for payment lies with both the insurer and insured.

This has emerged from threatened litigation against Incorporated General Insurances (IGI). An attorney representing an MVA claimant issued summons on March 24 for R42 278,55. The amount — which represents costs incurred (including medical and legal expenses) in a suit against IGI, acting for the Bophuthatswana MVA fund — was paid on March 30.

The original action was settled in September, when more than R150 000 was paid to an accident victim as compensation for injuries received when his car was involved in a collision with a vehicle registered in Bophuthatswana.

A bill for legal costs was informally served on the defendant's attorney and agreed to by both parties on February 18. But payment was delayed. According to the defence attorney, the delay originated with the Bop MVA fund. "A cheque was requested but we were advised that the signatories were not immediately available to sign a cheque as they were in Pretoria."

However, an official at the Bop MVA fund denied this. "We only received the claim on March 16 and it was paid on March 27 — in good time and in accordance with the provisions of the agreement with the fund."

Though the delay seems to have been the result of an administrative hitch, the threatened action has far-reaching implications, given the escalation in size and value of claims.

The MVA funds of SA and the TBVC states run on a hand-to-mouth basis. Should

... settlements continue to increase sharply, current revenue will never be able to keep pace with the demands made on them.

Bop MVA, which has experienced an increase of 80 000% in the number and value of awards paid, was down to its last R3m in August, with claims to be paid out in 1986-1987 alone expected to total R11m. The position was eased in December when funds levied on petrol in both SA and the TBVC states, as well as contributions paid directly by fuel companies to Bop, reached the MVA fund (FM February 20).

While MVA funds carry reinsurance, this applies only to large amounts — more than R250 000 for Bop for 1986-1987, and more than R5m in the case of SA. It also applies only to that portion of the claim exceeding those figures.

For insurers, the moral is that their involvement in Third Party cases is not limited to administration, in return for a fee or percentage of the premium (depending on which fund is involved). If the MVA fund is unable to meet its commitments, the insurer is responsible. Moreover, following the precedent of a 1963 case, the insured is ultimately responsible if both the MVA fund and insurer are unable to pay. ■

FM 3/4/87

Bophuthatswana opposition wants to come back into SA

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The opposition party in Bophuthatswana, the National Seoposengoe Party (NSP), has pledged to dismantle the "independent" status of the Tswana state.

It will "reintegrate the territory into South Africa" should it come to power in the expected general elections later this year, says Mr Jeremiah Mokotong, leader of the party in the Odi region.

President Lucas Mangope is yet to announce a date for the elections.

But the NSP, which has no member in 96-seat legislature, has already set its campaign machinery in motion to wrench power from the ruling Democratic Party.

The NSP has released a schedule of 42 campaign meetings to be held in the Odi district — which includes Mabopane and Garankuwa — after a successful application to the government for permission to hold the public meetings.

Homeland

The party will campaign on the slogan "One South Africa, one nation, one citizenship."

"We maintain South Africa is a homeland for all its people," said Mr Mokotong.

"The policy of independent homelands is a fraud that deprives blacks their political rights in this land."

"Should we win the elections we shall destroy the independence document and revert back to South Africa to claim our right to be in the Cape Town parliament," he said.

Mr Mokotong called on Tswanas to register to vote to help his party win.

Confident

"We call on organisations in South Africa and Bophuthatswana to assist us as we climb this ladder towards prosperity," he said.

He said he was confident his party could upset President Mangope's party.

"We have a strong mandate to contest each of the 96 seats."

Mr Mokotong and other leaders of the party will speak at a series of meetings at the Garankuwa community hall.

Boycott considered

By SOL MORATHI

109/1/1987

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S official opposition party — the National Seoposengwe Party — might boycott the homeland's forthcoming general elections.

Seoposengwe's leader, Victor Sefora, has indicated that the non-cooperation and "autocratic" rule of the Democratic Party led by President Lucas Mangope, might force them to boycott the elections.

Sefora said though his party was officially registered, it was not given the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression, peaceful assembly and association with its members, as the homelands Bill of Rights required.

He indicated that the BDP harassed and intimidated its members without probable cause and subsequently most of them have become inactive.

Bop's third general election will be held later this year. The date of the elections will be announced at the fifth Parliamentary session, scheduled for April 28 in Mma-batho.

Should the National Seoposengwe Party not take part in the elections, the DBP will stand unopposed.

There is presently no other opposing political party registered in the homeland.



Victor Sefora

Own Correspondent

kwaZulu Government officials replace journalists on *Ilanga*

DURBAN — Replacement staff at Durban's Zulu-language *Ilanga* are battling against time today to produce the newspaper.

About 21 *Ilanga* journalists were asked to leave on Thursday and were replaced by people from various kwaZulu Government departments after they stopped work to hold discussions on their future with the paper which, last week, was sold by Natal Newspapers to the Inkatha movement headed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Shortly before lunch today, Dr

Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha secretary-general who is running the paper in the meantime, said things were "not that good" and had reached a "make or break" situation. Staff would not know until late this afternoon whether the paper would be on the streets tomorrow.

The Southern African Society of Journalists has reacted with strong disapproval to the sale

and will make representations at a conciliation board meeting between the parties on Wednesday.

The president of the SASJ, Miss Pat Sidley, said today: "We disapprove of the sale to a political group, done without any consultation with the staff in any way. We are in full support of the demand by *Ilanga* staff to reverse the sale."

She said the sale of a newspaper to any political party took away a journalist's individuality and made things "extremely awkward".

Protesting *Ilanga* staff were asked to leave the Umgeni Road premises in Durban on Thursday when they stopped work to discuss their future. Their main fear is that *Ilanga* will become an Inkatha mouthpiece.

Buthelezi challenges Ilanga takeover critics

UTLUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday challenged critics of Inkatha's takeover of *Ilanga* to open a newspaper in opposition to it and let the people decide what they wanted to read.

In a statement to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister and Inkatha president:

- Linked criticism of the takeover to the ANC and the UDF.
- Disclosed that journalists who withdrew their labour from *Ilanga* had previously received phone threats from Lusaka.
- Accused the father of the Society of Journalists' *Ilanga* chapel, Mr Mdu Lembede, of acting as "not much more than a fetch-and-carry boy" of the ANC since visiting Lusaka.
- Said the SASJ (which has protested against the Ilanga takeover) had stood idly by while white capital (from NP-supporting *Nasionale Pers*) "gobbled up" *City Press*.

Chief Buthelezi said the hypocrisy of those who attacked Inkatha for its *Ilanga* takeover was evident as these critics had not lambasted Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe and Mozambique's Mr Samora Machel when they took control of the *Herald* in Harare and the media in Maputo.

The day would come when South Africa, "as an economic giant

on the soil of Africa," would be renowned for its achievements in the development of a solely African newspaper.

Now there would be a black-owned and run newspaper providing a voice for the silent masses, Chief Buthelezi added. He invited anyone who opposed the takeover to put themselves to the test.

They could open another newspaper in Durban, he said. But poor black people would not spend their money on poor value. A badly run newspaper or one with the wrong editorial content could not survive, but *Ilanga* would.

Chief Buthelezi asked how Mr Mdu Lembede dared encourage black journalists to stop work because he objected to *Ilanga's* new ownership. Had Mr Lembede asked black journalists to down tools on *City Press*, "which is run by the owners of the National Party newspapers"?

Chief Buthelezi said similar questions could be asked about *Drum* and *True Love*.

The Chief Minister added: "Mr Lembede's colleagues trotted in and out of the same publishers who publish the National Party's daily propaganda newspapers.

"They were not shy to take Afrikaner money and now they have

SASJ hits back at the Chief Minister

DURBAN — The attack made by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday on *Ilanga* editorial staff was reckless and reprehensible in Natal's political climate, the Southern African Society of Journalists said last night.

The society challenged Chief Buthelezi to repeat, outside the Umlandi Legislative Assembly, the allegations he made against Mr Mdu Lembede, SASJ chapel father, who, the chief said, had "acted as not much more than a fetch-and-carry boy" since visiting Lusaka.

This reprehensible attack on Mr Lembede as a lackey of the African National Congress had no basis in fact, the society said.

"We understand the suggestion is based on the fact that Mr Lembede reported on an ANC press conference in Lusaka last year. The truth is that Mr Lembede was assigned to cover the conference by his editor and Natal Newspapers sanctioned the trip."

The attack was also reckless because, in the current political climate in Natal, it could lead to "vigilante attacks" on

Mr Lembede, the statement said.

"We know Mr Lembede to be thoroughly professional journalist. He is nobody's lackey and we challenge the Chief Minister to repeat his allegations outside the Legislative Assembly so that he can be held accountable for his words.

"Mr Lembede is expressing the unanimous view of the editorial staff and the whole staff signed the statement opposing the takeover. We understand that not even the editor and assistant editor of *Ilanga* helped to produce the current issue."

The society also said that Chief Buthelezi's statement on *City Press* was inaccurate — the SASJ did challenge the *Nasionale Pers* takeover.

Last week, *Ilanga* was sold by Natal Newspapers to Inkatha with effect from April 1.

Ilanga editorial staff felt they could not work, and had not agreed to work, for Inkatha as it compromised their journalistic independence but they said they were prepared to work for Natal Newspapers. Negotiations between Natal Newspapers and the SASJ began today. — Sapa.

become super-righteous, saying they do not want to take money from a black-owned newspaper.

"The sheer audacious hypocrisy with which they now criticise Inkatha for buying *Ilanga* just cannot be comprehended. The South African Society of Journalists stood idly by while white capital gobbled up *City Press*."

Chief Buthelezi praised Natal Newspapers for having sold *Ilanga* to Inkatha, not because they were anxious sellers but because they believed this was the right thing to do.

He said some news reports which quoted Mr Lembede on the subject of the takeover also quoted Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF. He said Mr Lembede's protest was "played like a kind of duet" to the voice of the ANC in Lusaka.

Chief Buthelezi added: "We know from whence Mr Lembede finds his inspiration and it is most certainly not among the masses who will continue to buy *Ilanga*."

"Ever since Mr Lembede went to Lusaka he has acted as not much more than a fetch-and-carry boy of the External Mission of the ANC.

"He found no problems when playing the role he has played all along as a journalist vis-a-vis the ANC and UDF.

"In the circumstances, it is not surprising some of the telephonic threats which have been made to journalists have been made from Lusaka."

Chief Buthelezi said *Ilanga* was originally Zulu-owned and had been for many years edited in Zulu, by Zulus and for Zulus.

"I see nothing wrong with it being owned by a black liberation movement whose headquarters happen to be in this province, Natal," he said.

The Chief Minister said the UDF and ANC objected to Inkatha initiatives because these initiatives showed there was an alternative to violence. — Sapa.



Chief Buthelezi... accused of making a "reckless and reprehensible" attack on an *Ilanga* journalist.

CP 26/4/87 (109)

The Sun - curse or saviour?

By SOL MORATHI

The erection of the R27-million Marula Sun Hotel, south of Mabopane, has aroused a miscellany of feelings.

Residents of Mmakau, GaRankuwa, Hebron and Mabopane, who are within reach of the hotel, are concerned about the alarming Bop prostitution rate and fear this might be a breeding ground for prostitution.

They think the hotel will force the local people to change their lifestyles in order to cope with the kind of life the hotel will provide.

When this happens, they reckon there will be chaos and confusion, especially among the youth.

Though not against the erection of

the hotel, people feel that, if it was situated some kilometres away from their residential areas, it would be different.

Nevertheless, there are other people in an around Mabopane who feel the hotel will be a saving grace for many people.

They argue that it will create employment and put the area on the map. The hotel is expected to employ over 1 000 people when it opens its doors in June.

Some people are totally against the erection of this mecca near the Nooitgedacht Dam. They reckon the place will not last long and will bring misery and pains for the nearby peo-

ple.

And an argument - mainly prevalent among the elderly - is that there is a big snake called Mmamogaswa in the nearby dam which, when angry, will destroy everything in the vicinity.

When work began on the hotel last year many homes and properties were destroyed in the area. It was soon whispered that the snake had been provoked.

There is at present an alarming prostitution rate in Bop, especially in Mmabatho, Mafikeng and the surrounding areas.

The authorities have promised to take firm disciplinary actions against prostitutes.

Bop is turning into Africa's own Las Vegas

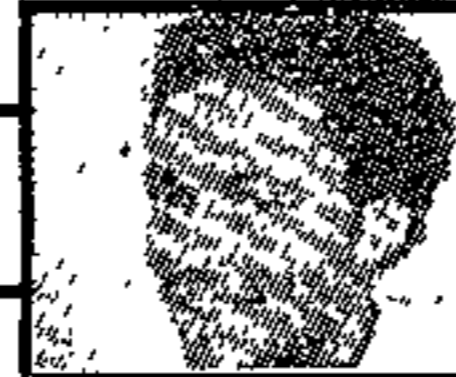
BOPHUTHATSWANA is fast becoming SA's Las Vegas - the biggest and greatest gambling country in Southern Africa.

It started with the Mmabatho Sun nine years ago.

Later, the immensely popular Sun City in Rustenburg was erected, and a year ago the Molopo Sun followed.

Now another gambling mecca is taking shape on the banks of the Nooitgedacht Dam, south of Mabopane.

By SOL MORATHI



The complex, which is expected to steal the show from its predecessors because of its visibility, is to cost R27-million.

This is expected to cater for the needs of GaRankuwa, Mmakau, Klipgat, Mabopane and Winterville residents, and attract large numbers of peo-

ple from all over the country, especially the PWV area.

The hotel will be known as Marula Sun.

It has not been named Marula Sun for nothing - an attractive and imposing Marula tree stands in front of this great mecca.

It will have 49 rooms, 44

en-suite standard rooms and will also provide facilities for paraplegics.

A conference room to accommodate 140 people and a 120-seat cinema have been planned in this massive site which took off in October last year.

There will also be an area for 150 slot machines, which will be served by a lobby bar.

A casino, furnished with six roulette tables and an equal number of other tables, is what the architects and designers of the hotel have ordered for its customers and regular patrons.

This will have 50 video slot machines and its own cocktail bar.

For those who need a cool breeze and like nature, a bird park at the back of the hotel and on the banks of the dam is being built.

The hotel, owned by Sol Kerzner, is expected to open its doors at the end of June.

The takeover from April 1 of the Natal black newspaper, *Ilanga*, by the Inkatha movement may be the forerunner of further Africanisation of the Press in South Africa. It nevertheless brings Ilanga full circle from Zulu founder through white ownership to Zulu hands again.

The president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi, said after the purchase of *Ilanga* from Natal Newspapers (Pty) Ltd: "In this country of ours where black voices are muted by the bond of oppression... we want to speak for ourselves", not through the filters of white editorial and management decision makers.

He could be echoing the sentiments of John Langalibalele (Mafukuzela) Dube, the founder of *Ilanga* in 1904. An outspoken critic of government policy, Dube wrote in similar vein in his newspaper to spearhead the path of black nationalism.

Dube, the son of a Zulu chief, renounced his claim to chieftainship to become a minister of religion. His pioneering spirit brought into reality the Ohlang Institute with depart-

Birth of a viable black Press?

The change of ownership of *Ilanga* may prove to be a catalyst, writes Dr Alan A Cooper.

ments for industrial education and for training of girls. It further led him to establish in 1904 a newspaper, *Ilanga Lase Natal*, aimed at the small educated black elite of the time.

It soon became the most outspoken black journal in Natal, taking a radical policy line to protest against the intrusion of white dominance into their affairs. Criticism of government policy during the Bambatha Rebellion of 1906 led to Dube's arrest, but he was later released. This did not curb his crusading, supported as he was by the acknowledged leader of the educated blacks in the Cape, John Tengo Jabavu, founder and editor of the first black newspaper in South Africa, *Imvo Zabantsundu*.

These militant newspapers led to political action against the discriminatory recommendations of the Native Affairs Commission of 1903-05 which proposed division of South

Africa into white and black areas. Dube emerged as leader of the protest movement and in 1912 founded the Natal Native Congress which later affiliated with the South African National Congress.

Dube became the first president of what was to become the African National Congress and headed a delegation to London in 1914 to urge the British Government to annul the Natives Land Act passed in 1913 which embodied the segregation principles set out by the commission.

The delegation surprisingly did not object to the policy of territorial segregation as such but only to the severe restrictions and hardships which would follow. It was unsuccessful.

Dube's political position as head

of the ANC was challenged on his return and he resigned but continued as head of the Natal Native Congress. Reconciliation between the mainstream Congress and that in Natal was not to take place for many years and even then only partially, perhaps a pointer to the political differences of today between the ANC and Inkatha.

Other black newspapers grew out of the various socialist movements that emerged during World War 1. The African People's Organisation advocated general strikes and economic boycotts. Trade union leader Clement Kadalie was behind the *Workers' Herald* which closed down in 1929. The SA Communist Party published its newspapers until 1950 when the party was disbanded.

Concern about the influence of these newspapers, including the relatively moderate *Imvo* and *Ilanga*, and the potential advertising market among blacks, brought white capital into the black newspaper field. The Bantu Press Company began to buy out and start newspapers in Southern Africa.

In 1934 it bought out the *Imvo*, and *Ilanga*. By 1946 Bantu Press controlled 11 of 13 weeklies published for blacks in South Africa and Rhodesia and later those in other neighbouring countries.

By the 1950s no independent black newspaper was able to withstand Bantu Press competition except for short-lived, soon-banned political sheets. The Inkatha movement published *The Nation*, and the Council of Churches, *The Voice*, until both were harassed and ceased publication.

Until April 1 this year there was not a genuine black newspaper owned and run by blacks in South Africa. All but *Ilanga* are in the hands of the large Press corporations. Yet *Ilanga's* change of ownership may act as a catalyst.

In 1985 the Atrikamer Press giant, Nasionale Pers, bought Drum Publications which included *The City Press*, a Rand newspaper, *The Drum* and *True Love* magazines. Addressing the University of Cape Town that year, Mr Tom Vosloo, managing director of Nasionale Pers, said: "It is our fullest intention to carry Drum Publications from a loss-making proposition to a profitable one and then to make available the majority of shares to blacks so that they can do their own thing."

There seems hope for a viable commercial black Press after a dismal history of the black Press in South Africa where, through economic and state action, dozens of newspapers have closed down during the past 100 years.

Vosloo's promise

Mangope may act against mine rights

109
Bophuthatswana
Lucas Mangope

BOPHUTHATSWANA has hinted that it might reconsider mining rights and options granted before independence.

President Lucas Mangope said yesterday the homeland was not getting value for what was being taken from it — "precious resources that ought at the very least translate in value into schools, food, housing and so forth.

"Among our many blessings are our natural resources and in particular the rich mineral endowment of our land," he said.

"It is our solemn duty always to ensure that our mineral wealth is treated and looked after with the utmost responsibility."

After independence the colonial commercial mining houses remained behind, relying on contracts concluded during colonial

JENNY BOBERG

times which gave them rights to mine and options to continue to do so, often in perpetuity, Mangope said.

Added to this, awakening nations realised their resources were a part of their heritage.

The contracts were seen more and more as unconscionable in view of inflation and the rise in the value of minerals which were becoming scarcer.

It would be irresponsible to ignore "immoral" contracts which the country had been drawn into at the time of independence, he said.

"We have come to a stage where we cannot recognise their validity. Our legal experts will, during the foreseeable future, attend to this matter."

Bophuthatswana gets 300 percent more aid

Star 12/5/87

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By Sven Lünsche

South Africa's direct financial assistance to Bophuthatswana will increase sharply by about 300 percent in the current financial year rising to R295 million.

Bophuthatswana has performed considerably better than the other three independent homelands, but last week's second reading of the 1987 Appropriation Bill in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly underlined its economic dependence on South Africa.

South African financial assistance to the country's 1987/88 budget is forecast at R295 million, a substantial 300 percent increase of R223 million on last year's budgetary aid.

South Africa's assistance to the TBVC countries during the previous financial year exceeded the R1 billion mark for the

first time. In the 1986/87 budget this figure was raised by another R100 million to R1,18 billion.

Presenting the budget, Bophuthatswana's Finance Minister Leslie Young said that the sharp increase in aid from South Africa was necessitated by the inflationary effects of public salaries, as well as increased expenditure on law and order, social pensions and repayment of state debt.

"It is also the Republic of South Africa's contribution towards a four-year adjustment programme," Mr Leslie added, without providing any further detail.

Development loans for the current financial year are scheduled at R82,5 million, while other loan income is estimated at R245,6 million.

Bophuthatswana's own resources will provide an income of R887,5 million, which represents an increase of 40 percent over last year's figure. The increase is principally due to mining taxation and leases and will largely effect the platinum mines within the territory.

Explains Mr Leslie: "These estimates are based upon present tax rates and the rises are due to the increased activity and the higher prices of platinum group metals."

On the expenditure side, total expenditure is estimated at R1,53 billion, of which R906,5 million will go to current account payments and R196,3 million to development programmes.

Once again Bophuthatswana will depend largely on outside help to finance its operations.

Its contribution to development expenditure in the budget decreases from R137 million to R109 million, the balance being financed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and other development plans.

Bophuthatswana's debt situation, however, is likely to improve quite significantly, with borrowings expected to be repayed at a greater rate than new borrowings — if the country can cut back on its expenditure.

Says Mr Leslie: "We expect to repay interest and redemption on loans amounting to R411,6 million. Should we not take up the additional loans of R100,6 million, which in effect is the Budget deficit, then we will be a net repayer of loans of about R72 million."

109 (circled) ~~(scribble)~~ 9/12/87

Resistance to being part of Bop

17/5/87

By SOL MORATHI

THE planned incorporation of Hartebeesfontein – popularly know as Machakaneng – into Bophuthatswana is likely to meet with resistance from many of its residents.

The SA government recently legislated the incorporation of the settlement north of Rustenburg into Bop

This has been met with mixed feelings by Machakaneng residents who claim they have been deceived by the SA government.

The original Machakaneng settlement was moved to Hartebeesfontein in 1983 with promises of better land and livelihood.

After four years, however, people are still living in corrugated iron shacks without proper facilities

They are now facing incorporation into Bop “without consultation”.

The area comprises different ethnic groups.

Most of the people, particularly the non-Tswanas, said they didn't want to be incorporated into Bop as it would bring them misfortune and deprivation.

They say they are happy to stay in Hartebeesfontein and do not want to hear anything about the Bop government.

Some residents have vowed to fight to the bitter end if the SA government went ahead with the incorporation.

Other areas that are to be incorporated into Bop for consolidation of this independent homeland government are Braaklagte, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, near Hammanskraal

It is not known when all these areas will formally be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

F/M 22/5/87

BOPHUTHATSWANA

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Growing farmers

The Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana (Agricor) is working at establishing a core of efficient black entrepreneur-farmers, who will be capable of producing enough food in normal seasons to feed their countrymen.

Agricor has, since it was formed in 1978 by President Lucas Mangope, settled more than 2 500 farmers on 14 co-operative schemes run on similar lines to the Moshav co-operatives of Israel.

Waiting list

This year, another four schemes — two for raising cattle and two for general agriculture — will be started. However, there is still a waiting list with the names of 10 000 prospective farmers.

The average cost of developing a co-operative, which ideally consists of 22 farms with a total area of around 2 200 ha, is R2m-R3m. The Bophuthatswana government puts up 60%-70% of the funds, while the balance is borrowed from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) at interest rates ranging between 4%-10%. The low rates act as an incentive.

Agricor now owes the DBSA R47m — apart from an amount of R15m which is in

dispute — says GM Willie Maree.

Agricor aims to have each co-operative fully independent and managed by its own committee after 10 years.

Those selected to become farmers spend their first two years doing the actual physical work and acquiring essential skills. They are then put in charge of labourers and taught supervisory and management skills, as well as budgeting, preventive maintenance, and basic agricultural mechanics.

After that, each one is put in charge of a 100 ha unit which he farms under a project manager for his own account. This is a normal probationary period. On some projects there is a 30% outright failure rate, while some 40% need to farm for another two or three years under supervision before they can go solo.

But, on a few schemes, a 100% success rate has been achieved.

Only those who qualify go on to become independent farmers. They are given loans to buy implements on hire-purchase from their co-ops; and each farmer gets a loan to pay for inputs such as fertiliser, seed and living expenses. They retain all the profits.

Farmers hire implements like planters — which are expensive and used for short

periods only — from their co-ops. They also sell their crops through their co-ops, which deduct all debts and pay them the surplus.

Due to last year's drought, the largest profit earned by any single farmer was R1 700. Most lost money. But two years ago, when the season was more benign, the lowest incomes were in the region of R3 000.

The rest made net profits after deducting their living expenses of R20 000-R30 000, and one farmer cleared R51 000.

This year, the 440 farmers on the Taung scheme — which has 3 500 ha under irrigation in what is claimed to be one of the most successful irrigation schemes in southern Africa — should make up to R12 000 each. Had it not been for the drought which forced authorities to halve their water allocation, they would have more than doubled that amount.

A collective citrus scheme has also been started, where the co-operative will provide all technical input and do the spraying. Farmers are expected to initially make R6 000 to R8 000 a year from their 3 ha units, and about R12 000 a year when in full production in 1989.

The 3 157 ha Shiela project, now 10 years old, is an Agricor showpiece. "It is about to

fly solo," says manager Hennie Strauss.

On average its 30 farmers have shown a profit of R100 a hectare per year. However, this year — with a good crop on the lands — they should show a profit of R150 a hectare. The budgeted cost of producing the crop was R330/ha, but good management brought it down to R280/ha.

The Shiela co-operative has proved so successful that 30 private farmers, who collectively farm another 7 493 ha nearby, have joined it.

It owes R3,5m, has R1,5m cash in hand, and is expecting a crop worth R5,5m. This will enable it to repay a R2m loan with the Agricultural Bank of Bophuthatswana on time in August, as well as R400 000 on a R1,5m loan it has with Agricor.

Another success story is the Ditsobotla scheme, which has been joined by 140 private farmers who collectively farm more than 35 000 ha.

Agricor is also involved in developing agriculture-related projects such as the R50m Thuo Koko broiler chicken plant, that will produce up to 150 000 birds a week and provide 800 jobs when it comes on stream by the end of November.

Young challenge to Mangope

CITY PRESS, July 5, 1987

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Report: REVELATION NTOLUA PIKEVANS MOVEMENT

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope — certainly Pretoria's blue-eyed boy — seems set on a disastrous political course as time ticks on towards the Bophuthatswana homeland elections in October.

Mangope, who has sat firmly and comfortably in the saddle of the scattered homeland for the 10 years since it became "independent" of South Africa, has definitely lost a lot of support among Bophuthatswanas.

Hardly any Tswana inside or outside the homeland privately says anything good about him — albeit in whispers.

There are now unmistakable signs that the once "grand old man" has overnight lost popularity and that a change of government, if allowed to take its course, is imminent. And the stage seem set for a big show-down when general elections take place in four months' time.

Mangope's prospects of repeating the National Party's resounding election victory in May appear to be dwindling by the day.

His nightmare challenge will unmistakably come from the relatively new and less known People's Progressive Party, led by 42-year-old commoner Malebane

Metsing, who until recently was an obscure figure outside his own Rustenburg constituency.

A lesser threat, the Seopasengwe Party — if permitted to contest the October elections — had to date been Mangope's only real cause for sleepless nights.

There is, however, a likelihood that Seopasengwe may not be allowed to participate in the elections in view of its stated stance that it does not regard Bophuthatswana as a sovereign state separate from the Republic of South Africa.

The Mangope government has made it known that it does not see its way clear to allowing a political party it regards as an "outsider" contesting elections in a "foreign country" (Bophuthatswana).

If the Bophuthatswana government succeeds in

preventing Seopasengwe from taking part in the elections, the likely unwellcome effects of such an action would be the re-enforcement of the Progressives.

Such an alliance would most certainly pose a deadly blow for the already staggering Mangope's Democratic Party.

In an interview with *Iti*-the-known-about Metsing, believed to be a subject of a five-man Cabinet investigation, said his party was sure to topple Mangope if no obstacles were put in its way.

He noted, however, that if his party won the elections — an occurrence which would automatically make him the homeland's next President because of his leadership of his party — he would probably be unable to succeed Mangope in view of his youthful age. (The

Bophuthatswana Constitution requires the State President to be above 45 years of age.)

Although the Progressives appear to draw a lot of grass-roots support, its influence now seems to be particularly among the professionals, students and civil servants.

These groupings have been highly critical of Mangope's economic policies as well as his iron-fisted political actions.

He has, in particular, incurred the wrath of the professional Tswanas by using huge sums of money to build such white elephants as the Mmabatho international airport and the Mmabatho national stadium.

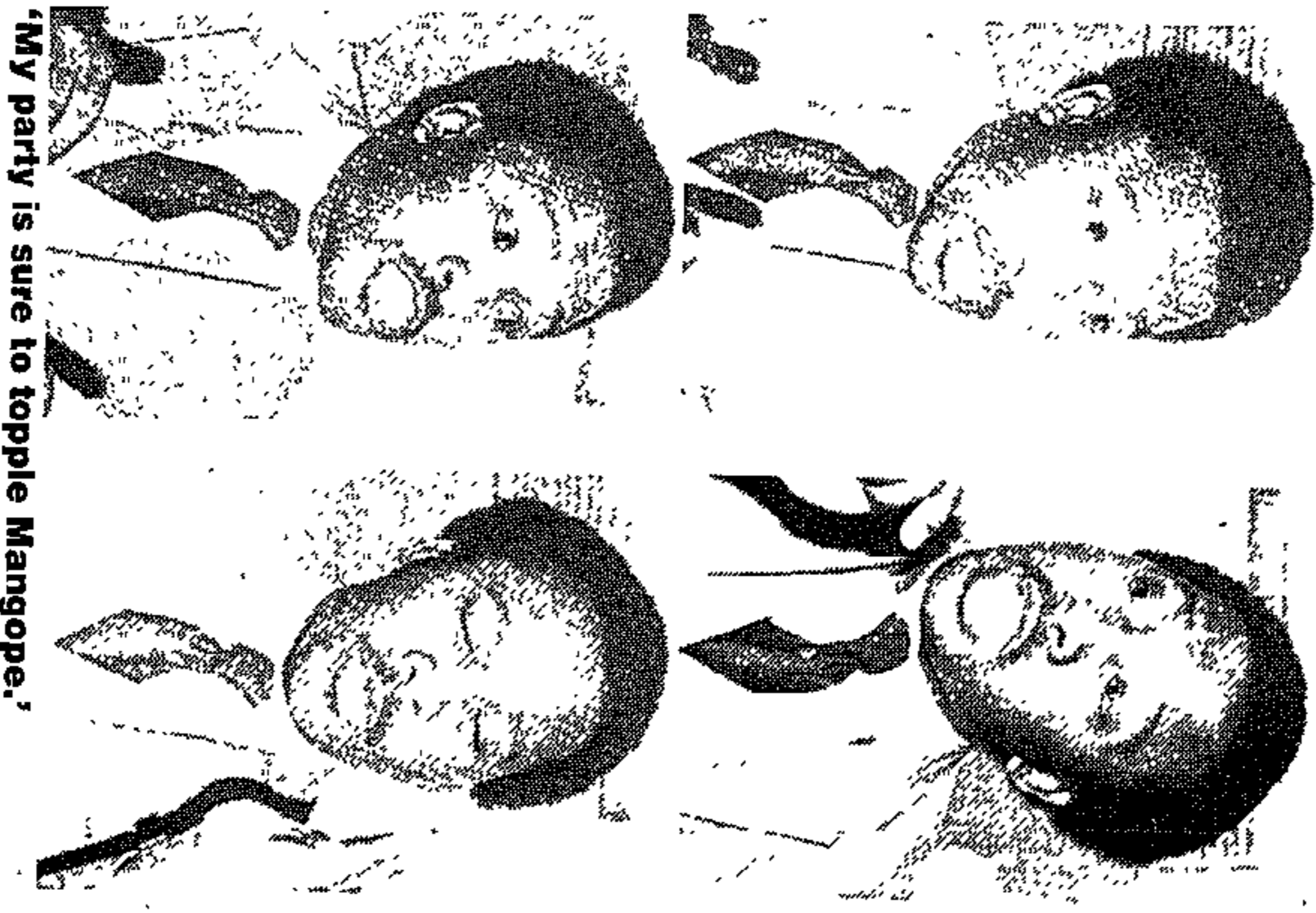
Other criticisms include allegations of him putting too much emphasis on the development of the Mmabatho capital at the ex-

pense of other areas.

Mangope has also been subjected to harsh criticism for his government's decision to impose visa requirements for Botswana nationals, although citizens of the two territories are bound by a common culture and have intermarried.

"I will put a stop to all these evils," said Metsing, who believes in a peaceful settlement of the present political dispute in South Africa. He said all relevant parties should be included in negotiating a political settlement in South Africa.

Asked if he would consider "returning" Bophuthatswana to South Africa if his party was put into power or after a peaceful settlement was reached, Metsing said that would be decided by the Tswanas themselves but that he himself would favour negotiations with whichever government would be in control.



'My party is sure to topple Mangope.'

The plight of Unibo students

By REVELATION NTOULA

THERE is growing concern about the deteriorating situation of University of Bophuthatswana students as a result of the closure of the residence section of the university last month.

Reports reveal that there has been an alarming rate of pregnancies among the displaced students who have fallen prey to some Batswana men who have taken advantage of their plight.

According to sources close to the university, at least 10 students have fallen pregnant since the Bophuthatswana government's closure of the section in May this year.

The students, some of whom come from as far afield as Transkei and Venda, are stranded in the homeland.

While a small number

have been able to find accommodation with Tswana families, others spend their nights anywhere they can

Local men who can offer accommodation are said to prefer female students in return for sex, while others lure the girls to the Molopo Sun Hotel near the university.

The section was closed after the homeland's police clashed with students following the burning of a makeshift stage which was to be used by President Lucas Mangope during a ceremony.

The closure has also had a profound effect on the students' study performance. Standards are reported to have dropped drastically since the closure, a senior student told *City Press*.

He said student attempts to have the authorities re-opening the section

of the university has failed.

"We suspect the government is punishing us for the fire incident and seem determined not to bow to any pressure," the student said.

He said indications were that the authorities would only consider re-opening the campus early next year when some of the alleged ring-leaders would be prevented from re-registering or would have graduated.

Unibo students, according to a spokesman, have become extremely critical of Mangope and the government.

The President has been criticised for his alleged high-handedness especially when dealing with critics.

The students also pointed out that Mangope was virtually running the homeland single-handed, and that he interfered with university affairs.

Police occupy Bop campus

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

BOPHUTHATSWANA police have been occupying Ga-Rankuwa's Setlogelo Technikon since the college re-opened for the second semester on July 9.

Vice rector REP Muller this week would neither admit nor deny police occupation of the campus — although a tent manned by police was clearly visible on campus. He said as a civil servant he could not comment in terms of the "Official Secrets Act".

Bophuthatswana's police liaison officer, Colonel David George, said yesterday police were "patrolling the institution in order to keep it safe".

The police's 24-hour presence on the grounds of the college followed a police raid on the institution at the premature end of the first term on June 9, according to Technikon students.

They claim that on that day, Muller summoned students — some of them scheduled to write examinations — to the hall to be addressed by the commissioner of the Bophuthatswana East police division, Colonel DJ Mokobyane.

The students said Mokobyane told them their college was "troublesome".

After threatening to close the college, he allegedly ordered students to leave campus within an hour, allowing only students due to write external exams to stay until 4pm.

When the college re-opened for the second semester, many students were found to have been expelled for allegedly making placards on campus. Some have since been re-instated.

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- established for the staffing of this centre and (ii) how many persons have been employed in respect of each of these posts;
- (2) how are the functions divided between this curricula centre and the curriculum and/or syllabus division of provincial education departments;
- (3) whether any relationship exists between this curricula centre and the education departments of other race groups; if so, what is the nature of this relationship;
- (4) whether any functions are performed or are to be performed by this curricula centre on behalf of the education departments of other race groups; if so, (a) what specified functions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

- (1) No, however there is a Directorate for curriculum development,
- (a) This Directorate was established on 1 June 1985,
- (b) it is situated in Pretoria but functions in conjunction with the provincial education departments,
- (c)
- | post | (i) establishment | (ii) filled |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| chief education specialist | 1 | 1 |
| senior deputy chief education specialist | 4 | 3 |
| deputy chief education specialist | 7 | 1 |
- (2) the co-functioning referred to in (1) (b) occurs within a network for curriculum development which is managed by a network committee. The sections of provincial education departments responsible for curriculum development are each represented on the network committee. These sections undertake the research projects

- which have been jointly planned, while the Directorate formulates policy advice. The network committee has separate curriculum committees for the individual areas of curriculum development;
- (3) yes, other education departments may send observers to the curriculum committees;
- (4) the Department is prepared to render specialised services to other education departments on request in accordance with item 14 of Schedule 1 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 110 of 1983.
- (a) any related functions requested by the departments,
- (b) on the grounds of a tradition of mutual rendering of services which exists between the respective education departments.

Howard

WEDNESDAY, 29 JULY 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Lethlabile Township

8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What is the total estimated cost of (a) building Lethlabile Township and (b) providing the (i) (aa) water, (bb) sewerage and (cc) electricity reticulation systems, (ii) bulk (aa) water and (bb) electricity supplies, (iii) water storage facilities, (iv) sewage outfall and treatment plant, (v) (aa) trunk and (bb) internal roads and (vi)

- storm water drainage in this township;
- (2) what types of roads are being provided in this township;
- (3) (a) what is the average cost of providing services per stand in the township and (b) how many serviced stands had been provided there as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) R20,2 million.
(b) (i) (aa) R3,4 million.
(bb) R2,5 million.
(cc) R0,6 million.
(ii) (aa) R5,8 million.
(bb) R0,3 million.
(iii) Enclosed in (ii) (aa)

- (iv) R1,8 million.
(v) (aa) Nil.
(bb) R300 000
(vi) R500 000.
- (2) At the moment only gravel roads.
- (3) (a) R6 380 per stand, including bulk services.
(b) 3 167 as at 31 May 1987.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

113. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	(a)	(b)	
KaNgwane	1 617	150	31 March 1987
KwaNdebele	4 800	236	31 March 1987
KwaZulu	35 764	3 024	31 March 1987
Lebowa	7 050	14 300	31 December 1986
Gazankulu	5 335	4 793	31 March 1987
Owaqwa	20 160	1 391	31 March 1987

Shortage of housing

129. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each national state at the end of 1986;
- (2) how many (a) houses were built in terms of self-build schemes, and (b) serviced sites were provided by the South African Development Trust,
- (3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Although the functions relating to towns have been transferred to the

29/7/87

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Howard

Howard

Unibo reopens 3 residences

Sawetaw
3/18/87

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THREE University of Botswana students' residences which were closed two months ago after trouble on campus, are to be reopened on Sunday.

However, a source says university authorities have imposed strict regulations at the residences. These are:

- Only two of the 14 entrances will be opened;
- One of the gates will be manned by security personnel at all times. This entrance leads to three residences, administration buildings, the dining hall and the library;
- The other entrance will only be used for emergency cases;
- Brick walls will be used to close unused residence entrances;
- Students will be expected to display their

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

identity cards all the time; and

- Visitors will be issued with cards after being asked to sign a register.

A spokesperson for the Ad-Hoc Students Committee yesterday condemned the new measures. He said they were meant to oppress the students further and not calculated to ensure personal safety as claimed by the authorities.

The residences were closed after students had protested against President Mangope's presence at the university. They burned a platform he was to use. After this incident, students were told to leave the residences which were subsequently locked.

Bophuthatswana to hold general elections

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THE Bophuthatswana National Assembly was dissolved last Friday to prepare for the general elections to be held on October 27, this year. Nominations for the

election of six candidates will be received by nomination courts within each electoral division in the magistrates or administrator's offices on August 4

between 9am and 12 noon.

The regional authorities will also designate two members from among its members to represent the regional

authority in parliament. The date on which members are to be designated is September 1 at the magistrates' or the administrators' offices.

318/8 *Sgwelane*

A snub for Mangope

Sowetan

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7/8/87

RESIDENTS of Temba in Bophuthatswana have resolved to stay away from the homeland's tenth anniversary celebrations following a directive that each family should donate R1.

Disgruntled residents

told the *Sowetan* yesterday that 10 years of Bophuthatswana's independence have brought misery to thousands of people staying in the homelands. They vowed not to attend a party which is scheduled to be

held tomorrow. The celebrations came under heavy fire from the Temba Youth Congress. The movement said the results of independence had been:

- Increased rent;
- Pensioners qualifying

for less money than their counterparts in South Africa;

- Lack of housing and recreational facilities;
- Exploitation of workers who are also being denied the right to be represented by trade unions of their choice;
- Harassment of youth and student bodies; and
- Lack of freedom of organisation among taxi operators and business people.

"We therefore view the occasion as the tenth anniversary for the exploitation of the masses. We cannot allow ourselves to be fooled by those who deny us the right to be represented fully by the people's leaders," the organisation said.

ther toll projects. These projects are currently under construction

- (b) (1) On National Route 3 between Frere and the farm Keeverfontein with the toll plaza located at the northern end near Keeverfontein;

On National Route 1 between Kroonstad and the farm Verge-noeg with the toll plaza located to the south of the Verge-noeg interchange; and

The Du Toits tunnel on National Route 1 between Paarl and Worcester.

- (ii) Frere—Keeverfontein: During March 1988;
Kroonstad—Verge-noeg: during June 1988; and
Du Toitskloof tunnel: during April 1988.

Hartbeespoort Government Water Scheme

*18. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

- (1) Whether water from the Hartbeespoort Government Water Scheme is being supplied to Bophuthatswana at present; if so, (a) what quantity and (b) for what purposes;
- (2) whether it is the intention to enlarge the (a) Rudd Dam and (b) main canal from this dam; if so, when;
- (3) whether this will be done with the object of making a quantity of water or an additional quantity of water available to Bophuthatswana; if so, what quantity;
- (4) whether this water will be made available for irrigation purposes only; if not, for what other purposes;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (for the Minister of Water Affairs):

- (1) Yes.
(a) 1 600 cubic metres per day.

(b) Mining.

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes, there is a possibility, but the date is as yet unknown.
(3) Yes, but the possible additional quantity has not yet been determined.

(4) No, the indications are that the water will be applied mainly for domestic use and limited industrial purposes. The possibility of stock watering and small scale irrigation is, however, not excluded.

(5) Yes, Bophuthatswana is a co-basin state of the Crocodile River catchment and as such is entitled to water from the catchment. Negotiations in this regard are taking place on a continuous basis between the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the RSA through the Permanent Water Commission, which was established to specifically discuss matters of this nature.

Internal Security Act

*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons were being detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at 31 July 1987 or the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 221 persons.
(b) 16 persons on 31 July 1987.

Internal Security Act

*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons were being detained in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at 31 July 1987 or the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

- (a) None.
(b) Falls away

Housing: statistics

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Central Statistical Services keep statistics on housing in respect of the various population groups, if not, why not; if so,
(2) whether there is a (a) shortage or (b) surplus of housing for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in the Cape Peninsula; if so, what was the extent of the shortage or surplus in respect of (aa) Whites and (bb) Coloureds as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No, the Central Statistical Service has no survey concerning this subject.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in view of the fact that I was advised that his was the department to which to direct this question, could the hon the Minister tell us whether any department that he knows of keeps these figures? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the functional responsibility in regard to housing rests with other departments and the hon member should know which other departments are concerned.

Mr K M ANDREW: Does the hon the Minister know?

The MINISTER: Central Statistical Services does not operate where there is a functional responsibility on the part of other departments. These are specifically the own affairs departments relating to housing.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him, in view of Coloured housing being an own affair, to whom I should address that question?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there is an own affairs department in the House of Representatives dealing with housing and no doubt the hon member has sufficient knowledge of the way Parliament operates to direct his question to them. [Interjections.]

Group Areas Act

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Cape Peninsula in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, during the past two years, if so, (i) in what suburbs were the affected properties located, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken, and (vi) what was the outcome of the action taken, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (a) Yes.
(b) No, not by my Department.
(i) Kenwyn, Ottery, Lansdowne, Werton and Philippi.
(ii) Notices in terms of section 41 (i) of the Act were served on them.
(iii) Action arose from complaints lodged with the Police by the public.
(iv) In terms of Government Policy
(v) In terms of Government Policy and in view of occupation by disqualified persons in contravention of the provisions of the Act.
(vi) Five affected persons have not yet reacted. Two occupants have vacated the premises concerned. Two occupants have applied for re-classification. One occupant has applied for a permit to occupy.

FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 1987

(1) (a) Cape Metropolitan area 88 houses

Durban Metropolitan area 75 houses and welfare housing for 10 persons

Pietermaritzburg 21 houses

Pretoria Metropolitan area 385 houses and welfare housing for 20 persons

Port Elizabeth Metropolitan area welfare housing for 40 persons

Kimberley welfare housing for 152 persons

East London 142 houses

Bloemfontein none

Witwatersrand Metropolitan area 203 houses and welfare housing for 80 persons

(b) The hon member is referred to my reply to question 3.

(2) (a) and (b) The computerised waiting-list programme was launched on 21 April 1986 and 215 000 application forms were despatched to all the local authorities in the Republic. Good co-operation was received and as at 31 May 1987 the needs of 23 414 cases in respect of Whites were registered, of which the particulars are as follows

8 528	married persons
2 464	divorced persons
10 198	widows or widowers
2 224	single persons

The Department is, however, aware of a considerable number of cases where particulars of needs have not been supplied, especially in regard to recently married or aged persons. These cases are followed up and new needs are received daily at a constant rate for registration.

The survey of housing needs is not only in respect of the lower income group and it is endeavoured to involve persons of all income groups who have a housing need. Persons with an income higher than the present income limit to qualify for state assistance are apparently not adequately involved and an effort is being made to accomplish this.

Handwritten signature: Howard

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FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 1987

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(2) whether all persons living on the land to be incorporated are Tswanas; if not, how many persons of each specified race or ethnic group are living on this land, if so, how many Tswanas will be affected;

(d) ±1 072 ha (Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JO)

(3) whether the residents of this area will be allowed to retain their South African citizenship; if not, (a) why not and (b) what will be the position of (i) non-Tswana and (ii) White persons in this area subsequent to incorporation;

(2) At present there are 92 blacks (91 Tswanas and 1 Swazi) who are entitled to be registered as joint owners of the relative land

(4) whether the residents of this area were consulted regarding the decision to incorporate Boschfontein into Bophuthatswana; if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was their response;

(3) Yes.
(s) Falls away.
(b) (i) and (ii) Retains RSA citizenship as far as RSA legislation is concerned.

(5) whether the Government of Bophuthatswana was consulted concerning incorporation, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was its response;

(4) No, because 92 of the possible 98 owners of the relevant farm portions are already blacks and the Government of Bophuthatswana requested the incorporation (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(6) who is responsible at present for the rendering of local government services to the communities of Boschfontein?

(5) Yes.
(a) In August 1985.
(b) By way of formal discussions between the Government of the RSA and Bophuthatswana.
(c) The Government of Bophuthatswana was in favour of incorporation.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(6) No local authority services are rendered at present.

229. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether Boschfontein (Registration No 200 JQ), formerly known as Machakaneng and situated on the border between the Republic and Bophuthatswana, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who took the decision in this regard and (d) what area of land is involved;

(a) In respect of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ, as soon as the South African Development Trust Corporation (SADT) bought out the relative white owners (6).

(b) Incorporation was requested by the Republic of Bophuthatswana and recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

(c) The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

Universities

59. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:—

(1) (a) Which universities fall under the control of his Department, (b) by what total amount were these universities subsidised during the latest specified period for which information is available and (c) in which vote

Handwritten signature: Howard

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Not asked, since black already ^{CPA}

THE residents of Boschfontein farm on the border between Bophuthatswana and South Africa had not been consulted about its proposed incorporation into the "homeland" because most of them were "already blacks", the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament this week. ^{USA}

Heunis had been asked by NFP MP Tian van der Merwe whether the residents were consulted.

He replied: "No, because 92 of the possible 98 owners of the relevant farm portions are already black and the government of Bophuthatswana requested the incorporation."

The farm would be transferred as soon as the South African Development Trust had bought up land from six white owners. ^{W. Mail}

At present there were 922 black people, all but one of them Tswana, who were "entitled to be registered as joint owners" ²⁸⁸⁻³¹⁹¹⁸⁷

The Mogopa people prepare for another trek: Back home

EPHRAIM POOE was seven years old in 1913 when he trekked 128km across the Free State with his mother and father, his seven brothers and sisters, 600 of the Mogopa community, and hundreds of cattle and sheep. "I think it took weeks to get there," says Pooe, now 81. "I remember that every Sunday we stopped and held church services." Discouraged with their work as sharecroppers on white farms, the Mogopa people had pooled some of their livestock and a little cash, and bought two fertile farms from poor white families. On the dry plains 200km west of Johannesburg they built a village of stone houses, schools, stores and churches.

They parcelled out the land among themselves, grew crops and bred cattle "worth up to R900 each", says Pooe. Where the tiny dirt track led off to a slightly larger one leading to Ventersdorp, they erected a sign which said "Mogopa". It was home.

But three-and-a-half years ago, the government evicted the nearly 3 000 residents from their land, trucking them and their belongings 280km northwest to Pachsdraai, in Bophuthatswana. Most of them fled to Bethanie, away from a tribal official whom they alleged had struck a dishonest deal with the government, following the mass removal.

On July 29, about 20 residents journeyed from Bethanie to Johannesburg to announce that the community intended defying the government by trekking back to Mogopa, even if it meant being jailed. The return was described by one community leader as a potential "suicide mission".

About 300 trucks will be needed to transport 2 000 people and their belongings.

"We are in a very, very desperate situation," said Lucas Kgatitswe. "Our people have no resources, nowhere to live, they cannot run businesses. There are no pensions, they cannot get jobs. It is just one fine mess created by the government."

Bethanie displays desperation. Tin shacks sprawl over the dry land. Children climb on discarded ploughs, salvaged from Mogopa, now lying like rusted playground items in the dirt tracks. Having lost their land, women now earn R3 a day clearing stones out of fields owned by a Bophuthatswana official.

The refugees say that they often wait three hours at the pipes for water, which costs about 50c a day. Those who cannot afford it collect bucketsful from the river, which has

The Mogopa people have said they will defy the state and go back to the home they were evicted from three years ago. But the logistics of such a 'suicide mission' are daunting. By ELIZE VAN WYK

caused a health problem.

But above all, community leaders say they are determined to regain land ownership and reject being governed by Bophuthatswana authorities, who have forbidden them to hold meetings in Bethanie.

Pooe's family reached their destination in 1913 just as the government of the day was rushing a law through parliament, banning blacks from owning land in South Africa. In the ever-changing semantics of apartheid, Mogopa became known as a "black violation of the 1913 Native Land Act, as black-owned land within white" South Africa. 83 percent of the country's territory falling outside the 10 "homelands".

And like a blemish on a person's skin, Mogopa needed to be cleared out. It took 71 years for the bulldozers to move in on Mogopa, and it happened when the government's reform programme was being seriously challenged by right-wing opponents.

The residents say they were rounded up at gunpoint and loaded onto buses. As Lucy Mohutsiwa tells it, the nine-roomed stone house built by her father, in which she had been born and where she had raised her three children, was wrecked that morning.

"It was dawn. They (security forces) came into the bedrooms and told us to get out. We refused."

"Then they took everything out to the truck. They broke our doors, sofas and everything. Then they bulldozed our houses as we were leaving." Mohutsiwa's son, Pule, who was 16 at the time, stood against the door blocking the officers' entrance, until they forced their way through.

"They kicked down our doors," said his mother. "They showed me a letter saying we must go to Pachsdraai."

"They surrounded us during the night."

American and European diplomats, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, human rights activists and journalists camped outside the village, barred by the se-



Stuck in the middle of "one fine (government) mess" — Mogopa's exiles meet

curity forces from entering.

Much of the community's possessions were lost in the scramble. Cattle and sheep had to be left behind.

"I went back three days later to sell our cattle, 62 head, and saw a pile of stones where our house had been," said Pule Mohutsiwa. Others sold their livestock at rock-bottom prices to local farmers, who drove into the village to bargain with the residents as they were being evicted. "We could not get to an abattoir, because they (security forces) were not allowing us to enter or leave Mogopa," said Samuel Lebethe, 70, who now lives in a shack in Bethanie.

Lebethe claims he sold his 23 cattle for R500 and believes that each one was worth that amount. Until 1984, he says, he earned R6 000 a year, selling 3 000 bags of maize.

During the past 25 years, more than 3.5-million black South Africans have been moved from villages and townships around the country. According to the Black Sash, about nine million blacks have lost their South African citizenship in the process.

Mogopa, as one of the few settled, orderly black villages in South Africa, had been a model of rural development for anti-apartheid groups.

Its residents' wrenching move spotlighted the issue of mass removals and led the government to declare an end to the practice.

Yet, the government continues to shunt populations to "homelands" us-

ing other laws, including ones which allow them to expropriate land and to declare blacks without authorised housing illegal squatters.

Eighteen months after Mogopa's destruction, the community won a supreme court decision that the removal had been illegal, since parliament had not approved it. But by that time the government had expropriated the land and had warned them that they would be arrested for trespassing if they tried to move back.

Government compensation to residents has tended to vary in a seemingly illogical way, from R1 971, paid for one man's two houses, one five rooms and the other four rooms, to R24 000 for a seven-roomed house.

They have offered an alternative site to those who had fled to Bethanie. Responding to the group's determination to move back to Mogopa, the Minister of Education and Development, Gerrit Viljoen, said "The department has offered an alternative settlement area for the dissatisfied Mogopas." Two strings are attached to the offer, however. The community will not own the land, and their next village will be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, making the Mogopa people non-South Africans.

The group has turned down the offer. Next, anti-apartheid activists persuaded the group to accept a third solution. To join two smaller displaced communities on a farm called Holgat,

near their original home, which they had bought for R2.8-million from donations raised by European churches. Holgat, an old church mission farm, had been on the market for "at least five years", said a Black Sash official. But early last month, days before the transfer papers were to be signed, the government expropriated Holgat.

They needed the land for a "full-blown agricultural college", said Viljoen, adding that "the government is not in favor of the establishment of a black community such as the Mogopas in an area which has not been earmarked for this."

The Mogopa community had, it seemed, played its last card. "We have to move back, no matter what," said a young activist in Bethanie.

Since the youth's family was driven out of their homes, Conservative Party politicians have defeated government representatives in both the areas of Mogopa and Holgat, in the whites-only elections in May.

About two hours drive south of Bethanie, Mogopa is hard to find. It does not appear on any map of the area and the sign on the dirt track has long since disappeared.

A few metres from the stone rubble of the school a cow, perhaps one of those sold cheaply to the local farmers during those frantic dawn hours in February 1984, stops her grazing to peer at the rare sight of human beings among Mogopa's remains.

Court confirms Bop cop's guilt

By DAN DHLAMINI

AN application by a Bophuthatswana policeman to have his conviction of attempted murder set aside was rejected in the Mmabatho Supreme Court this week.

Tshwenyego Johannes Brown - recently promoted to the rank of captain despite his conviction - was last year sentenced to undergo periodical imprisonment of 2 000 hours' over weekends for attempting to murder his wife.

Advocate JJ Chulu, who appeared for Brown, told the court that the magistrate

had erred in concluding that Brown had intentionally fired the shot which hit his wife, Thelma Brown, on February 2 last year.

Chulu argued that the magistrate should have accepted Brown's evidence that he stumbled and the gun had gone off and injured her.

Opposing the application on behalf of the State, Advocate JJ Smit SC, told Judge CJ Weddington that Brown had stated in his evidence that he and his wife had had an argument over the treatment of one of their children.

Smit said Brown had ordered her to leave their home and, as she left, he followed her, removed his service revolver from his waistband as it constituted a danger for him and, in the process, fired two shots.

Smit said Brown remembered most of the events in detail but, when it came to the point where he shot her, he forgot whether he had stumbled once or twice, which could have a bearing on determining the number of shots discharged.

Wellington dismissed the application and said the magistrate had correctly convicted Brown of attempted murder.

On the question of the sentence, Chulu said that, since Brown had been promoted to the rank of captain, he had to work at weekends and that the periodic sentence hindered him in carrying out his duties.

The judge set aside the periodic sentence and substituted it with 80 days' imprisonment, which was conditionally suspended for three years.

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security forces and public vehicles:

- setting alight of vehicles including those of the security forces;
- erection of road barricades,
- throwing of petrolbombs at security forces;
- illegal gatherings,
- damaging of buildings with stones and bottles;
- attempted hijacking of public vehicles,
- possession of dagga,
- possession of unlicensed arms and ammunition,
- murder where a scholar's throat was cut after he had been removed from a classroom
- burning of houses,
- threatening the lives of members of the security forces, their families and their property,
- attempted murder

Juvenile offenders: detention

*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many Black juvenile offenders were sent or transferred by the courts to (i) prisons and (ii) other specified places of detention during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available and (b) where are each of these (i) prisons and (ii) other specified places of detention located?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The question covers offenders sentenced

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to imprisonment or detention in some institution or other as well as to those remanded in custody over a period of three years by all South African courts. Such information is not readily available and can only be obtained by the examination of case records at the seats of all courts country-wide. The information supplied earlier this year in reply to Written Questions Nos 146, 551 and 560 (Hansard, 23 February 1987, columns 267, 514 and 521 respectively) may, however, be of assistance to the hon member

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply in respect of paragraph (a) (i), is he informing us that his department does not keep statistics on the number of juveniles sent to prison?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member did himself foresee that such information might not be available because he put it rather conditionally in his question, namely "... sent to other specified places of detention ... for which information is available". Therefore he does foresee that such information may not be readily available. That is what I am telling him.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I first of all point out to him that the period for which information is available relates to the latest period for which information is available and not to whether the information is available at all. It relates to the latest specified period of three years for which information is available. Therefore the period may vary because there might only be figures available till the end of December or the end of June or whatever period. However, the fact that there should be figures is important and I am asking the hon the Minister directly if he is telling me that his department does not keep figures of how many juveniles are sent to prison in this country.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we do not keep statistics of categories at the moment. We do not keep statistics in the form that the hon member has asked for and I am telling him that that is the situation. Furthermore, the situation is that we may require many more staff members to carry out the research for which he has called. When

one bears in mind the load of work that has to be carried by the courts I want to ask the hon member to use his influence—if he has any—to help quell the unrest so that we can do our job.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him how they know how many prisons to maintain for juveniles or how many other centres for juvenile offenders to build if they do not keep those statistics?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we do supply statistics readily and that is why the hon member was referred to *Hansard* of 23 February, 1987, col 268. I would recommend to the hon member to study his *Hansard* before he voices the opinion that we do not keep statistics at all. We supply those statistics which are available.

Galeshewe: mayor/deputy mayor

*25. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any official falling under the control of his Department has received any correspondence from members of the Galeshewe Town Council concerning a motion of no-confidence in the mayor and deputy mayor of Galeshewe passed by members of this council on or about 8 June 1987; if so, (a) (i) what is the name of this official or (ii) in what capacity is he employed, (b) (i) when did he receive the correspondence and (ii) what was the purpose thereof and (c) what was his response to the members of the council.
- (2) whether any action has been taken as a result of this correspondence, if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) Yes
- (a) (i) Mr L J Schmahl
- (ii) Assistant Administrative Secretary of the Minister of

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Constitutional Development and Planning.

- (b) (i) 3 July 1987.
- (ii) That a motion of no-confidence in the mayor and deputy-mayor of Galeshewe was passed on 8 June 1987 by members of that town council.
- (c) That the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the Cape Province and was therefore referred to him.

- (2) A senior official of the Cape Provincial Administration attended a meeting of the Town Council of Galeshewe and informed the councillors that the decision of the council could legally not be taken any further.

Boschfontein 458-JQ

*26. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987, the six White owners of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ have been bought out by the South African Development Trust Corporation, if not, when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalised; if so, when was the sale concluded.
- (2) whether this land will be made available for sale to the 92 Black persons living on the land to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, if not, (a) why not and (b) to whom will this land be sold.
- (3) whether, prior to this land being incorporated into Bophuthatswana, these Black persons will be consulted regarding their views on incorporation, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to consult them; if so, (i) when, (ii) who will consult with these persons and (iii) what options will be offered to them in regard to the proposed incorporation?

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THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID. *Own Affairs.*

- (1) No. Negotiations with some of the owners have not been completed as yet.
- (2) (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken about the future disposal of the undivided shares that will be acquired by the South African Development Trust.
- (3) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to paragraph 4 of the reply by the hon Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987. A decision on the incorporation of the area concerned was taken by Parliament of the Republic of South Africa by passing Act 112 of 1986.

Text-books

*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What text-books in respect of Std 10 History on the higher and standard grades were submitted to the evaluation panel or panels referred to in his reply to Question No 1 on 23 June 1987, for approval for use in the 1987 academic year in schools under the control of his Department. (b) when was each submitted, (c) which of these text-books were approved in respect of each provincial education department and (d) who were the authors of each of the text-books submitted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]:

(a) and (b)				
Geskiedenis St 10. Hoer Graad en Standard Grade	CJ Joubert & JJ Britz	Aug.	1985	
History Std 10. Higher Grade and Standard Grade	CJ Joubert & JJ Britz	Aug.	1985	
History Alive Std 10	Callaway (Shuter & Shooter)	Aug.	1985	
Tydkringe St. 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)	Sept.	1985	
Timeliness Std. 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)	Sept.	1985	
Geskiedenis St 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)	Aug.	1985	
History Std. 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)	Aug.	1985	
History for Today	Graves, Eksteen et al (JUTA)	Aug.	1985	
History Std 10	Breytenbach (Shuter & Shooter)	Aug.	1985	

Arrangements have also been made for the submission of further manuscripts and text-books. Two manuscripts and two textbooks are presently being considered for inclusion in the quota of approved textbooks.

Natal

History Alive St 10	Callaway (Shuter & Shooter)
Times Lines Std 10	Lintvelt et al (Maskew Miller Longman)
History Std 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)
Geskiedenis St 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)
History for Today	Graves, Eksteen et al (JUTA)
History Std 10	Breytenbach (Shuter & Shooter)

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Cape

History Std 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)
Geskiedenis St 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)
Timeliness Std 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)
Tydkringe St 10	Lintvelt, et al (Maskew Miller Longman)
History Alive Std 10	Callaway et al (Shuter & Shooter)

Orange Free State

History Std 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)
Geskiedenis St 10	Lambrechts, Bennisson et al (NASOU)

The Child and Family Care Society, Vereeniging

*2. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare:

- (1) Whether the State has in the past rendered financial and/or other assistance to a certain body in Vereeniging, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) what assistance, (b) when and (c) what is the name of this body;
- (2) whether this assistance has since been (a) reduced and/or (b) discontinued, if so, why, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Subsidies are paid to the National Council for Child and Family Care in respect of 2 approved social work posts at Vereeniging.
 - (b) The subsidies concerned are paid monthly and a continuous basis.
 - (c) The Child and Family Care Society, Vereeniging.
- (2) (a) No
(b) No.

African language as subject

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) schools falling under his Department were offering, and (b) pupils

Answered 8/9/87

were taking, an African language as a subject as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 1 510.
- (b) 288 702—(31 August 1987)

Black teachers: African languages

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether State schools falling under his Department are permitted to employ Black teachers to teach African languages in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools; if so, (i) since when and (ii) what total number of Black teachers was so employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any investigations are being conducted into the teaching of African languages at White schools; if so, (a) what investigations and (b) what progress has been made;
- (3) whether there is any shortage of teachers available to teach African languages at White schools, if so, (a) what is the extent of the shortage and (b) what action is being taken in this regard;
- (4) whether any surveys have been conducted to determine whether there are schools wishing to offer an African language as a subject but are unable to do so; if not, why not; if so,

Answered 8/9/87

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OF
SOUTH AFRICA



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Vol. 267

PRETORIA, 25 SEPTEMBER 1987

No. 10948

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 137, 1987

PASSING OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF
PRETORIA, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL
TO THE REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the
Borders of Particular States Extension Act, 1980 (Act 2 of
1980), I hereby determine that the land defined in the
accompanying Schedule, situated in the District of Pretoria
in the Province of the Transvaal, shall, with effect from 1
October 1987, cease to be part of the Republic of South
Africa and shall become part of the Republic of
Bophuthatswana.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town this Eighteenth day of Septem-
ber, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-seven.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

District of Pretoria.

Portion 50 of the farm Hamanskraal 112 JR.

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 137, 1987

OORGANG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK
PRETORIA IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL NA DIE
REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die
Wet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State,
1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), bepaal ek hierby dat die grond in
die bygaande Bylae vermeld, geleë in die distrik Pretoria, in
die provinsie Transvaal, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1987
ophou om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees
en deel word van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtiende dag van
September Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Distrik Pretoria

Gedeelte 50 van die plaas Hamanskraal 112 JR.

Bop accused of no-votes, no-pensions plot

WITH Bophuthatswana's general election four weeks away, more than 1 000 pensioners in the Mankwe region are allegedly being denied their pensions because they do not support the ruling Democratic Party.

Six of the pensioners have already instructed lawyers to bring a Supreme Court application, asking that the Department of Social Pensions be compelled to pay them their grants.

A Rustenburg firm of attorneys confirmed yesterday it had received instructions to act for six Mankwe pensioners.

According to a senior member of the opposition People's Progressive Party who asked not to be identified, the pensioners, "all PPP supporters", assembled on September 15 to collect their subsistence but none was paid.

Instead, he said, they were summoned to the kraal of the ruling chief at Ramokokastad, Augustus Ramokoka, and told by Gilbert Mauwane, whom he called a "prominent Democratic Party member", that unless they switched their allegiance and voted for the party in the forthcoming elections they would be denied their pensions.

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

The pensioners are card-carrying members of the PPP, he said, and allegedly refused to be "intimidated" into voting for President Lucas Mangope's party.

Mauwane, who is said to be an unemployed former chauffeur of the "homeland's" minister of foreign affairs, TM Molatlhwa, was in the company of three pension-paying officers when he allegedly addressed the pensioners.

The incident, said the PPP man, followed a meeting on August 15 at which the "homeland's" minister of internal affairs, BLMI Motsatsi, had

allegedly threatened to withdraw the pensioners' grants if they did not support his party in the elections.

A PPP spokesman who asked not to be identified accused the ruling party of attempting to cripple the PPP. He said the PPP foiled attempts by the Democratic Party to have nine PPP candidates disqualified during the August 4 nominations.

After the candidates were disqualified his party applied successfully for their reinstatement in the Mmabatho Supreme Court case which was presided over by Justice ET Smith.

Bophuthatswana secretary for internal affairs, David Mosiane, refused to comment.

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On Bop's tenth birthday, a boycott-the-ballot call

ELECTIONS in the "casino homeland" of Bophuthatswana are two weeks away — but organised community resistance is already gathering pace.

The upcoming October 27 elections — the third since "independence" in December 1977 — are being vigorously opposed by the Anti-Bop Campaign Committee. Formed in November last year, the ABCC is calling for a total boycott of the elections, and a massive stayaway from Bophuthatswana's "tenth anniversary" celebrations.

In a statement to the *Weekly Mail*, the ABCC — which is affiliated to the United Democratic Front and includes youth groups, village committees and women's organisations — appealed to "communities throughout Bophuthatswana not to vote in the coming elections".

The committee also urged residents "not to support the so-called tenth anniversary celebrations", and in particular "not to attend the celebrations due to be held on October 10 at Mabopane Stadium". President Lucas Mangope is scheduled to open the multi-million rand stadium as part of

a wide-ranging programme of "independence" festivities.

The ABCC statement comes in the wake of an intensive publicity campaign by the ruling National Democratic Party. The NDP has attempted to gather support through meetings, rallies, and announcements on Bop-TV and local radio stations.

There have been persistent allegations of coercion by "homeland" authorities: police and security forces are said to have pressured taxi drivers into displaying "independence" flags on their vehicles, and schoolchildren were reputedly required to attend rallies addressed by local "MPs" in August. The children were then handed cartons of "Tswana 77" beer to give to parents who had not attended the meetings.

Bop-TV viewers will know that an election is two weeks away for Bophuthatswana. What they won't have been told about is the massive groundswell of opposition. VUSI GUNENE reports

Although the NDP won all 96 seats in the "homeland's" last poll in October 1982, the upcoming election will be contested by the Progressive Peoples' Party and the Seopasengwe National Party. The newly-formed PPP is led by Peter Malabena Metsing, a former ally of Mangope, while the SNP is longer-established, having run candidates unsuccessfully in

1982.

The ABCC has condemned all groups participating in the election, dubbing them "so-called opposition parties" and calling on potential voters to shun "puppet structures".

The committee has already distributed anti-election pamphlets in the Odi-Moretele district of Bophuthatswana — the most populous in the "homeland" — and has drawn a stinging response from Mangope. He has accused the ABCC of being under the control of "non-Tswanas", who "want to cause disorder" in Bophuthatswana. The UDF, according to Mangope, is responsible for fomenting unrest in the "homeland", and he has made it an offence to wear a T-shirt bearing the name of the organisation.

The escalating resistance to the elections and "celebrations" has taken on a variety of forms, including the destruction of government posters in Stinkwater and Eesterus.

In addition to its condemnation of the elections, the ABCC has attempted to rally opposition to the recent introduction of a "homeland" Matriculation Certificate in Bophuthatswana schools, describing it as "an attempt to limit student opportunities."

"The Bop Matriculation Certificate is an attempt to subject students to the University of Bophuthatswana and other puppet institutions, and also to hamper job opportunities in South Africa," the committee told *Weekly Mail*. "We condemn this and call on our people to resist."

The ABCC has also come out against the death sentences imposed on three political activists from the Stinkwater Youth Organisation in May this year. The activists, Daisy Modise, 25, Thomas Chauke, 27, and Johannes Tshabalala, 18, were convicted at the Temba Magistrate's Court, near Hammanskraal, on charges related to participation in "necklacings" and "people's courts".

'How can we vote for a man who let soldiers kill our beasts?'

WHILE Bop-TV viewers might get the impression that there is great support for the forthcoming "homeland" elections, residents of Bophuthatswana's squatter communities present a dramatically different picture.

For the people of the Odi-Moretele district — which includes Winterveldt, Mabopane, Stinkwater, Mogogela, Eesterus and Trustfarm — the elections simply mean they will face tremendous pressure from the "homeland government" to turn out at the polls in a fortnight's time.

Odi-Moretele inhabitants told the *Weekly Mail* of their "complete disinterest" in the election, given rife "corruption and poor living conditions" in Bophuthatswana. Grievances against the authorities were voiced by a wide range of local residents.

The area experienced a wave of resistance during the 1984-86 country-wide school boycotts, and has always proved a thorn in the side of the "homeland" authorities. Many political activists died in the unrest, and several are still languishing in detention in Bophuthatswana prisons.

One outspoken Winterveldt community leader, 77-year-old Abel Motshoane, refuses to recognise the incorporation of his community in the "homeland" and therefore rejects the elections out of hand. "As freehold title owners we do not know how Winterveldt was incorporated," he said last week. "We have said before and we are saying now we do not recognise Mangope's independence."

"Today he is calling the community of Winterveldt to partake in the elections that have brought misery, agonies, and split families. How can we vote for the man who brought his security forces and police to kill our livestock in 1982? How can we vote for the man who gave orders for the execution of our donkeys, the very mode of transport we depend on for cultivating and the fetching of water?"

Motshoane also recalled the "Winterveldt massacre" of March 1986, when police fired on a crowd of elderly people gathered at a football stadium, killing at least 11 and wounding more than 200. The crowd had gathered to confront police about the detentions of local youths.

"He (Mangope) killed innocent people for the simple reason that they were demanding their rights to know why their loved ones were detained. We cannot see ourselves voting for a government that has been built on the blood of innocent people."

Motshoane has actively opposed Mangope's rule for the past 10 years. Last year his home was petrol-bombed, and he sustained severe burns.

At Winterveldt primary school



Bophuthatswana's two faces — Right: glitzy Sun City. Above: Bop police wade into mourners at a funeral

Pictures: ERIC MILLER, Afrapix and TREVOR SAMSON, AFP

teacher — who asked not to be named — said he and others had been forced to register as voters, or face expulsion.

"In July my salary was delayed because I did not register and I was told to hand in my ID for the election stamp or face expulsion. I tried to explain that I did not know for whom I should vote, as I did not take a keen interest in the election affair. One of the election campaigners was brought to the school the next day to explain the campaign. I told them I needed time to think about it, and I was given my salary afterwards."

"We find it difficult to understand why people should be forced to vote for the ruling Democratic Party, whereas they claim these are fair and free elections," he said.

Several local workers complained bitterly of the "homeland's" labour practices. In 1984, Bophuthatswana passed its own Industrial Conciliation Act, effectively making it impossible for unions to operate.

Two months ago, workers at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings were beaten and teargassed when they downed tools and demanded recognition for the Transport and Allied Workers Union.

A multi-million rand shopping complex currently under construction

near Mabopane will house such major stores as Pick 'n Pay and OK Bazaars, but workers will not be allowed to join unions.

A machine operator in a Babelegi clothing factory, Sarah Moerane, told *Weekly Mail* she received R15 per week, after five years of employment. She stays in Eesterus, a slum area about 15km from Babelegi, and has five children to support.

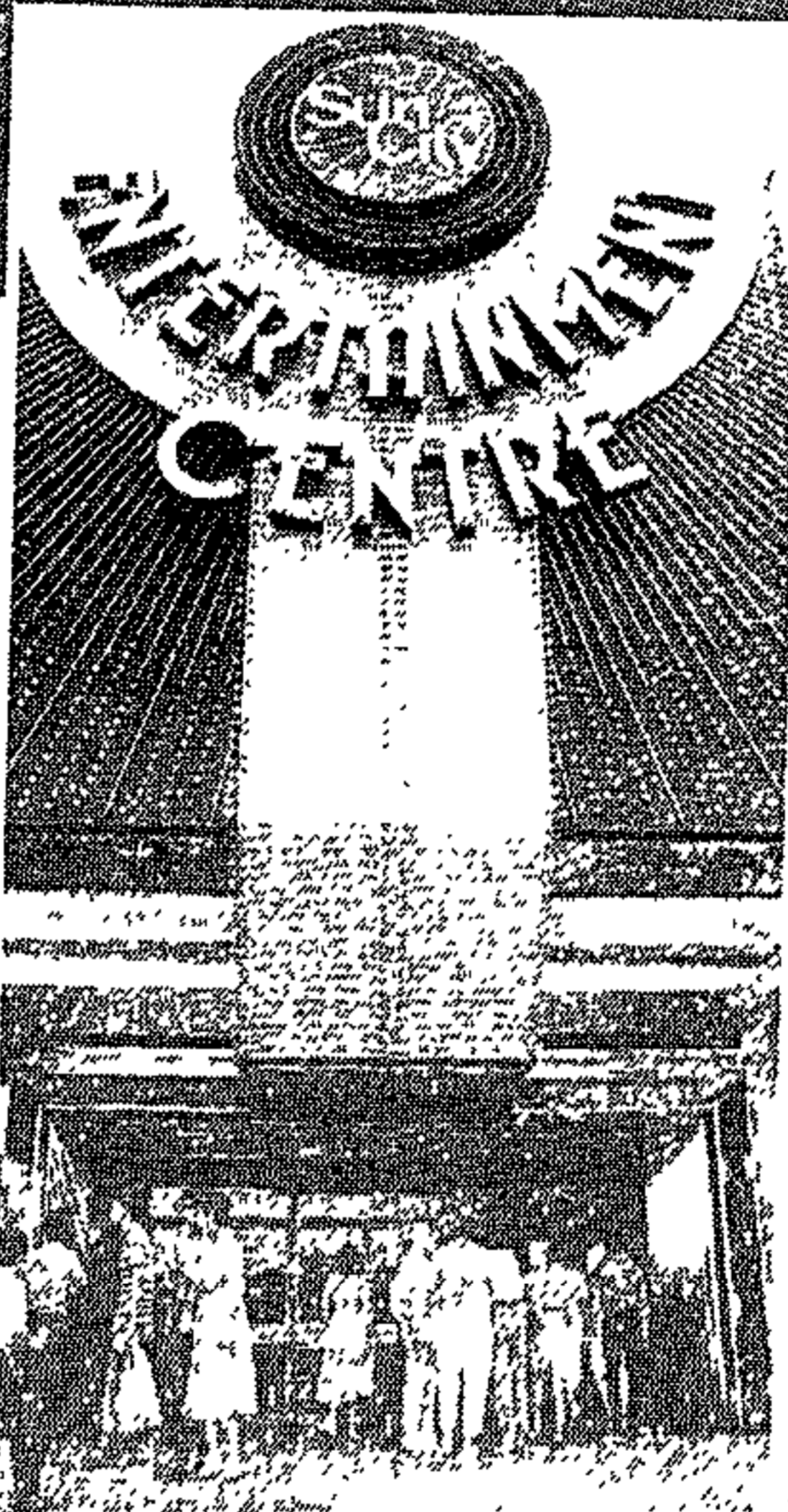
"I have learned to live on these starvation wages for five years, but as my husband has been unemployed for the past six months I find it difficult to survive," she said.

"A 20-litre drum of water costs 20 cents and a drum of 210 litres costs us R2. Life is just a health hazard."

Eesterus, whose 250 000-strong population has no proper sanitation, was first occupied in 1966 by "coloured" people who were offered temporary accommodation in tents. People in the area have since erected shacks; some have built with mud bricks.

The residents pay R1 per year towards their rental, are not allowed to buy land and have no title deeds. There is only one clinic which serves the areas of Mogogelo, Eesterus, Stinkwater and Trustfarm — a population of about 800 000.

There are only three lower primary



government creches; some backyard creches have been created by the residents themselves.

A waiter at the newly opened multi-million rand Marula Sun, Petrus Mashiane, 24, said when he was employed three months ago he was promised R200 as his initial wages, only to find deductions so heavy that he took home only three-quarters of his first cheque.

"We are not allowed to voice our grievances and we were told when we were hired that we are not supposed to divulge any information to outsiders."

"We do not feel the government of Bophuthatswana is doing anything to alleviate our problems. They are only interested in profits. We still have some of the white employers with racist attitudes."

"Independence is just an entrenched apartheid system with a different face."

Independence celebrations have come under attack from the Anti-Bop Campaign Committee, a United Democratic Front affiliate, formed to oppose the independence celebrations and the elections.

It remains to be seen what Mangope and his government can still offer for the destitute communities in the Odi-Moretele district.

schools in Eesterus and one middle school which takes pupils up to Std 4. The pupils are then forced to seek admission to schools in the neighbouring towns of Temba in Hammanskraal, Mabopane or even as far as Mamelodi. Their chances of being admitted to schools in those areas are slim; often, they are turned down.

The Ramabele Middle School is dilapidated, with only two latrines for students and staff.

There are no tarred roads in the area and no community hall. There are no

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One simple step halts the long Mogopa march

IN more than four hours of tough face-to-face negotiations between a cabinet minister and a disaffected group of former peasants, unemployed clerks and drivers, the dispossessed Mogopa people obtained a landmark compensation settlement last Saturday.

The government's 11th-hour about-turn came one week before the community's threatened march to reclaim the two Mogopa farms in the Ventersdorp district from which residents

were evicted in 1983.

According to the settlement — a high point in black communities' battle against forced removals — Minister of Development Aid Dr Gernt Viljoen agreed:

- The government will purchase the land where the Mogopa people eventually decide to settle.

- The land will be held in freehold title by the community.

- The cabinet will give an undertaking that the land would never be in-

corporated into a homeland.

- The community will not lose its South African citizenship.

The government's earlier offer involved resettling the community on a trust farm where they would have no security of tenure. Moreover, the offer was conditional on their accepting incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Johannesburg lawyer Nicholas Haysom, who acts for the Mogopa

community, said by offering to purchase the land the Mogopa people eventually select, the government was effectively offering to pay out the community twice for their expropriated land.

In addition, Viljoen's undertaking that the community would retain their South African citizenship was a marked departure from previous government policy on removals.

Yesterday the first state trucks arrived to ferry the 2 000 strong com-

munity from Bethanie in Bophuthatswana — their waterless "home" near Brits for the past three-and-a-half years — to Onderstepoort near Rustenburg.

Onderstepoort was chosen as a compromise temporary settlement while the Mogopa community and Viljoen resume their bargaining for a permanent home. Onderstepoort will provide temporary housing with running water, proper sanitation and a primary school — facilities absent in Bethanie.

In addition, the community has been promised residents will receive their pensions again — including backdated payments cut off when residents moved to Bethanie in Bophuthatswana and refused to take out "homeland" citizenship.

And whereas in Bethanie the Mogopa exiles were split into three regions, under an inter-tribe chief who demed their meetings, in Onderstepoort they will be together, under their own discipline.

The government has committed itself to completing the face-to-face negotiations with Mogopa representatives over a final destination for the community by November.

While the settlement is a crucial triumph in the fight against forced removals, it remains a compromise on the community's original demand to return to Mogopa. Viljoen's revised offer was accepted reluctantly by the community last Sunday, after vigorous debate.

Said the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee: "Their history of suffering, deprivation and dispossession made the people acutely suspicious of the sincerity of the government's commitment."

Only two years ago the Mogopa community's hopes of reclaiming the farms bought by their ancestors in 1912 and 1931 were cruelly raised by an Appeal Court ruling. The court found that the presidential order which authorised their forced removal was defective and invalid in law. The implication of this was that the removal was illegal.

But the legal victory was not translated into practice. The government had, in the meantime, expropriated the farms and the community could not return home.

Earlier this year the government jettisoned a scheme to establish an alternate home for the community near the Mogopa farms.

At first, the South African Council of Churches' project to buy land for dispossessed communities went smoothly. The Botshabelo Trust was established to buy Holgat, a large farm in the Ventersdorp area. Almost R3-million was raised to purchase the farm from the Hermannsburg Mission of the Lutheran church.

"Legal opinion had ascertained that even in the context of apartheid, black settlement of Holgat was perfectly legal," a Trac statement said. "This was because as an old mission the Holgat farm is 'released land' in terms of the 1913 Land Act."

By July the first installment had been paid, the only outstanding aspect was the official registration of the transfer of ownership.

But the transfer never took place. On July 7 the government expropriated Holgat, stating the land was urgently required to set up a black agricultural college.

"The expropriation was unnecessary as the area on which the government wants to start the school is not situated on the section of Holgat which the trust was buying," Trac said.

"Furthermore, the farm had been on the market for years. It is apparent that the real reason for the expropriation is to satisfy the interests of the local white farmers."

It is against this history of disappointment that the Mogopa community remains sceptical about the chances of securing land which it will be able to farm and develop into a thriving community similar to the land from where it was evicted.

Said Haysom: "Although Saturday's settlement was a victory for the people, they are still intending to fight for a return of what was taken from them."

(a) The authority was granted on 23 July 1987

(b) The number of the authority was 19 1987 (N)

(c) The relevant conditions attached to the authority were:

(a) The regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials (1985 Edition) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must be complied with.

(b) This authority must be returned to the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Limited, P O Box 582, Pretoria, 0001, promptly after shipment of the total quantity authorised herein has been completed, or when no longer required for further use

(2) Since neither NUFECOR nor the carter were licensed in terms of section 30 of the Act, no licence information was required to be displayed on the vehicle. However, the IAEA regulations referred to earlier call for appropriate labelling of vehicles indicating that the material being transported is radioactive. The vehicle in question did carry placards indicating that the load was radioactive material.

(3) No formal inquiry was received by the AEC from any Fire Department. NUFECOR also confirmed, on inquiry by the AEC that they have also not received such inquiries.

However, the AEC maintains a National Emergency Team which was activated and which established monitoring stations at Charlestown and at the Fire Station in Newcastle. They were in continuous contact with the Town Clerk and the Chief Protection Services of Volksrust and the Traffic Department of Newcastle. Decontamination facilities were also established by the AEC at Volksrust and at the Fire Station in Newcastle.

By the nature of these acts, personnel of the Fire Department in Newcastle were kept fully informed

However, a reporter of the Natal Witness did ask a member of the Emergency team what the ultimate destination of the uranium oxide was, and he correctly answered that such information was classified.

(4) No, not at this stage

For written reply: General Affairs.

Repts submitted reply to oral question 26 on Tuesday 8 September 1987 put by Mr S S van der Merwe (col 8/86).

Boschfontein 458-JQ

*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987, the six White owners of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ have been bought out by the South African Development Trust Corporation, if not, when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalised; if so, when was the sale concluded;

(2) whether this land will be made available for sale to the 92 Black persons living on the land to be incorporated into Bophuthatwana; if not, (a) why not and (b) to whom will this land be sold.

(3) whether, prior to this land being incorporated into Bophuthatwana, these Black persons will be consulted regarding their views on incorporation; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to consult them; if so, (i) when, (ii) who will consult with these persons and (iii) what options will be offered to them in regard to the proposed incorporation?

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. Negotiations with some of the owners have not been completed as yet.

(2) (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken about the future disposal of the undivided shares that will be acquired by the South African Development Trust.

(3) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to paragraph 4 of the reply by the hon Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987. A decision on the incorporation of the area concerned was taken by Parliament of the Republic of South Africa by passing Act 112 of 1986

Tourism Board: employees

174. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity by the South African Tourism Board

(3) (a) Applicable salary scales on 1 July 1987:

Executive Director	R70 017 (Fixed)
Chief Director	R62 199 (Fixed)
Director	R54 954 (Fixed)
Deputy Director	R43 389 x 1 830 - R47 049
Assistant Director	R33 624 - 34 803 x 1 431 - R37 665
Senior Accountant	R25 371 x 1 179 - 30 087/33 624 - R34 803 x 1 431 - R37 665
Senior Tourism Promotion Officer and equivalent	R25 371 x 1 179 - R30 087
Hotel Inspector	R15 912 x 789 - 22 224/22 224 - 23 013 x 1 179 - 25 371/25 371 x 1 179 - R30 087

(b) Benefits: Housing subsidy

- Pension fund
- Group life insurance
- Annual service bonus
- Motor-car financing scheme (from rank of Director)
- Entertainment allowance (from rank of Deputy Director).

as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and of salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) 285 persons on 1 October 1987.

(2) (a) 82 persons

(b) (i) 71 male persons

(ii) 11 female persons

(c) 69 White males, 1 Black male, 1 Coloured male and 11 White females

End Conscription Campaign

249. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 16 June 1987, any possible charges are being inves-

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as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong.

(3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels of this Board with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

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End Conscription Campaign

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(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 16 June 1987, any possible charges are being inves-

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(ii) Relief of distress (earthquake) R 1 501 295
 Action programme: Creation of Job Opportunities R11 550 000
 Total R13 051 295

(3) (a) Yes According to estimates an amount of R49 490 000 will be paid to Transkei during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund

(b) Yes It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R1 037 098 000 will be paid over to Transkei during the 1987-88 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary Assistance	R 517 622 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 17 400 000
Income Tax	R 128 600 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R 350 516 000
Common Monetary Area	R 14 570 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 7 200 000
Technical Aid	R 1 190 000
Total	R1 037 098 000

Bophuthatswana: amounts paid

517 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

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- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatswana in the 1986-87 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 and/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 and/or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?
- The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
- (1) (a) R521 731 355.
 (b) The amounts which were paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1986-87 financial year fall into two main categories, namely:

A Direct assistance

(i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Program 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 6: Foreign Affairs R154 764 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance*

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. During the 1986-87 financial year the RSA spent an amount of R302 201 in this regard on Bophuthatswana.

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like any other friendly country Bophuthatswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within

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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. During the 1986-87 financial year an amount of R17 809 072 was paid to Bophuthatswana.

(ii) An amount of R293 833 000 was paid for Bophuthatswana's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool

(iii) Common Monetary Area An amount of R5 306 773 was transferred

(2) (a) No Loans in terms of project and agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a)

(1) and (ii) Full away.

(iv) *Incentive scheme for Industries*

In accordance with existing jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The RSA refunded Bophuthatswana to the amount of R6 000 000 during the 1986-87 financial year

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R60 539 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1987-88 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes.

(i) Two
 (ii) Relief of distress (drought) R 2 075 412
 Action programme: Creation of Job Opportunities R 9 550 000
 Total R11 625 412

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 amount of R43 716 309 was transferred.

Budgetary Assistance	R336 000 000
Incentive Scheme for Industries	R 5 500 000
Income Tax	R 48 000 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool	R411 569 000
Common Monetary Area	R 6 570 000
Action Programme: Creation of Job Opportunities	R 8 500 000
Technical Aid	R 1 495 000
Total	R817 634 000

Hospital	White	Coloured and Indian	Black
Wilem Cruywagen, Germiston	100	—	49,2
Witbank	50,8	—	76,2
Zeerust	23,8	—	—

* The designated beds are exchangeable between Coloureds and Indians.

Hospital	Whites	Coloured	Indians	Blacks
Addington	75	25	—	—
Christie King	4	—	—	96
Clarewood	—	—	—	100
Dundee	13	—	—	87
Eastcourt	13	—	—	87
Empangeni	75	25	—	—
Esbowe	9	—	—	91
GJ Crookes	4	—	—	96
Grey	100	—	—	—
Greytown	6	—	—	94
Hilbert	100	—	—	—
King Edward	—	—	—	100
Lady Smith	13	—	—	87
Newcastle	71	—	20	—
Northdale	—	20	80	—
East Giqualand & Sheriff Mcnair	14	5	—	81
Port Shepstone	28	—	—	72
RK Khan	—	—	100	—
St Andrews	13	—	—	87
Stanger	—	—	—	100
Talier	12	8	—	80
Ulrecht	22	—	—	78
Vryheid	17	—	—	83
Wentworth	—	—	—	—

No individual beds allocated

Orange Free State

Hospital	Percentage beds/ Whites	Percentage beds/ Coloureds
Unversitas, Bloemfontein	100	—
Nasional, Bloemfontein	100	—
Pelononi, Bloemfontein	—	100
Bethlehem	100	—
Phekolong, Bethlehem	—	100
Voortrekker, Kroonstad	100	—
Boitumelo, Kroonstad	—	100
Ondadaalrus	53,16	46,84
Sasolburg	100	—
Welkom	72,25	27,75
Virginia	55,06	44,94
Bothaville	33,87	66,13
Clocolan	27,41	72,59
Ficksburg	47,36	52,64
Frankfort	36,11	63,89

Hospital	Percentage beds/ Whites	Percentage beds/ Coloureds
Harrismith	54,80	45,20
Heilbron	41,57	58,43
Hoopstad	40,54	59,46
Jagersfontein	40,00	60,01
Ladybrand	40,90	59,10
Parys	43,53	56,07
Reitz	38,20	61,80
Senekal	31,13	68,87
Smithfield	40,62	59,38
Vrede	32,78	67,22
Winburg	42,30	57,70
Zastron	41,17	58,83

No beds are allotted to Coloureds and Indians specifically and beds are regarded as being for Whites and non-Whites only.

Cape Province

(1) Actual beds

(i) White 5 911 = 33%
 (ii) Non-white 11 926 = 67%

17 837

(2) Regarding the Non-white patients, beds are not specifically separated on a racial basis, but are allocated to need. Should circumstances demand it, even beds which are mainly allocated for White patients are used for the hospitalisation of other race groups.

(3) Based on the occupation figure for 1986, the available 11 926 beds for Non-white patients were utilised as follows:

(i) Coloured 7 384
 (ii) Black 4 514
 (iii) Indian 28

11 926

Promotion: qualifications/period of service

584. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What (a) qualifications are and (b) period of service is required for an



official to be promoted to each of the five most senior posts in his Department: (2) whether the present incumbents of these posts meet these requirements?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) At least an appropriate recognised three-year post-school qualification

(b) At least 1 year service in the preceding level.

(2) Yes.

Financial advances by Government

595. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Bophuthatswana in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so,

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in

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Howard

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each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years.

(c) None

(a) (i) yes, as in (a).

(ii) No

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guaranteees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None

(iii) None

(iv) None.

(2) (a) Loans

1983/84 R 1 681 000

1984/85 —

1985/86 R 1 600 000

1986/87 R24 256 000

1987/88 R41 523 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans)

Lines of Credit: Guaranteed Overdraft Facilities

1986/87 R272 000 000

1987/88 R179 000 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R27 873 839.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any poss-

HoA

ible assistance by other RSA Departments of agencies.

Financial advances by Government

596 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government of any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Ciskei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so.

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years

(c) None.

(a) (i) yes, as in (a).

(ii) No.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guaranteees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

(c) (i) None.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

Financial advances by Government

597 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or indirectly by the Government of any Department or agency of the Government to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Transkei in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so.

(2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

(b) (i) Only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years guaranteees were issued for the repayment of overdraft facilities.

(ii) None.

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, only in respect of the 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years.

HoA

2. (a) Loans

1983/84 —

1984/85 R9 000 000

1985/86 R13 801 000

1986/87 R199 200

1987/88 R34 513 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans).

Lines of credit: Guaranteed overdraft facilities

1986/87 R227 000 000

1987/88 R214 000 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R12 508 938.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments of agencies.

(2) (a) Loans

1983/84 R21 400 000

1984/85 R22 700 000

1985/86 R37 038 000

1986/87 R14 000 000

1987/88 R49 209 000 (Amount budgeted for the granting of loans).

Lines of Credit: Guaranteed Overdraft Facilities

1986/87 R217 000 000

1987/88 R158 000 000

(b) Amount outstanding as at 30 June 1987: R76 569 563.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments of agencies.

Financial advances by Government

598. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any (a) loans, (b) lines of credit and (c) other specified financial advances were granted directly or in-

Howard

Guarantees surities by Government

601. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or surities were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Venda in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, if so,
- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or surities as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or surities, if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) No.
 - (b) Yes, guarantees for the repayment in respect of overdraft facilities.
 - (c) No.
 - (i) Yes
 - (ii) No.
 - (iii) No.
 - (iv) No.
- (2) (a) *Overdraft Facilities*
- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1986/87 | R62 500 000 |
| 1987/88 | R61 500 000. |
- (b) To date an amount of R62,5 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986/87 financial year has been

taken up and will be repaid by the Venda Government within the framework of the multi-year stabilization programme. No amount of the R61,5 million for the current financial year has thus far been taken up.

- (3) No.
 - (a) Falls away.
 - (b) Falls away.
 - (c) Falls away.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Guarantees surities by Government

602. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any guarantees or surities were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Bophuthatswana in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, if so,
- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or surities as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or surities; if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations?

- (1) (a) No

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) No

(b) Yes, guarantees for the repayment of overdraft facilities

- (c) No
 - (i) Yes.
 - (ii) No.
 - (iii) No.
 - (iv) No.

(2) (a) *Overdraft Facilities*

1986/87	R272 000 000
1987/88	R179 000 000

(b) To date an amount of R180 million in respect of the guaranteed overdraft facilities for the 1986/87 financial year has been taken up and will be repaid by the Bophuthatswana Government within the framework of the multi-year stabilization programme. No amount of the R179 million for the current financial year has thus far been taken up.

- (3) No.
 - (a) Falls away.
 - (b) Falls away.
 - (c) Falls away.

The information furnished above is only in respect of the activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and therefore does not include any possible assistance by other RSA Departments or agencies.

Establishment of Black township

605. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department is considering the establishment of a Black township or suburb on land situated south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads; if so, (a) what is the area of the land concerned, (b) what is the nature of the development proposed and (c) when is it intended that such development be (i) commenced and (ii) completed;

(2) whether (a) core-houses, (b) other specified housing, (c) serviced sites and (d) unserviced sites for residential purposes are to be provided, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what estimated total number of persons are to be accommodated in this new area;

- (3) who or what categories of persons are to be (a) allowed and (b) given preference to live in this new area;
- (4) whether any persons or groups are being consulted in respect of the proposed development; if not, why not; if so, (a) what persons or groups, (b) when, and (c) what have been their responses;
- (5) what total amount is it estimated will be spent by the State on this development.
- (6) whether the State owns the land concerned; if not, (a) who is the owner, (b) when was an agreement of sale between this owner and the State entered into and (c) how much is to be paid for the land, if so, (i) since when, (ii) how much was paid for the land and (iii) from whom was it bought?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Consideration is at present being given to a request from the Administrator of the Cape to designate an area, approximately 218 ha in extent, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga Crossroads as a development area.

Rest of question falls away.

Crayfish season: additional quota

606. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or his Department introduced an additional quota for the 1986-87 crayfish season in order to assist, among others, Kalk Bay fishermen to supplement their income; if so, (a) (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) what was the size of the quota, (iv) for

109 Junction 15/10/87

700 evicted in Bop

ABOUT 700 workers were evicted from a hostel by Bophuthatswana Police in Rustenburg yesterday while 1 000 others faced a similar fate in Witbank.

Workers employed by S M Goldstein Civil Contractors in Rustenburg were yesterday loaded into buses and deported to various homelands, a spokesman for the Construction and Allied Workers Union (Cawu) said.

The eviction by the Bophuthatswana Police from the Central Deep Hostel followed the dismissals which began on Friday.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

An S M Goldstein spokesman said that management was not retrenching staff but was dismissing workers after their work contracts expired.

A union official said a meeting with management to discuss ending a series of strikes at most of its plants over retrenchments would be held tomorrow.

The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) said its 1 000 members at Highveld Steel Corporation's Witbank hos-

tels faced eviction by 10pm last night.

The evictions follow the locking out of the Numsa members by Highveld Steel and Vanadium corporations during a wage dispute last month.

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KIM
16/10/81

High roller

Activities: Operates resort hotels, casinos and recreational facilities in Bophuthatswana.

Control: Ultimate holding company is Safren.

Chairman: S Kerzner; managing director: P H Wagner.

Capital structure: 108,4m ords of 15c each. Market capitalisation: R824m.

Share market: Price: 760c. Yields: 4,6% on dividend; 3,6% on earnings; PE ratio, 21,7; cover, 1,3 12-month high, 650c, low, 310c. Trading volume last quarter, 714 000 shares.

Financial: Year to June 30

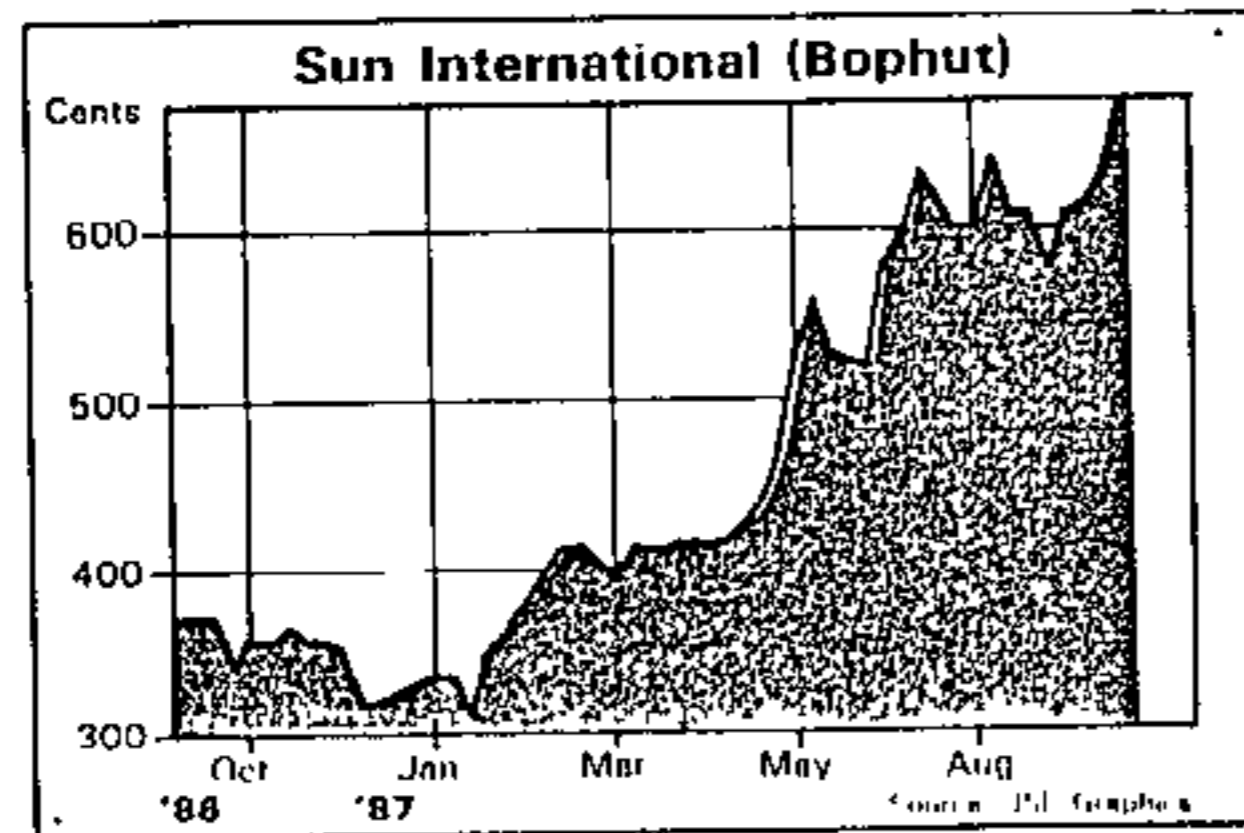
	'84	'85	'86	'87
Debt:				
Short-term (Rm)	2,8	2,8	5,8	7,8
Long-term (Rm)	9,9	43,5	38,7	40,0
Debt:equity ratio	n/a	n/a	0,23	0,19
Shareholders' interest	n/a	n/a	0,68	0,70
Int & leasing cover	n/a	n/a	2,73	4,18
Debt cover	n/a	n/a	0,76	0,95
Performance:				
Return on cap (%)	n/a	n/a	12,7	12,1
Turnover (Rm)	118,4	144,2	168,3	209,5
Pre-int profit (Rm)	28,1	29,8	36,4	44,6
Pre-int margin (%)	24	21	21,6	21,3
Taxed profit (Rm)	19,3	23,4	28,8	38,1
Earnings (c)	22,0	26,7	28,9	35,1
Dividends (c)	14,6	16,5	20,0	27,0
Net worth (c)	124	165	179	213

There seems to be no stopping Sun International Bophuthatswana (Sun Bop). Stories that the casino and resort market in southern Africa is saturated are belied by the consistent growth shown in the seven-year review.

Even the far-sighted chairman, Sol Kerzner, failed to anticipate the latest demonstration of South African gambling fever. Morula Sun, which started trading in June, "opened up a market bigger than we expected," says Kersaf MD, Ian Heron. "On the first two days after opening, we saw the potential. We doubled the size of the casino and increased the number of slot machines in the next six weeks. We also opened another restaurant last week."

It seems the funds from the rights issue of November 1985, which were mainly used for Morula, were well spent even though profits will only benefit in the current year. Morula cost R26m and another R10m capital expenditure was for refurbishments of existing resorts.

These investments brought the benefit of a low tax charge of R2,7m, or an effective tax rate of 6,7%. In the previous year, when



capex was higher, no tax was payable. The 1987 rate remained below the average of the past seven years.

Sun City continues to draw crowds. Occupancies exceeded 78%, while the average for all Sun Bop hotels was 75%, the same as the previous year, and much higher than the industry average for comparable hotels of 54%.

Yet return on capital employed (ROCE) remains below the 25% targeted by Kerzner. Last year there was a decline from 12,7% to 12,1%. Heron attributes this to the high cost of a resort such as Sun City, which in other countries would be expected to support many more rooms. He says that assets have been revalued each year — a total of R100m since the resort opened — which increases capital employed, and, given the large investment, ROCE must be judged over a longer period. "We have put a lot into fixed assets which will produce over time, but earnings per share must show good growth."

This requires constant growth and broadening of the market. Problems of some years ago, when a number of foreign staff members left Sun City as the rand fell, have been solved. "Two managers left at that time," says Heron. "One has returned and the other wants to come back. The resort is fully staffed and there is an extensive training scheme."

Expansion will continue this year. There are plans to provide "a lot more" for day visitors to Sun City, in the hope of attracting additional visitors. Morula and Sun City together are recording much higher attendances and Morula is breaking new ground in offering company-owned video games.

At Sun City, bookings for at least one of the local artists, Bles Bridges, have shown that the Superbowl can be filled without overseas superstars; there are plans to expand on this.

Refurbishing the hotels will bring total capital expenditure this year to R64m. Though figures are not available for Morula, this hotel should raise group margins, despite the high capex. Given the insatiable appetite for gambling shown by South Africans and the lack of competition, Sun Bop still looks good at a 3,1% historic dividend yield.

Pat Kenney

CP Correspondent

DYING in Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho is an expensive thing to do - in fact, the price of "freedom" is paid in life and in death.

Since the all-white Mafikeng cemetery was opened to all races, the Mmabatho City Council have raised burial site fees for blacks in the Montshioa, Mmabatho and Danville townships from R20 to R100 to "be in line with that of whites in Mafikeng".

Now families who cannot afford the huge increase have no alternative but to

Blacks being forced to pay 'exorbitant' fees to be buried next to whites

bury their dead many kilometres away from Mmabatho to avoid the enormous charges.

"Is this the prize we pay for burying the dead next to the whites?" an elderly woman asked.

The hike in the burial

levy is the latest campaign by the Mmabatho City Council to implement equal rates between whites living in Mafikeng and blacks in the neighbouring townships.

Since the formation of the greater city council,

comprising Mafikeng, Mmabatho, Montsioa and Danville, immediately after the incorporation of Mafikeng into Bophathatswana six years ago, there have been a constant hike in electricity, water, rent and other rates.

The moves have affected the blacks as they used to pay less before incorporation while, on the other hand, Mafikeng rates have remained almost stagnant.

A spokesman at the council told *City Press* that the hikes were implemented to close the existing gaps between the rates of all residents of greater Mmabatho.

However, township residents feel the whole thing is a calculated move to keep "white faces" in the homeland for political prestige at the expense of the poor ordinary citizens.

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25/10/87 citizens

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana Democratic Party seeks a mandate for a third term of office when voters in his nominally-independent state go to the polls next week.

But when voters cast their ballot papers on Tuesday they will do so without knowing the findings of the judicial inquiry into the Winterveld shootings last year.

Eleven people were shot dead and 70 injured when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on a crowd in the Winterveld (a vast squatter area north of Pretoria) on March 26, 1986, in the bloodiest event in Bophuthatswana's short history as a theoretically sovereign state.

Described as a "massacre" by newspapers throughout the world, the shootings constituted a severe and perhaps fatal setback to Mangope's quest for world recognition for Bophuthatswana.

Mangope ordered an inquiry into the shooting, mandating Edgar Smith, a former attorney-general in Ian Smith's Rhodesia and now a judge of the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court, to conduct it.

But, in the view of lawyers representing the bereaved families, Mangope then pre-empted the findings of the commission by promoting Andrew Molope, the officer who gave the orders to open fire on the crowd at the Winterveld football ground, from colonel to brigadier. Molope's deputy was similarly promoted, his rank being raised from major to colonel.

Mangope's action prompted counsel for the families to withdraw from the proceedings, describing it as a "slap in the face" to their clients and to their feelings.

Molope did not live to enjoy his rank. He was

gunned down by an assassination squad in June last year.

The Winterveld is situated in the Odi-Moretele district, the most densely populated region of Bophuthatswana. It has long been an area of resistance to Mangope's rule and, indeed, to the very notion of an independent Bophuthatswana. The Bophuthatswana flag was once burnt by irate Winterveld residents.

The Winterveld shootings are of central importance to political debate in the territory and to the reputation of Mangope's administration. But Smith's report will not be released until after the elections.

Bophuthatswana Secretary for Information Jerry Read told the *Weekly Mail* that the report had been presented to Mangope early last week, adding that it would not be released publicly until after Bophuthatswana's 10th independence anniversary celebrations on December 4, 5 and 6. Mangope and his lieutenants want to study it ful-

ly first, Read said.

Mangope's governing Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) is opposed by two parties: the newly formed Progressive People's Party (PPP) and the older Seoposengwe Party (SP).

The BDP won a clean sweep in the first post-independence election in 1982, capturing all 72 popularly elected seats, as well as winning the 24 seats filled by representatives of the tribally-based regional authorities.

The 1982 election made Bophuthatswana a *de facto* one-party state and doubts have been expressed about the viability of opposition parties. They are strengthened by allegations of obstructionism and harassment.

Freedom of association is not guaranteed in Bophuthatswana. Under its Internal Security Act, permission must be sought from the Minister of Law and Order 14 days in advance for meetings of more than 20 people.

Opposition leaders have charged that the Mini-

Bophuthatswana is the model for a multi-party democracy. It is platinum. It boasts Africa's largest glitter is a nastier side. In general election, PATRICK LAUF behind the list

ster of Law and Order, currently Mangope himself, has used that power to curtail and restrict opposition parties.

An attempt by the SP to hold a meeting in Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho was thus thwarted. The SP is contesting nine seats only.

The PPP was formed in 1983 under the leadership of a former Mangope man, Rocky Malebana-Metsing. But it was only registered as a political party in June 1987.

It has promised to uphold the right to criticise the government of the day and to hold public

Queues of aged wait for pensions. And wait ...

By VUSI GUNENE

UNEMPLOYED workers and pensioners in Bophuthatswana have a host of complaints against the "homeland" government's administration of the payment of benefits.

In Zone 15, Ga-rankuwa, workers line the administration offices every day in search of their Unemployment Insurance Fund cheques — essential to their survival.

When the *Weekly Mail* visited the Advice Office in Ga-rankuwa Zone 3, despairing workers spoke of their common problem: the hopelessly irregular payment of UIF benefits, and interminable visits to the administration offices.

Most said they were unable to understand delays in the processing of their applications by Bophuthatswana's Department of Manpower.

Despite repeated requests for comment from the department by the *Weekly Mail*, no response was forthcoming.

Several workers — many of whom held out no hope for new jobs — said they were breadwinners who had been forced to depend entirely on the UIF pay-outs.

They charged the Bophuthatswana authorities with "maladministration", even accusing some officials of "squandering" funds.

William Monageng, 65, applied for his UIF in 1984, after leaving a job with Hudson Tyres in Pretoria. He had worked for the firm for 35 years and received only R300 from the UIF.

"I visit the administration offices in Zone 15 at the end of every month, and a lot of us go back home without the expected cheque," he said. "Ever since I submitted my application in 1984, I haven't heard from the Department of Manpower — and there hasn't been a letter notifying me that my UIF money has been exhausted."

Monageng said he had applied for government pension money on the grounds of ill-health and old-age, but was told to "come back later in the year".

A spokesperson for the Advice Office said 80 percent of all clients came seeking assistance in claiming their UIF money; while a number of pensioners were also struggling to get their payments — primarily because they were non-Tswanas, or awaiting Bophuthatswanan citizen-

ship.

"Every day of the week we encounter problems of workers not able to get their UIF monies. Some of these people have been coming here for almost a year now," said the spokesperson. "Written and telephonic enquiries sometimes take months before the relevant department responds. The payouts are so irregular that sometimes we think the department might be experiencing a serious financial backlog."

"The administration offices have even gone to the extent of referring some of the unemployed workers to the Advice Office — thus lessening their work."

The Advice Office is in possession of a list of pensioners who applied for their payments in November 1984 and only had their requests approved in July this year.

Pensioners in the slum areas of Winterveld and Maboloka also ascribe their difficulties to maladministration — which began, they say, after Bophuthatswana opted for "independence" in 1977. Their incorporation into the "homeland" prompted a long battle over their pension funds, as neither the South African nor the Bophuthatswanan governments wanted to be held responsible.

According to the Advice Office spokesperson, "we still find some officials telling pensioners to claim Bophuthatswana citizenship though a law that has long been scrapped."

"We do not know why some of these officials should still stick to the citizenship requirement."

As in other areas of Bophuthatswana, there have also been allegations of administrative officials using their positions to coerce inhabitants into supporting the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party in the forthcoming elections.

"We've had reports that some of the pensioners were forced to have voting registration stamps in their IDs," said the Advice Office spokesperson, "and this has threatened some who feel they might lose their pension monies."

The pensioners have allegedly been promised transportation by bus to the polling stations and "given pamphlets with photographs of people they are supposed to vote for", said the spokesperson. "Our belief is that if the election is a democratic process, people should not be coerced. What is happening therefore contradicts Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights."



Bopping to a different beat: Braklaagte women celebrate after signing a petition.

WHEN pensioners in the Bophuthatswana community of Modderspruit went to collect their money last month, they were told to gather again in three days' time. They did — only to be told by the chief of the Bapo Ba Mogale Tribal Authority, Kgosi Bob Mogale that they would lose their pensions if they did not vote for the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party in next week's elections.

The pensioners of Modderspruit don't have a vote. Like all others in the community — non-Tswanas who have not yet received Bophuthatswana citizenship despite some having applied as far back as 1980 — they are not allowed to participate in the election.

To threaten people in order to capture a vote they don't have is certainly a peculiar pursuit; but then for ten years the people of Modderspruit have been leading strange and difficult lives. Modderspruit became part of Bophuthatswana in 1977. "We weren't notified," said community leader Obed Nyundu, "We just suddenly found everything run by Bophuthatswana."

Inhabitants of Modderspruit had few historical ties with the areas of land which the South African government was cobbling together to create its second "independent homeland". They were

Your money vote. Alas,

By JOHN PERLMAN

there because of a tornado — which had ripped through the Albertsvlei Squatters Camp, south of Johannesburg, in 1951. After housing the survivors at the Lenz military camp for seven months, authorities resettled the 12 families on the Modderspruit Trust Farm, east of Brits. A year later they were joined by a further hundred families removed from Mooiplaas, a squatter area outside Pretoria.

As non-Tswanas in the "Tswana homeland", the people of Modderspruit should enjoy the protection of Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights, to wit: "All people shall be equal before the law, and no one may because of his sex, his descent, his race, his language, his origin or his beliefs be favoured or prejudiced." This, say the people of Modderspruit, has not been their experience.

Their conflict with the "homeland" authorities has not yet reached the levels seen in Winterveld, Makanyaneng and other areas, where non-Tswana people (usually in the majority), have simply packed up and left.

"But," said Nyundu, "schools, clinics — everything we apply for, the government rejects. "We built, with the people of Bapo, a secondary school in 1978," he said. "But when a Modderspruit child goes there they say 'you must repay the building funds'."

A South African government proclamation of 1958 "defined the boundaries of the area of the

THE ELECTIONS AT A GLANCE

Date of election: October 27
Parties: Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP): 72 candidates
 People's Progressive Party (PPP): 54 candidates
 Seoposengwe Party (NP): nine candidates
Polling stations: Mabopane, Winterveld, Madidi, Jericho, Ga-Rankuwa

BOPHUTHATSWANA AT A GLANCE

Population (1986): 1 793 900
Capital: Mmabatho
Number of segments: Seven, located north of Pretoria, in the Western Transvaal, Northern Cape and Orange Free State
Area: 40 572 square km
Number of schools: primary 838; middle 284; high 87.
Number of hospitals: 11

(Source: SA Barometer)

Twenty one on death row

TWENTY-ONE people are awaiting execution at the Bophuthatswana Central Prison — better known as Rooigrond — according to prison sources. Twenty of the convicts are males, and one is a female. Their crimes are said to include murder, intent to do grievous bodily harm, and attempted murder. The murder charges include indictments for "necklacing".

Since "independence" in 1977, a total of 21 people have been executed at Rooigrond — thus, if appeals fail, the number will soon double. The highest number of people previously executed in one year in Bophuthatswana was ten, in 1985.

The outcome of the current appeals of five of the condemned is not yet known. Among the appeals to be heard next year are those of Daisy Modise, Johannes Chauke and Thomas Makhubela — all of the Moretele district — who were sentenced to death in May this year for "participation in 'necklace' killings".

BATSWANA ELECTIONS

Death the ballot

eland. It has a Bill of Rights produces a third of the world's holiday resort. But beneath the week of the homeland's NCE reports on the iron fist facade

meetings without fear of harassment, implying these rights — which are theoretically protected by Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights — are denied by Mangope's government. The PPP is contesting 54 of the 72 popularly elected seats. It has provided the election with an element of interest which the older SP was not capable of evoking. But even if the incumbent BDP suffers an unexpected setback on Tuesday, Mangope will stay as president: having served as president for the first seven years of independence from 1977

to 1984, he was re-elected for a further seven-year term in 1984.

The constitution was changed at the same time, providing for the direct election of the president by popular vote rather than through National Assembly members serving as an electoral college.

Three key Cabinet Ministers, all whites, will not be seeking election: Minister of State, ex-Rhodesian Rowan Cronje, Finance Minister, British-born Leslie Young, and Minister of Defence, former SADF officer Hennie Riekert. All were nominated to the Bophuthatswana cabinet and the National Assembly by Mangope under a special enabling clause in the constitution.

The election takes place amidst an ongoing controversy over citizenship, the roots of which go back to the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, the South African law which formally bestowed "independence" on Bophuthatswana on 6 December 1977.

Under the 1977 law all Tswana-speaking blacks, including those living outside Bophuthat-

swana in white-designated South Africa, were stripped of South African citizenship and declared citizens of Bophuthatswana.

Mangope protested at the time, insisting that Batswana in South Africa — there were 1,2-million of them in 1980 — had the right to be South Africans.

His government promptly passed its own Citizenship Act, enabling Batswana living in South Africa to renounce the Bophuthatswana citizenship conferred on them.

South Africa, however, countered at the time by setting a condition: Batswana who renounced Bophuthatswana citizenship would have to accept the citizenship of another of the "black homelands".

But by 1986 the wheel had moved the full cycle: South Africa was prepared to restore full South African citizenship to a small portion — 1,7-million out of the 8 million — of the blacks who had been deprived of it, and to negotiate a form of dual citizenship for the rest.

Mangope, however, was not interested in dual citizenship: Batswana had to choose between Bophuthatswana or South African citizenship.

He insisted that Batswana who wanted to exercise their option of regaining South African citizenship should formerly renounce Bophuthatswana citizenship.

In a statement after South Africa had passed the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, Mangope made some sharp remarks about South African Batswana who, he said, professed to want to have nothing to do with Bophuthatswana.

"We need to know those people who do not want to identify themselves with us," he said.

Mangope charged that many South African Batswana who publicly denigrated Bophuthatswana actually benefitted from its existence by using its facilities.

They sent their children to school in Bophuthatswana, he said. They bought land in Bophuthatswana, divided it into small lots, made it available to squatters at a profit, and thus created slums for which Bophuthatswana was blamed, he added.

"There are well-respected Tswana South Africans who live in Soweto and draw rents from slums they have helped to create for personal gain and, at the same time, they publicly denounce us and our efforts to lead decent dignified lives free from apartheid."

Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, and Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre, pinpoint Bophuthatswana's insistence on a formal renunciation of Bophuthatswana citizenship as a key factor behind South Africa's slow processing of nearly 260 000 applications by Batswana for South African citizenship.

Another factor may be the determination of white South African bureaucrats to keep the number of blacks who regain their South African citizenship to a minimum — thus theoretically minimising the risk of the "swamping" of the white minority. Bophuthatswana's stand facilitates that end. As President P W Botha remarked in 1986: "South Africa does not grant citizenship unilaterally to the citizens of other independent states." Whatever the rationale or motivation of Bophuthatswana's citizenship policy, Budlender contends that it is not required by the Restoration of Citizenship Act.

Duncan found that people are fearful it will lead to confiscation of homes they have built in Bophuthatswana — some of which were there long before Bophuthatswana became "independent" — or to victimisation of their dependents.

They sense a vindictive undertone in Mangope's words.

"We insist upon knowing exactly who is throwing their lot in with us and who is not," he said. "We are not interested in those who choose to be foreigners and use us from afar." For many older Batswana Mangope's stand has placed them in an unevidable position.

Repossession of their lost South African citizenship means that their monthly pensions nearly treble, rising from the R40 paid by Bophuthatswana to the R117 made by South Africa.

But if it entails loss of a family house in Bophuthatswana, it is a heavy price.

They are not Soweto grandees, masking profiteering in Bophuthatswana with hypocritical denunciation of bantustans.

They are simple people struggling to make ends meet. For them Bophuthatswana citizenship means lower pensions and vulnerability to the influx controls of the Aliens Act.

A summons for the media

BOPHUTHATSWANA's President Lucas Mangope has warned the local media not to support the opposition in the forthcoming elections.

Mangope, leader of the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, apparently summoned the editor of the Mafikeng-based *Mail* to his office, and told him to be wary of giving publicity to the opposition parties. The BDP is being opposed by the recently-formed Progressive Peoples' Party and the Seopasengwe Party.

Mangope reportedly accused the editor, Lesly Sehume, of being "one of the people who want to break apart the (Bophuthatswana) government". Sehume responded by saying that the *Mail* was "not subsidised by the government", and further alleged that government officials repeatedly failed to inform his reporters of meetings and newsworthy events.

BOP-TV and Radio reporters have also allegedly been warned by the president to avoid publicising the BDP's rivals. One journalist, who asked not to be named, told the *Weekly Mail* that there was no choice but compliance, because "we are under the government". Others said they fear dismissal if they do not respond to Mangope's warning.

In another development relating to media coverage of the election, PPP leader Peter Malebana-Metsing has announced his intention to take legal steps against Bop Minister of Broadcasting KC Sehume. According to PPP secretary Amos Mataboge, voters in Bop were receiving a "one-sided story" from their own broadcasting services. He claimed that people from the Madikwe and Odi-Moretele districts were boycotting news programmes on Bop-TV and Radio "because they know that they are going to hear Mangope".



against incorporation into Bophuthatswana; Sun City showgirls strut their stuff for tourists

Pictures: GILL DE VLEIG and PAUL WEINBERG, Afrapix

y, if you you can't

tribe", and made Modderspruit part of the Bop ba Mogale Tribal Authority. According to Nyundu, residents of Modderspruit do not regard themselves as "the people of a chief". Nevertheless, he said, "people don't mind being in Bophuthatswana if they can have their rights."

At the Bop ba Mogale Tribal Authority, he says, Nyundu has to address their grievances, denies access to offices and, at the end of last year, removed the tanks, the machinery of three water pumps and the engine of a borehole.

The Bophuthatswana authorities have also hampered Modderspruit residents' attempts to do things for themselves. The village committee — which had already raised money to build a primary school in Modderspruit — was warned last year to stop its work.

Modderspruit's difficulties with the Tribal Authority have been the subject of commissions of inquiry in 1985 and 1986; neither of which produced any findings of which the Modderspruit people are aware. The community's proposal that they form themselves into a separate local authority is still in the hands of President Mangope. Citizenship applications are still pending.

They work in South Africa, and our Unemployment Insurance Fund money gets sent to the Bophuthatswana government," said Nyundu. "Without citizenship we can't collect it. When we apply for it, you can stay five or ten years. We don't tell you anything, if it's been refused. We just want them to tell us what they are doing," he said.



Men sign up against incorporation.

Picture: GILL DE VLEIG, Afrapix

Modderspruit's problems are a source of great concern to nearby Machakaneng — one of three Transvaal villages scheduled for incorporation (and quiet removal) into Bophuthatswana in a bill passed by South Africa's tricameral parliament last year.

The people of Machakaneng live on land originally bought in the 1870s by African people living in the area, most of the Tswanas. But the Restoration of Citizenship Act and the new Identification Act of last year (promoted as a "reform" of influx control), has placed them in a no-win situation.

Most Machakaneng residents — some of whom had already been ordered in 1977 to get Bophuthatswana identity documents — took the new dispensation at its word and applied for "South African" IDs.

If incorporated, they would fall foul of Bophuthatswana legislation which disallows dual citizenship, and regards any Bophuthatswana citizen applying for "South African citizenship" as having renounced Bophuthatswana citizenship — and liable for deportation as illegal aliens.

If, on the other hand, they took out Bophuthatswana documents, their right to work outside the "homeland's" borders would be governed by the Aliens Act — as if they were citizens of Swaziland and Malawi. Their employers would then have to get permits from the South African department of Home Affairs.

The Machakaneng community has been under threat of removal for 20 years. Tenants were removed under police guard in 1983; and in the same year an investigation began into the ownership of the Machakaneng farm — which the government eventually confirmed was with a view to expropriation. At the end of 1985, Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens informed the people of Machakaneng that they would not be removed, but would be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The community wrote in reply: "Mr Wilkens, although the news in your letter is very good, there are still some things that worry us. We do not want to be part of Bophuthatswana at all. We are not interested in being in a homeland and want to remain under the central government. We have seen the suffering of our neighbours who live in Bophuthatswana and do not want to end up like them."

In a brief reply six months later, Wilkens said the Machakaneng people's request could "unfortunately not be favourably considered", as agreement had already been reached between the presidents of South Africa and Bophuthatswana. "Bophuthatswana is a recent thing but this land started long ago," said one resident. "On the title deeds of our lands is there any name Mangope? Is there any name Bophuthatswana? We don't want to see him and we don't want him talking for us."

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Election buzz in BOP

CITY PRESS, October 25.

NOW that nominations for the elections in Bophuthatswana are in, the battle has begun in earnest.

Although it is a foregone conclusion that the ruling Democratic Party, led by President Lucas Mangope, will be returned to power, the election is still an important test for the opposition.

Both the People's Progressive Party, led by Rooki Malebana-Metsing, and Victor Sifora's National Scoposengwe PPP.

BY SOL MORATHI

Party regard it as a vital chance to consolidate their position for the 1992 election, which they regard as crucial.

The future of Mangope's Democratic Party for the next five years will depend on the outcome of the October 27 elections.

The Democratic Party is particularly weak in the Odi, Moretele and Bafokeng areas and if it suffers

any serious setbacks, this will weaken the mandate it receives to run the country.

If it does come back strongly - as expected - it will have a strong enough mandate on the key election issues.

The Democratic Party has in the past been accused of violating the country's bill of rights.

This accusation was par-

ticularly strong after the Bop Defence Force shot dead 11 people and wounded more than 50 others at Winterveldt last year.

The incident arose after more than 10 000 people gathered on a soccer field to discuss police harassment and detentions. Police opened fire on the crowd as they said that it was an illegal gathering.

However, because opposition to the Democratic Party is in disarray, the party could win by an in-

creased margin.

The PPP, if elected, would bring no real change to the homeland, while the National Scoposengwe Party, said by political analysts to have "good ideas", does not have the right leadership to implement these ideas.

For eight years the NSP disappeared before its sudden reappearance this year, but is divided within its ranks. Because of its disarray, it was feared that the party would not make a quorum and be struck off

the nominations roll.

Many people now believe that the failure by the PPP and NSP to reach an election pact means that dozens of marginal seats would be handed to the BDP on a golden platter.

Many argue that the PPP and NSP wasted eight months of valuable electioneering time squabbling about unity. They doubt whether the remaining two weeks before the election would be sufficient for both parties to catch up.



NSP leader Victor Sifora ... pe

UK conglomerate named for secret Bop deals

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WHILE the election dominates news coming out of Bophuthatswana, a London publication has alleged that Eddie Mangope, "pleasure loving" son of the "homeland's" president, has been involved in highly secretive negotiations with a major British company.

According to a report in *The Digger*, Mangope Jr held talks with a subsidiary of the billion pound shipping and finance conglomerate British and Commonwealth Holdings — known for its cavalier attitude to sanctions — with a view towards be-

coming its "agent" in Bop. Jack Fleming, a director of the metal-dealing subsidiary Kaines (UK) Ltd confirmed there had been such discussions, but claimed the deal had been "knocked on the head".

Asked if Mangope Jr had received any money from Kaines, Fleming told *The Digger*: "He might have been paid out-of-pocket expenses." No figure was specified.

Asked to comment on these allega-

tions, and further claims that President Mangope had himself been mooted as a director of the new company, the Bophuthatswana government issued the following statement to the *Weekly Mail*:

"Mr Edward Mangope, one of the four sons of the president, is a private citizen resident abroad (USA) and receives no income or expenses from Bophuthatswana. His employer ... in New York qualifies him for metal and commodity dealing and he is so employed.

Asked to comment on these allega-

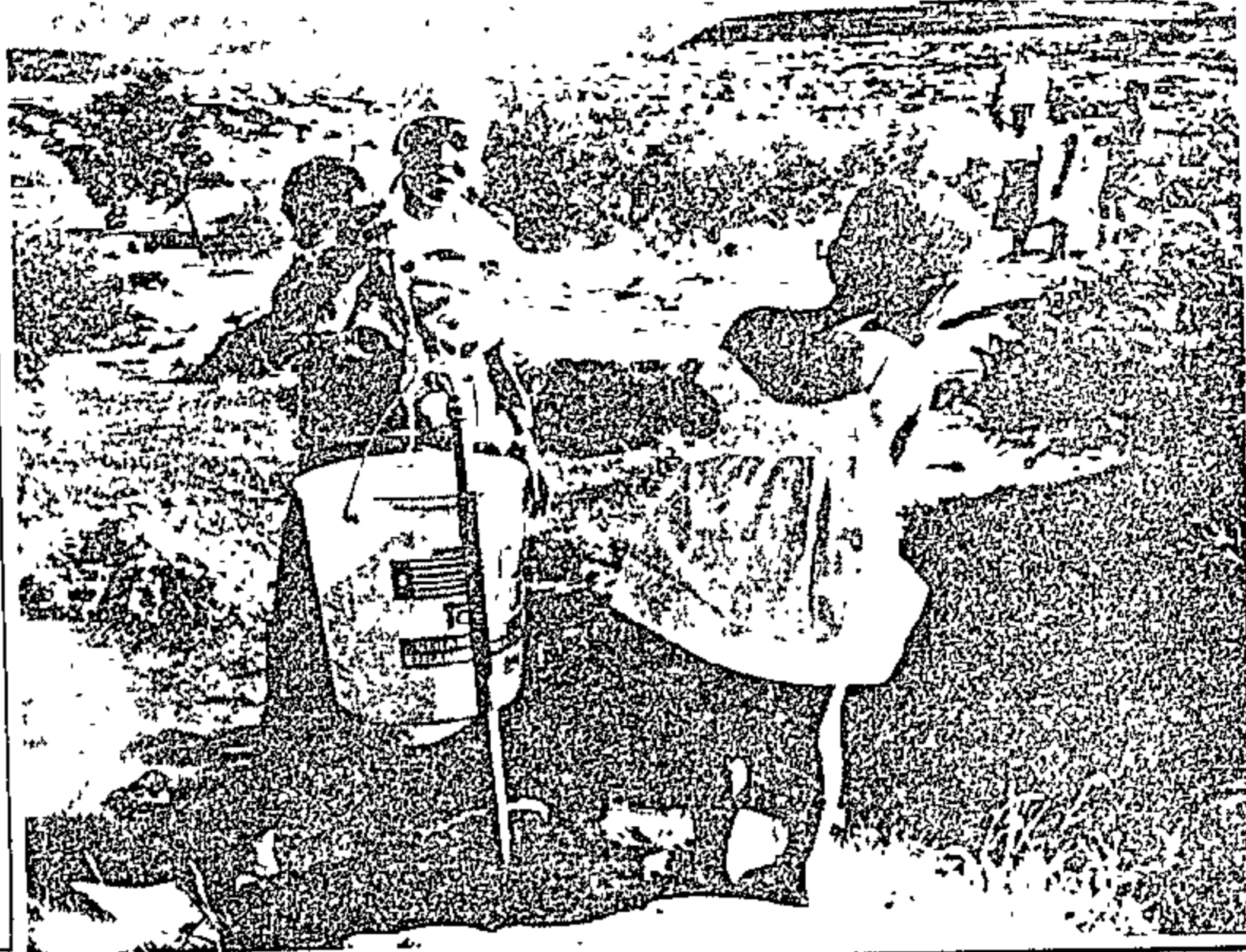
tions, and further claims that President Mangope had himself been mooted as a director of the new company, the Bophuthatswana government issued the following statement to the *Weekly Mail*:

"We have no knowledge of the alleged discussions reported by *The Digger*, nor any proposals concerning the formation of a company ... There is no company existing or proposed with the shareholders you suggest."

But, added the Bop Minister for Economic Affairs in an earlier interview with *The Digger*, "the Bophuthatswana government is happy to sell minerals to anyone".

An upside-down oil-drum and a few handfuls of gravel could help stop rural children dying

Contaminated water is the biggest killer in rural areas. A remarkably simple proposal by a group of engineers could go a long way to eradicating the problem. MEGAN JONES reports



The scene could be anywhere in the Third World: Women carrying containers trek for miles to a single communal tap. Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

EIGHT kilometres into Bophuthatswana, the tar road expires as if running out of breath. Few miss it; the only cars here lie on their backs by the side of the road, like dead insects.

Dust is everywhere. It coats the mud houses, the animals, the people's skins. Temperatures in the high thirties have driven the water into hiding.

Driving into Makanyaneng, an area between the towns of Klipgat and Medidi, the road passes over two dry river beds. Dirty foaming brown water masquerades as a third, looking as if someone upstream has pulled the plug on a dirty man's bubble bath. This is Winterveld, home to about half a million people.

No-one here knows we are over halfway through the United Nations decade for international drinking water supply and sanitation. Even if they did, they would be right in thinking it will not improve their lot.

But "appropriate technology" is about to, reaching the parts other, more grandiose plans cannot.

The people of Makanyaneng have a severe water problem: they don't have much when the rivers run dry, and the little they have is contaminated.

There are two open wells in the area which have become infected with seepage from nearby latrine pits.

The only other place to find water is below the dry river beds: dig deep enough and water from the shallow water table will fill the hole. This water is even more of a health hazard.

A third option — to buy water from someone with access to borehole water, at 1c per litre — is too expensive for nearly everyone.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 80 percent of the world's illness and disease comes from contaminated water supplies. Children are the first victims, dying not from typhoid and cholera outbreaks, but from diarrhoea and dysentery. The number of children who die each year from such diseases in Winterveld is hard to tell because parents tend not to register them until they have survived the first year.

There is fresh water lying beneath the people's feet, but tapping it costs money.

On the last Wednesday in February, more than 200 of the area's plot owners, sub-tenants and community worker gathered in a schoolroom to discuss a solution to their water problems. Three engineers on a 15-

month-old "alternative technology" project set up by the University of the Witwatersrand were on hand to lend advice.

Three options were proposed. The first was to dig more wells. The second, to sink a borehole. The third is to introduce a home-made water filter made from a 1180 litre drum, sand and gravel from the dry river beds, and dirty water. It would provide enough clean water for a family to drink and cook with daily, at a total cost of R35.

The plant, invented by Len Abrams as part of an MSc project at Wits, is an adaptation of slow sand filtration, known to water engineers everywhere. His is made from a second-hand drum, the top 1/3 of which has been sliced off, inverted and balanced on top of the main drum on wooden supports.

The main bulk of the drum is filled with a layer of gravel and sand through which the water is filtered.

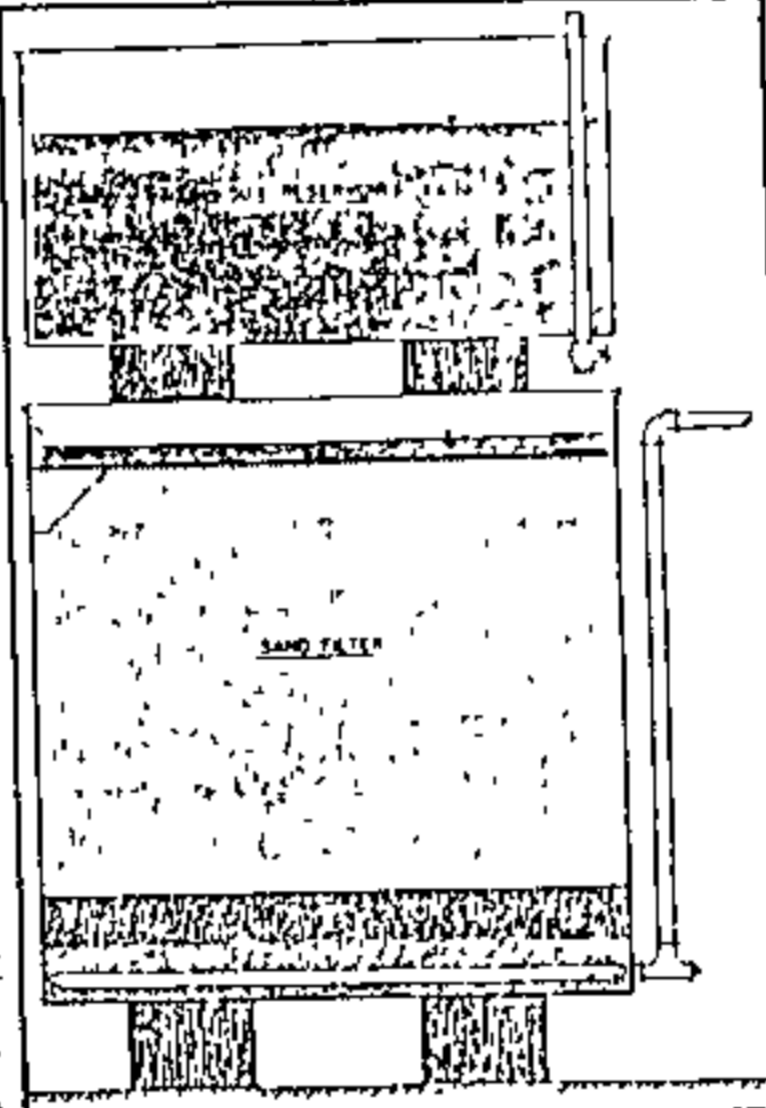
The user pours two buckets of dirty water into the reservoir each day, and in four hours collects the same amount of pure water, which falls within the WHO's guidelines for drinking water quality.

An experimental filter, monitored for five months, has been found to reduce bacteria by up to 99.9 percent. Its success is held in a thin slimy layer of algae and biological predators of bacteria which forms on top of the sand. This "schmutzdecke", as it is known, actively entraps, digests and breaks down organic matter in the water. If disturbed, the layer naturally reasserts itself in eight days.

Any aerobic (oxygen-consuming) bacteria escaping through this bio-layer are eliminated by the lack of oxygen in the body of the filter. No chemicals are needed.

The water plant embraces all the ideals of appropriate technology. EF Schumacher, the Dutch economist who first coined the term "intermediate technology" in his book *Small is Beautiful: A study of economics as if people mattered*, would probably have given it his seal of approval.

The guru of appropriate technologists everywhere (and there are an estimated 1 000 groups worldwide, with one set up every week, according to an OECD survey), Schumacher said technology should be cheap, made from local materials, chosen and controlled by the people who need it



The R35 solution: A large drum, sand and gravel

and, importantly, simple enough to maintain using locally available skills.

The design is often improved upon by the people who live with the product; and sometimes what a supplier thinks a flaw the consumer considers an advantage. Abrams suggested to the Makanyaneng family which has been using the district's only plant for the last three months that the rate at which clean water came out of the drum was too slow to be useful. "I suggested that the holes be made bigger to let the water from the reservoir trickle through faster, but was told no, because the children would play with the tap and flood the kitchen."

A three-man department has been set up within the CSIR to tackle the problem of water contamination in rural areas.

Before the schoolhouse rendezvous, Abrams visited the centre to swap data with one member of the government team, who appreciated the logic of a cleaning machine, but preferred the idea of not letting the water get contaminated in the first place.

His solution, engineers might agree, is the more efficient of the two. But, argues Abrams, "it is a technology first solution. To protect a well, it would need to be enclosed. No latrine pits could be sited anywhere near the well, and no animals allowed to graze nearby. People couldn't live near it and would probably have to be moved further away if the well being protected was in the middle of an informal community."

"That's not engineering, that's social engineering."

The government has come up with a similar filter design, he said, and seems keen to patent it. Abrams is reluctant to follow suit. "The cost of royalties on a patented product is passed on to the end user, who is the person least able to afford it."

The merits of an appropriate technology have yet to convince everyone. In industrialised countries, it is condemned as a "backward striving dream of ecofreaks". In the Third World, it is seen as second best. Does it deserve such a bad press? "Yes and No. The problem is that keen amateurs jump headlong into problem-solving knowing little, if anything at all, about what they are doing. An instrument is rigged up, the amateur leaves the area and the next day it falls apart. People feel conned."

"Appropriate technology is not more cost efficient because it scrimps on scientific expertise; it is cheaper because it cuts out the cost of bureaucracy."

John Abbott, who has been manning an engineering clinic in Makanyaneng for 15 months, is trying to set up a brick factory. "Inadequate sanitation is a big part of the water problem here. If bricks are produced locally, they can be used to build more toilets, and provide more jobs."

But money to back such schemes are in short supply. Until local projects

become financially self-sustaining, those involved have to rely on charitable trusts for funding. "It is not the technology that costs," explains Abrams, "it is the consultancy fees. Rural areas usually cannot afford to pay First World prices, charged by engineering companies, and the companies cannot afford to charge a fee affordable to the people. We are forced to rely on the private sector which will act as a financial buffer zone, absorbing the difference in costs."

His employers, Steffan, Robertson and Kirsten, gave him a long rein to explore alternative engineering solutions commercially, they are now setting up a specialised department, to integrate the work of social scientists, anthropologists and engineers.

But the first approach must come from the communities themselves. As soon as they can collect the capital costs of a scheme, the company will step in with the expertise, and an intervening body to absorb their consultancy fees.

Projects in the Transkei and Bophuthatswana are evidence that communities are more than ready to give it a go.

The Makanyaneng schoolhouse is booked for March 25th. Then, the community will decide which of the three water options suits them. Whichever solution they choose, they should see fresh water within a year.

Living in limbo

The people from Nooitgedacht, a farm in Bophuthatswana across the way from Mabopane, seem to have become the latest victims of the homeland system and the removals associated with it.

Tsebe and Shibambo, the two settlements on the farm, are home to about 1 400 families of various ethnic groups, including a few Tswanas. The townships look out over two entertainment centres which are under construction close to Mabopane — a new Sun International hotel and a soccer stadium.

But the Nooitgedacht residents might not see the latest pleasure domes. For, after having lived there for more than 20 years, they are being systematically "removed" by the Bophuthatswana government, says Robert Nkutha, a Tsebe resident.

However, nobody appears to have told the residents of Tsebe and Shibambo why they have to move or where they should move to. In 1983 they were ordered by the farm owner to leave the area, says Nkutha. The farmer said he was following orders from Mafikeng. But when the residents inquired at Mafikeng, they were told that a commission of inquiry was investigating the matter. They

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are still waiting for a reply.

The Bophuthatswana government has not been very helpful either. After being referred from one department to another, the *FM* eventually spoke to the secretary of Bop's Department of Lands and Rural Development, J Sechoaro, who refused to comment.

However, the consensus among residents who spoke to the *FM* is that they are being moved because they are not Tswanas. Nkutha, for example, applied for Bophuthatswana citizenship in 1981, but last year found that his name had not even been listed with any official department.

Meanwhile, remaining residents are being ignored by officials and their home town is gradually becoming "non-existent," says Nkutha.

He says they applied for borehole water several months ago, offering to build and pay for the service, but were told that the matter was being investigated.

Klaas Ntene, a Shibambo resident, says the community has the means to upgrade the area, but is still waiting for consent from government. The townships have no water,



**Mangope ... no clarity on
Nooitgedacht dwellers**

sewage facilities or electricity. Although most of the people live in permanent or semi-permanent houses, not shanties, they run the risk of having everything destroyed.

Another resident, Izaac Masango, says it has become a great problem to apply for something as simple as a birth certificate. He says Bop officials told him nobody could live on Nooitgedacht as it is a "vacant area."

Says Ntene: "We would rather be ordered to live somewhere than just be ignored by authorities." First prize for many would be to return to SA because most of them work in Pretoria.

About 500 families have already moved to different areas in the vicinity, but others have almost immediately replaced them. Says Masango: "We cannot control the influx of people. Those with money and sense are moving out, but they are often replaced by hooligans."

The Nooitgedacht people do not know whether they should regard themselves as South Africans or as citizens of Bophuthatswana.

"We believe in settling things in writing, not by fighting," says Masango. "But if you have tried all the channels in vain, what do you do — revolt?"

Anger over Bop uhuru party

By ALINAH
DUBE

RESIDENTS of Temba, in Bophuthatswana, are up in arms following a directive that each household should donate R1 towards the homeland's independence celebrations.

According to pamphlets distributed by the local township manager's office, Bophuthatswana's tenth anniversary celebrations are scheduled to be held on Saturday at the local independence stadium.

"You are being reminded about the R1 you are supposed to pay in connection with Bophuthatswana's independence. We are behind schedule," the pamphlets read.

The people's feeling was that the money could instead be used to improve some of the things which the community lacks. Living conditions in the area, they said, did not warrant a celebration.



CHIEF Lucas Mangope . . . Bop president.

The R1, they said, was to be deducted from the money they paid for rent in case they failed to comply with the directive.

"We fail to understand how the authorities deemed it fit to impose such an amount without having consulted the people. This is a poverty stricken area with its inhabitants earning far lower than living wages at nearby factories," said a resident who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals.

Shot man's funeral

SOWETO businessman and man-about-town Mr Peter "Pietman" Sekwele (32), who was found murdered near the Rockville dam last week, will be buried on Saturday.

Mr Sekwele, of 617 Molapo, Soweto, was shot by unknown people. Police are investigating.

His funeral service will be held at his home starting at 9 30am. The cortege will leave for the Avalon Cemetery at 11am.

Mr Sekwele leaves three children.

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Tswanas get 'raw deal'



CHIEF Mangope . . .
loss of property.

TSWANAS living in the urban areas are expected to renounce their citizenship if they wished to obtain South Africa's new identity documents, and for this they are charged R1 or 50 cents, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mrs Beulah Rollnick of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg said scores of Tswana speaking people have been given papers by the Department of Home Affairs to take to the Bophuthatswana consul in Johannesburg where

13/7/87
By **MANDLA**
NDLAZI

they are expected to renounce their citizenship.

At the consul's office, said Mrs Rollnick, they are charged either R1 or 50 cents to renounce their citizenship. Only then do they stand a chance of being issued with the new IDs, she said.

Mrs Rollnick said this became evident about six weeks ago when the Department of Home Affairs started processing IDs for Tswanas. She said the Black Sash referred the affected people to the Legal Resources Centre which said that the practice was "totally illegal".

Mrs Rollnick said there was a delay in processing the new IDs for Tswanas because Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope had

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said they would lose their properties in Bophuthatswana if they restored their South African citizenship.

She said the practice was unfair because even Tswanas who had no attachments with Bophuthatswana were affected. "The South African Government was behaving illegally," said Mrs Rollnick.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre handling such cases said thousands of Tswanas will be affected by this ruling and this was "totally illegal".

Mr I R Mahuma, Bophuthatswana's Consul-General in Johannesburg, denied that such people were charged a fee to renounce their citizenship if they wished to apply for the new South African IDs. He said this was done free.

The Sun rises on another removals area

ON March 20, Sun International announced their latest hotel in Bophuthatswana — the Marula Sun, at Nootgedacht Dam near Mabopane.

The hotel site is in the heart of the Winterveld, a region with a population estimated at around two-million, most of whom live in poverty and squalor.

The bulk of the population are non-Tswanas, forced to live in the area by South African government removals.

Since independence the Bophuthatswana government has waged a campaign to oust these people. In 1979, other "homeland" leaders — embarrassed by the brutality of the campaign and the publicity it was receiving — petitioned the SA government to urge President Lucas Mangope to exercise more restraint. To give the appearance of legality to

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

the campaign to remove non-Tswanas from Bophuthatswana, Mangope amended the Land Control Act (the so-called "Squatter Act") in 1983, making it illegal for people without residency permits to live in the "homeland".

Under this legislation thousands of Wintervelders, now declared "squatters", were detained, harassed and assaulted by the Bophuthatswana police.

In 1985 more than 5 000 residents at Nootgedacht, the site of Sol Kerzner's new hotel, were given a deadline to leave the area or face forced removal. They refused to move, and were charged under the Land Control Act.

The Bophuthatswana government, however, has been forced to drop charges against all those who defended themselves on the charges, as defence lawyers successfully argued that the law was *male fide* — in bad faith.

At the press conference at the Marula Sun, Kerzner denied that there was any connection between the siting of the hotel at Nootgedacht and the Bophuthatswana government's attempts to move the people living there.

This was not the first time the issue had been raised, however. The same

question was asked about the siting of several other Sun International hotels in Bophuthatswana — Sun City, Cascades, and the Thaba'Nchu Sun.

At Plianesberg game reserve, adjoining Sun City, the Bakgata tribe said Mangope personally threatened to appropriate the trust farms allocated to them by the South African government unless they agreed to give their land to the game park. They claim to have written records to prove this.

This land, owned freehold by the tribe and its members, was subsequently seized and occupied — unlawfully, say the Bakgata people.

A damages claim for R13,2-million has been lodged with the Bophuthatswana government, and legal action is pending.

In 1985, Sun International opened the Thaba'Nchu Sun, set "within its own game park", according to its advertising material.

The creation of the game park, like at Plianesberg, has created much hardship and suffering among the local population. Two villages were destroyed in 1982 to make way for it, and people in the area claim 90 families never received compensation.

Sun International emphasises that the Thaba'Nchu game park is on government land and is managed by the Bophuthatswana Parks Board,

which was responsible for the removals.

However, Sun International managing director Ken Rosevere confirmed at the Nootgedacht press conference that his company helped finance both the Plianesberg and Thaba'Nchu game parks and is currently financing the proposed bird park at Nootgedacht on land leased from the Bophuthatswana government.

The question of who owns the game parks and who is responsible for the removals involved in their creation is, however, in a sense irrelevant. Firstly, the Bophuthatswana government is a shareholder in Sunbop, the "homeland" subsidiary of Sun International, which owns most of the Bophuthatswana hotels.

Secondly, the relationship between Sun International and the Bophuthatswana government is extremely close, as the Sun International public relations manager (head office) said at the Nootgedacht press conference: "It is a hand in hand situation — one helps the other. We are both providing the same thing."

A clear pattern seems to be emerging. There is an alarming geographical association between forced removals and the siting of Sun International hotels in Bophuthatswana.

~~109~~

W/M/127/3-2/14/87

HEUNIS UNDER FIRE

THE Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has come under fire from the Transvaal Rural Action Committee and the Brits Action Committee.

The attack on him came after a recent statement he made in the House of Assembly in reply to questions on removals. He reiterated that Oukasie's 10 000 people are to be removed to Lethlabile, 20 km away bordering on Bophuthatswana.

Mr Heunis justified the removal of Oukasie on the basis that "voluntary relocation had been gaining momentum over the years and was still taking place daily".

He said the residents had to be resettled be-

cause of "poor health conditions" and because "upgrading would cost more than relocation."

"A few residents of Oukasie might not be prepared to relocate voluntarily," he said "If this turns out to be the case, it will be to their advantage to force them to relocate. It will not be feasible to upgrade Oukasie for the sake of a few persons."

Both TRAC and BAC rejected the Minister's statement that "voluntary removal is gaining momentum". They said the utterances were "totally untrue" in that at present, about two families a month were moving out.

Said the BAC: "The 10 000 Oukasie residents are not moving

and refuse to move. They made this quite clear when over 2 000 affidavits were collected in a period of five hours on November 22, last year."

19/3/87 SOWETAN 109

Ambition's son dies

MR SHERLOCK Brown, son of a prominent Sofasonke Party member, Mr Ambition Brown, died after he was stabbed in a house in Orlando West last Saturday.

Mr Sherlock Brown (33), will be buried at the Dobsonville cemetery on Saturday. There will be a service at 11am at the Kopanong Communal Hall in Dobsonville then the cortege will leave for the graveyard at 2pm.

He was employed as sports organiser in Dobsonville.

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Cold shoulder
for Mangope
Own Correspondent
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15 8/282

JOHANNESBURG. —

The Botswana and South African governments have shown no enthusiasm for a move suggested by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope at the weekend that his "independent" state should merge with Botswana.

Chief Mangope said the people of his state and those of Botswana were from the same ethnic group, divided artificially by the British.

Spokesmen for the Botswana Department of External Affairs and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said they had no official reaction to the speech.

But the Botswana deputy secretary of External Affairs, Mr Molosiwa Seleng, said as a matter of policy Bophuthatswana was regarded as part of South Africa.

Merger fails to excite

THE Botswana and SA governments have shown no enthusiasm for a move suggested by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope that his independent state should merge with Botswana.

Mangope said in a speech at Mmabatho at the weekend he would prefer Bophuthatswana to merge with Botswana than become part of an SA federation. He said a merger was "a possibility for the near future".

He referred to the fact the people of his state and those of Botswana were from the same ethnic group, and had been divided artificially by British colonial borders.

Spokesmen for the Botswana Department of External Affairs and the SA department of Foreign Affairs said they had no official reaction to the speech.

But Botswana Deputy Secretary of External Affairs Molosiwa Selepeng

ROGER SMITH

said that, as a matter of policy, Bophuthatswana was regarded as part of SA and the future of SA should be negotiated by the South Africans themselves, "including those people in prison".

He said the decision would be theirs and nobody else's. "We cannot say at this stage what a future dispensation would be."

SA Foreign Affairs spokesman Roland Darrell indicated the matter was not one of concern for the SA government. He did not think Mangope's statement showed a disaffection for SA.

He said the people of Bophuthatswana had kinsmen across the border and if they wanted to make arrangements to link up with them, they were perfectly free to do so.

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B/daw
9/12/87

Farmers require financing

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture — under whose aegis Agricor, Agribank, Forestry and the National Parks Board operate — is the umbrella policy-making body for agriculture in Bophuthatswana. It is also responsible for advisory services to farmers — but this is being hampered by a lack of funds.

Due a cut in state spending, the department cannot purchase any new vehicles for its extension officers, resulting in a virtual breakdown in essential services to outlying districts.

Fortunately, Bophuthatswana's healthy climate means that the country is not subject to tropical diseases and have not suffered any epidemic outbreaks in recent years.

However additional funds must be provided urgently in order to assist livestock farmers in the country's distant corners. Currently the country is severely overgrazed and in danger of desertification — unless urgent steps are taken to relieve the situation.

Meeting the huge transport demand

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S industrial heart lies in the Odi/Moretele districts north of Pretoria, where hundreds of thousands of workers live in the cities of Mabopane, Winterveld, Ga-Rankuwa and Babelegi.

The latter two are the major industrial centres of the country, while thousands of workers also commute daily to the industrial centres of the PWV.

To meet the massive transport demands of these multitudes of people, an efficient road transport system is a must. And this is where Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH) comes in. Started in 1974 with two buses, BTH has since grown to a giant ("The Wheels of the Nation") with 1 400 buses that operate daily within Bophuthatswana and further afield into SA.

With its massive growth, new structures and rationalisation of activities became a must — which led to the formation of the holding company Bophuthatswana Transport Investments (BTI).

Maintenance is vital, in view of the poor state of some outlying roads, while sanctions also necessitated a growing reliance on local skills and manufacturing capabilities.

Today BTI comprises the following:

- BTH, the bus operating company;
- Comark Holdings, holding company for:
 - Durabuild — coach building and city bus chassis manufacture;
 - Duratech — remanufacture of chassis, engines, major components and re-lamination of spares;
 - Duracare — accident repair work on

buses, commercial vehicles and cars;

- Bus Centre — marketing of buses throughout the sub-continent;

- Transport Advisory Services — selling expertise and know-how; and
- Comark Manpower Services — selling manpower expertise.

BTH's 1 400 buses now transport some 140-million passengers a year, travelling close to 75-million km annually. Its requirements led to the formation of the various operating companies in the BTI group — and to the upgrading of skills and the creation of a major service industry in Bophuthatswana.

New developments include the introduction soon of SA's first fully integrated electronic ticket machines, while an extensive servicing and maintenance network has also been established.

Today all strategic planning is carried out at the Mabopane Head Office, implemented in 13 operating centres. Some 6 000 employees operate this sophisticated, efficient transport service.

Durabuild operates out of one of the most modern manufacturing plants at Tembisa, north of Pretoria, from where it supplies BTH's total demand for commuter buses. It has also been selected by Mercedes Benz as sub-contractor to build its 0305 monocoque chassis.

While Durabuild's three production lines provide in market needs for commuter buses, the monocoque chassis and luxury coaches, it also aims to produce mini buses, as well as remanufacturing and refurbishing buses on an ongoing basis.

Developing the farming potential

AGRICOR, Bophuthatswana's Agricultural Development Corporation, has set itself the goal of developing the country's farming potential and simultaneously to improve its human resources by financing, training and educating.

The aim is to establish viable and stable rural communities throughout the country and to enhance the conservation of the country's valuable natural resources. With a large percentage of the 1,7-million population living a rural life in a drought-prone land, the task is huge — but the enthusiasm is there.

Bophuthatswana is made up of seven separate pieces of land stretched out over the northern Cape, the western and central Transvaal and the Free State. Agricultural potential varies from the stock-farming, semi-desert Kalahari areas in the far west to the savannah areas north of Pretoria.

Crop irrigation potential is limited by the lack of

surface water, but Agricor has nevertheless achieved notable successes at its Temisano ("farming together") co-operative projects, where thousands of individual farmers have been assisted.

"We have adapted the Israeli *moshav* co-operative concept. Our aim is to help independent, prosperous farmers form the nucleus of stable rural communities. Agricultural expertise and assistance is available and farmers are helped to compete in the market with the assistance of the national Marketing Board," says Agricor MD Schalck Pienaar.

Agricor also assists stock farmers to improve the quality of livestock.

Agricor is also involved in creating profitable agro-industries in the country. These include the new R47m Agrichicks broiler production facility at Mmabatho.

Other agro-industries include abattoirs, grain silos, maize milling and a piggery.

Bophuthatswana



A Business Day Survey

86% of Agribank debts recovered

STRICT financial control is the reason why Agribank, Bophuthatswana's version of SA's Land Bank, could boast a bad debt write-off of only about R120 000 last year — against total advances of some R30m.

And while of necessity the bank had to show leniency to those farmers who were hit hard by the drought, nevertheless some 86% of all advances — including those to co-ops and corporations — were recovered.

"We do not allow farmers to over-capitalise. They must operate an economic unit. And we are more interested in the jockey than in the horse. We finance the individual — not the land. Healthy farming practises are essential and we strictly monitor the application of these principles by our farmer clients," says Agribank MD Philip Vogel.

Since its inception in 1981, Agribank has provided financial assistance of some R200m to Bophuthatswana agriculture. Loan recipients include more than 1 000 individual farmers, 41 primary and secondary co-operatives and a number of agricultural corporations and other bodies.

Agribank provides three main categories of loans and advances:

- Long-term loans against a first mortgage of immovable property;
- Medium-term loans against a hypothec of movable property; and
- Seasonal advances against a pledge of crops.

Agribank is the only agricultural financing body in Bophuthatswana — a good reason why farmers would like to keep a clean slate and ensure future credit lines.

With some 80% of Bop's 1,7m citizens directly or indirectly involved in agriculture, Agribank plays a central and growing role in the country's economy.

The rapid growth meant that enormous stress was exercised on the bank's capacity. It also meant that Agribank had to pull out all stops to obtain increased finances. Substantial investments were obtained from institutions both within and outside the country:

- A R5m investment by the Commercial Union Assurance Company;
- A R15m facility from the Trust Bank;
- Guarantees for R30m from the Development Bank of Southern Africa;
- Further facilities of R7,5m each from Trust Bank, Barclays, Nedbank and Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana;
- A R5m investment from the National Provident Fund of Bophuthatswana; and
- Investments totalling R11m by other agricultural organisations.

On that glorious occasion 10 years ago our critics were very sure that they knew exactly how dismally we would fail in our new-found freedom, sovereignty and independence. Although they may be loath to admit it, we have surprised them with our initiative and our development over the past 10 years.

When, for example, we started Sun City, little did we realise that it would have such a great impact on the entire tourism trade of southern Africa — we are proud to have been part of this influence and grateful for the other successes that we have had in developing a whole chain of holiday resorts.

There have been other developments of similar influence, such as Bop-TV TV and Bop Radio "with a mind of its own", and of course all these developments have contributed not only to the wellbeing of our people but have also to a very large extent contributed to our national pride.

Then there were also landmark developments such as BopAir and our international airport.

Other schemes

And then of course there are many developments that do not stand out quite so dramatically, and here it is only fair to draw attention to the roads we have constructed, the post offices, police stations, water reticulation schemes, dams and irrigation and numerous other agricultural projects; all the educational and training facilities, including a university, the hospitals and the clinics; the restoration of natural resources such as the planting of trees and the establishment of game parks; the building of shopping complexes, the establishment of an Ombudsman's office, a Consumer Council, a cultural and indoor sport community centre.

Another important part of our infrastructure that is not so easily noticed from afar has been the establishment and the development of our own provident fund and other funds that afford security for the worker. And while we were doing all this let us not forget that we survived one of the worst droughts to hit the continent in living memory.

An 'exciting, fruitful, stimulating' 10 years

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24/12/87

Extracts from a speech by President Lucas Mangope in Mmabatho this month to mark Bophuthatswana's first decade of independence.



Mangope... "our human dignity has been restored".

We are committed to and we must remain committed to Christianity and its principles. We are committed to our independence and sovereignty and to all the freedoms that we have guaranteed through our constitution. We are committed to the free enterprise system and we will continue to do all that we can to promote our economic development by observing this.

The first decade retrospectively viewed does not seem to have been so difficult and it has been exciting, fruitful and stimulating. But when we look forward to our second decade, we can already see that that is going to be even more challenging, demanding, exciting.

The greatest challenge of all will be to create more and more job opportunities for our people.

While we respect the opinion of those who do not opt for independence, we do not apologise for having followed this course. My regret is that we did not take our independence 10 years earlier.

When I look at those children that our development has already embraced and see the effects of our freedom upon them, it tears me up inside to think that if we had been independent 10 years longer we could have enjoyed the benefit of an additional free generation, and all that that means for the people concerned and the nation.

Independence has meant more than educational, physical and spiritual growth for our children — it has meant a change of attitude in my people, who have developed a high degree of pride, a sense of responsibility for their own destiny, an ability to work hard and a tremendous will to suc-

ceed. Our human dignity has been restored and we need no longer be continuously reminded that we too are made in God's image.

We have been criticised by so-called liberal thinkers of both the white and the black variety for selling our people short, by not remaining part of a unified South Africa because our people have contributed, over many generations, as these critics correctly argue, to the development of that country, and yet those self-same people begrudge us whatever money we receive from South Africa.

Furthermore, they totally ignore our own earnings. They could at the very least see whatever money comes from South Africa as reparation, because in terms of their very thinking surely we are entitled to some small compensation for centuries of services rendered at such little cost to the economy of South Africa, and at such great cost to my people.

Many Bophuthatswana people, including my own father, worked for centuries on the diamond, gold and coal mines as well as in other sectors of the South African economy for "peanuts" as their reward.

Recent archeological discoveries have proved beyond any doubt that we Batswana have been here and indeed much further and deeper into South Africa for at least 1500 years.

We have never been mere sojourners, nor can we be seen as newcomers in our part of southern Africa.

Our history also shows that the first colonial power, Great Britain, promised the Batswana people that they would not become part of the proposed Union of South Africa, but Britain in its own interests and in order to keep Mafikeng as the administrative post of its protectorates, left two-thirds of the Batswana outside of the artificially created Bechuanaland Protectorate's borders and thus in the clutches of the next colonial power, the erstwhile Union of South Africa.

Whereas we acknowledge that we received grants and aid from South Africa, this is, in relation to our total budget, not an appreciable amount and if it is seen in comparison to what has been received by other southern African states such as Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and others, the amount that we receive from South Africa is not that much at all.

For a whole decade we have had to listen to people brand us as a creature of apartheid and in so doing arrogantly and pretentiously wipe out our history as a nation as if it was of no meaning whatsoever. We have never accepted this argument. Let me not be misunderstood — we do not begrudge Botswana its independence as a recognised national state, but if under 1 million Batswana are acknowledged in this way, why then can the same recognition not be given to almost 3 million Batswana who still live on the land of their ancestors?

HOMELANDS

BOPHUTHA TSWANA

GENERAL

MARCH -

DEC

1988

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 73 policemen.
(b) 636 policemen

*6 Mr P G SOAL—Public Works and Land Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

Notices to evict non-White occupants

*7 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any owners of properties in White group areas who leased such properties to non-White occupants, have had notices issued in 1987 to evict the occupants concerned, if so, (a) (i) how many, (ii) why, (iii) when and (iv) on whose instructions and (b) in which towns or cities were these notices issued?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No.

South African Certification Council

*8. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education +

Whether the South African Certification Council proposes to introduce equal educational standards; if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Section 3 of the South African Certification Council Act, No 85 of 1986, stipulates that it is the object of the Council to ensure that the certificates issued by the Council at a point of withdrawal represent the same standard of education and examination. Because the Council does not control education departments, it cannot introduce equal standards of education but it can however ensure that the certificates issued by it will represent the same standard. The quality of education that is provided in each education department and the standards which pupils achieve in each department depend upon that department and the curriculum it serves.

The members of the Council have already been appointed and the Council will in due course be able to determine its working programme.

Corridor between Brits/Thabazimbi: transfer

*9. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department is at present considering the possible transfer of the corridor, or a portion thereof, situated between Brits and Thabazimbi and bordered by Bophuthatswana; if so,
(2) whether any negotiations have taken or are taking place with White landowners of the area concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;
(3) whether any negotiations on the matter have taken or are taking place with the Government of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No
(2) Falls away.
(a) and (b) Fall away
(3) No
(a) and (b) Fall away
(4) No

S G Lourens Nursing College: student nurses

*10 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any Coloured student nurses are currently receiving their theoretical training at the S G Lourens Nursing College, if so, (a) how many (b) why and (c) where (i) are they completing the practical part of the course, (ii) are they accommodated and (iii) did they previously receive their training?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- Yes
(a) Eight
(b) The Coloured community of Pretoria requested that Coloured student nurses from their community be trained through the medium of Afrikaans
(c) (i) At the Coloured, Indian and Black

sections of the H F Verwoerd and Weskoppies hospitals and at clinics in Eersterust.

(ii) In the Dennekruin residence for Coloured nurses at the H F Verwoerd Hospital.

(iii) At the Lebone Nurses Training College, where training was done in English.

Clifton Beach: arrests for topless bathing/sunbathing

*11 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were arrested on Clifton Beach on or about 10 February 1988 for alleged topless bathing or sunbathing; if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences were they charged in each case and (c) what were the (i) ranks and (ii) positions held in the Police Force of the policemen who made the arrests;
(2) whether the arresting officer was acting in response to a complaint from a member of the public in each case; if so, (a) when and (b) where were these complaints lodged; if not, on whose instructions did he take this action;

(3) whether these policemen were in police uniform at the time of the arrests; if not, why not;

(4) whether, prior to being arrested, the persons concerned were warned that they were committing an offence; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

(5) whether these persons were fingerprinted following their arrest; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
(a) 2 persons on 10 February 1988 and 2 persons on 11 February 1988. They were, however, released shortly after their arrest after they had been summarised.
(b) Contravening section 19(b) of the Immorality Act, 1957—Act 23 of 1957), public indecency
(c) (i) and (ii)

One detective sergeant and one detective constable of the Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police who are responsible for the investigation of cases of this nature, received several written complaints on various dates from residents of the area and also from persons who objected on account of moral and religious grounds

(3) No. Members of the Narcotics Bureau perform duty in civilian clothes.

(4) No. Section 40(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorises a police official to arrest someone who commits a crime in his presence without a warrant. The Act does not stipulate that the police official must warn the person that he/she is committing an offence before he/she is arrested

When the arrest is carried out, the police official must inform the person that he/she is being arrested and for what offence or crime. During the arrest of the 4 persons concerned, this requirement was met.

(5) Yes. Section 37(1)(a)(ii) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorizes a police official to take the finger-, palm- or footprints of a person arrested upon any charge. In the case of these 4 persons, their fingerprints were taken and sent to the South African Criminal Bureau to ascertain by that means whether they had previous convictions or not. In the event of a conviction by a competent court, the clean record provision for purposes of sentencing. If the person is acquitted, the fingerprints are destroyed by the South African Criminal Bureau as soon as they are informed of the acquittal.

NOTE. I wish to point out to the hon member that according to representations received from the residents of Pretoria since the beginning of the summer and since the press started giving publicity to topless bathing men of Clifton, this character have focused to this beach. Police observation has confirmed this fact.

3 Bop disaster areas

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Star
2/3/88

Pretoria Bureau

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has declared the flood-stricken districts of Kudumane, Taung and Ganyesa, where nine people have drowned, a disaster area.

The chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Disaster Relief, Minister Seroke Kgobokoe, said that since the heavy rains started on February 10, 3 700 mud houses had been destroyed and 350 small stock lost in the Taung area alone.

A disaster fund has been opened at the Standard Bank, Mmabatho, for donations from the public.

Mangope: Surprise that rep was Red spy

Cap Times 2/3/88

JOHANNESBURG. — The Bophuthatswana government was greatly surprised to learn that Mr Shabtai Kalmanowitch, the man it had employed as a trade representative, was a Russian spy, President Lucas Mangope said yesterday.

"The man came to us with an impressive history of contacts with highly placed people in Israel," Mr Mangope said in a statement. "Among other jobs, he had worked in the office of Golda Meir, one of the greatest prime ministers Israel ever had."

He said the government had entered into a contract with Mr Kalmanowitch, in terms of which a fee for his services was agreed upon, "in the same way as we have done with all our other representatives in other countries where we have representation."

"In the course of his term of office with us we met, through him, an architect who had designed a stadium that appealed to us. We liked his concept, the price was right and in fact was very reasonable compared to stadia that are being built in neighbouring countries."

Death aircraft's final moments: 'Double blast'

JOHANNESBURG. — The pilot of the chartered aircraft which exploded in flight and crashed near a factory in Wadeville gave the control tower at Jan Smuts Airport no sign that anything was amiss, according to an air traffic controller.

He said last night: "The aircraft was seven nautical miles away on final approach when it suddenly disappeared from the screen, without a word from the pilot.

"It was quite eerie. The controller in charge realised at once that all was not well. He told the rest of us that the plane had gone down."

The controller said there was panic in the tower.

"At first we thought the aircraft had been involved in a midair collision. We heard shortly afterwards that the aircraft had exploded in midair."

The controller added that the aircraft had left Phalaborwa at 4.20pm as scheduled and was due to land at Jan Smuts shortly after 5.30pm.

"It crashed minutes before it was due to land," he said.

Cockpit

All 17 on board the chartered aircraft were killed. The aircraft was a Bophuthatswana Air Bandeirante chartered by Comair for a routine flight.

When it exploded the cockpit was blasted from the fuselage and the two sections plunged to the ground at the entrance of the Wadeville Coca-Cola factory.

Mr Gerald Oosthuizen, who works at a factory nearby, said: "It dropped out of the air like a stone after a loud bang."

Mr Des Swanepoel of Boksburg said he was driving when he heard a terrific noise. "I looked up and saw the aircraft falling. I drove as fast as I could to the scene. As I got out of my car, there was another explosion."

Factory worker Mr Allan Fraser heard an explosion and looked up. He said: "I saw the plane spiralling and crash into the ground. It exploded about 300m up."

● Sapa reports that the dead are Captain Geoff Neill, chief pilot of Bop Air, First Officer Stan Warner, Mr and Mrs Otto Mueller from Germany, Mr K Buchanan, Mr du Preez, Mr N Sitchett, Mr W McDonnick, Mr J Lambrecht, Mrs J Thomas, Mr F Schultz, Mr P Viljoen, Mr Wandracht, Mr E Faber of Zeerust, Mr D Spykerman of Johannesburg and Mr and Mrs F Pavandro of Austria.



WRECKAGE: One wing of the aircraft lies in the grounds of factory where it crashed.

Zimbabwe 'bomber': Parents held

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The elderly parents of one of the five whites being held by the Zimbabwe police on sabotage charges have been taken into custody in Bulawayo.

Legal sources said Mr Rory Loftus Maguire, 65, and his wife Bessie were arrested at their home last night.

Their son Rory Maguire, 37, a Bulawayo businessman, is being held in

the top security prison in Harare pending trial on charges of sabotage.

The State alleges that Rory Maguire, four other whites and a former Rhodesian Special Branch officer acted as South African agents to attack ANC properties in Zimbabwe.

Mr and Mrs Maguire, senior, came to Zimbabwe from South Africa about 40 years ago. They hold Zimbabwean passports.

Two women shot dead during coup: Mangope

Star 2/3/88

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By Dan Side

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana for the first time last night gave details about the deaths of five people during the abortive coup of February 10.

He said from Mmabatho that two of the dead were "innocent ladies", who were shot by the rebels, "members of a section of the guard unit of the defence force".

The dissident soldiers fired at the doors of cabinet ministers and deputy ministers and the women, who were inside two of the homes in the President's enclave, were fatally wounded.

They were identified by a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman only as the aunt of the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Seane, and a Mrs Shange, a domestic who worked for the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Masilo.

REBEL HID IN CLOSET

A third Bophuthatswanan loyal to President Mangope, Police Constable Mahoko, was killed the day following the coup when he was engaged in a search of the Government buildings, the "Garona". He surprised a rebel hiding in a closet and was shot dead.

The other two dead — rebels — were struck down in the Independence Stadium.

"Some of the men detained with me rushed the guard and disarmed them," he said.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said that one guard was killed in the action and the other died in hospital from his wounds, following the capture of the stadium by South African troops. Neither were named, although it is believed their bodies were collected by relatives.

President Mangope said his supporters, "who were prepared to die by my side, managed to assemble some type of receiver which they connected to a loose telephone wire".

Connection was thus made to the South African Embassy in Mafikeng and the SA Defence Force was kept informed of events inside the stadium while it was being surrounded and placed under siege.

President Mangope, who said more dissidents will be released while others may be charged, issued a warning to anyone attempting to assist the coup leader, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, to escape.

"It is generally known that Malebane-Metsing is still at large and the police force has offered a reward for him," said President Mangope. "I would like to remind everyone that anyone caught harbouring this man is also guilty of an offence."

President Mangope slated the South African press for "taking for themselves the blueprint used during the Transkei coup" and supporting accusations of corruption within the Bophuthatswana government — the prime example concerning alleged Soviet spy Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitz, who was Bophuthatswana's trade representative to Israel.

"The (Bophuthatswana) coup leaders were simply aping the Transkei coup," he said "The media on their part were taking advantage of the fact that in law it is not possible to defame a government."

President Mangope said the quotations from Mr Kalmanovitz's companies for stadium construction



President Lucas Mangope: coup leaders were aping Transkei coup.

at Mmabatho and Odi were "cheap at the price". He said the contracts were negotiated by a committee led by the late Mr Amos Kgomongwe

In response to criticism that public tenders were not solicited in many cases involving contracts awarded to Mr Kalmanovitz's companies, he said: "In our law there is nothing to compel government to go out to tender, but there are other ways in which the market can be canvassed in order to ensure that a contract price is a good one."

COURT ACTION

He challenged his accusers to compare on a per unit basis the housing scheme built at Mabapane by Mr Kalmanovitz's firm.

He said Mr Kalmanovitz played the role of "broker in his representative capacity" for the construction of a shopping centre at Garankuwa and a housing project and hotel at Mmabatho.

"As far as we are aware, Mr Kalmanovitz, when he had a personal interest in any transaction, disclosed this, and then we acted with additional caution — as is generally expected in circumstances where there could be a conflict of interests."

The other charge levelled by the coup leaders was that the general election of October 27 last year was "rigged" in favour of President Mangope's Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, and to the detriment of Mr Malebane-Metsing's Peoples' Progressive Party.

"The Bophuthatswana Democratic Party fairly, and by an overwhelming majority won this election.

"The PPP had six members returned and they attended one session of Parliament. It was after that session that they instituted a court action — five petitions were issued out of the Supreme Court in respect of five of our 12 electoral regions.

"There was some technical difficulty about the form of the procedure used in which the PPP brought their complaints to court, but my legal advisers have assured me that the courts remain open to consider the matter — the only thing that can hold up this matter is if the PPP decides to withdraw it."

... apparently not be lodging any complaint because it does not consider the drenching a diplomatic incident.

R50 000 for 'Rocky'

ster 2/3/88

Pretoria Bureau

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The reward for the most wanted man in connection with last month's abortive coup in Bophuthatswana, Mr Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing, has increased to R50 000.

The announcement was made by the homeland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solly Rathebe yesterday afternoon and was later confirmed by President Lucas Mangope.

The initial reward offered by the government for information leading to the arrest of the alleged co-leader of the February 10 coup was R5 000.

... MINISTER SEROKE KGOROE, said that since ... February 10, 3 700 mud ... medals

B/day 2/3/88

(109)

Golda Meir was a past employer

Red spy took us by surprise — Mangope

THE Bophuthatswana government was greatly surprised to learn that Shabtai Kalamanovitch, the man it had employed as a trade representative, was a Russian spy, President Lucas Mangope said yesterday.

"The man came to us with an impressive history of contacts with highly-placed people in Israel," Mangope said in a statement, adding: "Among other jobs, he had worked in the office of Golda Meir, one of the greatest prime ministers Israel had ever had."

Contract

Kalamanovitch, his business deals in the homeland, and his association with Mangope were named last month as major reasons for the rebel soldiers' attempt to topple the Mangope government. Kalamanovitch is being held in Tel Aviv on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Mangope said the government had entered into a contract with Kalamanovitch, in terms of which a fee for his services was agreed upon "in the same way as we have done with all our other representatives in other countries".

"In the course of his term of office with us we met, through him, an architect who had designed a stadium

THEO RAWANA

that appealed to us. We liked his concept ... the price was right, in fact, very reasonable compared with stadia that are being built in neighbouring countries."

Mangope said the cost-per-unit for the housing scheme in Mabopane should be compared with any other similar scheme. "We, as government, are satisfied beyond any doubt that the project has been to the advantage of our people."

He said the government made sure in its dealings with Liat Construction Company that the contract price compared favourably with amounts that would be charged by other companies.

□ Coup leader Peter Malebana-Metsing was still on the run and was believed to be in the company of "his erstwhile secretary" Violet Phiri, a Boputhatswana government statement said.

It said Bophuthatswana police had announced in Mmabatho that the reward for information leading to his arrest was increased tenfold and now stood at R50 000.

Of the 270 people in custody in Boputhatswana after the coup, 193 were members of the Bophuthatswana National Guard Unit, 57 members of its Defence Force, two policemen and 17 civilians.

(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Nature of Project	Where situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost
Special employment programmes		Relief of cyclical unemployment through the creation of temporary job opportunities under several programmes, e.g. (a) Recovery of soil under soil erosion combat programme (b) Building of dams and construction of pipelines. (c) Maintenance of infrastructure in towns, hospitals, clinics and schools (d) Erection of fences (e) Erection of powerlines	Throughout Venda	R3 333 000
Youth organization		Youth camp	Mathavayhe	R600 000
Military vehicles		Military	Thohoyandou	R558 000*
Aeroplane and military equipment		Military	Thohoyandou	R12 944 000*
Male prison		Prison	Vondwe	R14 000 000*
Additional classrooms		Education	Throughout Venda	R3 060 000
Tshitale and Masisi police stations		Police stations	Masisi and Mutale	R1 900 000*
Postal service head office complex		Postal services	Thohoyandou	R9 680 000*

*The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is stretched over 1987/88.

Bophuthatswana projects financed by RSA

1. Mr. R. ... asked the Deputy Minister of Information ...

2. In respect of 1987/88, what is the name of the programme of the projects which are included in the ...

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(2) (a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Project	1987/88 Financial Year	Nature of Project	Where situated	Estimated Total Capital Cost
Thaba Nchu Abattoir		Provision of slaughter facilities	Thaba Nchu	R1 850 000
Temba cell block		Provision of facilities to maintain law and order	Temba	R 770 000*
Job creation		Job creation on a temporary basis	Throughout Bophuthatswana	RS 380 000

*The South African contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is stretched over a number of years

Surveys undertaken on behalf of Government

130 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information.

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 7 October 1987, the Bureau for Information has undertaken any other surveys on behalf of the Government, if so (a) where and (ii) when these surveys, (b) (i) where and (ii) when were they undertaken, (c) which population groups were included, and (d) what were the results, in each case:
- (2) whether the results of any of these surveys have been made public, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be made public, if so, when in each case.
- (3) (a) what total amount has been budgeted for the conducting of surveys by the Directorate for Research Co-ordination of the Bureau in the 1987-88 financial year and (b) what projects have been planned by the Directorate for the 1988 calendar year?
- (4) (a) Falls away (b) Falls away (c) R685 000 (d) The Directorate, Research Co-ordination plans to continue with similar survey projects during the 1988 calendar year

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

131 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

- (1) Yes
- (2) The opinion surveys that have been undertaken are primarily designed to provide a general impression of the public's attitude towards the Government and its policies. The results of these surveys are used for the purpose of planning and implementing government programmes. The results of the surveys are not made public.
- (3) (a) The total amount budgeted for the conducting of surveys by the Directorate for Research Co-ordination of the Bureau in the 1987-88 financial year is R685 000. (b) The Directorate, Research Co-ordination plans to continue with similar survey projects during the 1988 calendar year.
- (4) (a) Falls away (b) Falls away (c) R685 000 (d) The Directorate, Research Co-ordination plans to continue with similar survey projects during the 1988 calendar year.

Sabotage ruled out as cause of mid-air blast

Illicit explosives were

Star 3/13/88

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Likely cause of crash

Staff Reporters

Commercial explosives probably caused the blast that blew an Air Bophuthatswana aircraft apart in mid-air over the East Rand.

The results of police forensic tests on the wreckage of the aircraft have not yet been released, but The Star learnt today that the accidental detonation of explosives carried illegally by a passenger is being seen as the most likely cause of the tragedy.

The Bophuthatswana Air Bandeirante chartered by Comair for a routine flight from Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal to Jan Smuts Airport blew up over Gerristown on Tuesday evening, killing all 17 aboard.

Sabotage has definitely been ruled out, sources said. Commercial explosives in the aircraft are believed to have been of a chemical nature and a reaction to another substance caused the massive blast.

This finding correlates with information received this morning

from Bop Air, which chartered the 18-passenger, Brazilian-made Bandeirante to Comair.

Managing director Mr Ian Bond said from his office in Mmabatho that he was in no doubt the twin-engined aircraft was blown out of the air, but advised caution against rumours that the cause of the explosion was a "bomb".

"There appears no doubt there was an explosion," he said, "but the blast could have been caused by an explosive material brought illicitly on board the flight by a passenger."

'Grey compound'

He was commenting on remarks yesterday by his chief engineer, Mr Peter Rundie, that "spatterings of a grey compound were found on seats."

It appeared the explosive material had been accidentally detonated on, or under, a seat about two rows from the front.

Explaining that the only potentially explosive material normally carried on board such flights was the aviation fuel in the wing tanks, Mr Rundie pointed out that some of the seats were "flattened and twisted".

Such was the force of the blast that wreckage was spread over an extensive area.

South Africa's CID chief, Lieutenant-General Stan Schutte, yesterday visited the crash site and Phalaborwa's Hendrik van Eck airport, apparently to check security arrangements.

See Page 8

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D/D 4/3/88
House will not hear Info tapes — Mulder

CAPE TOWN — Dr Piet Mulder, newly elected MP for Schweizer-Reneke, said yesterday he was not planning to deliver the tape-recorded "Info" speech of his late father, Dr Connie Mulder, in Parliament.

Speaking at a Conservative Party press conference, he said the speech would not have the same effect had his father delivered it. Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, returned to Parliament as the CP member for Randfontein after the May 1987 election.

A debilitating disease prevented him from taking his seat in the House for more than a couple of weeks and he subsequently died without returning to Parliament.

He had tape-recorded a speech which was aimed at setting right the record on his part of the so-called Info Scandal of 1978 which stopped him in his bid for the prime ministership.

Dr Mulder was asked yesterday whether he would, as had been reported during the by-election campaign, read his father's speech in Parliament. He said he had no immediate plans to do so.

He said his father had been careful not to talk about his Info role in the major political debates he had participated in such as the Censure debate, as he wanted to raise the matter where it belonged, in the Information vote.

"The effect of what he wanted to say is lost forever," Dr Mulder said. "Even if I should say the things he wanted to say, they will not have the same effect."

His father had had some direct things to say to the State President about when "you and I were at so-and so" which could not have the desired effect when repeated as an outsider by the son.

"If events like the Seychelles affair cannot unseat this government, what are a few revelations here and there going to matter now?" he said. — Sapa

Fire and rescue service triathlon

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON
2 pm in the parking lot
of the Gonubie Caravan
Park

D/D 4/3/88
Chemical reaction cause of crash?

JOHANNESBURG — Police have not ruled out foul play as they continue to try to establish what brought down Bop Air's Bandeirante aircraft killing all 17 people on board.

The director general of the Ministry of Transport, Mr Ronnie Meyer, said yesterday clues gathered from the wreckage showed "clear indications" of an on-board explosion.

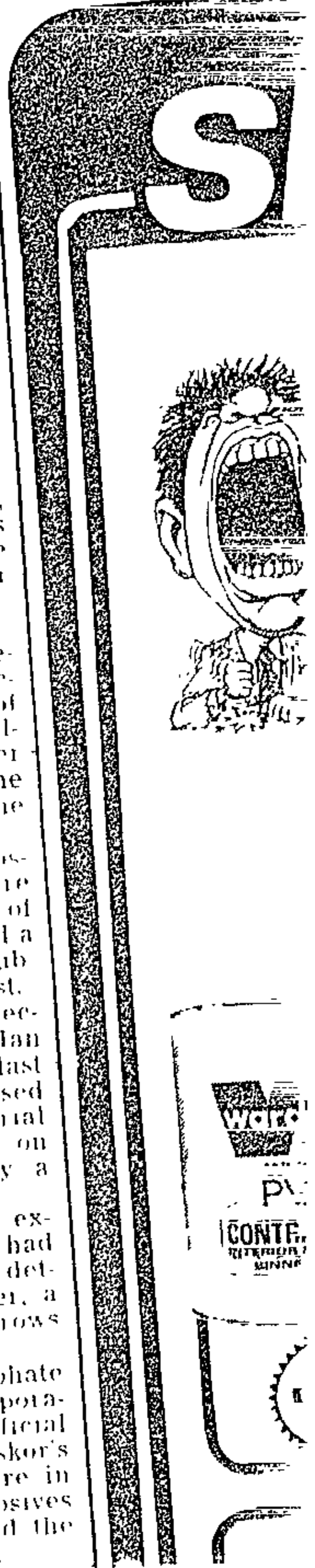
A newspaper here reported yesterday the accidental detonation of explosives carried illegally by a passenger was being seen as the most likely cause of the tragedy.

Commercial explosives in the aircraft are believed to have been of a chemical nature and a reaction to another substance caused the blast.

The managing director of Bop Air, Mr Ian Boud, said: "The blast could have been caused by an explosive material brought illicitly on board the flight by a passenger."

It appeared the explosive material had been accidentally detonated on, or under, a seat about two rows from the front.

A senior Phosphate Development Corporation (Foskor) official said neither of Foskor's two employees were in possession of explosives when they boarded the flight — DDC-Sapa



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Mangope drops in on Botswana village

6/3/88 9:15pm

CP Correspondent

BOTSWANA police are investigating reports from villagers that an unknown plane, apparently from Bophuthatswana, dropped propaganda material praising Chief Lucas Mangope.

Police could only confirm that they received complaints from people of Ramotswa Village, only a few kilometres away from the Bophuthatswana border post, that a light aircraft flying at tree-top level dropped the leaflets.

The police declined to comment further pending the completion of investigations, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

However, local police said they sent a copy of one of the leaflets to the headquarters of the Botswana Police in the capital, Gaborone, about 40km north of Ramotswa, as a routine matter.

The villagers said they were convinced the leaflets were dropped on the Botswana side of the border. They said the plane had its lights off as it hovered over the village after 9pm on Saturday night.

The white, orange and black leaflets bore a large portrait of Mangope. They described Mangope as "a man of peace, a man of courage, a man of God and a man for all seasons".

Political analysts in Botswana believe the material may have been intended to bolster Mangope's image inside Bophuthatswana following the bloody coup attempt last month.

Ramotswa was the scene of violence on New Year's day when unknown assailants hurled handgrenades into an apartment, resulting in the death of a 72-year-old woman.

270 held in Bop coup swoop

By HAPPY ZONDI

THE Bophuthatswana Foreign Affairs Department this week disclosed that 270 people were being held in custody following the foiled coup on February 10.

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C Press

Two were said to be policemen, 17 civilians, 57 members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and 193 members of the Bophuthatswana National Guard.

4/3/81

The leader of the attempted coup, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, was still on the run and was suspected of being in the company of his secretary, Violet Phiri.

Police announced that the reward for information leading to the arrest of Malebane-Metsing, who was believed to be hiding somewhere in Soweto, had been increased tenfold to R50 000.

Another R10 000 was offered for information leading to the arrest of Violet Phiri.

The government also disbanded the two-year-old National Guard last week because of the involvement of the majority of its members in the coup attempt.

Meanwhile, 165 members of the opposition Progressive People's Party who were arrested in connection with the coup, had charges against them dropped last week.

Members of the BDF made brief appearances in court. No charges were brought against them and they were remanded in custody.

Schultz 'could not be plane bomber'

Star 2/3/64 By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

Only four days before the Bop-Air explosion, in which 17 people died, the man named as a "prime suspect" — Mr Emil Schultz (33) — was playing golf in an eastern Transvaal village and appeared "not to have a care in the world".

This was the assessment of Mr Vaughan Appleton, one of Mr Schultz's fellow golfers and a neighbour of the Schultz family at Steelpoort's Lavino Mine.

Police have refused to confirm or deny that Mr Schultz detonated the commercial explosives which, they say, caused the plane to crash. He has been named in newspapers as a "prime suspect".

Friends of the Schultz couple said it was "beyond imagination" that the well-liked, good-natured and gentle, but high-living Phalaborwa miner could have blown up the aircraft.

Mr Keith Lodewick, who knew Mr Schultz for five years, believes there must be a mistake. He said Mr Schultz "was a gentleman who wouldn't hurt a fly". He could accept that Mr Schultz might take his own life, but not the lives of others.

Mr Schultz and his wife Marinda had lived in the tiny eastern Transvaal chrome mining communities of Burgersfort and Steelpoort for many years. In Burgersfort Mr Schultz was employed by the Lebowa government and over the past few months Mrs Schultz and her children had lived in a house at Lavino mine. Mr Schultz had recently left to work at Consolidated Murchison at Gravelotte, near Phalaborwa. His wife and three children were to join him later.

A man who knew Mr Schultz well, but who did not wish to be named, said it was believed Mr Schultz had serious financial problems, although he never gave any indication of it.

Apparently he was known to like the high life. The couple had two expensive cars and they took frequent holidays.

Mr Appleton said he did not believe Mr Schultz was capable of blowing up the aircraft.

Internal Security Act: females detained

*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many females (a) were detained in 1987, and (b) were being detained as at the latest specified date for which information is available, in terms of section 31 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(a) 12.

(b) One on 29 February 1988

Education: privatization

*4. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:†

(1) Whether consideration is being given to privatizing facets of the provision of education in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (a) what facets and (b) when are these facets expected to be privatized.

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

†The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES.

(1) Privatization possibilities can only be determined after an investigation in this regard had been undertaken. No decision to undertake such an investigation has been taken.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No

Provision of education at State expense

*5. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education †

Whether consideration is being given to providing education in the Republic at State expense up to a certain level only, if so, (a) up to what level and (b) when is this change expected to come into operation?

The MINISTER OF BUDGET AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Education).

No, the State will continue to contribute to all levels of education, excluding education provided by certain private institutions

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Area between Marikana/Bleskop mine: Black town

*6. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether it is proposed to establish a Black town in the area between Marikana and the Bleskop mine; if so, (a) when and (b) for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Telephone subscribers: proof of being over-charged

*7. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether telephone subscribers complaining to his Department of having been overcharged for services rendered, are required to prove that they have been overcharged, if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure does his Department follow to verify its own charges?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

No

When the number of call units which appears on a telephone account is placed under enquiry, it is verified whether the meter reading has been correctly entered on the relative account. If it is found to be in order but the debit is not in accordance with the subscriber's average call rate, a technical investigation is undertaken into the functioning of the meter, the line and associated equipment. Where it is justified, equipment which functions independently of the client's meter is also used to verify the accuracy of the meter. If doubt exists as to the correctness of the number of call units, the client is normally given the benefit of the doubt

Foreign nationals: identity documents

*8. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What precautions are taken by his Department to ensure that foreign nationals are not issued with South African identity documents?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

In the laws administered by my department.

inter alia, the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) and the Identification Act, 1986 (Act 72 of 1986), the term foreign national is not used. If by "foreign national" is meant "alien" as defined in the Aliens Act, 1937, I wish to refer the hon member to sections 4 and 8 of the Identification Act, 1986, which *inter alia* govern the issuing of identity documents to aliens

Section 8 of the Identification Act, 1986, requires certain personal particulars of applicants to be included in identity documents. Details of personal particulars furnished by the applicants are carefully scrutinised for authenticity and verified against Departmental records in order to prevent the issuing of documents to aliens not entitled thereto.

Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell us what happens in a situation in which an orphan applies for an identity document and states that his previous identity document has been misplaced? How does his department then establish the origin of the person concerned?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, every case is dealt with in the light of its particular circumstances. I suggest that the hon member discuss this issue when the Home Affairs Vote is under consideration.

Whites/Blacks: conditions for citizenship

*9. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether the conditions under which citizenship in the Republic of South Africa is granted to Whites and Blacks are the same; if not, what are the points of difference.

(2) what conditions apply equally to Whites and Blacks?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) South African citizenship is regulated by three different Acts, namely

the South African Citizenship Act, 1949 (Act 44 of 1949);

the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), and

the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970)

— The conditions of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, apply equally to Black and White.

— The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986, and The National States Citizenship Act, 1970, apply to Blacks only.

Mmamatsuwe, Bophuthatswana: financing of power station

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

(1) Whether any funds appropriated by Parliament have been used to help to finance a power station at Mmamatsuwe in Bophuthatswana, if so, (a) what total amount (b) when was it made available for this purpose, (c) on what basis was this money so made available and (d) who took the decision in this regard.

(2) whether any Government Department or statutory body has provided any guarantee for any loan by the Government of Bophuthatswana in connection with this power station, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the amount of the loan guaranteed and (c) what are the terms of the guarantee?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) No

Power station at Mmamatsuwe, Bophuthatswana: link to Eskom power grid

*11. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether provision has been made for a power station at Mmamatsuwe in Bophuthatswana to be linked to the Eskom power grid, if so (a) when is this linking due to take place and (b) how much electric power is this power station due to feed into the grid?

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

No

(a) and (b) fall away

SATS: licence to act as clearing forwarding agent

*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(59) 552 2/3/88

Assault settlement offered

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The Bophuthatswana Minister of Law and Order, President Lucas Mangope, has offered to pay R1 500 in an out-of-court settlement to a Hammanskraal activist who was assaulted by the homeland police more than a year ago.

The settlement offer follows the arrest and assault of Mr Jeremiah Boesman Mashamaite (27) of the Temba Youth Congress (Teyco) in November 1986 by Bophuthatswana police for allegedly selling UDF, Release Mandela Campaign and Cosatu t-shirts.

According to Mr Norman Moabi who represented Mr Mashamaite, his client was taken to a Temba mortuary which belongs to the homeland's Minister of Water Affairs, Mr T M Thabane, where he was assaulted by three policemen.

Mr Mashamaite claimed R3 000 but Mr J S Sedumedi for the State offered to pay R1 500 plus costs.

Mangope's revenge

A month after the coup, people won't talk for fear of detention

(1) / 11/1/88
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THE abortive coup in Bophuthatswana last month has left scars of fear, continued arrests and intimidation as signs of a purge of any opposition to President Lucas Mangope begin to appear.

The *Weekly Mail* revisited the "homeland" exactly a month after the February 10 attempted coup and found a community plagued by fear of the "homeland" police and security apparatus.

People are unwilling to talk about the coup because they fear arrest and charges of links with the opposition Peoples' Progressive Party, which allegedly staged the coup.

The National Security Guard unit which operated it has been disbanded. Alleged coup leader Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing is still in hiding, with the reward for information on his whereabouts increased from R5 000 to R50 000.

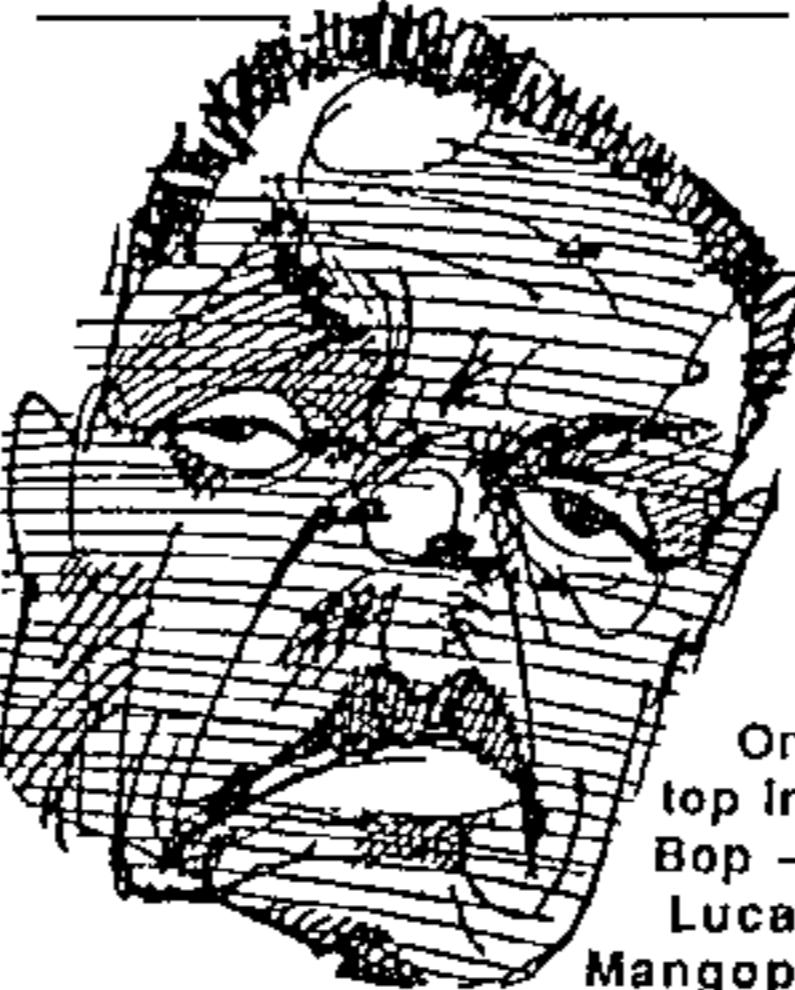
His wife, Violet, detained when her husband slipped through the security net, was released without charge last week after spending almost a month in prison.

Malebane-Metsing's private secretary, Violet Phiri, is said to be in hiding — and her husband, Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, who allegedly led the guard unit in the coup, is in detention.

Walking in the streets of the relatively small town of Mafikeng, one cannot miss the presence of the "homeland's" security forces, police and members of the South African Police.

According to residents, roadblocks are manned regularly in an "effort to tighten security". South African security forces have remained in the

Exactly a month after the coup, Bophuthatswana is a frightened place, reports VUSI GUNENE



On top in Bop — Lucas Mangope

"homeland" ever since the attempted coup.

In a series of meetings, Mangope has summoned high and middle-rank government officials to the presidential residence, warning some officials and sacking others.

Several civil servants have been arrested for questioning in what is suspected to be a drive to get rid of any opposition to the ruling National Democratic Party.

Two weeks ago, the head of Bop TV News, John Letswamotse, was fired by Mangope after a technical fault occurred at the station when Mangope was supposed to address "homeland" residents.

Despite numerous telephone and telex enquiries to the Department of

Broadcasting and Information, officials would neither confirm nor deny allegations that Letswamotse's sacking was also linked to the attempted coup.

In another incident, the secretary of the Agricultural Bank, BA Kobeka, was discharged, allegedly for links with the PPP.

When approached for comment Welly van der Merwe of Agricentre in Mmabatho said his department would neither deny nor confirm allegations that Kobeka had links with the PPP.

Neither Letswamotse nor Kobeka could be reached for comment.

There is growing discontent within the defence force as arrests continue, apparently to "screen" those who might be opposed to the ruling party.

In what could be described as an "operational clean-up", the chief of the "homeland" Defence Force, Major-General HS Turner, a fortnight ago disbanded the National Security Guard Unit whose members played an important role in the coup. All unit members were arrested except those who had been on holiday or stationed elsewhere, and many have appeared in Mmabatho during a series of court appearances. All cases have been postponed and some, but not all, unit members have been granted bail.

Students at the University of Bophuthatswana boycotted classes the day of the coup. The university, which was closed for a week, is still tense as student residences remain closed.

The public relations officer for the university, Margaret Kistler, said in an interview with the *Weekly Mail* that the university had decided to close its residential blocks after students damaged them.

She said repairs were still underway and that the residences would be opened as soon as repairs were completed.

In another incident, women vegetable vendors in Winterveldt in the Odu Moretele district were arrested by "homeland" police and accused of reacting with delight to news of the abortive coup. The vendors said they had been told not to operate their business any longer.

One of the victimised vendors, Maria Skosana, reacted angrily when asked to comment on the arrests.

"Unemployment is rife in Winterveldt and we have taken out our last savings to sell vegetables to our people. On the day of the coup everybody in Winterveldt was ululating, they received the news with delight and now we cannot understand why we should be singled out."

"Indeed there is a lot of dissatisfaction from the people of Winterveldt with the government of Mangope since the massacre in 1986 and up to now we haven't heard the outcome of the commission of enquiry," she said.

Another resident, an outspoken opponent of "homeland" independence since 1977, 78-year-old Abel Motshwane said Mangope's government was "desperate" and events after the coup had confirmed its close ties with the South African government.

"We have challenged Mangope's government for years. Winterveldt is an area where harassment and killings have been conducted mercilessly by the Bop police. Such acts as the arrests of those women who sell vegetables are not new and will not deter the people here from fighting for their legitimate rights."

Meanwhile, spokesman for the PPP during the coup, Lawrence Mahla, who handed himself to Bophuthatswana police three weeks ago, and other members of the PPP are still in custody, waiting to be charged in the "homeland's" courts. It is not known what charges they will face, but speculation is that they might be charged with high treason.

Hidden 'rent' in house prices

BUILDING societies may be unwittingly — helping the state recoup some of the money it has lost through the rent boycott.

In an interview with Soweto Housing Director, Estelle Bester, it emerged that rent arrears were being built into house prices. The sale documents did not reflect the fact that part of the price was for rent owed.

Thus, the loans given by building societies to help people buy houses included an amount for rent arrears — without the building society knowing it.

"This method no doubt enabled us to collect the much-needed rent owed to us," Bester said.

She denied there was anything sinister in not reflecting the arrear rent component in the selling price of the house.

The assistant general manager (marketing) of the Fern, Peter van Broemsen, said yesterday his company was not aware that part of loans granted to blacks in Soweto and elsewhere constituted rent arrears.

Van Broemsen, who is also personal secretary to the president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, Bob Tucker, added that "we are not a government agency" and played no part in dealing with the rent boycott.

He said his company, believed to be the biggest source of loans for black

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

housing, "can't tell a borrower how she or he should spend the loan."

There are a total of 78 418 houses in Soweto. These houses constitute the "original stock" government houses, as well as those constructed and sold by private developers.

According to Bester, a total of 45 846 "original stock" houses were put up for sale. Of these, 31 507 have been sold since 1978.

They have been sold at erection cost plus the leasehold cost of R1, 50 per square metre.

According to Bester, four-roomed houses range from R330 in Chiawelo 2 to four-roomed dwellings at R468 in Dube. With Orlando being the oldest township in Soweto, the price of houses in the township varies from R153 for two-roomed houses to R219 and R230 for different schemes of three-roomed houses.

She said there were also housing schemes in Klipspruit, Mapella Extension, Senaone and zones 3, 4, 5, 6 and 19 Pimville ranging from R1 051 to R3 250 per house.

Most of the private sector has vehemently opposed government attempts to compel them to collect rent owed by blacks since the beginning of the boycott in 1984 in the Vaal.

IN a spate of guerrilla incidents in the Border area, two men were killed in a shootout with police in Queenstown and a Ciskei electrical substation was damaged in a limpet mine blast. In another incident, residents reported a large dragnet in Mdantsane last Friday. Helicopters had been used and two men were taken away in the boot of a car, residents said. Police would not confirm any arrests.

Applications have been filed by the Release Mandela Campaign, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Congress of South African Trade Unions challenging last month's government clampdown.

THE Community Resources and Information Centre (Cric) offices were vandalised with damage estimated at R10 000. Furniture, documents and equipment were gathered into a pile staffers believe was destined to be set alight. Police arrived five hours after being contacted, said staffers.

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions did not attend a meeting with the state president because "meaningful interaction can only take place in a climate of mutual respect," said publicity secretary, Frank Meintjies. The state president had asked trade unions to help curb inflation by avoiding excessive wage demands.

Sowetan 17/3/88

Rocky hiding in Swaziland?

MBABANE — Swazi police are investigating rumours that the leader of the recent coup attempt in Bophuthatswana, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, may be hiding in the country.

Police Commissioner Sandile Mdziniso said that if Mr Malebane-Metsing was in the country "he would have about six months before having to apply for either residence or political asylum."

"If he is in the country he must be keeping his head pretty low but will surface sooner or later," he said.

Swazi police still had to check border posts for any record of entry by Mr Malebane-Metsing. —
Sowetan Africa News Service.

Sowetan 2/3/88

300 flee Bop campus

1041

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

MORE than 300 Setlogelo Technikon students in Garankuwa have fled the campus after the institution was allegedly raided by the Bophuthatswana police last Sunday.

Dozens of police are said to have raided the technikon after an incident in which male students ordered the boardingmaster, Mr J Mashike, to leave the campus.

Students claimed that at least two of their colleagues had been severely assaulted by the police. They also maintain that no lectures are given at present.

Colonel David George, the public relations officer for the Bophuthatswana Police yesterday said they had no comment on the incident.

'Rude'

Students said Mr Mashike was "rude" towards them. They said a day before the incident he had humiliated and belittled them during a visit by a technical college from Witbank.

Then after supper on Sunday the male students had confronted him and asked him to vacate the campus. A car was organised to take him to Mabopane Station where he would take a train to his Hammanskraal home. Later dozens of policemen arrived in the campus together with Mr Mashike.

Rector Mr N V Bantjes confirmed that there was "trouble" at the technikon last Sunday. He said he was not present but had learnt that something unlawful was done by the boys and police had to be called in.

He said although students residing in hostels had left the campus, the institution was still open and all the day students were attending classes. He said he had no official written complaint from the SRC about the students' grievances.

Lawyers criticise Bop's Legal Aid Bill

24/3/88
By Adele Baleta

109/5/88
Legislation enacted by the Bophuthatswanan government yesterday denying legal aid to anyone charged with treason or sedition have been slated by Johannesburg lawyers.

Introducing the Legal Aid Bill, Bophuthatswanan Minister of Justice, Mr G Mothibe, said persons facing charges that might incur the death penalty were not necessarily entitled to the privilege of legal assistance.

The State had a right to refuse such privileges if it were not in the interests of the public, he said.

This was the third tough security Act passed in the territory this week.

On Monday, the Bophuthatswana National Assembly passed an amendment to the constitution denying access to the Supreme Court for three months to anyone detained on charges of rebellion, treason or armed insurrection. And another Act gave powers to the police to arrest without a warrant in certain circumstances.

ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION

Mr Raymond Tucker, acting southern Transvaal chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said: "This move presupposes that persons who are charged are guilty.

"Besides this, even guilty accused are entitled to legal representation as there is the question of mitigation which can be extremely important, especially relating to charges carrying the death sentence.

"The denial of access to court for whatever period is to be deplored, and one can only say that Bophuthatswana has learnt well from its Pretoria masters," he said.

Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University said the new laws were "disgusting".

"They totally disregard accepted principles of criminal justice and constitute a step into the Dark Ages as far as Bophuthatswana is concerned."

Bop appeal to Zambia: Hand over coup leader

The Argus Correspondent

MMABATHO. — Bophuthatswana has appealed to Zambia to extradite the alleged leader of the abortive February coup, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, who has surfaced in Lusaka.

The appeal was made by Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Mr Solly Rathibe, who said his country would "never give up" searching for the fugitive.

He said: "The wheels of justice grind slow but sure. If we cannot get him to answer for his brutish crimes we will follow him all the days of his life. He must answer for his crimes. For our part we shall not give up searching for him."

"Exploitation"

"We were shocked at Mr Malebane's unkindled ambition at staging the coup. We are amazed and disgusted by his cowardice of leading the people like him."

"His alternative sanctuary and his stance deserve to be condemned for his exploitation of the masses who followed him."

He said that although Bophuthatswana had no extradition treaty with any country except South Africa, he had faith in the "incontrovertible sense of justice in the world".

He added: "If, as the media says, he is in Zambia, then we appeal to the Zambian authorities to expatriate him so he can face trial for his crimes. No politics are involved."

Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, the opposition leader, assumed the presidency on February 10 after a bloodless coup in which President Lucas Mangope and his Cabinet were arrested.

Reward

But the same day South African security forces intervened, rounding up rebel soldiers and reinstating President Mangope.

Mr Malebane-Metsing, leader of the People's Progressive Party, disappeared. Bophuthatswana offered a R50 000 reward for information leading to his arrest.

Scores of rebel soldiers have since appeared in court in Mmabatho charged with treason.

CAK Tuit 28/3/88 109

DIP B 25/3/88

Mine: tribe in court action (109)

JOHANNESBURG — The Bafokeng tribe in Bophuthatswana has brought legal proceedings in the supreme court against Impala Platinum Holdings.

Impala issued the following statement to shareholder yesterday:

“Legal proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana against Impala Platinum Limited (the company) by the

Bafokeng tribe who are the beneficial owners of part of the land on which the mining operations of the company are being conducted. The President, the government and the registrar general of deeds of the Republic of Bophuthatswana are joined in the proceedings as co-respondents.

“The action has arisen out of a dispute over demands by the Bafokeng tribe that Impala Plati-

num Limited furnish certain information of a confidential nature relating to the company's mining operations which the tribe claims it is entitled to receive in terms of a cession agreement between the company and the registered owner of the land who holds the land in trust for the Bafokeng Tribe.

“In terms of that agreement the right to conduct mining operations on the land was

ceded to Impala Platinum Limited. Such records as the company may be obliged to maintain under the agreement are open for inspection by the registered owner or his duly authorised representative only.

In 1977, upon the establishment of Bophuthatswana as an independent state, the President of that country became the registered owner of the land in trust for the Bafokeng Tribe.

On the basis of the above and other considerations, Impala Platinum Limited has refused the Tribe's demands. The Minister of Economic Affairs of Bophuthatswana has directed that the company should not furnish the information unless it is instructed to do so by the Trustee.

“The Bafokeng Tribe is disputing the authority of the President of Bophuthatswana in his capacity as trustee and claims that the company's refusal to provide the information demanded constitutes a repudiation of the agreement of cession.

“The legal advisers of Impala Platinum Limited are confident that the proceedings against the company can be successfully opposed. Impala Platinum Limited and the co-respondents will defend the action.

— DDC

Sickly tribal chief flees

By HAMISH McINDOE

A BOPHUTHATSWANA tribal chief fled into exile fearing for his life after claiming detention and interrogation at the hands of the homeland government.

And Chief Edward Molotlegi, 59, knows he may die if he returns to Bophuthatswana and is re-detained... he has a serious heart condition.

Lawyers acting for Chief Molotlegi, who heads the 250 000-strong Bafokeng tribe, declined to disclose his

whereabouts this week.

His self-imposed exile is a severe setback for the tribe's legal battle with Impala Platinum over the existing mine lease area on tribal lands near Rustenburg.

The Bafokeng fear new security laws will be used to detain Chief Molotlegi and other tribal leaders for two months without trial.

This would leave them virtually powerless to continue their case in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

Relations between the Ba-

fokeng and President Lucas Mangope have been cool for several years.

Chief Molotlegi and several members of the tribe's leadership were detained after the failed February 10 coup in a purge against suspected supporters of the rebel People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Said lawyer Mr Martin Rosenberg: "The chief was not a PPP supporter and had distanced himself from any political affiliations."

109

27/3/88

C

RECENT visitors to the office of Congressman Mervyn Dymally have been struck (figuratively, that is) by the large jewelled ivory pen-holder that graces his desk.

The striking feature of this *objet d'art* is not its dubious aesthetics, nor that an elephant probably had to die for its manufacture. No, what is really interesting is that it was a gift from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. Because he is friendly towards the US and allows it to use the Kamina Air Base to supply Unita; because he once jailed (but foolishly released) Africa sub-committee chairman Howard Wolpe's Svengali, Steve Weissman; and because he is one of the continent's less subtle autocrats.

For all these reasons Mobutu is not well loved by the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) which is pressing for legislation to cut off his generous aid allotment.

☆☆☆

For reasons that are altogether less clear, Dymally is the exception in this regard. And being the current chairman of the CBC, quite an intriguing exception he is.

Last January, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, general secretary of the Zairois Union for Democracy and Social Progress, and one of Mobutu's more trying opponents, was arrested in Kinshasa after calling for a rally to commemorate the late and often lamented Patrice Lumumba.

His arrest, as you may well imagine, did not set well on the Hill. Forty-eight legislators wrote to Mobutu, protesting pompously, threatening an aid cut-off, and demanding democracy.

Notably absent from the signatures was that of the CBC chairman, who wrote a letter to his colleagues instead. It was a piece of pure *Pretoria-Speak*.

Tshisekedi's detention, claimed Dymally, who said he had been personally assured by Mobutu, "had nothing to do with politics, but rather his detention was because of a violation of a local ordinance against demonstrating without a permit. By the way, Mobutu reminded me, that some of our cities have such ordinances."

☆☆☆

President P W Botha could not have put it better in defending the recent arrest of Archbishop Tutu, but, unlike P W, Dymally has been spared the peals of outrage that would normally have been expected to attend such remarks.

Nor has anyone paid much heed to his aberrant — but perhaps not unrelated — shift towards Unita, a "terrorist gang" and "South African stooge" according to the CBC orthodoxy.

But not according to Dymally, who has suddenly concluded that the rebels are thoroughly Kosher.



Simon 27/3/88

Barber Friend on the Hill

Washington Diary

In the Congressional Record of March 14, the Congressman commends to his colleagues a chronology of the MPLA's seizure of power prepared by something called the Angola Peace Fund.

The chronology, which Dymally conveniently had inserted into the Record, makes the case for Unita obliquely, suggesting but not directly stating, that Dr Jonas Savimbi would have won an election had the MPLA permitted one to be held in 1975.

☆☆☆

Now, on the one hand, it is obviously encouraging to see the chairman of the CBC breaking with his previously monolithic caucus, especially on a subject like Unita which has been the victim of so much vicious propaganda.

On the other, one can only wonder how much Mobutu had to do with this apparent miracle of independent thought.

One wonders even more when one considers Dymally's contribution to the current SA sanctions menu — an ambivalent little number that seeks to embargo SA diamonds and in the process mess things up for De Beers and the Central Selling Organisation.

Perhaps it is purely coincidental that Mobutu, having tried unsuccessfully to take Zaire out of the CSO, has an animus against the cartel. Then again, in light of Dymally's curious behaviour in other matters, perhaps not.

If not, what we have here is a *prima facie* case of a bought Congressman.

THERE is a frame of mind which says: I am right and you are wrong. It leaves no room for grey areas, for possible agreement on disputes.

Allied to this is one which sticks to a particular position because its holder has a vested interest.

Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal has such a frame of mind. It is also difficult to beat him for sheer hypocrisy.

Imagine the scene: A group of former government leaders and members form themselves into something they call the Inter-Action Council.

They fly off to Harare to discuss two major African questions — the strife in the Sudan and, inevitably, SA. The intention is a laudable one as they wish to listen to all sides involved in the two areas of conflict.

So they invite a wide range of representatives, from the ANC to the NP, Inkatha, the National Democratic Movement of Wynand Malan, the PFP and so on.

Contrary to expectations, the ANC and Inkatha go and give their evidence to the council. That is an achievement in itself, because of their publicly pronounced bitterness toward each other.

Who does not pitch up, not surprisingly, Pik Botha and Chris Heunis. What is the point of going to Harare's smart new Sheraton Hotel, they ask?

You, to whom we will be giving



Harald Pakendorf

our views, have already made up your minds. It is a futile exercise, a bit of show business contributing nothing to the solutions of the region except to boost your egos.

And perhaps help get rid of the feeling the council members are a bunch of has-beens with influence but no power.

Private

All the discussions were held in private, no invitee being present when the others did their song-and-dance act. There was no public knowledge of what was being said behind closed doors.

This made for a proper discussion because nobody needed to fear loss of face, nobody needed to posture, nobody needed to keep an electorate in mind. There was

SA: Fertile ground for has-been hypocrites

27/3/88

only one public statement and that at the start.

Sir Shridath made that statement. He set the tone for this in-depth, 'open-minded' review of the SA problem.

In his tough opening speech, his scene-setter, he made it plain that all of the above is just nonsense. We are going to insist on more sanctions, more pressure because the present system is evil and beyond redemption, he said.

He carries on with more of the same, thus proving that Botha and Heunis are right after all: There is no point in talking to such people — Pretoria's attitude to the world was right when it told it to do its damndest.

Sir Shridath cannot have said anything else because his

approach is one which says: I am right and you wrong. He does have a vested interest in the SA problem — how will he spend his time if the "problem" is actually solved?

And he is a hypocrite because his job is supposed to be a conciliating one, one which demands an openness of approach. In Harare, he proved otherwise — for the umpteenth time.

Not, quite frankly, that all of this should be reason enough for Botha and Heunis to stay away — because thereby they play into the hands of the Sir Shridaths of this world.

They should have been there, interacting with other South Africans, perhaps learning what their real views are, what they think and not just what they publicly pronounce. Just getting to know people they would not normally have the time nor the opportunity to talk to.

Noble

Because, in the end, the art of politics is a noble one if it is seen as an art which tries to find room for differences and not simply to force people into agreement.

That is the Sir Shridath approach and our two Cabinet ministers, by not going to Harare, have shown that they too want only to convince others they are right and the others wrong.

REVOLUTIONS and coups tend to shake a few skeletons out of closets.

On one occasion, a skull came rolling out of a Prime Minister's office safe, while in Bophuthatswana, a KGB agent came tumbling out of President Mangope's inner sanctum.

Who said these homelands were the stuff of B-grade movies?

Alleged Russian spy Shabtai Kalmanovitch, Mangope's representative in Israel, has had an active career if one believes even half of what one reads in the papers. And there is reason to do so.

Supposedly an engineer by education; a refugee from Russia who got close to Golda Meir in Israel; he admitted to having worked for a Member of Parliament in Israel — one of that country's biggest crooks; he was a hostage negotiator in tow of Rabbi Greenwald — Mangope's initial representative in the United States; a broke entrepreneur; a millionaire businessman; an accomplice in international fraud; a ranking Israel military officer; and a confidant of the Head of Rumania and Sierra Leone.

Unknown

This is definitely the stuff of A-grade movies!

While serving as President Mangope's economic adviser, I had to deal with Kalmanovitch on a regular basis.

I found him to be too unreliable, unpredictable, incompetent and elusive.

So I turned to the President to fire this unknown quantity, whom I dubbed with the only appropriate name: "Rasputin".

Mr Mangope agreed, but said this must be done very gingerly. But our plan was not 24 hours old when Rasputin intrigued with two Ministers and turned the tables on me.

This had happened several

Shifty, clumsy and obvious! That's what I thought of Bop's Rasputin

by Carl Magyar

Wits professor and a former economic adviser to President Mangope



times before, I came to learn, and none ever survived a friendly tussle in the mud with him. Neither did I.

Top government officials, as well as lower-ranked ones, cheered my short-lived accomplishment, while others offered to buy me a bullet-proof vest and to prepare my eulogy.

I was tempted to accept the vest, as I was to fly to Israel to conduct business and to investigate Kalmanovitch's operation at the direction of the President.

By that time, I knew enough

about Kalmanovitch to arrive unannounced and to avoid dark alleys at night.

Infatuated

Respectable Israeli businessmen pleaded with me to convey to Mr Mangope warnings to avoid association with Kalmanovitch, as no one would deal with us through him. This guy had a bad case of terminal measles.

I kept nodding my head in nervous agreement, as I had already been informed of his mysterious

East German connections. But the President was infatuated with him for reasons unknown — we were all intrigued with this.

What Ian Smith's ex-security boys, who were hired in bulk by Mr Mangope, did for a living all this time is anyone's guess.

If the real Kalmanovitch ever stood up he'd probably be a fascinating chap to talk to. I was as aggravated as I was amused by his antics. He'd arrive in Mmabatho with a band of gypsies from Tel Aviv, which included at times the mayor, some fish salesmen and a nightclub entertainer who sang sonnets praising Bop-whats-its-name.

These were fun evenings. In Tel Aviv, you were encouraged to use his always available penthouse apartment, at which a gaudy floozy would show up in the middle of

the night. I preferred to barricade myself in my Sheraton Hotel room with a chair under the door-knob.

More interesting yet was a "party" to which he invited me and his business associates in Mafeking.

After a day of negotiations, he insisted we attend a do at the home of a visiting doctor on the grounds of Bophuthatswana's major hospital.

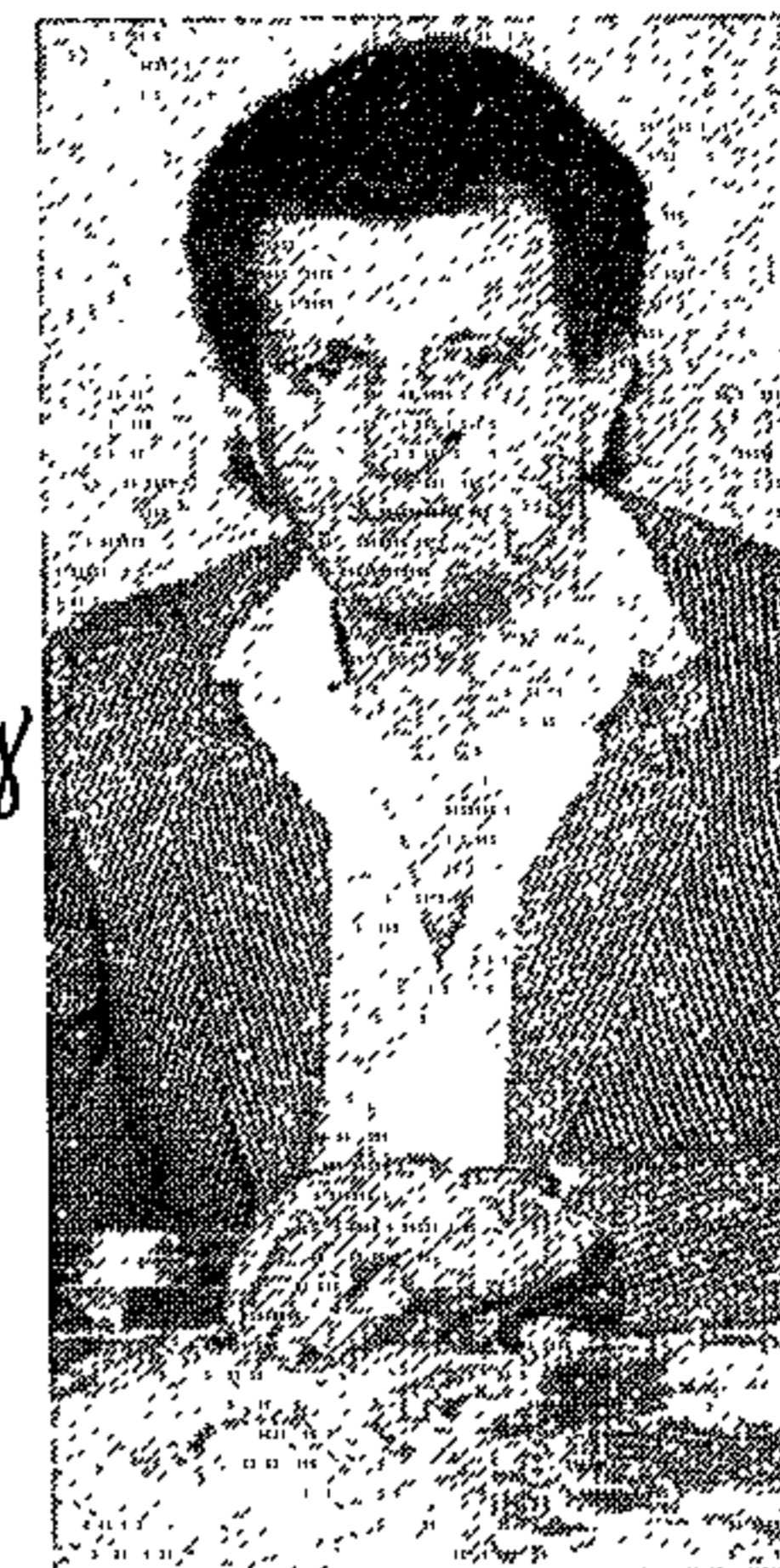
Like Kalmanovitch, this man, too, was a Russian-Israeli-Bop transplant and of him I was likewise warned by other Israelis in town. At any one time, one half of the Israelis didn't trust the other half.

Bluff

The party consisted of one black nurse per invited male guest, with a private room for each. I took one look at this '50s spy movie set-up and quickly put a double lock on my chastity belt, thereby thwarting Rasputin's simplistic plans for engineering a compromising situation. This upset him greatly, as I now knew more about him than he knew about me!

President Mangope found my objections to importing a pimp all the way from Israel highly amusing. I wasn't only complaining about the loss of foreign exchange, but that that service could also be provided by a local procurement agency, thereby keeping our own entrepreneurs employed.

I was, however, more concerned about mixing between government officials and clients under such dubious circumstances. But I soon learned that



Kalmanovitch ... KGB man?

that house, which was not a home, catered to more than only health needs to a stream of government officials.

On another occasion, Kalmanovitch brought in a client who would invest in an elaborate agricultural scheme to grow cassava to be fed to cattle.

However, this investment would only follow his client's obtaining a contract to build a shopping centre. I called his bluff and while in Israel I visited the world-famous research centre which supposedly would supply the technology.

Once alone in the skimpy, scrawny cassava patch in the research institute's experimental gardens, the expert turned to me and whispered "these guys are ripping you people off." But they got the building contract: Mr Mangope did not get the agricultural project and Kalmanovitch retained his post and prospered.

Does he really work for the KGB?

To some extent, I really do not believe it. He was too clumsy, too shifty, and too obvious. He was fun socially — but impossible to work with. Surely the KGB has better talent.

But then, by KGB standards, an assignment in Bophuthatswana was not too demanding.

I would rather believe he was an entrepreneur who sold crocodiles, Rumanian tractors, fraudulent securities, football stadia, women and gefillte fish. And information — all to the highest bidder. If the KGB bought some, it remains to be determined what information he got out of Bop ... what with its minerals and gambling emporium.

S/F 27/3/88

1109

Tribe (109) Issues Impala 25/3/88

Legal proceedings have been instituted in the Botswana Supreme Court against the South African controlled mine, Impala Platinum, by the Bafokeng tribe.

The tribe is beneficial owner of part of the land Impala is working.

President Lucas Mangope, registered owner of the land and trustee on behalf of the Bafokeng, is being cited as a co-respondent, along with his government and the Registrar-General of Deeds.

The action has arisen out of a dispute over demands by the Bafokeng tribe that Impala Platinum furnish "certain information of a confidential nature" on the company's mining operations, the company said in a statement yesterday.

The statement says the Bafokeng claim they are entitled to receive the information in terms of a cession agreement between the company and President Mangope, who is, since independence, the registered owner.

One of the accused fined R50

Kinross disaster: Seven acquitted

Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau
WITBANK — Seven Gencor employees were acquitted in the Witbank Regional Court yesterday of culpable homicide and related charges arising out of the Kinross Mine disaster in 1986 in which 177 men died.

However, one of the accused, miner Frederick Christoffel Viviers, was found guilty of two contraventions under the Mines and Works Act — failing to test for gas and failing to get written permission before doing welding work underground.

The magistrate, Mr J V R Pieterse, said the State had failed to prove that the accused could have reasonably foreseen the "catastrophic situation" that occurred after a defective acetylene tank set fire to a foam wall underground.

He said Kinross Mine had been misled into believing that fire-retardant polyisocyanurate foam — which it had contracted for — had been supplied, when in fact the more flammable polyurethane had been installed.

DANGER NOT PROVED

It had not been proved that polyisocyanurate, if it had been used, would have constituted a danger.

At the time of the installation in 1981, fears had been expressed about the safety of using the foam underground as there had been a mining disaster overseas after foam lining had caught alight.

Mr Pieterse said Kinross Mine "did not rest on its laurels".

Tests had been conducted from samples, and re-

sults had given no reason for concern.

He said in the absence of evidence to the contrary the court accepted that it was not known that the foam would behave differently in an underground environment than in tests done on surface.

In acquitting the accused on alternative charges under the Mines and Works Act and under Mining Regulations, Mr Pieterse said the State had not convinced the court beyond a reasonable doubt that the means available within relatively easy reach were not adequate in normal circumstances.

RELATIVELY SAFE

There was no basis for believing that a fire extinguisher was an essential piece of equipment to have immediately at hand in the relatively safe circumstances that were believed to exist at the time.

There had been at least 400 m of hose pipe near the scene of the fire with a water source of sufficient quantity and pressure only 170 m away.

There was no evidence that there would have been any undue delay in getting water to deal with any foreseeable emergency, Mr Pieterse said.

In mitigation, Mr Hennie de Vos said Mr Viviers had suffered torment as a result of his role. He and his wife had received threatening telephone calls and his children had been taunted that their father was a murderer.

He had been subject to so much hostility underground that the mine had to stop him working there at one stage. Mr Pieterse fined Mr Viviers R50 on each of the two charges of contravening the Mines and Works Act.

Span 25/3/88

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• From page 1

As they drove off, the car behind was stopped and searched. Then the real drama began when Rocky was spotted by a security officer.

The pursuers raced towards them but the limousine roared into Mmabatho's streets and after a nerve-wracking few minutes, the more powerful car took Rocky to safety.

Mr Malebane-Metsing maintained that he had only learned of the coup attempt five hours after it started. He said he was

Rocky's hiding place found

Sowetan 28/3/88

awoken up at 7 am by soldiers who took him to the main military base.

There were about 1 500 combined forces of the National Guard and Bophuthatswana Defence Force. They told me

they had taken over and wanted me to head a new government."

He said he first demanded to know the reasons for Mangope's overthrow. After hearing and sympathising with the soldiers' reasons he was taken to the residence of Chief Justice Stewart, who refused to swear him in as the new head of state.

Mr Malebane-Metsing stressed that his main concern was to ensure minimal violence. He stopped talk of assassinating Mangope and his Cabinet, ordered people's property to be protected, and called for maintenance of peace and discipline.

Elections

He said reasons given to him by soldiers who launched the coup include rampant corruption, the use of Bophuthatswana soldiers in the Namibian war, the secret employment of the Selous Scouts expelled from Transkei, the alleged rigging of the 1987 general elections and the presence of seconded SADF officers alleged to be ill-treating soldiers.

D/D 28/3/88 (109)

Bop coup leader traced

JOHANNESBURG — Rocky Malebane Metsing, said to be the man behind the abortive Bophuthatswana coup, has been traced by a journalist a weekend newspaper reported.

Mr Malebane Metsing, who has a R50 000 reward on his head spoke to newspaper from a Zambian hideout far from the clutches of Bophuthatswana security forces, whom he believes want to kill him.

The spectacular 14 hour coup on February 10 which claimed four lives was quashed by a SAP task force.

The former Bophuthatswana opposition leader and alleged coup kingpin claimed:

- He only learned of the coup attempt five hours after it started;
- He escaped from the Independence stadium in President Lucas Mangope's bulletproof limousine

right under the nose of SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys;

- He cheated South African security agents in a nerve wracking high-speed car chase;

- He saved President Mangope and his Cabinet ministers from possible assassination.

Mr Malebane, 38, said he was woken at 7 am by troops who told him they had taken over and wanted him to head a new government.

Asked about reasons for the attempted coup he said soldiers had mentioned the use of Bop soldiers in the Namibia war and the constant secondment of SADF white officers.

They also said that a proposed R2,50 a day in "danger money" never materialised and cited cases of Bophuthatswana soldiers who died and whose deaths were never mentioned by media. — DDC

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

LUSAKA — Zambia would not extradite the leader of the attempted Bophuthatswana coup, Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing, even if he were found to be in Zambia, a spokesman for Zambia's foreign affairs ministry said here yesterday.

The spokesman said this was because Zambia did not recognise Bophuthatswana's sovereignty.

He said there was no proof of Mr Metsing's presence in Zambia but the question of extradition did not even arise as Zambia considered Bophuthatswana "a small portion of South Africa".

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Zambia would not extradite Metsing if found — official

A Sunday newspaper reported that it had spoken to Mr Metsing in Zambia.

A Bophuthatswanan foreign affairs spokesman said yesterday it had not yet made any approach to the Zambian authorities to request Mr Metsing's extradition.

He said police were still trying to determine whether the information reported at the weekend that Mr Metsing was in Zambia was correct.

If this could be veri-

fied, it was likely an approach would be made soon.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solly Rathebe, said if it were true Mr Metsing was in Zambia the Bophuthatswana Government would appeal to the Zambian Government "not to raise the question of Bophuthatswana's legitimacy as an independent state but to put politics aside and extradite Mr Metsing".

Mr Rathebe also is-

sued a statement saying his government would not give up the search for Mr Metsing.

"We have no extradition treaties with any country, but we have faith in the incontrovertible sense of justice in the world.

"We were shocked by Malebane-Metsing's unbridled ambition at staging the coup in February. Now we are amazed and disgusted by his cowardice and brand of leadership.

"People like him with alternative sanctuaries stand to be condemned for their exploitation of the masses of the people, who follow them," he said.

How Rocky escaped in a priest's collar

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

CLAD in a priest's collar, the man believed to have master-minded Bophuthatswana's short-lived coup escaped the "homeland" and is now in hiding in Zambia.

Dramatic details of the escape of rebel politician Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Metsing have now emerged.

He passed through the border of Swaziland in the early hours of February 15 with a valid passport, five days after the bloodless coup.

According to sources which cannot be identified for fear of reprisals, Malebane-Metsing arrived in Swaziland on his way to Zambia hours after the South African Defence Force had taken control of Mmabatho and restored President Lucas Mangope to power.

He had driven the previous night from his hide-out in Soweto, Johannesburg, to the border after spending some time in the bush.

People who saw him after the coup said he was cool and friendly and said nothing about the tense events in the "homeland". He looked scruffy in a blue shirt, dark trousers and a knitted cap.

The former leader of the Peoples' Progressive Party had reportedly disclosed that he had made his daring escape in the presence of SADF chief General Jan Geldenhuis, who was present during the military operation. During the chaos that ensued Bophu-

thatswana rebel soldiers bundled Malebane-Metsing into Mangope's bullet-proof limousine outside the Independence Stadium and drove him to safety.

He is reported to have said he only knew of the coup attempt hours after it had begun. Soldiers woke him early on the morning of February 10 and took him to the main military base where he found more than a thousand combined forces of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and the National Guard.

He was taken to the residence of the

"homeland's" chief justice to be sworn in as the new head of state but Mr Justice Stewart refused to do so.

Reasons given to Malebane-Metsing for the attempted coup included the deployment of Bophuthatswana soldiers in the Namibian war, the clandestine employment of Rhodesia's Selous Scouts who had been expelled from Transkei and the ill-treatment of the "homeland's" soldiers by seconded SADF officers.

Having reportedly taken his first duties, he ordered the protection of people's property and ensured Mangope's safety.

The coup began with the arrest of

Mangope, several members of his cabinet and more than a dozen SADF personnel seconded to Bophuthatswana.

After shots were heard and the captives had been corralled in cells in the stadium, Radio Bophuthatswana was seized.

Announcers read the military statement, citing corruption and electoral malpractice as grievances. The statement informed citizens that the "ruling powers had been entrusted to the (opposition) PPP, led by Malebane-Metsing".

The drama ended when a SADF task force of about 30 men drove armoured vehicles through the gates of the Independence Stadium and took control of Mmabatho.

Putting it on the map



South African cities are Third World curiosities, without the usual shanty towns that cluster around the towns of Africa, South America and Asia.

But SA has its slum settlements. Only because of an orchestrated shortage of land for black settlement in the metropolitan areas, they continue to mushroom out of sight, mainly in the homelands. Bloemfontein is no exception. Its shanty town, Botshabelo, lies some 60 km east, along the road to Thaba'Nchu.

Botshabelo is a peculiar place. It is the second largest black settlement in SA, after Soweto, and has an estimated population of 500 000; yet, until recently, its presence was barely acknowledged — Botshabelo does not appear on the South African road map.

People continue to move in daily and plans indicate an eventual population of 1,5m. A lasting impression is made by dust that fil-

style matchboxes, mud huts, zinc shacks and tents. Among the new building projects are a golf course for the wealthy and pit latrines for the poor.

South Africans are fond of describing SA's dislocation of city and slum as the First and Third World in one country. But, with Bloemfontein and Botshabelo, there is nothing organic about the separation. The twin cities were born of social engineering. Botshabelo came into being because of the homeland policy; Tswanas and Sothos living in the tiny enclave of Thaba'Nchu were left divided following the incorporation of Thaba'Nchu into Bophuthatswana. The homeland authorities labelled some 70 000 Sotho people in the area squatters, who were victimised until they agreed to move into what was then called Onverwacht, now Botshabelo.

The original residents were joined by other casualties of the homelands policy, which envisaged a SA where the only blacks were migrant workers. This led to the disestablishment of black townships near white towns such as Tweespruit, Excelsior, Edenburg, Jacobsdal, Philippolis, Rouxville, Smithfield, Springfontein and Trompsburg. Many of those who were ejected set up home in Botshabelo.

Manguang, the Bloemfontein township, was also affected by an adaptation of this policy. In 1983, the authorities froze Manguang's population at 100 000 and directed that all future population growth be displaced to Botshabelo, giving rise to daily commuting. Another wave of people came with the ejection of farm workers, after the abolition of the farm tenancy system and redundancies through mechanisation. It's estimated that half the population are former farm dwellers.

Among the more pathetic of Botshabelo's residents are those who came from Hershel, now part of Transkei. Hershel residents were promised alternative land in QwaQwa. They never received this and now live in Botshabelo, but refuse to move out of tents because

they believe that if they do they will never get their farms.

Many others have become pragmatic about finding themselves in Botshabelo, however, and are investing in formal housing of one kind or another. This dovetails with current policy of putting places such as Botshabelo on the map by upgrading them. Whether it will become a successful new town and not just a dormitory suburb of Bloemfontein and a dumping ground of further surplus Free State people, is a question for the future.

The present controversy surrounding Botshabelo is government's decision last December to incorporate Botshabelo into QwaQwa, some 200 km away on the other side of Lesotho (see map).

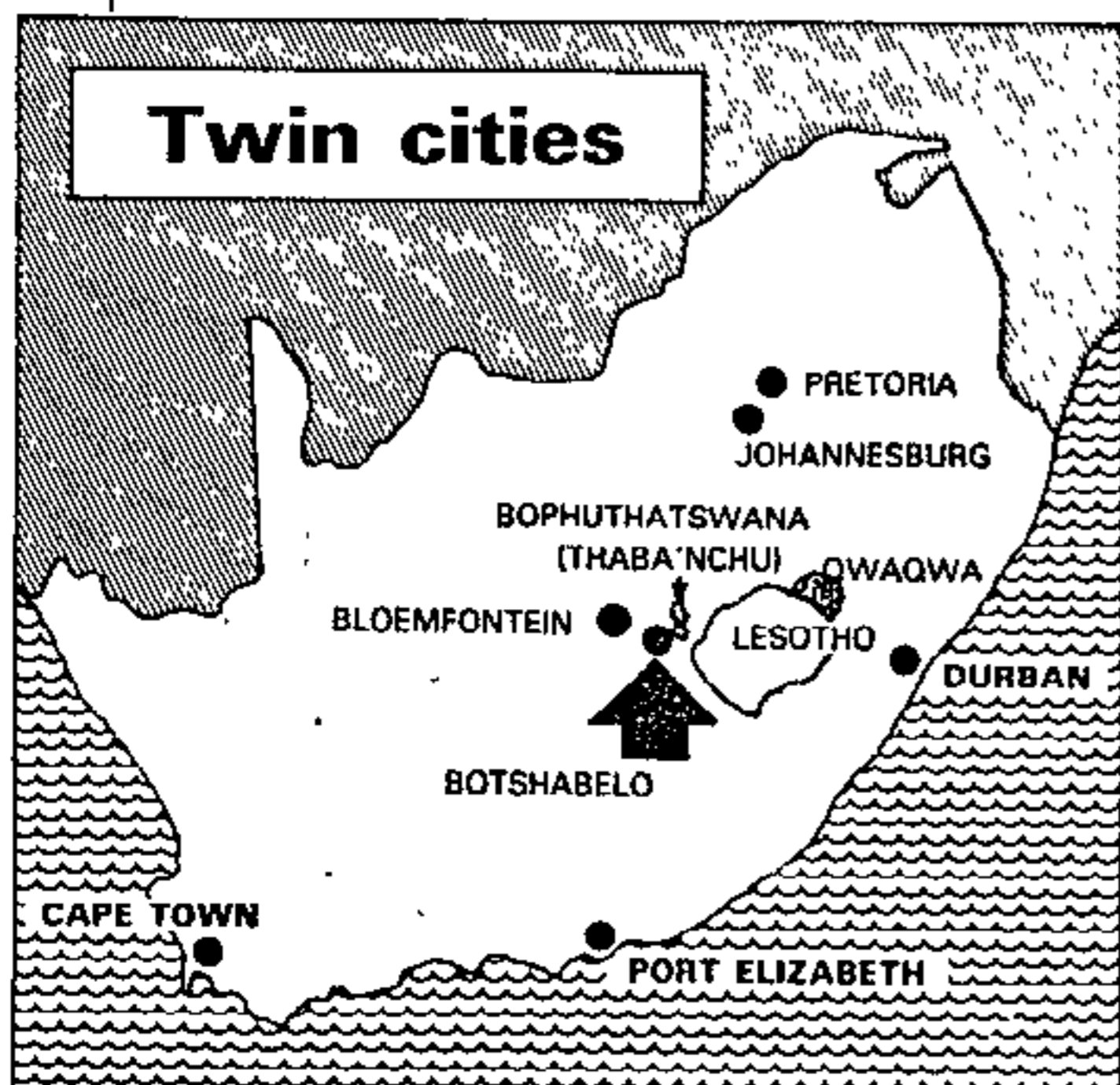
Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli reigns over the midget homeland of QwaQwa. A question that is difficult to answer is why he would want to inherit Botshabelo, which at best can be described as a sprawling social problem. Just two statistics would be enough to make any wise administrator flee: 70% of the population are under the age of 30, 80% are unemployed.

One theory for Mopeli's keenness to inherit this hornet's nest is that it would increase his constituency and give him a larger power base. Certainly more money will be coming QwaQwa's way from funds allocated through the Bloemfontein RSC to which Botshabelo belongs.

But many residents are against incorporation into a homeland and fear Mopeli will use his new-found power to push for QwaQwa independence.

And non-Sothos, who could make up as much as a third of the population, fear ethnic nepotism. The incorporation is being challenged in court.

Pretoria's gain from the decision is quite simple — another half a million blacks removed from the South African political map, thus further reducing the number to be accommodated in any dispensation for blacks living inside "white SA."



ters across from the Free State plains and fogs the air, worsened by the constant grinding of bulldozers.

Botshabelo is a kaleidoscope of conventional bungalows, like those found in any new white suburb, juxtaposed with Soweto-

Corruption not cause of coup says Rathebe

D/D 4/4/88

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MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathebe, yesterday refuted claims that the attempted coup in the homeland had its base in rigged elections, government corruption and malpractices in the Defence Force.

These claims were made, Mr Rathebe said, by coup leader, Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing, in an article that appeared in a Johannesburg newspaper.

"The accusation that the general elections of 1987 were rigged was submitted by Mr Malebana-Metsing to the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana and the case would already have been heard, had he not resorted to an attempted coup," Mr Rathebe said.

"It might well be that the Peoples' Progressive Party lost their morale to pursue the case on a review of the quality of facts they would produce to substantiate the allegations.

"As a responsible Leader of the Opposi-

tion, in the interests of good government and of the people of Bophuthatswana, it was incumbent upon Mr Malebana-Metsing to raise the allegations of corruption in the debate in parliament. He could have demanded that these allegations be answered," Mr Rathebe said.

In respect of allegations against the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF), the facts were "clear, and straightforward".

Mr Rathebe said that 14 South African Defence Force officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) were seconded to BDF and employed in posts requiring specialist training.

"The BDF is only eight years old and does not have the experienced and trained officers to replace these members, yet during the eight years of its existence, 21 members have been trained and promoted to the senior officers' rank, of major and lieutenant colonel.

"The military discipline code and regulations governing the BDF are applicable to all members, including the seconded members. Should cases of ill-treatment, suppression or oppression be reported, disciplinary action will be taken irrespective of the rank or colour of the perpetrators. No such cases have been reported," Mr Rathebe said.

The rebels carrying out the attempted coup were not members of the BDF.

"They were from the Bophuthatswana National Security Organisation (BNSO). The organisation was established to guard key points and not to supplement the BDF. It was placed under the control of the BDF for administrative purposes. They had a different uniform which distinguished them from the BDF members. The BNSO has since been disbanded."

The BDF specialised in counter-insurgency

warfare, and in August and September 1984 nine officers, and 17 NCOs were sent to SWA/Namibia, on the invitation of the SADF to attend a counter-insurgency course.

"The students attended a 4 week theoretical phase in the Oshivelo training base, situated in southern Ovambo. This phase was followed by a 4 week practical phase. The trainees never participated in any operations against Swapo. They were never involved in skirmishes or clashes of any kind and therefore never suffered any casualties.

"It needs to be emphasised that neither General Ron Reid-Daly nor any of the Selous Scouts was ever employed at any time for any service in the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. This allegation is unfounded and far removed from the truth," Mr Rathebe said in reference to other claims made by Mr Malebana-Metsing in the article. — Sapa

Bop Minister refutes coup leader's charges

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solomon Rathbe, has denied claims that the attempted coup in the homeland had its base in rigged elections, government corruption and malpractices in the Defence Force.

Mr Rathbe said at the weekend that these claims were made by coup leader, Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing, in an article that appeared in *The Sunday Star* on March 27.

"The accusation that the general elections of 1987 were rigged was submitted by Mr Malebana-Metsing to the Supreme Court of Bophuthatswana and the case would already have been heard were it not for his resort to the attempted coup," Mr Rathbe said.

"It might well be that the Peoples Progressive Party lost their morale to pursue the case on a review of the quality of facts they could produce to substantiate the allegations.

"As a responsible Leader of the Opposition, in the interests of good government and of the people of Bophuthatswana, it was incumbent upon Mr Malebana-Metsing to raise the allegations of corruption in the debate in parliament. He could have demanded that these allegations be answered," Mr Rathbe said.

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SAME DISCIPLINE FOR ALL

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(109) 2/4/88

Govt can delay cases against the State

Bop law 'is insidious attack on civil rights'

By Patrick Laurence

An amendment to Bophuthatswana's Constitution — introduced and passed on the same day — is an "insidious attack" on the Declaration of Fundamental Rights enshrined in the document, says Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa.

But Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Mr Solomon Rathebe says the amendment reinforces and protects the constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights of Bophuthatswana citizens.

The controversial amendment introduces two new clauses into the Declaration of Fundamental Rights which Professor Wiechers helped draft for Bophuthatswana before it became nominally independent in December 1977.

The first clause empowers Bophuthatswana's president to delay Supreme Court proceedings brought against the State or its Ministers or officials if, after consulting the National Security Council, he is satisfied that replying affidavits from the State, its Ministers or officials may prejudice government investigations into charges of conspiracy, rebellion, treason or insurrection.

He can postpone court proceedings for an initial period of up to two months and thereafter for a further maximum period of one month.

The second clause empowers the Minister of Law and Order, acting through the Attorney-General, to delay the trial of persons charged such offences until

the State investigation is complete.

The Minister may also deny "any person" — including lawyers — access to people detained on suspicion of plotting to overthrow the State.

The amendment was introduced in mid-March, a little more than a month after the February 10 bid by elements of the Bophuthatswana security forces to overthrow the government of President Lucas Mangope.

NOT DIRECT

Professor Wiechers describes the amendment as an insidious, rather than direct, assault on the Declaration of Fundamental Rights.

Apart from guaranteeing rights to life and liberty and to freedom of expression and assembly, the Declaration states that all persons charged with a criminal offence should have "adequate time and facilities to prepare their defence as well as the right to defend themselves through legal assistance of their own choosing."

In his reply to Professor Wiechers, Mr Rathebe notes that Bophuthatswana's Constitution stipulates that power and authority should be "exercised through the chosen representatives of the people."

Initially it appeared that the Constitution protected that principle adequately, but lately we have observed that these rights can be "eroded and public interests threatened ... What we have done is to reinforce the spirit of the Constitution rather than act in conflict with it."

14/4/ff
Soweto

Union men sue Bop govt

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FIVE officials of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union have filed a R20 000 suit against Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order following their alleged wrongful arrest by the homeland's police.

The five are Bamcwu's publicity secretary, Mr Mbulelo Rakwena, and organisers Mr Shimi Mokgalagadi, Mr Themba Mabika, Mr Mohlami Mafifi and Mr David Mothupi. They are claiming R4 000 each.

The claim is a sequel to the officials' arrest allegedly by the homeland's security police while on a business trip to Tlhabane township near Rustenburg in August last year.



Mr MBULELO Rakwena . . . R4 000 claim.

Meanwhile Bamcwu is to hold a rally in Pretoria on April 23 to discuss the Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

A Bamcwu spokesman said the union would "assume a position with regard to the proposed legislation" at the meeting. The meeting, which starts at 10am, will be held at the Laudium Hotel.

The Tory MP who fell in love with Bop

BRITISH Conservative Party MP Andrew Hunter, on an official visit to Bophuthatswana, this week dismissed allegations of purges and harassment in the homeland following the coup attempt two months ago.

The "homeland", he said, had to "defend itself and the freedom of individuals against those who would like to see a change of government by violent means".

Hunter, on his second trip to the homeland in two months (he arrived for a visit two days after the abortive coup), the fourth in 18 months, said that "the proposition that the Bophuthatswana homeland is a police state is maliciously untrue".

He is an outspoken campaigner for international recognition of the "homeland", which he describes as "a traditional territory of the Batswana people", and an ex-army man who was elected to the British parliament in 1983.

Hunter is a former member of the Monday Club, a controversial rightwing British pressure group.

"I have always wanted to come to Bophuthatswana," he said this week. "My hobby is history, particularly military history. I have studied wars and campaigns in Southern Africa and this historical background has made me interested in the Batswana."

He arrived two days after the February 10 coup attempt to "see for himself" its effects.

Although "homeland" officials set the number of people in detention in connection with the coup at 279, Hunter gave the number as a lower 185. Other unconfirmed reports from Bophuthatswana suggest the number is even higher than the official figure. He said he felt the detention of those in custody was justified: "Government officials told me they had good reason to detain those people."

Hunter is leading six other Conservative members of the British parliament on a 10-day visit at the invitation of Bophuthatswana officials.

The *Weekly Mail* spoke to Hunter during the group's official tour of an industrial area near Hammanskraal.

The group visited the Tswana Steel Company in Babelegi before leaving for Winterveldt, a shack settlement some 20km away.

A weary-looking Hunter agreed to an interview while the convoy of "homeland" security men, television reporters and guests in mini-buses and cars was moving at a snail's pace from Babelegi to Winterveldt.

Following a visit at the end of last year with a group of Conservative Party members, Hunter co-founded the All Party British Bophuthatswana

A British MP pays a visit to Bophuthatswana and enthuses about its multi-party democracy. VUSI GUNENE reports

group with intentions "to raise the awareness of the homeland within the House of Commons and the British public".

Hunter said his group has made "significant moves" in its campaign for international recognition of the "homeland", despite the coup attempt. He dismissed allegations that Bophuthatswana is "a police state" or a "totalitarian state".

The coup attempt, he said, was "regrettable". "I met (coup leader Peter "Rocky") Malebane-Metsing on two occasions and I think he was a man of some ability and a man who was impatient. I think he could have done much for his country if he had remained within the bounds of the homeland's democracy. Now what

Hunter on Mangopeland

"WE know that perhaps the students and other people might want a change of government, but our impression is that a lot of people want the present government. Bophuthatswana is a fast developing country and the majority of the people like it. Those rumours that the present government is unpopular is untrue."

"What we find striking about Bophuthatswana is that it is attempting to establish itself on very sound Christian principles. It is a capitalist country with a free enterprise system which appeals to British conservatives and deserves international recognition."

he did was unconstitutional.

"I do not believe he is in Zambia. Those reports have no basis and proof at all. The safest place for him would have been somewhere in one of Johannesburg's townships."

The "homeland" hurriedly introduced a new security Bill after the abortive coup, allowing for detention without trial for 90 days.

Sources close to the "homeland" have expressed fears that the opposition People's Progressive Party was almost defunct.

"The assumption that Bophuthatswana will crush any opposition is untrue," Hunter said. "We have on our agenda a meeting with the PPP. Bophuthatswana has a multi-racial democracy."

In any case, "the South African government would not like to see a hostile independent Bophuthatswana. They would want to be assured of their protection. They would not like Bophuthatswana to be used to harbour ANC terrorists."

"They want to be assured that other

people besides President Mangope would be friendly to them."

Why are British Conservatives interested in Bophuthatswana and not Venda, Ciskei or any other "homeland"?

"Batswana people are victims of a historical British colony and not that of Pretoria. To the best of my knowledge those countries have not approached the British government or members of parliament. However I would not eliminate the possibility."

But what would an internationally recognised Bophuthatswana mean? According to Hunter, "access to world financial markets, to soft loans, to development programmes of developed countries, and that will mean an immense difference to two million Batswana."

As the convoy moved along the tarmac, Hunter gazed out of the car window. "It's very dry," he said. "The Boers kept all the fertile land for themselves and gave what they did not need to Bophuthatswana."

First National Bank of Southern Africa Limited - Registered Bank



Tollgate sells subsidiary in R38m deal

CPT High
19/4/88

~~277~~

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Financial Editor

CAPE TOWN-based Tollgate Holdings, which recently acquired United Passenger Transport Investments Holdings (UPTI) in a R62m deal, has sold off one of its new subsidiaries, Rustenburg Bus Services (Pty), for R38,5m in cash.

Announcing the sale to Bophutatswana Transport Holdings, Tollgate directors pointed out last night that this meant the cost of acquiring UPTI had been "substantially reduced".

Their statement says: "Following the acquisition of Tollgate Holdings (Tollgate) by Duros Group (Duros), its assets have doubled from 1 400 buses to 2 800 buses and its properties from a book value of some R30m to R75m after the purchase of UPTI.

"It has now been announced by Duros that Tollgate has, with effect from April 18, disposed of one of UPTI's subsidiaries, namely Rustenburg Bus Services, and certain related assets for a cash consideration of some R38,5m.

"The entire disposal comprises 300 buses and property with a book value of R3m, leaving the enlarged Tollgate with approximately 2 500 buses and property with a book value of some R72m."

Pointing out that the sale has "a major impact on Tollgate's balance sheet", the directors say they do not expect to dispose of any more of UPTI's subsidiaries or divisions.

They say the net cost of buying UPTI will be funded from internal sources, existing credit facilities and a R12,3m convertible debenture.

"The enlarged Tollgate debt will be less than R40m, which is equivalent to 44,9% of the recalculated shareholders' equity of approximately R89m."

industrial school. *rooms renovated to house all*
Cape Times 20/4/88

Bop minister resigns

MMABATHO. — The Bophuthatswana Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, has resigned. A press release by the acting president, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said Brigadier Riekert, who had held the post for the past nine years, tendered his resignation yesterday.

Reports by Sapa and Own Correspondent

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24/4/88 Times (109)

Coup man 'gone forever'?

FEARS of another coup in Bophuthatswana may have forced the surprise resignation this week of white Defence Minister Brigadier Hennie Riekert, according to a former economic adviser to President Lucas Mangope.

Brig Riekert's resignation has also hardened speculation that February's bungled military coup was not instigated by the fugitive leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Said former Mangope aid Dr Karl Magyar: "It appears Brig Riekert resigned on a presidential order to retain the credibility of the Democratic Party."

"The most convincing

By HAMISH McINDOE

report that I've read shows Rocky Malebane-Metsing was woken out of bed and asked by the insurgents to take over the Government.

"But he is conveniently not around to answer such allegations and I suspect nobody is ever going to find him either."

"Young dissidents in the Bophuthatswana military were dissatisfied with the current management, which they saw as corrupt, and wanted a clean house."

"The apparent firing of Brig Riekert may assuage the unrest for a while but it does not address the political

hopes of many young Tswanas.

"Just because one coup was unsuccessful does not rule out the possibility of another military uprising in the future. Witness the Transkei," said Dr Magyar.

Spokesmen for Bophuthatswana's Defence and Foreign Ministries said no official reason would be given for Brig Riekert's resignation at this stage.

No contenders have yet emerged for the vacant post.

Brig Riekert was fluent in Tswana and reputedly a close friend of President Mangope.

He held the key defence portfolio since the homeland's inception in 1979.

Sources also say Brig Riekert was a Broedebonder.

"He kept a deliberately low profile and was highly trusted by President Mangope, but he still served the needs of South Africa," said Dr Magyar.

"I have no doubts that the coup was inspired by recent military uprisings in the Transkei, Ghana and other black African nations."

Argus 26/4/88 (109)

Attempted coup blessing in disguise, says Mangope

The Argus Correspondent

MMABATHO. — The attempted coup on February 10 was "a blessing in disguise", said President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana today in opening the first session of the Third National Assembly.

The coup had emphasised the need for instilling the tenets of democracy in his people, he said.

"This was especially brought home to me when I realised on the 10th of February that it was for democracy that I was prepared to die.

"I have been elected by our people and at gunpoint I refused to sign a letter that purported to be my resignation even though I was subjected to cruel physical abuse and the threat of imminent death.

DEMOCRATIC

"All this I did to respect the democratic result that proved the will of the people obtained at the recent general election.

"We are not going to be intimidated. I have decided, God willing, to be even more effective and forceful in my duty and to ensure that my government will similarly be more effective and forceful in our efforts to develop the nation in accordance with our objectives."

He charged educational structures in Bophuthatswana to teach the fundamental values of democracy to ensure the nation survived as a political unit.

"International recognition, a



President Mangope

question of despondency when we took our independence in 1977, now seems to hold out promise and great excitement for the second decade. Fortunately for international relations, the coup was seen for what it was, ineffectual and meaningless in our climate of development and achievement.

"Non-recognition has been a blessing because we were forced to come to terms with the reality of the situation and we simply had to do things for ourselves without the help of the First World and with very limited aid from South Africa."

"The coup of February 10 not only exposed our security needs and the immaturity of some of our politicians, but it also made us realise that we are known all over the world and it highlighted our presence here as a state and a nation."

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'Naked men put in car boot'

^{27/4/86}
EAST LONDON — A police officer told the East London Regional Court yesterday that, after two alleged terrorists were arrested in Bophuthatswana on February 13 last year, they were disarmed, stripped naked and put in the boot of a car.

Mr Mgcineni Mggqatsa (53), of Transkei, and Mr Thembinkosi Tiyo (24), from the Eastern Cape, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of furthering the aims of the PAC, receiving military training and possessing arms, explosives and ammunition.

Warrant Officer J Jagers said he was doing border duties in Bophuthatswana and was involved in the arrest.

He said the accused were arrested near a bus stop about 1,5 km from the Marabastad base.

The accused were put in the boot of

⁽¹⁰⁹⁾
a car after they were stripped naked and, at that stage, they were blindfolded.

He said precautions had to be taken as a policeman had recently been shot dead and the accused had to be disarmed.

The accused had to be stripped naked before being put in the boot so that their clothing could be searched for arms, he said.

A list of what they possessed was drawn up at the Marabastad base. Mr Mggqatsa was also found to be in possession of a Scorpion firearm and ammunition.

Cross-examined by the defence, Warrant Officer Jagers said two black policemen were present when the arrests were made. The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

Echo of Bop coup in pamphlet

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — A pamphlet allegedly written by Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the abortive coup on February 10, was distributed in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly yesterday.

The pamphlet called upon the international community "to continue supporting us, the People's Progressive Party, in our determined struggle against the apartheid policies of Pretoria and her agencies."

"The attempt by soldiers to remove Mangope, I believe, was aimed at relieving our people of dictatorial and ruthless selfish pseudo-government calculated to subject three million Batswana like other black South Africans to indefinite oppression without hope and a future."

"It did not come as a surprise to me when Pretoria violated the deceitful 'independence and self-determination' of their homeland creation."

Star CRUSHED 28/4/88
"The pretence of independence in the so-called independent homelands has been clearly and openly crushed and erased by the very creators of this unpleasant nightmare."

"It is clear that Bophuthatswana and other homelands are buffer zones for the protection of white South Africa and her selfish Nationalist Party immoral rulers."

The pamphlet called for the release from detention of PPP members, chiefs and others held in Bophuthatswana. It also asked that the South African Defence

Force and South African Police special task forces be removed from Bophuthatswana villages.

The pamphlet called upon "the 95 000-strong membership of the PPP to stand up and protect themselves against any attack that may be directed against them".

In the National Assembly yesterday, the deputy whip of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, Mr W G Motsatsi, called on Mr Malebane to deny authorship of the pamphlet.

He appealed to the PPP to liquidate itself and asked the Assembly to investigate the status of Mr Malebane, who is still a listed member of the National Assembly.

Mr Malebane is believed to be in hiding in Zambia.

croWorld

IT'S PANDANIUM
MICROWORLD NOW.

IT'S

Teachers to 'threat' ag

CAPE TOWN — The Dep Culture yesterday confirm inspectors to tell princip force pupils into classroom

'Coup was good to us'

Sowetan 20/4/88

109

THE attempted coup on February 10 was "nothing more than a blessing in disguise", the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said on Tuesday when opening the first session of the third national assembly.

It pointed out the necessity of instilling the tenets of democracy in his people, he said

"This was especially brought home to me when I realised on February 10 that it was for democracy that I was prepared to die.

"I have been elected by our people and at gun-point I refused to sign a letter that purported to be my resignation even though I was subjected to cruel physical abuse and the threat of imminent death.

"All this I did to respect the democratic result that proved the will of the people which was obtained at the recent general election.

Intimidated

"We are not going to be intimidated. I have decided, God willing, to be even more effective and forceful in my duty and to ensure that my government will similarly be more effective and forceful in all our efforts to develop the nation in accordance with our objectives."

He charged all the educational structures in Bophuthatswana to teach the basic fundamental values of democracy to ensure the nation survived as a political unit.

Turning to the progress of the country over four years, he said meaningful development had taken place. Some R73 million was needed for future development projects. Almost R29 million would come from the country's revenue, R24 million would come in loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa and almost R20 million in aid grants from South Africa. Much of this money would go on education.

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NAKED PRISONERS

Sowetan
28/4/88
109

A POLICE officer told the East London Regional Court that after two alleged guerrillas were arrested, they were disarmed, stripped naked and put in the boot of a car in Bophuthatswana on February 13 last year.

Warrant Officer J Jagers said he was doing border duties in Bophuthatswana and had been involved in the arrest.

He said the accused were arrested near a bus stop about one and a half kilometres from the Marabastad base.

He said the accused were put in the boot of a car after they were stripped naked and at that stage they were blindfolded.

They were put in the boot after they were searched for arms.

He said precaution had to be taken as recently a policeman had been shot dead and accused had to be disarmed.

He said the accused had to be stripped naked before being put in the boot. The clothing had to be searched for possible arms.

W/O Jagers said he had helped Mr

Officer tells of arrests

Mgcineni Mgcqatsa while Mr Them-binkosi Tiyo climbed into the boot by himself.

He said they were blindfolded near the Marabastad base. A list of what they possessed was drawn up at the base. Mr Mgcqatsa was also found in possession of a scorpion gun and ammunition.

Mr Mgcqatsa (53), of Transkei and Mr Tiyo (24), from the Eastern Cape, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of furthering the aims of the PAC and receiving military training and possession of arms, explosives and ammunitions.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

109

By MANDLA TYALA

IN WHAT is seen as a count-down to the bulldozers, the Government this week clamped down on the western Transvaal community of Oukasie by declaring the township an emergency camp.

Oukasie, near Brits, has been one of the better known forced-removal cases since the government "dis-established" it in 1986.

The government wants to move Oukasie to Lethlabille, a new settlement bordering Bophuthatswana.

Anti-apartheid forces contend the move is just political expediency to alleviate pressure from the right. Poor hygienic conditions and the high cost of upgrading Oukasie have been cited as the official reasons.

Residents fear Lethlabille will eventually be incorporated into Bophuthatswana and they will lose their SA citizenship.

They said the Government had not built a house in Oukasie since the '30s and recently up to 30 families were living on one stand. In spite of the availability of adjoining farm land, the Government has refused to allocate more

Emergency camp residents will have to move

land for expansion and, they believe, this represents a deliberate policy of neglect.

Government sources say only those Oukasie residents who so choose will be resettled in Lethlabille. But Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis admits the decision to resettle Oukasie residents remains in force.

Politicians and other interest groups say that conditions in Oukasie make it unfit for human habitation, but that they see no reason why it cannot be upgraded.

An upgrading feasibility study by engineers commissioned by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) showed the township could be substantially improved for about R3m, far less than would be spent on developing

Lethlabille.

In terms of this week's regulations, published in a Government Gazette, a census is being conducted. No-one will be allowed to stay overnight in the camp without permission.

Residents may also not:

• Erect new structures or make alterations to houses without written permission from the superintendent.

• Rent out rooms or other structures to other residents without permission.

• Keep live animals without permission.

Service charges have been increased from R24 a month to R37,50 and the regulations make a special mention that yards should be kept clean and neat.

BAC hit back, saying: "We

reject with contempt the notion that we are squatters. We are lawful residents of a 55-year-old township.

Furthermore, we reject the increase in service charges. There has been no improvement in the basic services for over 50 years and 50 percent of our community are unemployed.

"We have a right to reside in Oukasie and we will continue to reside there."

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee which monitors forced removals said: "The latest onslaught on the residents of Oukasie can be viewed as a double-edged sword. On the one hand, the legislation provides that existing dwellings be recognised. On the other, it represents an extreme increase in state control of the township."

"It appears likely this intensified control will be maintained by a permanent police and army presence. They were busy (this week) erecting tents on the community's soccer fields."

"This latest move on the Oukasie residents can only be viewed as a further attempt to totally demoralise and intimidate the community so that ultimately they move 'voluntarily'."

R557 million deficit in ^{Stew 2/5/88} Bop budget ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾

MMABATHO — Bophuthatswana will budget for a deficit of R557 million for the financial year 1988-89 when the Minister of Finance, Mr Leslie Young, presents his budget proposals tomorrow.

The deficit will be met partially by R403 million in budgetary aid from South Africa and other loans.

Expenditure will total R1 745 million and income from own sources, R1 188 million.

Defence expenditure will be increased by R3 million to R50 million.

The largest increase will be on agriculture, from R65 million to R119 million.

Bop tax rates unchanged

Ste 4/5758 Own Correspondent (107)

MMABATHO — There were no tax shocks for Bophuthatswana's citizens yesterday. Rates will remain the same for 1988/89 — 40 percent for companies and individuals and 57,5 percent for platinum mines.

The Minister for Finance, Mr Leslie Young, said in the National Assembly that non-resident companies and landlords would have to put forward assets in Bophuthatswana equal to their liabilities, and be taxed accordingly.

There were a number of companies registered in Bophuthatswana that did not trade and made no tax contributions, he said, and they would be assessed at 10 percent of their market value of gross assets or R1 000 — whichever was greater.

DID 6/5/88
B'tswana regarded as part of SA

(109)

LONDON — Bophuthatswana was created out of South Africa as a key element in the policy of separate development and Britain regarded the territory as part of the Republic, the Minister of State at the British Foreign Office, Mrs

Lynda Chalker, told the House of Commons.

She had been asked by a Tory MP, Mr Andrew Hunter, for an assessment of the Bophuthatswana Government's efforts to "establish a multiracial, democratic society which guaran-

tees human rights".

In a written parliamentary reply, Mrs Chalker also said Bophuthatswana did not have apartheid such as it is applied in other parts of South Africa.

She said that there

were persistent reports that in Bophuthatswana people who are not Tswanas are subject to discrimination.

"We also note that recent legislation restricts the exercise of certain individual rights," she said. — Sapa

Bop coup trial may need special court

109 ALAN COOPER

Star 7/15/88

MMABATHO — A special court might be built for the trial of the 253 people allegedly involved in the attempted coup in Bophuthatswana on February 10.

The Bophuthatswana Attorney-General, Mr J Smit, said the 253 people had yesterday been remanded for a further period until June 3 when the charges will be put to them and they will be asked to plead.

He hoped that the court hearing would begin on August 1 in a special court, which could be built for the occasion.

from SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — The shadowy Russian emigre, who made a fortune acting as economic adviser to Bophuthatswana's President, Mr Lucas Mangope, and is now jailed in Israel facing espionage charges, wants to be traded back to the Soviet Union in a spy swop.

According to the Washington Post, Shabtai Kalmanovitz, had his wife smuggle a note from prison asking a New York associate, Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, to contact a East German lawyer and "get me home".

The lawyer is said to

DID 9/5/88

Mangope's ex-adviser in Soviet spy-swop deal? 109

have asked Mr Greenwald to obtain a formal undertaking from Israel that it is prepared to consider the exchange.

The report says that Mr Greenwald, who had been asked by Mr Mangope to serve as Bophuthatswana's ambassador to the US, introduced Kalmanovitz to Mr Mangope in 1980.

"I told Mangope there was only so much I could do for him in the US and he would be far more



KALMANOVITZ

successful dealing with Israel.

"Israel is closer. Israel doesn't have political restrictions with South Africa like America has. I suggested they hire Shabtai," Mr Greenwald is quoted as saying.

Bophuthatswana made Kalmanovitz a "multi-millionaire" by giving his newly formed company, Liat, contracts that included a soccer stadium manned with Is-

raeli players and coaches and a 2 000 unit housing complex and shopping centre.

The report also states that he imported Israeli specialists to train the homeland's police and security forces, and that his close relationship with Mr Mangope was the key reason behind last February's attempted coup.

Kalmanovitz is said to have invested his Bophuthatswanan profits in Sierra Leone, where Liat financed the election of President Joseph Momoh, and won major mining and fishing concessions.

Reserve's thriving example

109

STAV
18/3/88

By James Clarke

Eight years ago Pilanesberg National Park was a basin of degraded farmland. But so impressed is the Bophuthatswana government with the way the reserve actually flourished during the recent drought that it is about to try its management system on ordinary farms. Deputy Minister of Health Mr G.S. Nkai argues that if Pilanesberg's strategy works with wild animals it must surely be adaptable for farms carrying pigs, goats, sheep and cattle.

The method is simple — in theory: the 55 000 ha national park worked out roughly how many head of each species Pilanesberg could afford to carry without becoming stressed. Whenever a species exceeds that number its surplus animals are culled by rangers, sold to game farms or taken off by tourist hunters. Culled meat is made available at just above cost to the public. Mr Nkai said the government had noted how Pilanesberg was once "extremely degraded" white-owned farmland but had just survived four years of drought without the loss of a single animal — "in fact its wildlife flourished and its grassveld actually flourished and its income from meat greatly increased".

BOLD NEW STRATEGY

Speaking at a recent congress of the SA Grassland Society, he announced a bold new national grazing strategy based on the Pilanesberg model.

The government is to "prescribe livestock carrying capacities, sustainable livestock types, stock mixes and the numbers of (grazing) camps and the numbers of rotational grazing schemes".

It will review traditional rural practices which, because of new factors, have now become inimical to wise land use. The land tenure system for a start. Communal land tenure in the tribal areas may be changed to freehold.

The country is to recruit and deploy extra agricultural extension officers.

Mr Nkai said those who ignore the national grazing strategy "not only endanger their own futures but also the future prosperity of everyone else in the country."

He hinted that environmental education will be given priority over "pure research" because people need "at least a rudimentary understanding of environmental issues if they are not to destroy our life support system".

REPORT BY ...

R275 000
STEV. 181 5188
claim for ¹⁰⁹
coup arrest

Pretoria Bureau

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope is to be sued for R275 000 in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order following the detention of a former prominent opposition member shortly after the February 10 abortive coup in the homeland.

A former member of the National Seopasengwe Party of Bophuthatswana, Mr Jeremiah Mokotong, was arrested on February 17.

According to a letter of demand from his attorneys, Mr Mokotong was not formally charged but was told he was to be charged with high treason.

No such charge was laid against him.

216 face Bop coup attempt charges

Star 20/5/84 Pretoria Bureau (109)

A total of 216 rebels arrested in connection with the February 10 coup attempt in Bophuthatswana have been charged and will appear in court in August, it was announced yesterday.

Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Solly Rathebe said that 177 were members of the disbanded National Guard Unit, seven were Bophuthatswana Defence Force officers, eight were Progressive Peoples Party members and one was a policeman.

Bop police and shebeeners at loggerheads

CP Press
22/1/88
109

Shebeen raids 'grossly unreasonable'

CP Reporter

A MAJOR confrontation is looming between Bophuthatswana police and the homeland's shebeeners.

The shebeeners are complaining that police raids on their premises are "out of proportion and grossly unreasonable".

Scores of them are arrested with their patrons on most weekends and only re-

leased after paying admission of guilt fines of R50 for patrons and R100 for shebeeners.

Moves are underway in the Mabopane-Ga-Rankuwa area to form one controlling body of shebeeners to make representations to the police.

If their plans succeed, the organisation will be styled along similar lines as the National Taverners' Association of South Africa.

The people behind the new move have asked not to be identified.

Said one: "We know the police are supposed to be doing their job. But they should not lose sight of the fact that we are trying to earn an honest living without upsetting anybody."

"We are being harassed for providing a service the people need."

"There is only one decent bar in the whole of Mabopane, for example. Where are all these people supposed to relax over a drink? What is wrong with them supporting fellow-strugglers by buying their drinks from them?"

He added that shebeeners were "selective" in the choice of their clientele because they did not want "unruly elements".

One Mabopane shebeener said he knew of many crimes in the township the police had failed to solve, yet they were directing most of their energy on raiding shebeens.

The shebeeners said they were sure of popular support because the patrons were arrested themselves when caught drinking in shebeens.

The leader of the group said: "There are shebeens which are patronised mainly by people of high standing in the community. These people do not mean any harm. All they want is a drink and a chat over a beer... just a little relaxation."

"Whatever the police see wrong in this I cannot tell. It is sad to see black people persecute their own kith and kin for no reason at all."

"Many highly respected people have spent time in police cells just because they were caught drinking in a shebeen."

"And what is worse, the people are arrested without any proof whatsoever that they bought or sold liquor in the shebeen. Everyone found in the house is arrested."

He said the police had to be made aware that the primary function of a police force was to prevent crime being committed, and not arrest people at the slightest excuse.

The Bophuthatswana police public relations division spokesman, Col George, said to his knowledge no one has approached the police in connection with the shebeeners' grievances.

He said the complaints were vague and, "understandably so", because the shebeeners had an interest in not being prosecuted.

"From time to time we do prosecute people for selling liquor without a licence. It is against the law, and there is nothing else we can do."

"If people complain about the lack of drinking places that is not a matter for the police," George said.

He said if the shebeeners had grievances they were welcome to approach the police to discuss them.

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Wife of ex-Minister dies

CP Reporter

ELIZABETH Mokale - wife of former Bophuthatswana Cabinet Minister DC Mokale - has died. Her body was found on Monday at her Mabopane home.

Mokale, a former nurse, chaired the Bophuthatswana Women's League for many years.

She is survived by her husband and five children. The funeral service will be held on Sunday.

Woman embarrassed at whites-only pool

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

DESPITE Durban's stand on open beaches and pools, the failure to extend this to all bathing facilities has caused a Durban woman embarrassment.

Cythia Buckley was ordered to leave a whites-only pool this week.

The erection of "whites-only" signs at the pool came shortly after its re-vamping for the new-look beachfront.

Buckley, who is married to a British citizen, had

taken her two children to the pool when a supervisor said they would have to leave as the facilities were only for whites.

She said she had been totally unaware of any restriction, and her children were very upset at being "thrown out".

Buckley said she and her family had emigrated from Swaziland to South Africa last year because they believed "things had really changed in this country, particularly Durban"

Bophuthatswana and the obstacles to recognition

Star 24/1/85

109

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, BLACKS
NUMBER UNEMPLOYED THOUSAND

LOPENDE BEVOLKINGSOPNAME, SWARTES
GETAL WERKLOSE DUISEND

Bophuthatswana can satisfy most of the international legal requirements for recognition today, but politics — as in the case of Zola Budd — come into play. Professor Uys van Zyl, Dean of the School of Law at the University of Bophuthatswana and a recognised constitutional expert, outlined in an interview the progress being made by this “jewel in the TBVC crown” as Bophuthatswana is termed.

A state must satisfy certain conditions before it can be recognised — territory, population, a legal order and government. The first requirement — territory — does not presuppose certainty about a state's borders. Many countries are fragmented as is Bophuthatswana. Nevertheless it has a definite and defined territory.

The second — population — requires a “harmonious whole of peoples co-existing within the state”. Independence in 1977 has brought a sense of belonging to the Batswana people but large numbers live outside its borders, mainly in the Vaal Triangle. This refutes the unitary ideal. Again, Botswana, with its Batswana population, represents a stumbling block to recognition if “belonging” means all the Batswana.

Rights upheld

The third requirement — a legal order — is fulfilled today and is one of the strongest arguments for recognition. Bophuthatswana has a modern constitution while the courts uphold the fundamental rights embodied in the constitution.

The fourth requirement — a government capable of effective control and of conducting international affairs — is evident.

The recent abortive coup on February 10 brought in the South African forces but these forces retreated after the coup was crushed, indicating the ability of the Bophuthatswana government to maintain law and order.

Internationally, Bophuthatswana since independence has made many endeavours to seek recognition. In return there have been many and varied, overt and covert, official and semi-official overtures to Bophuthatswana from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, France, Austria and Israel among others.

Today Bophuthatswana maintains representatives in Washington, London, Paris and Rome at a cost of some R4 million a year while trade missions operate in Israel, West

The South African links represent an unfortunate Catch-22 situation, writes Dr Alan A Cooper.

Germany, Italy and Thailand at a cost of R2,5 million a year. There are many forces at work in this international network trying to achieve recognition.

But while the legal requirements are to some extent met, there are snags of a political nature — the most important being: citizenship, territorial fragmentation, the South African links and the concept of democracy.

The system of citizenship, whereby Botswana may have dual local and South African citizenship is complex. A clear single citizenship status is required. Territorial fragmentation is not a barrier to recognition but consolidation is highly desirable.

The South African links — mainly financial — represent an unfortunate Catch-22 situation. If Bophuthatswana were recognised, outside aid would be forthcoming. Today it appears the republic is propped up financially by the Republic of South Africa. Further South African links, in international eyes, see Bophuthatswana as a direct result of apartheid. While that system continues to exist, recognition is distant.

Again, asked the professor, does South Africa really want another independent state on its borders

which may align itself with the Frontline states and pose a threat to South African security?

A way out is a movement, mainly in Britain, to link Bophuthatswana with Botswana in distribution of foreign aid, given to the Batswana as a nation.

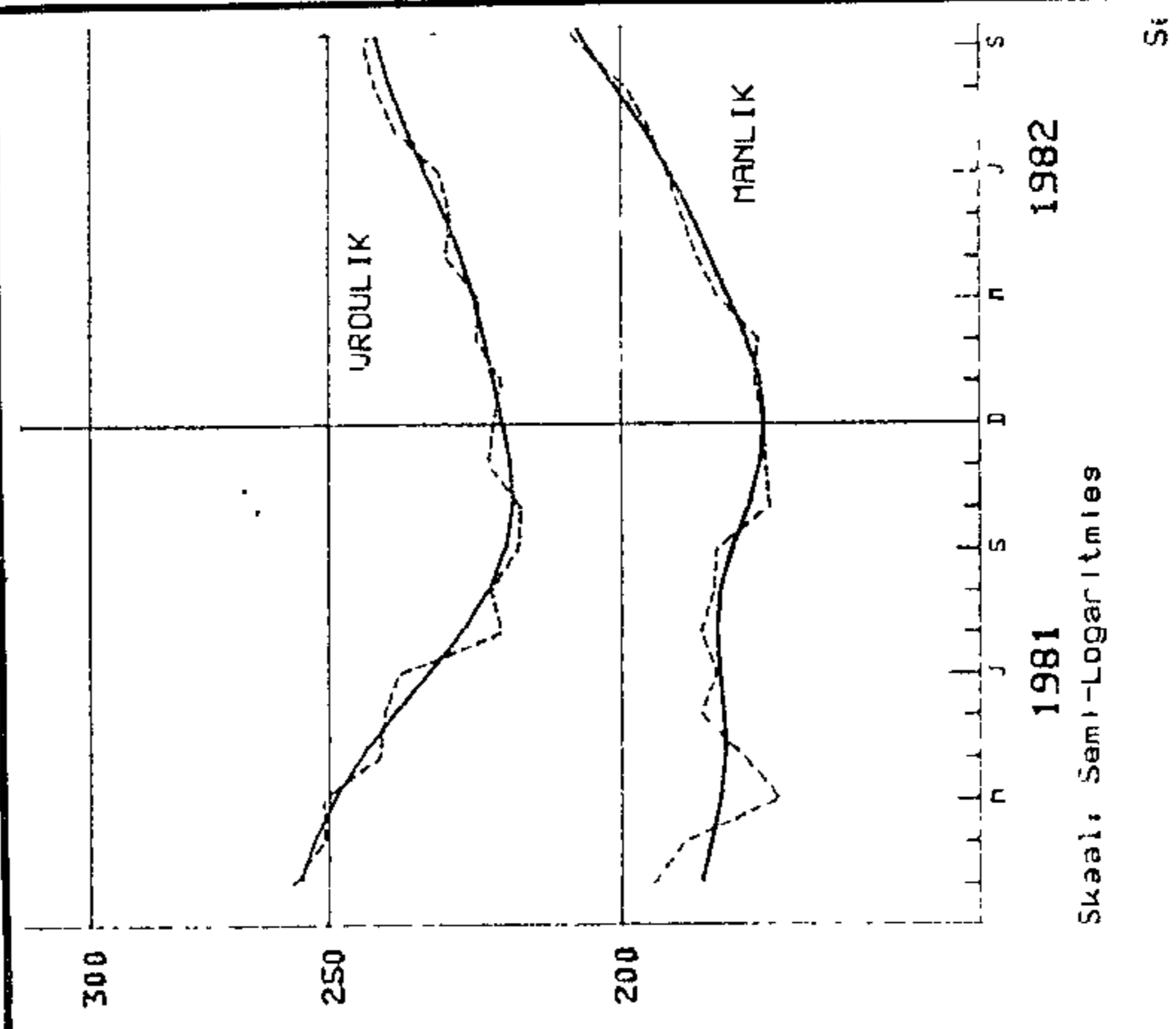
The criteria for democracy already exist — legitimacy of the rulers, free elections, and free courts. For the first time, there is an opposition party — the People's Progressive Party in Parliament — even though it has been tied with the leaders of the February 10 coup. But, for recognition, an opposition party must be seen to operate.

More requirements

Bophuthatswana is in a very difficult situation. It needs development aid and yet is far from destitute. It needs a separate identity but has a vast migrant labour force.

Yet recognition is possible, said Professor Van Zyl, provided three further requirements are met — a clear citizenship policy, efforts towards geographical consolidation and a move away from dependence on South Africa.

● The writer lectures in communications at the University of Bophuthatswana.



Bop prof gets senior Natal post

Professor John W M Makhene has become the first black to be appointed to the council of the University of Natal.

Currently executive director of the Equal Opportunity Foundation,

Professor Makhene was formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana.

His term of office at Natal University as a council member will run from April 1988 to April

1992. Professor Makhene obtained his BSc honours degree at the then Roma University, followed by a BSc honours degree at Fort Hare. After a period of high school teaching he joined Fort Hare.

In 1969 he received his masters degree for a thesis on embryology.

Professor Makhene took up the chair of biology at the University of Bophuthatswana in 1980, was appointed vice-rector there in 1981 and vice-chancellor in 1982.

— Sapa.

Constable stabbed to death

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — About 15 youths yesterday stabbed to death Special Constable Dumisani Awetha (26), eldest son of Mr Abdul Awetha, deputy mayor of Imbali. The incident occurred in the Maritzburg area.

He was the eldest of four sons of Mr Awetha and his wife Beatrice, and was single. The Awetha home was gutted by arsonists a few years ago.

No arrests have yet been made.

Soweto 18/5/87

Mangope sued for R300 000

A FORMER National Seopesengwe Party member, Mr Jeremiah Mokotong, is suing Bophuthatswana's Minister of Law and Order, President Lucas Mangope, for R300 000 for unlawful arrest and detention.

According to the letter of demand, the lawsuit arises from Mr Mokotong's arrest and detention in Mabopane on February 17.

Although he was not formally charged until his release on March 30, Mr Mokotong was informed by members of the Bophuthatswana police that he was to be charged with high treason, the letter states.

"Since his release, Mr Mokotong has been effectively placed under house arrest and his rights of free movement have been severely curtailed.

"His arrest and subsequent detention were accordingly unlawful and the present effective house arrest is also unlawful as we are instructed that there has been no written order issued in this regard," his lawyers said in a letter.

Part of the claim is for the deprivation of his liberty and his injured dignity, good name and reputation. His family is also claiming



PRESIDENT Mangope

for embarrassment, victimisation, its good name and reputation.

A spokesman for Mr Mokotong's lawyer yesterday confirmed that the letter of demand had been served on the president. He said the Bophuthatswana government had 30 days in which to respond to their letter.

A spokesman for the homeland's law and order minister yesterday said he was not aware of action against President Mangope.

Steward



Steward

(a) Name of Company	(b) Location	(c) Nature of Operation	(d) RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Makhado Steel Welding	Makhado	Steel Welding	2 923
Makhado Woodcarving	Makhado	Wood Carving	1 281
Mandwana Knitting	Tshifulanani	Knitted Jerseys	1 330
Manyasha Knitting	Tshifulanani	Knitted Jerseys	640
Mary's Knitwear	Makhado	Knitted Jerseys	1 611
Mahaga General Woodwork	Tshitereke	Furniture	956
Master of Creation	Makhado	Sporting Wear	3 894
Mirrodex Venda	Thohoyandou	Furniture Manufacturer	54 010
Mphophu Steel Welding	Makhado	Welding	7 344
Multimix Feeds	Muraleni	Animal Feed	70 648
Mushathama Sewing	Thohoyandou	Knitted Jerseys	13 429
MS Welding	Thohoyandou	Metal Planning	4 176
Nyabem Steel Welding	Thohoyandou	Welding	40 916
N P Woodwork	Tshifulanani	Carpentry	9 117
N T K Roller Mills	Thohoyandou	Milling	214 583
Out of Africa	Thohoyandou	Clothing	14 095
Pennell's Footwear	Thohoyandou	Ladies Shoes	154 334
Perserance Knitwear	Thohoyandou	Knitted Jerseys	1 425
Phitward Cabinet Maker	Thohoyandou	Cabinet Maker	7 044
Reckson Nemalhi Steel Welding	Tshitereke	Steel Welding	961
Rashbvamo Traditional Attire	Tshifulanani	Clothing	433
Sibusa Printers	Thohoyandou	Printers	20 113
South East Knitwear	Thohoyandou	Knitwear	324 248
Shavandima Dehydrators	Thohoyandou	Canning	29 425
Star Design	Thohoyandou	Furniture and Coffins	14 448
Term Clothing Manufacturers	Thohoyandou	Clothing	27 431
Thenzeni Clothing	Thohoyandou	Clothing	15 154
Thathe Vondo Sawmills	Thathe	Sawmills	53 748
Thohoyandou Engineering	Thohoyandou	Steel Construction	53 746
Tinon Steel Venda	Thohoyandou	School Furniture,	
		Steel/Wood	232 441
Tip Top General Engineering	Thohoyandou	Engineering	12 214
Tsimbi Steel	Thohoyandou	Steel Windows and Door Frames	22 483
Venda Armature Rewinder	Thohoyandou	Armature Rewinder	3 132
Venda Charcoal	Dopeni	Charcoal	15 198
Venda Sheet Metal	Thohoyandou	Metal Sheeting	
Venda Tyres	Thohoyandou	Tyre Retreader	3 648
Vhavenda Brickworks	Thohoyandou	Bricks	20 573
Vhufulu Steelworks	Tshitereke	Steelworks	800
Wet Mate Manufacturing	Thohoyandou	Wet Tissues and Serviettes	85 767
Zetipro Venda	Thohoyandou	Processing of Macadamia Nuts	73 075
Total			4 036 473

(2) (e) Subsidy Type	Period Committed	African Government to encourage them to establish industries in Bophuthatswana, if so,
Interest and rental	10 years	
Wages	7 years	
Housing	20 years	
Railage	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 1986-87 financial year and (e) for how many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it?
Training	No limit	
Electricity	No limit	

Bophuthatswana: subsidies for entrepreneurs/companies to establish industries

394. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to establish industries in BOPHUTHATSWANA

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) Name of Company	(b) Location	(c) Nature of Operation	(d) RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
African Travertine	Taung	Furniture	13 477
Aldck Manufacturing	Babelegi	Ladders	1 222
All Tomstones	Garankuwa	Tomstones	383
Angus Hawken	Bodirelo	Hydraulic Washers & Seal Rings	17 531
Annikes Modes	Babelegi	Clothing	1 532
Africandles and Chemicals	Babelegi	Candles and Polish	38 112
Ashlagie Joinery	Mothibstad	Carpentry	3 299
Atamelang Sewing	Atamelang	Sewing	939
AECI Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Chemicals	58 988
Auto Diesel	Mogwase	Motor Spare Parts	24 585
Autocom	Babelegi	Communication Equipment	13 704
AB Mokoana	Mafikeng	Leather Articles	2 460
AE Staadprodukte	Mothibstad	Steel Products	27 916
Babelegi Processing	Babelegi	Milk Powder	11 721
Babelegi Switchboard	Babelegi	Switchboards	28 233
Bardegn Tyre Service	Mafikeng	Tyre Retreader	9 096
Bato	Babelegi	Batteries	176 561
Batswana Kitchen	Babelegi	Kitchen Cupboards	15 525
Beauy Straw Co	Garankuwa	Cane Products	207 330
Biona Textiles	Garankuwa	Textiles	12 632
Bophuthatswana Knitwear	Bodirelo	Knitwear	2 626
Bophuthatswana Structures	Bodirelo	Construction	3 585
Bicelo Craft Centre	Montshw a	Clothing and Curtains	5 961
Bonemal Bophuthatswana	Babelegi	Bone-meal	13 406
Booyens Furniture	Babelegi	Furniture	7 587
Boplas	Babelegi	Plastic Products	6 831
Bop Tyres	Babelegi	Tyre Retreader	45 609
Bosete Printing	Babelegi	Printing	18 167
Busy Brick Works	Bodirelo	Bricks	13 229

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Howard

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
BG & J Steel Windows	Mogwase	Steel Doors and Window Frames	2 474
C & W Tente en Seile	Babelegi	Tents and Canvas	19 884
CHT Manufacturers	Babelegi	Floor Covering & Reinforcement	6 715
Canosa Potteries	Babelegi	Pottery	12 078
Car Part Industries	Babelegi	Motor Spare Parts	290
CHI Phone Enterprise	Babelegi	Telephones	157 450
Chiefs Clothing	Garankuwa	Clothing	1 492
Consumer Plastics	Garankuwa	Plastic Products	148 452
Craft Press	Babelegi	Printing	622
Crail Engineering	Mafikeng	Engineering Services	109 214
Crecco Industries	Mogwase	Ceramics	9 975
Canton Wire Products	Babelegi	Wire Products	33 451
CPS Investments	Mogwase	Ornaments and Statues	7 663
C W L Manufacturer	Babelegi	Sporting Equipment	6 534
D D P Plastics	Garankuwa	Plastic Piping	8 524
D Bush Manufacturing	Garankuwa	Filing Systems	27 125
D A D Brick & Paving	Mogwase	Cement Paving	52 932
D B Light	Garankuwa	Lighting	21 789
D R Delport	Garankuwa	Canned Vegetables	71 197
Dan Chuan Knitting	Bodirelo	Knitting	213 705
De Maine Radio	Mogwase	Radios	13 837
Ekhaito	Garankuwa	Knitting	1 021
Elmark	Babelegi	Wooden Furniture	11 373
Entertaining Electronics	Mogwase	Electronic Equipment (Radios)	2 961
Epol	Seloseshu	Animal Feed	7 335
Ezendam Joinery	Seloseshu	Carpentry and Wooden Toys	62 152
E M Welding Works	Garankuwa	Welding	2 426
F & G Products	Seloseshu	Steelworks	2 895
Famina Manufacturers	Mogwase	Clothing	28 830
Fincham Steel	Mafikeng	Steelworks	5 827
Famous Gemstone	Taung	Gemstones	159 263
Flextech Manufacturing	Garankuwa	Plastic Products	1 692
Frank Fehr	Seloseshu	Bags	144 277
Gable House	Babelegi	Wooden Furniture	37 932
Galleria Woodworking & Weaving	Bodirelo	Woodworking and Weaving	164 695
Garankuwa Knitting	Garankuwa	Knitwear	1 778
Garankuwa Textiles	Garankuwa	Textiles	49 621
Gelenes	Garankuwa	Clothing	8 483
Golden Footwear	Tlhabane	Shoes	10 791
H & G Clothing Industry	Bodirelo	Clothing	2 682
H & H Woodcraft	Garankuwa	Woodcraft	1 359
Hamanskraal Brickworks	Babelegi	Bricks	5 729
Hanson Cycles	Babelegi	Bicycles	12 693
Heer Printers	Garankuwa	Printers	50 203
Hendersons Interior	Garankuwa	Curtains and Bedspreads	4 677

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1477 THURSDAY, 19 MAY 1988 1478

Howard

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Name of Company	Location	Nature of Operation	RSA Contribution 1986/87 Rand
Hyperdek	Garankuwa	Metal Roofing	28 143
Instant Printer	Garankuwa	Printers	13 501
Iteke Steelworks	Bodirelo	Steelworks	3 278
Jacsm Timbers	Seloseshu	Furniture and Coffins	40 440
Jannah's	Mogwase	Clothing	16 107
Joem Industries	Bodirelo	Stainless Steel Products	17 311
Kamar Electronics	Bodirelo	Electronic Equipment (Radios)	56 459
Kelly Trusses & Timbers	Mafikeng	Carpentry and Trusses	48 679
Kinghesion Industries	Garankuwa	Sellotape & Masking Tape	17 792
Kingtex Garments	Garankuwa	Clothing	124 943
Kranse Engineering	Mafikeng	Engineering	2 589
Kutlwano Knitting	Garankuwa	Knitwear	4 079
Lacor	Garankuwa	Plastic Products	4 127
Landpak	Bodirelo	Bags for Agriculture	3 147
Leader Enterprises	Garankuwa	Leather Products	116 105
Lebogang's Clothing	Garankuwa	Clothing	409
Lebathabese Syndicate	Mabopane	Cement Paving Bricks	17 119
Lehurutshe Candies	Lehurutshe	Candies	1 122
Lengsa	Mimbatho	Leather Products	17 788
Lehurutshe Welding	Lehurutshe	Welding	1 117
Lehurutshe Aconcrete	Lehurutshe	Cement Products	16 754
Lynlite	Garankuwa	Lighting	12 691
M & H Engineering	Babelegi	Engineering (Mining Equipment)	2 398
Mafikeng Concrete Works	Mafikeng	Cement Paving Bricks	58 062
Marberan	Phokeng	Tombstones	9 409
Masons Enterprises	Garankuwa	Cupboards and Cabinets	1 373
Masotho's Tents & Sails	Garankuwa	Tents and Canvas	298
Meron	Mimbatho	Carpentry	6 431
Metakware Manufacturers	Seloseshu	Stainless Steel Products	279 222
Melking	Garankuwa	Metal Products	6 961
Mmabatho Manuf. Jewel	Mmabatho	Jewelry	14 314
Mmabatho Leather	Mmabatho	Leather Products	8 004
Mogwase Dressmaking	Mogwase	Clothing	766
Mogwase Dressmaking	Bodirelo	Distillers	20 746
Mogwase Manufacturing	Bodirelo	Ladies Clothing + Sportswear	2 163
Mogwase Textiles	Bodirelo	Textiles	748 365
Mothibstad Crushers	Mothibstad	Crushers	14 188
Mulhfoil	Babelegi	Plastic Bags	1 997
Ne-Le-Mur	Babelegi	Cosmetic Products	761
Northern Electroplating Works	Babelegi	Electroplating	2 489
Northern Plastics	Babelegi	Plastic Piping	808
NK Engineering	Bodirelo	Engineering (Mining Ventilation)	4 254
Olympic Engineering	Garankuwa	Engineering	14 465

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

school sports facilities on school grounds:

— Primary R98 519,00
— Secondary R1 196 127,00

R1 294 646,00

Sports education, training courses and meetings in schoolsports R1 467 970,39

R2 762 616,39

(ii) Out-of-school sport R944 702,28

Training, training courses and sports meetings

(iii) Community facilities R2 737 546,00

Sports facilities: Out-of-school — facilities in the community for the community

(iv) Central Sports and Recreation fund R2 537 770,53

R8 982 635,20

Eskom: postponed payments of amounts due
989. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Administration and Privatisation:

With reference to the reply to Question No 752 on 29 March 1988, (a) how many of the 313 large consumers which exceeded the period of grace allowed for payment of amounts due to Eskom in respect of bulk electricity were municipalities, (b) what was the total amount outstanding and (c) in respect of what 12-month period is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

(a) Of the 313 bulk supply points which were in arrears at one or other time during the 12-month period 1 April 1987 to 31 March 1988, 197 were municipal accounts of which most were in rural areas.

(b) and (c) At the end of January 1988 there was an amount of R5 173 712,48 outstanding in respect of accounts rendered to municipalities for electricity for the month of December 1987. All municipalities are however paying on a regular basis and by the end of March 1988 this amount has been reduced to nil.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Vegetable oil: importing/exporting
1014. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any vegetable oil was imported in the first quarter of 1988; if so, (a) why and (b) how many tons;

(2) whether part of the new season's production of vegetable oil is to be exported; if so, (a) why, (b) how many tons and (c) to which countries;

(3) whether any such oils has been or is to be carried over to the new season; if so, how many tons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes;

(a) to supply the shortage which resulted from the drought during the 1987/88 season and to meet the demand for special oils which are not available locally;

(b) approximately 30 045 tons;

(2) yes;

(a) as a result of an expected surplus production of groundnuts and sunflower seeds;

(b) it is still too early in the new season to make an estimate of the quantities which could be available for export;

(c) oil exporters will decide themselves to which countries they are going to export;

(3) yes, but the quantities cannot be determined at this stage.

Meat: quantities imported

1017. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any (a) beef, (b) lamb/mutton and (c) pork has been imported since 1 January 1988; if so, (i) what quantities of each as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) for what purpose in each case;

(2) whether the conditions relating to these importations are being adhered to; if so, under whose scrutiny, if not, why not;

(3) whether any action is being taken against

offenders and possible offenders in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action;

Whether Eskom supplies electricity to Bophuthatswana; if so, on what basis?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:
(1) Yes, since 1 January until 30 April 1988,

Yes. Electricity is supplied at Eskom's standard tariffs at 29 points of supply in Bophuthatswana. The total supply amounted to 2 124 million kilowatt hours in 1987.

(a) (i) approximately 5 629 tons,
(ii) approximately 5 135 tons for the manufacture of meat products and approximately 494 tons for sale by auction to registered butchers;

Mmamatswe power station, Bophuthatswana: cost of construction
1039. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

(b) (i) 600 tons;
(ii) 500 tons for sale by auction at the Carro Ridge market only and 100 tons for the manufacture of meat products;

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatswe power station in Bophuthatswana; if so (a) to what extent and (b) (i) what was the total cost involved and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(c) (i) 414,5 tons,
(ii) the manufacture of port products;

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station, if not, why not; if so,

(2) yes, the Meat Board;
(3) yes, criminal as well as administrative actions in terms of the Marketing Act 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), and the Livestock and Meat Control Scheme;
(4) no, a statement is not considered necessary.

Mosgas project: tender documents

1027. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether tender documents in respect of the Mosgas project are written to favour specific products, if so, (a) why and (b) which products are involved?

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(a) and (b)
The general tender documents are not written to favour specific products but they are written to specify the technical and operational requirements of the project.

Bophuthatswana: Eskom electricity

1038. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a booklet entitled "South Africa

(1) No
(a), (b) (i) and (ii) fall away

(2) No, because the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs nor Eskom was approached for advice on the tender procedure of this independent state.

(3) No
(a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Booklet: South Africa at a Glance
1065. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of a booklet entitled "South Africa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

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FRIDAY, 27 MAY 1988

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Howard

(2) no.

Mmamatswue power station, Bophuthatswana

1040. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department contributed towards the cost of constructing the Mmamatswue power station in Bophuthatswana, if so, to what extent;

(2) whether his Department was involved in the tender procedure in respect of this power station; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether his Department was furnished with any details regarding the company to which the tender for this power station was awarded; if so, (a) to which company was the tender awarded, (b) in which country is this company registered and (c) (i) who are the directors of the company and (ii) what are their nationalities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) No, because it is an internal project of the Bophuthatswana Government.

(3) No. (a), (b), (c) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Independent Black states/self-governing territories/citizens permanent residents in RSA

1041. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What (a) actual and/or (b) estimated number of citizens of each (i) independent Black state and (ii) self-governing territory resided permanently in the Republic of South Africa in 1980?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) Not available.

(b) (i) Citizenship

Province	Number*
Transkei	744 762
Bophuthatswana	713 618
Yenda	131 913
Ciskei	864 611
(ii) Citizenship	Number*
KwaZulu	1 655 806
KaNgwane	326 080
Owagwa	781 743
Gazankulu	178 846
Letowa	680 267
KwaNdebele	158 232

*Population census 6 May 1980. RSA excluding self-governing territories. The figures have been adjusted for possible undercount.

Grahamstown/George: completion of roads

1084. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the (a) national road bypass at Grahamstown and (b) new section of the national road at George between the Herolds Bay road and Kraaibosch have been completed; if not, why not; if so, in respect of the (i) Grahamstown bypass and (ii) new section of road at George, (aa) what was the final cost, (bb) what is the length, (cc) how long did it take to construct and (dd) which firm or State Department was responsible for the construction?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Yes.

(i) (aa) R35 900 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 30 months; and

(dd) Concor Construction (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Yes, except for minor finishing-off work.

(ii) (aa) R35 616 000;

(bb) 12 kilometres;

(cc) 45 months; and

(dd) The Cape Provincial Administration.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1100. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Cape Town and Durban, (b) Cape Town and Johannesburg and (c) Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Cape Town during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) it will take much time and

expense to 46 Both directions

(c) gather such information 6

(2) 20,7 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1101 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, (b) Port Elizabeth and Durban and (c) Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Port Elizabeth during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) it will take much time and 5 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 6

(2) 11,8 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1102 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Durban and Cape Town, (b) Durban and Johannesburg and (c) Durban and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Durban during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 14

(b) it will take much time and 23 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 5

(2) 16,0 per cent.

Domestic flights arriving/departing late

1103. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many flights between (a) Johannesburg and Durban, (b) Johannesburg and Cape Town and (c) Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth (i) arrived and (ii) departed late during the week which ended on 29 April 1988;

(2) what percentage of the total number of flights to and from Johannesburg during this week does this represent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (i) (ii)

(a) Particulars are not readily available and 23

(b) it will take much time and 46 Both directions

(c) gather such information. 23

(2) 18,6 per cent.

Urban Transport Fund: old Potchefstroom Road

1112. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What are the functions of the Urban Transport Fund, (b) under whose direct jurisdiction does it fall and (c) from what sources does it obtain its funds,

(2) whether this fund contributed any moneys towards the maintenance and upgrading of the old Potchefstroom Road during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member is referred to the provisions of the Urban Transport Act, 1977 (Act No. 78 of 1977) wherein the required information can be obtained.

(2) Yes, R1,285 million during the 1987/88 financial year.

Taxi

1113. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian

(109)
**14 Bop coup
soldiers freed**

Star 11/6/88

Fourteen members of the Bophuthatswana national guards unit detained in connection with the abortive coup in the homeland state on February 1 were released at the weekend.



American pop singer Laura Branigan, who is currently appearing at Sun City, carries one of the many babies she saw during a visit yesterday to an Operation Hunger feeding scheme in Bophuthatswana.

Branigan breaks down after visit

By Duncan Guy

(109)

American singer Laura Branigan, who has been performing at Sun City, broke down when she was asked to speak after visiting Operation Hunger projects near Sun City this weekend.

She donated R100 000 to the organisation and said she would appeal to artists abroad to become actively involved in supporting organisations like Operation Hunger.

Executive director of Operation Hunger Mrs Inal Perlman said: "Laura is a sensitive person and this reaction to what she saw was genuine."

Among the places Branigan visited was a school with a feeding scheme where a survey had shown that half the pupils were likely malnutrition vic-

tims.

STAV 1/6/88

Mrs Perlman said villagers in the Khayakulu area told the visiting party that unemployment in the area was between 50 and 70 percent.

"There is not enough land for people to survive as subsistence farmers and the economy has still not recovered sufficiently to provide jobs although the drought is over," she said.

She added that Branigan was told that villagers she met were removed from their previous home near Lichtenburg where the women supplemented their incomes with money earned as seasonal labour on nearby white farms.

"Now they are far away from anywhere. And this is the case in many parts of South Africa and the homelands," Mrs Perlman said.

Bop official warns SA about the future

109

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The South African Government faced a daunting challenge to abolish apartheid legislation,

which was "still very firmly in place", peacefully Bophuthatswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr S L L Rathebe, said yesterday.

Congratulating South Africa on its 27 years as a republic, he said an independence celebration served to reaffirm popular aspirations and an intent to move forward.

State President Mr P W Botha should be congratulated for the courageous handling of complicated constitutional problems, said Mr Rathebe.

However, there remained "a greater challenge for more tactical initiatives to be called into play".

Mr Rathebe said he had confidence in a peaceful resolution of South Africa's political problems because "all participants and would-be participants in the great debate are either men of peace, or profess to prefer peaceful rather than revolutionary solutions".

Gant's buys Delport's homeland factories

By Financial Staff

GANT'S, the Cape-based canning group, has acquired the canning factories of the D R Delport group in Bophuthatswana, Venda and Kwazulu.

This will provide the company with an excellent vehicle to expand its market share.

The growth in the demand for canned foods has been outstanding recently and Gant's say that their sales figures for the first four months of this year show a 50% improvement on the same year-ago period.

Gant's had previously been at a disadvantage in not having suitable manufacturing facilities close to the important markets of the Transvaal and Natal.

Goods from the Strand factory incur considerable expenses in reaching these markets.

Chairman David Gant said that the group's factories at Bapsfontein and Empangeni were inadequate for the

expansion the company had in mind but "the acquisition of the Delport factories in Bophuthatswana, Venda and Kwazulu will provide us with the most appropriate vehicle through which to expand our market share.

"It is also logical to assume that the incorporation of the Delport group into the Gant's operation will provide a greater degree of stability and rationalization in the local marketing of canned foods."

Gant's will now have four food processing operations in SA and local market turnover will increase by about 30% as a result of the acquisition. Gant's says that "although exports are currently performing extremely well, due to the relative weakness of the rand, the group's dependence on exports has lessened and these account for only 13% of turnover generated by the SA food processing interests".

Michael Delport (chairman) and Marcus Jooste (MD) will be joining the board of Gant's.

CAMPUS¹⁰⁴ REOPENS

STUDENT residents at Unibo are to be reopened "on a trial basis" following their closure on February 11 — a day after Bophuthatswana's abortive coup. *Southern*

According to Mrs Margaret Kistler, Press liaison officer for the university, the decision to reopen the residences was taken last week at a university council meeting. *7/2/86*

THE man accused of planning the Bophuthatswana coup, Peter "Rocky" Malebane-Meising, has sent a letter to President Lucas Mangope demanding that he be allowed to return home unconditionally — or else. If no response is forthcoming within 30-days, Malebane warns, the February coup attempt will seem to have been "just a child's picnic".

The government, which has been looking for Malebane-Meising since the one-day coup has offered a R50 000 reward for information leading to his arrest.

Malebane-Meising says in the letter that had it not been for him and other members of the People's Progressive Party, Mangope could have been killed. The PPP participated in the coup merely to help the trouble-torn "homeland" without the spilling of blood.

Malebane-Meising demands the release of those on trial for participating in the coup and the withdrawal of treason charges against them. He also demands that Mangope and Chief Justice A Stuart answer allegations of corruption and maladministration.

The letter urges Mangope to take the content of the letter seriously because "it involves the future of the nation".

The letter demands that "homeland" officials:

- Withdraw the South African Defence Force from the homeland
 - Allow legal representation for those on treason charges
 - Stop harassment of PPP members and compensate them for property destroyed after the coup attempt.
- In an interview this week, a member of the PPP told the *Weekly Mail* that despite the alleged continued harassment of his colleagues by "homeland" police, the party had made tremendous gains since the disappearance of its leader.

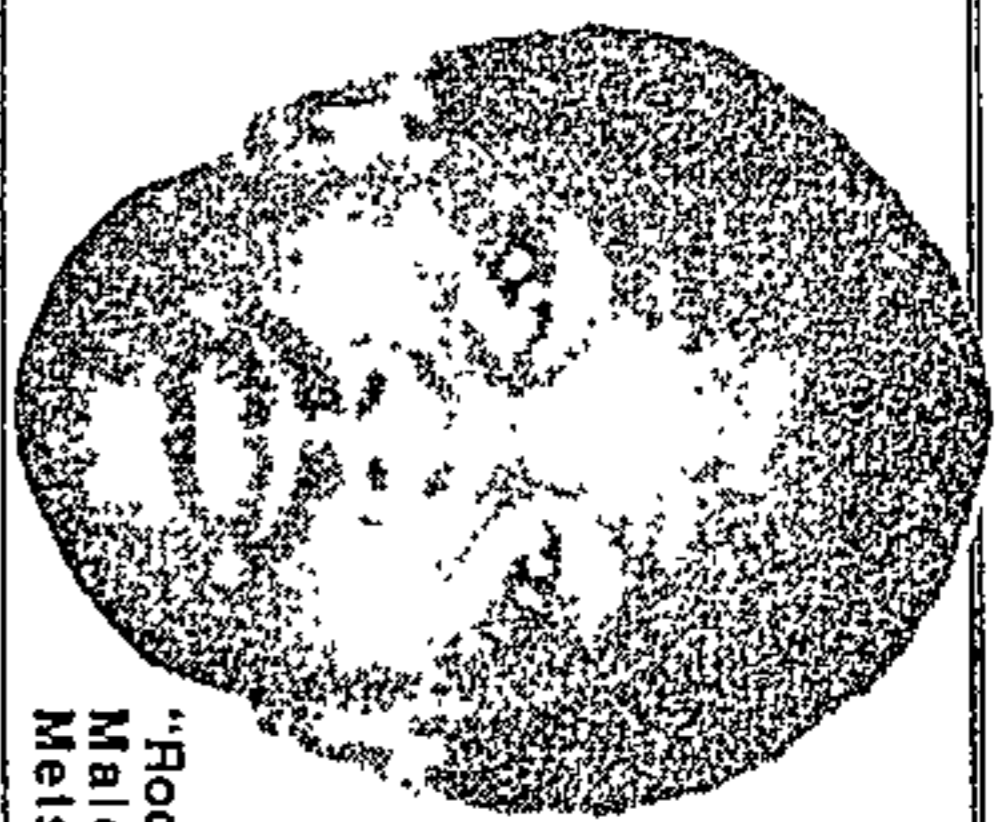
"Almost all executive members of the party are facing charges of treason, and just this week three women members were arrested. We suspect their arrest is linked to their trying to help families of detained PPP members facing treason charges," he said.

The three women, Manku Malebo, and two only known as Kgampe and Senne, were allegedly taken from their homes in Phokeng on Monday.

"We have grown much stronger since the coup if elections were to be

From Rocky to Lucky: Let me back — or else

The man accused of plotting the Bop coup sends a not-so-loving letter to Lucas Mangope. VUSI GUNENE reports



"Rocky" Malebane-Meising

held tomorrow, the ruling party would be embarrassed. Whether they like it or not the PPP is a force to be reckoned with," said the spokesman.

Eight executive members of the PPP face charges of treason next week, when an application for bail will be heard.

The eight — Lawrence Mahla, Solomon Bopalamo, Samuel Dlamini, Shadrack Motsosiso, Abram Morake, Hunter Meroothle, William Malaboge and Amos Malaboge — will make their second appearance since their arrest in February. They have not been asked to plead.

Also appearing on charges of treason is former Brigadier SL Sekame and 300 other members of the disbanded Guard Unit, who have also appeared several times in court without being asked to plead.

Most of the Guard Unit members detained during the period after the attempted coup have since been released on free bail.

The "homeland's" treason charge carries a death penalty and according to minister of justice, SG Motlabe,

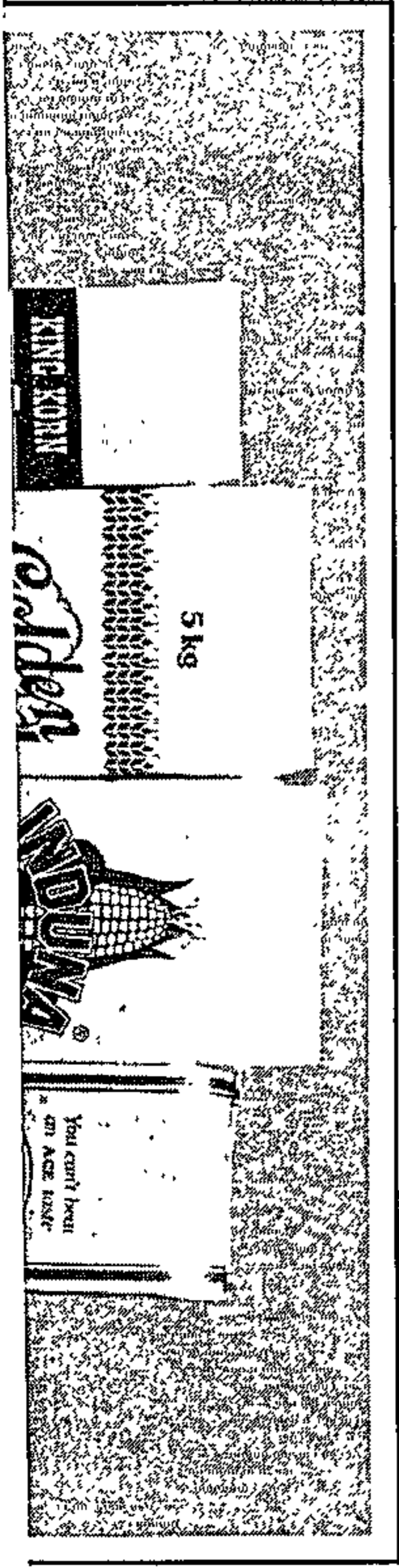
if the accused are found guilty a death penalty will be imposed.

Observers in the homeland speculate that officials are due to discuss the future of the PPP in the next few weeks — which has left many in fear of a total ban on the party.

The "homeland" foreign affairs minister, SLL Rathebe, confirmed yesterday the president's office had received the letter but he would not comment on "substantive matters" raised in it. However, "there is no way ... the government could violate the constitution by placing the executive in a position where it could be seen to be dictating to the judiciary," he said. "All people now being detained have been formally charged and are subject to the process of the law. The case is now *sub judice*."

Moreover, "police have issued a warrant of arrest for Malebane-Meising and two of his colleagues, Violet Phiri and Rev Lamola, who are fugitives from justice."

May there always be good food on your table



Grenade blast in Bop

A HAND grenade exploded and number of gun shots were fired near the Mmabatho suburb of Montshiwa on Saturday night, Bophuthatswana police spokesman, Colonel Dave George, told Sapa yesterday. *Sowetan 6/6/88 (109)*

Col George said there are no dwellings on this section of the Lucas Mangope Highway and no damage was caused and nobody was injured.

Fragments of the hand grenade and cartridge cases recovered this morning, showed they were of communist origin, Col George said.— Sapa.

Homeland salvation lies in South Africa

109 Africa 9/1/88

By Dr Karl P Magyar,
University of the Witwatersrand

An article by Dr Alan Cooper in The Star on Bophuthatswana's perennial pursuit of international recognition lamented the international community's refusal to recognise the homeland despite evident reasons for doing so.

He observes Bophuthatswana has a territory, a population, a legal order and is "capable of effective control and of conducting international affairs". He does concede the territory is fragmented and that "large numbers live outside its borders".

In view of South Africa's rescue during the February coup, we must question that the government is capable of control.

Dr Cooper reasons that because these interventionist forces were withdrawn, it is proof the government is in control. No doubt the same reasoning would be invoked after the next intervention.

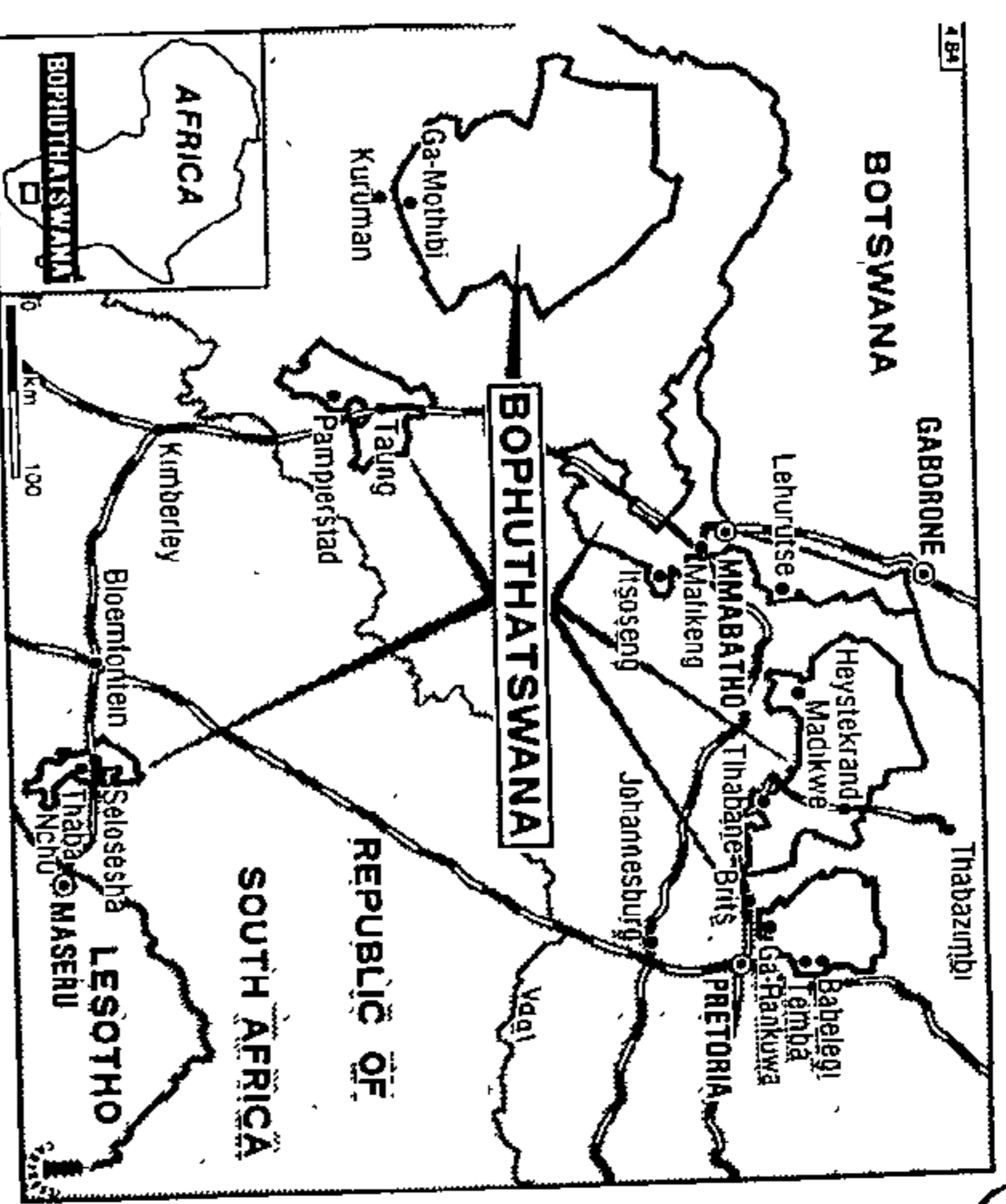
He next observes that there have been many overt, covert, official and semi-official overtures to Bophuthatswana from a number of countries. What does that

mean? None recognise Bophuthatswana diplomatically, and all go out of their way to convey that intention unambiguously.

He cites also the expensive representative offices and trade missions — which ostensibly are working to achieve recognition. They too have failed. The rest of his article is a frantic attempt to blame Bophuthatswana's South African ties as the obstacle to recognition. It "appears" that South Africa props up Bophuthatswana financially, but international recognition is to bring foreign aid. Whatever happened to the image of Bophuthatswana as being the financial success story?

"The entire issue of international recognition of the homelands needs to be re-examined.

Pretoria's payment of R2,76 billion to the TBVC states last year amounts to over R500 per capita, which is equal to well over half of their incomes. Most other funds derive from wage remittances from the migrants or from pensions. A few investments do provide some jobs, mostly very low paying. Otherwise, the homelands have generated very



little wealth through their own initiative, nor are there any indications that they will do so.

Foreign investors tend to be of a dubious nature or they locate in the homelands to take advantage of the very generous incentives and wages which virtually guarantee at least some profits.

There is more than only the economic perspective at stake. There is also the moral dimension to consider. The homelands have fared miserably; they rank among the worst African states in matters such as literacy, jobs, malnutrition and access to health facilities. In several categories, they are rivalled only by Mozambique

in southern Africa. The younger generation is coming to power in these homelands, and as in the rest of Africa, they will re-examine the old structures, which, to date, have not distinguished these entities. Morally, the welfare of the young and of future generations of blacks in South Africa requires that they ought not to be treated as peripheral inhabitants of this country whose natural capacity is capable of sustaining at a respectable level all 33 million South Africans.

The failure to do so stems from the unwillingness by whites to take the necessary steps and to make the required concessions. And because of this political failure, it is blacks who have to pay the price.

Recognition would solve nothing. Only political reform in South Africa will.

(The writer lectures in international relations at Witwatersrand University. In 1982, he served as economic adviser to the Government of Bophuthatswana.)

A-G submits 'facts' of Bop coup

By Esmaré van der Merwe

109

Gripping "details" of the Bophuthatswana coup in February this year, in which President Lucas Mangope was temporarily ousted from power by Defence Force rebels, were submitted yesterday in the indictment which will soon be placed before the independent homeland's Supreme Court.

The accused, 195 former Defence Force members including several high-ranking officers, will be tried for high treason in August.

In a statement of fact, Bophuthatswana's Attorney-General submitted that the abortive coup was planned by Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing — the alleged coup leader who had since fled the territory — and former Sergeant-Major Mothuloe Timmy Phiri, one of the main accused.

According to the indictment, on the evening of February 9, Sergeant-Major Phiri called a meeting in the washrooms of the Molopo military base. He told his troops of the plans to overthrow the government that same night, to arrest President Mangope and senior officers of the police, the prisons department and the Defence Force, and to

declare the People's Progressive Party the official new government.

If necessary, force would be used to arrest the officers and make them resign, he said. The troops offered their support and any help required. After being told of the plans they broke into the armoury.

The Attorney-General said that in the early hours of February 10 the rebels arrested the president's guard, President Mangope himself and several Ministers and their families in their homes situated in the Parliament building premises.

TWO WOMEN SHOT DEAD

Several shots were fired and two women were killed.

The Ministers were forced at gunpoint to sign resignation documents. However, President Mangope refused.

They were taken to the National Independence Stadium. There the president was assaulted by Mr Sando Johannes Banda, the first accused, the statement said.

The Malopo military base and the Bophuthatswana military airfield were occupied and officers taken hostage.

At some government buildings, which were also occupied, civil servants were denied entrance and sent home. The Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Centre was occupied by rebels and the coup announced from there.

Mr Malebane-Metsing's men later fetched him from his Mafikeng home and took him to the Independence Stadium. There he appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Lucky Sekama, the former Deputy Commissioner of Police, who will also stand trial, as police chief and instructed him to arrange for roadblocks to be put up around Mmabatho, the statement said.

During the course of the morning, some of the hostages held at the Independence Stadium managed to overpower their guards. They captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves in a room in the stadium. From there they succeeded in establishing a telephone link with the South African Embassy.

The rebels consequently tried to lure the hostages from their safe shelter, but failed. Shortly after that, the South African Defence Force overpowered the rebels.

Star 16/6/85

Growth of 4 pct under pressure from BoP deficit

1004
3/12/88 21/6/88

By Sven Lünsche

The South African economy grew by four percent in the first quarter of 1988, but the obliteration of the current account over the period focused attention on constraints on economic growth, says the Reserve Bank in its *June Quarterly Bulletin*.

Following on an annual growth rate of five percent in the fourth quarter, economic growth, as measured by the gross domestic product (GDP), rose at "a relatively briskly rate of about four percent in the first three months."

This was largely driven by a staggering increase of ten percent in gross domestic expenditure (GDE) in the first three months of this year over the same period in 1987.

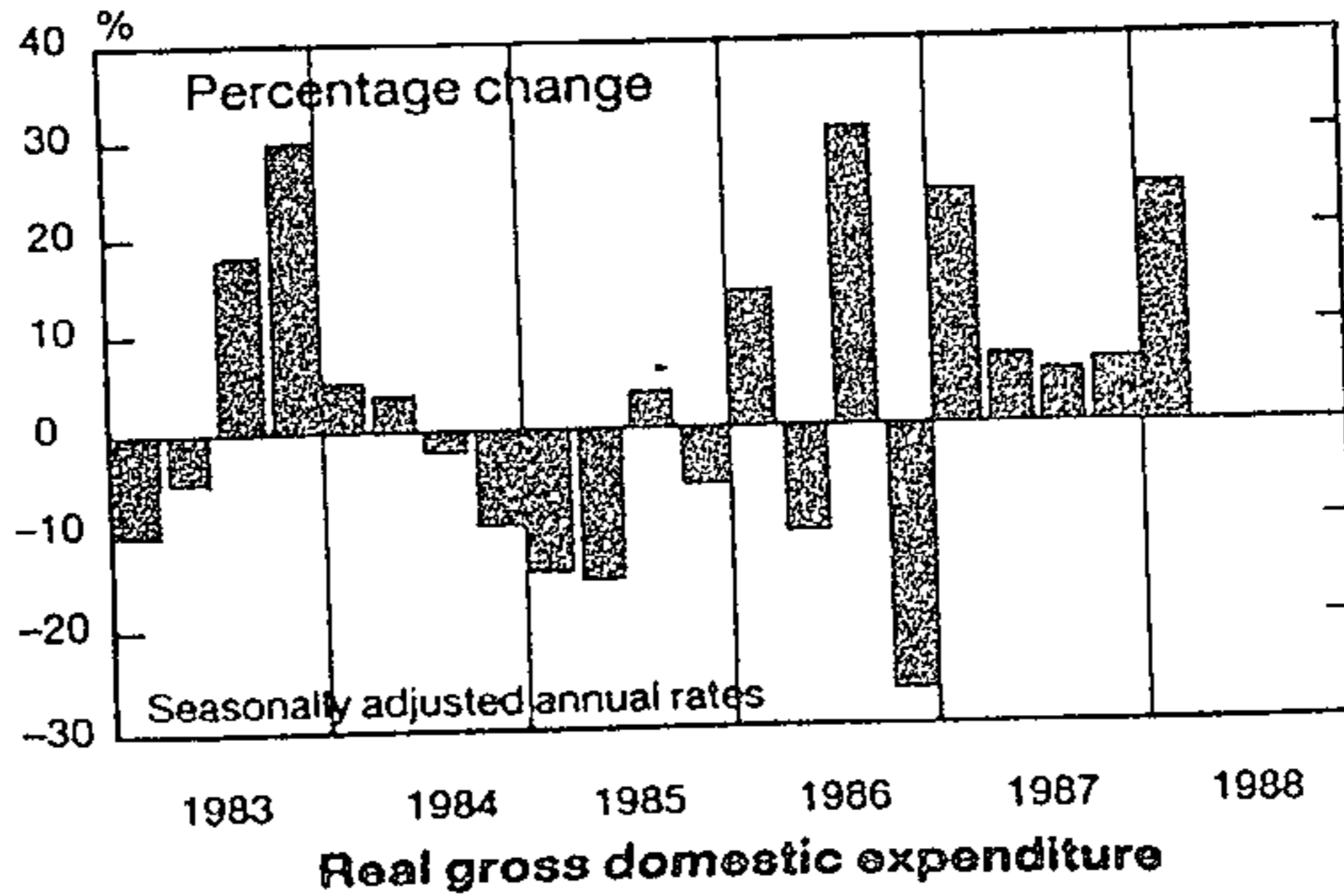
But the rate of growth in domestic demand caused the surplus on the current account to be converted into a slight deficit in the first quarter, as a result of a 20 percent rise in the value of merchandise imports, in conjunction with a four percent decline in exports.

After seasonal adjustments the current account surplus on the balance of payments of R6,1 billion in the fourth quarter, reversed to a deficit of R400 million over the reporting period.

"In the current prevailing conditions, these 'constraints' have come to be presented as factors that prevent the economy from realising real growth rates significantly in excess of the rate of population growth for any extensive period," the Reserve Bank writes.

"Prime among these impediments to faster growth is the balance of payments constraint, as a result of South Africa's foreign debt repayment obligations and its currently limited access to overseas sources of funds.

"While it is obviously true that South Africa, given its resource endowment and the stage of its economic development, should not be a capital-exporting country, it ought also to be recognised that a largely consumption-driven economic up-



swing cannot be financed for any length of time by increasing the country's foreign indebtedness or by drawing down the gold and other foreign exchange reserves.

"A situation of this nature, would eventually call for more restrictive monetary and fiscal policies," the Bank says.

Outlining the extent of expenditure growth in the first quarter the Bank writes that the 10 percent growth in GDE was preceded by growth rates of 6,5 percent on average in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1987.

Real private consumption expenditure (PCE) advanced at an annual rate of four percent, whereas in the seven-year

period to 1988, the average annual rate of increase in PCE only amounted to about two percent.

According to the Bank, the rise in PCE was based on a slight increase in real disposable incomes, but "was also based on a significant acceleration in households' recourse to consumer credit," as reflected in the 13 percent rise in spending on durables (motor vehicles and household appliances).

In contrast spending on non-durables only rose by an annual two percent, while semi-durables and consumer services experienced growth at annual rates of 5,5 and three percent respectively.

The surge in consumer demand led to a third consecutive increase in real gross domestic fixed investment, which rose by two percent in the first quarter, while the level of inventories also improved over the period.

mand led to a third consecutive increase in real gross domestic fixed investment, which rose by two percent in the first quarter, while the level of inventories also improved over the period.

"Households' increased recourse to bank credit and rising levels of fixed investment expenditure, were also reflected in an increase of R900 million in hire purchase and leasing finance, against an increase of only R300 million in the first quarter of 1987," the Bank writes.

Institutions' claims on the private sector amounted to more than R5,9 billion in the first three months of 1988, compared with R1,4 billion a year ago.

On capital market activity, the Bank says, that the value of public sector stock traded on the JSE rose from R34,5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1987 to R48,6 billion in the first quarter this year.

"But the value of shares traded on the JSE decreased markedly from the record level of R5,9 billion that had been reached in the third quarter of 1987 to R4,0 billion in the fourth quarter, and to only R2,4 billion in the first quarter this year," the Bank writes.

The value of real estate transactions improve to R4,8 billion in the reporting period, compared to R4,3 billion in the preceding quarter.

Stoffberg are consulting engineers

has won a key contract at vaal Reefs gold mine as part of an

the existing Vereeniging-Sasol-Heilbron road.

tion or fund-raising numbers on advertisements soliciting money from members of the public; if not, why not;

- (2) whether such organizations may use a percentage of the gross revenue collected for administrative or other purposes, if so, (a) what percentage and (b) for what purposes;

- (3) whether, with a view to preventing abuse, any measures are taken to monitor the amounts used for such purposes; if so, (a)(i) what measures and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) by what Government Department; if not,

- (4) whether he envisages introducing measures to this effect; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, they must publish their fund-raising numbers.

- (2) Yes
- (a) In terms of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, contributions collected may be used only for the objectives authorised by the Director of Fund-raising. Reasonable expenditure incurred to achieve such objectives is, however, allowed.

- (b) To achieve their objectives.

- (3) Yes
- (a) (i) Audited financial statements must be submitted annually to the Director of Fund-raising for scrutiny

- (ii) Sections 12(1) and (2) of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978)

- (b) National Health and Population Development.

- (4) No; I am satisfied with the existing measures.

Bophuthatswana: security forces

*Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether on 11 February 1988, during an evening news broadcast of SATV, the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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Housing loans

*6 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- Whether, with reference to loans made to employees of the South African Transport Services for housing purposes, employees are permitted to obtain re-advances on those loans for purposes other than improving the homes originally purchased in this manner; if so, (a) why and (b) for what other purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Stutterheim: tarred road

*7. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the tarred road between Amabele and Stutterheim; if not, what body is responsible for this road; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom was this road tarred originally;
- (2) whether the road in question is being retarred at present; if so, (a) by whom, (b) at what estimated cost and (c) why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The Cape Provincial Administration.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) Falls away.

Soweto: land

*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, any survey has been conducted by or at the request of his Department to ascertain the suitability for development of land situated west of Soweto and earmarked for the future development of this township; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) who conducted the survey and (ii) when was it conducted and (b) what were the findings;

- (2) whether he and/or his Department has received any representations regarding

Handwritten signature

the suitability of the area for development; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purpose of each such representation and (ii) his response thereto in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) A consortium of engineering geologists;
- (ii) Towards the end of 1987 and beginning of 1988;

- (b) The findings were that large parts of this area were underlain by dolomite, that the Zuurbeekom Water Compartment is situated in this area and that parts of the area are undermined.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwaterstrand, Limited;

- (b) (i) The purpose of the representation was that large areas of the land to the west of Soweto are unsuitable for urban development;

- (ii) As indicated in the announcement of 2 June 1988, specific areas for expansion will be determined, taking into account detail considerations such as the suitability of the land, mining activities, mineral deposits and the actual demand for expansion.

Police: assault

*9. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain police sergeant, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was recently found guilty on three counts of assault on street children, if so, what is his name;

- (2) whether any departmental steps are to be taken against (a) this sergeant and (b) the squad of constables under his command, if not, why not; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) when?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



'A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE'

Soweto 29/6/84

THE opening of a new multi-million rand shopping complex in Mabopane was a symbol of confidence in the future of the country, Bophuthatswana President, Mr Lucas Mangope said last week.

"This magnificent shopping complex, Central City, is a symbol of confidence, not only in the people of Mabopane and its surrounding areas, but also in the economic future of Bophuthatswana

Indeed Central City is designed to form the nucleus of a new central business district in Mabopane which will follow in years to come

By MOKGADI
PELA

...eted by this huge banner. . .

Undoubtedly it sets new standards in commercial development in Southern Africa, particularly in high density, lesser affluent areas.

It is material evidence of the government's commitment to bringing the fruits of economic development to all the people of Bophuthatswana

As such the presence in the centre of so many major retail chain groups underscores the government's confidence in the region

For the people of Mabopane and surrounding areas Central City will bring many benefits.

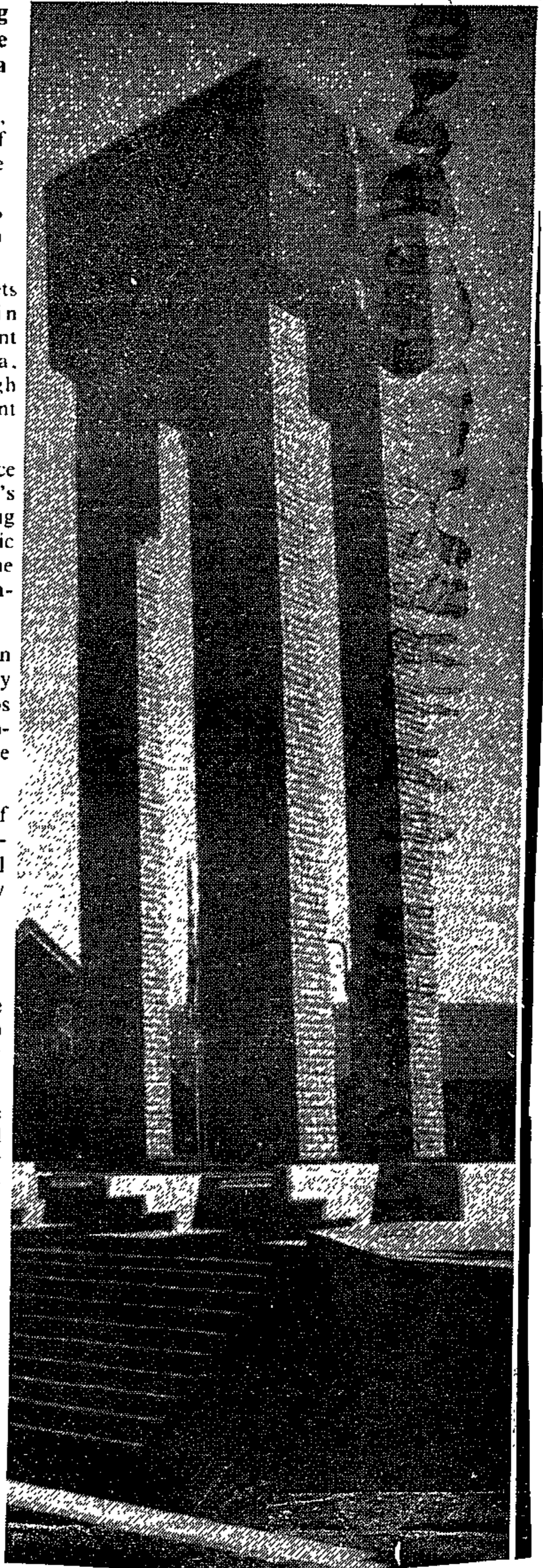
Pleasant

- It will offer the convenience of one-stop shopping in pleasant environs.
- It will bring the benefits of competition and consequent keener pricing right on to the doorstep, of those people who need it most.
- It will function as a community centre for people to meet or relax with a variety of eating places and entertainment facilities.

"I take this opportunity to express a word of appreciation to all those who have made this shopping centre possible.

"This includes all who have been involved in the planning and construction of Central City as well as the many traders represented in the centre.

I extend a word of thanks and my best wishes to you all," said President Mangope in his address.



BUSINESS

Bophuthatswana to seek listing for Yabeng

189

Star 29/11/84

The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) has announced that its subsidiary company, the Yabeng Investment Holding Company, will seek a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in September. Bophuthatswana residents will have the opportunity of acquiring a sizeable stake in Yabeng at an attractive price before the listing date.

"The fundamental function of a development corporation is precisely what its name implies" says BNDC MD Johan Maree.

"While it is sometimes unavoidable for a development corporation to own certain enterprises in pursuit of its objectives, for a variety of very good reasons, our main purpose is development, not investment," he says.

"Added to this, we wish to afford Bophuthatswana residents an opportunity to share in the economic growth of their country by enabling them to acquire a stake in Yabeng, which, roughly translated, means our own," he says.

Yabeng has substantial investments in a number of successful companies, including United Breweries, Wanda Furnishers Bophuthatswana Breweries, Metro Cash and Carry (Boph) Railway Furnishers Pty, Shoe-

corp Shoes Stores, Sun International (Boph) Holdings, Amalgamated Furnishers (Boph), Bophuthatswana Bakeries, Bophuthatswana Chain Stores, Cashbuild (Boph), Edworks (Boph).

A comprehensive education and information campaign is being launched to ensure that Bophuthatswana residents are adequately informed and are in a position to take advantage of the preferential offer. — Sapa.

MABOPANE CENTRAL CITY

Fourth in 10 months

Sowetan 29/6/88

(109)

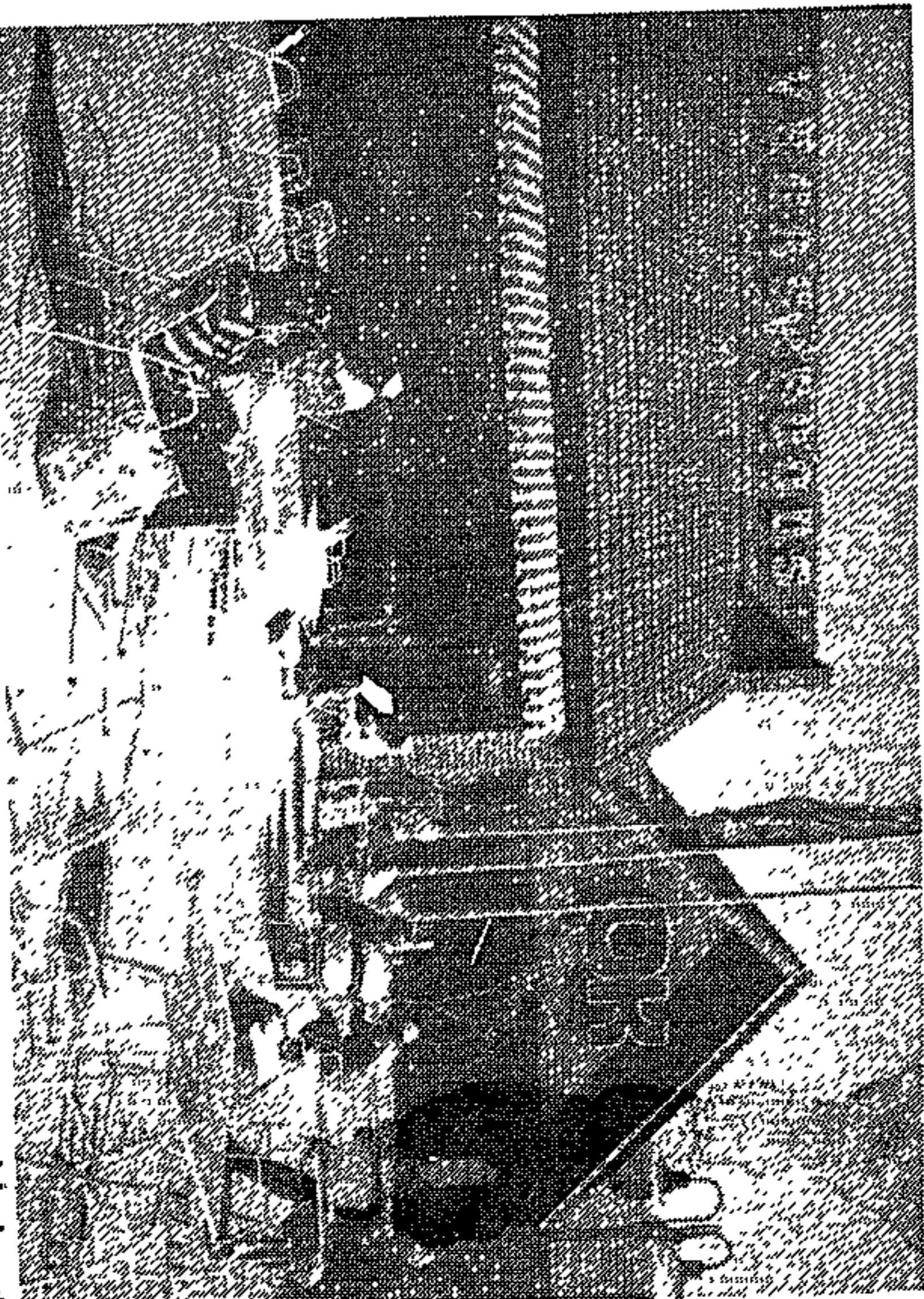
In his speech at the opening of the new shopping complex at Mabopane in Bophuthatswana last Friday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Solly Rathsbe, said his country's dynamic shopping centre programme took a major step forward with the opening of the R35-million Central City Shopping Centre.

Central City is the fourth shopping centre to be opened in Bophuthatswana during the last ten months.

Situated in the heart of Mabopane, some 30 kilometres north of Pretoria, Central City is designed to satisfy a critical need for the burgeoning population of this region. Population is estimated to be in excess of half a million people.

According to spokesmen of the developers, Profund Property Services, this area has long suffered from a lack of adequate shopping facilities.

This ultra-modern one-stop centre houses



THERE'S ample space to eat in the sun. Tables and chairs are provided and maintained by the management of Central City.

OK Bazars, with 9 700 square metres, and Pick 'n Pay, with 5 100 square metres as the anchor tenants. Woolworths, with 2 100 square metres, as well as Truworths, will open later this year.

Among the national chains already represented are Bergers, Pep, Triangle, Guys and Gals, Edworks, Wanda Furnishers, Scotts and others.

Conveniently situated adjacent to the giant

Mabopane station, this wide-ranging shopping facility also includes banking facilities with Stanbo (Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana) and First National.

Other facilities include a bookshop, liquor store, tote (TAB), jeweller, fast food outlets, hairdresser, dry cleaners, dentist, chemist, etc.

Funded by the Bop Government Pension Fund, the Central City Shopping Centre serves not only the local inhabitants of Mabopane but also offers convenient shopping to the nearby communities of Soshanguve, Winterveldt and Garankuwa.

Situated some eight kilometres from the Morula Sun Hotel, it also draws shoppers from as far afield as Pretoria and Johannesburg seeking GST-free bargains. Parking has been provided for over one thousand

Bop intensifies TV use as school instruction medium

City Press 3/7/88

109

By BONGANI HLATSHWAYO

THE use of television as a medium of instruction in Bophuthatswana schools has been intensified.

Bop TV is now teaching schoolteachers how to use the techniques better to help pupils.

This has been organised by Jackie Phaka, 33, a teacher for nine nine years before she joined Bop TV in 1985.

This Turfloop BA graduate said the poor standard of teaching at rural schools brought about the introduction of television as a medium of instruction.

"All the schools in Bop have television sets, but there are not enough - at the moment there is one TV for every 750 students," she said.

Phaka returned last month from a four-

month trip to the US, where she studied TV teaching techniques.

"I will be conducting workshops for teachers on how to use television, but this is not intended as a threat to their jobs, as some of them think. The system is merely being implemented to make ends meet," she said.

Bop began by using programs from overseas, but had started producing their own, said Phaka, who liaises with teachers before the programs are screened, so they can record them for use in their classes.

"I wish the teaching staff could hang on and be patient, because we are working on a small budget. But things will be better soon," said Phaka, a mother of two children, a boy and a girl.

Flood aid 'not to mum who lost home'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

A Bophuthatswana mother of three, who lives in an area described as one of the worst hit by floods earlier in the year, cannot benefit from the Disaster Relief Fund established to help victims.

Ms Emmah Bhool, of Taung near Kimberley, said a Bophuthatswana chief had told her and many other residents they were not eligible for assistance "because we were not South Africans".

Only South African citizens could benefit from the fund, Ms Bhool was allegedly told.

Ms Bhool said her three-room hut was one of the many destroyed by floods in the area, which World Vision South Africa described as one of the worst hit by floods.

She was working in Johannesburg when the disaster occurred and it was only when she returned home that she discovered her house had been destroyed, her furniture badly damaged and her children aged two, four and eight



Ms Emmah Bhool is not eligible for flood relief because she is not a South African.

were living with neighbours

Mrs Linda Baverey of Weltevreden Park, for whom Ms Bhool works, said it was "ridiculous" that certain disaster-stricken people could not benefit from the fund.

"Many people who have donated to the fund were not aware that their money would be made available to certain people and not to others."

She said she had phoned a Mr Gore at the Department of National Health in Pretoria on Ms Bhool's behalf, and he confirmed

that Ms Bhool could not be assisted because she was not a South African national.

When The Star contacted Mr Gore, he said he could not speak to the press, and directed questions to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Mr Japie Visser, chairman of the fund, said he was not aware of any requests for help from people in Bophuthatswana.

"We certainly did not receive any request for help from that area, that is a fact. I know this inside out because all the requests come to me," Mr Visser said.

World Vision aiding Bop victims of floods

A flood victim whose plight was reported in The Star this week is now being helped by the World Vision charitable organisation.

Ms Emmah Bhool, whose Bophuthatswana home was washed away in the February floods, had been told she was not eligible for South African Government flood relief as she was not a South African.

"I'm only too pleased this was exposed," said World Vision marketing director Mr David Cuthbert.

Other victims of the floods who lived in the Taung region north-east of Kimberley, and who were not eligible for aid from the Government's relief fund, were also being helped by World Vision.

Mr Cuthbert said members of World Vision were working in the region and were now in touch with Ms Bhool. There were about 78 villages in Taung and about 70 percent of the homes had been destroyed.

Azacco 3 quizzed

THREE members of the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee were this week held for questioning by the Bophuthatswana security police.

They are Mr Mojalefa Vinqi, of Mabopane, Mr Tsheko Ngalo and Mr Kganare Lefoka, both of Garankuwa.

An Azacco's spokesman yesterday said that

the three were fetched from their homes early on Tuesday and Wednesday. They were released after being questioned at the Garankuwa Police Station.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police headquarters in Mmabatho said only one person was questioned this week. He would not say who the person was.

Findings on Bop unrest 'applied'

Art Times 15/7/88 (109)
MMABATHO. — The Bophuthatswana government had found that most of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry into unrest incidents in the Winterveld in March, 1986, had either been implemented or had been overtaken by events, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting State President, Mr Solomon Rathebe, said yesterday.

He said the government had studied the report of the commission of inquiry headed by Mr Justice E A T Smith and appointed by the State President to investigate the circumstances of "the unfortunate incidents of unrest" in Winterveld.

"The government is satisfied that its recommendations have either already been implemented as a matter of course or have, by and large, been overtaken by events," he said.

"In particular, the central figure in this matter, Brigadier M A Molohe, was assassinated by unknown persons for unknown motives." — Sapa

Report of probe into Winterveld shootings remains under wraps

Star 15/7/88 109

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

The Bophuthatswana government has announced that it will not release the findings of the one-man commission of inquiry into the Winterveld shootings which left 11 dead when homeland police opened fire on a crowd.

Yesterday's announcement by Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Mr Solomon Rathebe follows the bloody confrontation between police and thousands of residents of the Winterveld squatter area north of Pretoria on March 26 1986.

In April 1986, Mr Justice E A T Smith was appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the incident. One of his briefs was to report the nature and extent of the involvement of the Bophuthatswana police in the shooting.

Evidence during the commission included that of Bophuthatswana Police District Commander Makane Andrew Molohe, in charge on the day of the shootings, who testified that "tens of thousands of

people had gathered illegally and were stoning the police".

Other witnesses said the meeting had been called by the police themselves.

One witness testified that Commander Molohe had said of the crowd: "I will leave them lying all over like ants."

Commander Molohe, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier after the shooting, was shot dead in Winterveld three months later.

Mr Rathebe's statement said: "The government (has) now studied the report and (is) satisfied that its recommendations have either already been implemented as a matter of course or have, by and large, been overtaken by events.

"In particular, the central figure in this matter, Brigadier M A Molohe, was assassinated by unknown persons for unknown motives.

"Most of the recommendations are more of a technical than a substantive nature. It is not unusual for the findings and recommendations of a commission of inquiry not to be published."

ANC men 'would not be extradited'

109 By Alan Cooper

MMABATHO — Political offenders in South Africa — members of the African National Congress or other prohibited organisations — cannot be extradited from Bophuthatswana.

This was stated in the National Assembly by the Minister of Justice, Mr Godfrey Mothibe, when proposing an amendment to the Extradition Bill last week.

Answering a question whether any political offenders such as members of the ANC would be extraditable in terms of the Bill, he

said they would not and that only criminal offenders were liable.

Introducing the Bill, the Minister said that in 1986 the TBVC states entered into a convention of extradition. This convention deviated from some provisions of the existing Extradition Act and totally from the existing agreement on extradition.

The enabling provisions were needed to amend the principle Act to harmonise it with the convention otherwise the convention would be null and void.

"This action was necessitated by the cumbersome manner in

which extradition was requested," he said. *See 18/7/85*

In terms of the old agreement, it was in some cases impossible to extradite offenders or, if it were possible, the procedure followed was so complicated that it took extremely long periods to have the offenders extradited.

The result was that at the time of the actual trial of the offender witnesses could no longer be traced or, if available, they could no longer remember very well what had happened in relation to the crime, he said.

Call for introduction of Bop ID documents

109 Own Correspondent *Star 22/7/88*

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana government was yesterday called on to react to the problem of illegal immigrants.

Speakers in the National Assembly expressed concern about the influx of illegal immigrants in Bophuthatswana, which has no prescribed border controls.

Mr SP Jood, MP for Ganyesa, said that without controls, Bophuthatswana could be swamped by foreigners and the Tswana people outnumbered. He suggested all citizens carry identification documents.

The Assembly was discussing an amendment to the Aliens and Travellers Control Act that would set up an Immigration Selection Review Committee.

An alien whose application for a permit for permanent residence in Bophuthatswana had been refused by the Immigrants Selection Board could appeal to the new committee.

More than 548 000 illegal immigrants have been identified in the territory.

Bop Assembly Bills held up

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — The work of the Bophuthatswana National Assembly was delayed yesterday when the Minister of Manpower, the Rev S M Seodi, was introducing an amendment to increase contributions in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

It was pointed out that Section 51 of the Bophuthatswana constitution laid down that there should be no increase in taxation before the President had announced such an increase. The Minister agreed to withdraw the Bill.

A further Bill to amend the Workmens' Compensation Act met a similar fate.

Bop (109) TV and *Sowetan* radio *28* chief *7* *8* quits

MR DAVID Mothibi, the director-general of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Services, has resigned from the service.

Mothibi said that he was quitting at the end of this month and that he would be joining the management of the South African Broadcasting Services in Weavindpark, Pretoria, from Monday.

He refused to disclose the reasons for his resignation though it was rumoured months before he made this announcement that he was quitting the service.

David Mothibi is the founder of both Radio Bop and Bop TV. Radio Bop is the forerunner of black radio stations broadcasting in the English medium to urban audiences.

Trend

"We have set a trend in black radio stations, whether independent or not. All other radio services followed our pattern which is unique and appealing to the urban listeners," said David Mothibi.

After the success of Radio Bop, David Mothibi pioneered the start of Bop TV in 1984, the only television service in a homeland.

David Mothibi joined Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Services from the South African Broadcasting Services (SABC) where he was a senior announcer with Radio Setswana.

By MICHAEL ROTEM
Tel Aviv

THE so-called "White President" of Bophuthatswana, Shabtai Kalmanovitz, made a dramatic appearance in a Tel Aviv court this week.

The flamboyant millionaire whose fortunes changed drastically following his arrest for alleged Soviet espionage last year, looked relaxed and happy.

Smartly turned out in slacks, sneakers and a silk shirt, the 43-year-old construction magnate was making his first public appearance since his arrest at Christmas.

Fled

His circumstances now are a far cry from the days when, as President Lucas Mangope's right-hand man and chief of the huge LIAT corporation, he dealt in hundreds of millions of rands worth of construction deals.

Today he faces a life sentence or — as is being

Spy trial begins in Israel of former Bop 'White President'

increasingly speculated — a future spent in the Soviet Union, the country he claims to have fled from in the '50s.

As hearings began in a closed court this week, American and Israeli sources once again hinted at a complicated three-way spy swap involving Russia, America and Israel which could possibly give Kalmanovitz his freedom.

In terms of the deal, America would hand over Jonathan Pollard, the US navy intelligence analyst whose exposure three years ago as an Israeli spy severely strained Washington/Jerusalem relations.

Pollard, among his other operations, was said to have "blown" American intelligence activities in SA.

The other part of the deal involves Kalmanovitz and a "high-grade Soviet spy" whose identity and whereabouts in an Israeli prison the Israeli Government refuses to discuss. The two would be released to Russia.

Coup

In return Russia is said to be prepared to release an unidentified American spy whom it holds.

Other unsorted reports have suggested that former

Simonstown commandant Dieter Gerhardt, the South African naval officer convicted, with his wife Ruth, of spying for the Soviet Union, may also be included in the deal.

The freeing of Pollard and his wife, Anne — also imprisoned as an accessory — to Israel would be a coup for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, coming just before general elections in November.

The Pollards are both Jewish and their release would arouse support among Israeli rightwingers.

The lawyer acting for Kalmanovitz, Amnon Zich-

roni, was reported last week to have flown to East Berlin to discuss the deal.

This week he refused to confirm — or deny — all reports that he had met with East German lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, who has been prominent in organising past spy swaps.

Meanwhile, in court this week, Zichroni tried to discredit an alleged confession extracted from Kalmanovitz by Israeli security agents who interrogated him.

The courtroom is closed to the public, but during breaks Kalmanovitz was allowed to appear in the corridors and

chat to his wife, Tania, and his parents.

He arrives at District Court 512 every day in an unmarked car, accompanied by two plainclothes guards who travel with him from the nearby Kfar Yona prison.

During breaks reporters have been able to get near him, but he refuses to answer any questions.

Prominent

"You will be going home tonight, but I'll have to go back with him," he said, pointing to the guard sitting next to him.

Ironically, Kalmanovitz has played a prominent role in previous spy-swaps involving the East and West.

In 1977 he was involved in a complicated deal involving an Israeli prisoner in Mozambique and two Americans, one held by the Soviets for spying, and a student held by the East Germans.

The trial continues.

109 6/20/79 11/2/98

Population programme for Bophuthatswana

Own Correspondent

23/10/88 Star 109

MMABATHO — A grant of R836 000 from the South African Government has enabled the Bophuthatswana government to establish a Ministry of Population Development.

It was announced this week that South Africa had made grants to each of the self-governing states for population development.

The Minister of Population Development in Bophuthatswana, Mr T M Molatlhwa, said in an interview that the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa had just completed a demographic survey of Bophuthatswana.

"This survey will enable us to carry out a population development programme. We will have to measure the fertility rate, literacy, income levels, determine the number of children not attending school, the mortality rate and room density per head as part of the programme.

"To these international quality-of-life determinants, we have added some of our own — the use of the media in reaching rural areas, the extent of alcoholism, which is a scourge here, and the degree of family stability, including the broken marriage problem."

The Minister said the Ministry's responsibilities included birth-control, self-reliance rural projects, promotion of the Tswana culture through cultural bodies, and encouragement of youth and community organisations. Its work necessitated co-ordination with other Bophuthatswana government departments, for instance, health, social welfare and housing.

(109)

B/day 28/9/88

Today's listing is by private placing

YABENG, an investment holding company established by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation Limited (BNDC) in 1983, makes its debut on the JSE today.

The listing of Yabeng, formed to acquire certain investments — mainly chosen from associated companies of the BNDC, takes the shape of a private placing of 14-million ordinary shares at 90c each.

After the offer there will be more than 48,8-million shares in issue with 31-million unissued in terms of the authorised share capital of the company.

To be listed in the "Financial — Investment Trust" sector of the main board, Yabeng has teamed up with sponsoring brokers P L J van Rensburg & Partners and Standard Merchant Bank for the issue, which is not underwritten.

PARTICIPATE

The purpose of the offer is to enable Bophuthatswana citizens, residents and selected investors to participate in the equity of Yabeng and thus obtain a spread of shareholders.

The company had 3 800 shareholders at year-end March 31, 1988.

BNDC's MD Johan Maree, also a member of Yabeng's board, says that the companies in which Yabeng holds shares all operate in Bophuthatswana and were, in the main, created or developed in conjunction with the BNDC.

These investments are in companies which are nearly all associated with big SA companies and have now reached the point where they are showing handsome profits.

DETAILS OF YABENG'S SHARE INVESTMENTS AT A GLANCE ARE:

Company in Bophuthatswana	Date of incorporation	Shares in issue	Other Major Shareholder	% held by Yabeng
Amalgamated Furnishers	July 1982	500 000	Lubnera Furnishers	50%
Bophuthatswana Bakeries	March 1977	500 000	Premier Milling	50
Bophuthatswana Breweries	Feb 1982	8-million	SA Breweries	50
Bop' Chain Stores	Oct 1977	500 000	Checkers SA	50
Bop' Commercial Radio 702	Feb 1978	30-million	KBC (Bop) plus	19,6

SUN INTERNATIONAL, MEDIA HOLDINGS AND EXECUTIVE SHARE TRUST

Company	Date of incorporation	Shares in issue	Other Major Shareholder	% held by Yabeng
Cashbuild	April 1986	4 000	Cashbuild M/Services	46,5
Edworks	Aug 1981	10	Edworks	50
Fairways (ex-Frasers)	Dec 1977	75 000	Fairways	16
Metro Cash & Carry	Sept 1976	100 000	Metcash	46
Railway Furnishers	Dec 1979	10 000	Shankman Holdings	50
Shoecorp Shoe Stores	Dec 1977	10 000	Shoe Corporation SA	50
Sun International Holdings	Oct 1986	1 000	Safren and BNDC	5
with the 5% in Sun International Holdings this means an effective 4,05% of Sunbop held by Yabeng				
Sun International (Bop')	May 1977	108-million	Sun International	0,5
United Breweries	Nov 1979	1-million	SA Breweries	30
Wanda Furnishers	Dec 1981	100 000	Rusfum Group	49,9

"Yabeng's most important assets are its direct and indirect interest of 4,5% in listed Sun International Bophuthatswana and an interest of 30% in United Breweries, where the balance of the equity is held by SA Breweries," he says.

However, while these two blue chip investments comprise about 80% of Yabeng's total assets, they in turn provide about 70% of its profits — proof that the 12 smaller companies are well-run and highly profitable collectively.

These other investments include Metro Cash (Bop) 45%, Edworks (Bop) 50%, Wanda 49,9%, Radio 702 19,5%, Amalgamated Furnishers 50%, Bop Breweries 50%, Bop Chain Stores (Checkers) 50%, Cashbuild (Bop) 46,5%, Shoecorp 50%, Bop Bakeries 50%, Fairways (Frasers)

15% and Railway Furnishers 50%.

Outlook is "very positive" in that the state's buoyant economy has enjoyed five years of good and sustained growth. "A growth rate even stronger than in SA is highly possible over the next couple of years," Maree adds.

Anticipated higher-than-average growth is especially so in Bophuthatswana's entertainment and recreation industry — where the company has placed about 80% of its investments.

AFFECT

Stronger organic growth is also expected in the other investments over the next few years.

In support of this prediction, Maree cites recent development of centralised shopping centres in Bophuthatswana having opened new horizons for chain stores.

Yabeng director and BNDC GM corporate investments and systems David Gould notes the possible introduction of GST or value added tax (VAT), even if it occurs, is unlikely to affect Yabeng's financial year 1989 income.

"We are confident that management of Yabeng itself and that of its underlying investments will successfully manage any such introduction without too serious impact on Yabeng's income for financial year 1990 and beyond."

Obviously international political recognition of Bophuthatswana would have a major impact on the country as a whole, which could only be of benefit to Yabeng in particular.

"But it is very difficult to quantify the effects, given the present dispensation in southern Africa," says Gould.

NEW LISTING: YABENG INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

A RECORD of steady profit growth in the five years since Yabeng was established should stand the investment trust company in good stead with its listing on the JSE price boards today.

Since its first full financial year ending March 31, 1985, compounded growth rate in earnings per share has been 10% and dividends per share 22,5%.

Established by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation Limited (BNDC) and based on companies which are dominant in their sectors of the Bophuthatswana economy, Yabeng promises to rank among the most attractive listings in the JSE's "investment trusts" sector.

MOTIVE

At the issue price of 90c a share, its prospective dividend yields and price:earnings ratios appear vastly superior to the average.

The prime motive behind the listing is to enable Bophuthatswana citizens, residents and selected — mainly institutional — investors to participate in the

Good record on profits

28/9/88

equity of Yabeng and thereby to obtain a spread of shareholders for the purpose of obtaining a list of the shares in the company.

The income of Yabeng depends on the dividends declared by and loan interest received from the companies in which it has invested.

Profitability of Yabeng depends on the dividends declared by the companies in which it has an interest.

Based on Yabeng's good and steady past performance (see graph), profit growth forecasts and dividends should be easily met.

Such growth would still be subject to unforeseen circumstances arising in the trading operations of the investee companies, or economic conditions of Bo-

phuthatswana, which could reduce the dividends payable by these companies.

Still, Yabeng's directors expect the company to receive dividend income after taxation of almost R6,2m and interest income of R246 000 for year-end March 31, 1989.

Of that amount about R4,88m, or at least 80%, would be declared ordinary dividends in May each year and payable in June. Deductions include forecast taxation of about R100 000 and company management expenses of about R254 000.

This would transfer into an expected profit of 12,4c a share on the total 48 844 100 shares that are in issue after the private placing.

It is the company's intended policy to declare a single dividend in June each year. Based on the forecast profit for the current year, this would mean:

□ A dividend of 10c a share would be declared in June next year;

□ Dividend cover would thus be 1,2 times;

□ The prospective 10c dividend would result in a forecast dividend yield of 11,1% on the offer price of 90c.

The 11,1% compares most favourably with the average yield of 3,6% of the "investment trust" sector and 4,2% of the "beverages,

hotels and leisure" sector of the JSE, where the shares of investee companies Sunbop (8,2% yield) and SA Breweries (3,7%) are listed.

AVERAGE

Earnings yield of Yabeng shares on the offer price is 13,8% against 6,4% of the investment trusts sector and 8,3% of the 'beverage sector.

Price:earnings ratio on the offer price is 7,3 times against the higher 15,5 times average of the investment trust sector and the 12 times of the 'beverage sector.

Slightly offsetting these advantages, where SA investors in Yabeng are concerned, is a non-resident shareholders' tax (NRST) of 15% in Bophuthatswana. "Dividends received by SA residents will, therefore, be 85% of the amount declared, but they will be allowed a credit equal to the NRST against any SA tax payable in respect of that dividend," Yabeng's auditors say.

CONDITIONS

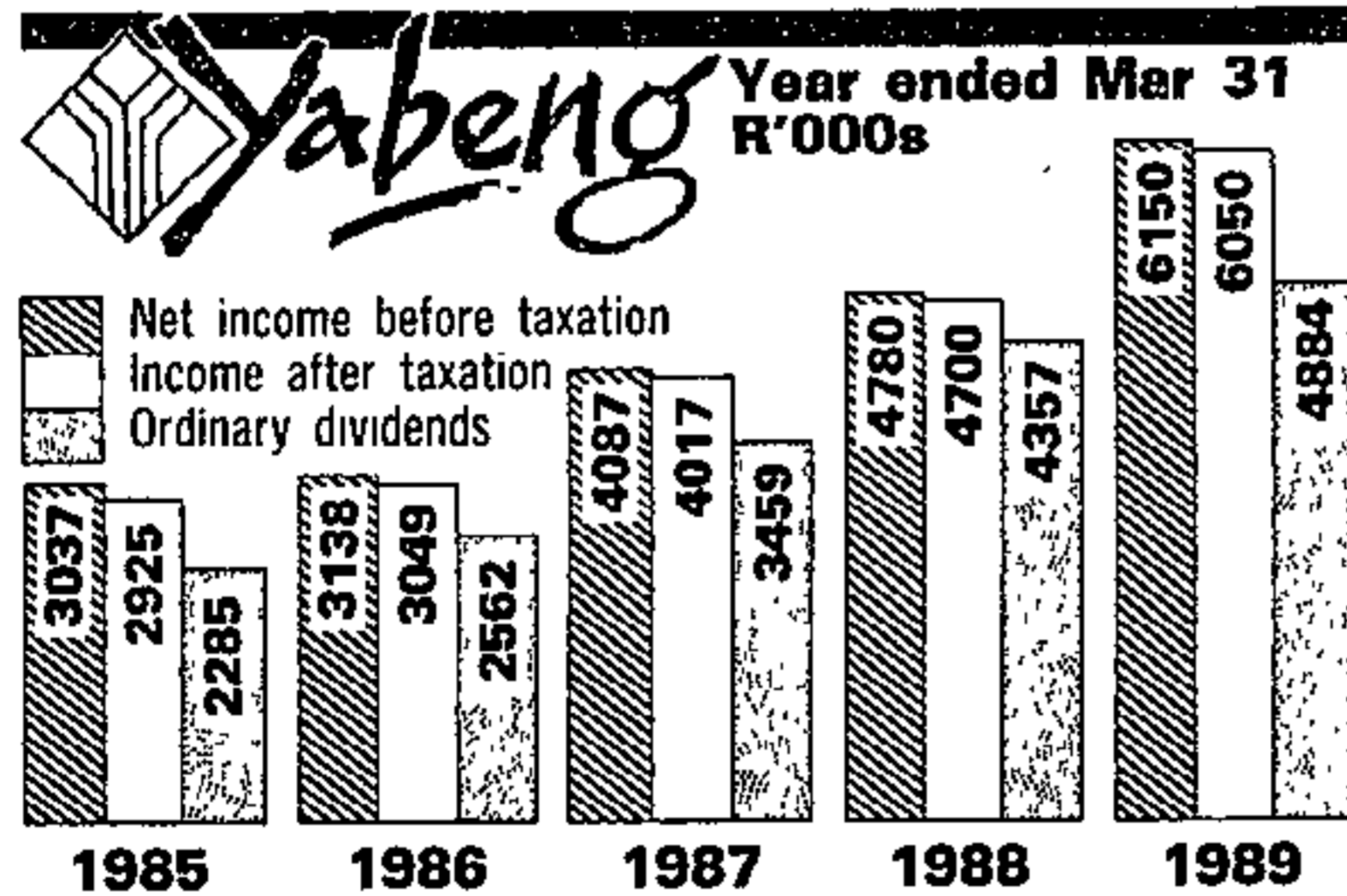
With market investment sentiment currently unresponsive, particularly with SA financial institutions continuing to stay on the sidelines and giving no lead in an oversold JSE, it would be difficult to forecast today's opening market price for Yabeng.

But sponsoring stockbrokers P L J van Rensburg & Partners Incorporated note, however, that one can assume the attractive dividend yield will probably play a big role in determining a reasonable value — sooner or later.

"We are of the opinion that investors will value the shares at a yield of between 8%-9% under present investment conditions. This would result in a price of between 110c-125c," a P L J van Rensburg spokesman says.

Should the present negative investment climate deteriorate further, the profit expectation of Yabeng would not be influenced.

"We consider Yabeng to be an excellent long-term proposition and recommend an investment therein," the stockbroker adds.



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: YABENG

Lessons on investing

THE offer to list Yabeng, the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation's (BNDC) investment trust company, on the JSE means the BNDC is selling some of its investments mainly to citizens/residents of Bophuthatswana and SA institutional interests.

This amounts to the BNDC selling about 40% of its R60m stake in Yabeng after a communications programme to educate and advise Bophuthatswana citizens on share investment. This programme is believed to be the first of its kind in southern Africa.

In addition, the listing sets a precedent also for other TBVC development

corporations to divest of mature investments.

The programme, comprising a video supported by printed material and presentations by experts on investment and the complexities of stock exchange procedures, has had the desired effect.

That it has been a resounding success is evident because about 70% of the 14-million shares comprising a private offer in that state has attracted subscriptions for about 25-million shares.

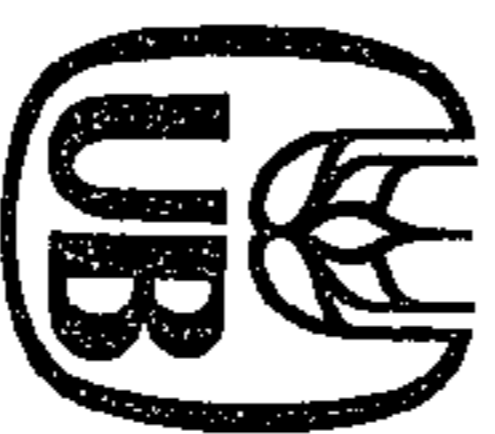
The remaining 30% (about R4m) were deposited with brokers for placing with SA institutions and investors willing to support Bophuthatswana in general

and this investment opportunity in particular.

The R12,6m raised from the private placing will be used, therefore, by the BNDC to fund other development programmes, mainly industrial, and, to a lesser extent, for developing other commercial and industrial associates.

As BNDC MD Johan Maree points out: "The BNDC's purpose is development, not investment, and our objective is to encourage our citizens and residents to invest in those local companies which have proved to be mature enough to prosper and no longer require BNDC funding and development support."

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NEW LISTING: YABENG INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

Investment boops happily Sunwards

plus the Morula Sun, the Molofo Sun, Thaba Nchu Sun and Minabatho Sun.

While occupancy was two percentage points up on last year and generally in line with the two previous years, it is substantially higher than competing hotels chains elsewhere in southern Africa, where the average in SA hotels in three, four and five star categories rose to 58% from the previous year's 54%.

Kerzner is optimistic on the group's prospects for the current financial year "provided that trading conditions do not deteriorate significantly and having regard to the Rabin Morula extensions and the planned opening of two casino resorts at Taung and Thaba Nchu."

The R14,5m Taung hotel is scheduled for completion in November and will have 40 rooms, a casino area, a cinema capable of seating 60 people, as well as sporting facilities including a tennis court and swimming pool.

It is being built in the historic Taung area 15km north of Kimberley and 90km from Schweizer-Renkke, being situated near where the 2,5m year-old Taung skull was discovered.

Though aimed at serving commercial travellers and tourists looking for stop-over accommodation on their way to the Cape, it also provides facilities for businessmen and visitors interested in history.

A second hotel at Thaba Nchu town and costing R14m is now being planned, the site has been cleared and it should be completed by June next year. This will also be a 40-room hotel, but with limited gaming facilities.

Kerzner says a number of other projects will be considered during the year after the completion of feasibility studies.

"I am confident that new and exciting development plans for which the group has become renowned will be announced," says Kerzner.

HOLDING 5% of the total equity of Sun International (Bophuthatswana) Holdings (Bophuthatswana) Holdings and an effective 4,05% of Sun International Bophuthatswana Ltd (Sunbop) represents a substantial investment which should stand Yabeng in good stead.

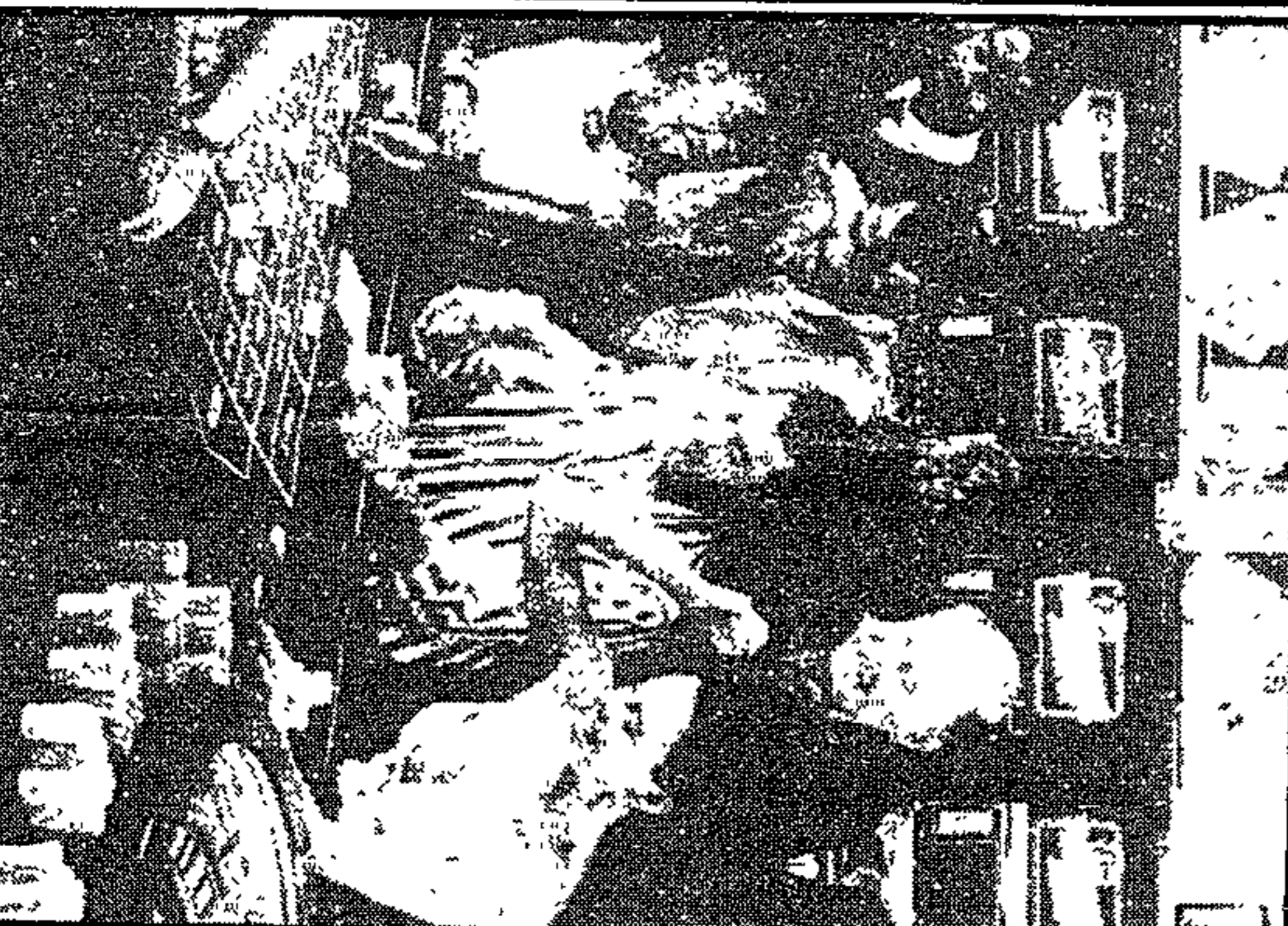
Sunbop, whose ultimate holding company is Safmarine and Remmie Holdings (Safren) with certain other dominant shareholders including the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) and major assurance and insurance companies, has an outstanding business performance record.

It therefore fully deserves its blue chip JSE status after several years of outstanding growth and profits and is currently a share in good demand — despite the lack of positive activity on the stock market.

Sunbop has recently reported good results for the year to end-June and last week's statement by Sunbop chairman Sol Kerzner show the group has again hit paydirt.

After-tax profits rose to R69m compared with R39m last year and R29m the year before. This was in spite of Sunbop's tax payments spiralling from R2,7m in 1987 to R4,4m — an effective tax rate of 33% compared with 6,7% the year before. The reason it went up was the favourable hotel allowances granted to hoteliers being insufficient to offset the substantial profit increase in the year. Operating profit at Riddem was 137% up on the previous year and earnings a share increased by 80% to 83,3c from 35,1c, resulting in a final dividend of 20c a share and pushing up the total for the year by 74% to 47c. Cover is maintained at about 1,3 times.

The balance sheet is looking healthy despite a 22% increase in long-term borrowings to R49,8m. Short-term borrowings re-



☐ SUNBOP fully deserves its blue chip JSE status

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(189) B/day 28/9/88

NEW LISTING: YABENG INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

Traditional beer is set to bubble

HAVING achieved a compounded after-tax growth rate of around 15% over the past three years, Bophuthatswana Breweries' Limited (Bopbrew) operations at Mmabatho, Ga-Rankuwa and Tlhabane expect profit growth to at least keep pace with inflation (about 15%-16%) for the foreseeable future.

Managed by SA Breweries subsidiary Traditional Breweries Investments (TBI), Bopbrew is the sole manufacturer of traditional (sorghum-based) beer in Bophuthatswana under the Chibuku and "77" brand names. SAB owns 50% of the

shares and Yabeng the other half of Bopbrew whose sister company, SAB-controlled United Breweries, brews all lager beer (ie Castle, Carling etc) for sale in that state.

While production of sorghum beer in SA by law controlled breweries, they are, nevertheless, able to export their sorghum products into Bophuthatswana. It is not suggested that SA sorghum brewers will be prevented from selling their products across this border, but should that eventuate then Bopbrew

could benefit considerably. Though difficult to quantify at present, several pending legislation changes will affect Bopbrew's future performance. The introduction of some form of sales tax, as well as an excise tax on traditional beer will obviously affect volumes as well as the recent severe clampdown on shebeens.

The acquisition by SAB of 50% of Bopbrew from Tiger Oats in July last year should result in several benefits to the company, says TBI GM Ron Schreuder.

Most notably are SAB's many years of brewing and beer marketing know-how, plus improved economies of scale where bulk purchases of raw materials, vehicles and other goods. Training of local staff to management level by a brewing specialist must be another advantage. And the increase in beer production

capacity by about 30% through the commissioning of the new Mmabatho brewery, means capacity should meet demand for the next three to four years at least.

"The combination of these issues which arise from ownership being switched to South African Breweries will certainly have beneficial long-term effects — even if they don't reflect that significantly in Bopbrew's current year-end (March 1989) results," says Schreuder.

A big plus on the balance sheet is that gearing has been cut from 47% debt to 26%.

No dividend has yet been paid by Bopbrew as it has concentrated on reducing its gearing, but Schreuder says it proposes to pay a maiden dividend of about 50% around June or July next year. Dividend policy will be about 70% of earnings per share.



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Yabeng makes fine debut on JSE

YABENG Investment Holding made a fine debut on the JSE's investment trust sector yesterday when the shares closed at a day's high of 105c in active trading.

The shares, which attracted 14-million subscribers in a private placing with Bophuthatswana citizens, opened at the issue price of 90c and within minutes traded at 104c.

While profits for stags were limited, investors who held on to their shares were showing a premium of 16,6% at the closing price of 105c. Nearly 700 000 shares worth more than R725 000 changed hands in 103 deals.

(109) ^{B/day} MERVYN HARRIS (S8) 29/9/88

Yabeng is a Bophuthatswana trust company comprising major Bophuthatswana development companies such as Sunbop and other SA-based companies.

Bophuthatswana Foreign Affairs Minister Solly Rathebe, who led a delegation of ministers and officials to attend the listing, said interest in the share showed the amount of confidence investors had in the Bophuthatswana economy.

He said the listing gave Bophuthatswana citizens a stake in the free enterprise of the Bophuthatswana economy.

4/18/88
Star 109

Health service fees now in dispute

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A Winterveldt ambulance service operator, Mr Petrus Mkansi, has threatened to stop his service, saying the Bophuthatswana government has refused to pay him since last October.

Mr Mkansi says . . .

He started the business in 1980 with two ambulances and was contracted to the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA).

The central government told him last September that it would no longer pay accounts of people transported in Bophuthatswana.

"I was advised to make arrangements with the various homeland governments I served.

"I informed the Department of Health in Bophuthatswana because most of the people I serve were from the Odi District (Mabopane, Winterveldt, Ga-Rankuwa and the surrounding areas).

"Everything seemed fine after a number of meetings with officials in Mmabatho, but I was shocked to hear from the local Director of Health Services, Dr P K Mokgethi, that the government could not pay me for the more than 4 000 people I have transported in my four ambulances since October last year."

He said Dr Mokgethi told him that his government had taught its people to pay for their ambulance services and

"the government has enough ambulances to serve the people".

"He told me to demand money before transporting any person. My assistants only think of saving the people's lives and not to ask if they have money to pay for the ambulance service."

Mr Mkansi said his business was now running at a loss because he had to buy first aid kits for the ambulances. He also fears stopping the service "because the people need it and they can easily kill me or destroy my ambulances. The lives of my family can also be endangered".

He said he receives scores of day and night calls from doctors and policemen in the area to take patients to hospital. "Most calls come at weekends and every trip I take to hospital is reported to the nearest police station before I go to hospital where the authorities sign the claim forms on arrival with the patient."

Bop govt says . . .

Mr M K Matsaunyane, public relations officer for the Department of Health, confirmed the meeting between Mr Mkansi and Dr Mokgethi. He said that Mr Mkansi did submit his claim forms for services rendered.

"The problem is that there is no contract between Mr Mkansi and our department. According to Dr Mokgethi, the ambulance service operator was advised to apply for a permit because there is no way he could be paid without a permit to operate in Bop."

He also said after rendering service, the policeman or doctor who called him as well as the hospital authorities should certify that he did render such a service.

"He can only render services in the absence of government ambulances and he was also advised to ask for cash in cases which are not emergencies," added Mr Matunyane.

Farmers' friend

Agribank, Bophuthatswana's version of the South African Land Bank, could pass on a few valuable lessons to SA's farming fraternity.

It might still be on a learning curve after seven years of operation, in a basically Third World environment largely comprised of dry semi-desert but Agribank has an enviable financial record.

"Since inception, we advanced about R220m (of which R154m was taken up) to more than 800 individual farmers, 36 primary and secondary co-operatives and various other farming bodies. In total about 5 300 Tswana farmers have been assisted since 1981. And, notwithstanding last year's severe drought, we expect an 80% payback rate this year," says Agribank MD Philip Vogel.

To date, no bad debts have been written off. Admittedly, about 80% of the bank's credit was extended to three secondary and 35 primary co-operatives, but Agribank intends to focus on individual farmers in future.

Doubtful debt provision on Agribank's secured loans and advances totalling R86m

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 5 1988

(within which R66,5m is current and R55m secured by government) is R4,85m, or about 5,6% of total loans and advances.

Vogel says Agribank has decided to move away from sophisticated, managed projects, often under white supervision, to the financing of single farmers. But, due to limited land security, new principles are being established to create a far more sophisticated lending environment.

Overcapitalisation is strictly discouraged. And this policy cannot be undermined by commercial banks, which are reluctant to lend without land as security.

"At Agribank, we finance the jockey, not the horse. Sufficient cash flow, financial and farm management expertise and a positive reaction to technical advice are some of our yardsticks for credit. These prevent farmers from falling into the trap of overcapitalisation that leads to insolvency — or forces government to bail them out," says Vogel.

Pledges on crop proceeds form the security for loan advances to individual farmers on tribal lands.

Ironically, the tribal land ownership system forces Agribank to concentrate on the personal attributes of borrowing clients.

The tribal land scheme does not allow individual land ownership — or land security for the financier. In the limited cases where land ownership does apply, strict financial control is still exercised by Agribank. Co-operative financing takes place under conditions of sophisticated financial supervision and proven management expertise.

The majority of loan funds are advanced for a short duration, but strict controls over repayment and regular visits by extension officers ensure that bad debt is reduced.

Apart from government-guaranteed finance for developing farmers, Agribank has to obtain most of its finance on the money and capital markets. And, while this used to be sourced mainly from SA, locally sourced funds now make up the biggest portion of current loan funds.

"We are autonomous and not controlled by government," says Vogel.

Agribank recently launched an Agricultural Savings Bank offering tax-free interest on investments for periods held longer than 18 months. There is no ceiling on the maximum deposit.

CAT Tink's (109)

August 6, 1988 3

Bop ban on Biko movie

MMABATHO. — Bophuthatswana has banned the film "Cry Freedom", Internal Affairs Secretary Mr IS Tire said yesterday.

Mr Tire's statement said cabinet ministers who had reviewed it yesterday feared the movie — based on the life and death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko — would spark hatred among black and white people in Bophuthatswana.

However, the controversial film would probably be shown on Namibian screens in due course, the Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said in Windhoek. — Sapa

Five bus passengers gunned down in Natal

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN. — Five bus passengers gunned down at Mpumalanga were among eight people killed and 11 others injured in unrest-related incidents in Natal at the weekend and no injuries were reported when a limpet mine exploded at the Marula Sun in Bophuthatswana.

According to the weekend police unrest reports, a group of men shot and threw stones at two buses, killing five men, and seriously wounding another five men and a woman. No arrests have been made so far.

In another incident in the same area, two men were injured when they were attacked.

Two men were killed in Inanda by an unknown group.

At Ndweshone a man was killed and a woman slightly injured when they were shot at by a group.

A man was injured at Ashdown when an unidentified person fired on a group of mourners at a burial service.

At Imbali, a woman was injured and two private houses were extensively damaged when petrol bombs were

thrown at the houses by a group of unknown people.

At Nhlalakahle, a man was slightly injured when a private house was stoned.

A delivery vehicle was gutted at KwaMashu.

In Soweto, a private house was damaged extensively by petrol bombs and the police arrested four men.

Sapa reports that a mini limpet mine exploded in one of the casinos at the Marula Sun in Bophuthatswana at the weekend.

No one was injured as all the customers were evacuated. A suppression blanket was thrown over the mine after security staff at the hotel discovered the mine shortly before it exploded late on Friday night.

The blast caused little damage.

Scores of patrons were hurriedly evacuated from a casino hall and other function rooms, according to casino spokesman Mr Ian Heron.

Mr Heron said a blanket designed to suppress explosions was placed over the bomb and the premises were evacuated.

"It exploded about 10 minutes after discovery," he said.

Overcrowding of Bop prisons is highlighted

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — Overcrowding in Bophuthatswana prisons is highlighted in the 1987 annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons, Major-General C S S Delport.

Official fixed prison accommodation provided for 1 771 as against a daily average of 2 677 prisoners.

In the 10 years of Bophuthatswana's independence, the daily average of prisoners had risen from 645 in 1978 to 2 677 in 1987.

The commissioner recommends that the judiciary considers punishment other than imprisonment.

A large number are sentenced to not more than 31 days' imprisonment and many prisoners are sentenced for offences that are not a direct threat to society.

The commissioner drew attention to the high cost of prison accommodation and said it should be reserved for those who posed a threat to society.

Juvenile prisoners were another area of concern. In present conditions they sometimes had to mix with hardened criminals, with the possibility of contamination.

This problem would be partly solved when the Mogwase Prison, which would have a juvenile section, came into operation.

The number of prohibited immigrants from Zimbabwe increased dramatically in 1987. "Repatriation of deportees from Zimbabwe can be a lengthy affair," the report said

9/8/88 Star (109)

Bop coup bid: trial of 195 men is postponed

By Dan Side

ROOIGROND — As seven soldiers armed with 9 mm automatic pistols stood guard in a massive specially built courtroom, Mr Justice M W Friedman yesterday granted a postponement until October 17 of the trial of 195 Tswanas charged in connection with the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana on February 10 this year.

Mr H E Mall SC originally sought postponement until November 1 because of the "conflict of interests" in the awkward number of defendants. Mr Mall said that up to 10 counsel would have to be consulted

in the case and means would have to be found for their payment.

The 195 accused are charged with high treason or alternatively on either of three counts of contravening sections of the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act of 1979.

Security was tight inside and outside the R800 000 Supreme Court building erected in two months on the grounds of the Bophuthatswana Maximum Security Prison outside Mafikeng.

Soldiers armed with automatic rifles patrolled the corridors of the sprawling building and two personnel vehicles, crammed with soldiers and armed and mounted with machine-guns, stood guard at the perimeter of a fenced-in area while dog handlers patrolled inside the enclosure.

For purposes of security, the number of spectators was limited to 60 on a first-come-first-served basis, and hundreds of disappointed Bophuthatswana citizens were turned away at the only turnstiles into the restricted area.

The court area is massive and most of the space is occupied by the dock, in which the 195 accused sat on benches with white placards giving identification numbers strung round their necks.

The police yesterday replaced prison staff as the sole authority in the area.

Guards were also to be seen on the rooftop of the court building, alert for an rescue bids.

The 195 accused, who will be remanded to nearby maximum security cells until the postponement date, do not include eight detained members of the opposition People's Progressive Party who will stand trial later.

Annegarn 'is alive and still a loyal member of the ANC'

The Star's Africa News Service

Joe Annegarn, that the ANC had assured him his son was alive.

LUSAKA — Mr Paul Annegarn, the 22-year-old white South African reported to have been killed by the African National Congress, is alive and is still a loyal member of the ANC, the organisation said yesterday.

The ANC said here yesterday it was not true that Mr Annegarn was politically disillusioned with the ANC as the South African authorities had said.

The organisation said it was also not true that Mr Annegarn had been detained at some ANC camp.

This followed a statement by Paul's father, Mr

FRANCIS ANNAGARN

Nine to be tried for treason in homeland

12/8/88
(109)

Pretoria Correspondent *Star*

Nine members of the Bophuthatswana Progressive People's Party — the leader of which is the runaway Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing — will appear in the Mmabatho Supreme Court on August 22 on charges of high treason.

They are accused of taking part in the abortive coup of February 10 in which President Lucas Mangope was deposed for one day.

Mr Malebane-Metsing is alleged to have had a hand in planning the coup and he allegedly installed himself as a president. He fled the country and a R50 000 reward was offered by the Bophuthatswana government for information leading to his arrest.

The Assistant Attorney-General of Bophuthatswana, Mr L Els, said the nine men would appear on charges of high treason and two alternative charges under the Internal Security Act.

Those appearing will be Mr Amos Mataboge, Mr William Mataboge, Mr Hunter Mereotlhe, Mr Solomon Bopalamo, Mr Shadrack Motswatswa, Mr Abram Morake, Mr Lawrence Julius Mahila, Mr Samuel Dlamini and Mr Reuben Molefe.

CITRUS EXPORTS

Bop farmers cash in

Tswana farmers from Bophuthatswana are preparing to hit European export markets.

Oranges from the seven-year-old Tsholofelo citrus project, run by Agricor and 32 Tswana farmers, will arrive on European markets shortly. The project was established in 1981 near the Ngotwane Dam, expressly with citrus exports in mind.

Marketing will be done by the SA Citrus Exchange, with cartons marked "Produce of Bophuthatswana." Exports, which run from May to October/November each year, should total 530 t this year and 1 540 t in 1989. A further 600 t should reach the local market this year.

The Tsholofelo project is geared to grade, pack and load oranges at a rate of 70 t/day at full production. An R800 000 packing house was opened in July. Supervision and management are in the hands of locally trained Tswana agriculturalists, who also grow alternative crops like groundnuts and wheat to keep up cash flows.

Capital investment to date is R3,5m, which should be repaid within 13 years as the trees are expected to reach maturity by the year 2000.

Agricor officials say a unique "hedgerow" growing method (small trees are planted at a 45° angle to the ground) is expected to increase yields and simplify reaping of ripe fruit. Peach and pecan nut trees are being tried for future crop diversification.

Bop farmers "own" a number of individual citrus rows which they tend, fertilise, water and reap, using local labour. A total of 96 ha has been planted to citrus. ■

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Amen to Bop's last pretence as Rocky's party is banned

THE banning of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Bophuthatswana last week was the first indication that the "homeland" is abandoning any pretence at being a democracy, residents fear.

Questions now being asked are:

● Will the "homeland" become a one-party dictatorship, or will it allow opposition parties to function only within strict limits?

● Will Bophuthatswana introduce a State of Emergency similar to that in South Africa?

● What has happened to the homeland's Bill of Rights?

To "homeland" observers the ban slapped on the PPP comes as no surprise. It confirms the doubts they had about the future of the opposition party after it was accused of spearheading the abortive coup of February 10 this year.

Eight PPP members were charged with treason after the coup and will appear in court on August 22. They have been refused bail. Their lawyers have made a Supreme Court application challenging the validity of the "homeland's" Internal Security Act and demanding the right be allowed to see their lawyers and doctors.

The official reasons for the ban included cabinet officials' concern that PPP leader Peter Rocky Malebane-Metsing — who is allegedly operating from Harare — was planning "with outside forces ... to abduct some of the prisoners awaiting trial on charges of high treason" for plotting the coup.

The ban was announced just days

Bophuthatswana seems set to become a one-party dictatorship after the banning of its official opposition. VUSI GUNENE reports

before 195 men charged with the coup appeared in the newly-built R800 000 Supreme Court in Rooigrond on Monday.

The heavy security at the men's brief appearance — the trial was postponed to October 17 to allow counsel to prepare their defence — was another indication of stepped up security which sent a signal to any would-be sympathisers of the PPP.

However, victimisation of the PPP began long before last Friday's banning. Members were harassed and detained immediately after the coup.

The "homeland" parliament formed a special Select Committee early in July to investigate the PPP's involvement in the February coup.

It recommended the PPP be dissolved and that its members on the National Assembly should abandon their portfolios immediately.

Speaking on behalf of the Select Committee, SG Mothibe accused some PPP members of failing to repudiate the coup and failing "to distance themselves therefrom and take disciplinary measures against office-bearers and members manifestly involved (in the coup)."

Mothibe also said although the PPP's constitution did not advocate violence, there was a "glaring failure

on the part of the PPP, through its national executive or national congress, to express its abhorrence of political change through unlawful and violent means such as the events of February 10".

However, observers point out the PPP's allegations that the ruling party had been involved in electoral irregularities remain uninvestigated — as do claims that Mangope has been involved in shady financial dealings with alleged KGB spy Shabtai Kalmonovitz.

Government officials pointed out Bophuthatswana had terminated its dealings with Kalmonovitz soon after his arrest, when Israel accused him of being a KGB spy.

"Homeland" observers claim the ban on the PPP is an attempt to crush opposition and freedom of speech in Bophuthatswana.

Nearly two months ago, Malebane-Metsing wrote to Mangope and Chief Justice A Stuart, demanding his unconditional return, the dropping of charges of high treason against those who allegedly took part in the coup. He also demanded both Mangope and Stuart answer publicly to allegations of maladministration.

The ban leaves vacant the six parliamentary seats the PPP won in the October 27 general election last year. President Lucas Mangope's ruling Democratic Party won the remaining 66 seats.

The National Seopasengoe Party — which has no seats in the parliament — is the sole remaining political party.

Rocky's right-hand man goes to Bop court

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Malebana-Metsing

By SOL MORATHI

LAWRENCE Mahila, an executive member of Bophutatswana's People's Progressive Party and close associate of fugitive Rocky Malebana-Metsing, is to make his first appearance in the Mmabatho Supreme Court on Monday following the abortive coup in the homeland on February 10.

He will appear with seven other members.

The seven are: Amos Mataboge, Hunter Meryothle, Solomon Bopalamo, William Mataboge, Shadrack Motswatswa, Abram Morake and Samuel Dlamini.

Mahila, who acted as spokesman for the

PPP during the 16-hour coup, handed himself over to the Bop police after going into hiding for a week soon after the coup.

At the time, Mahila said the PPP had not taken part in the coup, but had power bestowed upon it by the rebel soldiers who had overthrown the Bop government.

A week ago alleged coup leader Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri and 120 other people appeared before a Bop judge on charges of high treason for their alleged participation in the coup.

Their hearing was postponed to October 13 to allow the defence counsel to study the charges against them.

Bop coup bid trial postponed

MMABATHO — The trial of nine members of the banned Bophuthatswana opposition People's Progressive Party, charged in connection with the failed military coup early this year, was postponed yesterday to November 21

Mr D F Kgomo, for the defence, submitted that the accused had received the indictment late and should be given enough time to study the case

Mr L Els, for the State, said provision had been created for legal representatives to make applications to the Minister of Law and Order to meet their clients in this regard, but the Minister had not received an application. — Sapa.

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Bop coup leader in court

By VUSI GUNENE

LAWRENCE MAHILA, Bophuthatswana coup leader and representative of the banned opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), appeared in the Mmabatho Supreme court this week.

He and eight PPP members face charges of high treason.

Their appearance follows that of 195 members of the homeland's defence force and its now-defunct National Security Guard (NSG) unit a fortnight ago on charges stemming from the abortive attempt to overthrow President Lucas Mangope's government on February 10.

Both trials are taking place in the new R800 000 Rooigrond Supreme Court which was built to accommodate the first high-profile political trials in the "homeland's" short history.

Mahila, his eight co-accused — all members of the PPP — and the 195 members of the defence force are charged with high treason and contravening sections of the "homeland's" Internal Security Act and various related charges.

If convicted they face a possible death sentence.

All the trialists have been held without bail at the Rooigrond Prison since the abortive coup. Only Mahila's co-accused, Solomon Bopalamo, was granted R8 000 conditional bail. He was however redetained shortly after he stepped out of the prison and has not been released.

The indictments of both trials recount the events of the February 10 coup. They feature high-ranking officials of the Bophuthatswana Defence

Force, the NSG, the then deputy police commissioner, Lucky Sekame, and the self-exiled leader of the PPP, Peter Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

According to the indictment against the 195, Timothy Phiri, sergeant major of the defunct NSG, convened a meeting at the washrooms of the security unit base in Mmabatho on the evening of February 9. He then allegedly instructed most of the accused to overthrow Mangope.

The state claims this meeting was the result of "apparently extensive planning" by Phiri and Malebane-Metsing.

Phiri and his troops allegedly broke into the ammunition storeroom at the security base and armed themselves with rifles, pistols and ammunition before setting out for the parliament buildings nearby. The state claims Phiri was later joined by Mangope's guards, who raided the houses of Mangope and other cabinet ministers.

The joint troops allegedly fired shots fatally wounding two women before capturing Mangope and his cabinet ministers.

Phiri allegedly forced the ministers to sign resignation documents at gunpoint. Mangope refused to sign.

The ministers and Mangope were taken to a room at the Mmabatho Independence Stadium where they were held under armed guard.

Mahila's trial was postponed to November 21 and that of the 195 members of the defence force and NSG to October 17.

(109) W/Meil 26/8-1/9/88

urbs of Cape Town on 23 May 1987; if so, (a) what are the (i) names and (ii) ranks of the persons involved, (b) in which section of the Defence Force are they employed and (c) on whose instructions were they so involved;

(2) whether he intends taking any action against these persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) The case is *sub judice* because it forms part of an interdict against the Minister of Defence, and no information can therefore be disclosed.

Natal Provincial Division of Supreme Court: vacancies

*20. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) (i) How many vacancies are there on the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, (ii) what are they and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) when is it anticipated that these vacancies will be filled?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) One.
(ii) Judge — in view of the promotion of Mr Justice Howard to the position of Judge President.
(iii) 1 September 1988.

(b) In due course. An acting judge has been appointed in order to maintain the numerical strength of the Bench concerned in the mean time.

Owen Affairs

Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana: schools

*1. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether there is a school in Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, which falls under the control of his Department; if so, (a) why, (b) since when and (c) how many (i) teachers were employed and (ii) pupils were enrolled at this school as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the conditions of employment of teachers at this school differ in any way from those of teachers employed in schools in the Republic; if so, what are the relevant details?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, three schools, namely Mafeking High School, Mafeking Primary School and the Mafeking Preparatory School.

(a) On the incorporation of Mafikeng into Bophuthatswana the governments of the RSA and Bophuthatswana entered into an agreement whereby the Cape Education Department shall have the right to establish, manage and maintain schools in Mafikeng.

(b) 20 September 1980.
(c) on 24 June 1988
secondary school 20 293
primary school 19 284
preparatory school 12 246

(2) Yes, in addition to the general conditions they are also entitled to the following:

Foreign service allowance; rent allowance where applicable; free housing where possible; refund of monthly housing instalment; payment of rates and taxes levied on property; free domestic electricity, water and gas; payment of travelling expenses where applicable; and transfer costs

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there are children other than White children admitted to any of these schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, at the moment I am not quite sure, but I assume that they would be White children only. However, I can give the hon member the answer if he will call me at my office. At the moment I am not sure.

Transvaal: African language compulsory for Std 6/7

*2. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 40 on 11 March 1988, why is the Transvaal the only province in which the study of an

African language is compulsory for Std 6 and Std 7 pupils in White schools;

(2) whether the marks obtained in African languages by these pupils are taken into consideration for the purposes of promotion from one standard to the next; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether his Department intends taking any steps in regard to the study of African languages in the four provinces; if so, (a) what steps in respect of each province and (b) when;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Because the courses provided by the provincial education departments vary in accordance with local needs.

(2) No, not for the majority of pupils. The marks of pupils who elect to study an African language as a third language up to Std 10 are taken into consideration for promotion purposes.

(3) The hon member is referred to part (2) of the answer to his question 152 on 9 June 1988.

(4) No.

Private/provincial schools: control

*3. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether all (a) private and (b) provincial schools which are attended by both White and non-White pupils fall under the control of his Department; if not, (i) under whose control do they fall and (ii) what categories of such schools fall under his Department?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) (i) No, only private schools registered in terms of section 2 of the Private Schools Act (House of Assembly), 1986, fall under my Department. Private schools may also register with other Education Departments.

(ii) Pre-primary, primary and secondary schools registered with the Department.

(b) (i) Schools instituted in terms of the various provincial Education Ordinances and the Educational Services Act, 1967, and which fall under the provincial education departments, the TED, CED, NED and OFSED, fall under my Department. Children of diplomats and members of consular missions may attend these schools.

(ii) pre-primary, primary and secondary schools referred to in (b)(i).

Primary and secondary schools: budgeting formulae for construction

*4. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) What formulae are used in budgeting amounts for school construction in respect of (a) primary and (b) secondary schools;

(2) whether these formulae include provision for cultural and/or recreational facilities; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) and (2) In terms of section 2(1) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984) norms and standards for the financing of education fall under the Minister of National Education.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he indicate what formula he has been using for the past two years?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reply is quite clearly that the formula falls under the discretion of the hon the Minister of National Education, and we act on that basis.

Parish Road, Constantia: new school

*5 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether it is the intention to build a new school in Parish Road, Constantia; if so, what are the relevant details?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, not at this stage.

Police move
Bop student
pickets 109

MMABATHO — Student pickets which tried to stop others entering the University of Bophuthatswana campus yesterday were dispersed by police.

Student Representatives' Council (SRC) members "checking" on people were removed from the gates.

Later, students entered the campus, but few lectures were held.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor M R Molope, said there would be no question of cancelling the November examinations.

"Necessary protection" for students would be provided and intimidation need not be feared, he said.

Unibo student boycott goes on

The student boycott of classes at University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) continues with only a few students braving intimidation to attend classes.

Student representatives are demanding that residences be opened unconditionally before attending classes and are declaring "no residences, no schools" in pamphlets distributed to an almost empty campus.

The pamphlets say university authorities are "collaborating with the apartheid regime to silence our voices", aided by the "bantustan police and a puppet government under their master, P W Botha".

In a statement issued yesterday the vice-chancellor, Professor M R Malope, said deadlock had been reached between authorities and the SRC and he expected further talks to take place.

The statement said about 750 students were evicted from Unibo residences on September 28 for disobeying house rules, particularly those governing the wearing of ID cards when entering and leaving residences. They also objected to the rule barring sex in residences after midnight.

Turning from futility to activity

By NORMAN CHANDLER

SEAP is a project in Bophuthatswana aimed at providing work and income for the poorest of the poor

Surviving in southern Africa's poorest rural areas has always been difficult. The drudge of everyday life often defies description — children die of malnutrition, there are few clinics, schooling where it is available is usually poor, roads are virtually non-existent, floods wreck homes ... the list is endless.

In a bid to change this for the better, a dramatic experiment in utilising village labour to improve rural conditions in Bophuthatswana is being watched with interest by the South African Government as well as by other countries.

The country's Special Employment Action Programme (SEAP) has for the last three years been paying R3 a day to more than 40 000 workers, mostly women, on a current total of 960 projects throughout the country — and in areas where previously no one earned a wage.

R12-m budget

SEAP operates from a budget of about R12 million, most of which comes from donors, including the South African Government.

Mr Colin Campion, co-ordinator of administration at the project offices in Mmabatho, told The Star that SEAP also provided 8 500 families with basic foodstuffs worth R5.80 per month — not much but it keeps people alive.

"We have a hell of a big programme. We think it is something other states would be interested in. There is no patent on this simple system of improving the well-being of rural people," he said.

"It stimulates the economy and provides stimulation for the people to improve their villages and to improve the rural areas of Bophuthatswana. Our programme brings the greatest relief to the greatest number, and improves immeasurably the overall quality of life at village level."

Mr Campion says SEAP — which arose out of the country's Drought Relief programme — does not suggest projects but accepts recommendations from villagers.

"We do not impose projects on villagers at will," he said.

"The chief and village council decide on what is required, and we provide materials and



Mr Patrick Moshe, district supervisor, and Mr Colin Campion, the head of the Special Employment Action Programme, with the special plaques which are affixed to every project handled by the programme.

the money to do it. The programme is aimed at employing the poor, and we are supplied with a list of names of the really poor who are then employed to do the work."

He added that because life in rural communities was often harsh, "there is usually no time for development. But we have, through our programme, re-

versed this trend with the help of materials and the decision to pay the person who is prepared to do the work. In other words, it is a case of no work, no pay.

"People get an average of R66 per month for a 22-day month. This means that R790 per annum per person comes into the economy. We have 13 872 people working on rural

development this year, and that means the economy as a whole is benefitting by over R10 million.

"In return, we get happy families, food in their stomachs, and they are clothed. Above all, it has meant that children who may not have had the chance to go to school are able to do so

because their parents are able to pay the school fees.

"In rural Africa, if parents cannot pay for schooling then there is, quite simply, no schooling for their offspring. SEAP ensures that this doesn't happen in Bophuthatswana."

Workers have been trained to lay bricks, do carpentry and

other jobs. "We have found that women are the best workers in this environment. They appear to be more responsible, and have a clear responsibility to their families," Mr Campion said.

SEAP has in its three-year history built more than 300 classrooms, 15 school administration blocks, 45 clinics, 21 tribal offices, 14 community halls, 30 teachers' quarters, seven homes for nurses, 10 dams, 328 toilets — and a tennis court.

Rural projects being tackled this year cover brick-making, construction of schools, clinics and pre-schools, toilet construction, fencing, planting of vegetable gardens, building and maintenance of dams, bridges and roads (usually all by hand), making school desks and chairs, repairing motor vehicles and building community halls.

Mr Campion firmly denies suggestions that SEAP is a type of socialistic programme.

"There is nothing socialistic about it. We are supplying people with something to do, something from which to earn money, and we are also stimulating the economy.

"It is a programme for the people and by the people particularly to improve their environment."

Daunting problems

But the problems of getting materials from modern Mmabatho to poor outlying areas are also enormous.

More than 500 school classrooms are under construction at present, but in many cases a lack of bricks, water and cement is hampering construction.

A progress report from Moretele district — hundreds of kilometres from Mmabatho — shows that bricks have still to be moulded for pre-school toilets, the building of classrooms in many villages has been stopped due to a lack of water or bricks, and progress is also slow on fencing and roofing materials.

But despite the problems, the disappointments and the hardship, the rural areas are a hive of activity.

In villages with unlikely names such as Black Rock, Greenside, Siberia, Myra, Buxton, Slough, Seven Miles and Churchill, as well as at traditionally-named Lokaleng, Gatshekedi, Masamane, and Tsitsing, to name a few, men and women are hard at work — their eyes firmly fixed on the last week of the month when, as Mr Campion puts it, the "pay parade" comes round and they can relax in villages they are changing every day

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Treason accused are 'not guilty'

... 'because Bop is not a state'

By DAN DLAMINI

THE 195 people facing charges of treason arising from the attempted coup of February 10 in Bophuthatswana have committed no offence because the homeland is not an independent state.

This will be the defence team's main argument when Sando Johannes Banda and 194 others, charged with 12 counts of high treason, alternatively contravention of certain sections of the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act, appear on Monday in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

The defence team also indicated they will make an urgent application for a postponement of the case to February 1 next year so as to afford counsel sufficient time to consult with the accused.

According to the founding affidavit of lawyer Mohamed Iqbal Motala, who represents 163 of the 195 accused, he and two other instructing attorneys had difficulties in securing the services of lawyers to represent the accused at the trial.

Trevor Raleie, Andrew Kobedi, Osete Kalibe, Benjamin Tshabalala, Patrick Monnakale, Victor Mdluli and Thithi Motsepe were all high-ranking officers of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force at the time of the alleged offence.

The accused have all pleaded not guilty to the charges.

According to the indictment, Mothuloe Timmy Phiri, who was a sergeant-major in the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit, played the most prominent role in

the abortive coup.

Another person who is alleged to have played an important role is the fugitive leader of the People's Progressive Party, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, who is believed to be in hiding in Zambia.

The State alleges that as a result of extensive planning by Phiri and Malebane-Metsing, Phiri called his subordinates, the accused Nos 1-186, on the evening of February 9 to a meeting in the wash rooms of the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit where he informed them about his plans to overthrow the government and to arrest President Lucas Mangope, his Cabinet Ministers, the Commissioner of the Bophuthatswana Police and other senior officers.

Phiri is also alleged to have instructed his troops to fetch Mangope's guards under the pretext that their commander wanted to inspect them.

The President's guards were allegedly broken into small units and Phiri instructed them to go to the President and the Ministers' houses to arrest them.

He also allegedly instructed the troops to shoot open the door of the houses and whoever resisted. Two women were killed during the shootings.

The State also claims that Malebane-Metsing, together with some troops, went to the home of Bophuthatswana's Chief Justice where Malebane-Metsing attempted to force the judge to swear him in as the new President.



Malebane-Metsing ... believed to be in Zambia.

Bop independence key issue in treason trial

Star 18/10/84 (109)
Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — The question whether or not Bophuthatswana is a sovereign state was the main issue at the mass treason trial which resumed yesterday in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

The 195 accused are all charged with high treason over alleged involvement in the abortive coup in the homeland on February 10.

Professor John Dugard, a constitutional law expert, submitted yesterday that Bophuthatswana was not a sovereign independent state and the indictment should fall away.

He said the existence of a state was determined by international law, not domestic law.

By the standards of the international community, Bophuthatswana was not a state because it was recognised by only one of 160 states in the world — South Africa.

Under present international law, a state could be created in three ways: by its population, territory and government; recognition by other states; and by admission to the United Nations.

While Bophuthatswana might meet the first condition, its creation had violated the norms laid down by the UN. Its creation had consolidated apartheid, its people had not been freely permitted to determine the political status, and it had violated the territorial integrity of South Africa.

Several UN resolutions had stated

that Bophuthatswana was invalid, and called for its non-recognition.

"Bophuthatswana is not a state under public international law, which is the governing legal order for the determination of statehood."

A lively exchange took place on this issue between Mr Justice M W Friedman and Professor Dugard.

Six armed policemen sat in the court, and others guarded the corridors and patrolled the area outside.

Mr Justice Friedman sought clarification on almost every point of Professor Dugard's argument, asking repeatedly whether non-recognition of Bophuthatswana was not a political act, and not a legal one.

He asked whether UN resolutions were legal and binding, or were political statements.

He said that to him Bophuthatswana had the appearance of an independent state with control of internal and external affairs. It lacked only international recognition.

Professor Dugard admitted that the issue was unique because no similar circumstances had arisen before in this area of the law.

He said Bophuthatswana had some authority of its own — delegated to it as a sub-state by South Africa — to try the accused on alternative charges, but not high treason.

The hearing will continue on February 6.

The judge postponed judgment on Professor Dugard's submissions until then.

Sun City visitors attacked by Bophuthatswana mob

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Four young people on their way to Sun City had to flee for their lives after they were attacked and their car stoned by a mob in Bophuthatswana's Thlabane township outside Rustenburg at the weekend.

The violence on Saturday night also apparently sparked an outbreak of stonings on the road, and a bus and several other vehicles were pelted with stones and other objects.

Mr John Dann (19), a Potchefstroom University student, his friend, Mr An-

tonie Troskie, and two girls were on their way to Sun City on Saturday night when they stopped in Thlabane.

Mr Dann went into a shop to buy something to drink. Inside, a crowd of people started pushing him and he heard others stoning his car outside.

His three friends sped off in the badly damaged vehicle, leaving him.

His mother, Mrs T Dann, said: "While they rushed off to get help, John found himself with all these people around him. They wanted to kill him and some drew knives. They tripped

him up but he managed to get away and run into the road, where he was picked up by a motorist.

"The mob also stoned that car as it drove away," Mrs Dann said.

The latest incident was the second outburst of mob violence in rural Transvaal townships at the weekend.

In Oukasie near Brits, two policemen were forced to run for their lives when a mob stoned them and set their car alight on Sunday.

An SAP spokesman said a complaint had been laid at Rustenburg police station, but the incident happened across the border and should be investigated by Bophuthatswana police.

Mrs Dann criticised the SAP and Bophuthatswana police yesterday for not helping her son and his party.

Bop becomes a one-party state

Star 20/10/82 Correspondent

109

MMA BATHO — Bophuthatswana has officially become a one-party state.

The only opposition party in the National Assembly, the People's Progressive Party, was declared an unlawful organisation under the Internal Security Act by a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette.

It was read out in the National Assembly yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Education Mr G Nkai. One former opposition MP, Mr C Loate, said: "They can ban the PPP but they cannot ban our aims."

40 demonstrating students are arrested

Star 21/10/8 ✓ (109)
Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — About 40 students who took part in an illegal demonstration in the grounds of the University of Bophuthatswana were being held in custody last night after police with sjamboks, batons and staves arrested them.

About 200 student activists assembled in front of the office of the vice-chancellor, Professor M R Malope, yesterday morning.

They sang and danced and waved banners reiterating their boycott of

lectures — now three weeks old — calling for the resignation of Professor Malope, the closing of the university and the freeing of Nelson Mandela.

Freedom songs in support of Oliver Tambo and Mandela were sung while UDF and ANC pamphlets and stickers were distributed.

The students are boycotting classes in support of their demand for the unconditional opening of residences and the postponement of exams until January. Exams are due to start on November 15.

(109) Ques 23/10/12



Lucas Mangope

Coup bid: Bop put on trial



R Malebane-Metsing

Treason accused argue Bop not recognised by world

By DAN DHLAMINI

BOPHUTHATSWANA is on trial to prove whether it is an independent state or not.

The challenge was made this week by the defence counsel for 195 Bophuthatswana soldiers appearing before Judge Friedman in the Supreme Court, Rooigrond charged with treason.

The basis of the argument was that as Bophuthatswana was not a state, the charge of treason allegedly committed on February 10, disclosed no offence.

"If Bophuthatswana is not a state, and therefore treason was out of question, what would the 195 accused who are alleged to have tried to overthrow the government, be charged with?" asked Friedman before postponing the case.

Friedman reserved judgment till February 6.

Friedman was appointed and sworn in as a judge in Bophuthatswana.

Prof John Dugard - who lodged the objection to the indictment on behalf of the accused - argued that Bophuthatswana was not a state according to international requirements.

He submitted that the crime of high treason could only be committed against a sovereign state, and that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not sovereign and independent.

That being the case, the indictment disclosed no offence against the 195 accused, of which one, Victor Mdluli, was this week granted R3 000 bail.

George Modisadihe, Esau Si-

beo and Boy Mlangetya were also released on warning, with no reason given for their release.

Dugard argued that in order to decide whether Bophuthatswana was a state - for the purpose of high treason - it was necessary to examine its international status within the context of contemporary international law, with special reference to the law of the United Nations.

He said according to the constitutive view, Bophuthatswana was not a state because it was only recognised by South Africa which created it. The other 159 states in the world rejected it.

Friedman interrupted Dugard and said Bophuthatswana had met the requirements of statehood in that it got its independence from South Africa.

He added that Bophuthatswana had its own President, Cabinet, judicial system, police force, army and everything required of a state.

To this, Dugard replied that even if an entity complied with the requirements of statehood, it would not qualify to be a state if its creation was the result of the violation of a peremptory norm of the international law.

He added that the court should take judicial notice that Bophuthatswana was only recognised by South Africa.

He added that Bophuthatswana had not been admitted to the UN and that its creation violated a number of peremptory norms in the judgement of the General Assembly and Security Council of the UN.

He said the African people were not freely permitted to determine their political status when Bophuthatswana and other bantustans were created.

The judge said Bophuthatswana people freely elected their government and had opted for independence.

Friedman cited KwaZulu as an example, saying that it was self-governing but had exercised its right not to opt for independence.

Dugard replied that KwaZulu has not opted for independence because the people of the territory felt they were not given a chance, as in 1910, to exercise their right to self-determination.

Dugard said the creation of Bophuthatswana furthered the goals of apartheid and was internationally condemned.

He added that the creation of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei had deprived some eight-million blacks of their South African citizenship.

He said the people of South Africa were not consulted when these states were created.

Advocate Jhan Smith, who appeared for the State, opposed the objection, saying Dugard's argument was not based on the judicial legitimacy of Bophuthatswana, but was a purely political matter.

He argued that the rights of the people who had legally voted for the Bophuthatswana government could not be ignored and priority given to the UN.

Dugard submitted that a court of Bophuthatswana was bound

by public international law on the question of statehood.

The accused have all pleaded not guilty to the charges.

According to the indictment, Mothuloe Jimmy Phiri - who was a sergeant-major in the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit - played the most prominent role in the abortive coup.

Another person who is alleged to have played an important role is the fugitive leader of the People's Progressive Party, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, who is believed to be hiding in Zambia.

The State alleges that as a result of extensive planning by Phiri and Malebane-Metsing, Phiri called his subordinates - the accused Numbers 1-186 - on February 9 to a meeting in the wash rooms of the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit.

There he allegedly informed them about his plans to overthrow the government and to arrest President Lucas Mangope, his Cabinet Ministers, the Commissioner of the Bophuthatswana Police and other senior officers.

Phiri is also alleged to have instructed his troops to fetch Mangope's guard under the pretext that their commander wanted to inspect them.

The President's guard were allegedly broken into small units and Phiri instructed them to go to the houses of the President and his Ministers and arrest them.

He also allegedly instructed the troops to shoot anyone who resisted. Two women were killed.

Students appear in Bop court

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — A total of 123 students of the University of Bophutatswana detained on Thursday after demonstrations, appeared in the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court last Friday on charges under the Internal Security Act.

The charges referred to illegal demonstrations. The hearing was postponed to December 9 and the students were released on their own recognisances.

The hearing follows Thursday's events at the University when police, armed with sham-boks, batons and staves, chased 200 demonstrators through the campus.

Some fled into the veld while others took refuge in offices. Police systematically searched the buildings to round up the students.

The university council told students to return to classes by Tuesday to end their three-week boycott.

To prevent further intimidation of students willing to attend classes the council has asked the police to provide small detachments to patrol the campus for the next three weeks. Examinations are scheduled for November 15.

Students told to resume lectures

Star 25/10/88

Own Correspondent (109)

MMABATHO — Boycotting students at the University of Bophuthatswana have been instructed by the vice-chancellor Professor M R Malope to return to lectures today or face disciplinary action.

All lectures and assignments have been made compulsory and non-attendance will be regarded as an infringement of university rules.

If students do not attend they may not be given semester marks entitling them to write the examinations beginning on November 15.

To prevent further intimidation of students, the university council has asked police to provide protection on campus.

Several instances of intimidation of staff and students have been reported. A student said she was told her ears would be cut off if she attended classes.

The 123 students freed last Friday on their own recognisances after appearing in the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court will now be able to return to classes. They were rounded up when police broke up an illegal demonstration on Thursday on the campus. They face charges under Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act and will appear again on December 9.

Banners held by demonstrators last week called for the closing of the university and the resignation of President Lucas Mangope.

Bop students condemn hostel ruling

Star 26/10/84
By Jo-Anne Collinge

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Student leaders at the University of Botswana have condemned as unreasonable the council ruling that students must attend all lectures and other academic activities although the residences will remain closed.

Members of the Students' Representative Council (SRC), interviewed by The Star earlier this week, said it was "educationally unsound" to expect students who had nowhere to live to continue with classes as usual and write exams on the dates originally scheduled.

The boycott at the Mmabatho campus has entered its fifth week. It centres on a dispute about rules regulating the presence of outsiders in university hostels.

An SRC spokesman said students were taking a hard line on the boycott and he predicted they would not comply with the

council's ultimatum to return to classes or face disciplinary action.

The ultimatum was conveyed to students in a notice signed by the vice-chancellor, Professor Mr Malope, last week.

The spokesman said three SRC members had been taken into custody this week and the rest were operating clandestinely as they believed they would be detained.

He added that a mass demonstration which was broken up by police on Thursday last week was designed to signal to the authorities that the demands were those of the entire student body and not just a handful of leaders.

The spokesman said the closure of the hostels had left many students homeless. He said some had been sleeping in toilets at the Mmabatho shopping complex. Others had been forced to return home.

Police called to Bop campus

STW 28/10/81 (109)
MMABATHO — Police were brought to the campus of the University of Bophuthatswana yesterday to prevent "heavy and open intimidation" of students willing to attend lectures and to sit for examinations.

The vice-chancellor, Professor M R Malope, said that "in view of the inadequacy of our own small security division I have decided to summon police support on to campus, especially around the teaching areas and the library.

"The aim is to give maximum support and protection to those students and staff who feel threatened when they come to lectures."

His statement follows three days of low attendance over the past six weeks against the closing of the residence.

The vice-chancellor evicted students from residence on September 28 after they refused to obey residence rules. Student demonstrations later led to the arrest of 123 on charges under the Internal Security Act. The hearing was postponed to December 9.

THE Mirror
— Bophuth-
atswana's
new independ-
ent weekly
— appeared

New paper appears in Bophuthatswana

for the first time yesterday, with
the publishers and editor-in-
chief emphasising that it was not
a "parastatal" publication.

The newspaper, published by
Craft Press Group subsidiary
Text Publications in Babelegi, is
a sister publication to the Mafek-
ing-based Mmabatho Mail.

Editor-in-chief Lawrence
Mayekiso said in Bophutha-

28/10/88
THEO RAWANA

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B/day

tswana there were none of SA's
constraints. "We want to publish
in full what other publications
cannot. We are not a parastatal
publication and we will have
freedom to criticise — but we
won't get out of our way to criti-
cise unnecessarily."

Mining row goes to court

MMABATHO — The battle over mining rights between the Bafokeng tribe and Impala Platinum moved to the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court yesterday.

A Mostert SC, counsel for the tribe, submitted yesterday to Mr Justice E Smith that it was clear from the 1977 cession document that it was the Bafokeng tribe that was granting Impala Platinum mining rights in Bophuthatswana.

The Bafokeng contend they have validly cancelled the cession.

Most of the land leased by Impala is held in trust for the Bafokeng.

The tribe has asked the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court to terminate the

bl day 1/11/88
SUSAN RUSSELL

cession, which gave Impala exclusive mining rights to the disputed area.

Its application is based on a claim that Impala has repudiated the cession by refusing the Bafokeng access to certain documents relating to the mine's operation.

Impala, which produces 35% of the free world's platinum, denies it has repudiated the cession.

It contends only the cedent may request the documentation wanted by the

● To Page 2 →

Impala mining rights row goes to court

tribe, and that Bophuthatswana's President is the cedent.

Mostert said after a long history of recognising the Bafokeng as its principle to whom obligations were owed, including those rights and duties flowing from the cession, Impala was now in effect saying it owed the tribe nothing in contractual terms.

Central to the application is whether the right to enforce the Impala contract is vested in the tribe or the President as trustee of the Bafokeng land since inde-

bl day 1/11/88
pendence and also registered owner of the land.

The tribe contends the President's predecessor in title, SA's Minister of Bantu Affairs, in concluding the notarial cession with Impala, did so for the tribe's benefit.

The tribe, in accepting those benefits, had become the contracting party with rights enforceable against Impala.

← ● From Page 1

BRING INDUSTRIES TO TOWNSHIPS

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bureaucr. 1/11/88.

TPA's John Mavuso tells town planners

A PLEA for industrial development in major black townships was made at a planning conference in Bophuthatswana yesterday.

Mr J Mavuso, MEC Transvaal, said that land should also be zoned for offices and shopping centres in areas such as Soweto, Eldorado Park and Lenasia.

He told the annual conference of the Institute of Town and Regional Planners that it was imperative that development took place in those areas.

He said: "Establish your factories and businesses in the midst of the people who will be employed there or who will do their shopping there. The potential for

both the producer and the seller is not only virtually unlimited but is growing daily."

Mr Mavuso, widely tipped as a future member of the Cabinet, said that education was improving and as a result "salaries were also improving, resulting in a steady rise in the standard of living".

"At present, both the worker and the shopper spend hours travelling between their homes, places of work and shopping centres, leading to a reduction of efficiency.

"The businessman and entrepreneur will find that the ultimate profits to himself and especially the country will greatly exceed all expectations if zoning is allowed."

He said that many hectares of land was only used for less than 50 per cent of the time and asked whether available space could not be better utilised.

He said he knew that his suggestion on land usage was contrary to Government policy but added "there must be a reason for this and discussion should take place to determine whether the reasons are still valid."

Mr Mavuso said it was not generally known that in terms of the township establishment and land use regulation (Transvaal Province) of 1986 — which governs black townships — the occupants of a residential building may practice their profession and trade including the retail trade.

(109) 8/10/87 7/11/88

Bafokeng tribe takes on Impala

MAFEKENG — The Bafokeng tribe of Bophuthatswana last week took on in court the world's second largest platinum mine, Impala Platinum Limited, in a battle which could end in the cancellation of the mine's right to operate on tribal land.

Central to the dispute is whether the right to enforce the contract ceding mining rights to Impala is vested in the tribe or their trustee.

The present trustee is the Bophuthatswana State President, who is also the registered owner of the land. The tribe has asked the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court to terminate the notarial cession concluded in 1977 which gave Impala the exclusive right to mine precious metals in the Bafokeng area.

The Bafokeng allege they are entitled to cancel the cession because Impala has repudiated its terms by refusing the tribe access to documents and mining reports.

Impala denies it has repudiated the cession.

It says the only person who has the right to ask for books of accounts and other documentation is the cedent of the mineral rights. This is the tribe's trustee and he had not asked for or required any of these.

The Bafokeng have submitted they are the beneficial owners of the land and the party with whom Impala ne-

Impala MD Donald Ireland said in an affidavit: "Impala was made aware the tribe wished to link negotiations regarding past royalties to the acquisition of prospecting rights in respect of The Deep. From information later received by Impala it appears the tribe has concluded a written agreement with Bafokeng's Mineral Minister on December 11, 1986. Impala has ascertained that the directors of Bafokeng Minerals Limited include Chief Molotlegi himself and Mr M F Keeley of Keeley Holdings Limited."

Ireland said Impala also found that the agreement granted Bafokeng Minerals the right to prospect under The Deep area.

The tribe had granted the company the right to acquire by cession any mining title granted to it, Ireland said. In court papers the Bafokeng Chief Edward Molotlegi claimed the registration of the land in the trust-

SUSAN RUSSELL

gotiated. The mineral rights to the Bafokeng area were granted to the Bantu Administration and Development Minister in February 1977 when he was still the tribe's trustee.

Most of the mine is situated on Bafokeng land which the tribe acquired at various stages from 1883 to 1931 and which was held in trust.

The dispute over access to documents arose during a wrangle over the computation of royalties paid to the tribe.

This issue was settled but the tribe again requested access to documents during negotiations for another piece of land adjoining the mine known as The Deep.

Why the tribe is insisting on documentation was not canvassed in legal argument last week.

ee's name did not alter the factual conditions that the tribe owned the land and was fully entitled to deal on its own with its own property.

The President was not empowered to prescribe to the tribe or Impala how the agreement was to be administered or carried out, the chief said.

Figures relating to the mine's operation perhaps indicate how important the outcome of the application is to those directly and indirectly involved. Ireland said the mine's complex include 46 500 people — about 33 400 of these Bophuthatswana citizens. Impala was a major international supplier of platinum and platinum group metals mainly under long term supply contracts, Ireland said. Up to June 30 1987 Impala had paid the Bafokeng R129 553 781 in royalties.

A further R30 881 842 in royalties was paid.

Ireland said Impala had paid Bophuthatswana R359 000 000 in company tax and mining lease payments of about R252 000 000.

Impala employees paid at least R83 000 000 in personal tax to Bophuthatswana from the beginning of operations in December 1977 until April 30, 1988, he said.

Argument before Mr Justice E Smith is expected to continue this week.

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NEWS FOCUS

Bafokeng tribe takes on Impala

SUSAN RUSSELL

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The tribe has asked the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court to terminate the notarial session concluded in 1977 which gave Impala the exclusive right to mine precious metals in the Bafokeng area.

The Bafokeng allege they are entitled to cancel the session because Impala has repudiated its terms by refusing the tribe access to documents and mining reports.

Impala denies it has repudiated the session.

It says the only person who has the right to ask for books of accounts and other documentation is the cedent of the mineral rights. This is the tribe's trustee and he had not asked for or required any of these.

The Bafokeng have submitted they are the beneficial owners of the land and the party with whom Impala ne-

gotiated. The mineral rights to the Bafokeng area were granted to the Bantu Administration and Development Minister in February 1977 when he was still the tribe's trustee.

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This issue was settled but the tribe again requested access to documents during negotiations for another piece of land adjoining the mine known as The Deep.

Why the tribe is insisting on documentation was not canvassed in legal argument last week.

Impala MD Donald Ireland said in an affidavit: "Impala was made aware the tribe wished to link negotiations regarding past royalties to the acquisition of prospecting rights in respect of The Deep. From information later received by Impala it appears the tribe has concluded a written agreement with Bafokeng's Mineral Minister on December 11, 1986. Impala has ascertained that the directors of Bafokeng Minerals Limited include Chief Molotlegi himself and Mr M F Keeley of Keeley Holdings Limited."

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Argument before Mr Justice E Smith is expected to continue this week.

Chief 'director of other company'

Own Correspondent

(109)

MMABATHO — Chief of the Bafokeng tribe, Mr Edward Molotlegi, was found to be a director of another mining company which had obtained a lease on an area called The Deeps near the Impala platinum mining operations.

This was alleged in the Mmabatho High Court on Friday by Advocate J Lazarus, SC, for Impala, in the continuation of the hearing in which the Bafokeng tribe is claiming that the mining lease granted to Impala over its lands should be terminated.

In an earlier affidavit the chief said Impala had repudiated its lease agreement by refusing to make certain documents about its mining operations available to the tribe. The land leased by Impala is held in trust for the tribe by the president and government of Bophuthatswana.

Mr Lazarus quoted correspondence to show that a dispute over royalties

had been settled early last year.

A request for inspection of documents concerning ore reserves and geological surveys was received later by Impala, which refused to make the information available. The tribe's attorneys claimed the tribe had a right to such information under the agreement.

"It became clear the tribe was trying to get this information for ulterior motives," said Mr Lazarus, who added that information about royalties was readily available by Impala. "But what has ore reserves and geological faults to do with royalties?" he asked.

Impala was then instructed by the Bophuthatswana government that, as the information required by the tribe was highly sensitive, it was not to divulge it unless specifically told to do so by President Lucas Mangope.

In these circumstances Impala had not repudiated its agreement.

The hearing is proceeding.

Star 7/11/87



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rogation in January to send a message to SA on a textel miniature computer "in an attempt to get Christopher Bawden back", but he declined.

Smith has pleaded not guilty to murder along with his co-accused Kevin Woods and Phillip Conjwayo. Smith described his extreme anxiety in detention when a lawyer told him his

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Chief alleges govt bias for mine

109 B/boy 7/11/88

New twists in row over mining right

MMABATHO — The chief of the Bafokeng tribe alleged in court papers last week his arrest on suspicion of being involved in last year's abortive coup in Bophuthatswana was part of the government's attempt to secure for Impala Platinum the mining rights to tribal land known as "The Deeps".

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Mining and Planning Baptiste Keikelame described Chief Edward Molotlegi's allegations as vexatious and malicious.

Molotlegi claimed the President and Bophuthatswana government were biased and would stop at nothing to secure mining rights to The Deeps for Impala.

The Minister said in an affidavit the chief and his wife were arrested and later released on suspicion of being involved in the unsuccessful coup. But, he added, it had not been suggested anywhere that this was connected to negotiations over mining rights.

The wrangle over The Deeps is central to an application brought by the Bafokeng against Impala Platinum in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court.

The tribe has asked the court to terminate the cession that gave Impala exclusive rights to mine the Bafokeng land.

Most of Impala's operations are on Bafokeng land and The Deeps adjoins land now being mined.

The tribe claims it is entitled to cancel the cession because Impala, in refusing them access to various records, has repudiated the terms of the contract.

SUSAN RUSSELL

Impala denies there has been a repudiation and claims in any case it is the President, as the tribe's trustee and registered owner of the land, who has the right to enforce the contract.

The Minister said in December 1986 Molotlegi, on behalf of the tribe, purported to enter into a prospecting contract for The Deeps with Bafokeng Minerals, in which the chief was a co-director.

After examining this and two other offers, the government decided it would not be in the tribe's or the country's interests to approve the Bafokeng Minerals offer. The government subsequently advised Impala not to divulge the type of information requested.

Income

It was not in the interest of the government, the President or the tribe to allow sensitive information relating to ore reserves and grades to be available to them when the chief was a director of Bafokeng Minerals, he said.

Should Impala be detrimentally affected by sensitive information being made available to competitors, he said, the government and the tribe would become directly affected as both received income from the mine's operations.

Argument continues before Mr Justice E Smith.

See Page 5

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Bafokeng under fire in court

SUE RUSSELL

MAFIKENG — The Bafokeng tribe was accused yesterday of trying to destroy the trust under which ownership of tribal land was vested in the President of Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana Authority counsel P R van Rooyen, SC, added in the Supreme Court that the tribe had no real rights in the Bafokeng area.

The land is the subject of an application brought against Impala Platinum by the Bafokeng. Most of the company's platinum mine is on Bafokeng land.

The tribe has asked the court for an order terminating the notarial session which gave Impala exclusive mining rights to the area.

It brought the application on the grounds that Impala had repudiated the contract by refusing the tribe access to documents relating to the mine's operation.

Impala denied this and said only the Bophuthatswana State President, as

registered owner and trustee of the land, and cedent of the mining lease, may request the documents.

Van Rooyen argued that, although the tribe was the beneficiary under the trust, all rights and obligations were vested in the President.

Van Rooyen said the tribe had no real rights to the Bafokeng area but it did have personal rights against the trustee. Since the tribe was not able to deny existence of the trust, it was trying to destroy it.

There was no way the tribe could bring the trust to an end, he argued, unless it wished to bring a case against the trustees based on personal rights.

Van Rooyen added the tribe had no right to bypass nor give orders to the President as trustee. The full right and responsibility to act lay with the trustee. The hearing continues today.

109 Bafokeng

sin Smuts Airport
ROBBIE BOTHA

Business Day Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa.

turned to profit, 730%). Machine growth of the beer division was 10% and its

rose 29% to R205m (R159m).

Claims of Bophuthatswanan collusion 'refuted'

MMABATHO — Allegations by the Bafokeng chief that the Bophuthatswanan President and government had colluded with Impala Platinum to the detriment of the tribe were highly irresponsible, if not libellous, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

Counsel for the Bophuthatswanan authorities P R van Rooyen, SC, said all allegations against his clients were denied and had been adequately refuted in affidavits before the court.

Chief Edward Molotlegi's claims formed part of the application brought against Impala by his tribe.

The Bafokeng want the termination of the notarial session that gave Impala exclusive mining rights to tribal land.

SUSAN RUSSELL

Most of the Impala mine — the second biggest platinum producer in the world — is on Bafokeng land. The tribe claims Impala repudiated the session by refusing access to documents concerning the mine's operation.

Impala denies the repudiation and says only the cedants of the mining rights may request the documents.

The cedant, according to Impala, is the state's president, as the tribe's trustee and owner of the land.

Van Rooyen said court papers clearly showed the president was acting in the tribe's interest when government refused to

accept an offer by a third party, Bafokeng Minerals, to exploit land adjoining the mine known as The Deepes.

The court had heard that one of the directors of Bafokeng Minerals was Molotlegi. Van Rooyen said government had been bone fide in concluding such a contract would not have been in the national interest.

There was no question of "callous bias" as alleged by the chief, he said.

"Because of its importance to the state president and government of Bophuthatswana, we will request your lordship to express the court's displeasure with these irresponsible allegations," Van Rooyen said.

Argument continues before Mr Justice Smith today.

There are two sets of clues, but the answers are the same

Students hit by boycott

Sowetan 10/11/88
109

ONLY half of the University of Bophuthatswana students are able to sit for examinations in all the subjects they have registered for as a result of an ongoing lecture boycott.

According to statistics released yesterday by Mrs Margaret Kiesler, the university's Press liaison officer, only 1245 of the 2296

students were eligible to write all subjects registered for. Of the remaining 1051 students, 62 were intelligible for examinations while others will write at least one subject.

End of the year examinations at Unibo are scheduled to start next Tuesday with the boycott of lectures having been going on since October 27.

Bus firm building big depot

Sowetan 10/11/88

109

10/11/88

THE giant bus company, Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings, has started work on a R10-million bus depot in Waltloo near Chrysler Park in Pretoria.

The depot, to be built on 6,6 hectare of land, will include a workshop of 2 352 sq m incorporating 20 work stations of which nine will be equipped with service pits. On completion, the depot is expected to

provide work for about 250 people, a spokesman for BTH said yesterday.

The depot is being built to ease congestion in the city and to ensure that the 300 BTH buses operating between Bophuthatswana and town, are roadworthy at all times. The company has another depot in Pretoria West.

The new depot at Waltloo will also have an administration block, restrooms for drivers, a gymnasium, canteen, medical bay and two automatic bus-washing machines. The depot is expected to be completed in July or August next year.

A BTH spokesman said: "Because of the quality of services rendered to its passengers and the business environment, BTH has grown from two to 16 000 buses in 15 years".

EDEF

Bop Bonds
Star 12/11/84
are now
looking (109)
interesting

MAGNUS HEYSTEK

FOR investors with a bit of a gambling streak, the new series of Bop Bonds, released in a new format this week, might just be the answer.

Bop Bonds now carry interest of 5 percent, while the first prize in the quarterly draw has been increased to R100 000. Previously, no interest was payable on Bop Bonds.

In addition, there is a monthly draw for 200 prizes worth R100 000, with a R20 000 first prize and second prize of R10 000.

Bop Bonds can be bought at Bophuthatswana post offices and at all Sun International hotels. South African legislation prevents Bop Bonds being sold in South Africa, but their marketing is allowed.

The new bonds are fully redeemable after three months and are sold in denominations of R10, R20, R50 and R100, with each R10 unit qualifying for a draw number.

Each number goes into every draw and thus the holder has 2 400 chances of winning every year. All draws will be computerised, using a random-number generator developed by the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research in Pretoria.

Alleged assault: Damages claim

By MONK NKOMO

A BOPHUTHATSWANA ticket examiner who was allegedly assaulted and unlawfully arrested by a South African Policeman near Hercules in December last year has claimed R2 000 damages from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. *Sawelam*

15/11/88
Mr Herman Mataboge, of Block B Mabopane, brought the claim before Mr A Strydom in a Pretoria magistrate court yesterday. The respondents are Mr Norman Mbazima, a policeman, and the Minister of Law and Order.

Kicked 109

Mr Mataboge alleged in papers before court that he was wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally kicked and assaulted with fists on the face and body by Mr Mbazima between Hercules and Daspoort stations on or about December 14, last year.

The plaintiff said he suffered severe injuries as a result of the alleged assault. He also sustained damages in respect of medical expenses, pain, shock and suffering.

Mr Mataboge alleged that Mr Mbazima also wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally arrested him at Walmerton Station on or about December 18 last year.

Mr Philly Sehloho, instructed by Seriti, Mavundla and Partners, yesterday argued that two police witnesses, including Mr Mbazima had given different versions of what had happened the day Mr Mataboge was allegedly assaulted. He labelled both witnesses as "liars".

Compromise solution to resolve deadlock at Unibo

Star 15/11/88
Own Correspondent

109

MMBATHO — A compromise was reached yesterday in the Mmbatho Supreme Court which should end the two-month-old deadlock between the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) authorities and the Students' Representative Council.

The SRC brought an urgent application before the court yesterday to urge the court to direct the vice-chancellor, Professor M R Malope, and the University Council to reopen the residences closed on September 28 after students had refused to obey residence rules.

It also applied to have the exam timetable rescheduled as it claimed that because of poor alternative accommodation, students were unable to study. Exams begin today.

After counsel met Mr Justice J Waddington in chambers yesterday, an open court hearing was arranged for the afternoon so that the hundreds of students could hear the compromise solution reached.

Mr Justice Waddington consented to

an order agreed by counsel that the SRC request that exams be rescheduled be waived.

Secondly, because of the need to advance the academic programme, the university authorities agreed — subject to university statutes — to reopen residences to students who were occupying them prior to September 28.

FIRE SAFETY

It was noted that before the residences were reopened the Mmabatho Municipality would have to specify that they comply with fire prevention requirements.

Mr Justice Waddington commended the wisdom of both parties in settling their confrontation.

"Innocent often suffer when a clash occurs between individuals and lawful authorities."

He said he hoped the university could review any cases of students who had been prejudiced by events. No order for costs was made.

The eviction of students from residences on September 28 led to a two-month student boycott of lectures.

Police man Unibo gates as students sit exams

Star

16/11/88

Own Correspondent

109

MMABATHO — Police manned the gates at the University of Bophuthatswana yesterday to prevent intimidation of students wishing to write examinations.

Several hundred activists watched quietly outside as students were admitted. However attendances by those eligible to write were sharply reduced.

On Monday the university authorities and the Students' Representative Council arrived at a compromise out-of-court settlement after papers had been presented to the Supreme Court.

The SRC had in its application asked that residences closed on September 28 be re-opened and exams postponed until mid-December.

Both sides agreed that the residences should be re-opened for bona fide students but that exams should not be postponed.

Bop poll: BDP gets 6 seats

By Alan Cooper (10)

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP), lead by President Lucas Mangope, now controls all 72 of the popularly elected seats in the National Assembly. *Star 2/1/88*

On Friday it was announced that the six parliamentary seats in the Bafokeng district had gone to the BDP.

In the October 1987 elections, the Peoples' Progressive Party (PPP) gained six seats to establish the first opposition in the assembly since independence in 1977.

The PPP fell into disfavour after the abortive February 10 coup.

In September this year the PPP was outlawed and the six sitting PPP members all from Bafokeng lost their seats. By-elections were called for last Friday but there were only six nominations, all members of the BDP.

Eight members of the PPP are to appear in the Mmabatho high court today to face charges of treason.

Former PPP leader Mr Rocky Malebane-Maeitsing is believed to be still in exile in Harare.

Bop coup: Defence seeks details

MMABATHO — The State had to set out charges made against the accused with precision, defence counsel Mr CR Marler told the Mmabatho High Court yesterday in opening the defence case for nine members of the outlawed Peoples Progressive Party (PPP).

They have been charged with high treason following an abortive coup in Bophuthatswana on February 10.

The nine men are being tried separately from the 195 accused in the mass treason trial.

SAV
24/11/88
Own Correspondent (109)

The nine are charged with an unlawful attempt and with hostile intent to overthrow the Bophuthatswana Government on February 10 this year.

The particular charges include allegations that the President and Cabinet Ministers were attacked and held hostage, that the Malope Military base was taken over, that the Bophuthatswana broadcasting centre was occupied, that the government building and military airfield

were occupied and that the PPP attempted to take over the reigns of government.

Alternative charges under the Internal Security Act include intimidation, insurrection, conspiracy and/or achievement of political aims by violence.

Mr Marler for the defence said the law prescribed that the state had to furnish full details of charges with a reasonable degree of clarity to allow him to prepare his defence around them.

The case continues today.

Defence objects to Bop State evidence

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — As a general rule, the State was under no obligation to disclose evidence except factual, the Bophuthatswana Assistant Attorney-General, Mr F Elf, told the Mmabatho Supreme Court yesterday.

He was replying to objections made by the nine members of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) charged with treason following the February 10 abortive coup.

Mr CR Mailer, for the defence, yesterday examined allegations point by point to call for further particulars to enable the accused to prepare their defence and to plead.

He asked Mr Justice EA Smith to rule on an order forcing the State to give the following information:

- How many meetings were held at the Molopo Military Base when it was taken over by the rebels on February 10 and who was there.
- Who told the soldiers that the government had been overthrown?
- Who announced that President Mangope had resigned and Mr Rocky Malibana-Meitsing had been sworn in?
- Which one of the accused allegedly conspired to overthrow the government and with whom?
- What were the terms of the alleged conspiracy?
- Which of the accused incited or instigated others to commit offences?

Mr Maler said the State had failed to set out essential particulars and the accused were entitled to a proper reply to their questions under the Criminal Procedures Act.

Mr Elf admitted the State did not have all the information, but the summary of facts in the indictment provided all the detail needed.

The hearing continues.

Step in the right direction, says chief

Buthelezi approves move to form party

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has given his cautious support to efforts by the Progressive Federal Party, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement to form a new party on the political Left.

"I must necessarily applaud any attempt anybody could make to promote the broad principles of a non-racial, multiparty democratic order," he said yesterday.

The political situation was plagued with the fear that such a democracy could not be established, more than the fear that whites would not fare well if it was established, he said.

Chief Buthelezi, also the president of Inkatha, said Inkatha would be pragmatic about "how we go about putting intentions to co-operate into practice".

He had neither been briefed personally about the latest de-

velopments nor had he had the chance to discuss the issues with Inkatha's leadership

The PFP, IP and NDM met last week at the house of the Transvaal rugby chief, Dr Louis Luyt, and sources have indicated that a new party could be established as early as January.

The three main issues to be thrashed out are a statement of principles, a name for the new party and the pressing issue of a leader, the sources added.

A special committee is to be announced this week to prepare a joint declaration of intent and a joint statement of principles.

Some sources said that not one of the three leaders — Dr Zach de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall or Mr Wynand Malan — should lead a new party.

They favoured a charismatic, respected and high-profiled Afrikaner "such as former newspaper editor Dr Willem de Klerk".

Others mentioned Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the former PFP leader,

and Dr Luyt himself.

Chief Buthelezi said. "Forces to the left of the National Party are divided. We cannot wish these divisions away because many of the divisions revolve around fundamentally important issues.

"We must work our way through them and if this move among white political leaders is a step in this direction, then I welcome it," he said.

Commenting on rumoured differences of opinion between the three groups about which extra-parliamentary organisations should be involved, he said it was "sad" that that should be a problem.

"The final analysis of the South African situation is yet to be made and it is not wise right now to be rigorous in the allocation of organisations into camps.

"When things move, they may well move with an awesome rapidity which will demand radical realignments in the pursuit of a non-violent transition towards a democracy," Chief Buthelezi said.

Robbers murder guard

West Rand Bureau

Robbers killed a middle-aged security guard at a Westonaria greengrocer's shop on Monday and escaped with about R7 000 in cash.

A West Rand police spokesman said Mr Teyi Mbali was on guard duty at the Drive-In Fruiters in Suurbekom, Westonaria, on Monday night when he was overpowered and tied up.

His assailants dragged him about 50 m away and apparently suffocated him.

They then cut the fence around the shop and broke in.

They took about R7 000 in cash from the office of the owner, Mr R M Pellers

Imported medicine to cost more

By Toni Younghusband, Medical Reporter

The registration of imported medicines is to cost drug manufacturers more next year — and consumers must expect an increase too.

The South African Medicines Control Council has proposed an increase of registration fees from R1 000 to R5 000 per medicine from January.

A spokesman for the MCC said this is the first increase in 10 to 15 years and is an attempt by the Government to make the MCC more self-sufficient.

"The MCC costs the Government an estimated R3 million a year to run. It was felt an increased registration fee would bring in more revenue and the MCC would become less dependent on State funding," the spokesman said.

All medicines must be registered with the MCC before they can be sold. The registration takes a minimum of 18 months.

Dr Gerhardus Oberholzer, of the Department of National Health and Population Development, said the MCC had failed to break even or keep up with general price increases for years.

"We are now trying to get to where we should be," he said.

Star 23/11/88
Mr Johan Schlebush, registrar of medicine control at the department, said he did not think the increase would be as high as was proposed.

Dental medicines, which in the past have not had to be registered with the MCC, will also be affected.

Mr Schlebush said dental medicine, such as dental cement, came into direct contact with the patient and could have an effect on that patient's health and should be under MCC control.

The executive director of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Mr John Toerien, said the proposed increases were "enormous" and should be implemented in phases rather than all at once.

SURCHARGE, TOO

"We feel a three-year period is fair. The fees should be increased slowly over this period. Manufacturers are facing not only the fee increase but also an import surcharge on certain medicines and the declining rand.

"These additional costs have to be passed on to the consumer," he said.

Mr Toerien said the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry had protested to the department about the proposed increases.

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Bop coup: judgment reserved on order

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — Judgment was reserved yesterday afternoon by Mr Justice E A Smith in the Mmabatho Supreme Court on an application for an order, brought by the defence counsel of the nine accused in a treason trial, calling on the State to furnish full particulars of allegations against them. (109)

The State alleges that the accused, all members of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), were involved in the abortive Bophuthatswana coup of February 10.

Since Monday, defence counsel Mr C R Mailer has made detailed objections to the State's allegations, and has called for full particulars

Mr F Els, assistant Attorney-General, alleged on Tuesday that the nine accused, all members of the PPP, had acted with common purpose with intent to overthrow the Bophuthatswana government.

He was reacting to a suggestion by Mr Mailer that one of the accused, Mr William Matboge, was not charged directly in any State allegation.

Mr Matboge was mentioned in the summary of substantial facts as being a member of the PPP. It was also stated that he was at Eagles Nest, the party's headquarters on February 10.

Boost for Taung

Sowetan 24/11/88 (109)

By PAUL TSHABALALA

A CONSIDERABLE economic boost will be given to the historic area of Taung in Bophuthatswana this year with the building of a R15-million Sun International hotel in the town.

Taung is 145 km north of Kimberley, 69 km south of Vryburg and 90 km from Schweizer-Reneke.

The Taung Sun will be the eighth in the SunBop portfolio. The establishment of its hotels in any area has created employment opportunities.

The Taung Sun will create a new centre for tourism.

Fossil

It is the site of the discovery of the world famous 2,5-million-year-old Taung Skull believed to have been of a five-year-old child of Australopithecus Africanus, a true ancestor of human race and a fossil from the earliest days when man first walked upright.

Taung is also

famous for its magnificent marble. Extensive use of the marble will be made in the hotel's decor. The hotel site is bordered by the Hearts River which forms an

integral part of Vaalhearts Irrigation Scheme.

The hotel will have 40 rooms, including one luxury suite, a restaurant, an unusual lounge in a low

level area of the foyer, a bar, cinema, casino area, a swimming pool, nine-hole mini-golf course, a floodlit tennis court and children's playground

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PRE XMAS SPECIALS - Prices valid 24-26/1/88 only

CREMORA 500 g (Jars)	239	PRICES CANDLES 6s	79c
ALL GOLD MIXED VEGGIES 410 g	59c	SUNOL OIL 2.5 litres	519
COBRA TOUCH or MR MIN 250 g	179	Crosse & Blackwell Mayonnaise 750 g	299
		DYDORAU	

'World recognition for Bop not essential'

The Argus 30/11/1988
Correspondent (109)

MMABATHO. — As long as South Africa remained a pariah state in the eyes of the world, international recognition for Bophuthatswana would remain an illusion, said Dr Kurt von Schirnding, director-general of the South Africa Foundation.

He was speaking at a seminar entitled "The Criteria for Recognition: Genuine or Illusionary", organised by the Bophuthatswana Institute for International Affairs.

However, Bophuthatswana's non-recognition need not be devastating, he added.

Drawing a parallel between Taiwan and Bophuthatswana, he said Taiwan was not recognised internationally yet it had transformed itself into a thriving industrial state.

Dr von Schirnding dismissed arguments against the recognition of Bophuthatswana as false and invalid.

The TBVC states were seen as off-shoots of South Africa's apartheid policy. However, Bophuthatswana was not governed by apartheid yet it was punished as if it were, he said.

A two-child family is tops

Star 20/11/88 By Paula Fray (2008)

Population growth, if not curbed soon, could prove to be the most crucial issue of the 21st century, Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor-in-Chief of The Star, said yesterday at the "Bophuthatswana — the next decade, a quantum leap" seminar in Mmabatho.

Speaking on "The Repercussions of the Population Explosion", Mr Tyson said population growth was a global challenge facing all mankind. The present world population was 5,1 billion.

"If the world can achieve an average rate of 'two children per family' by the year 2010, the population should rise by 2 billion in the next 30 years and then begin to level off. More likely, even with controls, the population will be 10 billion within a century."

If there were no firm control, the world's population could be 14,2 billion by 2100. China, which had tackled population control from the 1970s, had prevented about 200 million births.

Developing countries were experiencing a baby boom and developed countries were experiencing a "birth dearth", Mr Tyson said. The key to smaller families was social commitment rather than economic growth.

South Africa needed to aim at a two-children-per-family average by the year 2000. This could be achieved by fast social and economic development of all groups; equal opportunities for all; improved health and education standards and development in the rural areas.

This implied huge urbanisation programmes, Mr Tyson said.

He urged Bophuthatswana to look at the Chinese example.

Neighbouring states 'rely on SA'

ster 30/11/82 (109)

By Paula Fray

What happened to South Africa within the next decade would affect its neighbours substantially.

This was said by Dr WD Kotze, South African Ambassador to Bophuthatswana, at the Bophuthatswana seminar in Mmbatho yesterday.

He was speaking on "The RSA in relation to her neighbours".

If South Africa's economy were ruined by sanctions, the economy of the sub-continent could not survive, he said.

As well as financial help, TBVC neighbours would lose

contributions in many fields, including health services and transport.

He said the international community accepted that the independent TBVC states were and would remain integral parts of South Africa, but then "lamented the consolidation of these so-called 'homelands'".

"Bophuthatswana is a non-racial state, completely independent of South Africa, because co-operation and assistance, if

and when needed, and good neighbourliness are by no means signs that Bophuthatswana is not a sovereign independent state," said Dr Kotze.

The TBVC states provided a standard of living considerably higher than most African countries, he said.

Dr Kotze revealed that the Government was spending more than R1,7 billion on the TBVC states this year.

It had also initiated the special employment action programme for the TBVC states

four years ago and a grant of R116,6 million had been made for the scheme.

This year, 1 113 people were seconded at a cost of R57,5 million.

Dr Kotze said South Africa's relationship with Botswana remained strained due to terrorists using Botswana to infiltrate into South Africa to commit acts of terror.

In the first half of this year 47 terrorists from Botswana were either arrested or killed.

institutes must beware of 'propaganda' taint

By Paula Fray

International affairs institutes could not be committed to any government policies and should rigorously avoid any taint of being an official propaganda organ, said Professor John Barratt, director-general of the SA Institute for International Affairs.

He was addressing the "Bophuthatswana — the next decade, a quantum leap" seminar in Mmbatho on "The Influence of International Affairs Institutes".

He said that to be effective, an Institute must always be aware of its basic educational role to promote a more informed understanding of international issues in the world generally, particularly those af-

fecting its country.

To be true to its nature and role, an Institute must operate independently of the government.

But it must also always be concerned with public policy.

Professor Barratt said the independence should cut all ways; there should be no commitment to the policy of any other party or group.

This did not mean that politically controversial matters could not be dealt with.

He said that if the work of the Institute were to be effective it must have credibility and its interpretation of the world to its society had to be done honestly and objectively.

The Institute, in promot-



Professor John Barratt, chief of the SA Institute for International Affairs.

ing communication, could act as a bridge between domestic interests and international concerns; between the public and private sectors; between town and gown.

109

81 v 39/11/88

Recognition of Bop remains 'an illusion'

109 Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — As long as South Africa remained a pariah state in the eyes of the world, international recognition for Bophuthatswana would remain an illusion, Dr Kurt von Schirnding, director-general of the SA Foundation, said here yesterday.

He was speaking on "The criteria for recognition: genuine or illusionary" at the seminar held by the Bophuthatswana Institute for International Affairs.

This non-recognition did not have to be devastating, he said. Taiwan was not recognised internationally yet it had learnt to live with it.

It had pulled itself up by its own energy, hard work and application and had transformed itself into a thriving industrial state.

Dr Von Schirnding dismissed arguments against recognition of Bophuthatswana as false and invalid. The TBVC states were seen as offshoots of South Africa's apartheid policy. Bophuthatswana was not governed by apartheid, yet it was punished as if it were.

Dr Von Schirnding also dismissed the claim that Bophuthatswana was not economically viable.

There were many micro states that depended entirely on foreign aid, he said.

He concluded that recognition was ultimately based on political criteria rather than on ethical or moral grounds.

Ban on 4/12/88 women's club (109) defies order

By DAVID JACKSON

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope has banned a women's club in terms of Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act — just two weeks after a Supreme Court order restraining government officials from harassing the organisation or its leader.

The president of the Bafokeng Womens' Club — which was banned on Friday in terms of a proclamation read over the telephone to attorneys in Johannesburg — is Mrs Semane Molotlegi, wife of Chief Edward Molotlegi of the Bafokeng tribe.

The Molotlegi family has been involved in a long-running feud with members of President Mangope's government since the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana in February this year.

In an application to the Supreme Court earlier this year, Mrs Molotlegi claimed that she and her family — along with the club — had been "victimised and harassed" since the coup.

A judgment handed down this month ordered President Mangope and his officials not to harass or interfere with the club or its president.

A ban on the club's meetings was declared unlawful, as was the closing down by the government of one of the club projects, Mahube Fashions.

Friday's executive order, signed by President Mangope in his capacity as Law and Order Minister, declares the club an "unlawful organisation" because of "activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger national security or public safety." The ban includes the Mahube Fashions project.

Attorneys acting for the club said yesterday they were preparing an application to the Supreme Court, seeking to overturn the ban.

1009 Bus/Bany

6/12/88

Investments double

ONE OF Bophuthatswana's most impressive goals is to become self-sufficient in financing its own ventures. In view of this ambition, the response of investor's to Agribank's investment potential during the past two years is a source of special satisfaction.

During the last financial year, investments in the bank more than doubled, to a point where it could grant all loan applications which could be accepted on a merit basis.

While initially most of these investments originated in SA, the growing industrial vigour of the nation has led to increasing support within its own borders, so that today Agribank's main source of investment is from within Bophuthatswana.

In an effort to encourage investment, legislation has been passed to make all investments in Agribank for periods exceeding 18 months tax free within Bophuthatswana, except in the case of companies registered in terms of the Companies Act.

No upper limit has been placed on the amount of these investments, giving them a real appeal in view of the increasing health and stability of the country's agricultural sector.

At the same time, however, Agribank's aim is to reduce interest rates on farmers' loans. This will be facilitated by ongoing injections of government capital — government funding amounting to R7m was recently added to the bank's capital base. In addition to subsidies totalling R3,6m in respect of interest payable by farmers and a grant of R1,4m towards the Development Fund for marginal and sub-marginal farmers.

The government has also undertaken to cover the bank's ongoing administrative expenditure, which last year rose to R3,7m from R2,5m the previous year.

In the past the need to rely on loans from commercial institutions had made it necessary to charge higher interest rates than the Land & Agricultural Bank of SA, but Agribank's aim is to offer loans at rates comparable with those enjoyed by South African farmers.

The most significant investments secured in Bophuthatswana during the last financial year were R1m from the Agricultural Marketing Board, R5m from the National Provident Fund and R4m from the National Development Corporation.

In addition, the Development Bank of Southern Africa made R32m available in the form of a guarantee agreement, the

Trust Bank of Africa invested R22,5m; the Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana made R1m available, and both Nedbank and First National Bank of Southern Africa made R7,5m available.

Investors' support comes in response to the high level of security enjoyed by the bank, which has a statutory preferential claim on the proceeds of produce and other securities pledged against a loan.

When considering loan applications by commercial farmers, Agribank considers the agricultural potential and farming conditions; standards of production; securities in support of the application; the applicant's cash flow and ability to repay the loan; the applicant's repayment history; and whether or not the undertaking has merit in terms of national policies and strategies.

RAPID growth of the Chinese community in Bophuthatswana has required special support services, says Jack Barber, MD of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC).

Bophuthatswana has about 55 factories operated by Chinese industrialists from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mauritius. Half are in Selosesha, the industrial district of Thaba Nchu, and the rest are in Mogwase, Ga-Rankuwa and Babelegi.

A few months ago the BNDC appointed a Chinese liaison officer, Janis Wang, to its Selosesha regional office.

This was followed by the appointment of two primary school teachers from Taiwan, who arrived from Thaba Nchu

SERVICES FOR CHINESE COMMUNITY

at the end of last month to help care for the 50 young Chinese children in the area.

"Chinese children from SA and Lesotho will be welcome at our international school," comments Joe Mokwane, BNDC regional manager at Selosesha.

To assist Chinese industrialists and their key personnel with accommodation, 47 houses and flats have been built in Thaba Nchu for their use. A further 37 dwellings will be constructed shortly.

"It is Bophuthatswana government policy to offer foreign nationals all possible assistance, and these special support services will be extended to other parts of the country in due course," says Barber.

BOPHUTHATSWANA
A Business Day Survey

Big campaign for Yabeng

AN EXTENSIVE educational and promotional campaign, launched this year by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC), was aimed at encouraging citizens to participate in the economic growth of their country by buying shares in Yabeng Investment Holdings.

The campaign, which educated and advised on share investments, was launched prior to the Yabeng's JSE listing, in the course of which the BNDC sold about 40% of its R60m stake in the company.

The communications programme was believed to be the first of its kind in southern Africa. The first phase comprised a series of seminars throughout Bophuthatswana. This was supported by video and printed material.

In addition, a series of media interviews and releases, as well as presentations by experts on investment and stock exchange procedures was completed in August this year.

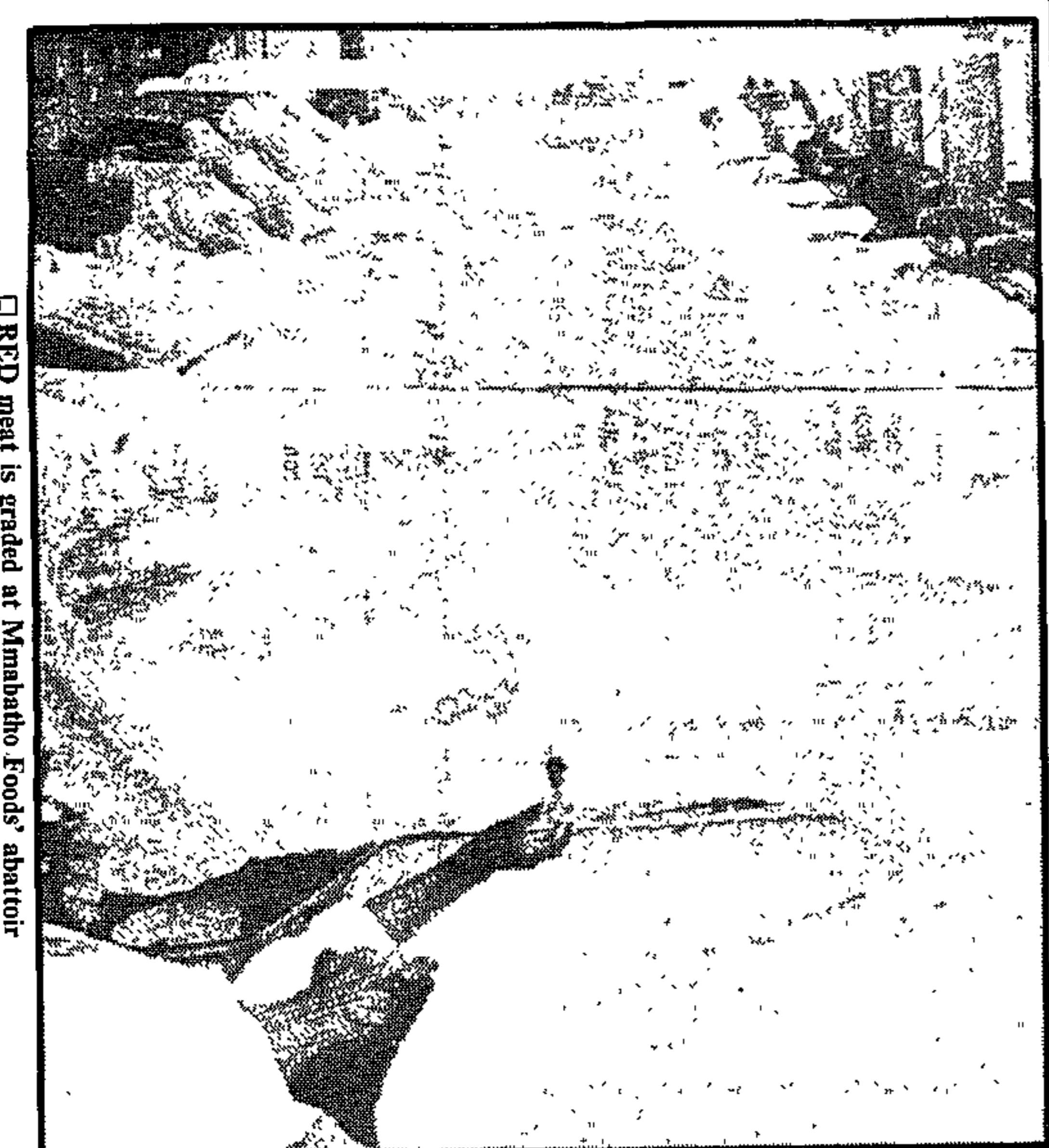
The exercise was a resounding success. The private offer of 70% of the 14 million shares made available was three times oversubscribed.

The remaining 30% — about R4m — was deposited with brokers for placing with SA institutions and investors willing to support Bophuthatswana.

The R126m raised will be used to fund other BNDC development programmes.

The second phase of the communications programme comprises an ongoing education and awareness campaign at schools, colleges and universities in Bophuthatswana.

Says BNDC MD Johan Maree: "Our purpose is development, not investment, and our objective is to encourage our citizens and residents to invest in those local companies which have prospered beyond the need for BNDC funding and development support."



RED meat is graded at Mmamabatho Foods' abattoir

Job creation a concern

LABOUR training and the creation of job opportunities are matters of ongoing concern on the part of the Bophuthatswana government, which has established a number of training facilities over the past decade.

A primary goal of the manpower department is to encourage the training of apprentices in a wide variety of trades. In-house training of apprentices is backed up by technical training in a modular system at the manpower centres at Mabopane, Mmamabatho and Kudube.

Ga-Rankuwa is also the home of a hotel school and a fully-fledged technician.

In addition, the department offers courses to provide students with study skills, techniques for finding jobs and preparation for job interviews.

Overall manpower development is co-ordinated by Mandab, which concentrates on job orientation training for technicians and commercial workers.

Mandab's functions range from determining education needs to designing and co-ordinating programmes to meet those needs, as well as establishing training centres and setting up administration programmes.

Since its first meeting in 1982, Mandab has given priority to training technical, administrative and clerical workers while also upgrading trainers.

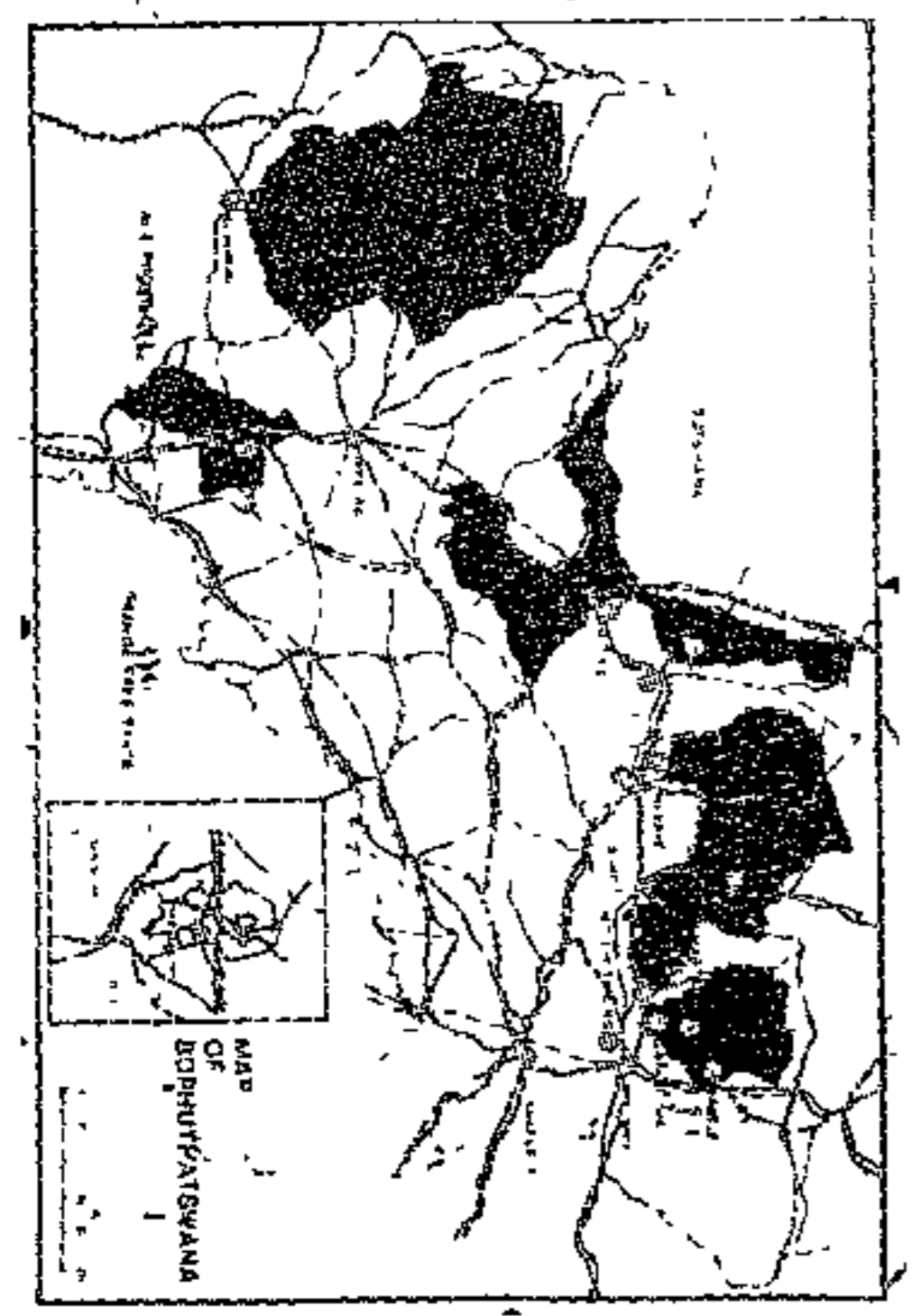
The country's labour force is comprised of four categories:

- Border commuters — Bophuthatswana residents who commute daily to jobs in SA. These people are increasing steadily in number, and are responsible for an estimated 46% of the country's total income.
- Migrant workers, employed mainly in SA's mining industry, as well as in agriculture, manufacturing and construction. A labour bureau provides for the registration of workseekers and helps link them up with potential employers.
- Employees and entrepreneurs operating within the formal sector of Bophuthatswana's growing economy. The civil service employs over 46 000 people and is the country's largest single employer. The mines, on the other hand, are the largest collective employer, accounting for about 60% of the workforce, and
- The unemployed, most of whom live in traditional rural subsistence style or are active in the informal sector.

While employees in secondary and tertiary industry do not, at this stage, have any unions, recent legislation set guidelines for establishing industrial councils.

In addition, the Department of Manpower and Co-ordination serves to maintain labour stability by creating a framework for negotiations between employers and employees, promoting and maintaining industrial peace, promoting and regulating employees' in-service training, administering labour-related legislation and controlling the Bophuthatswana National Provident Fund.

A PATCHWORK OF INDEPENDENCE



BOPHUTHATSWANA

Growth potential means an African Taiwan is on cards

BARELY 11 years after gaining its independence, Bophuthatswana has established itself as an industrial nation with great growth potential, limited only by the productivity levels of its people.

"I see no reason why the country shouldn't follow much the same path as Taiwan", comments Sponge Metals MD Norman Segal, whose company has been operating in Babalegi for some 16 years.

However, established industrialists must make this development possible, by using labour more effectively - for instance, by subcontracting local entrepreneurs and so strengthening them as an economic force."

Not all investors share his optimistic view, however. "Individual productivity levels tend to be low, and the shortage of skilled manpower is a real problem. There are not enough people striving to achieve upper management positions", says Michael Dalecki, joint MD of Tiger Clothing.

However, he points out that the past three years have seen a tremendous improvement in **INDUSTRIAL NATION**

"The work ethic of the people has improved, with the result that labour turnover and absenteeism has dropped while productivity has improved.

"There is no reason why Bophuthatswana should not develop into an industrial nation", Dalecki says.

Industrialists investing in the country tend, however, must treat the need to deal with a relatively unsophisticated workforce as a challenge, believing that stability is the other side of the coin.

"We accept that we have a responsibility to train our workforce as far as we can take it —

The past seven years have seen it grant loans amounting to about R220m to more than 2,000 farmers, 35 primary and secondary co-operatives and various agricultural corporations and other bodies. During the current financial year, the bank expects to pay out more than R60m to the farming community.

The bulk of these loans are short-term seasonal advances against a pledge of crops. Loans of this sort have risen from about R16m during the 1984/85 tax year to about R67m during the last tax year.

A considerably smaller proportion of loans — amounting to about R10m during the 1987 tax year — is granted in respect of medium-term loans against a hypothec of movable property, while the same year saw approximately R15m being loaned against a first mortgage of immovable property.

In addition to providing advances and loans to clients, which range from marginal and sub-marginal individual farmers to major producers, co-operatives and agricultural companies, the bank offers a number of additional services to all its clients.



□ TSHOLOGELO citrus farm manager E Phuthege with a fine crop of oranges

80% of populace dependent on agriculture for survival

WHILE the bulk of Bophuthatswana's national income is generated in the form of tax on mines operating within its borders, and notwithstanding the growing industrialisation of its citizens, some 80% of the country's population is wholly or partially dependent on agriculture for survival.

And the strength of the agricultural sector is, in turn, heavily dependent on the Agricultural Bank of Bophuthatswana (Agribank) — an autonomous financial institution whose operations are guided by national strategies and government policies.

Agribank was constituted in 1981, in terms of an act of parliament, "to promote the agricultural, pastoral and agro-economic development of the country".

In this capacity, it is solely responsible for financing almost all Bophuthatswana's agricultural activities.

Its achievements have been considerable. The first five years of the bank's existence saw the value of loans and advances granted doubling annually. During the past few financial years, the number of applications received has increased by 50%.

Future expansion in the bank's activities will probably be linked to the growth of the agricultural sector, and its future role will increasingly be to help channel farming activity along lines that favour real development.

For example, in view of the surplus of maize production in SA, the bank is encouraging many farmers to change to different, often more suitable crops, while loans for the purchase of cattle are dependent on an improvement in quality rather than quantity of livestock, and in farming practices.

However, probably the most important service rendered by the bank to the farming community is the stabilisation of the agricultural sector. Last year drought and floods more than halved the maize crop, while the

current output is unlikely to exceed 70% of estimated potential. While the bank holds a statutory preferential claim on the proceeds of produce, which optimises its debt collection, it is committed to the long term health of Bophuthatswana agriculture, and consequently takes individual farmers' circumstances into account when collecting debt payments.

FACTORY PROGRAMME

At present, 60 factories, amounting to a total of 50 000m², are under construction and a further 110 factories, offering a total of 108 500m² of work space, are in the advance planning stage. These building activities are spread

TO support the rapid growth in industrial development, factory buildings ranging in size from 500m² to 2 000m² are being erected in Bophuthatswana on an unprecedented scale.



PRESIDENT LUCAS MANGOPE

our first Tswana apprentice wrote his trade test last month," says Tswana Steel MD D de Villiers.

"At the same time, we have segmented our production process into manageable stages to

suit our largely unskilled labour force." Dalecki adds: "In the highly labour-intensive clothing industry we find it necessary to train extensively in-house.

"Our average employee has a standard three level of education, making him functionally literate, but no more, but by simplifying our system, training and offering incentive bonuses we are managing to upgrade our workers steadily."

"We try to overcome the shortage of skilled manpower by training our employees to the point where we can recruit management internally wherever possible," says Johann du Toit, financial director of steel window and doorframe manufacturer Duro Industries.

LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Industrialists agree that the absence of trade unions is a major advantage to operating out of Bophuthatswana.

"Productivity is low and the workforce lacks skills, but these disadvantages are more than outweighed by the fact that it is both affordable and stable," comments Du Toit. While legislation was recently passed to accommodate industrial councils and encourage negotiations between employers and employees, industrialists are confident that politicised unionisation is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

"We have introduced workers councils, using a concept similar to the Japanese quality circles, and are training our employees in the art of negotiation.

"Their enthusiasm is tremendous", says Segal. This attitude reflects the philosophy of President Lucas Mangope, who has made a stand against violence.

HUNTERS NOW ON FOR THE BALANCE OF NATURE

THE National Parks Board is an organisation with a mission: to contribute to the wise use of Bophuthatswana's natural resources by conserving wild animals and plants.

The board, youngest of the parastatal bodies involved in land-use practices, recently underwent a major change of strategy with the focus switching from tourism to conservation.

It controls three national parks: Planesberg, Borakalalo and Maria Moroka, and one game reserve, Botsalano.

Two nature reserves, Montshiva and Taung Skull, are being developed.

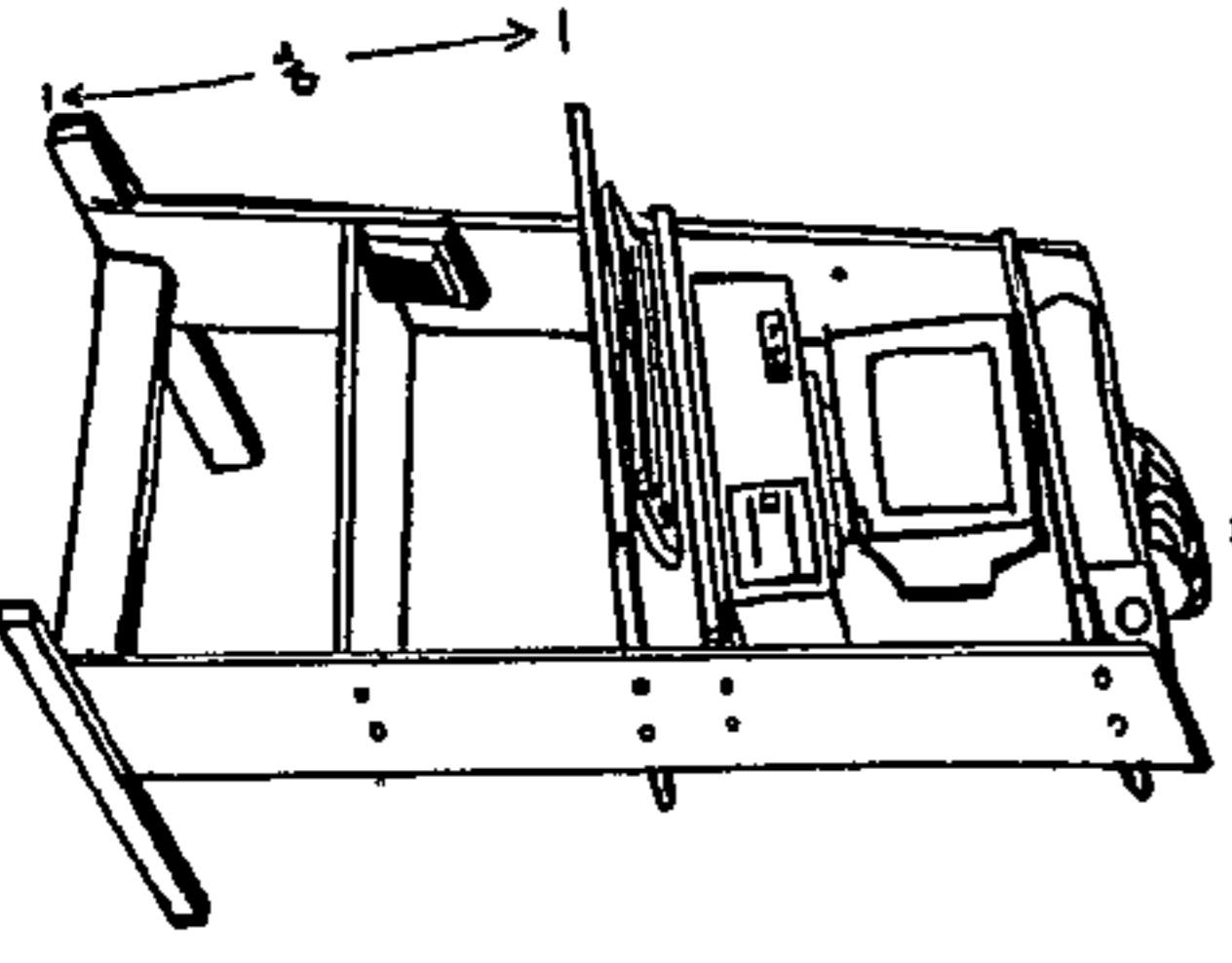
In addition to wildlife conservation the NPB is often called upon to help farmers deal with problem animals.

In many cases, however, this involves an educational process in which the farmer needs to learn to regard wildlife as a potential asset rather than a threat.

A major source of revenue is controlled hunting while the meat and skins, resulting from culling programmes, are sold to the local population at low cost.

The use of hunting to finance conservation has proved considerable a position in some quarters but

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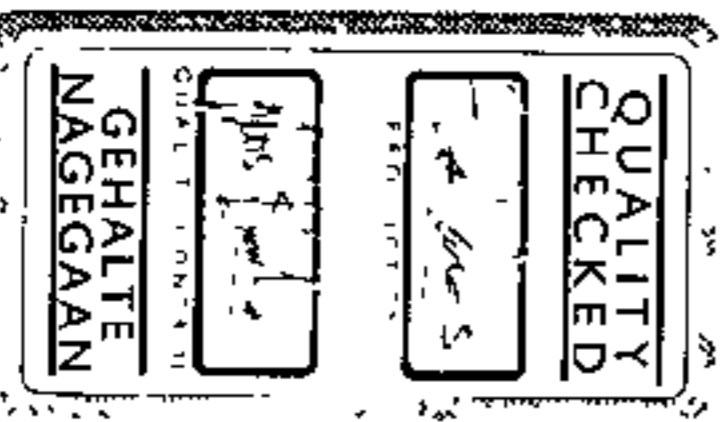
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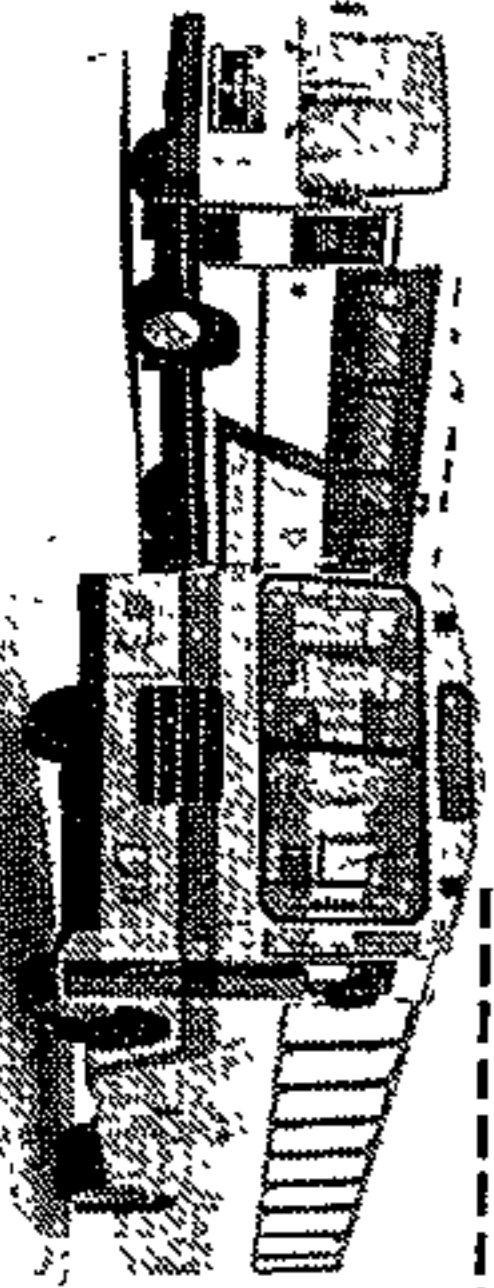
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Far Eastern factories relocation champions

BOPHUTHATSWANA

TODAY, Bophuthatswana leads SA in factory relocations from the Far East, with 50 Chinese firms operating in the country and 20 more in the pipeline.

In addition, alternate months see between 15 and 20 prospective investors from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau visiting at their own expense on tours sponsored by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC). Of these, 25% to 30% ultimately return to Bophuthatswana to set up factories, Jack Barber, BNDC general manager, industrial development, says.

The BNDC is largely responsible for the growing popularity of Bophuthatswana in the eyes of international investors. A parastatal body wholly owned by the government, it is dedicated to improving the standard of life in the state through industrial and commercial development.

This purpose, he adds, is fulfilled in a number of ways. Firstly, industrialists from Southern Africa and abroad are encouraged to relocate their factories to Bophuthatswana, or to establish new industries in the country.

In addition to creating employment, this broadens the industrial base of Bophuthatswana. In 1986, macro-industrial development created 7 000 new jobs, increasing to 10 000 the following year. The target for 1988 is the creation of 16 000 new jobs.

Secondly, small business development is high on the BNDC's list of priorities. Small businessmen operat-

ing in the informal sector are assisted in making the move to the formal sector, and Tswana, tradesmen and entrepreneurs are encouraged to start their own businesses, supported by extensive education, training, counselling and marketing services.

"At present, some 450 small businesses operate under the aegis of the BNDC", says MD Johan Maree.

The BNDC also has shareholdings ranging from 25% to 50% in 30 large companies trading in Bophuthatswana, including the Checkers, OK, Sun International, United Breweries, Metro and Edvorts companies registered in Bophuthatswana.

JOINT VENTURE

More recently, the Corporation transferred part of its shares in the more successful of these associated companies to the Yabeng Investment Holding Company, which was recently listed on the JSE.

"We plan to develop the associated company concept further, and the BNDC is embarking on a programme of new joint venture projects, particularly with manufacturers.

"Venture capital will also be made available for projects that are essential to the economic development of Bophuthatswana," adds Maree.

To promote the development of the country further, the BNDC will invest in projects that are desirable but possibly not economically viable in their initial stages.

For example, the Corporation

erected, managed and subsidised shopping centres which were sold to the Bophuthatswana National Provident Fund as soon as they became profitable. At present, additional shopping centres are being built on the same basis.

The BNDC's 700-strong staff force operates from its head office in Mmabatho and eight regional offices throughout the country. In addition, it has set up two liaison offices in SA to deal with enquiries and applications from local businessmen.

It also enjoys direct access to the missions of the Bophuthatswana government in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Rome, Taipei, Tel Aviv and Washington.

The volume of factory relocations from the Far East has also resulted in the establishing of an office in Taipei, called the Bophuthatswana Trade & Tourism Centre.

Finally, the BNDC organises and manages shows and exhibitions on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Planning, Energy Affairs and Mines. The 1988 Bophuthatswana Exposition at the Bloemfontein, Rand and Pretoria shows were awarded a silver medal, two gold medals and a floating trophy.

The Corporation also handled the state's exhibition at the Hannover Fair, in West Germany, in 1986, and controls a permanent showroom at the World Trade Centre in Taipei. Gill Maleka, BNDC senior general manager, foresees tremendous challenges in the future of the nation.

WEAK RAND BOOSTS LOCAL AND FOREIGN TOURISM

bordering on to Pilanesberg National Park.

Stocks Marketing reports an enthusiastic response on the part of timeshare investors.

Kwa Maritane is a unique development in Bophuthatswana, offering as it does ready access to two very different brands of wilderness — Pilanesberg and Sun City. Designed to cater for the more up-market investor, it presents an opportunity for a complete escape from the daily grind, within two hours of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

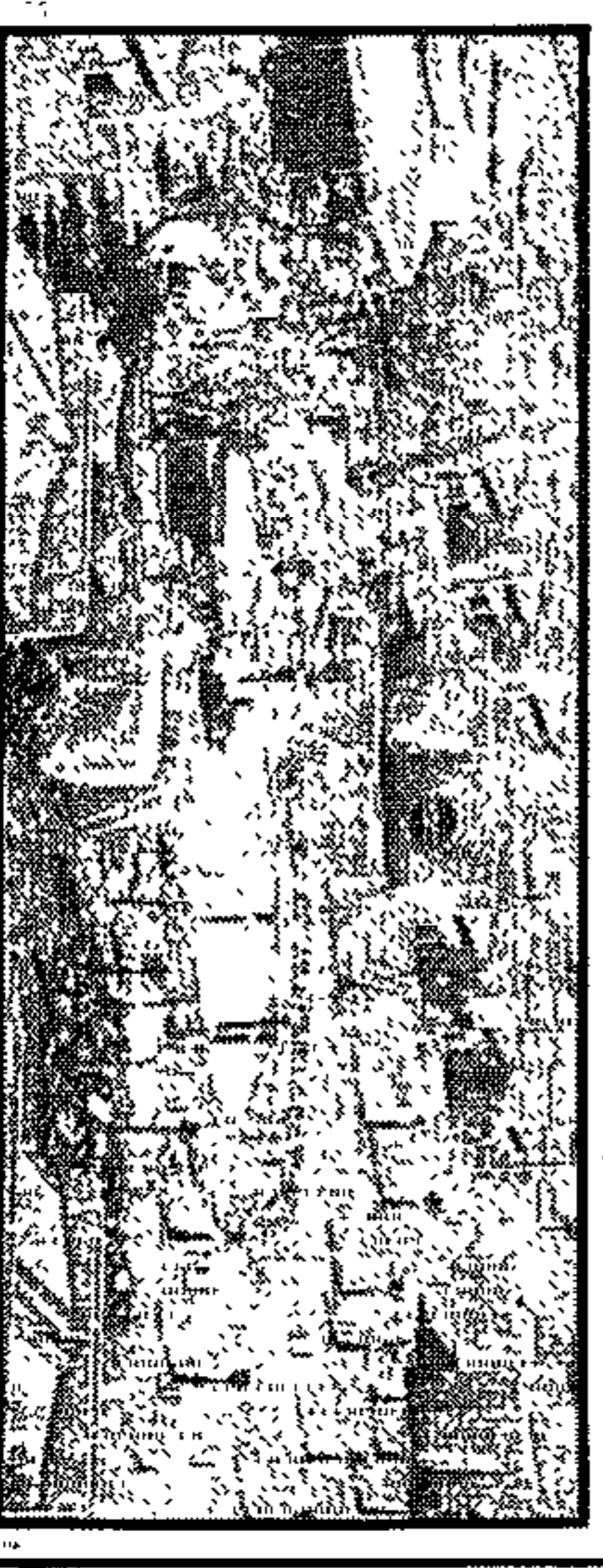
Also increasingly popular as tourist attractions are the national parks.

Pilanesberg — one of the largest national parks in the world — represents a triumph of environmental rehabilitation, and offers accommodation that ranges from rustic to luxury.

However, the board's activities extend beyond these products in its efforts to gather a broad spread of marketing-oriented information ranging from consumer preferences and habits to local and international price and market trends.

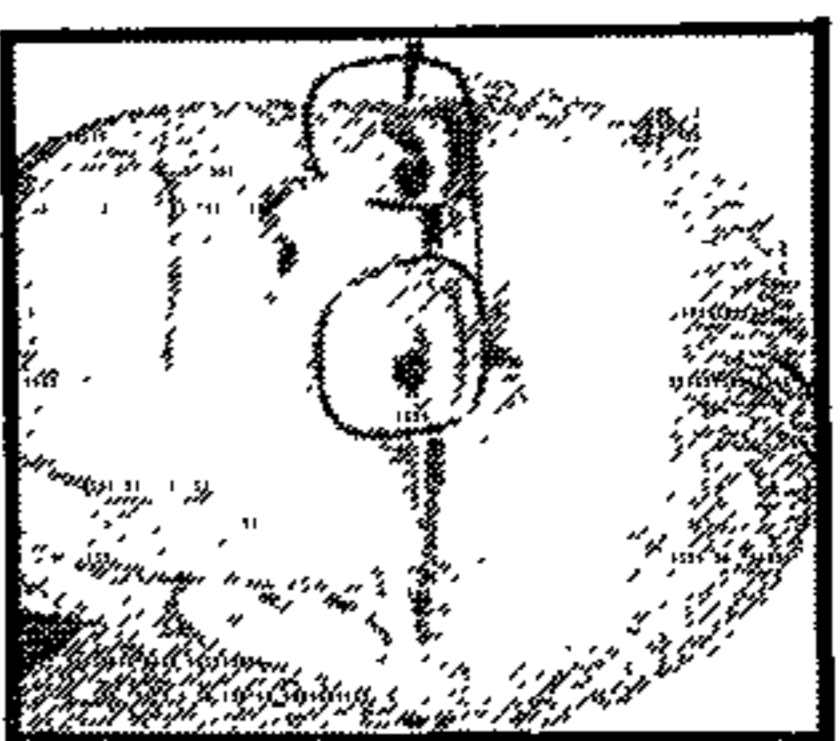
Last year also saw the establishing of a facility to help producers of non-controlled agricultural products, as well as small rural enterprises, find markets.

The Co-ordinated Selling Unit determines what products are available, then helps to bring buyers and sellers together.



THE SUN CITY complex attracts thousands of holidaymakers

1091
Bophu 6/12/88



WALTHER BEHR

Tight grip over agriculture

THE seven portions of Bophuthatswana sprawl across a variety of climatic zones, enhancing the country's potential for agricultural growth.

This diversity made it necessary to establish a controlling body, the Bophuthatswana Agricultural Marketing Board (BAMB) in 1977 to regulate all aspects of the production, manufacture, processing and sale of agricultural products.

The board is responsible for stabilising the prices of certain products by paying guaranteed prices to producers and selling at fixed prices.

In addition, it controls the import and export of agricultural products, appoints storage agents, registers secondary enterprises such as mills, butcheries and bakeries, and sets standards.

Last but not least, the BAMB is responsible for marketing a range of seven controlled agricultural products — meat, maize, wheat, grain sorghum, oil seeds, eggs and cotton.

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Listed Yabeng's blue chip portfolio



□ J A MAREE

AN INVESTMENT company established by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) in 1983 made its debut on the JSE in September this year.

Yabeng Investment Holdings is the first Bophuthatswana company on the JSE.

The listing of Yabeng, which was formed to acquire certain investments — mainly associated companies of the BNDC — took the shape of a private placing of 14-million ordinary shares at 30 cents each.

There are now more than 48,8-million shares in issue, with 31-million unissued in terms of the authorised share capital of the company.

Yabeng was listed in the financial investment trust sector of the main board. It teamed up with sponsoring brokers PLJ van Rensburg & Partners and Standard Merchant Bank for the issue, which was not underwritten.

The purpose of the offer was twofold. By enabling Bophuthatswana citizens, residents and selected investors to participate in the equity of Yabeng, a spread of shareholders was obtained.

At the same time, Bophuthatswana citizens received an opportunity to become shareholders in the country's economic development. The company had 3 800 shareholders at its financial year-end in March this year.

BNDC MD Johan Maree, a member of the Yabeng board of directors, says the companies in which Yabeng holds shares all operate in Bophuthatswana. They were, in the main, created or developed in conjunction with the BNDC.

"These investments are in highly profitable companies which are nearly all associated with big SA corporations," he says.

"Yabeng's most important assets are its direct and indirect interests of 4,5% in listed Sun International, Bophuthatswana, and an interest of 30% in United Brew-

eries, where the balance of the equity is held by SA Breweries.

"However, while these two blue chip investments comprise about 80% of Yabeng's total assets, they provide only about 70% of its profits, indicating that the 12 smaller companies are well run, profitable operations."

The other investments include Metro Cash (Bop), in which the BNDC has a 45% shareholding; Edworks (Bop) in which it has a 50% shareholding; Wanda (49,9%); Radio 702 (19,5%); Amalgamated Furnishers (50%); Bop Breweries (50%); Bop Chain Stores, a subsidiary of Checkers, in which it holds 50%; Fairways, associated with Frasers (15%); and Railway Furnishers (50%).

"The outlook for the future is very positive, in that the state's buoyant economy has enjoyed five years of good and sustained growth," says Maree.

This is especially true of the entertainment and recreation industry where the company has placed about 80% of its investments and where higher than average growth is expected.

The next few years are, however, also expected to see strong organic growth in the other investments.

In support of this prediction, Maree cites the recent development of centralised shopping centres in Bophuthatswana which have expanded the horizons for chain stores and had a positive impact on investment flow.

David Gould, a director of Yabeng and GM of BNDC corporate investments and systems, notes that the possible introduction of GST or VAT is unlikely to affect the company's income during the 1989 financial year.

"We are confident that the management of Yabeng itself and that of its underlying investments will successfully handle any such introduction without too serious an impact on the company's future income," he says.

Plans for rural areas

SPEARHEADING new farming development is the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana.

Agricor, as it is known, identifies, plans and develops agricultural undertakings, ranging from major community projects to small industries. Its strategy is based on the concept *terrazano*, a Setswana word meaning farming together, and the knowledge that agriculture alone is limited in its ability to bring economic stability to rural areas.

The land can support only a small proportion of the population through farming or primary production.

More jobs, not necessarily linked to farming, must be created in rural areas.

Agricor's strategy revolves around four centres of activity: agricultural production, community development, training and agriculture-related cottage industries.

The first activity begins with identifying potential for agricultural development. Feasibility studies might lead to the financing and launching of a project in collaboration with a local community. Suitable management is also provided.

Agricor has established more than 20 agricultural and special projects.

The first — Shetla Secondary Co-operative — is one of the country's most successful dryland schemes. It involves more than 400 farmers on about 6 500ha which, in years of normal rainfall, produce nearly 25 000 tons of maize.

Another is the Tshobolelo Irrigation Scheme, in the Leburushe District, which will begin exporting citrus crops to Europe soon.

Agricor has also launched three of the com-

Agricor

bids to

lift use

of land

try's four commercial egg producers. The largest of these, Mimosa Nest, has 55 000 laying hens producing 95 000 dozen eggs a month.

Its most recent venture is Agrichicks, a project which centres around a brother farm north of Mimbabo, with a production capacity of 7,8-million chick-

ens. This more than meets the country's needs for about 6-million broilers.

The corporation's community development activities centre around promoting the social and economic development of people living in villages near the agricultural projects.

They are designed to stimulate the development of human resources and encourage establishment of self-help projects.

Agricor also has a continuous training programme for management personnel to work on the various projects. Several of the projects, such as the Tshobolelo scheme, are already run entirely by Batswana.

Grassroots training is also provided for farmers and their families. This extends beyond production skills to improving literacy and hygiene and developing community leadership.

Finally, cottage industries encouraged by Agricor range from backyard candle factories to small knitwear factories.

Another kind of independence

FINANCIAL independence is a major goal of the Bophuthatswana government, and today — at least on the surface — this seems close to realisation.

Already about 87% of the country's revenue, amounting to R887,5m during the last tax year, is raised internally. And while it is largely dependent on taxes received from mining houses operating within its borders, its expanding industrial base promises a growing source of revenue in the future.

In developing the country's economy, government has consistently taken a long-term view. New industries receive a seven-year tax holiday within which to become established, as well as a variety of incentive allowances.

The incentive package introduced in 1982 provided for long-term tender preferences, transport subsidies, housing, electricity and training rebates.

In addition, short-term incentives are aimed at alleviating immediate finance needs. These include cash labour incentives, interest subsidies on investment

and subsidised rentals on factory buildings.

More recently, the country introduced a simplified incentive package aimed at small manufacturers with a capital investment, excluding land and buildings, of up to R50 000.

Whereas the earlier subsidies have served to draw in extensive investment from southern Africa and overseas, the new subsidies are designed to encourage the local people to participate in their country's development.

Today, more than 200 industries receive concessions from the Department of Economic Affairs, and employ more than 50 000 workers. During the next 10 years, these figures are expected to double.

Major corporations which have paved the way for investment for other SA-based companies include AECI, which has invested R80m in its Mogwase operation, and United Breweries, a subsidiary of SA Breweries, which has a R24m plant at Ga-Rankuwa.



AGRICULTURE MINISTER P H MOEKELESI

In its first six years of operation, the Agricultural Bank of Bophuthatswana has provided financial assistance totalling some R250 000 000 to thousands of farmers in this fast-developing country.

An autonomous, statutory financial institution, established to promote the agricultural, pastoral and agro-economic development of Bophuthatswana, the Bank is solely responsible for financing commercial agricultural activities. It provides loan finance for production inputs for individual farmers, cooperatives and other agriculture-related industries, as well as for their capital requirements.

In addition to offering favourable interest rates on investments, Agribank affords farsighted investors an excellent opportunity to make a worthwhile and necessary investment in a secure future for the country.

For more information about the activities of Agribank and investment opportunities, please contact the Public Relations Officer.



AGRICULTURE MINISTER P H MOEKELESI

Supreme Court decisions vital to Bop's future

Own Correspondent (109)

MMABATHO — The year 1988 brought Bophuthatswana one coup (abortive) and several court cases (uncompleted) — all of which are to influence and shape 1989 for this 11-year-old fragmented republic.

On the negative side, Bophuthatswana has all the problems of a developing country: a need to build a sound infrastructure, to revitalise its rural economy; to create an urban industrial base with employment opportunities; to cure illiteracy and curb overpopulation by building more schools, hospitals and clinics; and to train and educate its growing young population.

On the positive side, it is more fortunate than its TBVC colleagues. It has platinum, casinos — and a generous South Africa.

In the past 11 years a new capital city, Mmabatho, has arisen in the bush. A flourishing industrial sector has emerged, and shopping centres, civic centres, housing schemes, new schools, hospitals and an airport have appeared. Current building operations total R220 million.

The finances look good. Estimates up to March 31 1989 include revenue from own sources of R1 188 million, budgetary aid from South Africa of R403 million, development loans of R110 million — in all, R1 745 million. Expenditure neatly balances the budget.

IMPRISONED IN STADIUM

Yet Bophuthatswana's economy is intertwined closely with that of South Africa. The petrol price rise will also affect Bophuthatswana while the spectre of value added tax hangs over the nation, which can still boast of no general sales tax and a 15 per cent pay rise for its civil servants.

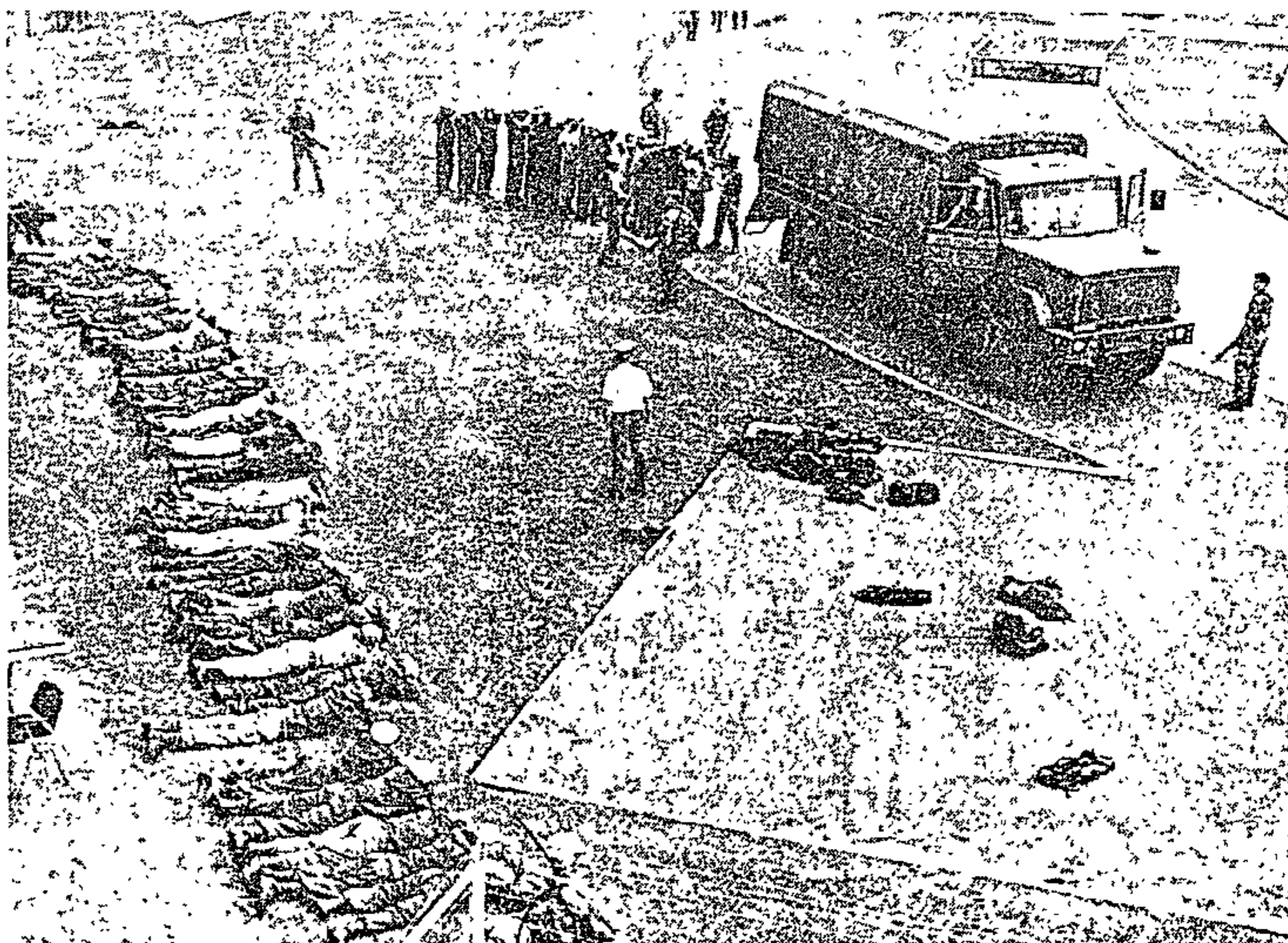
All seems normal to the South African visitor to Bophuthatswana. Of chief concern, however, are the events of February 10 1988.

On that morning, Mr Rocky Malebane-Meitsing, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), tried to overthrow the government of President Lucas Mangope; imprisoned the president, Cabinet members and senior officers in the Independence stadium at Mmabatho; proclaimed himself president and six hours later fled as South African armed forces crushed his ill-planned, badly mounted coup.

A massive wave of arrests followed and later in the year 195 men appeared in the Supreme Court charged with treason while nine members of the now outlawed PPP appeared separately on the same charge.

With the outlawing of the PPP, the six PPP members in the National Assembly lost their seats. Their constituency, Bafokeng, recently returned unopposed six members of Mr Mangope's ruling party, the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, making a grand slam for Mr Mangope with all of the 72 elected seats occupied by his party.

The now one-party parliament ensures easy pas-



South African troops in mopping-up operations at Mmabatho's stadium after the abortive coup in Bophuthatswana. A total of 195 people have appeared in the Supreme Court charged with high treason.

sage of Bills. This year it agreed to legislation to allow detention without trial for up to 90 days and not to allow legal aid to those on treason charges.

All of these events have not helped Bophuthatswana to achieve international recognition, though numerous visitors from Europe and the US are brought regularly to the country to be shown its economic and social progress. Friends of Bophuthatswana lobby for its recognition in the House of Commons and other world centres.

Attention is now centred on the mass treason trial — perhaps the biggest in southern Africa — due to begin in February. It is not the guilt or otherwise of the 195 accused that is the immediate concern. Rather, it is objection to the indictment brought this year by Professor John Dugard of Wits University.

He raised the argument in court that Bophuthatswana is not a sovereign independent state and therefore the accused cannot be charged with high treason.

Judgment on his objection will be given in the

new year and it will undoubtedly affect Bophuthatswana's claim to international recognition.

Another judgment which is vital to Bophuthatswana's economic future has been reversed in the Supreme Court. It concerns an application by the Bafokeng tribe to have the mining lease held over its land by Impala Platinum Mines terminated.

INCREASED ROYALTIES

The Bafokeng land is held in trust for the tribe, with the cedent being President Mangope. The tribe complains that it has historical contractual rights to direct benefits — that is, royalties from the platinum mines should be increased.

The Bafokeng feel that they received a larger share of royalties before independence. But the tribe, according to reports, has a very healthy bank balance.

The 1989 outlook for Bophuthatswana must, then, be influenced by decisions to be taken in two Supreme Court hearings.

We are committed to our ideals — Mangope

Star 2/12/88
109

I believe that if one is to succeed in any important task, especially one involving the hopes, aspirations and rights of people, one has to have a very strong feeling of commitment to one's ideals.

We are a young country and have not lost sight of the original commitment that formed the basis of our very existence as a nation that had lost and then regained its independence.

Our commitment began when we as a nation decided to accept South Africa's offer of independence. For us, this meant taking back our birthright, that which was rightfully ours. Our commitment embraced certain fundamental principles.

These principles in our constitution are our anchor and our foundation, and they make up the cement and the glue that holds the nation together.

Actions that do not conform with our principles may be innocent errors based on bad judgment or lack of experience, or indeed could even be deliberate wrongful acts.

Religious freedom

Although these errors or wrongs are not always easy to detect at their outset they soon become apparent. They are dealt with and we learn from them.

First and foremost, we are a Christian country committed to the tenets of Christianity, but at the same time we also respect and uphold the freedom of religion. The country believes in the fundamental freedoms of the individual.

Our courts have always been open to those who allege that any one of these freedoms has not been respected by any organ of the state. In this manner we have committed ourselves to the equality of people irrespective of their race, colour or sex.

Bophuthatswana believes in the free enterprise system. We are a capitalist people but one with a social conscience, and so we ensure that we respect social security benefits for our aged and disabled as well as health services for the nation.

In carrying out our commitment we have also ensured that the tradi-

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana outlined this week his nation's commitment to its ideals, principles and goals. Speaking during the first seminar of the Bophuthatswana Institute of International Affairs, he said his country was living proof that the people of southern Africa could live together in peace, harmony and prosperity irrespective of their race. Extracts from his speech:



President Lucas Mangope . . . his country is living proof that the people of southern Africa can live together in harmony and prosperity.

tional norms and vested rights of our people will continue to be respected. We have not upset the traditional value system, but have tried to enhance it and adapt it to the 20th century.

It is important to remind you that our forefathers never wanted to be part of South Africa. They made this quite clear to Great Britain, and, indeed, had accepted the word of that government at the time of the formation of the erstwhile Union of South Africa that we would be left free from the Union.

Yet, when we regained our independence in 1977, our critics were many — they came from the full spectrum of political thought.

Our critics argued that we should

have remained part of South Africa and have waited for a solution to the South African racial problem.

These were mainly white liberals who saw us as a child of apartheid, thus seeing us from a similar perspective as that of the Nationalist government.

They were so blinded by this fact that they neither bothered to look at our history, nor did they notice that the first thing we did was to repeal all the laws relevant to apartheid.

Other critics believed we should have waited for a unified state of political equality for all people.

So, on the one extreme, we were faced with the white liberal who, from the comfort of his armchair,

felt he could not recognise our independence and who to this day continues to ignore our achievements.

That armchair liberal has fallen so out of step with political reality that he has forfeited his place as official opposition.

On the other extreme there are critics from the so-called black radical group who feel we should have respected their point of view which is revolution first whilst everything else, including education, must wait.

While our children are being nurtured in a climate of peace and harmony and, most importantly, the peace of mind that comes with knowing that you have equal opportunities, too many of the children in South Africa are becoming victims of violence and ignorance.

Revolution first

Proponents of revolution first and everything later are prepared to destroy everything the black man has a valid vested interest in.

I believe that their way will not respect any of the values that we strive to maintain and to which we are committed. But then this destruction is part of their commitment.

We have seen the pattern elsewhere in Africa; we have seen how difficult it has been to reconstruct infrastructure that has been destroyed; we have seen the results — abject poverty and civil strife.

Somewhere in the middle of this political spectrum is a group of critics that supports and indeed admires those leaders who did not opt for independence.

Those leaders had a choice — their choice was to remain an active part of the system. Ours was to withdraw from the system.

I look forward to the day when a honest and objective scholar would compare the totality of the achievements of those who chose independence and those who did not.

The past 11 years has been a period of transition away from stagnation. Bophuthatswana is living proof that the people of southern Africa can live together in peace, harmony and prosperity, irrespective of their race, ethnic roots or religious persuasions.

R22,5-m school for Mmbatho (109)

Star 20/1/88
An international school, which will be run on Oxford and Cambridge lines, is being built at Mmabatho by Grinaker Bophuthatswana in a contract valued at R22,5 million.

The shortage of engineers, doctors and technicians in Bophuthatswana prompted the creation of the school which will accommodate 600 pupils.

Mr Pierre Rousseau, contractors director of Grinaker Bophuthatswana, says: "The architecture of the new school

reflects typical English private school character and atmosphere and includes quadrangles and high-grade facebrick finish."

The contract time is tight with the first of the staff houses due to be handed over next February and the overall project set to be completed by September 1989.

The sports facilities also has the "Cambridge blues" touch with a cricket oval, rugby field and athletics track.

Bop police take over Morula 'shooting case'

21/12/87
Crime Reporter

109

Bophuthatswana police have taken over the investigation into the attack on a Johannesburg couple, Mr Egon Freund and his wife, Marion, on the Morula Sun-Pretoria road on Sunday.

Pretoria police spokesman Lieutenant Hennie Crowther said police now believed that the Greenside couple's car was not shot at as originally suspected, but that a stone could have been thrown at them.

Mr and Mrs Freund were not injured in the attack, which happened the same day 4 000 pop fans went on the rampage on the Rustenburg-Sun City road, leaving one woman dead and dozens injured.

The Morula Sun attack was in Bophuthatswana, said Lieutenant Crowther.

The couple believed they were shot at. "We heard a big bang and then we were covered in glass. At first we thought we had driven over a landmine. Police in Pretoria said that the damage to the windscreen looked like that caused by a small calibre bullet that had glanced off the glass," said Mrs Freund.

Marico people in last-ditch battle

9 000 resist being swallowed by Bop

Star 30/12/88 (109)

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A last-ditch court battle is being fought in Pretoria to prevent Bophuthatswana gaining control of the 9 000-strong community of Braklaagte before the year is out.

Lawyers representing Chief Pupsey Ntsanyana Sebogodi of Braklaagte in the Marico district yesterday sought a Supreme Court order to suspend a State President's proclamation declaring that Braklaagte will become part of Bophuthatswana tomorrow.

Within 48 hours of hearing about the incorporation date, Chief Sebogodi brought his case before the court, only to find he was already too late to prevent publication of the relevant Government Gazette.

The gazette, due out today, had already been printed.

On hearing this, the chief's counsel, Mr Jack Unterhalter, asked for alternative relief in the form of a court order which would suspend the proclamation until the court could decide on the validity of the measure.

Moutse echoes

Mr Justice Spoelstra indicated yesterday that he was in doubt whether the court had jurisdiction to suspend by way of interdict a proclamation which was, on the face of things, properly published. Argument on this matter will be heard today.

The year-end border change is reminiscent of the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele on New Year's Day 1986, a move which resulted in immediate bloodshed in a previously peaceful area. Towards the middle of this year the

Moutse incorporation was declared invalid by the Appeal Court.

In the longer term, Braklaagte's lawyers are also seeking a court order declaring its incorporation into the homeland invalid.

Chief Sebogodi stated in papers that community representatives had met the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as recently as December 15 and presented him with a memorandum detailing "hardships and privations which will flow from incorporation".

He said Dr Viljoen had given the impression that these factors would be considered.

The reasons given by Braklaagte residents for opposing incorporation included the following:

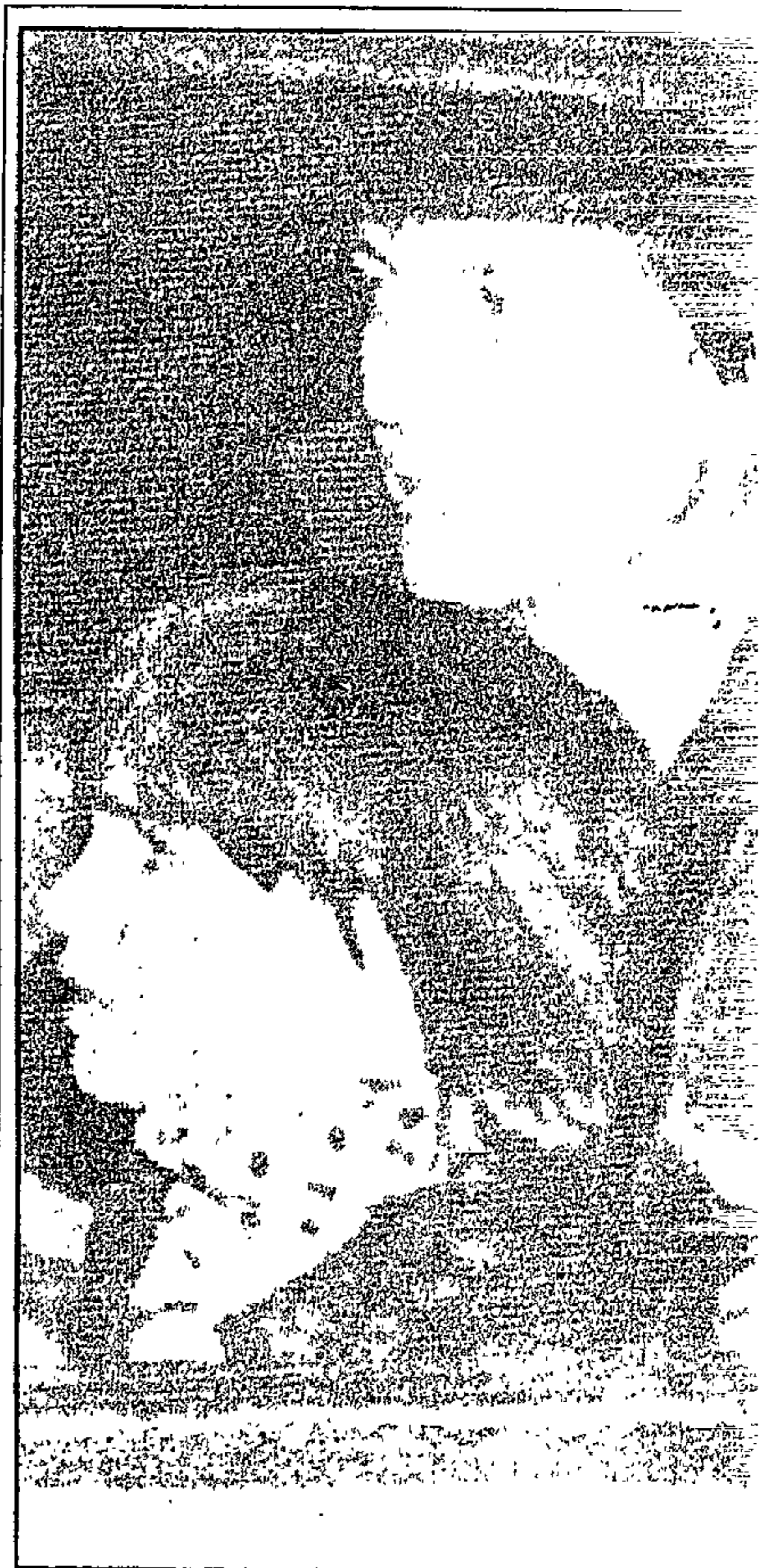
- Many took steps to regain their South African citizenship when statutory changes made this possible. Since the Bophuthatswana government was hostile to persons who did not have Bophuthatswana citizenship, they feared victimisation.

Job market

- If they opted for Bophuthatswana citizenship, the provisions of the Aliens Act would apply to them and they would be at a disadvantage in the job market. They would have to seek jobs in the homeland, where pay was lower and social benefits were poorer.

- Since the coup attempt in Mma-batho, the homeland authorities had acted against any residents whose loyalty was thought to be in question. Braklaagte residents were known opponents of the Bophuthatswana government.

The PFP leader, Dr Zach de Beer, said today that "after the abject failure of the homelands policy during many years... it is almost incredible that as 1989 opens the Government should yet again be forcing South Africans against their will to become inhabitants of one of these places".



Free at last... French sisters Marie-Laure and Marseilles with their father, Mr Pascal Bettle, after a week. The girls' mother, sister and four other people being held has

Solid performance by Yabeng

80ar 30/12/88 (109)
Finance Staff
Pre-tax income at Yabeng, the investment company established by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC), shot up 297 percent from R819 000 to R3,18 million in the six months to September.

Taxed profit increased 309 percent to R3,18 million and earnings per share increased 30 percent to 6,5c (5c).

Earnings for the year to March 1989 are expected to be at least 12,4c a share, as forecast in the prospectus.

Loans and investments increased from R4,9 million to R69,19 million during the period, while share capital shot up from R3,7 million to R12,2 million.

No dividend has been declared because it is company policy to declare a single dividend at the year-end.

An annual dividend of 10c is forecast.

Yabeng, which does not control any of the companies in which it holds investments, made its debut on the JSE in September in the financial investment trust sector.

The company has been a solid performer on the JSE since its listing.

Quoted at 120c yesterday, it is well above its issue price of 90c.

Bid to halt inclusion of area in homeland

CHC Times 31/12/88 (109)
PRETORIA. — A last-ditch court battle is being fought here to prevent Bophuthatswana gaining control of the 9 000-strong community of Braklaagte before the year is out.

Lawyers representing Chief Pupsey Ntsanyana Sebogodi of Braklaagte in the Marico district yesterday sought a Supreme Court order to suspend a State President's proclamation declaring that Braklaagte will become part of Bophuthatswana today.

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On hearing this, the chief's counsel, Mr Jack Unterhalter, asked for alternative relief in the form of a court order which would suspend the proclamation until the court could decide on the validity of the measure.

Mr Justice Spoelstra indicated on Thursday that he was in doubt whether the court had jurisdiction to suspend by way of interdict a proclamation which was, on the face of things, properly published. Argument on this matter was heard yesterday. — Sapa

Braklaagte's future still in the balance

Star 31/12/88

109

JO-ANNE COLLINGE

THE State President has been ordered by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge to show cause by March 7 why his proclamation incorporating the 9 000-strong Western Transvaal settlement of Braklaagte into Bophuthatswana should not be declared null and void.

The court order was issued in Pretoria yesterday by Mr Justice Spoelstra in response to an urgent application brought by Braklaagte's Chief Pusey Ntsanyana Sebogodi.

Should the State President fail to persuade the court that his actions were legally sound, the territory will revert to South Africa.

But Braklaagte, nevertheless, became part of Bophuthatswana at midnight last night against the wishes of many residents. The community's second request to the court — that an order be issued temporarily suspending the incorporation — was turned down.

The attorney for the Braklaagte community, Mr Clive Plasket, said after the conclusion of the court hearing that he would take immediate steps to inform the Bophuthatswana government that the validity of the proclamation was in dispute.

Although a ruling by a South African court was not binding in Bophuthatswana, it was possible that if the order were served on the government at Mmabatho "it might have a restraining effect," Mr Justice Spoelstra observed in court.

He also commented that it was possible that the people of Braklaagte might be able to institute damages claims if anything to their detriment were done by officials who knew that the validity of the proclamation was in question.

During the application it was argued by counsel for Chief Sebogodi, Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, that the State President had failed to apply his mind to the present situation of the Braklaagte community and had simply "rubber stamped" its transfer to the homeland in fulfilment of a policy determined as far back as 1984.

At the time the "final" decision was taken — 1984 — the State President had not yet possessed the power to effect the border change. He only acquired it in 1986 by a Parliamentary enactment

NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY

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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.

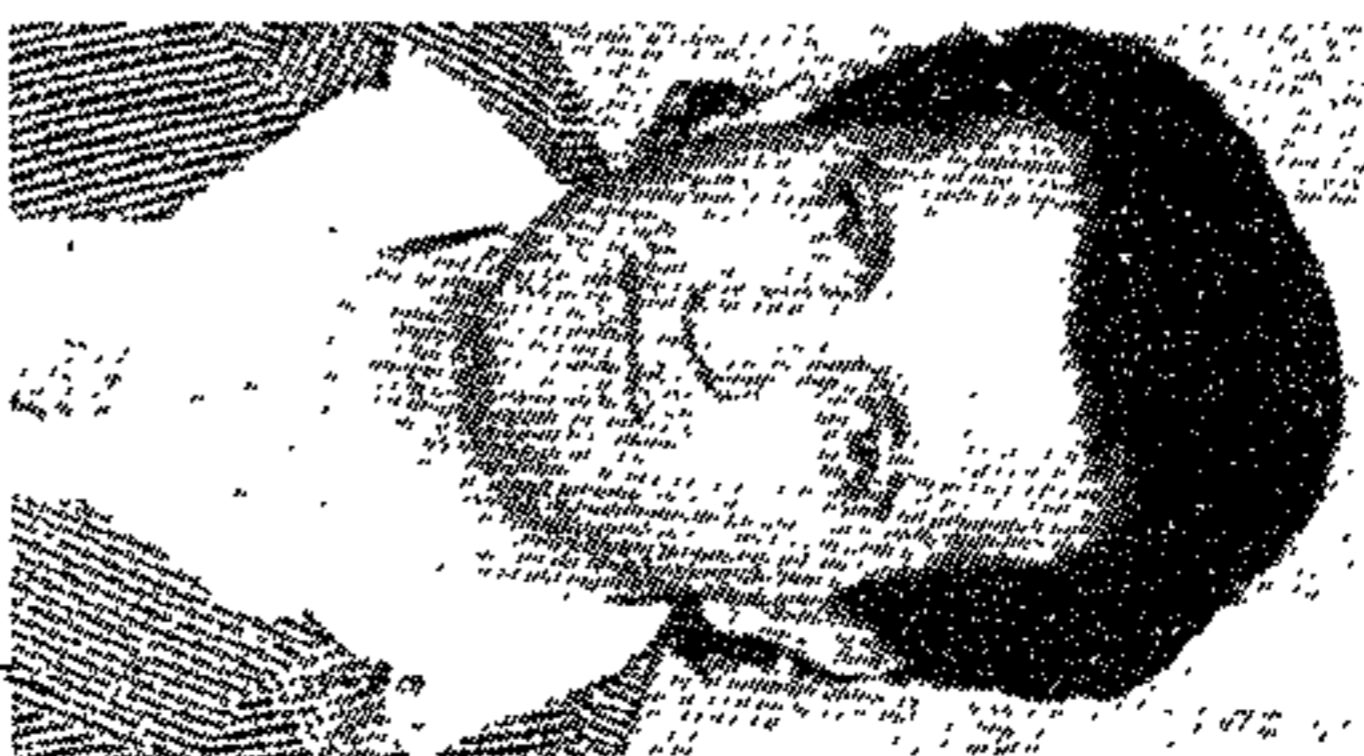
The construction was again subcontracted to a SA firm with LIAT reportedly taking off between R8m and R15m.

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.

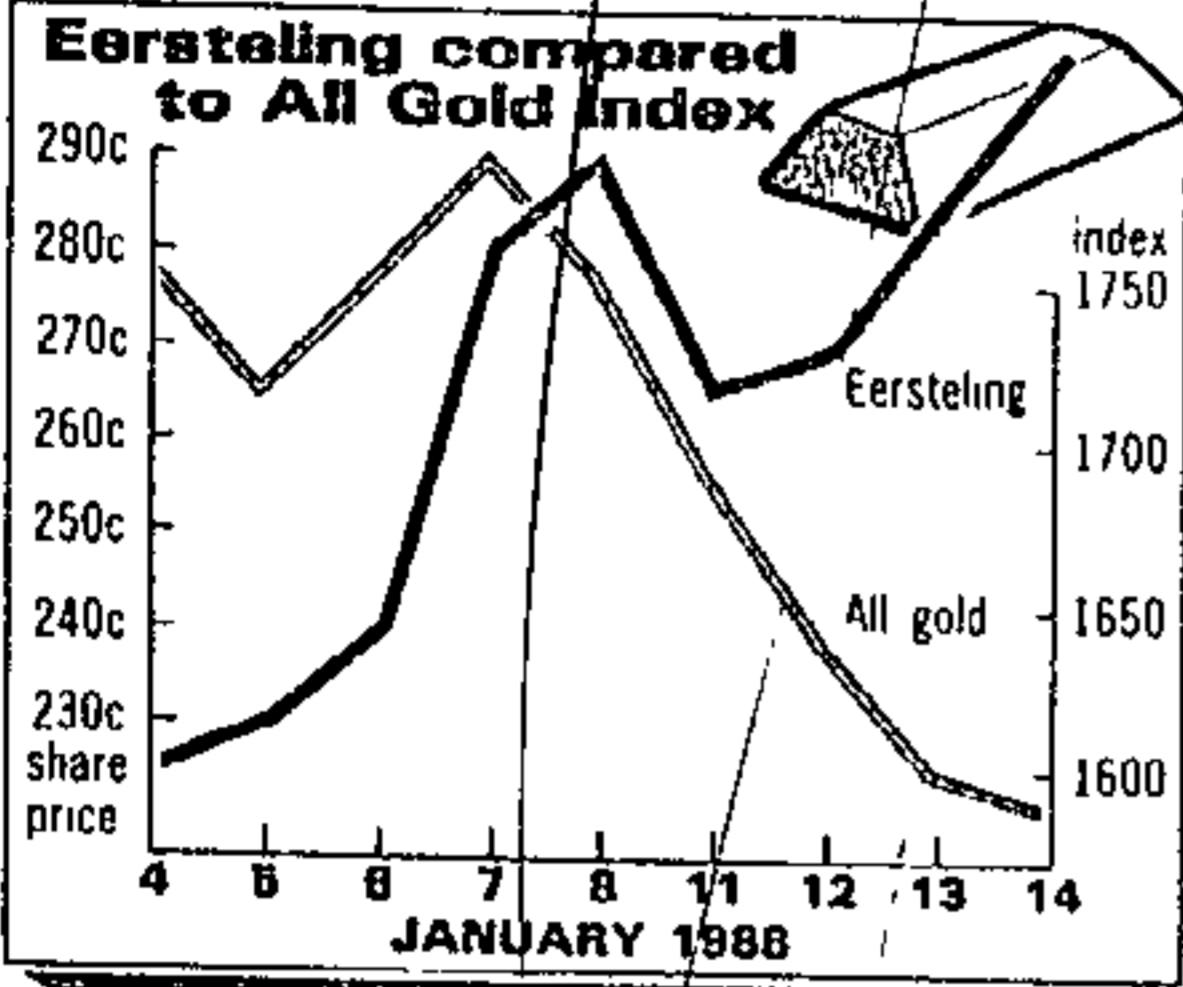
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Share price rise reflects results

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

● To Page 2 ➡

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

which no calls for tenders were made, but the Tender Board spokesman said two stadia built in Bophuthatswana, were not built by Liat.

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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Blobery
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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

109


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

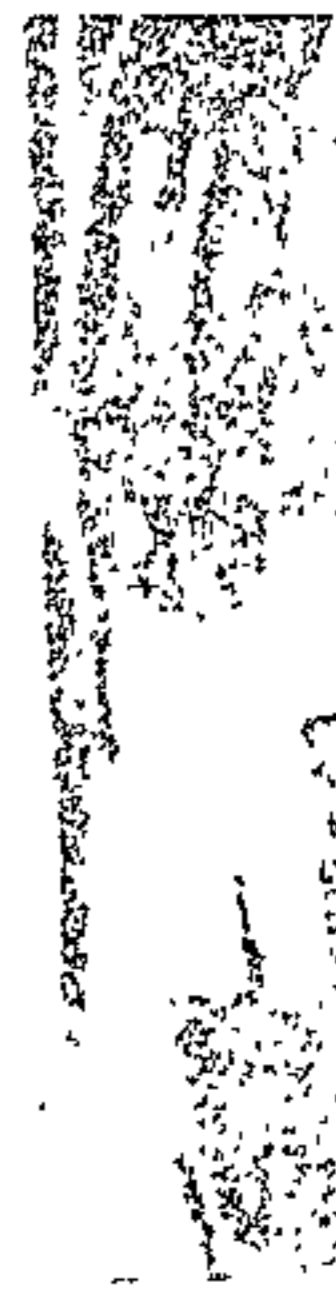
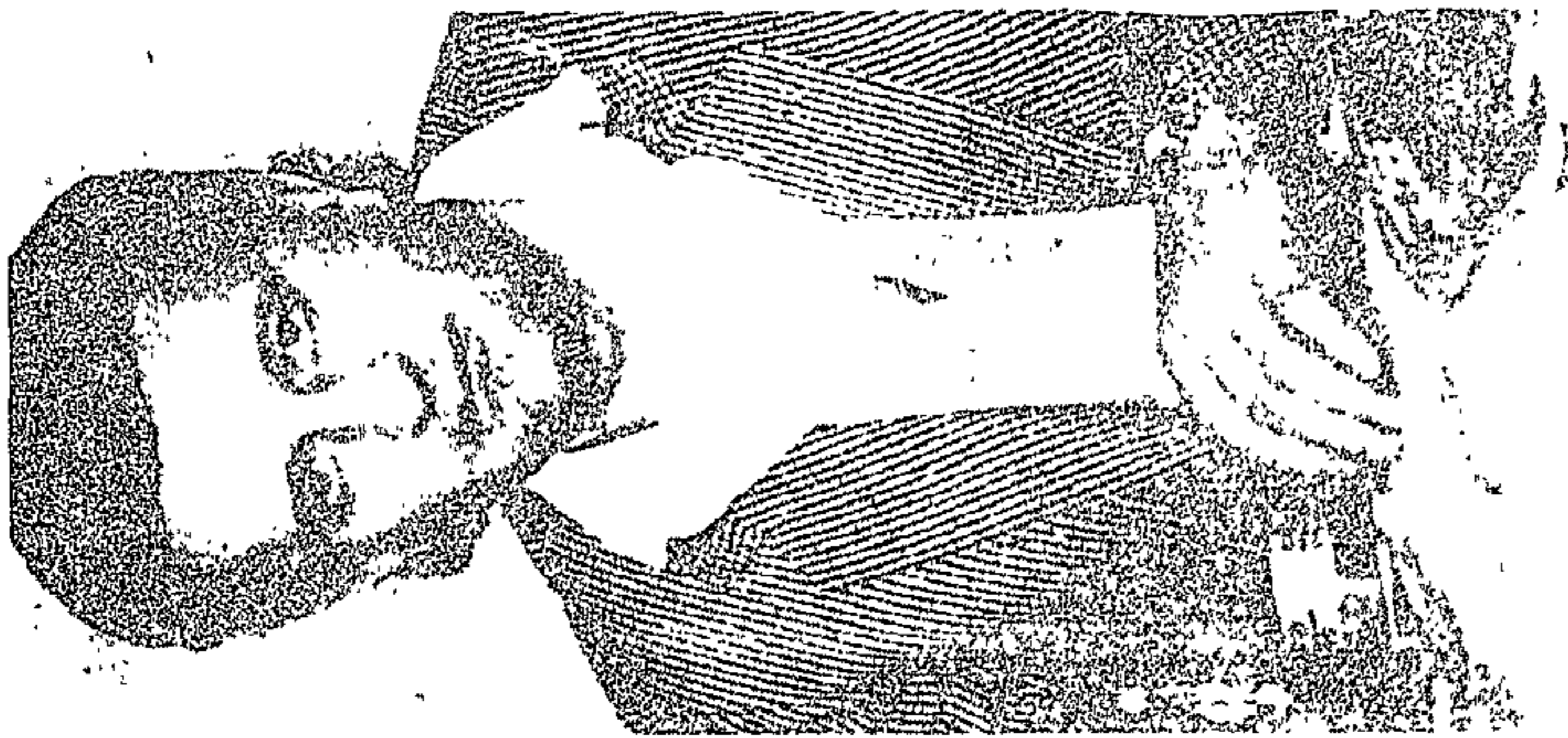
To his associates, Kalmanovitz was the ideal middle-man who could smooth the way in delicate financial matters providing access to high places in many countries

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

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In one case LIAT quoted R2.3-million for the construction of a shopping centre at Garankuwa against another tender of R1.3-million. The contract was awarded to LIAT when it took a management fee of R3-million and



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 Airca 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 has made as a convicted thief 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 to see a performance of the opera "The Cunning Little Vixen". He is believed to have been in the country for several weeks before his arrest

Attempts to contact President Shabane have been unsuccessful

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

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

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.

AC605 28/1/88 53/109

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.

343 101 SMP 29/1/88

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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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.

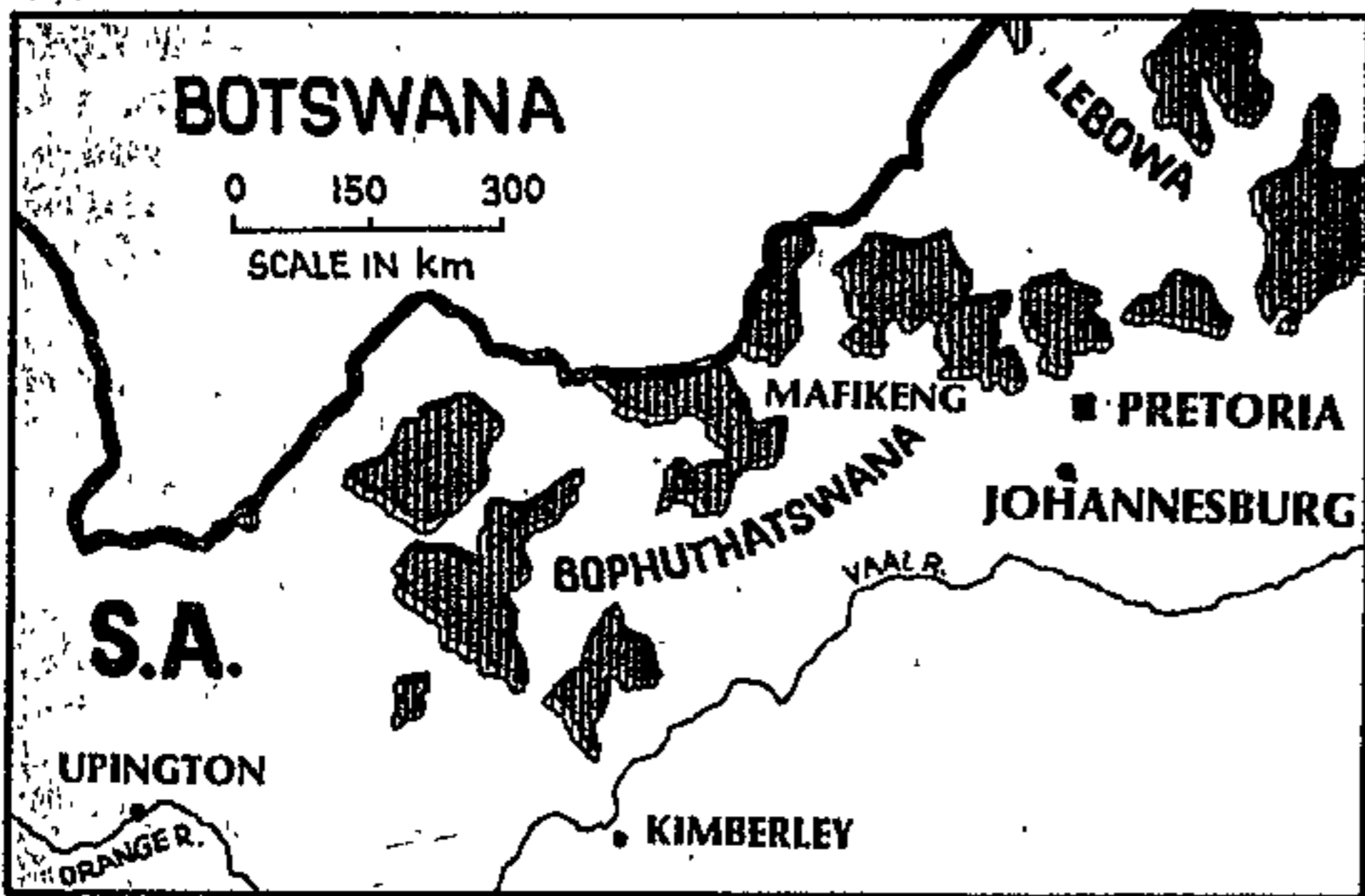
"More grievances will be coming out. We have been expecting this coup for a long time," said Mr Sefora.

● 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.



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.

ends power to the People's Party
Mangosope

Major Kwena Mangope, central leader President Mangope,

Military hands power to oppo

Mangope is overthrown in Bop coup

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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.

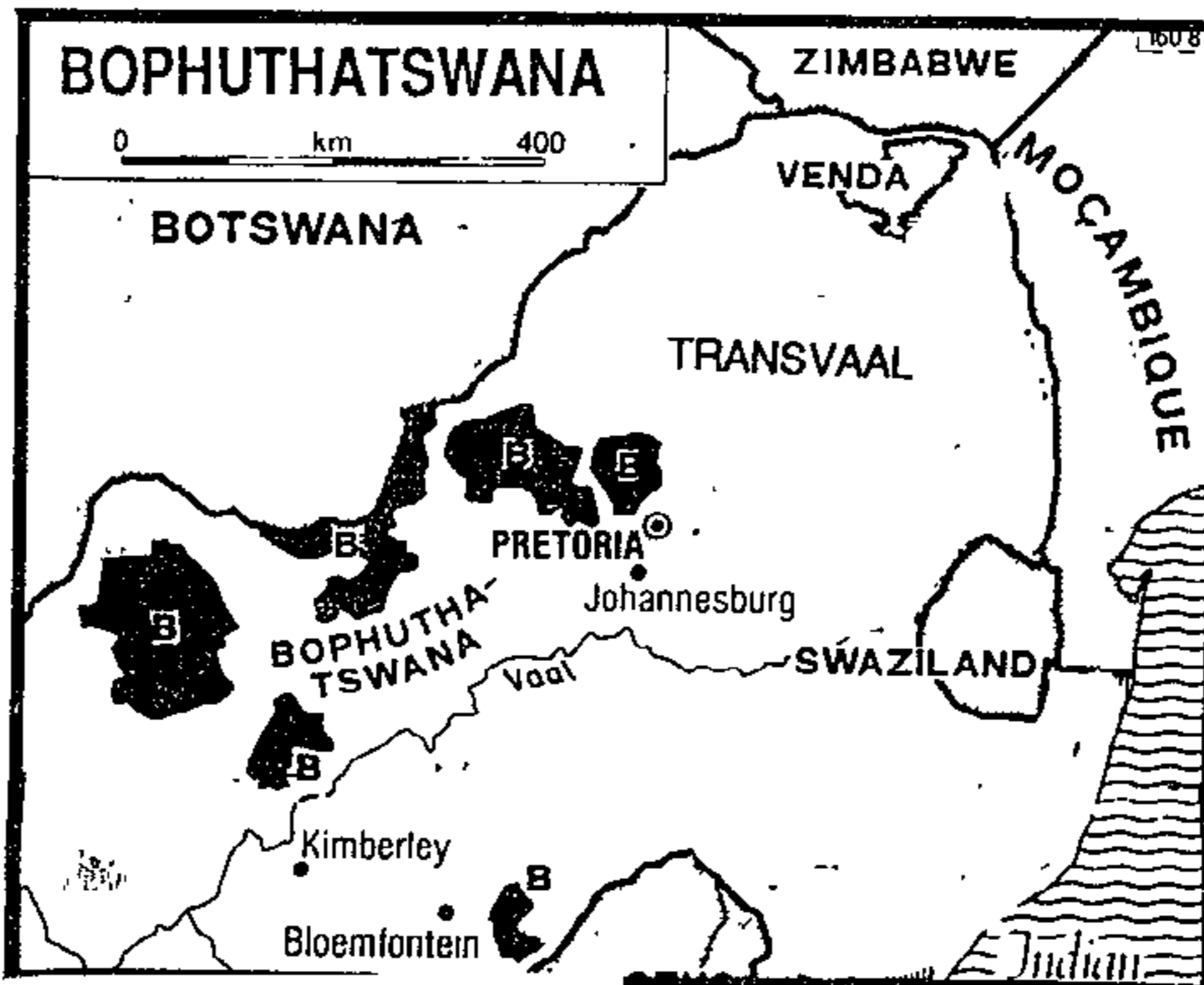
Bophuthatswana opposition leader Mr Malebane-Metsing was asked to assume the presidency of the independent homeland today.

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.



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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.

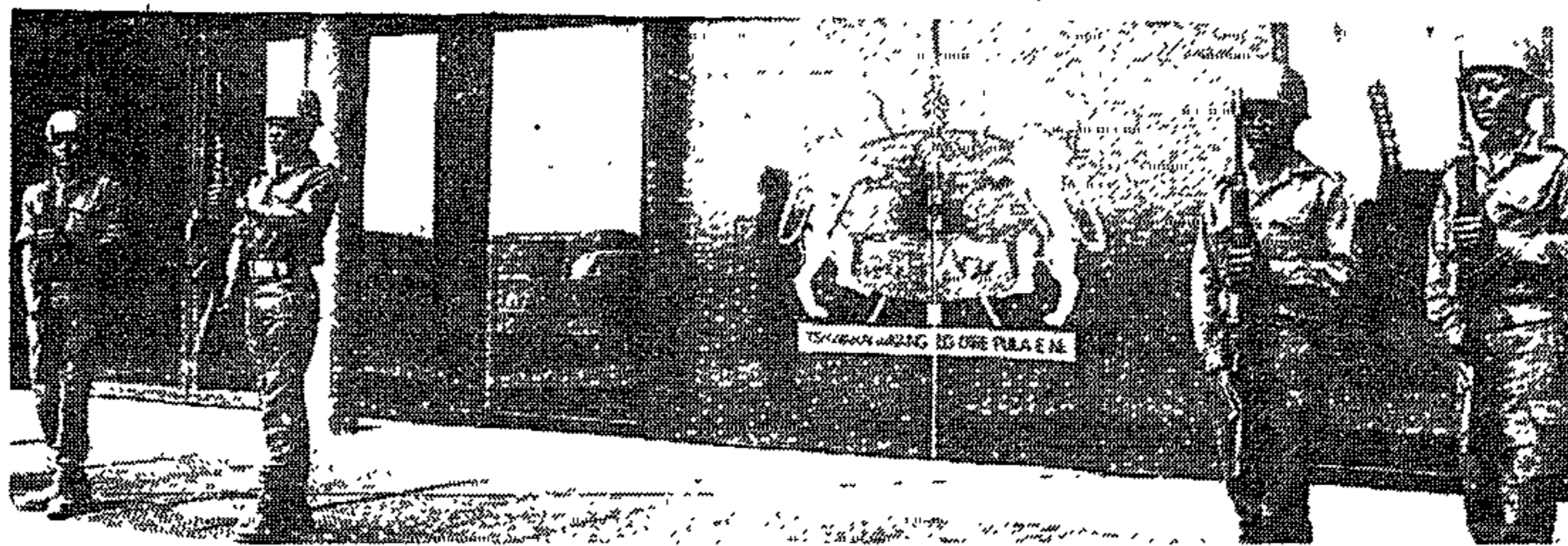
Ten years ago Mr Kalmanovitch was instrumental in arranging a three-way spy swop involving an Israeli, an American and a Russian.

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.

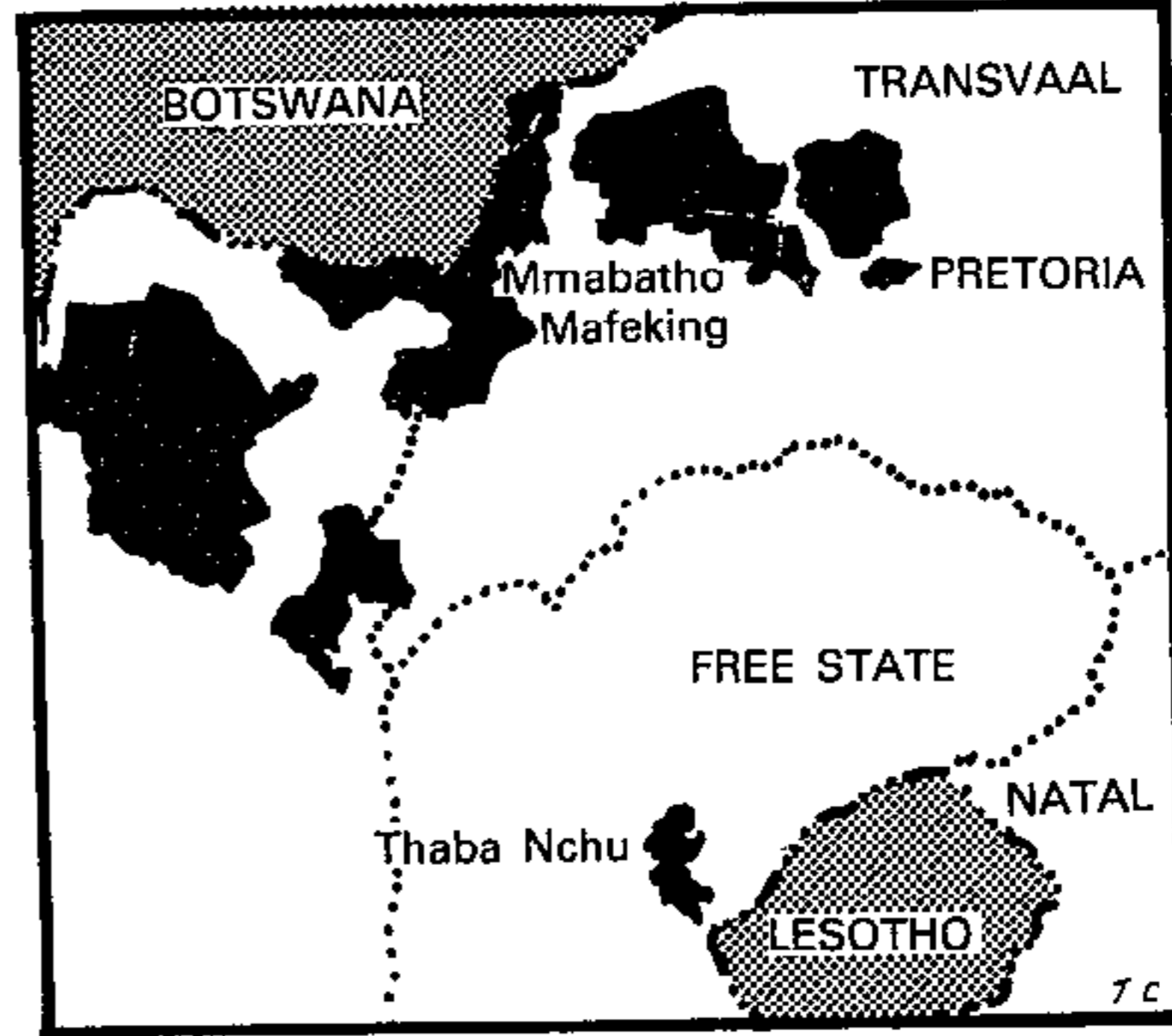
At independence, Bophuthatswana relied on South Africa for 82% of its operating revenue. Today it is earning 74% of its revenue.

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**

THE ring-leaders 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)

were today being sought by security forces, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

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DISAPPEARED

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

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 Malebo 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.

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 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.

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

This is derived principally from its platinum mines, and plans are 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.

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

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".

up after

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)

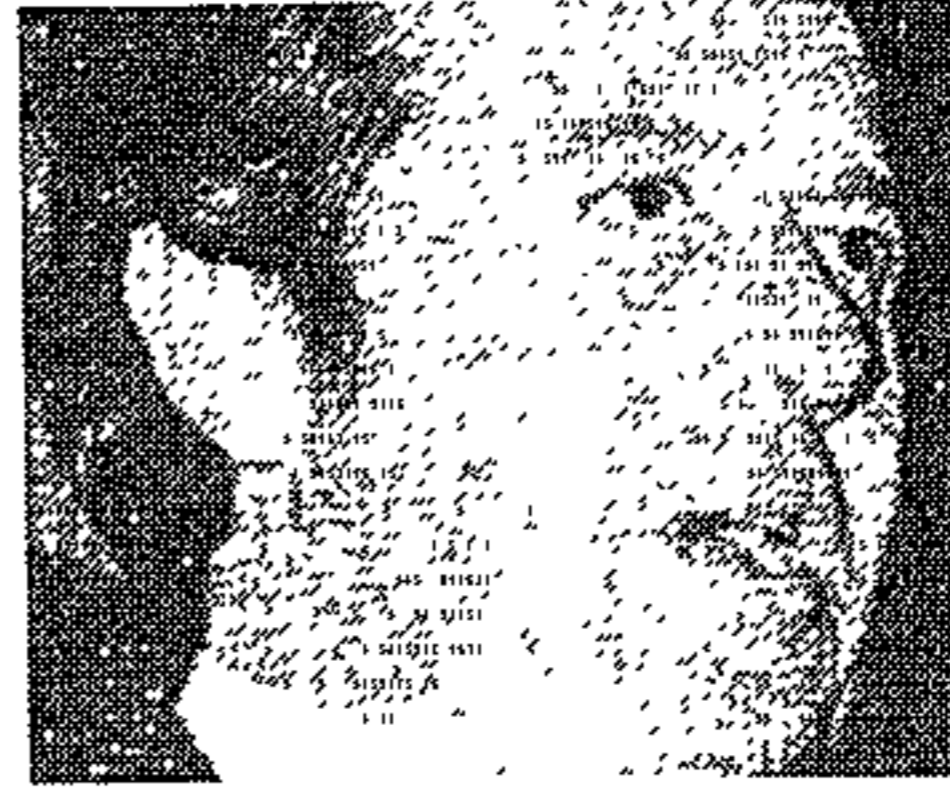
Political Correspondent

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

Star 11/2/88 (109)

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

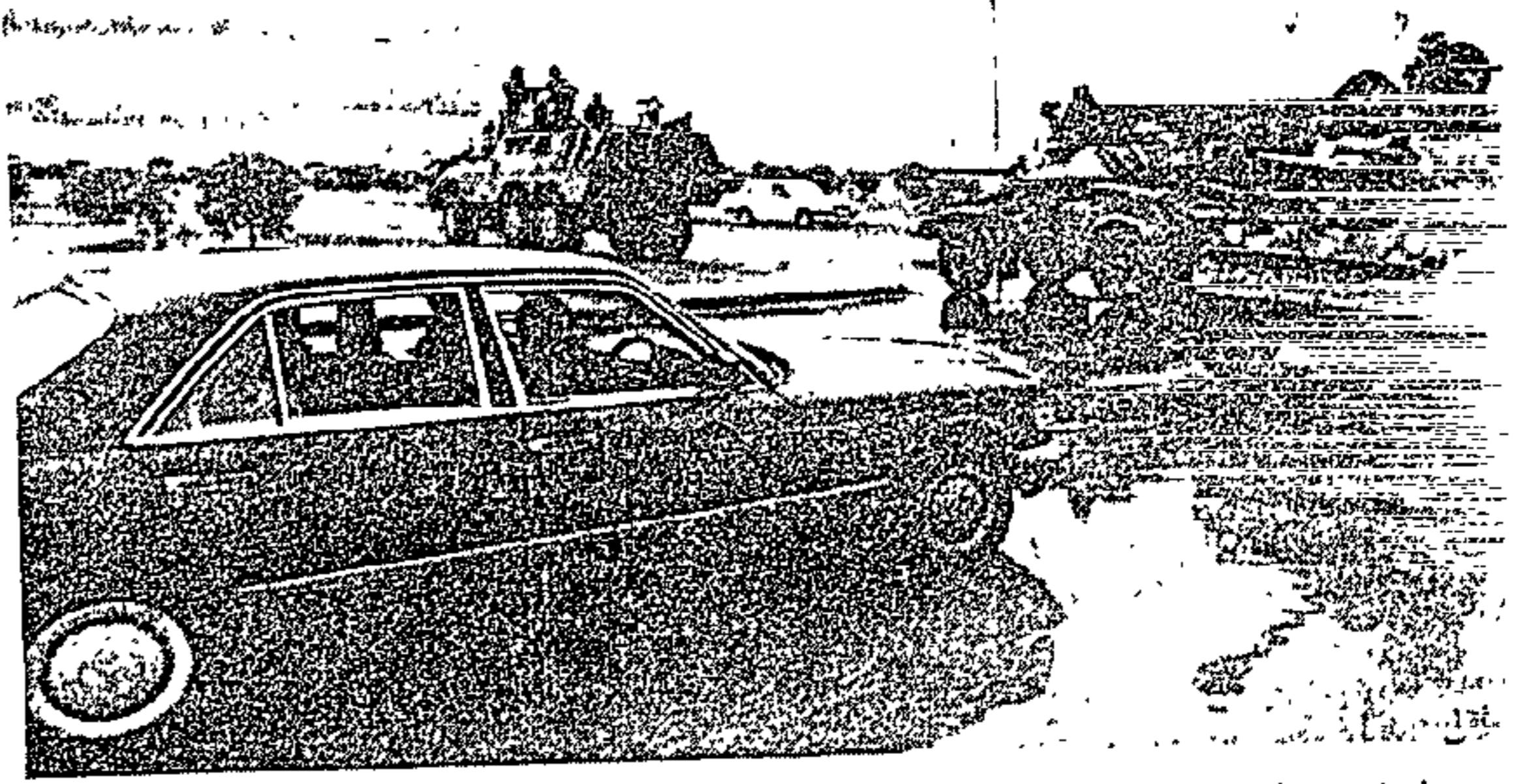


Mr Eglin . . . blames coup on Dr Verwoerd's grand design.

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 SIDE 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 Delpert 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.

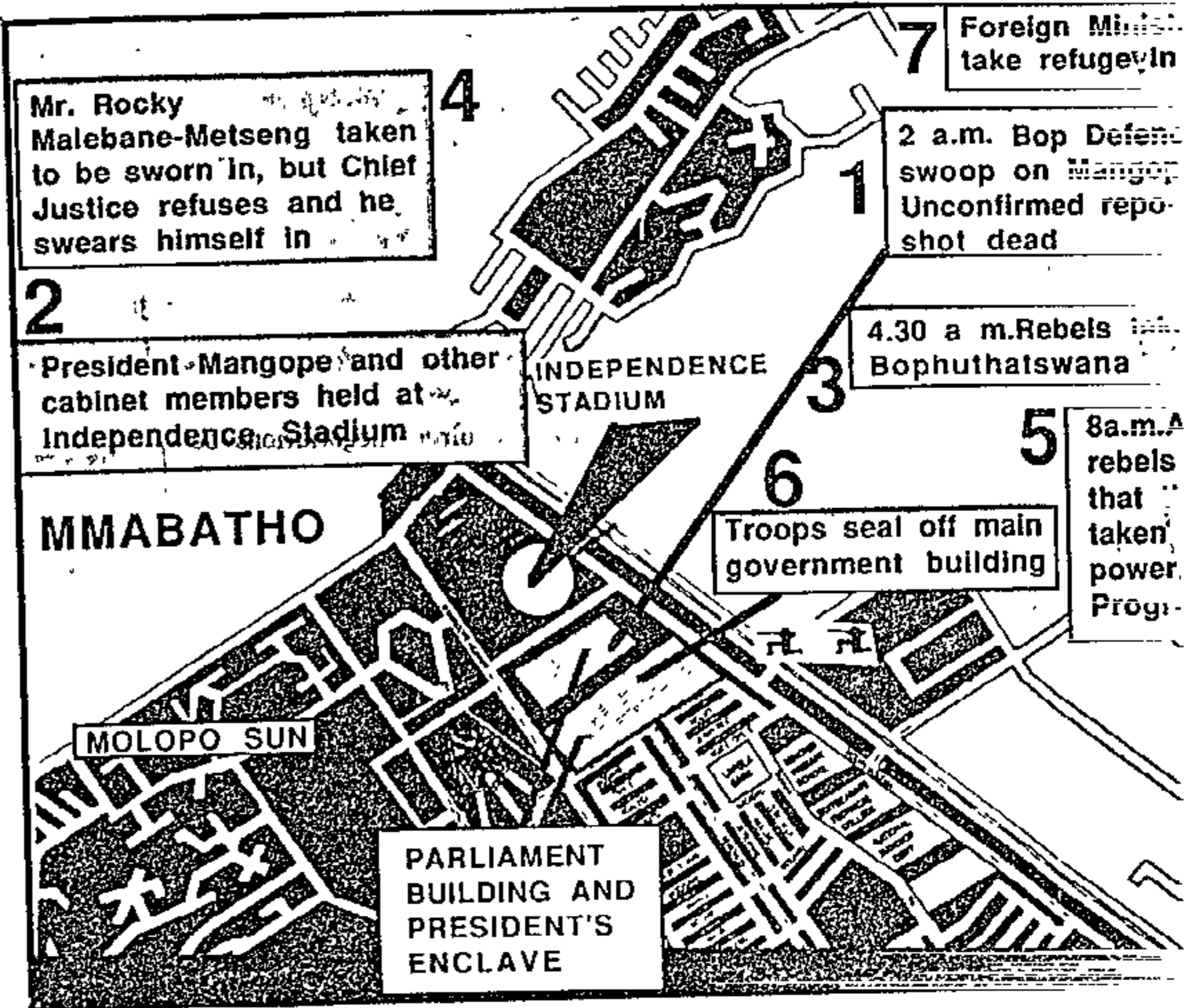
AT GUNPOINT

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.

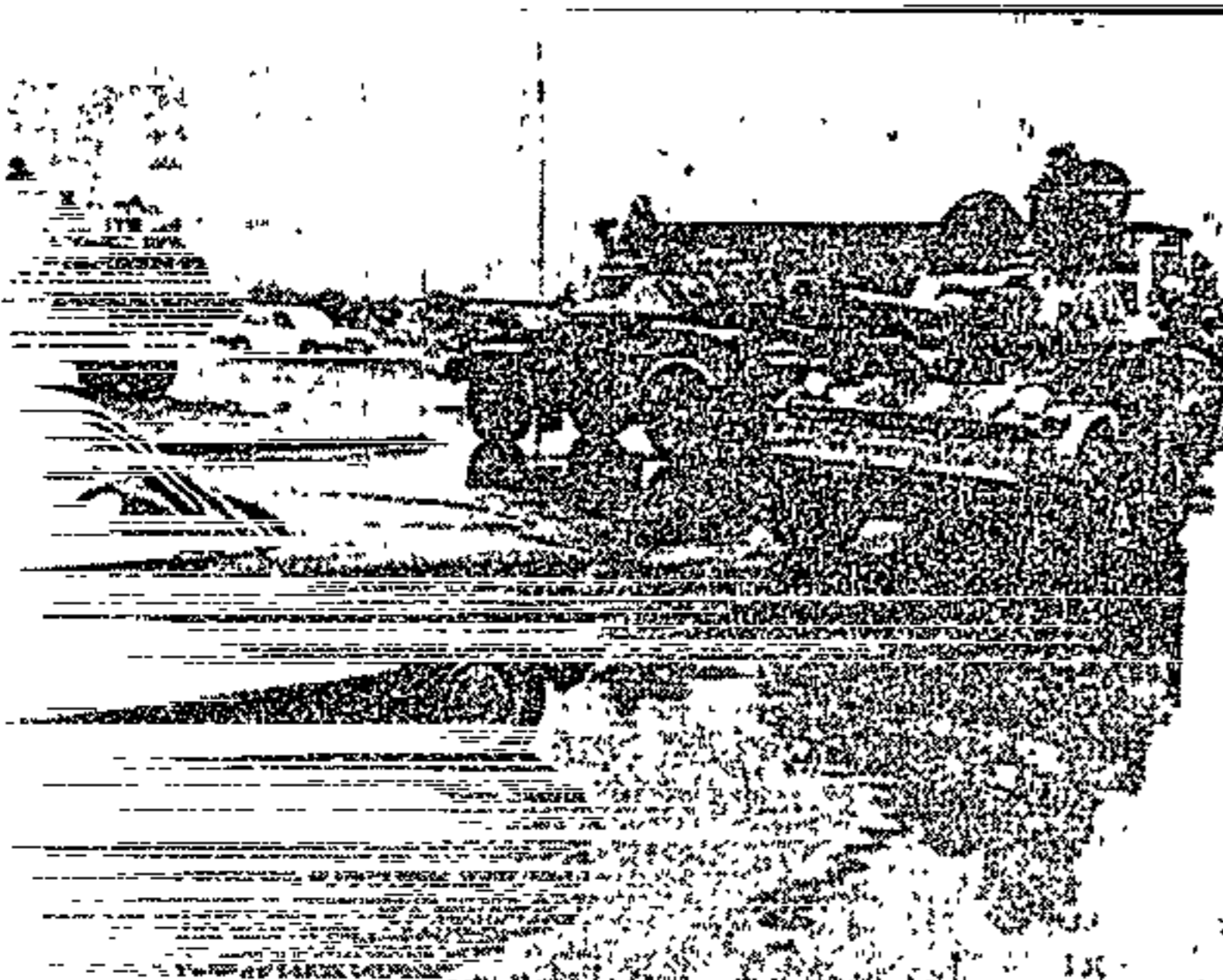


Mangope 'threatened with burning'

109

By Claire Robertson

Star 11/2/88



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

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.

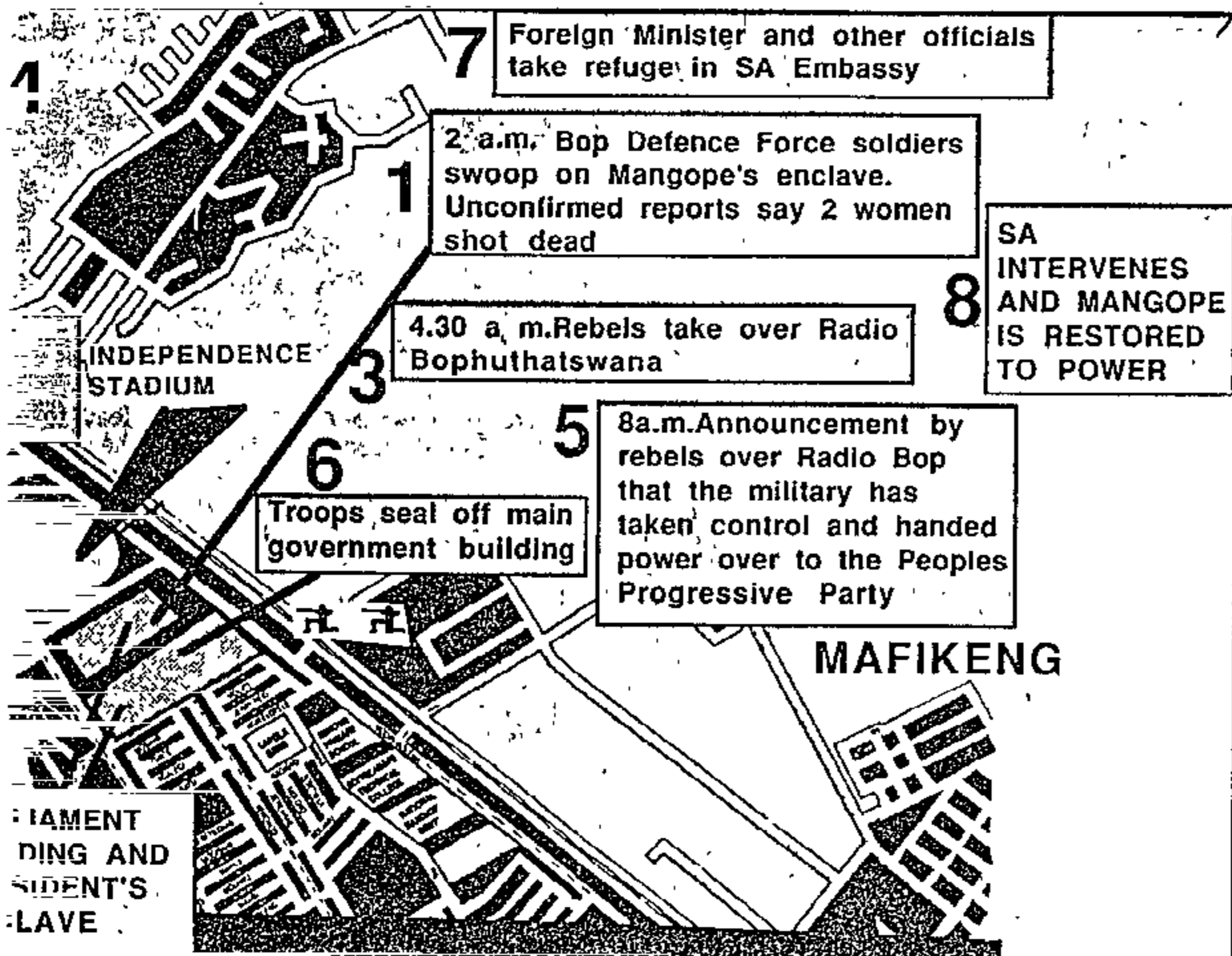
"The heatwave appears to be over, but yesterday's cloudy and cool weather with light rain is expected to continue today," a spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said.

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

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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-

Sher 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 Bophuthatswa

The 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

demanding 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 principle, 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

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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".

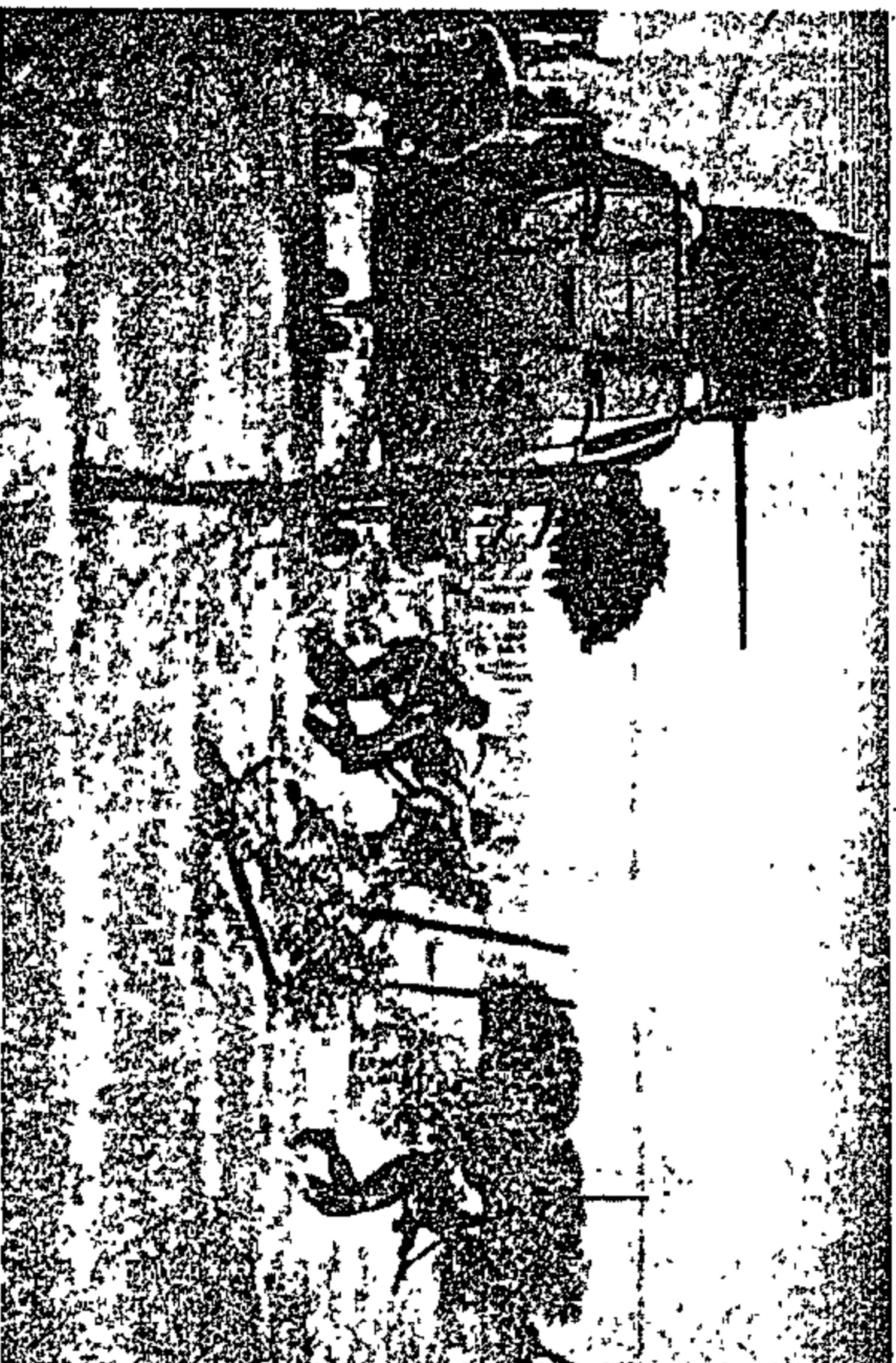
He and the Ministers of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, accompanied Mr Botha on the flight from Cape Town.

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-



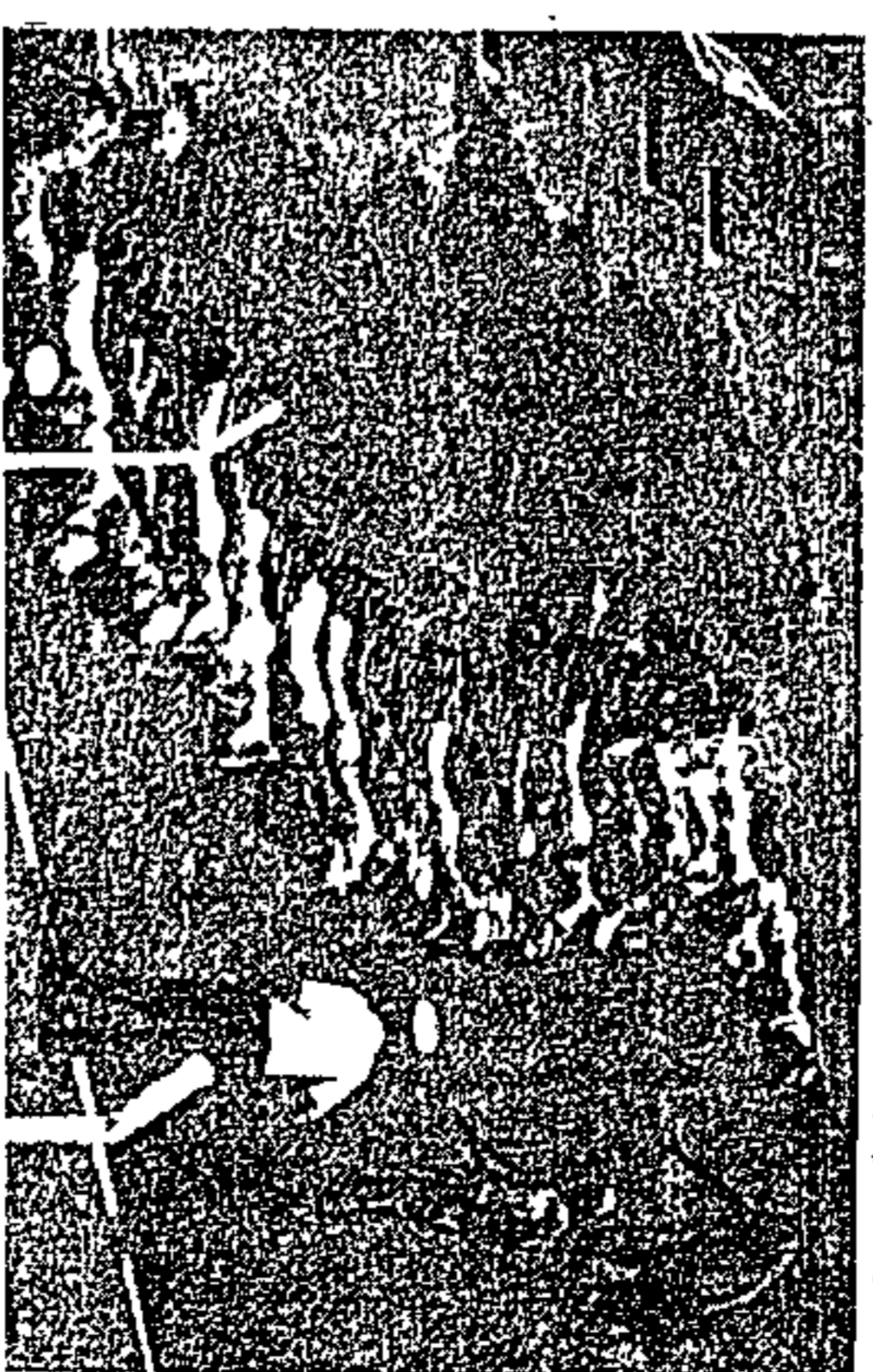
South African troops alight from a helicopter before storming the Independence Stadium in Mbababo.

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

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

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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.



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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.

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.

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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.

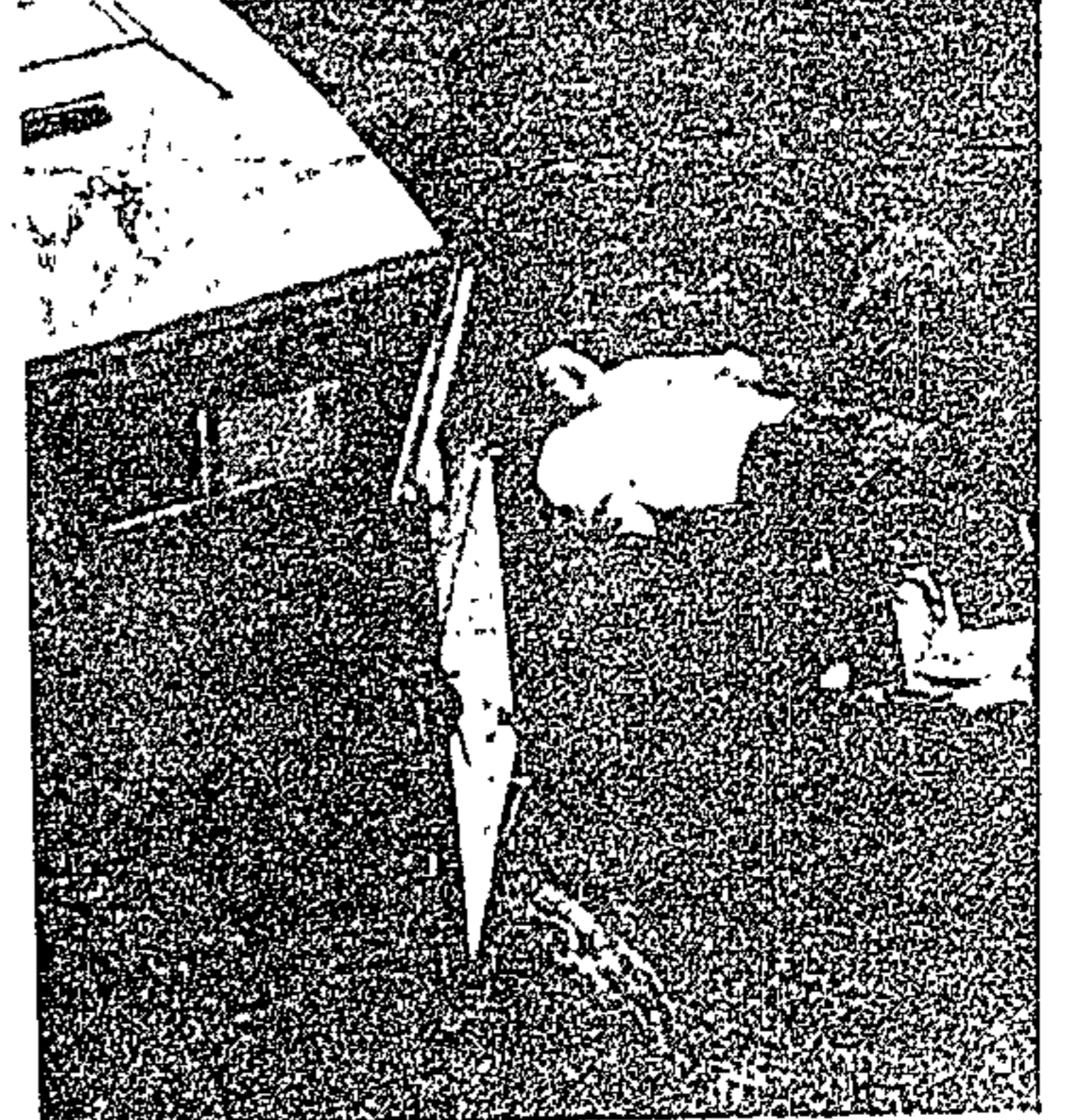
"We found a broken telephone wire which we fixed and then phoned the SA Embassy in Mmabatho and informed them of the situation."

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.

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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;

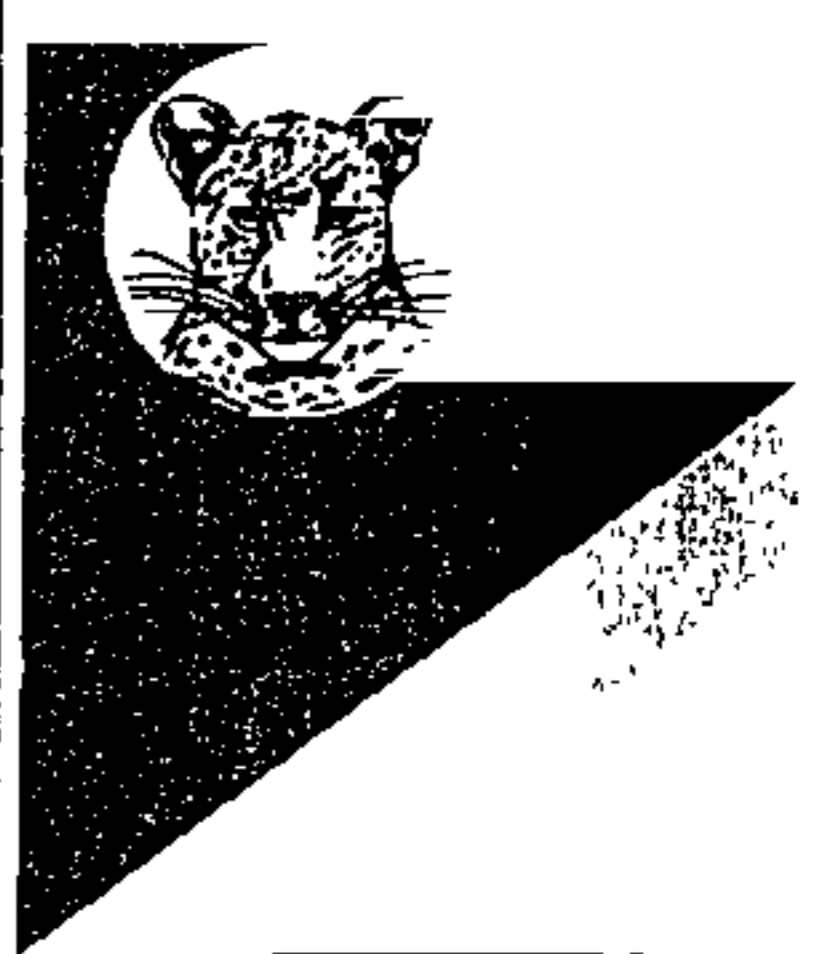
● It had become clear soon after the announcement by Major-General Holomisa that the new government was in effective control of the country and the national administration;

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

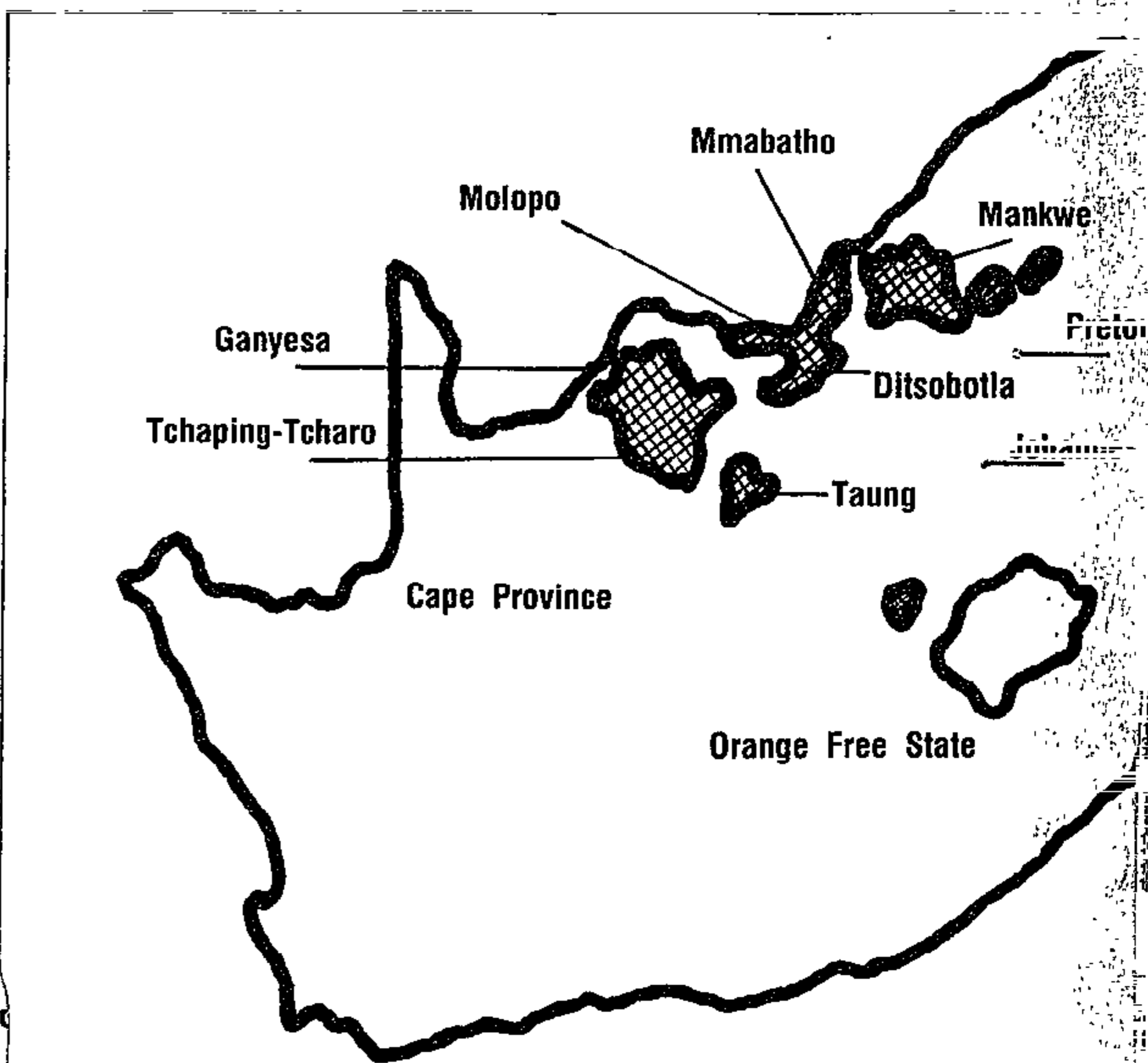
Recognition had been granted only after the head of state of that government had visited the State President personally and requested that such recognition be granted, Mr Botha said. — Sapa

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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 ⁽¹⁹⁾ pass most people by

Star 11/2/88

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.

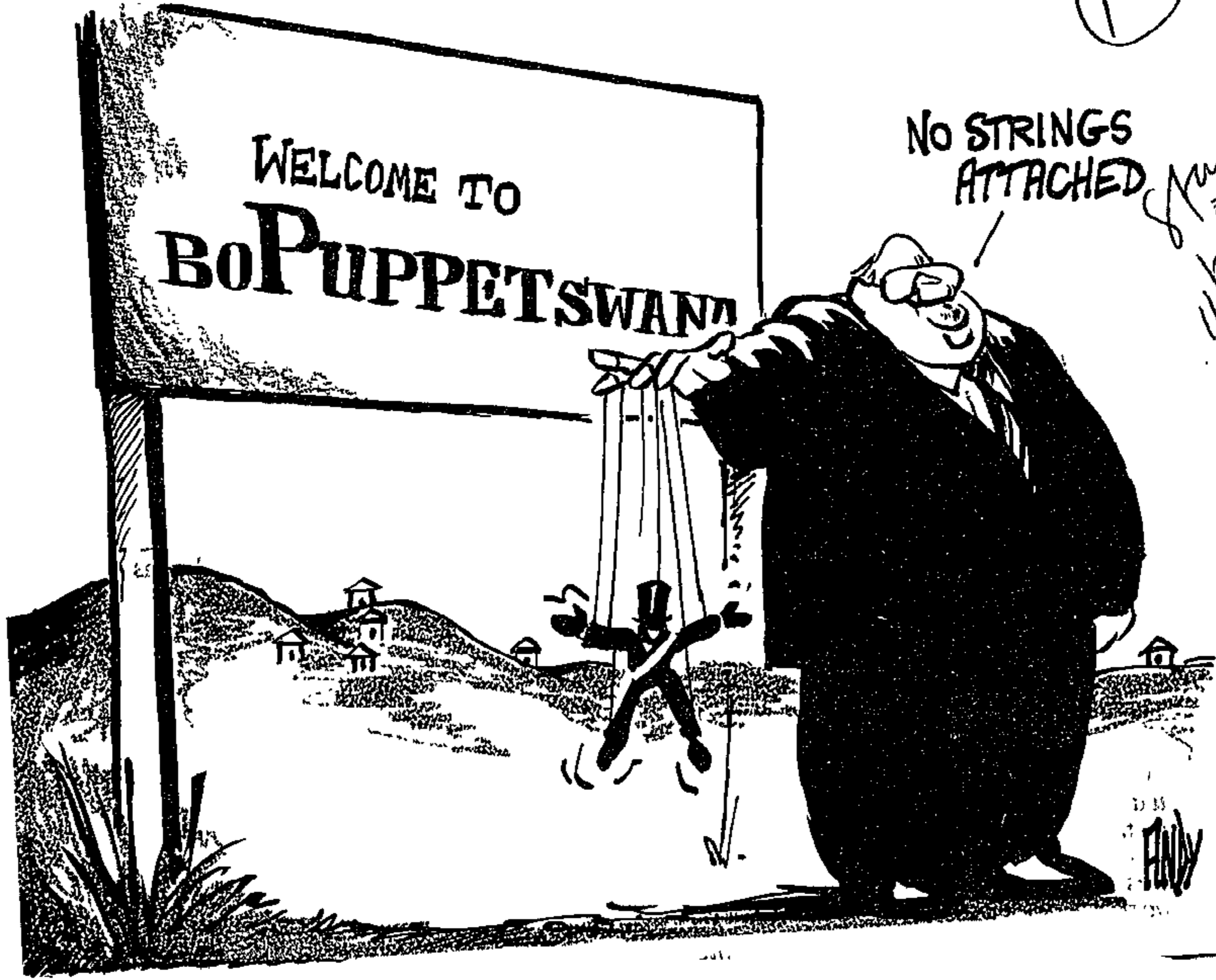
COMMENT AND OPINION

109

WELCOME TO
BO PUPPETS WANA

NO STRINGS
ATTACHED

8/12/07
11/2/07



'White president' knew too much

The Star's Africa News Service

Star 11/2/88

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

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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

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.

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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 Bophuthatswana 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

Cabinet flies to coup

PRESIDENT P.W. Botha arrived in Mmabatho last night with members of his cabinet to express solidarity with Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope.

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

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

Earlier yesterday President Botha told Parliament in Cape Town that the Bophuthatswana 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.

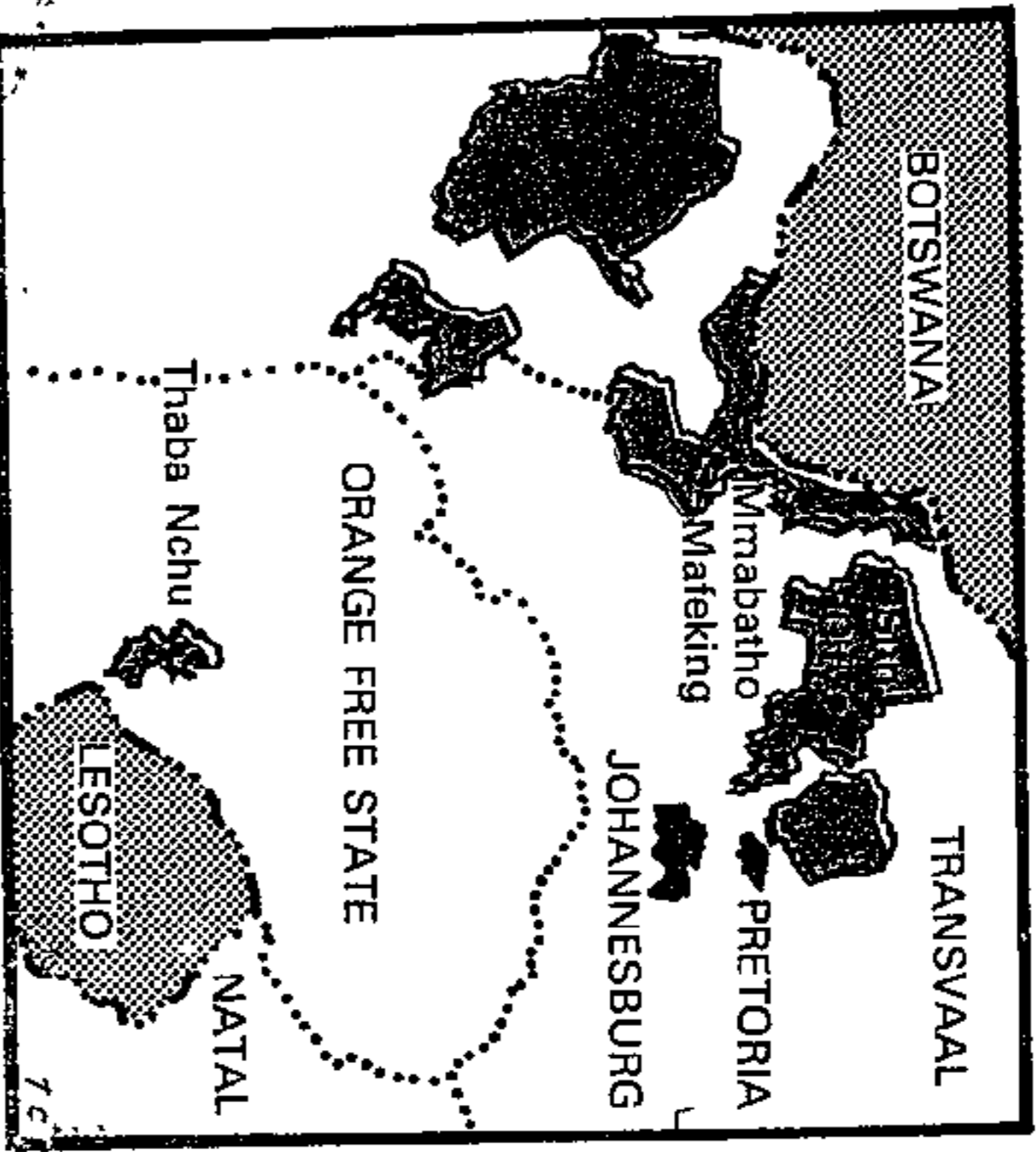
The State President said Mr Raathebe had telephoned Mr P.K. Botha from the embassy with an appeal for assistance.

According to the embassy, opposition leader Mr Rocky Malebana-Metsing — accompanied by "armed personnel" — had presented himself to the Bophuthatswana 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."



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 Jammie 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

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 Bophuthatswana 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 Bophuthatswana 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 Bophuthats-

wana soldiers, disarmed them and made them lie face down. A dead Bophuthatswana soldier lay in a corner while medical officials attended to Gen Turner who had been shot in the foot.

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

Sapa reports the Bophuthatswana intelligence sources said the leader of the PPP, Mr Lalebana-Metsing, and senior Bophuthatswana Defence Force members staged the coup about 1.30am.

They abducted the president and his cabinet to the stadium.

One of the president's retinue said:

To page 3

P.T.O.

Mangope and his 'Rasputin'

CAL-Trans
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.

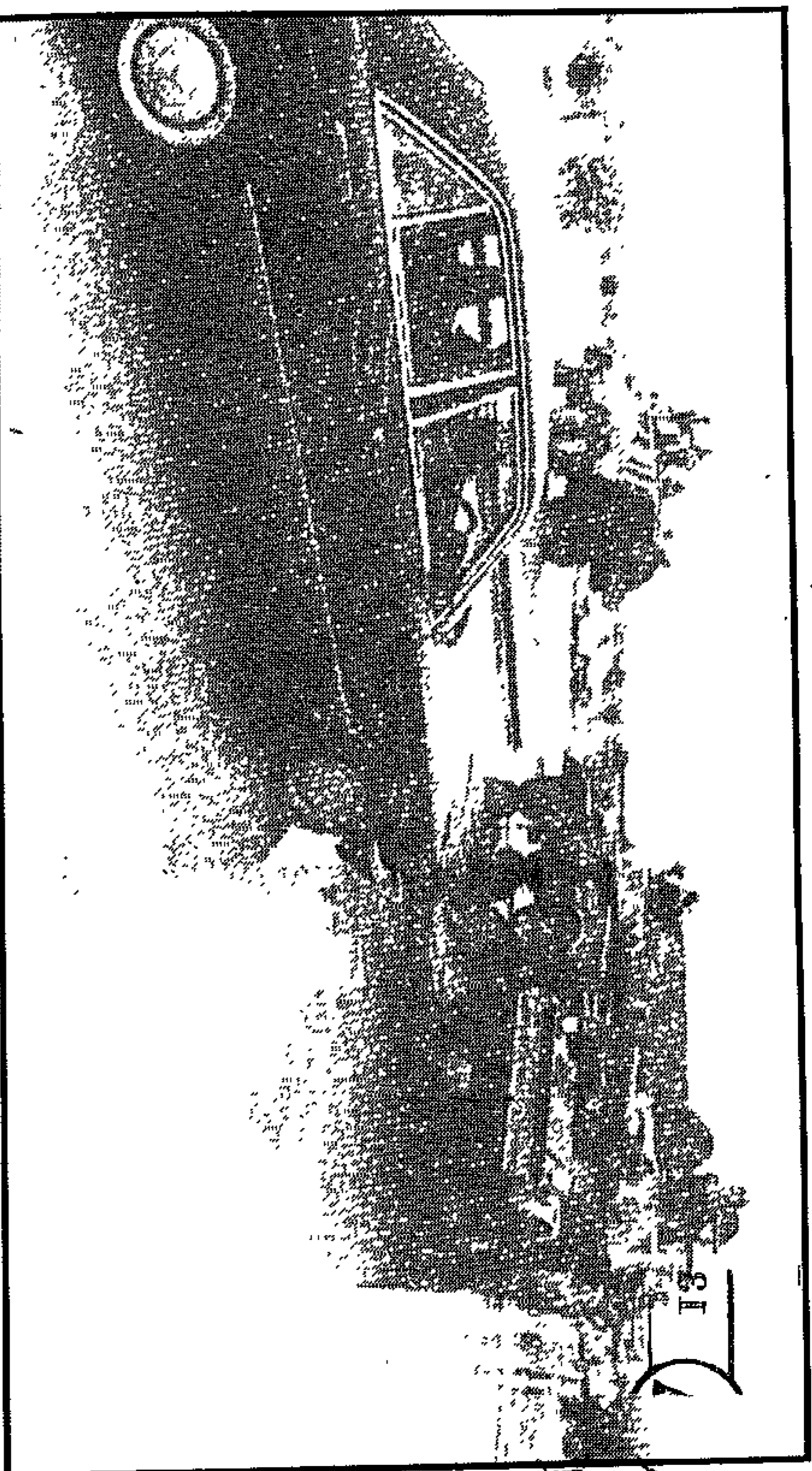
Large crowd
Shots were heard and after about 15 minutes Mr Metsing with his arms held high and flanked by two SADF members ran to the main gate where a large crowd of civilians and newsmen had gathered.

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 busied 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

DD 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 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



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."

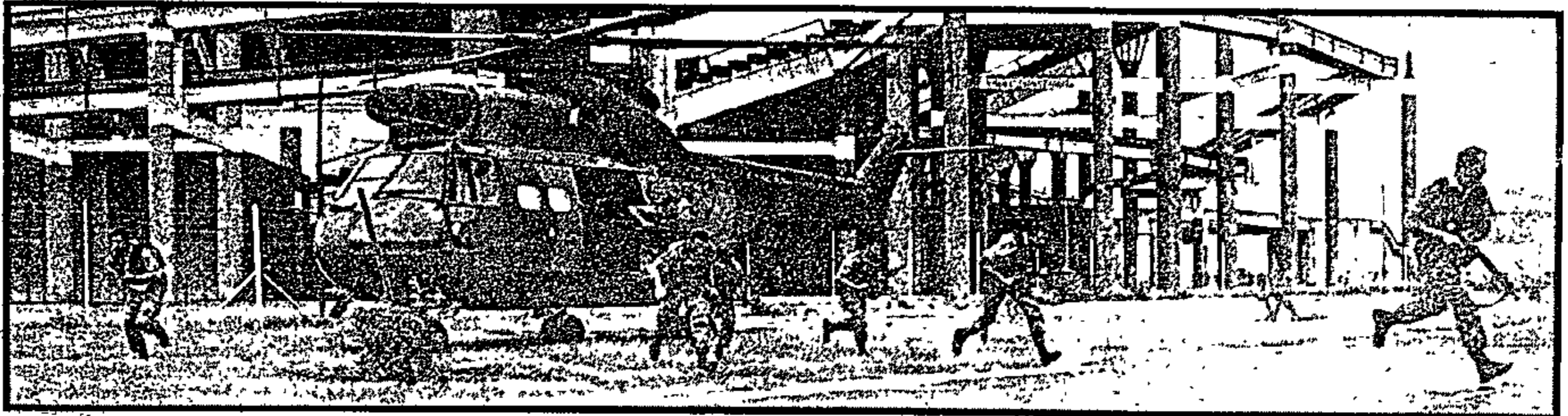
Mr Botha added: "General (Bantu) Holomisa did not use force or shoot people, or take the

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

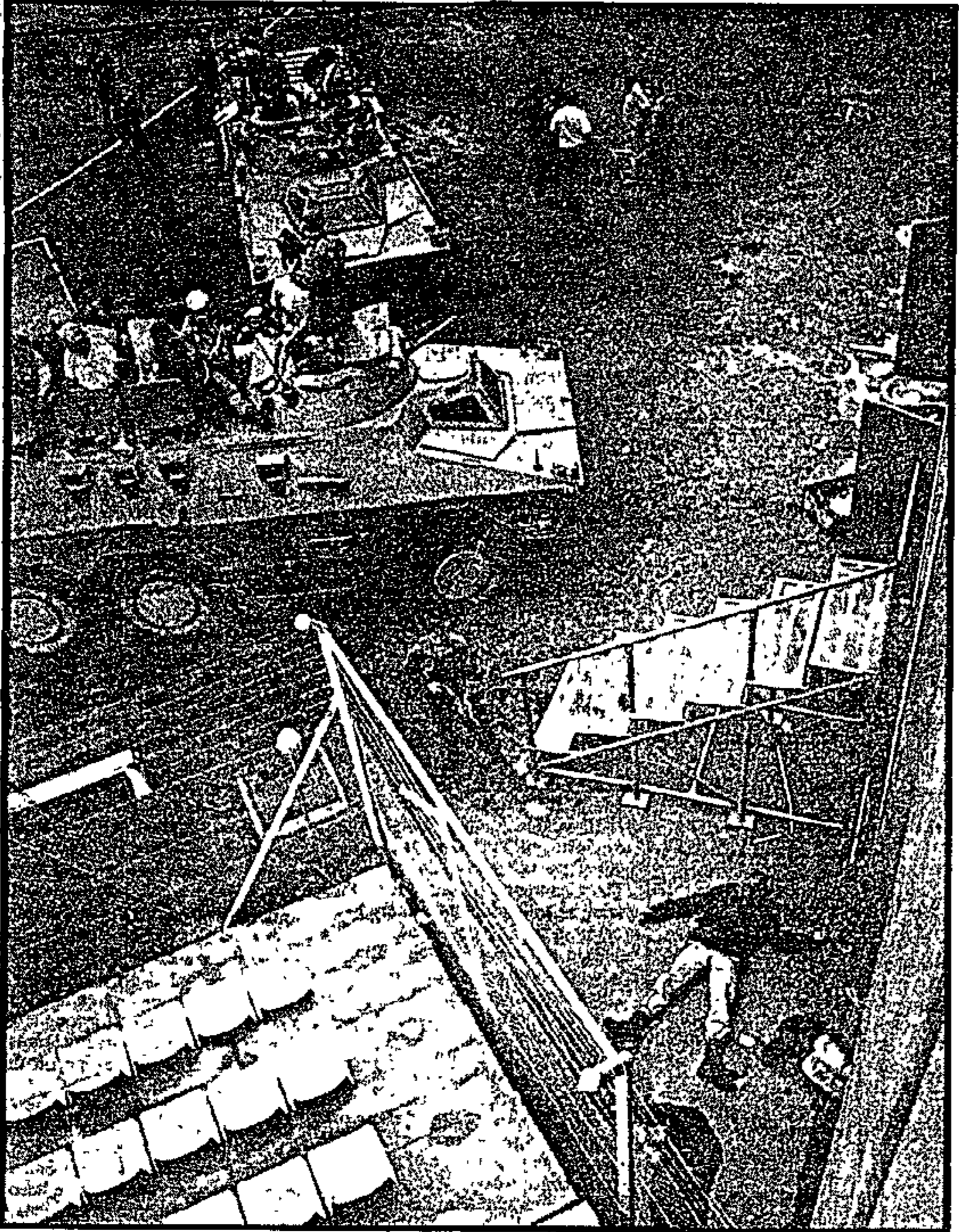
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How Bop's reggae rebels



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.

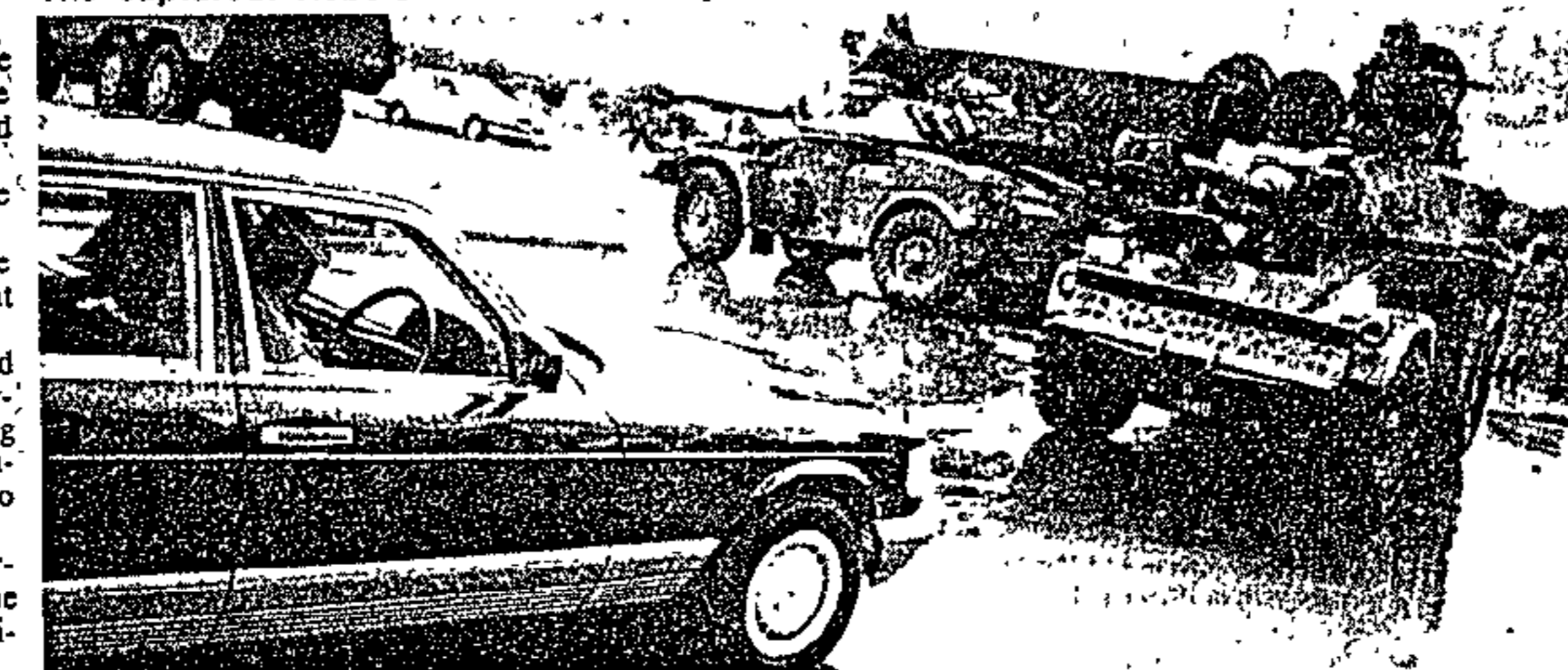
'What time is kick-off?' shouts a journalist. Inside, people are dying



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 Janie 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 Hennie 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

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US OFFICERS, CAPTAINS, AND

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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

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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 Garoza 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

Turner) 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

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

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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 (109)

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 (109)

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 (109)

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

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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"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 Malabene-Metsing was not even known to members of the ANC," the spokesman said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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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
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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 Holo, 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 — DDC-Sapa-RNS.

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CAPE TOWN 13/2/88
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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

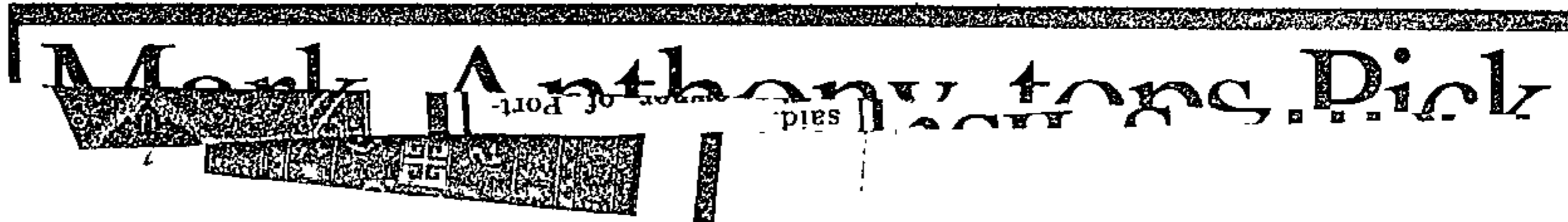
Food fight in flight

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 including 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 arm caches, been involved in mountain rescues and in searches for drug 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 rained 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 view 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 one 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 when 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 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). "My junior 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.

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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

Treurnicht

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

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

● TO PAGE 2.

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ere was scien- he presence of families which their share of organised b
said yesterday Prof. De- KA

People's education

Star ● FROM PAGE 1.

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

976 Times 13/2/88 (109)

'No evidence' of SA obliged 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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#1
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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 fact as for control of the luvy, disoriented state might well have been 10 000km away.

Arriving at the Pilanesberg resort on Wednesday was like arriving there on any other day.

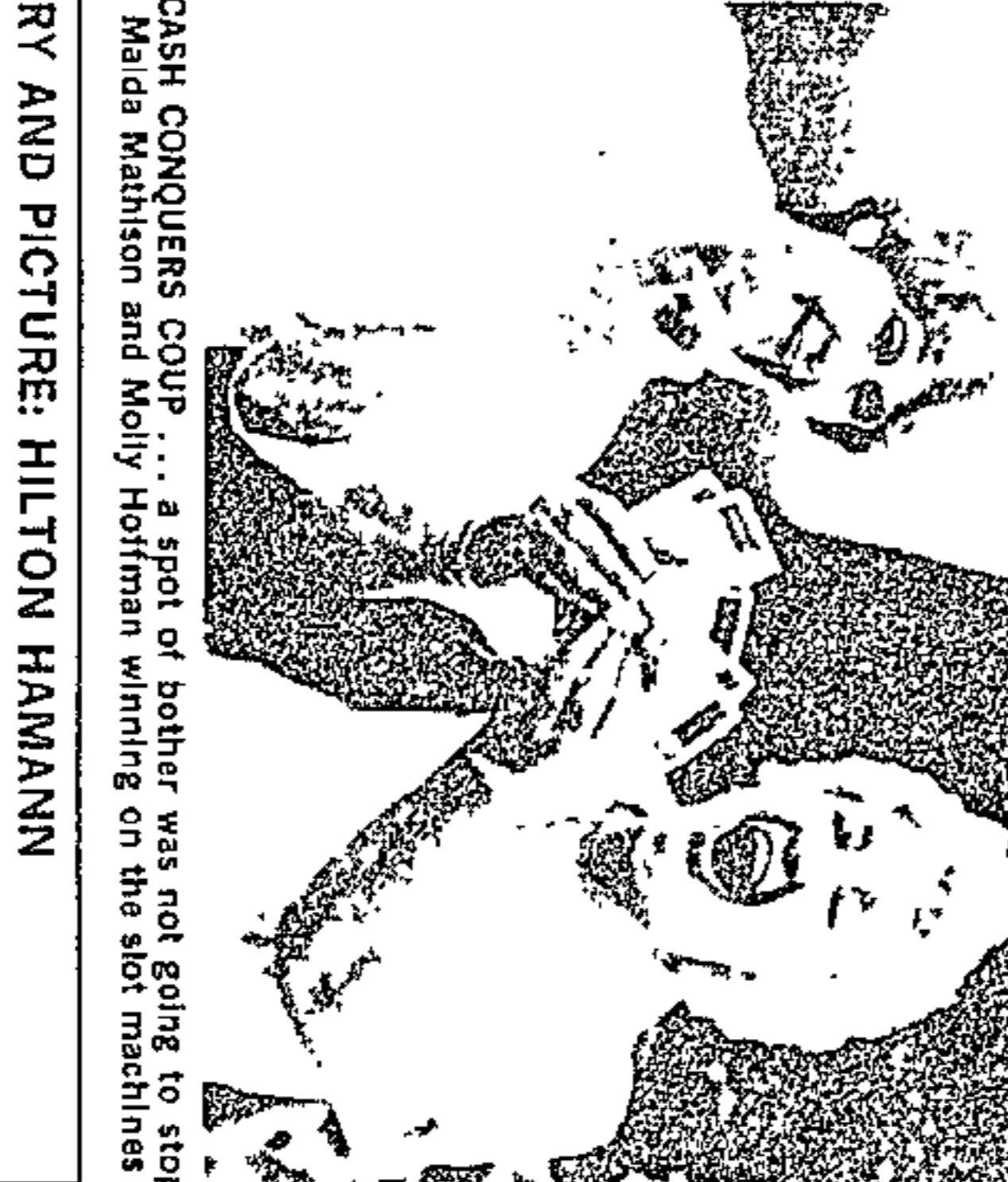
There were no roadblocks en route, no soldiers, no police and not even the customary traffic officers as one heads towards Pretoria.

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.

SPARKING OFF SENIORS

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.

"A lot of people phoned enquiring whether it was safe."

The only indication within the hotel that anything was afoot was a sign at the porter's desk which read "Keep

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."

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 Victoria.

The fact he had been restored to power seemed to leave the Euphratians a little "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.

"What worries us is the President only seems to make improvements around where he lives and works."

"Mabhekeng 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

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.

Irony

STORY AND PICTURE: HILTON HAMANN

(109) 

ld upside down

Mangope's wor

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 Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho, life went on.

To most visitors at Africa's best-known pleasure palace, the battles for 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 Phokeng.

Just past the turn-off to the new Phokeng shopping complex, with its blinking "No GST" sign, large groups of schoolchildren stood splashing in roadside puddles while they waited for buses.

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.

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"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

Irony

"What worries us is the President only seems to make improvements around where he lives and works."

"Mafikeng is beautiful, like any European suburb, but in the rural areas the people still use candles and have to collect wood for cooking."

The irony is that the outside world seemed to have enormous coverage while

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 shooting 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 Heine, PRO at the hotel.



CASH CONQUERS COUP ... a spot of bother was not going to stop Maida Mathison and Molly Hoffman winning on the slot machines

STORY AND PICTURE: HILTON HAMANN

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 R1 000 richer.

262

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4/12/88
ST (109) 14/3/88

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.

CPK Tuis 15/2/88 109

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

109 B/day 15/2/88

Phiri and 120 rebels in court

Bop coup leader faces treason charges in Mmabatho today

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 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 penalty for high treason in Bophuthatswana is death.

ELSABÉ WESSELS

Phiri was a member of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's security "kits-guard" which was responsible for the overthrow of President Lucas Mangope's government.

This was confirmed at a Press conference called by 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.

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 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.

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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.

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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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rend.

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!

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

Arrests in Bop 60

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.

KING HORN

— R29 000

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
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Of this number, 283 were
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Mr Rathebe said so far
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Brigadier Sekame of the
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Chief Edward Molot-
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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 his key men,
Lawrence Mahila, are
still at large," Mr Ra-
thebe said. — Sapa

TOP POLICEMAN GETS SUSPENSION

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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

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.

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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

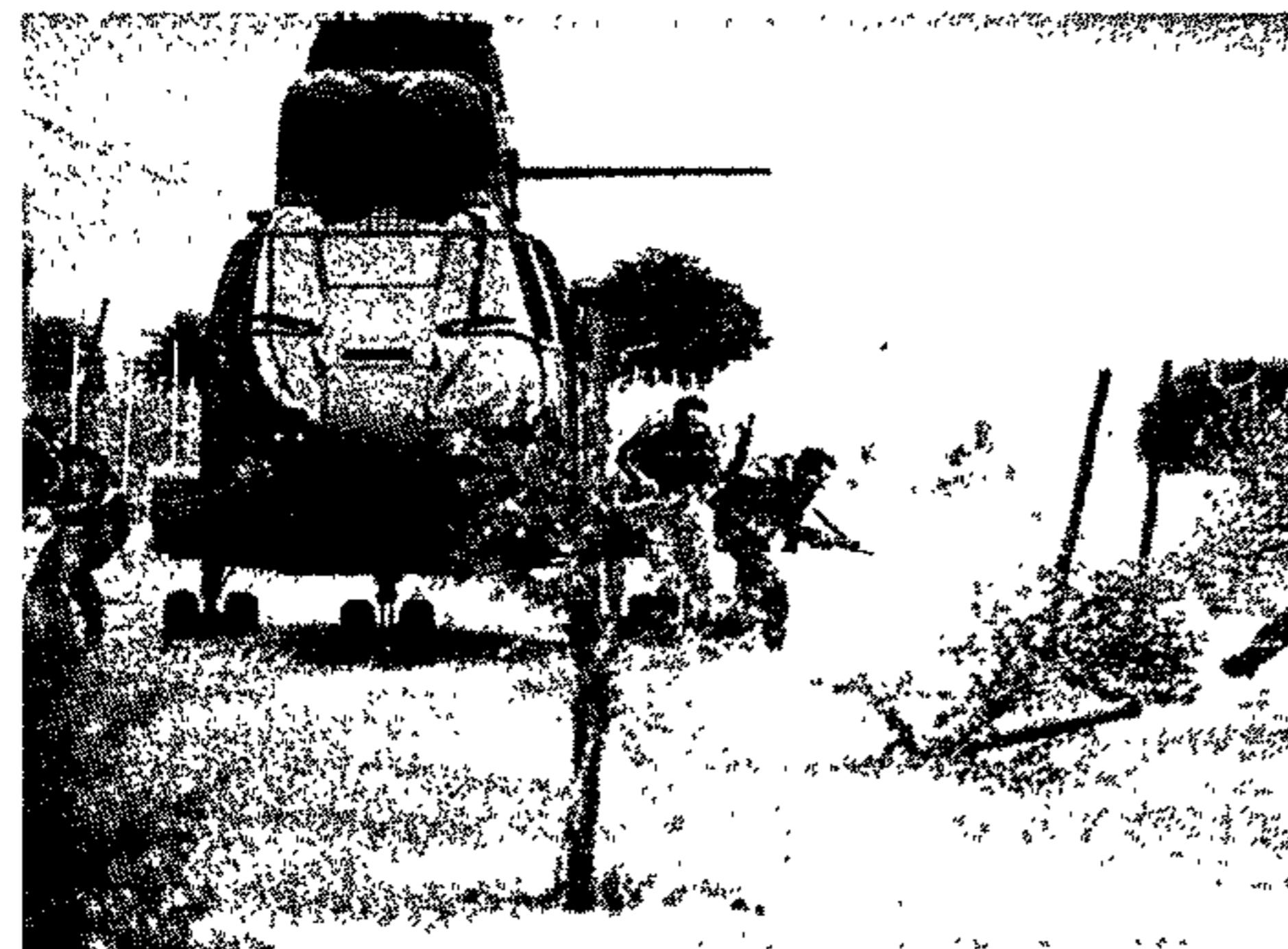
dubious. Who knows what aspiring dictator lurks in a far-flung quarter of Venda and Ciskei waiting for a chance to ride in a limousine? Obviously Pretoria wants leaders friendly to itself. But given the events in Ciskei, Transkei, KwaNdebele and now Bophuthatswana over the past year, it's clear that there are local political dynamics that it cannot predict or control.



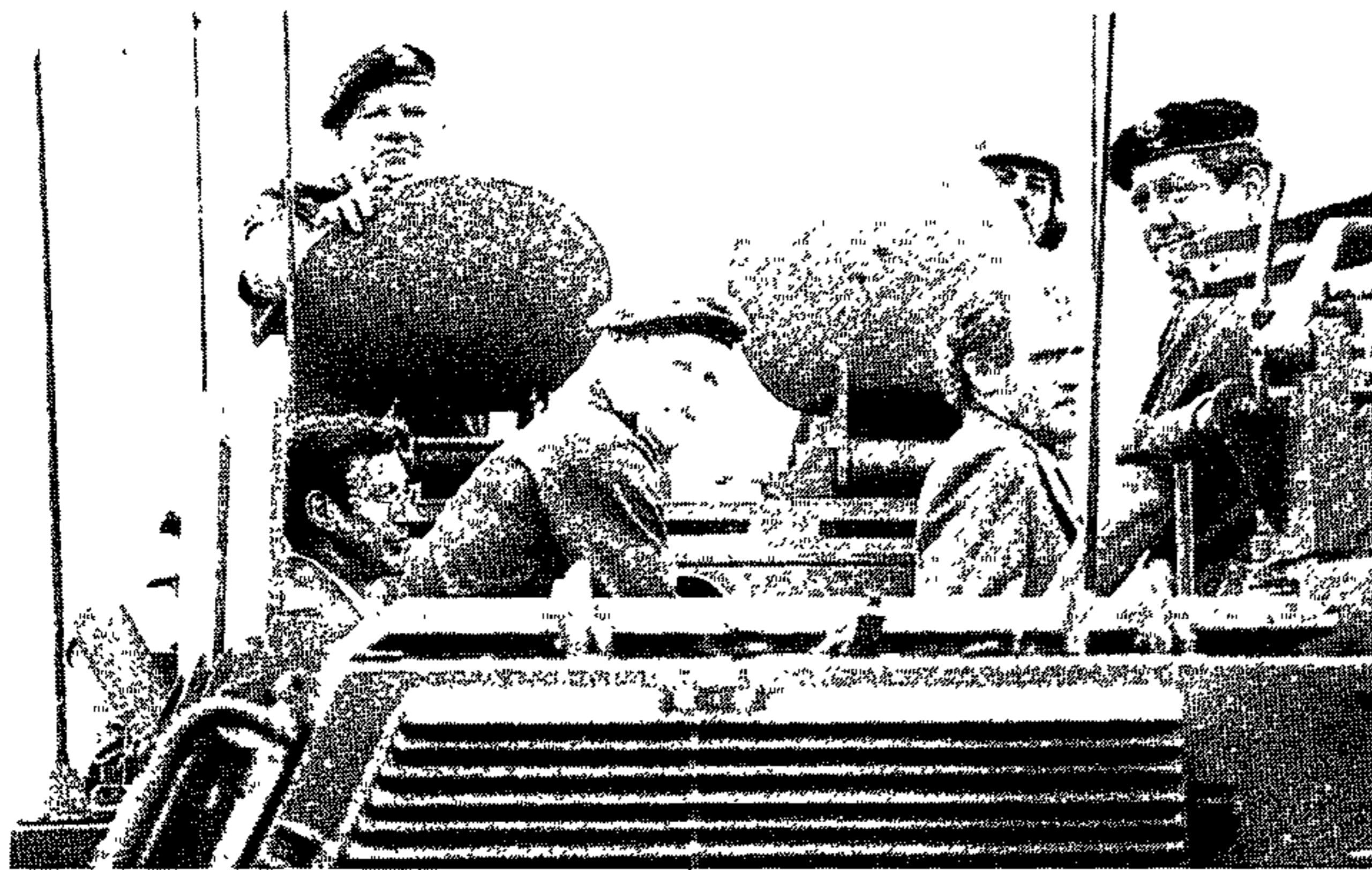
Transkei's Holomisa ... not setting a precedent

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 inquiry 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 the 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 matter for considerable comment."

The issue is of direct relevance to South African taxpayers in the financial year 1986-87, when 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 Bothoathatswana, 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 Mahala.

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.

The coups and attempted coups took place against a common backdrop: actual or suspected corruption.

In Transkei two commissions of inquiry have 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, worth R2-million, came, a later commission heard, after the sale of a gambling monopoly by Transgames to Sun International. Some of the largesse was reportedly given by Matanzima to his faithful 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, Herbert Beukes, and the secretary of health, HH Mdlenleni, were guilty of bribery and corruption.

In Bophuthatswana, last week's rebels gave corruption as a reason for their coup, naming the Russian-born Israeli, Shabtai Kalmanowitch, as 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 his fortune in Bophuthatswana after ingratiating himself with Mangope Sr. His company, Liat, was 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 the contracts awarded to Kalmanowitch? How did he secure them? What did he offer in return and to 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 assume that the Bophuthatswana government will decide to 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, 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



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 IIC 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.

2/12/88

CPress

109

With 1000 copies of the paper...

Bop police boss arrested CAP 6-7-85
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
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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

21 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

11/11 86 STAL

chest buried

under the

bushveld . . .

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.

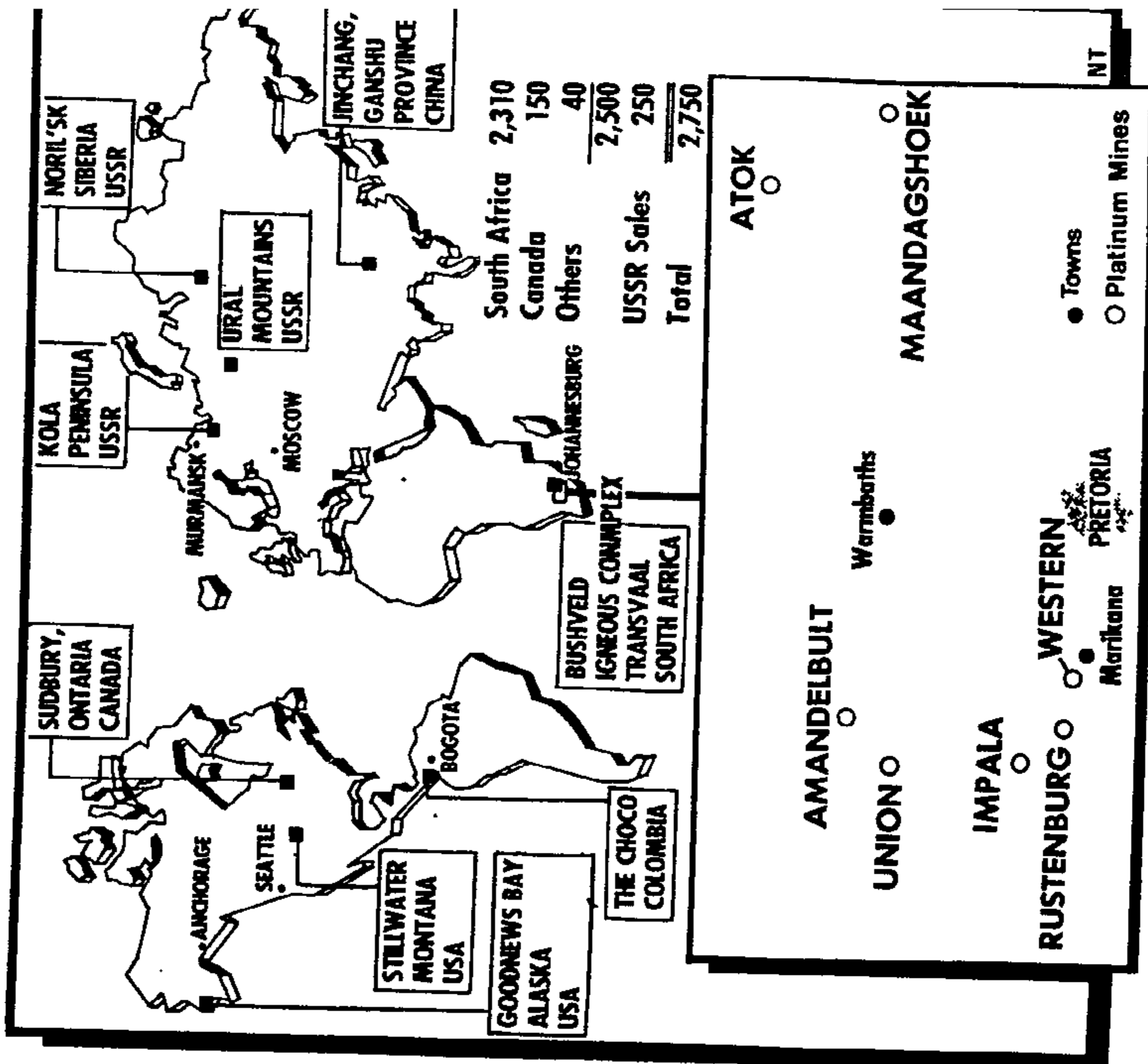
The two huge motor producers are now consuming platinum at a rate calculated at 690 000 oz a year. The US alone had packed more than 3 million oz of the metal into passenger

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

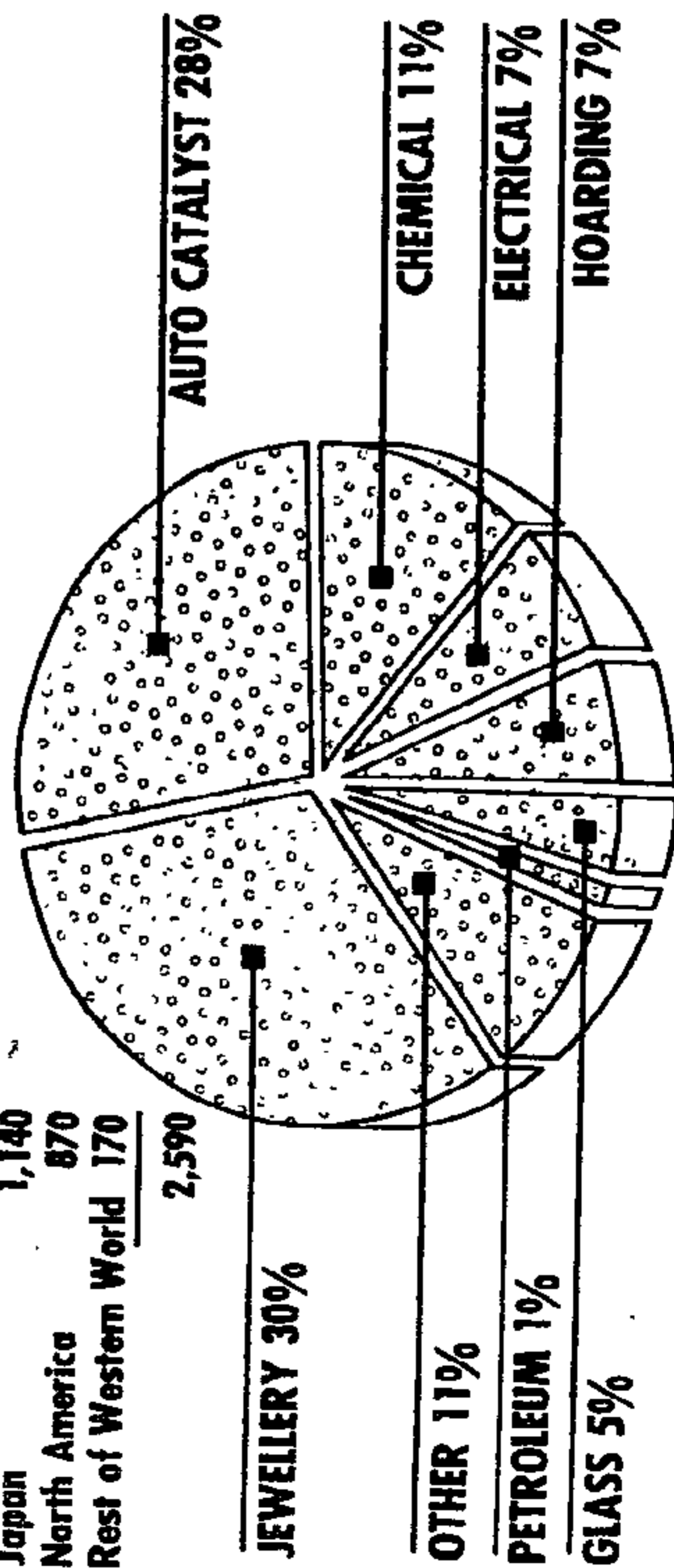
PRETORIA

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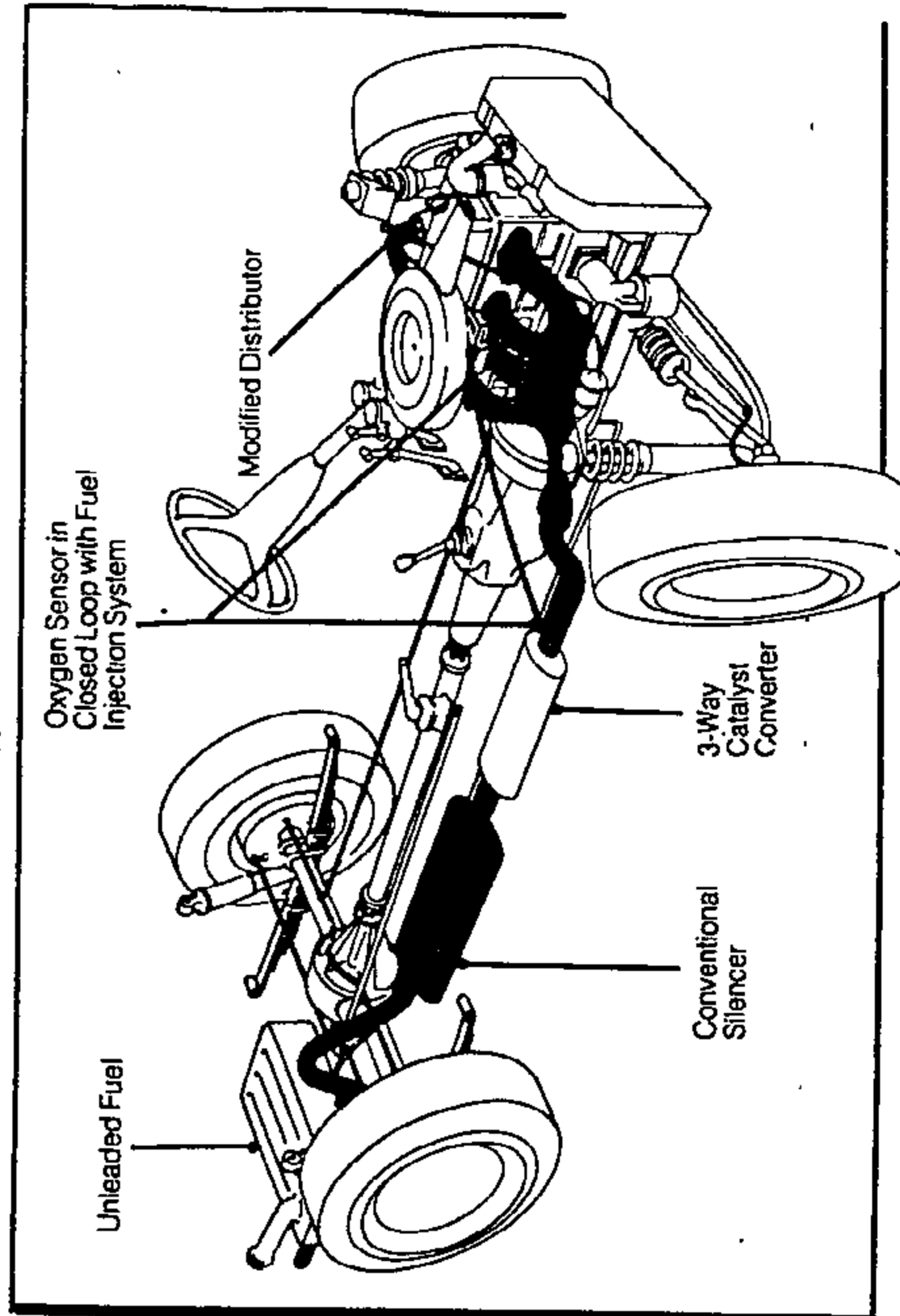
Platinum Mines

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

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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S. AFRICA
18/1/86
109

Botshabelo issue discussed

MMABATHO — Talks about the development of the Botshabelo area were held here yesterday.

Mr. Chris Heunis, 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
104
19/1/86

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.

When City Press visited the Baloyi home, there was a 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.

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 - ex-capt 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.

Mourners said naked men and women were dragged out of the house and slambokked to cop vans which were parked outside the house.

Mourners said they were later treated by a doctor in Soshanguve.

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 among several mourners who were detained in a police truck until 3 pm.

Mabunda said that among the mourners who were detained in the truck and slambokked, were friends and relatives of the Baloyi family who had travelled from Soshanguve, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Tembisa.

The mourners who were injured were later treated by a doctor in Soshanguve.

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.

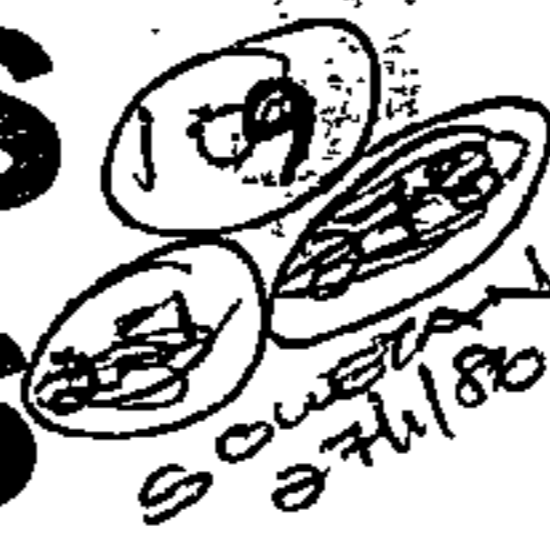
They appeared in court this week - before charges were drawn up - and the public prosecutor said he had no intention of prosecuting them.

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



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"

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.

Miss Mfono, he says, was told to leave immediately, leaving behind her home and furniture.

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 7:15 6/2/86

Calm returns to Soshanguve

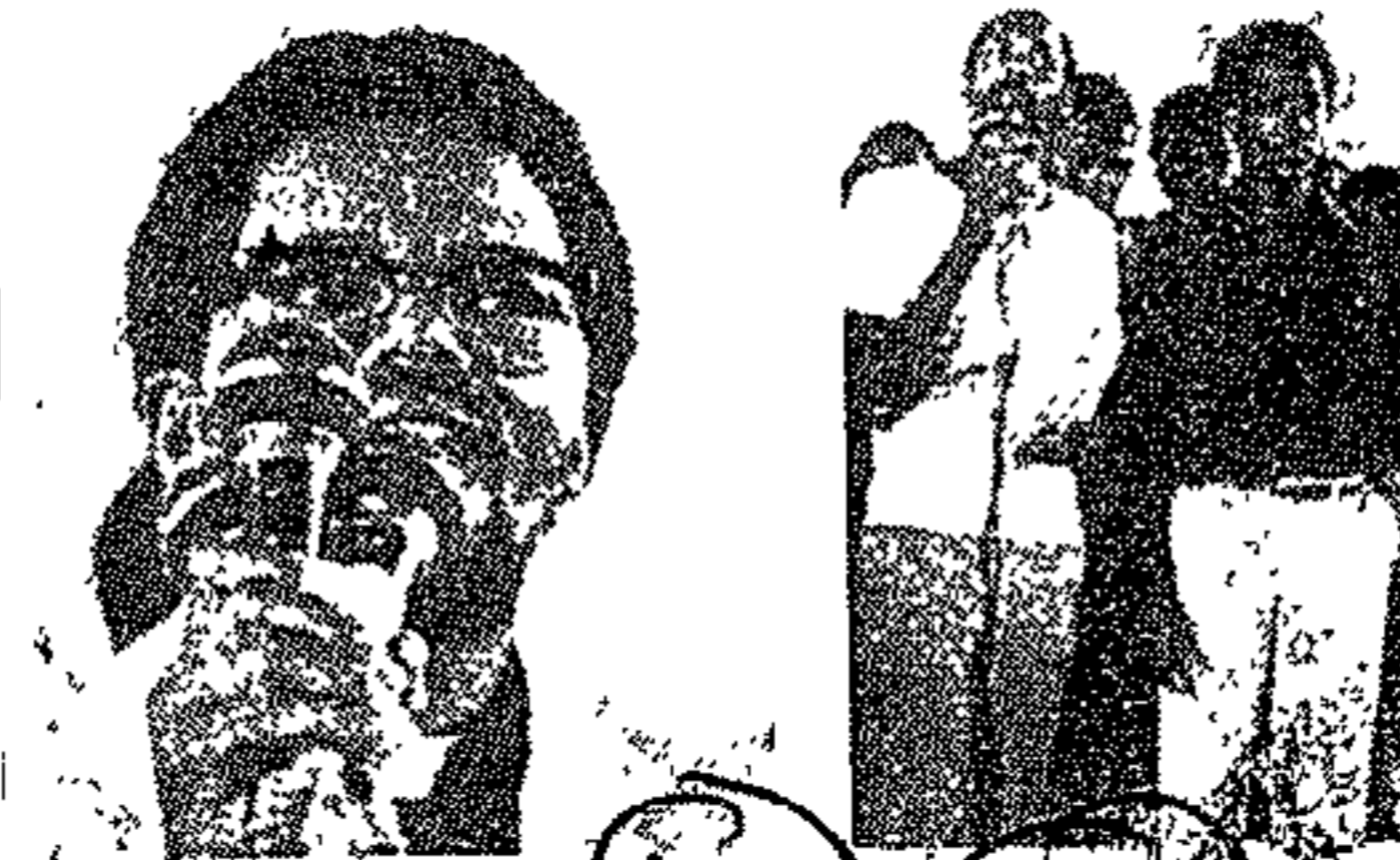
PRETORIA. — The situation in Soshanguve seemed calm early yesterday, as thousands of residents returned to work and schoolchildren went back to classes after a one-day stay-away.

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 13/7/86 (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

12/2/85
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

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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.

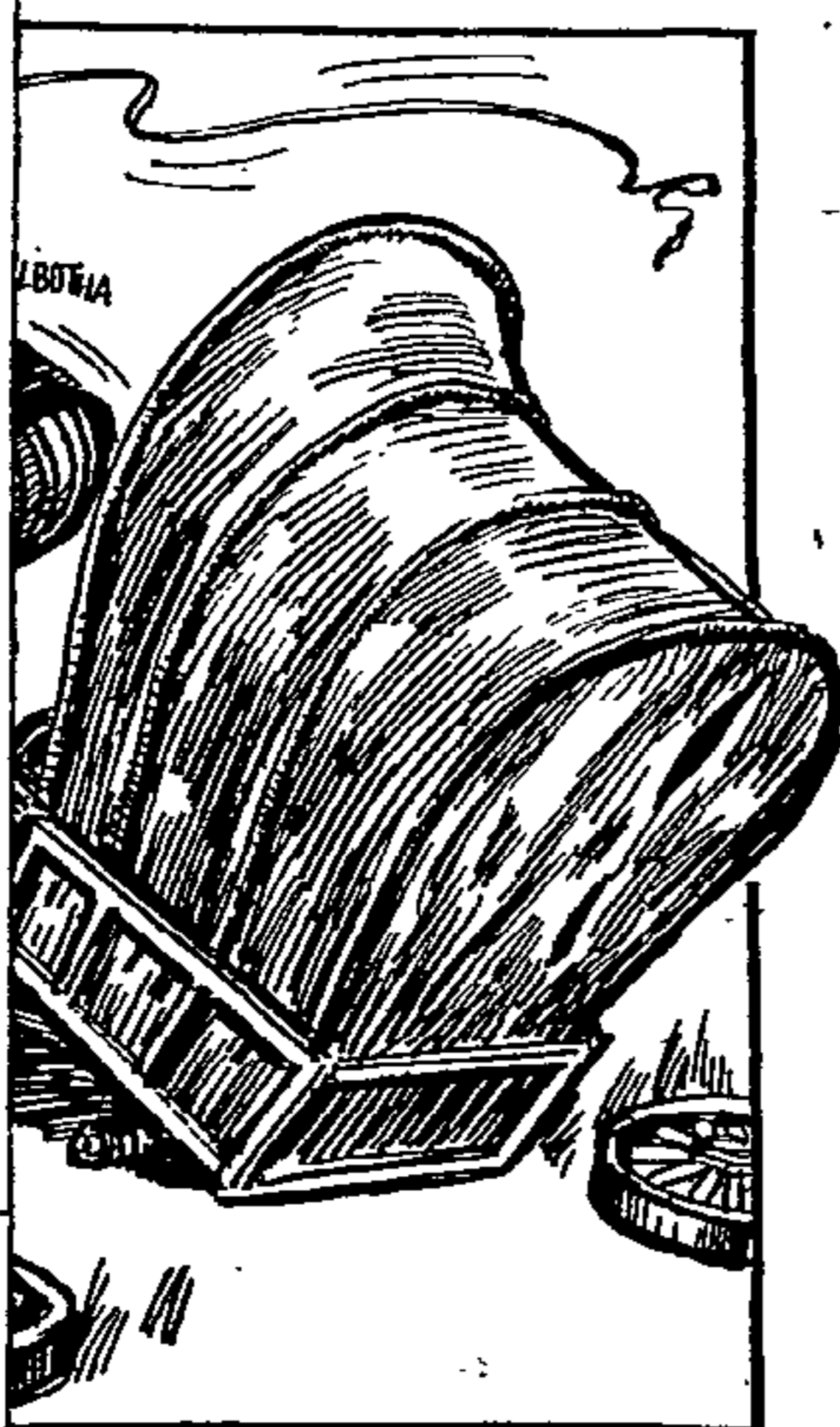
Another concern raised by the Brits Action Committee (BAC) is that the houses and tent dwellings at Lethabile are only 500 metres from the waterlogged cemetery.

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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SOEWETAN
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 Ersterus 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

BOE 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

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

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."

CPPL- Temb 8/3/86
109

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.

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.

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;

(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) 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.

(i) Two grants.

(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
	R20 000 000

- (3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1986/87 financial year has not yet been finalised.

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'

11/3/86. STAIR
109

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:

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

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.

†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-

†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

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
 HANSWARD 11/3/86
 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
 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
 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.

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.

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- (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

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

HOA

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;
- (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;
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(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.

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 - (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 ordered 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 release of three detainees arrested on Thursday last week and set a return date for a contempt of court order brought against the Minister of Law and Order — President Lucas Mangope — and the Commissioner of Police in Bophuthatswana.

In the main action, allegations of an unbridled campaign of terror by Garankuwa police against schoolchildren, trade union supporters and Catholic Church members were presented to court.

An interim order was granted putting a stop to further Garankuwa police detentions until May 26 when the Minister 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 asking that President Mangope and the Commissioner of Police be put in jail following the Garankuwa police's blatant disregard of a Supreme Court habeas corpus order.

The order — granted on Saturday — authorized 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 arresting and assaulting people.

However, despite the habeas corpus order, both Mr Harris and advocate Mr Martin Luitingh were refused access to their clients. Instead they were detained for about an hour, Mr Harris said on Sunday.

Meanwhile the court ordered that the three detainees — Mawu member Mr Jerry Moropa, Mr Edwin Matseke and Mr Lazarus Mandlazi — be set free. Minutes after their release, however, Mr Moropa was rearrested and is expected to appear in Odi Magistrate's Court in Bophuthatswana on charges of obstructing justice.

Mangope faces contempt charge

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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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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%
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	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 Jakkalsdams 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.

'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

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— 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.

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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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.

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

By MONK
NKOMO

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.

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Bop probe into 11 deaths

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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

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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

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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 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.

30/3/86 C 177P

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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 (Mawiyu) claimed the number of people killed was far more than the reported 11.

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CALL TIMES 2/4/80
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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 Bop-
phuthaTswana Transport
Holding (BTH) buses
were damaged extensive-
ly early today at a bus
depot in Maboloka Vil-
lage in the Odi region.

The police district
commandant, Colonel
M A Molohe, said 51 peo-
ple had been arrested and
would appear in court
soon. They were aged be-
tween 18 and 30.

BTH managing direc-
tor 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 disap-
pointing that locals had
assisted in the attack on
their own transport ser-
vice. — 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 Motsuenyane, 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 9/14/86

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) 5448
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.

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 Winterfeldt, 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/Winterfeldt 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 commander 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, will be buried at the local cemetery today.

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 Molope 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 Molope 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 Delpont	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
 Ralage No limit
 Training No limit
 Electricity No limit

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 Bophuthatswana
 109
 The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether any entrepreneurs/companies have received subsidies from the South African Government to encourage them to establish industries in 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

many years is the South African Government committed to subsidize it? (1) Yes. The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: (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	Selossha	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

(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-

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) to (e). Please see the attached table.

(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

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-

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) to (e). Please see the attached table.

(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 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 MKD 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.

H04

(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

*The RSA Contribution is reflected in the year when the agreement was signed while the expenditure is spread over a number of years.

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.

the police spokesman added.

Col George declined to give the names and ages of the dead and the injured and said their next-of-kin had not yet been notified. He also declined to give the address of the house where the hand grenade exploded.

The *Sowetan* has established that the explosion took place outside a house in Section B. A source said police cordoned off the area immediately after the blast. The police also

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

109

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.

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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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Sanjeeta 19/5/86

Plan to help stamp out consumer abuse in Bop

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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) 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 reached

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 affidavits

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 accomodation 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 Mokubane, 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

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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.

(ii) 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.

*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;

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Occupational Diseases

*9. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

Whether his Department has taken any steps to implement the recommendations contained in the White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND OF PUBLIC WORKS (for the Minister of National Health and Population Development):

Yes. Appropriate draft legislation is being prepared.

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he know on what date the commission's report was tabled?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know on what date it was, but it was a lengthy investigation. I am personally aware of the investigation that was done. There were many discussions and the various aspects had to be sorted out together with the other departments, but we have reached the stage—as my hon colleague here said—where the appropriate draft legislation is being prepared.

*10. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any significant geological (a) fault lines and/or (b) fissures have been found within a 25 kilometre radius of the Koeberg nuclear power station; if so, (i) what is the nature of such fault lines or fissures and (ii) what seismic activity has taken place along these fault lines or fissures;

- (2) whether any measurable movements have occurred at the Koeberg site as a result of (a) such geological faults, (b) subsidences of any nature or (c)

HOA

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".

CITIZEN.
1/16/86
109

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 20 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 Mokobyané, 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-

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 Molope 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. Molope said he would have participated in the investigations — if he had been told about it. Molope — 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

CMPR.

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.

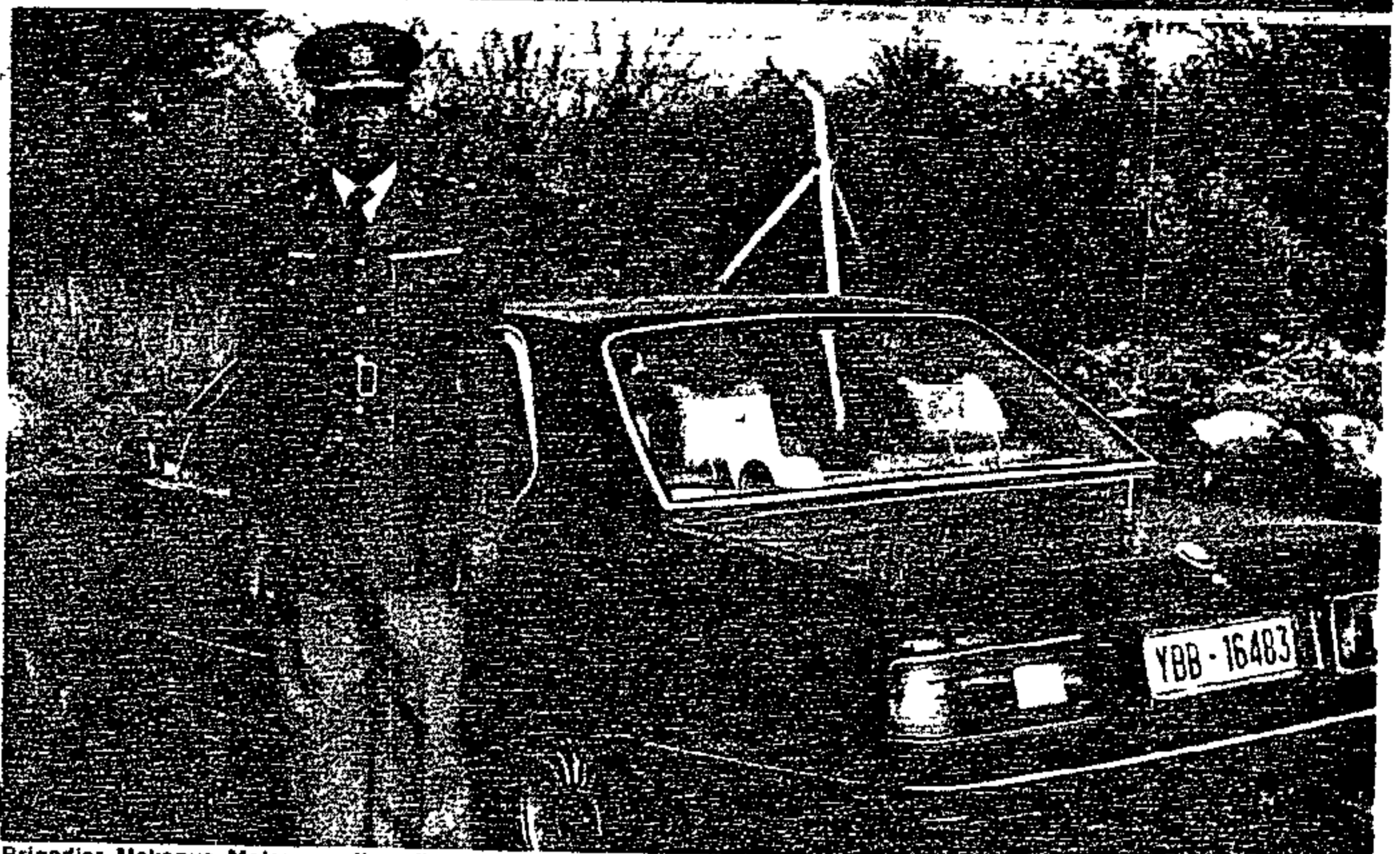
Buthelezi said that as Durban and Maritzburg had already agreed to the scheme, the board would start supplying the drinking water shortly.

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.

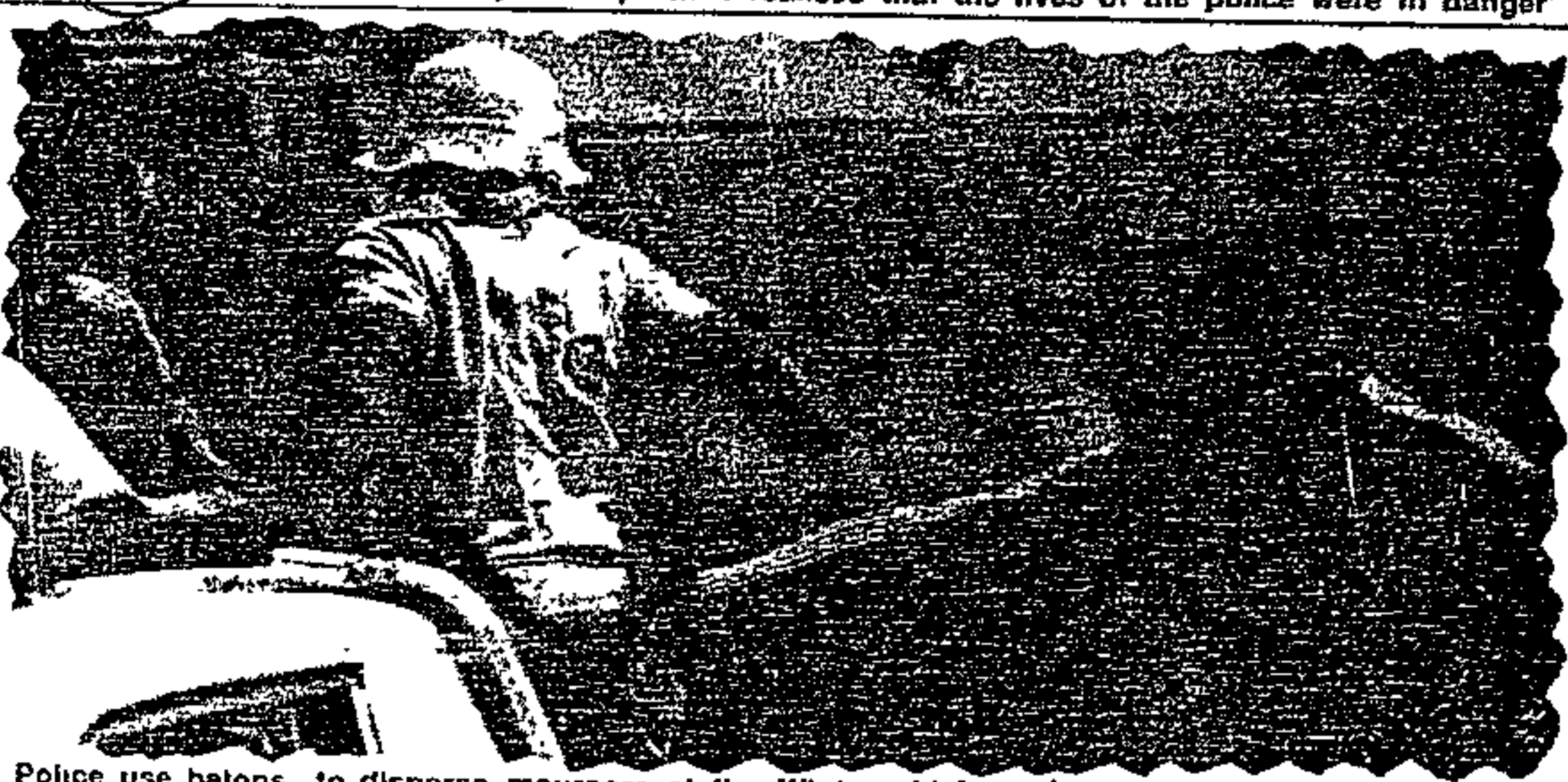
Molope's evidence gave a sensational turn to the five-week-old commission which was appointed by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to examine the background and circumstances of the shootings, ascertain the nature and extent of the involvement of the homeland's police and defence force, and recommend 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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MAX COLEMAN
(Detainee Parents Support Committee)
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

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 Molope 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 Molope'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 dur-

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

WEELEK M. 13/6/86

109
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.

18/6/76 SOURCE: SW

Residents 'were beaten by cops'

109

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.

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-

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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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.

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

109

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.

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
- 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

CITY PR.
6/21/80
109

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"

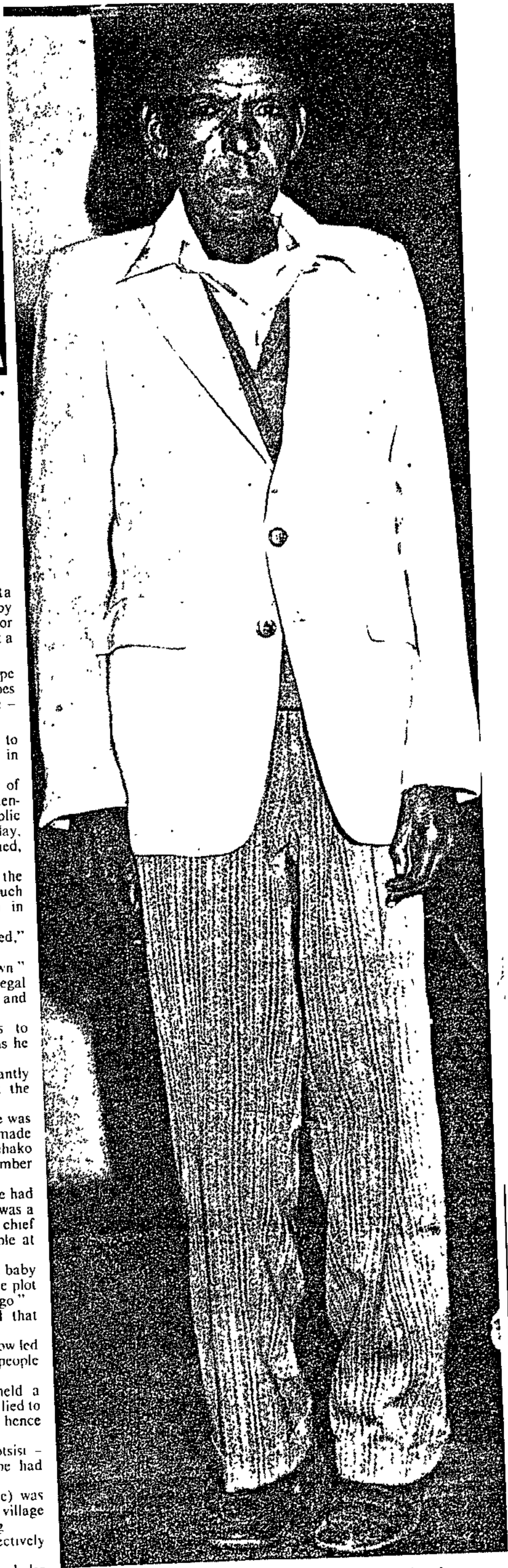
"The same people recently held a secret meeting with Mangope and lied to him about my drinking habits - hence my suspension"

Mabe's uncle - Tlhabane 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
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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 Mokubane, Divisional Commissioner in the Odi-Moretele District.

He was testifying before the Smith Commission of Inquiry into the fatal shooting of 11 Winterveldt residents by members of his police force.

Col Mokubane told the commission that although his colleague, Brigadier Andrew Molope, had told Mrs Lebopo at the soccer field that day that he was "responsible for the safety and lives of people," he was unsuccessful in his attempt to disperse the crowd peacefully.

Ordered

"Brig Molope subsequently ordered the police and soldiers to leave the scene. But as we tried to obey his instructions, part of the crowd forcefully followed us and some tried to surround us," Col Mokubane 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 Lebopo and Mrs Motsuenyane 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 Ga-Rankuwa 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

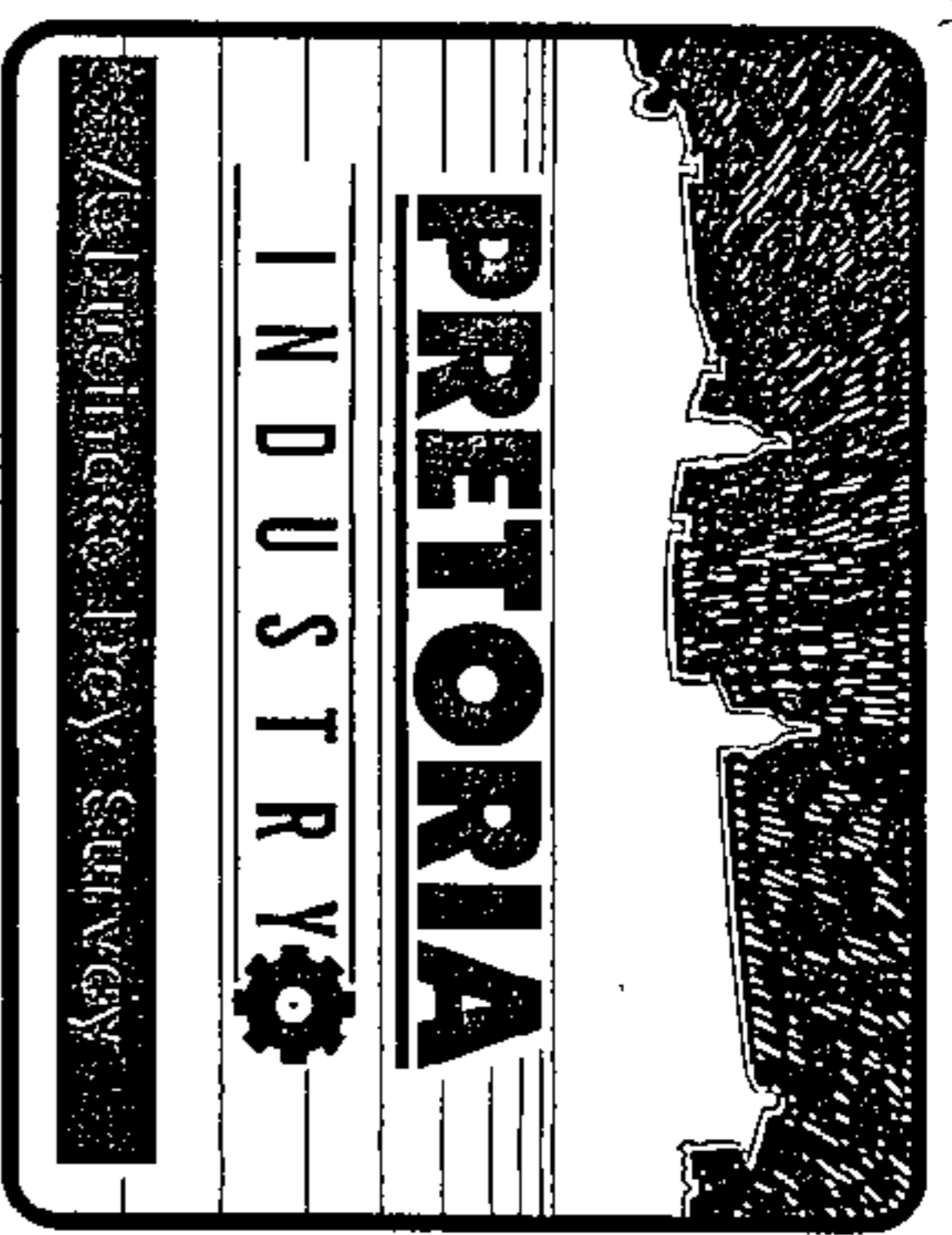
Sun Bop's three casino resorts had a 75% room-occupancy rate. The number of room nights sold increased by 22% with the inclusion of the Thaba 'Nchu Sun Hotel. Kerzner says room occupancy should be maintained this year.

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.

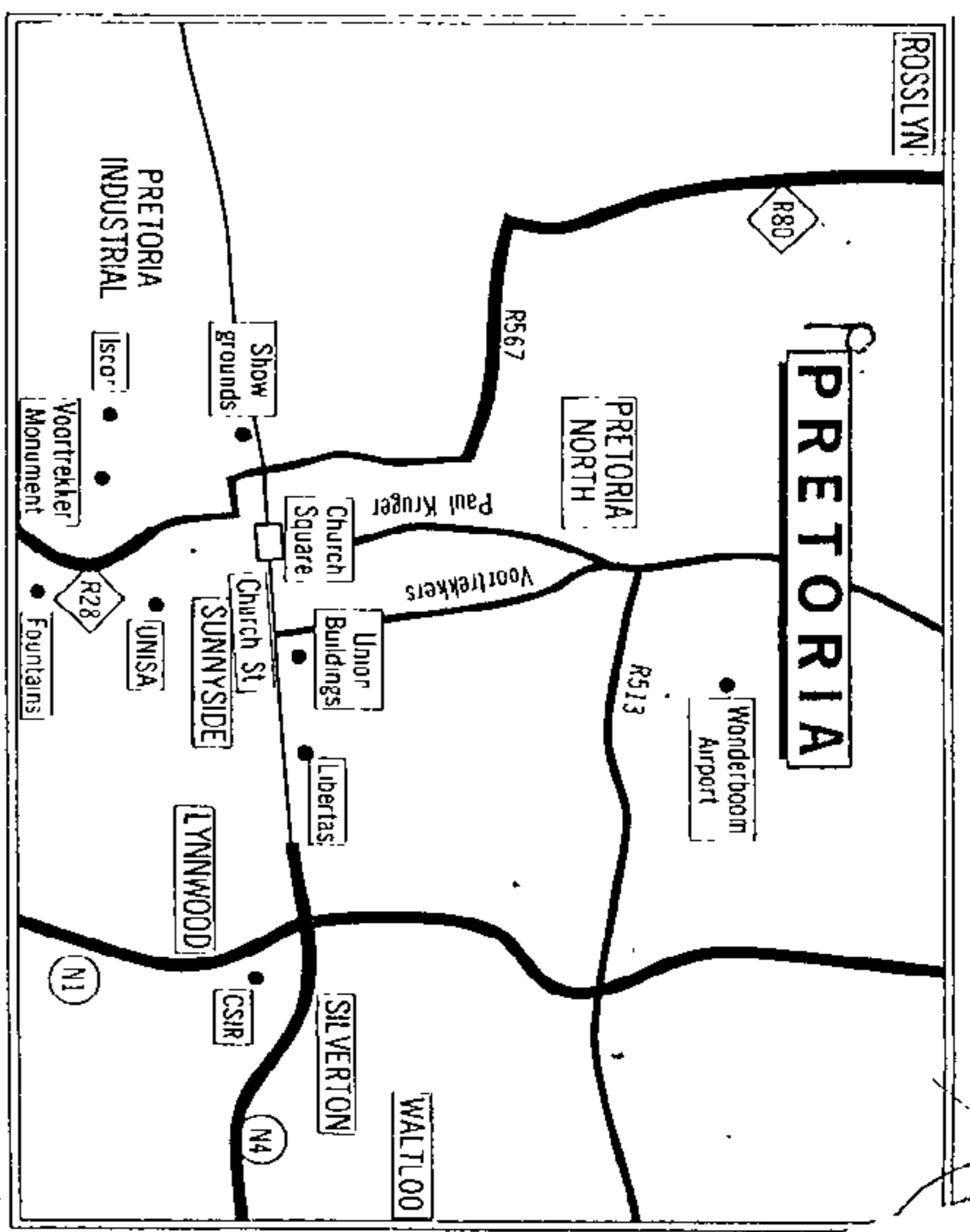
The city council has bold plans to rejuvenate the central business district, which is suffering from an exodus of shoppers and inhabitants. This project will provide work for several property developers.

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.



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.

achieved. 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 Wesglas. 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.

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
SOWETO
1978/10/16

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 Molohe 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, Molohe 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 Molohe 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

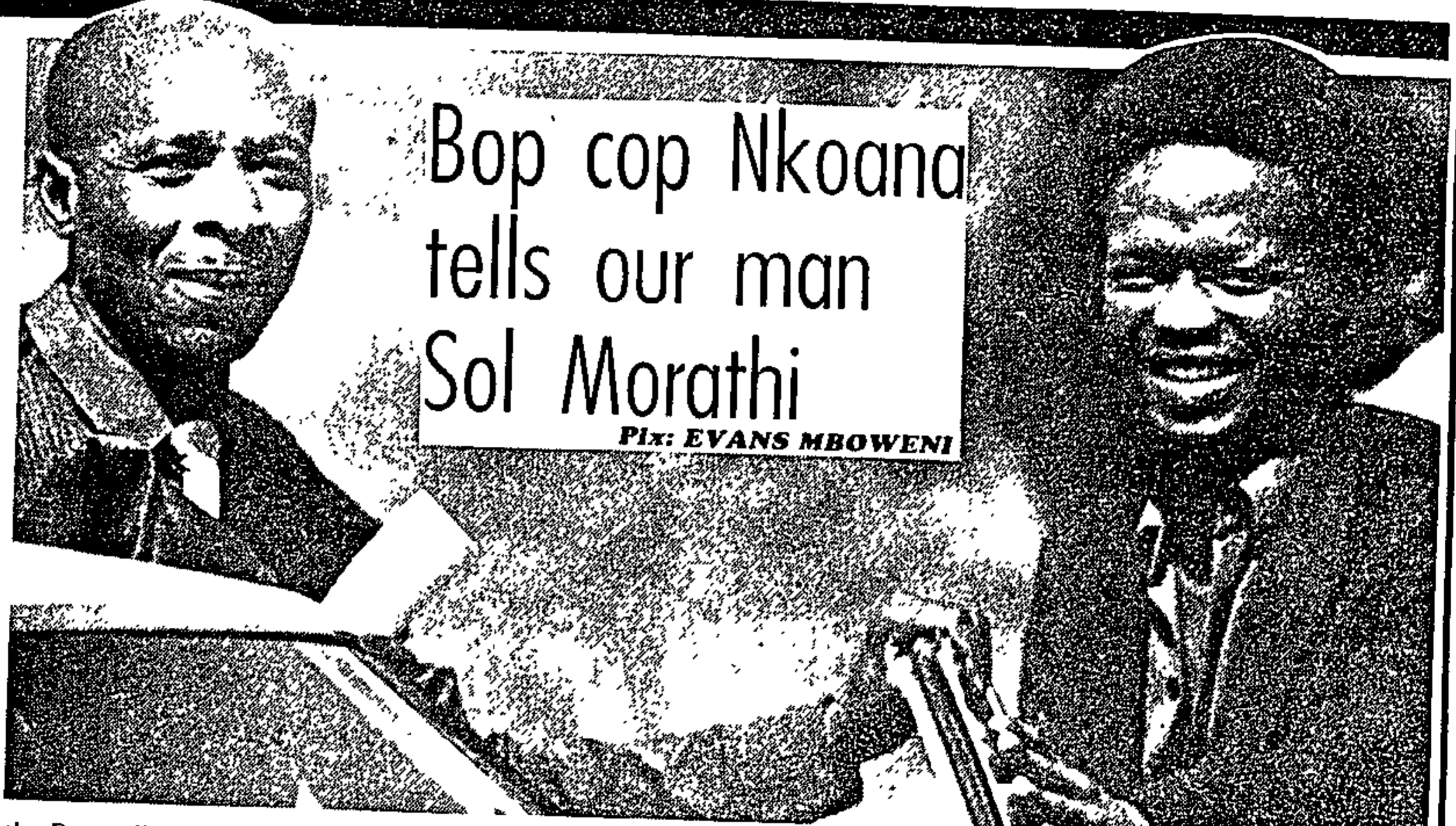
A SENIOR Bophuthatswana policeman this week acknowledged that his men had assaulted students at Mogale High School in Bapong, near Brits - and said he was sorry about it.

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 Booi'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 Booi, 28, Bongani Booi, 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 Booi 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 Booi.

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

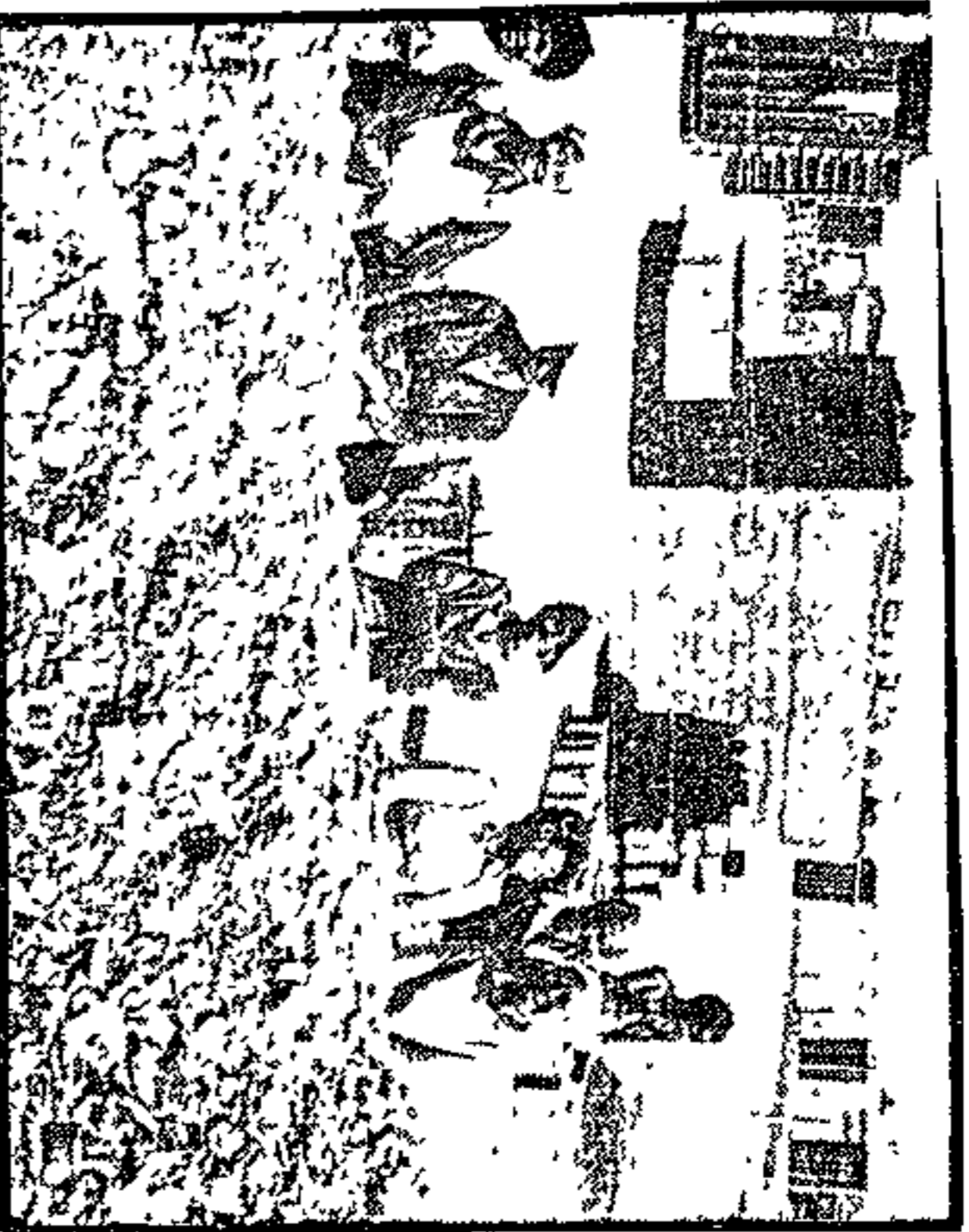
on the back. Anyone lifting his face was kicked and told to bend."

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.

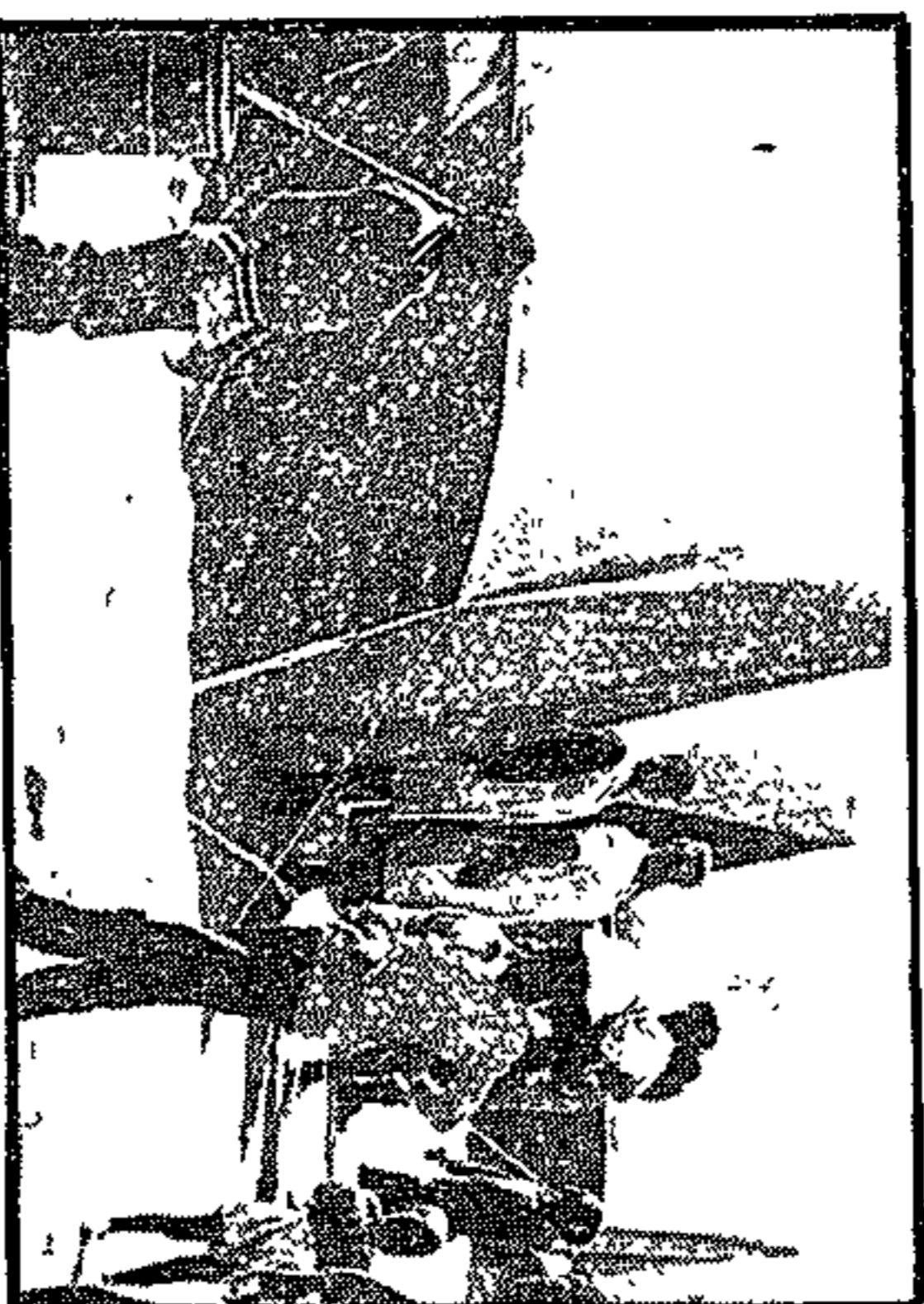
He added: "We had to trot on the same spot with arms outstretched above our heads. We were sjambokked while doing this."

He claimed the group went hungry for three days and were then fed soft porridge in the morning and "stywe pap" in the evening.

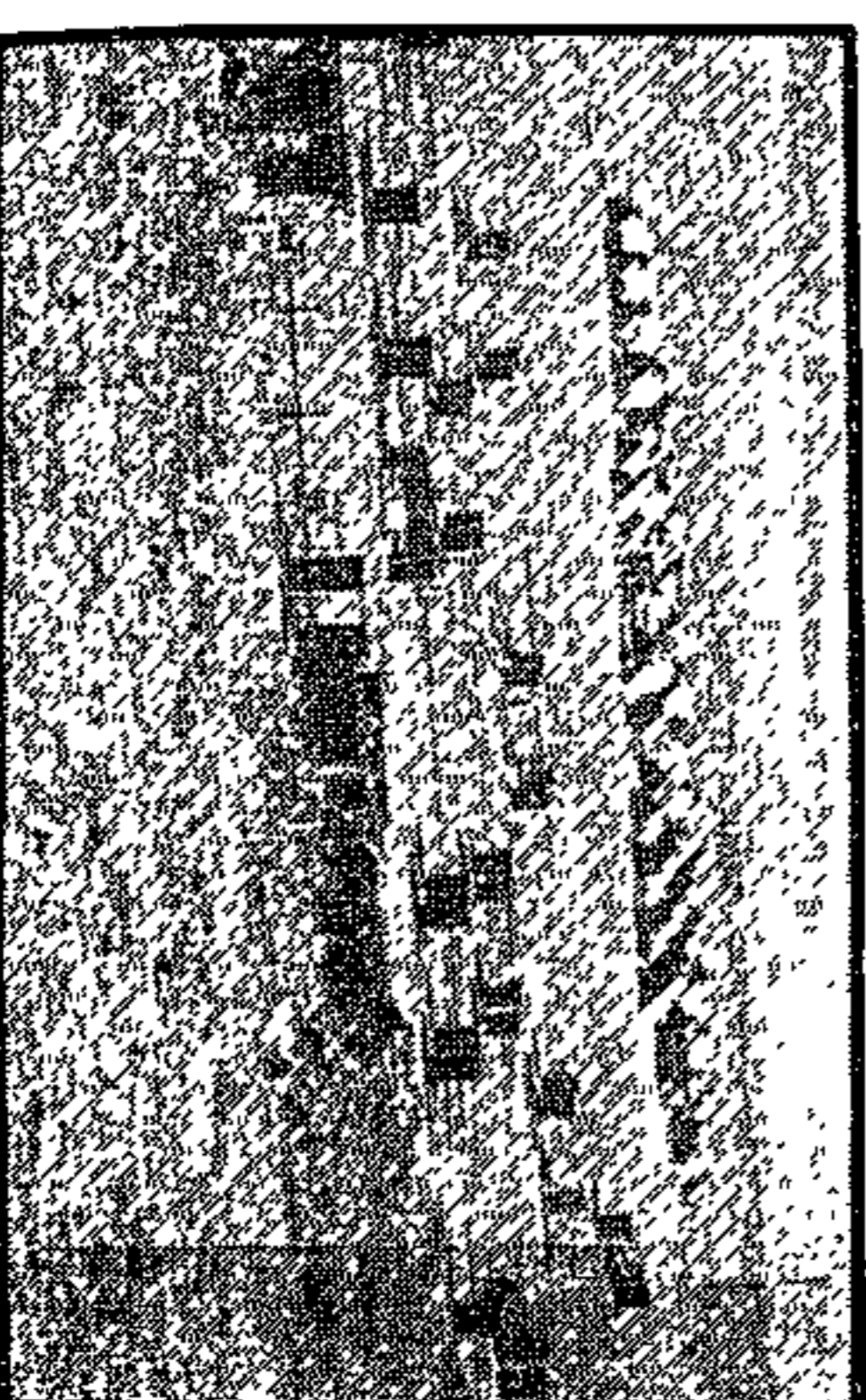
They made no court appearance and were released on a Tuesday after being assaulted again on Monday.



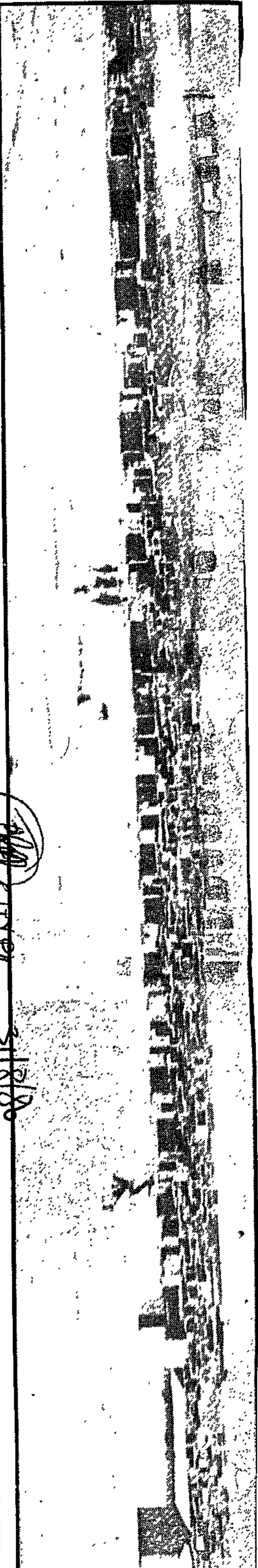
Women from Botshabelo work as trench diggers and help lay pipes for a wage of R136 a month.



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
60